THE BIRDER'S GUIDE TO AFRICA presents the first comprehensive and detailed summary of bird watching in the African region, covering all mainland territories and associated islands. An overview of birding in the region is given in the **Introduction**, highlighting key destinations for different kinds of travellers. This is followed by **Country Accounts** in which details on travel and birding are provided for each territory, including a comprehensive list of important bird taxa to be targeted on a visit. In the **Family Accounts**, each family recorded from the region is briefly described and illustrated with spectacular photographs. Finally, the **Species Accounts** detail information on ease of seeing, distribution, status, habitat, subspecies, taxonomic issues and best places to see, for all species. Any serious world lister or keen African eco traveller will find an abundance of information of relevance to their interest.

Michael Mills is a freelance South African bird guide and bird conservationist with a close working relationship with Birding Africa. Since completing his Masters in Conservation Biology at the Percy FitzPatrick Institute/University of Cape Town, Michael has split his time between conducting various bird conservation and research projects in Angola for the A. P. Leventis Ornithological Research Institute and in collaboration with the BirdLife network, and guiding bird watching tours around Africa. He has a strong interest in recording bird vocalisations, and believes in the importance of publishing his research findings. When not exploring little-known regions of Africa, he can mostly be found dancing in a tutu with his partner Catherine and daughter Erin.

Tasso Leventis is a businessman with widespread involvement in wildlife conservation, substantially in Africa. His commitments to bird conservation have included the establishment of an avian research institute in Nigeria, as well as participation in and support for international and national conservation non-government organisations such as Birdlife International and a number of BirdLife's many country partner organisations. As an avowed amateur, he has enjoyed the challenge of attempting to photograph wildlife, birds in particular, and is happy to have contributed the vast majority of photographs for the book. He lives in London with his wife Myriam, their three grown up children and (so far) three grandchildren.

For more details on the book, please visit **www.goawaybirding.com**

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Michael Mills

The Birder's Guide to Africa

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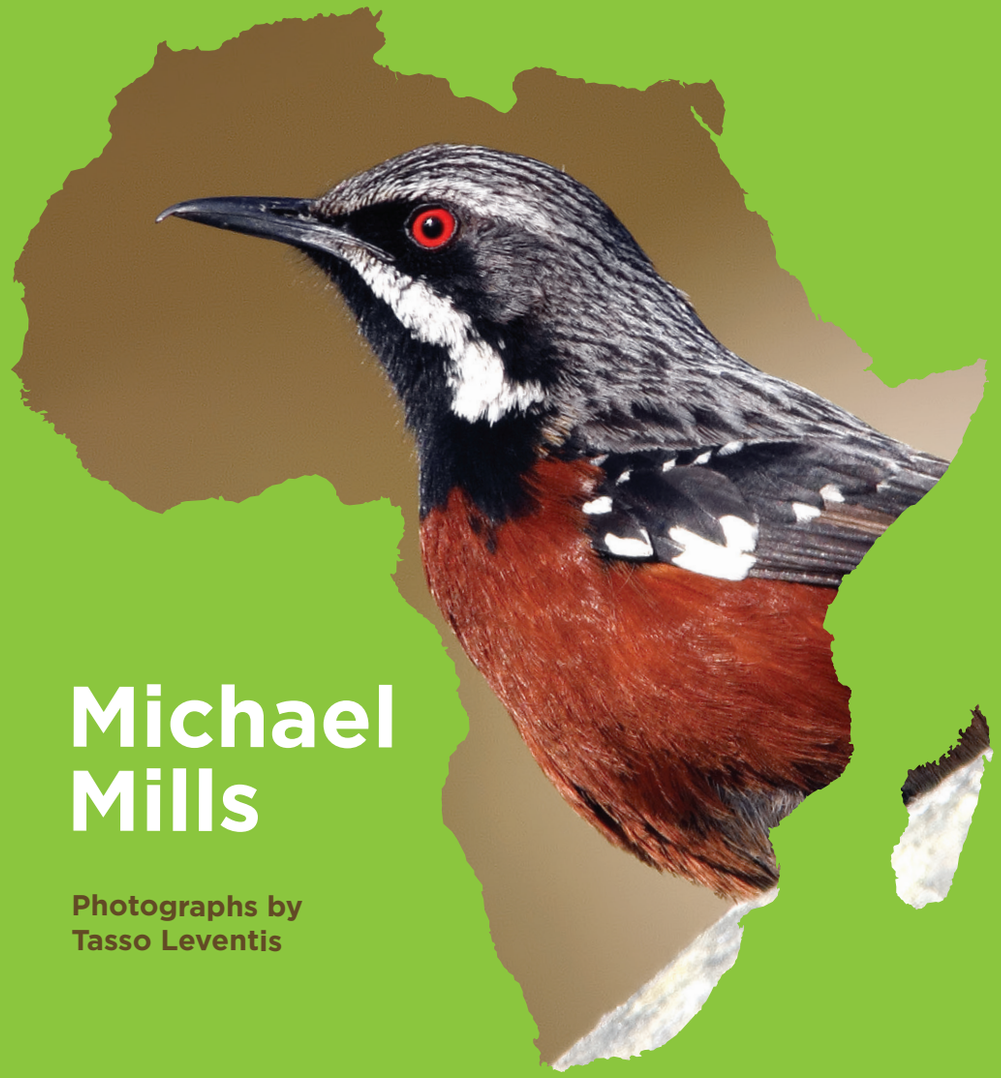
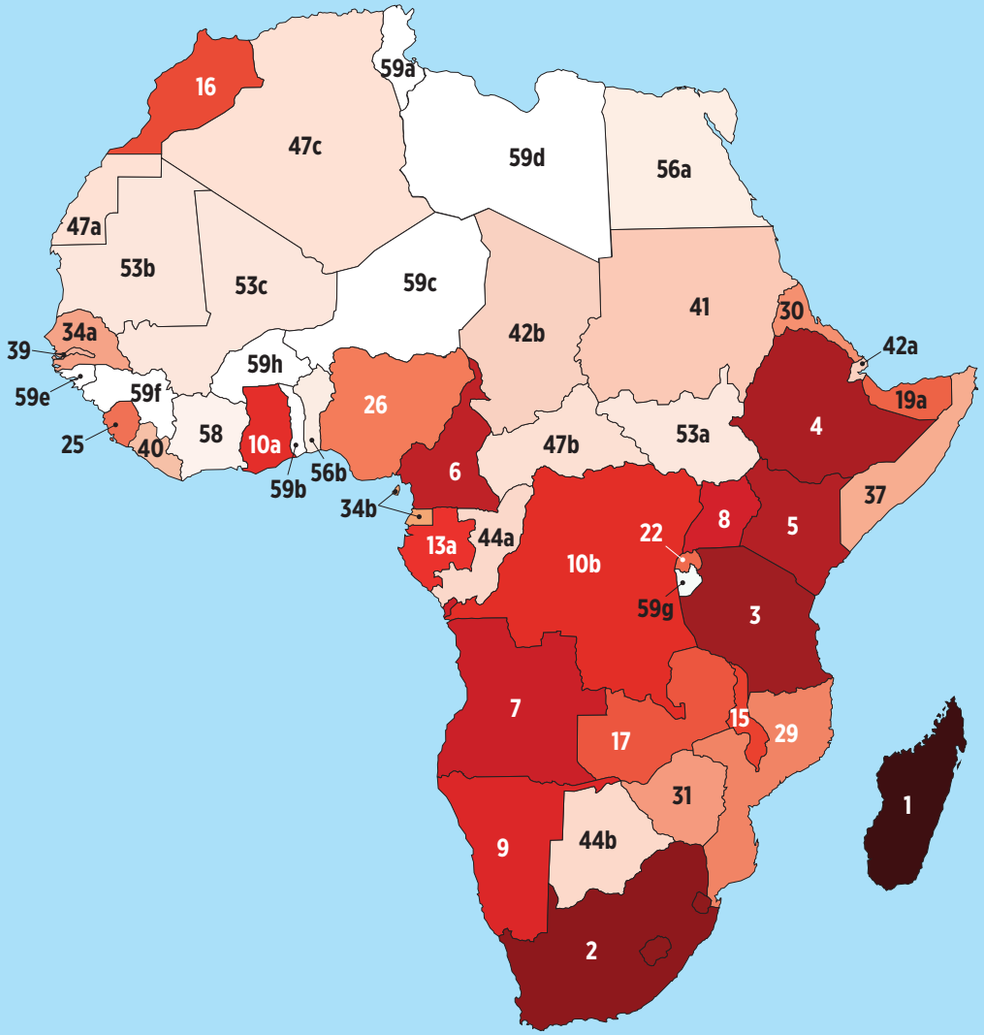


Michael Mills

Photographs by Tasso Leventis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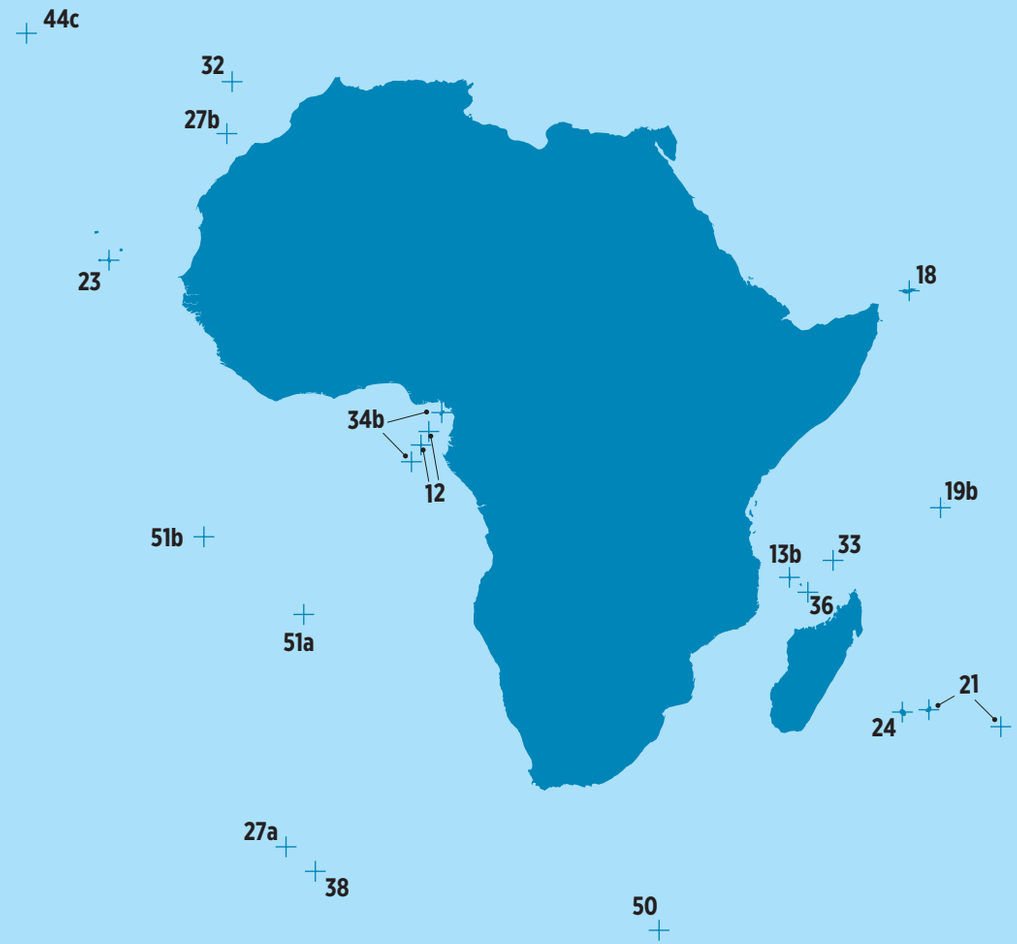
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Species Accounts

Species are the currency of ornithology and bird watching, and the primary taxonomic level at which bird diversity is described and recorded. Eleven zoogeographic regions can be identified worldwide, based on the distributions of vertebrate species (Procheş & Ramdhani 2012). Four of these are represented in the region, namely the entire Afrotropical and Madagascan regions, all of the Sahero-Arabian sub-region of the Palaearctic and a sliver of the Palaearctic proper (Madeira and Azores), as well as the edge of the Antarctic Region (Prince Edward Islands). The resultant bird list, 2,733 out of a global total of 10,672 species, includes 25.6% of all birds. In this guide, the IOC List is adapted by adding a further 59 splits, bringing the total to 2,792 extant species covered.

The Species Accounts are divided into families, with family names preceded by an asterisk for endemic families and endemism reported as in the Family Accounts (p 127). The sequence and composition of families follows that of the IOC List. General notes on the family may (rarely) follow in orange text.

Within each family, all extant birds recorded from the region are listed, plus a few species that are recently extinct. Unconfirmed and introduced species are excluded (see Species Appendices pp 536–539). Vagrants and species seen more easily outside the region are dealt with more superficially than birds endemic to the region. Information for each species is presented in the following order:

- **Endemism**. Indicated by an asterisk before the English name; red (*) for species endemic to the region, including seabirds for which the breeding range falls entirely within the region, black (*) for near-endemics, and green (*) for extralimitally breeding species for which the entire, or almost entire, non-breeding range falls in the region. The latter group can be thought of as endemic migrants.
- **English name**. Given in bold font. Where the taxonomy follows the IOC List, English names are given in **black text** for regularly occurring species, in grey text for those seen more easily outside the region and in **red text** for recently-extinct species. Splits not recognised by the IOC List are named in **green text** (see p 278 for further details).
- **Scientific name**. In *italics*. Details on the next page, p 278.
- **Easiness rating**. A rating, reported in square parentheses [0–10], assigned as objectively as possible, which indicates how easy each species is to see. It takes into account abundance, distribution, ease of accessing sites where it occurs, ease of identification, habits that affect its visibility, and habitat. A rating of 10 is given to common, widespread, open country species that cannot be mistaken for anything else. Vagrants and species confined to areas too dangerous to visit are rated 0, as there is no safe or reliable way to see them. All other species are ranked between these two extremes.
- **Special species categories**: species that meet any special categories are identified, before the closing of the square parentheses. This information corresponds to the lists of key taxa presented in the Country Accounts. Special categories used are **Endemic**

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(EN) for species confined to a single country or territory, excluding cases of vagrancy, **Near-Endemic (NE)** for species for which more than 75% of the range or population is confined to a single territory, **Best-Territory (BT)** for species that are more easily seen, due to abundance, knowledge or access, in one territory than any other, that occur in more than one territory, **One-of-Two (1/2)** for species that occur in only two territories, but do not meet the criteria for EN, NE or BT, and **Best-Two (B2)** for species that are more easily seen in two territories than any others that occur in more than two territories.

- **Status, abundance, habitats and range**. Following the square parentheses, a single sentence reports on the general status, abundance, preferred habitats and distribution of each species, or for species with five or fewer subspecies, for each subspecies. Information on vagrants is abbreviated and does not include a full list of territories from which they are recorded. For non-endemic species that have endemic subspecies, the name of the subspecies is preceded by an asterisk, used in the same way as for species. Note that continuous ranges are described with 'to', whereas disjunct/separate ranges with 'and'. Thus South Africa to Angola to Malawi and c Kenya means that the range includes the area within lines joining South Africa, Angola and Malawi, and that there is a disjunct population in c Kenya. Ranges may also be given by sub-regions (see p 19), such as e (eastern) Southern Africa.
- **Where to see**. A second sentence gives recommendations on where to see each species, usually listed by subspecies. The list favours well known sites over little visited ones, and is biased by my own travel experiences although draws on a wide a range of sources. Site names are given in the shortest possible form that avoids name confusion with other sites.
- **Notes (N=)**. Any relevant notes are made on alternative names, including splits and lumps, and other literature sources of interest (see p 530 for full details).

This list follows the species sequence, English names, scientific names and subspecies of the IOC List, but take note of the following:

- **Additional species (splits) to the IOC List**. These are given their own accounts. The English name is reported in **bold green text** and the scientific name as a trinomial with the parent species specific name in square parentheses. Example from p 286: **Whyte's Francolin** *Scleroptila* [*shelleyi*] *whytei*. This means that the limits of the parent species have changed; to signify this, the English name is also given in **bold green font** but the scientific remains as the normal binomial name on the IOC List. Example corresponding to that above: **Shelley's Francolin** *Scleroptila shelleyi*. Where the English name, easiness rating or special categories of the IOC List lump of the taxa changes from those of the parent species, the new details are given under the species notes, with the English name in **bold black text** (see p 287, *Scleroptila gutturalis* as an example); note that it is these English names that are reported in **bold blue text** in the Country Accounts.
- **Other proposed splits, not accepted**. These are listed under the species notes, with the English name in **bold green text** and the scientific name, easiness rating and special categories given. If the English name, easiness rating and special categories of the parent species do not change when split, then only the details of the split are given. If any of these details do change, the full details are provided also for the parent species. Example from p 364: ***African Pied Hornbill** *Lophoceros fasciatus* [7] may be split into ***West African Pied Hornbill** *Lophoceros semifasciatus* [7, BT = Ghana] and ***Congo Pied Hornbill** *Lophoceros fasciatus* [7].
- **IOC List species that I believe should be lumped**. These are given their own accounts with the English name in the normal bold black text, but with the scientific name given as a trinomial without square parentheses around the parent species specific name. Example from p 444: **Salvadori's Eremomela** *Eremomela icteropygialis salvadorii*, which I would lump with **Yellow-bellied Eremomela** *Eremomela icteropygialis*.
- **Other proposed lumps of IOC List species**. These are also treated under their own accounts, but with the scientific name given as a trinomial with the proposed parent species specific name in square parentheses. Example from p 372: **Speckle-throated Woodpecker** *Campethera* [*bennettii*] *scriptoricauda*, which could be lumped with **Bennett's Woodpecker** *Campethera bennettii*. Where the English name of the lump differs from that of the parent species, it is reported in **bold blue text** under the species notes of both taxa.
- **Species sequence**. The sequence within families may be changed from that of the IOC List so that parent species of proposed lumps or splits are listed immediately before the lumps and splits.
- **English names that differ from the IOC List.** I use English names that are in common use, as judged according to the names in the majority of the leading field guide books. These are the names that most birders for birds. See Mills *et al* submitted, for full details on the names used. Where two English names are in widespread common use, both names are given, separated by a vertical bar. Example: **Reed Cormorant | Long-tailed Cormorant**. Where English names differ from those on the IOC List or some leading field guide books, the alternative names are reported under the species notes, with non-IOC List names reported in inverted commas. Example from p 460: "Also Babbling Starling by IOC or 'White-winged Starling'."
- **Multiple specific names**. In cases where there are proposals that birds be lumped with more than one species, both parent specific names may be given, separated by a back slash. Example from p 303: **Dimorphic Egret** *Egretta* [*garzetta/gularis*] *dimorpha* denotes that it may be lumped with either **Little Egret** *Egretta garzetta* or **Western Reef Egret** *Egretta gularis*.

WHAT IS A SPECIES?

The age-old debate of what a species is will never be settled. The evolution of birds plays out over long time periods and across vast areas, making the process of speciation difficult to study, even in the simplest of cases.

However, fundamentally species are composed of groups of individual birds that are each other's closest relatives, excepting hybrids. Beyond this, the drawing of species limits becomes subjective.

All competing species concepts probably agree that a species must be discernible from any other species, but the features used to differentiate them and how striking the differences between them need to be, is not agreed on. This means that the competing species concepts, each with their own merits and shortfalls, each produce a different list of bird species. So too, each world bird list recognises a different list of species. These differences in opinion are a healthy part of the species debate, and serve to highlight birds that may otherwise be overlooked. As such, I have expressed my opinion here as to which birds in the region I think should be recognised as species, and which not. The main aim with this is to take the opportunity to highlight certain birds that are worth looking for in greater detail that may otherwise be ignored on a rushed birding trip.

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*Struthionidae – Ostriches

[2/2 of 2, both endemic]

***Common Ostrich** *Struthio camelus* [8]: a common sp of savannas and deserts of Southern Africa (*australis*), c Tanzania to s Kenya (*massaicus*) and nw Kenya to Mauritania (*camelus*). Good sites include Kgalagadi & West Coast NP in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*australis*), Serengeti in Tanzania and Tsavo West & Maasai Mara in Kenya (*massaicus*) and Kidepo in Uganda and Waza in Cameroon (*camelus*). N= **Ostrich** if lumped. Extinct in the Middle East (*syriacus*).

***Somali Ostrich** *Struthio* [*camelus*] *molybdophanes* [6, BT = Kenya, B2 = Ethiopia]: an uncommon resident of arid savannas and deserts of se Kenya to Somaliland. It is most easily seen at Tsavo East & Shaba in Kenya and can also be found at Ali Dege & Soda Plain in Ethiopia. N= **Ostrich** if lumped.

Anatidae – Ducks, Geese, Swans and allies

[75/75 of 165, 17 endemic]

White-faced Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna viduata* [9]: a common sp of wetlands of SSA and Madagascar; also in South America. It is easy to see at many tropical sites.

Black-bellied Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas, or an escapee. Recorded from Gambia.

Fulvous Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor* [6]: a fairly common but localised sp of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar; also in the Americas & Asia. Better sites include Ziway & Cheleleke in Ethiopia and Djoudj in Senegal.

***White-backed Duck** *Thalassornis leuconotus* [6]: an uncommon resident of well-vegetated lakes and wetlands of SSA (*leuconotus*) and w Madagascar (*insularis*, rare). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom in South Africa and Awasa in Ethiopia, with other options including Limuru Ponds in Kenya, Harare area in Zimbabwe and Nkanga in Zambia (*leuconotus*); in Madagascar it is occasionally seen at Mahajanga Airport Pools (*insularis*).

Brant Goose *Branta bernicla* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*bernicla*) and North America (*hrota*). Most records are from Algeria, Tunisia & Libya (*bernicla*), but it is also recorded from Azores & Canary Islands (*hrota*). N= may be split into **Pale-bellied Brant** *Branta hrota* [0] and **Dark-bellied Brant** *Branta bernicla* [0].

Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt & Algeria.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America (*interior*). Recorded from Azores.

Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt, Morocco, Azores & Canary Islands.

Cackling Goose *Branta hutchinsii* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens* [0]: a vagrant from North America (*caerulescens*). Recorded from Azores & Morocco.

Greylag Goose *Anser anser* [3]: an uncommon PM to North Africa (*anser* + *rubrirostris*), and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is most regularly seen in n Morocco.

Taiga Bean Goose *Anser fabalis* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*fabalis*). Recorded from North Africa & Macaronesia. N= **Bean Goose** if lumped.

Tundra Bean Goose *Anser* [*fabalis*] *serrirostris* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*rossicus*). Recorded from North Africa & Macaronesia. N= **Bean Goose** if lumped.

Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*albifrons*). Recorded from Egypt, Macaronesia & Socotra Is. N= **White-fronted Goose** if lumped.

Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser* [*albifrons*] *erythropus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt. N= **White-fronted Goose** if lumped.

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor* [1]: a rare PM to Egypt, and a vagrant to Azores & Canary Islands. It is better seen outside the region.

Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus* [0]: a vagrant from n Eurasia (*bewickii*). Recorded from Algeria & Libya. N= includes **Bewick's Swan** *Cygnus bewickii* [0]; if split Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus* is extralimital.

Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from North Africa.

***Spur-winged Goose** *Plectropterus gambensis* [8]: a common resident, nomad and IAM of wetlands of Southern Africa (*niger*) and the rest of SSA (*gambensis*). It is easy to see.

Knob-billed Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos* [7]: a common resident and IAM of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar, and a vagrant Seychelles; also in the Orient. It is easy to see. N= Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* from South America may be lumped with it, then called **Knob-billed Duck | Comb Duck** [7].

***Blue-winged Goose** *Cyanochen cyanoptera* [8, EN = Ethiopia]: a common sp of highland lakes and rivers of Ethiopia. It is easy to see at Gerfasa Reservoir, Sululta & Bale.

***Egyptian Goose** *Alopochen aegyptiaca* [10]: a common resident of wetlands and parks of Africa, and a vagrant to the Middle East. It is easy to see.

Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* [3]: a rare resident of wetlands of Morocco to Egypt, an uncommon PM to North Africa, and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands. It is best seen in n Morocco and at Lake Sedjoumi in Tunisia.

Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* [7]: a common breeding resident of North Africa, the Ethiopian highlands and Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands, a PM to North Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at Bale in Ethiopia and Merzouga, Massa River & Lake Aoua in Morocco.

***South African Shelduck** *Tadorna cana* [7, BT = South Africa, B2 = Namibia]: a common resident of wetlands, especially saline pans, of South Africa, Namibia and s Botswana. It is best seen at Strandfontein, West Coast NP & Wakkerstroom in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia.

***Hartlaub's Duck** *Pteronetta hartlaubii* [5]: an uncommon sp of forested rivers, lakes and ponds of Central & West Africa. It is most reliably seen at The Duck Pond west of Douala in Cameroon (now quite disturbed), Ankasa in Ghana and various rivers in Gabon, and there are recent records from Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

Wood Duck *Aix sponsa* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

***African Pygmy Goose** *Nettapus auritus* [6]: an uncommon sp of well-vegetated lakes of SSA and w Madagascar. Better sites include Okavango in Botswana, Ziway & Awasa in Ethiopia and Pemba off Tanzania.

Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia (*coromandelianus*). Recorded from Socotra Is.

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*Cape Teal *Anas capensis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a sp of wetlands of much of SSA, common in Southern & East Africa and rare elsewhere; a vagrant to Israel. It is best seen at Strandfontein and various other wetlands in sw South Africa, but can also be found at Ndutu in Tanzania and Nakuru in Kenya.

Gadwall *Anas strepera* [5]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of North-West Africa, and a rare PM to North Africa. It is best seen at Lake Aoua in Morocco.

Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* [2]: an uncommon PM to coastal North Africa, and a vagrant to Macaronesia & Seychelles. It is best seen at Lake Sedjoumi in Tunisia.

American Wigeon *Anas americana* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia.

*African Black Duck *Anas sparsa* [5]: an uncommon resident of forested streams and lakes of Nigeria to Ethiopia to Angola to Zimbabwe (*leucostigma*) and e + s South Africa (*sparsa*). It is best seen at various highland sites in e South Africa (*sparsa*) and Kenya (*leucostigma*), and at Bale in Ethiopia and The Neck in Uganda (*leucostigma*).

American Black Duck *Anas rubripes* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* [7]: a common resident of wetlands of Morocco to Tunisia, an uncommon PM to Macaronesia & North Africa (*platyrhynchos*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in Morocco.

*Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata* [8]: a common sp of lakes and other wetlands of Ethiopia to e Sudan to n Kenya (*ruppelli*) and c Kenya to South Africa (*undulata*). It is easy to see in South Africa, Kenya & Uganda (*undulata*) and Ethiopia (*ruppelli*).

*Meller's Duck *Anas melleri* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of lakes and forest ponds of e Madagascar. It is most often seen at Mantadia and, less often, at Ranomafana, but is most common at Bemanevika and can also be found at Anjozorobe.

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Morocco, Egypt, Macaronesia & Senegal.

*Cape Shoveler *Anas smithii* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of South Africa to s Angola to Zimbabwe. It most easily seen at Strandfontein & Wakkerstroom in South Africa.

Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* [7]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of North Africa, a fairly common PM north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen along the Ethiopian Rift Valley, or at Lake Aoua & Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco and Djoudj in Senegal.

*Madagascar Teal *Anas bernieri* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a rare resident of wetlands and mangrove flats of coastal w Madagascar. It is seen regularly only at Betsiboka Delta. N= also Bernier's Teal by IOC.

*Red-billed Teal *Anas erythrorhyncha* [8]: a common sp of wetlands of Madagascar and Southern, Central & East Africa; a vagrant to Israel. It is easy to see.

Yellow-billed Teal *Anas flavirostris* [0]: a vagrant from South America (*flavirostris*). Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* [7]: a fairly common PM to wetlands north of equator, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Better sites include Djoudj in Senegal and various wetlands in Ethiopia.

Garganey *Anas querquedula* [7]: a common PM to wetlands north of equator, and a vagrant to the Indian Ocean Islands. Good sites include Djoudj in Senegal and Bishoftu in Ethiopia.

Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* [4]: an uncommon PM to wetlands of Macaronesia and north of equator (*crecca*). It can be seen at Djoudj in Senegal and Lake Sedjoumi in Tunisia. N= **Common Teal** if lumped.

Green-winged Teal *Anas* [*crecca*] *carolinensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Macaronesia. N= **Common Teal** if lumped.

*Hottentot Teal *Anas hottentota* [6]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Madagascar and Southern & East Africa. It is easy to see at various Rift Valley lakes in Ethiopia, Alarobia in Madagascar, Nakuru in Kenya and Wakkerstroom in South Africa.

Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris* [6]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Morocco to Egypt, and a PM to North Africa. It is most easily seen at Massa River, Merzouga & Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco. N= also 'Marbled Teal'.

Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* [6]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Morocco to Egypt, and a PM to North Africa. It is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco.

Southern Pochard *Netta erythrophthalma* [7]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Southern Africa and a migrant to wetlands of East Africa (**brunnea*); also in South America (*erythrophthalma*). It is most easily seen at various wetlands in South Africa, Ethiopia & Kenya (**brunnea*).

Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* [6]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of North Africa, and a PM to the same region. It is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba & Lake Aoua in Morocco.

*Madagascar Pochard *Aythya innotata* [4, EN = Madagascar]: a very rare duck of pristine wetlands of ne Madagascar, previously thought to be extinct but rediscovered at Bemanevika. Bemanevika is difficult to reach, but the bird is easy to see once you get there. N= see Mills & Rogerson 2013.

Ferruginous Duck | Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca* [5]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of North Africa, a PM north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba & Lake Aoua in Morocco.

Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* [4]: an uncommon PM to wetlands north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in Ethiopia.

Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*marila*) and North America (*nearctica*). Recorded from Azores (*nearctica*) and North Africa & Macaronesia (*marila*).

Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Morocco & Macaronesia.

King Eider *Somateria spectabilis* [0]: a vagrant from the Arctic. Recorded from Azores.

Common Eider *Somateria mollissima* [0]: a vagrant from the far northern hemisphere. Recorded from Azores.

Surf Scoter *Melanitta perspicillata* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores & Madeira.

Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Morocco to Tunisia.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Macaronesia and Morocco to Tunisia.

Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from North-West Africa, Azores & Madeira (*clangula*; possibly *americana* on Azores).

Smew *Mergellus albellus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Algeria, Egypt & Canary Islands.

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Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Common Merganser | Goosander *Mergus merganser* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*merganser*). Recorded from Azores and Morocco to Egypt. **N=** also 'Goosander'.

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator* [1]: a rare PM and vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from North Africa & Macaronesia.

Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America (probably *rubida*). Recorded from Azores.

***Maccoa Duck** *Oxyura maccoa* [6, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of wetlands of East & Southern Africa. It is most easily seen at Strandfontein & Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Arusha NP in Tanzania and Limuru Ponds in Kenya.

White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* [6, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of n North Africa, and a PM to the same area; occurs as far east as China. It is easy to see at Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco, and can also be seen at Lake Libna in Tunisia.

*Numididae – Guineafowl

[6/8 of 6, all endemic]

***White-breasted Guineafowl** *Agelastes meleagrides* [3, BT = Sierra Leone, B2 = Ghana]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Ghana to Sierra Leone. It is best seen at Taï in Ivory Coast and Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone; sometimes also seen at Ankasa in Ghana.

***Black Guineafowl** *Agelastes niger* [4, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of e Nigeria to sw DR Congo, and n DR Congo. It is best seen at Ipassa in Gabon and Dja & Korup in Cameroon.

***Helmeted Guineafowl** *Numida meleagris* [9]: a common sp of savannas of e Chad to Ethiopia to n Kenya (*meleagris*), Senegal to w Chad to n Angola (*galeatus*), ne Ethiopia to Somalia (*somaliensis*), Kenya to c Tanzania (*reichenowi*), s Angola to e Tanzania (*mitratus*), c DR Congo to w Angola to Zambia (*marungensis*), Namibia to w Botswana (*papillosus*) and South Africa to Zimbabwe (*coronatus*). It is easy to see. **N=** probably extinct in nw Morocco (*sabyi*).

***Plumed Guineafowl** *Guttera plumifera* [4, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident of forests of n DR Congo (*schubotzi*) and Cameroon to sw DR Congo (*plumifera*). It is best seen at Makokou in Gabon, but can also be found at Dja in Cameroon (*plumifera*).

***Kenya Crested Guineafowl** *Guttera pucherani* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forests of Zanzibar, and s Somalia to e Tanzania. It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke & Tana River Primate Reserve in Kenya. **N= Crested Guineafowl** [7] if lumped.

***Southern Crested Guineafowl** *Guttera* [*pucherani*] *edouardi* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forests of se Tanzania to coastal Mozambique to Malawi (*barbata*), and e Zambia to ne South Africa (*edouardi*). Better sites include St Lucia & Mkhuze in South Africa (*edouardi*). **N= Crested Guineafowl** [7] if lumped.

***Western Crested Guineafowl** *Guttera* [*pucherani*] *verreauxi* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forests of Guinea-Bissau to Angola to w Kenya (*verreauxi*), and wc Cameroon (*sclateri*). Kibale & Budongo in Uganda are among the better sites for it (*verreauxi*). **N= Crested Guineafowl** [7] if lumped.

***Vulturine Guineafowl** *Acryllium vulturinum* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common resident of arid thornveld of ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia to Somalia. It is most easily seen at Tsavo East & Shaba in Kenya, and between Yavello and the Dawa River in Ethiopia.

Odontophoridae – New World Quail

[2/2 of 34, both endemic]

***Stone Partridge** *Ptilopachus petrosus* [6]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and savannas, especially in rocky areas, of Senegal to Cameroon (*petrosus*), s Chad to c Sudan (*brehmi*), s Sudan to c Kenya (*florentiae*) and nw Ethiopia (*major*). It is best seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, various sites in Gambia and Shai Hills in Ghana (*petrosus*), and Kidepo in Uganda (*florentiae*).

***Nahan's Francolin** *Ptilopachus nahani* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = DR Congo]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of ne DR Congo to Uganda. It is best seen at Budongo & Mabira in Uganda, and in DR Congo can be seen at Ituri Forest. **N=** also Nahan's Partridge by IOC.

Phasianidae – Francolins, Quails and allies

[45/50 of 181, 46 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Chukar Partridge *Alectoris chukar* [3]: an uncommon resident of rocky hills in semi-desert of Sinai in Egypt (*sinaica*); occurs mainly in the Middle East & Asia. It is best seen at Mt Sinai.

***Barbary Partridge** *Alectoris barbara* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common resident, although rare where persecuted, of arid habitats and rocky hillsides of nw Morocco and Canary Islands (*koenigi*), ne Morocco to n Tunisia (*barbara*), s Morocco to s Tunisia south of the Atlas Mts (*spatzi*), and nw Egypt to ne Libya (*barbata*); birds on Canary Islands may be introduced. It is best seen in Morocco at Zaër & Oukaïmeden (*koenigi*) or Todgha Gorge (*spatzi*), but can also be seen at Bou Hedma NP in Tunisia.

Sand Partridge *Ammoperdix heyi* [4]: an uncommon resident of rocky areas and wadis in the deserts of n Egypt east of the Nile River (**nicolli*), Sinai (*heyi*), and n Sudan to adjacent se Egypt (**cholmleyi*); mostly a bird of the Middle East (*heyi* + *intermedius*). It is best seen at St Catherine in Egypt (*heyi*), and along the ne Egyptian coast (*nicolli*).

***Latham's Forest Francolin** *Peliperdix lathami* [4]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Angola (*lathami*) and w DR Congo to w Uganda to nw Tanzania (*schubotzi*). It can be seen at Ipassa in Gabon, Korup in Cameroon, and various forests in Ghana (*lathami*). **N=** also Latham's Francolin by IOC or 'Forest Francolin'.

***Coqui Francolin** *Peliperdix coqui* [6]: a fairly common resident of savannas and grasslands of e South Africa to s Uganda to se Gabon (*coqui*), s Ethiopia to ne Tanzania (*maharao*), and w Kenya to nw Tanzania (*hubbardi*), and rare from n Nigeria to s Mauritania (*spinetorum*). It can be unobtrusive, but better sites include Polokwane & Kruger in South Africa (*coqui*), Soda Plain in Ethiopia (*maharao*), and Nakuru & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*hubbardi*).

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*White-throated Francolin *Peliperdix albogularis* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Ghana]: an uncommon resident of grasslands and grassy woodlands of Senegal to Ivory Coast (*albogularis*), Ivory Coast to n Cameroon (*buckleyi*) and w Zambia to e Angola to se DR Congo (*dewittei*). It is best seen at Bénoué in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana (*buckleyi*), but can also be found at Western Zambezi in Zambia (*dewittei*).

*Schlegel's Francolin *Peliperdix schlegelii* [3, B2 = Cameroon, CAR]: a rare resident of moist, well-grassed woodlands of c Cameroon to w South Sudan. It was occasionally seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon until about 2006, but there are no recent records, so searches in areas surrounding Ngaoundaba, at Manda in Chad and at Bamingui-Bangoran NP in CAR now offer the best chances.

*Ring-necked Francolin *Scleroptila streptophora* [4, BT = Uganda]: a rare resident of grassy savannas and woodlands of n Uganda to Burundi to nw Tanzania to w Kenya, with an outlying population in c Cameroon. It is locally common at Kidepo in Uganda, and occasionally seen at Murchison in Uganda and Akagera in Rwanda.

*Grey-winged Francolin *Scleroptila afra* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of scrublands and grasslands of s + e South Africa. Good sites include West Coast NP, De Hoop & Wakkerstroom.

*Southern Red-winged Francolin *Scleroptila levaillantii* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of moist grasslands of e South Africa. It is most reliably seen at Wakkerstroom & Hela Hela. N= **Red-winged Francolin** [6, BT = South Africa] if lumped.

*Kikuyu Red-winged Francolin *Scleroptila* [*levaillantii*] *kikuyuensis* [5, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon resident of moist grasslands of n Malawi (*crawshayi*) and Angola to Kenya (*kikuyuensis*). It can be found most reliably at Nyika in Malawi (*crawshayi*), with Maasai Mara in Kenya and Kihihi in Uganda (*kikuyuensis*) also possible sites. N= quite different from Southern Red-winged Francolin, and genetic evidence suggests that it might not be its sister taxon. **Red-winged Francolin** [6, BT = South Africa] if lumped.

*Finsch's Francolin *Scleroptila finschi* [4, B2 = Angola, Gabon]: an uncommon resident of grasslands and grassy woodlands of se Gabon to sw Congo to sw DR Congo to w Angola. It can be seen at Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco & Tundavala in Angola.

*Shelley's Francolin *Scleroptila shelleyi* [5]: an uncommon resident of mesic savannas, often in rocky areas, of c Kenya to n Tanzania (*uluensis*), the Chyulu Hills of s Kenya (*macarthuri*), s Uganda to ne South Africa (*shelleyi*), and se Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*canidorsalis*). It is perhaps most numerous at Mutinondo in Zambia (*shelleyi*), but can also best seen at Kruger & Polokwane in South Africa and Nkanga in Zambia (*shelleyi*), and Tsavo West & Nairobi NP in Kenya (*uluensis*).

*Whyte's Francolin *Scleroptila* [*shelleyi*] *whytei* [3, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon resident of mesic savannas, often in rocky areas, of n Malawi to se DR Congo. It is poorly known, but can sometimes be found at Nyika in Malawi and could be looked for in suitable habitat in far ne Zambia. N= genetic evidence suggests that it is not most closely related to Shelley's Francolin.

*Moorland Francolin *Scleroptila psilolaema* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon resident of montane grasslands and shrublands of Ethiopia. It is best seen on the Sanetti Plateau at Bale in Ethiopia. N= **Moorland Francolin** [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya] if lumped.

*Elgon Francolin *Scleroptila* [*psilolaema*] *elgonensis* [3, NE = Kenya, 1/2 = Uganda]: an uncommon resident of montane moorlands and shrublands, especially in rocky areas, of c Kenya, and Mt Elgon in Kenya & Uganda. It is best searched for above 3,000 m at Mt Kenya & Mt Elgon in Kenya, but seems to be rare at Aberdares. N= **Moorland Francolin** [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya] if lumped. Vocalisations and plumage differentiates it from Moorland Francolin, and preliminary genetic evidence suggests that it is not the sister taxon.

*Archer's Francolin *Scleroptila gutturalis* [4, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: an uncommon resident of arid grasslands of Eritrea to n Ethiopia (*gutturalis*), n Uganda to s Ethiopia (*archeri*) and Somaliland (*lorti*). It is best seen at Nechisar in Ethiopia and Kidepo in Uganda (*archeri*), and Daalo in Somaliland (*lorti*). N= ***Orange River Francolin** [5, BT = South Africa] if lumped. Molecular data suggests that it is not sister to Orange River Francolin. May further be split into *Archer's Francolin *Scleroptila* [*gutturalis*] *lorti* [4, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda] and Rüppell's Francolin *Scleroptila* [*gutturalis*] *gutturalis* [3, BT = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea].

*Orange River Francolin *Scleroptila* [*gutturalis*] *levalliantoides* [5, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon resident of arid grasslands of c South Africa to s Botswana (*levalliantoides*), c Botswana to c Namibia (*pallidior*), and nw Namibia to sw Angola (*jugularis*). It is best seen at Gauteng & Benfontein in South Africa (*levalliantoides*), with other sites including Ruacana (*jugularis*) and Avis Dam in Namibia (*pallidior*). N= ***Orange River Francolin** [5, BT = South Africa] if lumped. Includes *Cunene River Francolin *Scleroptila* [*gutturalis*/*levalliantoides*] *jugularis* [4, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola], possibly another cryptic sp, as molecular data suggests that it is not sister to *levalliantoides*.

*Crested Francolin *Dendroperdix sephaena* [8]: a common resident of savannas and bushveld of e South Africa to s Zimbabwe (*sephaena*), s Angola to wc Mozambique (*zambesiae*), Ethiopia to nc Tanzania (*grantii*), Somaliland to ne Kenya (*spilogaster*) and e Kenya to c Mozambique (*rovuma*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*sephaena*), Murchison in Uganda and various inland parks in Kenya and Tanzania (*grantii*), and Manda Is in Kenya (*rovuma*). N= includes *Kirk's Francolin *Dendroperdix rovuma* [6, BT = Kenya].

*Scaly Francolin *Pternistis squamatus* [5]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forest edge of se Nigeria to sw DR Congo (*squamatus*), ne DR Congo to Ethiopia to c Kenya (*schuetti*), s Kenya to nc Tanzania (*maranensis*), ne Tanzania (*usambarae*), sc Tanzania (*uzungwensis*) and Viphya in Malawi (*doni*). Better sites include Ngaoundaba & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*squamatus*), Wondo Genet & Bishangari in Ethiopia and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*schuetti*), and various sites in Gabon (*squamatus*).

*Ahanta Francolin *Pternistis ahantensis* [4]: a fairly common resident of forest edge, gallery forests and thickets of w Nigeria to Guinea (*ahantensis*) and Guinea-Bissau to Senegal (*hopkinsoni*). Abuko in Gambia is one of the best sites for it (*hopkinsoni*), but it can also be seen at various places in s Ghana & Sierra Leone (*ahantensis*).

*Grey-striped Francolin *Pternistis griseostriatus* [4, EN = Angola]: a fairly common resident of forests, gallery forests and dense thickets of the Angolan escarpment. It is best seen at Kissama, but can be found anywhere along the escarpment from Leba to Uíge, including at Kumbira.

*Hildebrandt's Francolin *Pternistis hildebrandti* [7]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forest edge of w Kenya (*altumi*), c Kenya to se DR Congo to ne Zambia (*hildebrandti*) and se Tanzania to Malawi (*johnstoni*). Better sites include Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*hildebrandti*), Nyika & Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary in Malawi (*johnstoni*), and Nakuru in Kenya (*altumi*).

*Double-spurred Francolin *Pternistis bicalcaratus* [7]: a fairly common resident of moist savannas and woodlands of c Cameroon to Senegal (*bicalcaratus*), s Nigeria to s Cameroon (*ogilviegranti*), Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast (*thornei*), and n Morocco (*ayesha*). It is easy to see at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon, and at various sites in Ghana, Senegal and Gambia (*bicalcaratus*); in Morocco it is best seen at Zaër (*ayesha*).

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*Heuglin's Francolin *Pternistis icterorhynchus* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of well-grassed savannas and woodlands of se Cameroon to nw Uganda. At present the only accessible areas within its range are Murchison & Budongo in Uganda.

*Clapperton's Francolin *Pternistis clappertoni* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: an uncommon resident of savannas and wadis in desert of Mali to w Sudan (*clappertoni*), e Sudan (*koenigseggi*), South Sudan (*heuglini*), c Ethiopia to Eritrea (*sharpii*), e Sudan to w Ethiopia (*nigrosquamatus*) and se Sudan to ne Uganda (*gedgii*). It is best seen at Langano & Gibe in Ethiopia (*nigrosquamatus*), Kidepo in Uganda (*gedgii*) and Ennedi in Chad (*clappertoni*), although it is also common at Waza in Cameroon (*clappertoni*).

*Harwood's Francolin *Pternistis* [*clappertoni*] *harwoodi* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common resident of river valleys and gorges of c Ethiopia. It is best found at Jemma, the only accessible site known for it. N= molecular data suggests that it should be lumped with Clapperton's Francolin.

*Swierstra's Francolin *Pternistis swierstrai* [4, EN = Angola]: an uncommon resident of montane forests and thickets, confined to the highlands of w Angola. It is difficult to observe but can be seen at Mt Moco & Tundavala.

*Mount Cameroon Francolin *Pternistis camerunensis* [2, EN = Cameroon]: an uncommon montane forest resident of Mt Cameroon in Cameroon. It is rarely seen on the more accessible eastern side of the mountain, and to stand a reasonable chance of seeing it one needs to undertake a 3–4 day expedition to the north-west side of Mt Cameroon.

*Handsome Francolin *Pternistis nobilis* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common resident of montane forests and bamboo thickets of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda.

*Jackson's Francolin *Pternistis jacksoni* [6, EN = Kenya]: a fairly common resident of montane thickets of c Kenya; once recorded from Mt Elgon in Uganda. It is best seen above 2,500 m at Aberdares & Mt Kenya.

*Chestnut-naped Francolin *Pternistis castaneicollis* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Somaliland]: a fairly common resident of montane forest edge, thickets and dense heath of w Somaliland (*ogoensis*), sw Ethiopia (*kaffanus*) and c + e Ethiopia (*castaneicollis*). The best place to see it is at Bale in Ethiopia (*castaneicollis*).

*Black-fronted Francolin *Pternistis* [*castaneicollis*] *atrifrons* [3, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon resident of dry montane thickets of far s Ethiopia; also recorded once in n Kenya. It is best seen in remote hills around Mega in s Ethiopia.

*Djibouti Francolin *Pternistis ochropectus* [5, EN = Djibouti]: a scarce resident of open juniper forests in the highlands of Djibouti. It is best seen at Day Forest, which holds the majority of the population, with the remote Mabla Mts holding the only other population.

*Erckel's Francolin *Pternistis erckelii* [6, NE = Ethiopia]: a fairly common resident of rocky escarpments of nw Ethiopia to Eritrea to ne Sudan. It is best seen at Debre Libanos, Gemessa Gedel & Jemma in Ethiopia.

*Hartlaub's Francolin *Pternistis hartlaubi* [7, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a fairly common resident of rocky hillsides is arid savannas of c + n Namibia (*bradfieldi*), nw Namibia (*crypticus*) and sw Angola (*hartlaubi*). The most reliable site is Erongo in Namibia (*bradfieldi*), especially around Erongo Wilderness Lodge, but other good sites include Waterberg in Namibia (*bradfieldi*), Ruacana in Namibia (*crypticus*) and 40 km inland of Benguela in Angola (*hartlaubi*). N= also Hartlaub's Spurfowl by IOC.

*Red-billed Francolin *Pternistis adspersus* [7, BT = Namibia]: a common resident of arid savannas of c Namibia to s Angola to w Zimbabwe (*adspersus* in the north-west, *mesicus* elsewhere). It is easy to see in Namibia & Botswana, and is quite common around Windhoek in Namibia (*mesicus*). N= also Red-billed Spurfowl by IOC.

*Cape Francolin *Pternistis capensis* [7, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a common resident of fynbos, shrublands and gardens of sw South Africa to far sw Namibia. It is easily seen in South Africa at Kirstenbosch & West Coast NP. N= also Cape Spurfowl by IOC.

*Natal Francolin *Pternistis natalensis* [7, BT = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a common resident of savannas and bushveld of e South Africa to far s Zambia to wc Mozambique (*neavei* in the far north, *natalensis* elsewhere). It is easy to see in South Africa, especially at Kruger (*natalensis*). N= also Natal Spurfowl by IOC.

*Yellow-necked Spurfowl *Pternistis leucoscepus* [8]: a common resident of savannas of n Tanzania to Somaliland. It is easy to see in many game parks in n Tanzania, Kenya & Ethiopia.

*Grey-breasted Spurfowl *Pternistis rufopictus* [6, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of the Serengeti system of nw Tanzania. It is best seen at Ndutu & Seronera in Serengeti.

*Red-necked Spurfowl *Pternistis afer* [8]: a common resident of moist savannas and thickets, with two distinctive groups; the vermiculated group of nw Angola to w Congo to w Kenya to c Zambia (*cranchii*), and w Tanzania to Burundi (*harterti*); and the black-and-white group of coastal Kenya to ne Tanzania (*leucoparaeus*), e Tanzania to n Mozambique (*melanogaster*), w Angola to nw Namibia (*afer*), c Mozambique to se Zimbabwe (*swynnertoni*), and s + e South Africa (*castaneiventer*). It is best seen at Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*cranchii*) and Mikumi & Tarangire in Tanzania (*melanogaster*), and can be found at various sites in Malawi and Zambia (*melanogaster*) and w Angola (*afer*). N= includes *Cranch's Spurfowl *Pternistis cranchii* [7, BT = Uganda] which contains *harterti*. Molecular data suggests that the two sub-groups are not sister taxa. Also 'Red-necked Francolin'.

*Swainson's Francolin *Pternistis swainsonii* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common resident of grassy savannas of e South Africa to ne Namibia (*swainsonii*), and Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*lundazi*). It is best seen at Kruger in South Africa, and can also be found at Waterberg in Namibia (*swainsonii*). N= also Swainson's Spurfowl by IOC.

*Madagascar Partridge *Margaroperdix madagarensis* [4, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common resident of open habitats throughout Madagascar. It can be hard to find since it does not make any advertisement calls, but is best seen at Anjozorobe & Isalo, and is fairly often seen along the national road going north of Antananarivo.

Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* [7]: a fairly common resident of grasslands of Cape Verde (**inopinata*) and Azores (**conturbans*), an IAM of SSA, Madagascar & Comoros (**africana*) and ne Africa (**erlangeri*), and a PM to Africa (*coturnix*); also a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many sites.

*Harlequin Quail *Coturnix delegorguei* [6]: a nomad and IAM of grasslands and open savannas of w Madagascar & SSA (**delegorguei*), São Tomé Is (**histrionica*) and Socotra Is (*arabica*); also occurs on the Arabian Peninsula. Its movements, which generally follow the rains, can make it hard to track down, although it is resident on São Tomé Is (*histrionica*) and can be seen at a variety of sites in East Africa (**delegorguei*).

*Blue Quail *Excalfactoria* [*chinensis*] *adansonii* [4]: an uncommon IAM of moist grasslands of tropical SSA. It is most frequently seen at Mwinilunga & Mutinondo in Zambia and Savane River in Mozambique. N= may be lumped with extralimital King Quail *Excalfactoria chinensis*; then called **Blue Quail** [4].

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*Udzungwa Forest Partridge *Xenoperdix udzungwensis* [2, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of montane forests of the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania. Its entire range is difficult to access, but it can be seen at West Kilombero forest, accessed from Udekwa.

*Rubeho Forest Partridge *Xenoperdix udzungwensis obscuratus* [1, EN = Tanzania]: a little-known resident of montane forest of the Rubeho Mts of Tanzania. It is known only from Mafwemiro Forest, especially Chugu Hill, best accessed from Mbuga Mission.

*Congo Peacock *Afropavo congensis* [1, EN = DR Congo]: an uncommon resident of dense lowland forests of c + ec DR Congo. It is best seen at Salonga & Lomako-Yokokala, the latter locality with tourism facilities but beyond the budget of most birders. N= also Congo Peafowl by IOC.

Gaviidae – Loons

[3/3 of 5]

Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata* [1]: a rare visitor to North Africa & Macaronesia. It is seen most often off the coast of Morocco.

Black-throated Loon *Gavia arctica* [1]: a rare visitor to North-West Africa & Macaronesia (*arctica*). It is seen mostly off Morocco.

Common Loon *Gavia immer* [0]: a rare PM to the coasts of w Algeria & Morocco, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen off the coast of Morocco. N= also 'Great Northern Diver'.

Spheniscidae – Penguins

[10/10 of 18, 1 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

King Penguin *Aptenodytes patagonicus* [2]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant to Tristan da Cunha Is & South Africa. It is seen more easily on trips to Antarctic from South America.

Gentoo Penguin *Pygoscelis papua* [2]: an uncommon breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant to South Africa & Tristan da Cunha Is (*papua*). It is seen more easily on trips to Antarctic from South America.

Adelie Penguin *Pygoscelis adeliae* [0]: a vagrant from Antarctic. Recorded at sea in the south of the region.

Chinstrap Penguin *Pygoscelis antarcticus* [0]: a vagrant from Antarctica, with the nearest breeding colony on Bouvet Is. Recorded around Marion Is.

Southern Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome* [2]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is (*filholi*), and a vagrant to the west (*chrysocome*) and east (*filholi*) coasts of South Africa. It is seen more easily on trips to the Falklands leaving from South America. N= **Rockhopper Penguin** [3] if lumped.

***Northern Rockhopper Penguin** *Eudyptes* [*chrysocome*] *moseleyi* [3, 1/2 = Gough, Tristan]: a common, near-endemic breeder (>90% of the world population) on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, and a vagrant to continental waters; breeds extralimitally on Amsterdam & St Paul's Is. It is easy to see on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, if you can get there. N= **Rockhopper Penguin** [3] if lumped.

Macaroni Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus* [2]: an abundant breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant to South Africa & Tristan da Cunha Is. It is seen more easily on trips to the Falklands from South America.

Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor* [0]: a vagrant from Australasia. The single record from Namibia was probably of a ship-assisted bird.

***African Penguin** *Spheniscus demersus* [8, BT = South Africa, B2 = Namibia]: a fairly common endemic breeder on islands and coastal areas of South Africa & Namibia, and a vagrant to Angola, Mozambique & Gabon. It is best seen at its two mainland colonies in South Africa, namely Boulders Beach at Simon's Town & Stony Point at Betty's Bay. N= also 'Jackass Penguin'.

Magellanic Penguin *Spheniscus magellanicus* [0]: a vagrant from s South America. Recorded from South Africa & Tristan da Cunha Is.

Oceanitidae – Austral Storm Petrels

[5/5 of 9]

Wilson's Storm Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* [7]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a common visitor to waters south of the equator from the southern oceans (*oceanicus* + *exasperatus*). It is easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Grey-backed Storm Petrel *Garrodia nereis* [4]: a common breeder on Gough, Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant off South Africa & St Helena Is. It is best seen around Gough & Marion Is.

White-faced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina* [5]: a generally common breeder on the Canary Islands (rare) and Savage Is off Madeira (**hypoleuca*), Cape Verde (**eadesorum*) and St Helena, Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (**marina*), and a rare visitor off the Indian Ocean Islands, West Africa & Azores. It is best seen around the Savage Is off Madeira (**hypoleuca*) or near Cima Is & Laje Branca Islet in Cape Verde (**eadesorum*).

White-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta grallaria* [4]: a common breeder on Tristan & Gough Is (*leucogaster*), and a rare visitor off the Indian Ocean Islands, Cape Verde & Southern African. It is best seen around Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is.

Black-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta tropica* [4]: a breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (*melanoleuca*) and Prince Edward & Marion Is (*tropica*), and an uncommon visitor off the Indian Ocean Islands & Southern Africa. It is occasionally seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town, but best seen around Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (*melanoleuca*).

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Diomedeidae – Albatrosses

[16/16 of 21, 2 endemic and 1 near-endemic breeders]

Laysan Albatross *Phoebastria immutabilis* [0]: a vagrant from the n Pacific Ocean. Recorded off South Africa.

Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans* [4]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, an uncommon visitor off Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Mauritius. It is seen occasionally on pelagic trips off Cape Town, although might be impossible to distinguish from Tristan Albatross at sea.

Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea* [*exulans*] *amsterdamensis* [0]: an extralimital breeder on Amsterdam Is, which is slightly closer to Australia than Africa, that rarely visits oceanic waters in the south-east of the region. There have been no sightings, but satellite tracking data shows that it does visit the region.

*__Tristan Albatross__ *Diomedea* [*exulans*] *dabbenena* [3, NE = Gough (br), 1/2 = Tristan (br)]: an uncommon and declining endemic breeder on Gough Is (2500 pairs) and Inaccessible Is of Tristan da Cunha Is (2 pairs), and a rare visitor to Southern African waters. It is best seen around Gough Is; could be overlooked elsewhere due to its similarity to Wandering Albatross.

Southern Royal Albatross *Diomedea epomophora* [3]: a rare but regular visitor from New Zealand to oceanic waters in the south of the region, recorded mostly off South Africa. It is seen occasionally on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= **Royal Albatross** if lumped.

Northern Royal Albatross *Diomedea* [*epomophora*] *sanfordi* [3]: a rare but regular visitor from New Zealand to oceanic waters in the south of the region, recorded mostly off South Africa. It is seen occasionally on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= **Royal Albatross** if lumped.

*__Sooty Albatross__ *Phoebetria fusca* [3, BT = Tristan]: a fairly common near-endemic breeder on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant off s Madagascar & South Africa; extralimitally breeds on Amsterdam & Crozet Is. It is best seen around Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is.

Light-mantled Sooty Albatross *Phoebetria palpebrata* [3]: an uncommon breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant off s Madagascar, South Africa & Mozambique. It is best seen around Prince Edward & Marion Is, although is seen more easily on trips to Antarctica leaving from South America. N= also Light-mantled Albatross by IOC.

Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* [7]: a common visitor to oceanic waters in the south of the region, from its extralimital southern ocean breeding grounds. It is easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Shy Albatross *Thalassarche cauta* [7]: a common visitor to oceanic waters in the south of the region, from its Australasian breeding grounds (mostly *steadi*, some *cauta*). It is easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= may be split into **White-capped Albatross** *Thalassarche steadi* [7] and **Shy Albatross** *Thalassarche cauta* [3].

Chatham Albatross *Thalassarche* [*cauta*] *eremita* [0]: a vagrant from New Zealand. Recorded off South Africa.

Salvin's Albatross *Thalassarche* [*cauta*] *salvini* [0]: a vagrant from New Zealand & Crozet Is. Recorded off South Africa.

Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* [3]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a rare visitor off Southern African. It is occasionally seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

*__Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross__ *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* [6, BT = South Africa]: a common endemic breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, and a fairly common visitor off w South Africa & Namibia. It is easy to see around Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, and is regularly seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= **Yellow-nosed Albatross** if lumped.

Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche* [*chlororhynchos*] *carteri* [6, BT = South Africa]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a fairly common visitor off e South Africa and s Madagascar; also breeds on Amsterdam, Crozet, Kerguelen & St Paul Is. It is most often seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= **Yellow-nosed Albatross** if lumped.

Buller's Albatross *Thalassarche bulleri* [0]: a vagrant from New Zealand. Recorded off South Africa.

Hydrobatidae – Northern Storm Petrels

[7/7 of 17, 2 endemic breeders]

European Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* [6]: an uncommon breeder on Canary Islands (*melitensis*, Jul–Sep) and a fairly common PM off the west coast of Africa (*pelagicus* + *melitensis*). It can be seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town (*pelagicus* + *melitensis*).

Band-rumped Storm Petrel | Madeiran Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma castro* [4]: an uncommon breeder of Macaronesia and St Helena & Ascension Is. It is best seen at Madeira, Egg Is off St Helena Is and Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is. N= two sympatric populations with distinct breeding seasons suggest that two sp could be involved, with the second taxon named *granti*.

*__Monteiro's Storm Petrel__ *Oceanodroma* [*castro*] *monteiroi* [3, EN = Azores (br)]: a rare endemic breeder (c. 1500 birds, May–Oct) and resident of Azores. It breeds on two islets off Graciosa Is and should be looked for in waters surrounding it.

*__Cape Verde Storm Petrel__ *Oceanodroma* [*castro*] *jabejabe* [6, EN = Cape Verde (br)]: a fairly common endemic breeder of Cape Verde. It is best seen around its breeding colonies, such as on Raso Is.

Swinhoe's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma monorhis* [0]: a vagrant from e Asia. Recorded off the Indian Ocean Islands, the Horn of Africa & Madeira (where it might also breed).

Leach's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* [3]: a rare austral summer breeder on Dyer Is off South Africa, and an uncommon summer visitor off Southern Africa from the northern hemisphere (*leucorhoa*). It can be seen along the entire west coast of Africa.

Matsudaira's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma matsudairae* [0]: a vagrant from Japan. Recorded off the Indian Ocean Islands & South Africa.

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Procellariidae – Petrels & Shearwaters

[55/55 of 96, 11 endemics and 2 near-endemics breeders]

Many of the rarer species of petrel and shearwater are best seen during the breeding season; at this time of the year birds are active in the vicinity of their nests, whereas at other times they may disperse over hundreds of thousands of square kilometres of ocean, making them almost impossible to track down. It is worth taking this into consideration when deciding on the timing of birding trips to many island regions.

Southern Giant Petrel *Macronectes giganteus* [4]: an uncommon breeder on Gough & Marion Is, and an uncommon visitor to the south of the region. It is most easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Northern Giant Petrel *Macronectes halli* [4]: a breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and an uncommon visitor off s Madagascar & Southern Africa. It is most easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Northern Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* [0]: a vagrant from the n Atlantic (probably *glacialis*). Recorded off Morocco, Madeira, Azores & Canary Islands.

Southern Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialoides* [2]: a rare visitor off Southern African from the Antarctic. It is occasionally seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Antarctic Petrel *Thalassoica antarctica* [0]: a vagrant from Antarctica. Recorded from Marion Is & South Africa.

Cape Petrel | Pintado Petrel *Daption capense* [7]: a common pelagic visitor off s Madagascar & Southern Africa from the southern ocean, mostly during the austral winter (*capense*). It is easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Snow Petrel *Pagodroma nivea* [0]: a vagrant from Antarctica. Recorded off Marion Is.

Blue Petrel *Halobaena caerulea* [3]: a fairly common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant off South Africa. It is more easily seen outside the region.

Broad-billed Prion *Pachyptila vittata* [3]: a common breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, and a vagrant off South Africa & Mozambique. It can be seen around Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, although is more easily seen outside the region.

Salvin's Prion *Pachyptila* [*vittata*] *salvini* [3]: an abundant breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a vagrant off South Africa & Mozambique (*salvini*). It is best seen around Prince Edward & Marion Is.

Antarctic Prion *Pachyptila* [*vittata*] *desolata* [3]: an oceanic visitor from Antarctica, fairly common off Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is and rare off South Africa & Madagascar. It is sometimes seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Slender-billed Prion *Pachyptila belcheri* [0]: a vagrant from the southern oceans. Recorded off Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, s Madagascar, South Africa & Namibia.

Fairy Prion *Pachyptila turtur* [1]: a rare breeder on Marion Is, and a vagrant off s Madagascar, South Africa & Namibia. It is seen more easily outside the region.

Kerguelen Petrel *Aphrodroma brevirostris* [3]: a common breeder on Gough, Prince Edward & Marion Is, a rare breeder on Inaccessible Is of Tristan da Cunha Is, and a vagrant off South Africa & Réunion. It is best seen around Gough Is.

Great-winged Petrel *Pterodroma macroptera* [3]: a breeder on Gough (common) and Tristan (rare), and an uncommon visitor off Southern Africa & Madagascar. It is occasionally seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Grey-faced Petrel *Pterodroma* [*macroptera*] *gouldi* [0]: a rare vagrant from New Zealand. Recorded off s Madagascar.

White-headed Petrel *Pterodroma lessonii* [0]: a breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is and a visitor to the oceans in the south of the region. It is best seen around Prince Edward & Marion Is.

***Atlantic Petrel** *Pterodroma incerta* [3, NE = Gough (br), 1/2 = Tristan (br)]: an endemic breeder on Gough Is (common) and Tristan da Cunha Is (rare), and a vagrant off South Africa. It is best seen around Gough Is.

Murphy's Petrel *Pterodroma ultima* [0]: a vagrant from the Pacific Ocean. Recorded off St Helena Is.

Soft-plumaged Petrel *Pterodroma mollis* [3]: a common breeder on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a rare visitor off s Madagascar & Southern Africa. It is occasionally seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

***Zino's Petrel** *Pterodroma madeira* [3, EN = Madeira (br)]: a rare breeder on cliffs in the highlands of Madeira (130–160 birds, Apr–Oct); it leaves Madeira when not breeding. It is rarely seen at sea, so best seen at full moon at its breeding colony at Mt Arieiro.

***Fea's Petrel** *Pterodroma* [*madeira*] *feae* [5, EN = Cape Verde (br)]: an uncommon endemic breeder on Cape Verde (Dec–Apr), and visitor off Azores, Guinea-Bissau & Western Sahara. It is best seen when crossing between the different islands of Cape Verde, especially near colonies on Fogo & Santo Antão Is (80 + 200 pairs, respectively) or on boat trips to Raso Is.

***Desertas Petrel** *Pterodroma* [*madeira*/*feae*] *deserta* [3, EN = Madeira (br)]: a rare endemic breeder on Bugio Is, part of the Desertas Is, 30 km south-east of Madeira (150–180 pairs, Jul–Dec), and non-breeding birds disperse widely through the Atlantic. It is best seen in waters surrounding Bugio Is (Jul–Dec), visited on a day-long pelagic trip from Madeira. **N=** also 'Bugio Petrel'.

Bermuda Petrel *Pterodroma cahow* [0]: known from a single nest on Azores; breeds on Bermuda. Better seen outside the region.

Black-capped Petrel *Pterodroma hasitata* [0]: a vagrant from Haiti & Dominican Republic. Recorded off Azores.

Herald Petrel *Pterodroma* [*hasitata*] *heraldica* [1]: a rare breeder on Round Is off Mauritius (10–15 pairs, Aug–Dec) and a vagrant off Ascension Is from the s Pacific Ocean. It is better seen outside the region.

Kermadec Petrel *Pterodroma neglecta* [0]: a rare breeder on Round Is off Mauritius (10–15 pairs), although the identity of these birds is still controversial, and vagrant off the other Indian Ocean Islands (*neglecta*). It can sometimes be seen around Round Is.

Trindade Petrel *Pterodroma arminjoniana* [3, BT = Mauritius]: a rare year-round breeder on Round Is off Mauritius (120–170 pairs, peak Aug–Oct) and a vagrant off Macaronesia; also breeds on Trinidade & Martin Vaz Is off Brazil. It can be seen at Round Is. **N=** may be split into ***Round Island Petrel** *Pterodroma sp* [3, EN = Mauritius] and **Trindade Petrel** *Pterodroma arminjoniana* [0].

***Barau's Petrel** *Pterodroma baraui* [4, EN = Réunion (br)]: a fairly common breeder in the highlands of Réunion and occasionally on Rodrigues (Sep–Mar), and a vagrant off South Africa & Mozambique. It can be seen at its breeding colony at Neiges Peak on Réunion, or offshore from the Etienne River mouth.

Black-winged Petrel *Pterodroma nigripennis* [1]: a vagrant breeder on Round Is off Mauritius, from the w Pacific Ocean. It cannot be seen reliably in the region.

***Mascarene Petrel** *Pseudobulweria aterrima* [2, EN = Réunion (br)]: a rare austral summer endemic breeder in the highlands of Réunion (100–200 birds). It is best seen at sea off Réunion, especially 25 nautical miles off St Pierre on the south-west of the island; the colonies are hard to reach, but are located on the southern slopes of Neiges Peak. **N=** see Shirihai *et al* 2014.

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Grey Petrel *Procellaria cinerea* [3]: a common breeder on Gough, Prince Edward & Marion Is, a rare breeder on Tristan da Cunha Is, and a vagrant off South Africa & Réunion. It is best seen around Gough & Marion Is.

White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* [7]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is, and a common visitor off s Madagascar & Southern Africa. It is easy to see on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

***Spectacled Petrel** *Procellaria* [*aequinoctialis*] *conspicillata* [3, EN = Tristan (br), BT = South Africa]: an endemic breeder on Inaccessible Is of Tristan da Cunha Is, a rare visitor off South Africa, and a vagrant off Réunion. It is rarely seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* [0]: a vagrant from the Pacific Ocean. Recorded off s Madagascar, Socotra Is & South Africa.

Scopoli's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* [4]: a fairly common breeder in the Mediterranean, including islands off Algeria & Tunisia, and a PM off the west coast of Africa. It is best seen off s Europe, but can be seen from Cap Bon in Tunisia. N= **Cory's Shearwater** [6] if lumped.

***Cory's Shearwater** *Calonectris* [*diomedea*] *borealis* [6]: a common boreal summer breeder (May–Oct) off Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands & Algeria, and an uncommon visitor off the west coast of Africa. It can be seen around Madeira & Canary Islands, and from Cape Rhir in Morocco. N= **Cory's Shearwater** [6] if lumped.

***Cape Verde Shearwater** *Calonectris* [*diomedea*] *edwardsii* [6, EN = Cape Verde (br)]: a common breeding endemic of Cape Verde (Jun–Oct), and a vagrant off Canary Islands. It can be seen when crossing between islands of Cape Verde, especially on boat trips to Raso Is; the largest colonies are on Branco & Raso Is.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica* [5]: a common breeder on Seychelles and Round Is off Mauritius (>10 000 pairs), an uncommon breeder throughout the Indian Ocean Islands, and a vagrant off South Africa; occurs widely through the Indian & Pacific Oceans. It is best seen at Cousin & Aride Is of Seychelles, and Round Is off Mauritius.

Sooty Shearwater *Ardenna grisea* [7]: a rare breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, and a common oceanic visitor off the west coast of Africa, particularly off Southern Africa. It is easy to see on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris* [0]: a vagrant from Australia. Recorded off Rodrigues.

Flesh-footed Shearwater *Ardenna carneipes* [3]: an uncommon oceanic visitor from Australia off the east coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands. It is best seen on pelagic trips off Durban in South Africa.

Great Shearwater *Ardenna gravis* [6]: a common, near-endemic breeder of Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is, a fairly common visitor off Southern Africa, and a passage migrant off West Africa. It is quite easily seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus* [6]: a common breeder of Madeira (Apr–Aug), rare breeder of Canary Islands & Azores, a visitor off West Africa & Cape Verde, and a PM off Southern African from the n Atlantic Ocean. It can be seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Yelkouan Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* [3]: a rare breeder off Algeria; quite common throughout the Mediterranean region. It is best seen offshore between e Morocco & Egypt, such as at Cap Bon in Tunisia.

Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus* [*yelkouan*] *mauretanicus* [3]: an uncommon visitor off e Morocco to w Egypt, from the Balearic Is off Spain, and a vagrant to Macaronesia & South Africa. It can be seen in coastal waters between e Morocco & Egypt.

***Persian Shearwater** *Puffinus* [*lherminieri*] *persicus* [3, BT = Comoros, B2 = Socotra]: a near-endemic summer breeder, uncommon on Mohéli Is of Comoros (**temptator*, 500 pairs, probably Sep–Jan) and common off Socotra Is (*persicus*, May–Sep), and a fairly common visitor off n Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel. It can be seen at sea around Socotra Is (*persicus*) and Mohéli Is (**temptator*), especially when breeding. N= may be subsumed into extralimital **Audubon's Shearwater**. ***Moheli Shearwater** *Puffinus temptator* [3, EN = Comoros] may be split.

Tropical Shearwater *Puffinus* [*lherminieri*] *bailloni* [5]: a common breeder of c Seychelles (*nicolae*), Aldabra Is (**colstoni*) and Réunion (**bailloni*), and a vagrant off South Africa; occurs widely through the Indian & Pacific Oceans. It is best seen at Aride Is of Seychelles (*nicolae*). N= may be subsumed into extralimital **Audubon's Shearwater**.

***Barolo Shearwater** *Puffinus* [*lherminieri*] *baroli* [5, BT = Madeira]: an endemic breeder (peak Feb–May) on Desertas & Savage Is off Madeira (common) and Azores & Canary Islands (rare). It is best seen around Desertas Is, visited on a pelagic day trip from Madeira; can also be seen when crossing between Tenerife & La Gomera Is and Tenerife & El Hierro Is of Canary Islands. N= may be subsumed into **Audubon's Shearwater**.

***Boyd's Shearwater** *Puffinus* [*baroli*/*lherminieri*] *boydi* [6, EN = Cape Verde (br)]: a fairly common endemic breeder of Cape Verde (Jan–May). It is best seen on crossings between islands, including Raso to São Nicolau Is; it breeds on Raso & São Nicolau Is, and at Antónia Peak on Santiago Is. N= **Macaronesian Shearwater** [6] if lumped with Barolo Shearwater. May also be subsumed into **Audubon's Shearwater**.

Subantarctic Shearwater *Puffinus* [*assimilis*] *elegans* [4]: a common breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (*elegans*), and a vagrant to continental waters. It is best seen around Tristan da Cunha Is. N= may be subsumed into extralimital **Little Shearwater**.

South Georgia Diving Petrel *Pelecanoides georgicus* [3]: a common breeder on Prince Edward & Marion Is. Although easily seen around these islands, it is more accessible on trips to Antarctica from South America.

Common Diving Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix* [3]: a common breeder on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (**dacunhae*) and Prince Edward & Marion Is (*exsul*). It can be seen off Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is.

Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* [6]: a rare breeder on Round Is off Mauritius, a fairly common breeder of Macaronesia (Jun–Sep), especially on the Desertas Is off Madeira, and a regular visitor off s Madagascar and the Mascarene Is. It is best seen off Madeira, especially on pelagic trips to the Desertas Is.

***Jouanin's Petrel** *Bulweria fallax* [3, EN = Socotra (br)]: an endemic breeder on Socotra Is (Jun–Nov) and resident in surrounding waters, a fairly common visitor off Somalia, and a rare visitor off n Seychelles & Mozambique. It is best seen around Socotra Is.

Podicipedidae – Grebes

[7/7 of 20, 1 endemic; also 1 extinct endemic]

***Alaotra Grebe** *Tachybaptus rufolavatus* [0, EN = Madagascar]: formerly known from Lake Alaotra but now presumed to be extinct. Searches of the more remote wetlands of ne Madagascar could prove successful. N= see Hawkins *et al* 2000.

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* [9]: a common resident of wetlands of North-West Africa (*ruficollis*) and SSA, Madagascar & Comoros (**capensis*); also occurs through much of Eurasia. It is easy to see.

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***Madagascar Grebe** *Tachybaptus pelzelnii* [6, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a resident of undisturbed wetlands of Madagascar (uncommon) and Grande Comore Is of Comoros (rare). It is most often seen at Mantadia, although most common at Bemanevika and sometimes turns up at Alarobia, all in Madagascar.

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*grisegena*). Recorded from Azores, Algeria & Egypt.

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* [7]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Southern & East Africa (**infuscatus*) and a resident of and PM to Morocco (*cristatus*); occurs through much of Eurasia & Australasia. It is best seen in South Africa (**infuscatus*) and Morocco (*cristatus*).

Horned Grebe | Slavonian Grebe *Podiceps auritus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*auritus*). Recorded from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Madeira & Azores.

Black-necked Grebe | Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* [6]: an uncommon sp of wetlands, especially saline lakes, of Southern, East and ne Africa (**gurneyi*) and North-West Africa (*nigricollis*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; occurs throughout the northern hemisphere. It can be seen at Lake Aoua in Morocco (*nigricollis*), and Strandfontein in South Africa and Ndutu in Tanzania (**gurneyi*).

Phoenicopteridae – Flamingos

[2/2 of 6]

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus* [*ruber*] *roseus* [8]: a common resident and nomad of wetlands of w Madagascar, w Southern Africa & East Africa, and a vagrant to the other Indian Ocean Islands; also in s Eurasia. It can be seen at Cape Town in South Africa and on many East African Rift Valley lakes. **N=** may be lumped with extralimital American Flamingo; then called **Greater Flamingo** [8].

Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor* [7]: a fairly common sp of saline wetlands of w Southern Africa, East Africa and coastal w Madagascar, and a vagrant to Mayotte Is; occurs eastwards to India. It can be seen at Velddrif & Kamfers Dam in South Africa, and at many East African Rift Valley lakes such as Nakuru in Kenya and Ngorongoro & Natron in Tanzania.

Phaethontidae – Tropicbirds

[3/3 of 3]

Red-billed Tropicbird *Phaethon aethereus* [5]: a breeder on islands off Somaliland & Socotra Is (*indicus*, common) and St Helena & Ascension Is, Cape Verde & Senegal (*aethereus*); occurs almost globally in tropical waters. It is easiest to see at various islands in Cape Verde, and at Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is and St Helena Is (*aethereus*).

Red-tailed Tropicbird *Phaethon rubricauda* [6]: an uncommon breeder of Seychelles, Madagascar and Rodrigues & Mauritius Is (**rubricauda*), a visitor throughout the Indian Ocean Islands, and a vagrant off Southern Africa; occurs widely through the tropics of the Indian & Atlantic Oceans. It is most readily seen at Nosy Ve Is off Madagascar and Round Is off Mauritius.

White-tailed Tropicbird *Phaethon lepturus* [5]: a common breeder of the Indian Ocean Islands (*lepturus*), including Europa Is in the Mozambique Channel (**europae*), and Ascension Is, São Tomé & Príncipe (*ascensionis*); occurs almost globally in tropical waters. It is most easily seen at Príncipe Is & Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is (*ascensionis*) and Cousin & Aride Is of Seychelles and Round Is off Mauritius (*lepturus*).

Ciconiidae – Storks

[8/8 of 19, 4 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Yellow-billed Stork** *Mycteria ibis* [7]: a fairly common sp of wetlands in savanna of SSA, and a rare breeder on w Madagascar; also a vagrant to the Middle East. It is easy to see, especially along the East African Rift Valley.

***African Openbill | African Open-billed Stork** *Anastomus lamelligerus* [7]: a common sp of wetlands in savanna of SSA (*lamelligerus*), and a rare resident on w Madagascar (*madagascariensis*). It is easily seen in Africa (*lamelligerus*); on Madagascar is best found at Lake Kinkony (*madagascariensis*).

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* [6]: an uncommon breeding resident of cliffs and rivers of Southern Africa, and a PM north of the equator. It can be seen at various sites in South Africa, Ethiopia & Morocco.

***Abdim's Stork** *Ciconia abdimii* [6]: a fairly common IAM, breeding in arid savannas of Senegal to Somalia (Mar–Sep) and visiting moist savannas south of the equator; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is most easily seen on its breeding grounds in the Ethiopian Rift Valley, but can also be seen on migration in Cameroon and is seasonally common in Zimbabwe.

Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus* [7]: a fairly common sp of wetlands in mesic areas of SSA (**microscelis*); also in s Asia (*episcopus* + *neglecta*). It is fairly easy to see in the Rift Valley of East Africa and along the northern coast of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. **N=** may be split into ***African Woolly-necked Stork** *Ciconia microscelis* [7] and extralimital Asian Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*.

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* [9]: a common breeder of North-West Africa (Apr–Sep), a rare resident of s South Africa, an uncommon PM to West Africa from the w Palaearctic, and a common PM from e Europe and w Asia to Southern Africa, where it occurs in grasslands and open savannas (all *ciconia*); c Asian birds winter from Iran to India and are recorded as a vagrant to Seychelles (*asiatica*). It is easy to see in Morocco during the boreal summer where it breeds in towns and villages, and on its non-breeding grounds in e South Africa (all *ciconia*).

***Saddle-billed Stork** *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis* [7]: an uncommon sp of wetlands in savanna of SSA. It can be seen at many sites, especially at game parks like Kruger in South Africa, Waza in Cameroon and Murchison in Uganda.

***Marabou Stork** *Leptoptilos crumenifer* [9]: a fairly common sp of savannas and human habitation of SSA; also a vagrant to Israel. It is easy to see, including in cities such as Kampala in Uganda and Nairobi in Kenya.

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Threskiornithidae – Ibises & Spoonbills

[13/13 of 35, 9 endemic and 2 near-endemic]

***African Sacred Ibis** *Threskiornis aethiopicus* [8]: a common sp of wetlands of SSA, and a vagrant to Socotra Is; also occurs in the Middle East. It is easy to see. N= Sacred Ibis if lumped.

***Madagascar Sacred Ibis** *Threskiornis* [*aethiopicus*] *bernieri* [5, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a rare sp of mudflats and wetlands of w Madagascar (*bernieri*) and uncommon on Aldabra Atoll (*abbotti*). It is best seen at Betsiboka Delta in Madagascar (*bernieri*), since Aldabra is remote and difficult to visit (*abbotti*). N= Sacred Ibis if lumped. Also Malagasy Sacred Ibis by IOC.

***Northern Bald Ibis** *Geronticus eremita* [6, NE = Morocco]: a rare breeder on cliffs adjacent to arid shrublands of n Morocco (>95% of the global population), and a vagrant to Azores & Cape Verde; several pairs also breed in Syria and migrate to Eritrea/Ethiopia. It is reliably seen only in Morocco at Souss-Massa NP & Tamri.

***Southern Bald Ibis** *Geronticus calvus* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of moist, upland grasslands of e South Africa. It is best seen at Wakkerstroom and the top of Sani Pass.

***Olive Ibis** *Bostrychia olivacea* [3, BT = Kenya]: an uncommon to rare resident of undisturbed forests of Central Africa (*cupreipennis*), West Africa (*olivacea*), Príncipe Is (*rothschildi*), and the highlands of c Kenya and ne Tanzania (*akeleyorum*). It is most often encountered at Mt Kenya & Aberdares in Kenya (*akeleyorum*), and occasionally at Ipassa in Gabon (*cupreipennis*) and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*akeleyorum*). N= also 'African Green Ibis'.

***Dwarf Olive Ibis** *Bostrychia* [*olivacea*] *bocagei* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a rare sp of undisturbed and swampy lowland forests of s São Tomé I. To stand a good chance of seeing it, it is best to camp overnight in the forests of Mt Carmo. N= also Sao Tome Ibis by IOC.

***Spot-breasted Ibis** *Bostrychia rara* [4, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland swamp forests of Central & West African. The best-known sites are the oxbow lakes at Semuliki in Uganda and forested rivers around Makokou in Gabon, where it is seen mostly in the late evening when birds fly noisily to their roost sites.

***Hadada Ibis** *Bostrychia hagedash* [9]: a common resident of wetlands, gallery forest, parklands and gardens of the mesic areas of East Africa (*nilotica*), West & Central Africa (*brevirostris*) and Southern Africa (*hagedash*). It is easy to see.

***Wattled Ibis** *Bostrychia carunculata* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a common sp of highland grasslands and wetlands of Ethiopia and sc Eritrea. It is easy to see in Ethiopia, including at Sululta, Bale & Addis Ababa.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* [8]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Africa and Madagascar, a PM north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles; it has an almost global distribution. It is fairly easy to see.

***Madagascar Crested Ibis** *Lophotibis cristata* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forests and dense woodlands of n + e Madagascar (*cristata*) and w Madagascar (*urschi*). It is best seen at Andasibe (*cristata*) and Ampijoroa (*urschi*), but unless active nest sites are known it can be hard to track down. N= also Madagascan Ibis by IOC.

Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* [5]: a common resident of coastal Mauritania (**balsaci*) and Somalia to Egypt (*archeri*), and an uncommon PM to wetlands north of the equator (*leucorodia*). It is perhaps most easily seen at Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco (*leucorodia*), with the coast of Djibouti (*archeri*) and Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania (**balsaci*) also being good sites.

***African Spoonbill** *Platalea alba* [7]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of SSA and w Madagascar; also a vagrant to the Middle East. It is fairly easy to see, especially in East Africa.

Ardeidae – Herons, Egrets & Bitterns

[35/35 of 66, 10 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***White-crested Tiger Heron** *Tigriornis leucolopha* [3, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon resident of lowland swamp forests and forested rivers of Central & West Africa. It can be seen at Loango in Gabon and, with considerable luck, at Korup in Cameroon.

Eurasian Bittern | Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* [3]: a very rare resident of pristine wetlands of e Southern Africa to s Tanzania (**capensis*), an uncommon PM north of the equator (*stellaris*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are no reliable sites, although it can be seen at Savane River in Mozambique (**capensis*).

American Bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

***Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* [6]: a resident of wetlands of SSA (**payesii*, fairly common), Madagascar (**podiceps*, uncommon) and North Africa (**minutus*), and a PM to SSA (**minutus*). More reliable sites include Murchison in Uganda and Wakkerstroom in South Africa (**payesii*), and Massa River in Morocco (**minutus*); in Madagascar it can be seen at Lake Kinkony (**podiceps*).

Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* [3]: a rare resident of wetlands of the granitic Seychelles & Socotra Is, and a vagrant to Djibouti; the main range in s Asia. It can occasionally be seen on La Digue Is of Seychelles.

Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* [0]: a vagrant from s Asia. Recorded from the granitic Seychelles.

***Dwarf Bittern** *Ixobrychus sturmii* [5]: an uncommon IAM and nomad of temporary wetlands in the mesic savannas of SSA, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. Better sites include Nylsvley in South Africa and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda.

***White-backed Night Heron** *Gorsachius leuconotus* [5]: an uncommon resident of forested wetlands and rivers in mesic areas of SSA. It is best seen at Liwonde in Malawi, Sette Cama in Gabon and Shakawe in Botswana.

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* [8]: a fairly common resident and PM of wetlands of Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands (*nycticorax*). It is easy to see.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Striated Heron *Butorides striata* [8]: a common resident of wetlands of SSA (**atricapilla*), the Horn of Africa coast (*brevipes*), Madagascar & Réunion (**rutenbergi*), Comoros & Mayotte (**rhizophorae*), Mauritius & Rodrigues Is (*javanica*), Aldabra Is (**crawfordi*) and the granitic Seychelles (**degens*); occurs through much of the Old World. It is easy to see. N= also 'Green-backed Heron'.

Green Heron *Butorides* [*striata*] *virescens* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

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***Squacco Heron** *Ardeola ralloides* [8]: a fairly common resident and nomad of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar, and a PM north of the equator. It is easy to see at Ampijoroa in Madagascar, lakes in the Ethiopian Rift Valley and Waza & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii* [0]: a vagrant from s Asia. Recorded from Socotra Is & Seychelles.

***Madagascar Pond Heron** *Ardeola idae* [6, BT = Madagascar]: an uncommon and declining sp that breeds on Madagascar, Mayotte, Europa Is & Aldabra Is (Sep–Apr) and migrates to East Africa, and a vagrant to Socotra Is. It is seen most regularly at Ampijoroa & Alarobia, but is more numerous at Bemanevika, and on the African mainland it is best searched for in wetlands of Mozambique & Tanzania. N= also Malagasy Pond Heron by IOC.

***Rufous-bellied Heron** *Ardeola rufiventris* [6, BT = Zambia]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of Uganda to n South Africa to Angola. It is most common in Zambia, and is often seen at Nkanga & Kafue Flats.

Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* [10]: a common sp of open habitats and wetlands through much of the region, and a vagrant to St Helena & Ascension Is; also in Eurasia and the Americas. It is easy to see. N= extralimital Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* may be lumped with it; then called **Cattle Egret**.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* [9]: a common resident of wetlands of Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania (**monicae*), the rest of Africa (*cinerea*) and Madagascar, Comoros & Seychelles (**firasa*), a PM to Africa, and a vagrant to the Mascarene Is. It is easy to see at many wetland sites, including Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania (**monicae*); on Madagascar, try Betsiboka Delta & Lake Kinkony (**firasa*). N= includes ***Pallid Heron** *Ardea monicae* [3, EN = Mauritania].

Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores, Canary Islands & Cape Verde.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Gough Is.

***Black-headed Heron** *Ardea melanocephala* [9]: a common sp of open habitats of SSA, and a vagrant to the Indian Ocean Islands & Socotra Is; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see.

***Madagascar Heron** *Ardea humbloti* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of wetlands and inter-tidal mudflats of w + s Madagascar, and a vagrant to Comoros, Mayotte & Tanzania. It is most often seen at Ampijoroa & Betsiboka Delta, and along the coast near Toliara. N= also Humblot's Heron by IOC.

***Goliath Heron** *Ardea goliath* [7]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of SSA, and a vagrant to Madagascar. It is fairly easy to see, especially in East Africa.

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* [8]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of Africa (*purpurea*) and Madagascar (**madagascariensis*), a very rare resident of Cape Verde (**bournei*), and a PM mostly north of the equator. It can be seen at many sites in Africa (*purpurea*), Ampijoroa in Madagascar (**madagascariensis*), and Liberão on Santiago Is in Cape Verde (**bournei*). N= includes ***Cape Verde Purple Heron** *Ardea bournei* [3, EN = Cape Verde], although this subspecies may even be lumped with the *purpurea* subspecies.

Great Egret *Ardea alba* [8]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of SSA, Madagascar & Comoros (**melanorhynchos*), a PM mostly along the north coast of Africa (*alba*), and a vagrant from North America to Azores (*egretta*). It is easy to see. N= includes **American Egret** *Ardea egretta* [0].

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia* [6]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of SSA (**brachyrhyncha*), and a vagrant to Seychelles (perhaps *intermedia*); occurs through s Asia to Australasia. It is fairly easy to see. N= may be split into ***Yellow-billed Egret** *Egretta brachyrhyncha* [6] and **Intermediate Egret** *Egretta intermedia* [0].

***Black Heron** *Egretta ardesiaca* [6]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar; a vagrant to the Middle East. Good sites include Alarobia in Madagascar and Ziway in Ethiopia.

***Slaty Egret** *Egretta vinaceigula* [4, NE = Botswana]: an uncommon resident and nomad of floodplains and swamps of the Okavango Delta in Botswana and adjacent Zambia, Namibia and se Angola, and a vagrant to South Africa & Zimbabwe. It is most reliable at Chobe in Botswana, but can also be seen near Livingstone and at Kafue Flats in Zambia, and at Mahango in Namibia.

Tricoloured Heron *Egretta tricolor* [0]: a vagrant from North America (probably *ruficollis*). Recorded from Azores.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa, Namibia & Azores.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas (probably *thula*). Recorded from South Africa & Azores.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* [9]: a common resident of SSA (*garzetta*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; occurs through s Eurasia & Australasia. It is easy to see.

Western Reef Egret *Egretta* [*garzetta*] *gularis* [7]: a fairly common resident of coastal areas of West Africa and São Tomé & Príncipe (**gularis*) and Horn of Africa (*schistacea*); occurs eastwards to India. Good sites include São Tomé Is, Limbe in Cameroon and Sakumono in Ghana (**gularis*), and Lake Basaka in Ethiopia (*schistacea*). N= also Western Reef Heron by IOC.

***Dimorphic Egret** *Egretta* [*garzetta*/*gularis*] *dimorpha* [8, BT = Madagascar, B2 = Tanzania]: a common sp of wetlands and coastlines of Madagascar, Aldabra Is, Pemba Is off Tanzania and coastal Tanzania, and a vagrant to the rest of the Indian Ocean Islands. It is easy to see in Madagascar, including around Antananarivo, and at Pemba & Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

*Scopidae – Hamerkop

[1/1 of 1, near-endemic]

***Hamerkop** *Scopus umbretta* [8]: a common resident of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar (**umbretta*), with **minor* confined to the coastal belt of West Africa; occurs marginally into the Middle East. It is easy to see, particularly in low-lying tropical areas.

*Balaenicipitidae – Shoebill

[1/1 of 1, endemic]

***Shoebill** *Balaeniceps rex* [6, BT = Uganda, B2 = Zambia]: a rare sp of papyrus swamps of South Sudan to w Ethiopia to n Zambia. It is most easily seen in Uganda, where to two most reliable sites are Mabamba & Murchison, but it can also be seen at Bangweulu in Zambia and Gambela in Ethiopia.

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Pelecanidae – Pelicans

[3/3 of 8, 1 near-endemic]

Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* [8]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of Africa, and an uncommon PM to North Africa. Good sites include Strandfontein in South Africa and various lakes in the Ethiopian Rift Valley.

***Pink-backed Pelican** *Pelecanus rufescens* [7]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of SSA, and a vagrant to Madagascar where it previously bred; also along the coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa, various lakes in the Rift Valley in Kenya & Ethiopia, and Entebbe in Uganda.

Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* [0]: a vagrant from se Europe. Recorded from Algeria and the Nile Delta in Egypt.

Fregatidae – Frigatebirds

[5/5 of 5, 1 endemic breeder]

***Ascension Frigatebird** *Fregata aquila* [3, EN = Ascension]: a common endemic breeder of Ascension Is (c. 20 000 birds), and a vagrant off the west coast of Central Africa. It is best seen at its only breeding colony on Boatswainbird Is off Ascension, where birds breed year round (fewest Feb–Apr).

Christmas Frigatebird *Fregata andrewsi* [0]: a rare vagrant from its breeding grounds on Christmas Is, north-west of Australia. Recorded once from Kenya.

Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens* [2]: a very rare breeder (1–2 pairs) on Cape Verde, and a rare oceanic visitor to the coast of West Africa; also on the tropical coasts of the Americas. It is best seen at the nest at Curral Velho on Boa Vista Is in Cape Verde.

Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor* [4]: an uncommon breeder on Aldabra Atoll & Cosmoledo Is of Seychelles and Europa & St Brandon Is (**aldabrensis*), a pelagic visitor to the Indian Ocean Islands, and a vagrant off Southern Africa; occurs globally in tropical waters. It is best seen at Aride Is of Seychelles, where it regularly roosts. N= also 'Greater Frigatebird'.

Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel* [4]: an uncommon breeder on Aldabra, Europa & St Brandon Is (**iredalei*), and an uncommon visitor to the Indian Ocean Islands and coastal East Africa; occurs almost globally in tropical waters. It is best seen at Aride Is of Seychelles, where it regularly roosts.

Sulidae – Gannets & Boobies

[7/7 of 10, 1 endemic]

Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* [3]: an uncommon PM to North-West Africa, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen at Cape Rhir in Morocco.

***Cape Gannet** *Morus capensis* [8, BT = South Africa, B2 = Namibia]: a common resident of coastal South Africa & Namibia, and a vagrant to Madagascar & West Africa. It is easy to see at Cape Town & Lambert's Bay in South Africa (where it breeds), and Walvis Bay in Namibia.

Australian Gannet *Morus serrator* [0]: a vagrant from Australasia. Recorded from Mozambique, Mauritius, South Africa & Namibia. N= also Australasian Gannet by IOC.

Abbott's Booby *Papasula abbotti* [0]: a previous breeder on Mauritius, Rodrigues & Assumption Is of Seychelles, but last recorded in 1911.

Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra* [4]: a fairly common breeder off the Horn of Africa, Socotra Is & Indian Ocean Islands and an uncommon visitor throughout that region (**melanops*), and a common breeder on Ascension & St Helena Is and vagrant off the west coast of Central Africa (*dactylatra*); occurs throughout the tropical oceans. It is best seen at Round Is off Mauritius (**melanops*) and Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is (*dactylatra*).

Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* [5]: an uncommon breeder of Seychelles and visitor throughout the Indian Ocean Islands (*rubripes*), and a common breeder on Ascension (*sula*); occurs globally in tropical waters. It is best seen at Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is (*sula*) and Cosmoledo Is of Seychelles (*rubripes*, c. 12 000 pairs).

Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster* [5]: a fairly common breeder of nw Madagascar, Cosmoledo Is of Seychelles, the Horn of Africa & Socotra Is (*plotus*), and São Tomé & Príncipe, Cape Verde and Ascension & St Helena Is (*leucogaster*), and a vagrant off Southern Africa; occurs globally in tropical waters. It is most easy at Príncipe Is, and can also be seen at St Helena Is & Boatswainbird Is off Ascension Is (*leucogaster*).

Phalacrocoracidae – Cormorants & Shags

[11/11 of 41, 5 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Reed Cormorant | Long-tailed Cormorant** *Microcarbo africanus* [9]: a resident of wetlands off SSA (*africanus*, common) and Madagascar (*pictilis*, uncommon), and a vagrant to Seychelles & Socotra Is. It is easy to see, except on Madagascar, where best seen at Maroansetra (*pictilis*).

***Crowned Cormorant** *Microcarbo* [*africanus*] *coronatus* [7, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon resident of rocky coastlines and islands of w South Africa & Namibia. It is best seen in South Africa at Simon's Town & Stony Point at Betty's Bay.

Pygmy Cormorant *Microcarbo pygmeus* [0]: a vagrant from se Europe. Recorded from Tunisia, and previously bred in Algeria.

***Bank Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax neglectus* [7, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon resident of rocky coastlines and islands of w South Africa & Namibia. It is best seen in South Africa, especially at Stony Point at Betty's Bay.

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Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* [3]: an uncommon coastal breeder of n Morocco to Egypt (*desmarestii*) and w Morocco (**riggenbachi*), with numbers augmented by PMs (*desmarestii*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands & Madeira. It is best seen in Morocco at Cape Rhir (**riggenbachi*).

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* [6]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of North-West Africa (**maroccanus*), and a PM to North Africa (*sinensis*); occurs through Asia to Australasia, and in North America. It can be seen at various wetlands in Morocco.

***White-breasted Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* [8]: a common resident and nomad of wetlands of SSA. It is easy to see.

***Cape Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax capensis* [8, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common coastal sp of w South Africa to sw Angola. It is easy to see at Cape Town in South Africa and Walvis Bay in Namibia.

Socotra Cormorant *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis* [4]: a resident of coastlines of Socotra Is & Eritrea, with additional birds present during the boreal winter; also found in the Arabian Gulf & Gulf of Aden. It is best seen on Socotra Is, although is more easily accessible in the Middle East.

***Crozet Shag** *Leucocarbo* [*atriceps*] *melanogenis* [3, BT = Prince Edward & Marion]: a common breeder on Marion Is; also breeds on the Crozet Is. It is best seen at Marion Is, which is hard to get to. N= may be subsumed into **Imperial Shag** [3].

Anhingidae – Darters

[1/1 of 4, near-endemic]

***African Darter** *Anhinga* [*melanogaster*] *rufa* [7]: a fairly common resident of rivers and lakes of SSA (**rufa*) and w Madagascar (**vulsini*). It is easy to see along large, tropical rivers of SSA (**rufa*), and in Madagascar can be found at Ampijoroa (**vulsini*). N= may be lumped with extralimital Oriental Darter and called **Darter** [7]. Thought to be extinct in the Middle East (*chantrei*).

*Sagittariidae – Secretarybird

[1/1 of 1, endemic]

***Secretarybird** *Sagittarius serpentarius* [6]: an uncommon and declining resident of open habitats of SSA. It is best seen at Kgalagadi & Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Serengeti in Tanzania and Etosha in Namibia, and can also be seen at Awash in Ethiopia and Maasai Mara in Kenya.

Pandionidae – Ospreys

[1/1 of 2]

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* [6]: a fairly common breeder of coastal North Africa & Cape Verde, a PM to wetlands of SSA, and a vagrant to Madagascar, Mayotte & Seychelles (*haliaetus*). It is most regularly seen in coastal habitats in South Africa, Gabon & Morocco. N= extralimital Eastern Osprey *Pandion cristatus* may be lumped with it, then called **Osprey**.

Accipitridae – Eagles, Hawks and allies

[96/96 of 255, 57 endemic and 6 near-endemics]

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus* [9]: a common sp of open habitats of Africa excluding the Sahara, and a vagrant to Madagascar (*caeruleus*). It is easy to see. N= extralimital Australian Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris* may be subsumed into it. Also Black-winged Kite by IOC.

***African Swallow-tailed Kite** *Chelictinia riocourii* [6]: a fairly common resident and regional migrant of arid rangelands of Senegal to Somalia, and a vagrant to Yemen. Good sites include Awash & Ali Dege in Ethiopia, Kaolack in Senegal and Mora & Waza in Cameroon, the latter area now unsafe to visit. N= also Scissor-tailed Kite by IOC.

***African Harrier-Hawk** *Polyboroides typus* [8]: a common sp of wooded of East & Southern Africa (*typus*), and Central & West Africa (*pectoralis*). It is easy to see, especially in more tropical areas.

***Madagascar Harrier-Hawk** *Polyboroides radiatus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar. Good sites include Ampijoroa, Ranomafana & Ifaty.

***Palm-nut Vulture** *Gypohierax angolensis* [7]: a common sp of moist savannas and forest edge of tropical Africa. It is easy to see, especially in Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana & Angola.

Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* [5]: a sp of highland cliffs and grasslands of North-West Africa (**barbatus*, very rare), and Ethiopia to Kenya and Lesotho to e South Africa (**meridionalis*, uncommon); also occurs on the Arabian Peninsula and from s Europe to the Himalayas. Ethiopia is the best country for it, where it is widespread in the highlands, although the road beyond Sani Pass in Lesotho is good too (**meridionalis*), and it is occasionally also seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco (**barbatus*). N= also Bearded Vulture by IOC.

Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Socotra Is & SSA north of the equator (*percnopterus*), rare visitor (extinct as a breeder) to Southern Africa (*percnopterus*), fairly common resident of Canary Islands & Cape Verde (**majorensis*), and a vagrant to Azores & Madeira; occurs in s Eurasia. It is reliably seen at Awash in Ethiopia and Waza in Cameroon, and is quite common in Somaliland, Djibouti & Socotra Is.

***Madagascar Serpent Eagle** *Eutriorchis astur* [2, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of dense forests of ne Madagascar. It is most often (but still very rarely) seen at Masoala, and can also be found at Anjozorobe & Bemanevika.

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*European Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus* [6]: an uncommon PM to wooded areas of SSA. Good countries include Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana, and it can be seen on passage in Morocco.

Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Tanzania, Egypt, Gabon, Sudan & Kenya. N= also Crested Honey Buzzard by IOC.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

***African Cuckoo-Hawk** *Aviceda cuculoides* [5]: an uncommon resident of woodlands and forest edge of the savanna zone of Senegal to w Ethiopia (*cuculoides*), and Angola to Kenya to South Africa (*verreauxii*), and of the forest zone of Central & West Africa (*batesi*). There are no reliable sites, although there are many sites where it is seen with some regularity, better ones including the Mt Moco area in Angola and Nkanga in Zambia (*verreauxii*) and Nyungwe in Rwanda (possibly *batesi*).

***Madagascar Cuckoo-Hawk** *Aviceda madagascariensis* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar. It is most reliably seen at Berenty (nests are often known), but can also be seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Zombitse & Ifaty.

***Hooded Vulture** *Necrosyrtes monachus* [8]: a fairly common but declining sp of savannas and forest edge of SSA. It is easy to see in Ethiopia, Uganda & Ghana, and at Garoua in Cameroon.

***White-backed Vulture** *Gyps africanus* [8]: a fairly common but declining sp of savannas of SSA. It is still easy to see in many game parks of Southern & East Africa. N= also 'African White-backed Vulture'.

***Rüppell's Vulture** *Gyps rueppellii* [7]: a fairly common but declining sp of open habitats of Ethiopia & Somaliland (*erlangeri*) and Mauritania to Tanzania (*rueppelli*), and a vagrant to Southern Africa; also a vagrant to s Europe. It is easy to see in Ethiopia (*erlangeri*), and at Serengeti in Tanzania, Waza in Cameroon and various game parks in Kenya (*rueppelli*). N= also 'Rüppell's Griffon Vulture' or 'Rüppell's Griffon'.

Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* [3]: a rare breeder across North Africa, and a PM to arid savannas north of the equator (*fulvus*). Although there are no reliable sites, it is occasionally seen in Ethiopia at Debre Libanos. N= also 'Eurasian Griffon'.

***Cape Vulture** *Gyps coprotheres* [6, NE = South Africa]: an uncommon and declining cliff-breeding vulture of South Africa and se Botswana, but recorded throughout Southern Africa. It is best seen at Potberg in De Hoop, Sani Pass & Abel Erasmus Pass in South Africa.

***White-headed Vulture** *Trigonoceps occipitalis* [6]: an uncommon sp of savannas and woodlands of SSA. It cannot be guaranteed anywhere, although can be seen at many game reserves in Southern & East Africa.

Cinereous Vulture *Aegypius monachus* [0]: a vagrant to North-East Africa from Eurasia. Most records come from Egypt. N= also 'Eurasian Black Vulture'.

***Lappet-faced Vulture** *Torgos tracheliotos* [7]: an uncommon sp of arid habitats of SSA and North-West Africa (**tracheliotos*), and Egypt to Somalia (**nubicus*); also occurs in the Middle East (*negevensis*). It is best seen at large game reserves in Southern & East Africa.

Short-toed Snake Eagle *Circaetus gallicus* [7]: a rare breeder in North Africa, and a fairly common PM to savannas north of the equator. Good sites include Waza in Cameroon, Awash in Ethiopia and various sites in Morocco.

***Beaudouin's Snake Eagle** *Circaetus* [*gallicus*] *beaudouini* [5]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and savannas from Senegal to Uganda. It is perhaps most regularly seen at various sites in Gambia, and also occasionally at Mole in Ghana, Zakouma in Chad and the Bénoué area of Cameroon.

***Black-chested Snake Eagle** *Circaetus pectoralis* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas and other open habitats of Southern & East Africa. It can be seen at many sites.

***Brown Snake Eagle** *Circaetus cinereus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of SSA. It is quite easy to see.

***Southern Banded Snake Eagle** *Circaetus fasciolatus* [5]: an uncommon sp of coastal forest and mesic coastal savannas of ne South Africa to ne Kenya. Better sites include St Lucia in South Africa, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania.

***Western Banded Snake Eagle** *Circaetus cinerascens* [6]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of Zimbabwe to Ethiopia to Senegal. Good sites include the Kampala-Masindi road in Uganda, Bénoué in Cameroon, Liwonde in Malawi and Hillwood in Zambia.

***Congo Serpent Eagle** *Circaetus spectabilis* [4]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of s Cameroon to sw DR Congo to South Sudan (*batesi*) and Sierra Leone to s Cameroon (*spectabilis*). It is perhaps most often seen in s Ghana (*spectabilis*) and Gabon (*batesi*).

***Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of SSA; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see.

Bat Hawk *Macheiramphus alcinus* [6]: an uncommon resident of forests and woodlands of SSA, a rare resident on Madagascar and a vagrant to Comoros (**anderssoni*); also in tropical Asia. Better sites include Magoebaskloof in South Africa, Murchison in Uganda and Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon.

***Crowned Eagle** *Stephanoaetus coronatus* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of SSA. It can be seen at many forest sites. N= also 'African Crowned Eagle'.

***Martial Eagle** *Polemaetus bellicosus* [7]: a fairly common sp of the savannas of SSA. It can be seen at many sites.

***Long-crested Eagle** *Lophaetus occipitalis* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas of SSA, and a vagrant to Madagascar. It can be seen at many sites, but is perhaps most common in parts of Uganda.

***Lesser Spotted Eagle** *Clanga pomarina* [5]: an uncommon PM to savannas of e South Africa to c Tanzania. Most birds overwinter in e Zambia & Malawi, but it can also be seen at Kruger in South Africa and various sites in Zimbabwe, and in Kenya on passage.

Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga* [3]: a rare PM to North-East Africa. There are no good sites, although it is most often seen in the Rift Valley of c Ethiopia.

***Wahlberg's Eagle** *Hieraaetus wahlbergi* [7]: a common resident and IAM of mesic savannas of SSA. There are many good sites.

Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus* [7]: an uncommon breeder during the austral summer of w South Africa that probably winters in sw Angola, a fairly common breeder of North-West Africa, an uncommon PM to SSA, and a vagrant to Seychelles; occurs through Europe and to c Asia. It can be seen at many sites.

***Ayres's Hawk-Eagle** *Hieraaetus ayresii* [5]: an uncommon resident and IAM of mesic woodlands and forests of SSA. Better regions for it include s Cameroon & Uganda. N= also 'Ayres's Eagle'.

Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of North-West Africa (*belisarius*, rare), north of the equator (*belisarius*) and south of the equator (*rapax*); also in the Indian sub-continent (*vindhiana*). It is best seen in various large game parks in Southern & East Africa.

Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* [6]: a fairly common PM to East & Southern Africa (*orientalis* + *nipalensis*). It can be seen at many sites.

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Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* [2]: an uncommon PM to North-East Africa. It is most often seen in Ethiopia. N= **Imperial Eagle** if lumped.

Spanish Imperial Eagle *Aquila* [*heliaca*] *adalberti* [1]: a rare PM from sw Europe to Algeria & Morocco, where it was historically resident. There are no reliable sites for it. N= **Imperial Eagle** if lumped.

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* [3]: an uncommon breeder of mountains of North-West Africa and the Sanetti Plateau in Ethiopia, and a rare PM north of the Sahara. It is most reliably seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco and Sanetti Plateau in Ethiopia.

***Verreaux's Eagle** *Aquila verreauxii* [6]: a fairly common resident of mountains of Southern & East Africa; also on the Arabian Peninsula. Good countries include Ethiopia, South Africa & Kenya.

***Cassin's Hawk-Eagle** *Aquila africana* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests of Central & West Africa. It can be seen in s Cameroon, s Ghana & Gabon, and at Nyungwe in Rwanda.

Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata* [4]: an uncommon resident of mountainous areas of North-West Africa & Djibouti (*fasciata*); its main range is in Eurasia. Better sites include Day Forest in Djibouti and Todgha Gorge, Dadès Gorges & Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

***African Hawk-Eagle** *Aquila spilogaster* [6]: an uncommon sp of savannas, often in mountainous areas, of SSA. It can be seen in many countries.

***Lizard Buzzard** *Kaupifalco monogrammicus* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and forest edge of SSA, north (*monogrammicus*) and south (*meridionalis*) of the equator. It can be seen at many sites.

***Gabar Goshawk** *Micronisus gabar* [7]: a fairly common resident of savannas of Gambia to Sudan (*niger*), Ethiopia to Gabon to Mozambique (**aequatorius*) and Southern Africa (**gabar*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*niger*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Dark Chanting Goshawk** *Melierax metabates* [7]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and savannas of Mali to n Sudan (*neumanni*), Senegal to Ethiopia to Tanzania (*metabates*) and Gabon to s Tanzania to South Africa (*mechowi*), and a rare resident of sw Morocco (**theresae*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*ignoscens*). Good sites include Awash in Ethiopia, Serengeti in Tanzania and Waza in Cameroon (*metabates*).

***Eastern Chanting Goshawk** *Melierax poliopterus* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of ne Tanzania to Ethiopia to Somaliland. Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and various game parks in Kenya.

***Pale Chanting Goshawk** *Melierax canorus* [7]: a common sp of arid scrublands of Southern Africa. It is most easily seen in w South Africa & Namibia.

***Long-tailed Hawk** *Urotriorchis macrourus* [4, B2 = Gabon, Ghana]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. Better areas include Makokou in Gabon and Aboabo in Ghana.

***African Goshawk** *Accipiter tachiro* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests and well-developed woodlands of Southern Africa (*tachiro*), Central & East Africa (*sparsimfasciatus*), Pemba off Tanzania (*pembaensis*), w Uganda and e DR Congo (*canescens*), sw Ethiopia (*croizati*), and ne Ethiopia to Eritrea (*unduliventer*). It can be seen at many sites. N= includes ***Ethiopian Goshawk** *Accipiter unduliventer* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]. See Jordaens *et al* 2015.

***Red-chested Goshawk** *Accipiter tachiro toussenelii* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Central Africa (*toussenelii*), West Africa (*macroscelides*) and Bioko Is (*lopezi*). Good sites include Kupe in Cameroon (*toussenelii*) and Kakum in Ghana (*macroscelides*).

***Chestnut-flanked Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter castanilius* [4, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of w Central Africa (*castanilius*) and e DR Congo (*beniensis*). It is best seen in Gabon, especially in the Makokou area, although only with a great deal of luck. N= also 'Chestnut-flanked Goshawk'.

Shikra *Accipiter badius* [7]: a common sp of savannas and woodlands of SSA, north (**sphenurus*) and south (**polyzonoides*) of the equator; also east to India. It can be seen at many sites.

***Levant Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter brevipes* [3]: a rare and little-known PM to North-East Africa from se Europe and sw Asia. There are no reliable sites, although it is best seen on southward passage in Egypt (Oct).

***Frances's Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter francesiae* [6, NE = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar (*francesiae*), Grande Comore Is in Comoros (*griveaudi*) and Mayotte (*brutus*). It is best seen at Andasibe & Ampijoroa in Madagascar (*francesiae*), but is also quite easy to see on Mayotte (*brutus*) and Grande Comore Is in Comoros (*griveaudi*).

***Red-thighed Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter erythropus* [4]: an uncommon sp of forests and forest edge of Central (*zenkeri*) and West Africa (*erythropus*). There are no reliable sites for it, although it is perhaps most often seen in s Ghana (*erythropus*).

***Little Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter minullus* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests and woodlands south of the equator and in East Africa, with *tropicalis* along to the east coast and *minullus* elsewhere. It can be seen at many sites, although none turn up regular sightings.

***Madagascar Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter madagascariensis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forests and woodlands of Madagascar, mainly in the east. Better sites include Andasibe, Ampijoroa & Ifaty.

***Ovambo Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter ovampensis* [4]: an uncommon resident and IAM of woodlands and wooded savannas of SSA. There are no particularly good sites for it, although more regular ones include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Gauteng in South Africa.

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* [4]: an uncommon breeding resident of forests of North-West Africa (**punicus*) and Madeira & Canary Islands (**granti*), and an uncommon PM to North & East Africa (*nisus*). It is best seen in Morocco, and can sometimes be seen in Ethiopia.

***Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter rufiventris* [5]: an uncommon sp of montane and temperate forests of South Africa to Kenya (*rufiventris*) and Ethiopia (*perspicillaris*). There are no particularly good sites, although it can be seen at many highland/temperate sites from Kirstenbosch in South Africa to Ankober in Ethiopia.

***Black Sparrowhawk | Great Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter melanoleucus* [7]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa (*temminckii*), and woodlands and forests of Southern & East Africa (*melanoleucus*). It can be seen in almost any well-wooded habitat.

***Henst's Goshawk** *Accipiter henstii* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forests of Madagascar, more common in the east of the country. The best sites include Andasibe-Mantadia, Anjozorobe & Ranomafana.

Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* [2]: a rare breeder of forests and woodlands of Morocco (*arrigonii*), a rare PM to North Africa, and a vagrant to Canary Islands; occurs through much of the northern hemisphere. There are no good sites for it.

Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* [7]: an uncommon resident of North-West Africa (**harterti*), and a fairly common PM to SSA (*aeruginosus*), mostly to wetlands and moist grasslands north of the equator. It can be seen at many sites (*aeruginosus*), although **harterti* is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco. N= also 'Eurasian Marsh Harrier'.

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*African Marsh Harrier *Circus ranivorus* [7]: a fairly common resident of wetlands and moist grasslands of South Africa to Kenya. Good sites include Wakkerstroom & West Coast NP in South Africa, Mabamba in Uganda and various wetlands in Zambia.

*Reunion Harrier *Circus maillardi* [5, EN = Réunion]: an uncommon resident of open habitats in the highlands of Réunion. It is best seen in the southern mountains of the island, but can also be seen at La Roche Écrite in Réunion NP.

*Madagascar Harrier *Circus* [*maillardi*] *macrosceles* [4, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a sp of grasslands and marshes of Madagascar (rare) and Comoros (fairly common), and probably extinct on Mayotte. It is most often seen north of Isalo in Madagascar, but is more reliably seen at Bemanevika in Madagascar, and Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is and Dzianlandzé on Anjouan Is in Comoros. N= also Malagasy Harrier by IOC.

*Black Harrier *Circus maurus* [6, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common resident, regional migrant and nomad of scrublands and grassland of South Africa, and rarely in s Namibia and sw Botswana. It is best seen at West Coast NP & Overberg in sw South Africa.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* [2]: an uncommon PM to open habitats of North Africa & Canary Islands, and a vagrant to Azores & Madeira. There are no good sites, although most records come from Morocco.

Northern Harrier *Circus* [*cyaneus*] *hudsonius* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* [7]: a fairly common PM to open habitats mostly north of the equator, but south to South Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Good countries include Ethiopia, Cameroon, Tanzania & Kenya.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus* [7]: an uncommon breeder of open habitats of North-West Africa, and a fairly common PM to SSA. Good countries include Ethiopia, Tanzania, Cameroon & Kenya.

Red Kite *Milvus milvus* [2]: a rare PM to North-West Africa from w Europe, and a vagrant to Azores & Canary Islands (*milvus*). It is best seen in Morocco. N= includes the apparently-extinct *Cape Verde Kite *Milvus fasciicauda* [0, EN = Cape Verde], which mitochondrial DNA shows to be paraphyletic and thus invalid. See Johnson *et al* 2005.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans* [7]: a fairly common breeder of woodlands of North-West Africa, a PM to open habitats of SSA (*migrans*), and a vagrant to Seychelles and possibly Madagascar. It is best seen north of the equator, especially in Morocco & Ethiopia.

*Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus migrans aegyptius* [10]: a common IAM of SSA, Madagascar & Comoros (**parasitus*), and a common breeder (Apr–Sep) of North-East Africa (**aegyptius*) visiting East Africa; also breed on the Arabian Peninsula (**aegyptius*). It is easy to see.

*African Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus vocifer* [8]: a common sp of wetlands and rivers of SSA. It is easy to see.

*Madagascar Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus vociferoides* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a very rare resident of pristine wetlands of w Madagascar. The only accessible site is Ampijoroa, where one pair is resident, but the largest population is in the remote Antsalova District.

White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* [0]: an extinct breeder in Egypt (*albicilla*), and a vagrant (pre-1900) to Canary Islands. There are no recent records.

*Grasshopper Buzzard *Butastur rufipennis* [6]: a fairly common IAM, breeding in arid savannas of Senegal to Sudan (Apr–Sep) and visiting woodlands and savannas north of the equator. It is fairly easy to see at Bénoué & Waza (currently unsafe) in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda, Tendaba in Gambia and Mole in Ghana.

Rough-legged Buzzard | Rough-legged Hawk *Buteo lagopus* [0]: a vagrant from n Europe. Recorded from Tunisia & Azores.

Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* [5]: a fairly common resident of North Africa (**cirtensis*), and an uncommon PM to arid savannas north of the equator (*rufinus*). Morocco & Ethiopia are two of the better countries for it.

*Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* [8]: an uncommon resident of Canary Islands & Azores (**insularum*) and Madeira (**harterti*), a common PM mostly to East & Southern Africa (**vulpinus*), and a rare PM to w West Africa (**buteo*). It is easy to see. N= may be split into *Steppe Buzzard *Buteo vulpinus* [8], and *Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* [6] which includes all the other subspecies.

*Cape Verde Buzzard *Buteo* [*buteo*] *bannermani* [5, EN = Cape Verde]: a rare resident of mountainous habitats on Santiago in Cape Verde. It is best seen at the botanical gardens at São Jorge dos Órgãos & Mt Malagueta.

*Socotra Buzzard *Buteo* [*buteo*] *socotraensis* [5, EN = Socotra]: a fairly common resident of mountainous habitats of Socotra Is. It can be seen almost anywhere in the mountainous interior.

*Mountain Buzzard *Buteo oreophilus* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Malawi to Ethiopia to e DR Congo. Good sites include Nyungwe in Rwanda, Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Aberdares in Kenya, Harenna Forest in Ethiopia and Ruhiza in Uganda.

*Forest Buzzard *Buteo* [*oreophilus*] *trizonatus* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of temperate forests of e + s South Africa, breeding in sw South Africa and visiting ne South Africa. It is most reliably seen at Grootvadersbosch, but can also be seen at Kirstenbosch in Cape Town.

*Red-necked Buzzard *Buteo auguralis* [6]: a common resident and IAM of woodlands and forest edge of West, n Central and w Central Africa. Good areas include s Cameroon, Ghana & Angola.

*Madagascar Buzzard *Buteo brachypterus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of most natural habitats of Madagascar. It is easy to see.

*Augur Buzzard *Buteo augur* [8]: a common sp of open habitats, especially in highlands, from Namibia to Zimbabwe to Ethiopia. It is easy to see in sw Uganda, Ethiopia & Kenya.

*Archer's Buzzard *Buteo* [*augur*] *archeri* [3, EN = Somaliland]: an uncommon sp of mountains of n Somaliland. It is best seen at Daalo, and along the Sheikh Escarpment accessed between Burao and Berbera.

*Jackal Buzzard *Buteo rufofuscus* [7, NE = South Africa]: a common sp of open habitats of South Africa to far s Botswana to s Namibia, and a vagrant to Zimbabwe. It is best seen in South Africa, with Wakkerstroom & Sani Pass among the best sites.

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Otididae – Bustards

[22/22 of 26, 18 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Great Bustard *Otis tarda* [1]: a very rare resident of open grasslands and agricultural fields of n Morocco, and a vagrant to Algeria (*tarda*); occurs mainly in s Eurasia. It is best seen in the Asilah-Tangier area of Morocco, although agricultural intensification is driving it to the verge of extinction in Africa.

*__Arabian Bustard__ *Ardeotis arabs* [5]: an uncommon and declining sp of arid savannas and grasslands of Senegal to Sudan (**stieberi*), Ethiopia to Somalia (**arabs*) and s Sudan (**butleri*), and a very rare sp in Morocco (**lynesi*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Awash & Ali Dege in Ethiopia (**arabs*) and Djoudj in Senegal and Ouadi Rimé in Chad (**stieberi*), as Waza in Cameroon is presently unsafe to visit.

*__Kori Bustard__ *Ardeotis kori* [7]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of Southern Africa (*kori*) and n Tanzania to Somaliland (*struthiunculus*). It can be seen at Awash & Liben Plain in Ethiopia, Serengeti & Ngorongoro in Tanzania and various sites in Kenya (*struthiunculus*), and Kruger & Kgalagadi in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*kori*).

*__Houbara Bustard__ *Chlamydotis undulata* [5, B2 = Canary Islands, Morocco]: a rare sp of deserts of Morocco to Egypt (*undulata*) and Canary Islands (*fuertaventurae*). It is best seen in s Morocco, especially in the Merzouga area (*undulata*), although the only way to be certain that you're not seeing captive-bred birds released for falconry is to go to Canary Islands, where it can be seen at Costa Calma on Fuerteventura Is (*fuertaventurae*).

Macqueen's Bustard *Chlamydotis* [*undulata*] *macqueenii* [1]: a rare resident of deserts east of the Nile River in Egypt, and a vagrant to Socotra Is. There are no reliable sites for it.

*__Ludwig's Bustard__ *Neotis ludwigii* [5]: an uncommon and nomadic sp of open, arid scrublands and savannas of w South Africa, Namibia, sw Angola and far sw Botswana. It is best seen at Calvinia & Pofadder in South Africa, Etosha & Sossusvlei in Namibia and north of Namibe in Angola.

*__Denham's Bustard__ *Neotis denhami* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic grasslands and open savannas of South Africa (*stanleyi*), Kenya to Zimbabwe to Angola (*jacksoni*), and Senegal to Ethiopia (*denhami*). Good sites include Murchison in Uganda and Nyika in Malawi (*jacksoni*), and Overberg & Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*stanleyi*).

*__Heuglin's Bustard__ *Neotis heuglinii* [3, B2 = Kenya, Somaliland]: an uncommon nomad of open, arid savanna of n Kenya, se Ethiopia, Somaliland & Somalia. Bogol Manyo in Ethiopia and Marsabit in Kenya offer reasonable chances, but the best area is between Erigavo and Burao in Somaliland.

*__Nubian Bustard__ *Neotis nuba* [2, BT = Chad]: an uncommon sp of open, arid savannas and steppes of Mauritania to Sudan. It is probably most common in Niger and Chad, and can be seen at Ouadi Rimé in Chad.

*__White-bellied Bustard__ *Eupodotis senegalensis* [7]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands of Gabon to Angola (*mackenziei*) and e South Africa (*barrowii*), and a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to nw Ethiopia (*senegalensis*), Ethiopia to ne Tanzania (*canicollis*) and s Kenya to nw Tanzania (*erlangeri*). Good sites include Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*barrowii*), Lékoni in Gabon (*mackenziei*), Serengeti in Tanzania (*erlangeri*), Awash in Ethiopia (*canicollis*), and the Mora/Waza area in Cameroon (*senegalensis*). N= may be split into *__Southern White-bellied Korhaan__ *Eupodotis barrowii* [6, BT = South Africa, B2 = Gabon] including *mackenziei*, and *__Northern White-bellied Bustard__ *Eupodotis senegalensis* [7 consisting of the remaining subspecies.

*__Blue Korhaan__ *Eupodotis caerulescens* [6, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of grasslands of e South Africa. The best site is Wakkerstroom, where it is quite common.

*__Karoo Korhaan__ *Eupodotis vigorsii* [7, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of arid scrublands of w South Africa (*vigorsii*) and far nw South Africa to s Namibia (*namaqua*). It is best seen at Overberg & Tankwa Karoo (*vigorsii*), and Pofadder (*namaqua*) in South Africa.

*__Rüppell's Korhaan__ *Eupodotis rueppelii* [7, NE = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a common sp of deserts of wc Namibia (*fitzsimonsi*) and nw Namibia to sw Angola (*rueppelii*). Good sites include Sossusvlei, Brandberg & Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*fitzsimonsi*) and Namibe in Angola (*rueppelii*).

*__Little Brown Bustard__ *Eupodotis humilis* [4, BT = Somaliland, 1/2 = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Somaliland and far se Ethiopia. Although it can occasionally be seen at Bogol Manyo in Ethiopia, it is easy to see in Somaliland, especially in the Burao area.

*__Red-crested Korhaan__ *Lophotis ruficrista* [7]: a common sp of savannas of e South Africa to n Zimbabwe to sw Angola. It is easy to see at Kruger in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia. N= *__Crested Bustard__ if lumped.

*__Buff-crested Bustard__ *Lophotis* [*ruficrista*] *gindiana* [7]: a common sp of arid bushveld of c Tanzania to Ethiopia to Somaliland. Good sites include Awash in Ethiopia, Tsavo in Kenya and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania. N= *__Crested Bustard__ if lumped.

*__Savile's Bustard__ *Lophotis* [*ruficrista*] *savilei* [4, BT = Senegal]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Sudan. It is best seen at Richard Toll in Senegal or Yankari in Nigeria. N= *__Crested Bustard__ if lumped.

*__Southern Black Korhaan__ *Afrotis afra* [7, EN = South Africa]: a common resident of scrublands of sw South Africa. It is best seen at West Coast NP.

*__Northern Black Korhaan__ *Afrotis* [*afra*] *afraoides* [8]: a common sp of arid grasslands and grassy savannas of the South African plateau (*afraoides*), Botswana to Namibia (*damarensis*) and nw Namibia to n Botswana (*etoschae*). Good sites include Kgalagadi (*damarensis*) and Polokwane (*afraoides*) in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*etoschae*).

*__Black-bellied Bustard__ *Lissotis melanogaster* [7]: a common sp of moist, open savannas and grasslands of Southern Africa (*notophila*) and the rest of SSA (*melanogaster*). It is relatively easy to see at Queen Elizabeth & Murchison in Uganda, Lékoni in Gabon and Mikumi in Tanzania (*melanogaster*), and Kruger in South Africa (*notophila*).

*__Hartlaub's Bustard__ *Lissotis hartlaubii* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of lightly-bushed grasslands of n Tanzania to c Ethiopia. Ilala Sala Plain at Awash in Ethiopia and Tsavo East & Nairobi NP in Kenya are among the best sites.

Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax* [1]: a rare resident of open grasslands and cultivated fields of n Morocco and Algeria, an uncommon PM to Morocco and Sinai, and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands; mainly occurs in s Eurasia. It is best seen in the Asilah & Tangier areas in Morocco.

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*Mesitornithidae – Mesites

[3/3 of 3, all endemic]

***White-breasted Mesite** *Mesitornis variegatus* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry woodlands of nw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ampijoroa, but can also be seen at Kirindy.

***Brown Mesite** *Mesitornis unicolor* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Ranomafana, with Masoala offering a second option.

***Subdesert Mesite** *Monias benschi* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of spiny forest of sw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty.

*Sarothruridae – Flufftails

[12/12 of 12, all endemic]

***Grey-throated Rail** *Canirallus oculeus* [2]: a poorly-known sp of swampy areas inside lowland forest of Central & West Africa. It is rarely seen, but might be easier to find during the rains when it breeds, with Gabon & Liberia offering some of the best possibilities.

***Madagascar Wood Rail** *Canirallus kioloides* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of forests of e Madagascar (*kioloides*) and nw Madagascar (*berliozi*). Better sites are Ranomafana, Andasibe & Masoala (*kioloides*).

***Tsingy Wood Rail** *Canirallus* [*kioloides*] *beankaensis* [2, EN = Madagascar]: a recently-described sp of dry forest associated with limestone karst formations in remote parts of wc Madagascar. It is known from Beanka Forest in the Maintirano District and near Bekopaka Village at Tsingy de Bemaraha. **N=** see Goodman *et al* 2011.

***White-spotted Flufftail** *Sarothrura pulchra* [5]: a fairly common sp of swamps and swampy forests of Gambia to n Cameroon (*pulchra*), se Nigeria to n Gabon (*zenkeri*), s Cameroon (*batesi*), and Gabon to South Sudan to nw Zambia (*centralis*). Better sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and various forests in Ghana (*pulchra*), and Mabira & Bigodi in Uganda (*centralis*).

***Buff-spotted Flufftail** *Sarothrura elegans* [4]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forests of Central & West Africa (*reichenovi*) and Southern & East Africa (*elegans*). The best sites include Nyasoso in Cameroon (*reichenovi*) and Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*elegans*).

***Red-chested Flufftail** *Sarothrura rufa* [5]: a fairly common resident of wetlands and rank growth of Sierra Leone to Gabon (*bonapartii*), CAR to Ethiopia to w Kenya (*elizabethae*) and c Kenya to South Africa (*rufa*). Better sites include Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*bonapartii*), Buhoma in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*elizabethae*), and various wetlands in e South Africa, such as at Wakkerstroom (*rufa*).

***Chestnut-headed Flufftail** *Sarothrura lugens* [2, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of moist, rank areas along streams of ne Angola to Zambia (*lynesi*) and s Cameroon to w Tanzania (*lugens*). The best-known sites include Mutinondo & Shiwa Ngandu in Zambia (*lynesi*).

***Streaky-breasted Flufftail** *Sarothrura boehmi* [3, BT = Zimbabwe, B2 = Zambia]: an uncommon IAM that breeds in short, moist grasslands of s Central Africa, arriving at the height of the rains. The best sites are around Harare in Zimbabwe, but it can also be found at Nkanga & Kafue Flats in Zambia.

***Striped Flufftail** *Sarothrura affinis* [3, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of montane and temperate grasslands and thickets of s + e South Africa (*affinis*) and e Zimbabwe to Sudan to Ethiopia (*antonii*). The best sites include Kaapsehoop & Hela Hela in South Africa (*affinis*), and Nyanga in Zimbabwe and Nyika in Malawi (*antonii*). **N=** may be split into ***Chestnut-breasted Flufftail** *Sarothrura antonii* [2, BT = Zimbabwe, B2 = Malawi] and ***Striped Flufftail** *Sarothrura affinis* [3, EN = South Africa].

***Madagascar Flufftail** *Sarothrura insularis* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of wet forests of e Madagascar. By flufftail standards it is easy to see and can be found at Andasibe-Mantadia & Ranomafana.

***White-winged Flufftail** *Sarothrura ayresi* [2, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Ethiopia]: a rare sp of montane wetlands of nw Ethiopia and e South Africa. There is nowhere one can go to see this sp (all sites have restricted access), although there have been some organised flushes of birds in e South Africa by *BirdLife South Africa*, as a way of allowing birders to see it and also raise funds for its conservation.

***Slender-billed Flufftail** *Sarothrura watersi* [2, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of montane swamps of e Madagascar. The most accessible site for it is Anjozorobe, but birds here now appear to be unresponsive to call playback, so alternative sites to try are Bemanevika and Torotorofotsy Marsh near Andasibe.

Heliornithidae – Finfoots

[1/1 of 3, endemic]

***African Finfoot** *Podica senegalensis* [5]: an uncommon sp of tropical, well-vegetated rivers and lakes of Senegal to nw Tanzania (*senegalensis*), se DR Congo to South Africa (*petersii*), Kenya to ne Tanzania (*somereni*) and s Cameroon, Gabon and n DR Congo (*camerunensis*). It is regularly recorded at Mburo in Uganda and Ankasa in Ghana (*senegalensis*), Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe/Zambia (*petersii*) and Loango in Gabon (*camerunensis*).

Rallidae – Rails, Crakes, Coots and allies

[32/32 of 134, 14 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Nkulengu Rail** *Himantornis haematopus* [4]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. It is probably most often seen at Korup in Cameroon, various sites in s Ghana, and Semuliki in Uganda.

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Mauritius.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus* [3]: an uncommon resident of wetlands of Morocco to Egypt, and an uncommon PM to the same region (*aquaticus*); also occurs through w Eurasia. It is best seen at various wetlands in Morocco & Tunisia. **N=** may be split into **Western Water Rail** *Rallus aquaticus* [3] and extralimital Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus*.

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*African Rail | African Water Rail *Rallus caerulescens* [6]: a fairly common sp of swamps of SSA. Better sites include Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Nairobi NP in Kenya, Lake Bunyoni in Uganda and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

***Madagascar Rail** *Rallus madagascariensis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of swamps of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Mantadia & Vohiparara, with Anjozorobe & Bemanevika being other options.

***White-throated Rail** *Dryolimnas cuvieri* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a common sp of streams and rivers in forests of Madagascar (*cuvieri*) and mangroves of Aldabra Atoll (*aldabranus*). Better sites include Ampijoroa & Andasibe in Madagascar, but can be seen at almost any wetland. N= may be split into ***Aldabra White-throated Rail** *Dryolimnas aldabranus* [3, EN = Aldabra], which is flightless, and ***Madagascar White-throated Rail** *Dryolimnas cuvieri* [7, EN = Madagascar]. Extinct on Assumption Is of Seychelles (*abbotti*).

***African Crake** *Crex egregia* [5]: a fairly common IAM of moist grassland of SSA, generally following the rains. It can be tricky to nail down, but it is perhaps most easily seen at Queen Elizabeth in Uganda in May–Jul.

***Corn Crake** *Crex crex* [3]: an uncommon PM to moist grasslands of SSA, with most birds visiting s Tanzania to South Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is seen most often in e South Africa following periods of good rain, although there are no reliable sites of it, and it is probably most common in Zambia.

***Rouget's Rail** *Rougetius rougetii* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common rail of wetlands and moist scrubland in the highlands of Ethiopia and sc Eritrea. It is easily seen at Bale, especially on the climb up to the Sanetti Plateau.

***Inaccessible Rail** *Atlantisia rogersi* [2, EN = Tristan]: a common, flightless rail of Inaccessible Is of Tristan da Cunha Is. The main challenge is getting there. N= also Inaccessible Island Rail by IOC.

White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles (*phoenicurus*).

***Black Crake** *Amaurornis flavirostra* [8]: a common resident of wetlands of SSA. It is easy to see.

***Sakalava Rail** *Amaurornis olivieri* [2, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of pristine and remote wetlands of w Madagascar. It is best seen at Lake Kinkony.

Little Crake *Porzana parva* [2]: a rare breeder of wetlands of North Africa, an uncommon PM to North Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles & South Africa. There are no reliable sites for it.

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* [5]: an uncommon breeding resident of wetlands of Southern & East Africa and Madagascar (**obscura*), an uncommon breeder and PM of North Africa (*intermedia*), a vagrant from Asia to Egypt (*pusilla*), and a vagrant to Comoros; also occurs in Eurasia & Australia. Few sites turn up regular sightings, although coastal wetlands in sw Madagascar are among the best.

Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana* [3]: an uncommon PM to East & Southern Africa, with most birds overwintering in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi & Mozambique, and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are no reliable sites, although Nkanga in Zambia and Marievale in South Africa are among the more regular sites.

Sora *Porzana carolina* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores & Morocco.

***Striped Crake** *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis* [3]: an uncommon IAM and resident of inundated grasslands and wetland margins of Nigeria to Tanzania to Zimbabwe, and a vagrant to Aldabra & North Africa. There are no reliable sites for it, but searching flooded areas in Zambia during Jan–Mar is most likely to prove successful, and it is sometimes seen at Lake Bisina in Uganda.

Paint-billed Crake *Neocrex erythrops* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea* [0]: a vagrant from the Orient. Recorded from Socotra Is.

Western Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* [6]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of North-West Africa; also in sw Europe. It is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco. N= **Purple Swamphen** [7] if lumped. Extralimital eastern populations are now split.

***African Swamphen** *Porphyrio* [*porphyrio*] *madagascariensis* [7]: a common sp of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar; also a vagrant to the Middle East. South Africa & Ethiopia are among the better countries. N= **Purple Swamphen** [7] if lumped.

***Allen's Gallinule** *Porphyrio alleni* [5]: a fairly common IAM of wetlands of SSA & Madagascar, and a vagrant to North Africa and outlying African islands; also a vagrant to s Europe. It could be seen at many sites, with Ampijoroa in Madagascar seemingly one of the most reliable.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa, Tristan da Cunha Is & Macaronesia. N= also 'American Purple Gallinule'.

***Gough Moorhen** *Gallinula* [*nesiotis*] *comeri* [3, EN = Gough]: a common sp of Gough Is, and introduced to Tristan Is of Tristan da Cunha. The main challenge is getting there. N= may be lumped with the extinct Tristan Moorhen; then becomes **Tristan Moorhen** [3, EN = Gough]

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* [8]: a common resident of SSA (**meridionalis*), Seychelles (*orientalis*), Madagascar, Comoros and Mauritius & Réunion Is (**pyrrhorrhoa*) and North Africa (*chloropus*), and a fairly common PM to North Africa (*chloropus*). It is easy to see.

Common Gallinule *Gallinula* [*chloropus*] *galeata* [0]: a vagrant from South America. Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

***Lesser Moorhen** *Paragallinula angulata* [5]: an uncommon IAM of temporary wetlands of SSA; a vagrant to the Middle East. There are no reliable sites for it, but it can turn up almost anywhere if conditions are right.

***Red-knobbed Coot** *Fulica cristata* [9]: a common sp of wetlands of North West, Southern & East Africa and w Madagascar; also in s Spain and as a vagrant to the Middle East. It is easy to see. **Eurasian Coot | Common Coot** *Fulica atra* [7]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of North Africa & Canary Islands, and a PM to the same region (*atra*). It is easiest to see in Morocco.

American Coot *Fulica americana* [0]: a vagrant from North America (*americana*). Recorded from Azores.

Red-gartered Coot *Fulica armillata* [0]: a vagrant from South America. Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

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Gruidae – Cranes

[7/7 of 15, 4 endemic]

***Grey Crowned Crane** *Balearica regulorum* [7]: a fairly common but declining sp of swamps and moist grasslands of Southern (*regulorum*) and East Africa (*gibbericeps*). It is perhaps most ubiquitous in Uganda (*gibbericeps*), but can also reliably be found at various sites in w Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*gibbericeps*), and Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*regulorum*).

***Black Crowned Crane** *Balearica pavonina* [5]: a fairly common but declining sp of floodplains and wetlands in savanna of Senegal to Chad (*ceciliae*) and Chad to Ethiopia (*pavonina*). Better sites include Djoudj in Senegal, Zakouma in Chad and Waza in Cameroon (currently unsafe), and it can also be seen at Koka & Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia.

Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo* [1]: a localised PM to ne Africa from the small and declining Black Sea & Turkey populations in e Europe, and a previous breeder in nw Morocco where extinct; occurs widely in Asia. The most reliable site is Kafta-Sheraro NP in n Ethiopia, where thousands visit. **N=** see Gebremedhin & Demeke (2009).

***Blue Crane** *Grus paradisea* [7, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common resident of grasslands and open fields of South Africa and Etosha in Namibia, and a vagrant to Botswana & Zimbabwe. It is easy to see at Overberg & Wakkerstroom in South Africa.

***Wattled Crane** *Grus carunculata* [5]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of montane grasslands and swamps of Ethiopia, s Tanzania, Malawi and e South Africa, and with more than half of the population in Zambia. Fairly reliable sites include the Sanetti Plateau at Bale in Ethiopia, Okavango Delta in Botswana, Kafue in Zambia, Nyika in Malawi and Wakkerstroom in South Africa.

Common Crane *Grus grus* [6]: a fairly common PM to grasslands and wetlands of North Africa (*grus*). It is best seen between Addis Ababa and Debre Libanos in Ethiopia or at Massa River in Morocco.

Turnicidae – Buttonquail

[5/5 of 17, 4 endemic]

Common Buttonquail | Small Buttonquail *Turnix sylvaticus* [5]: a fairly common resident, nomad and IAM of savannas and grasslands of SSA (**lepurana*), and a rare resident of North-West Africa (**sylvaticus*); also occurs in Asia. It could be seen at many sites, although is not guaranteed at any.

***Hottentot Buttonquail** *Turnix hottentottus* [3, EN = South Africa]: a rare sp of fynbos scrublands of sw South Africa. It is best seen at Cape of Good Hope NR & Kleinmond area, but be warned that it is the most difficult endemic in South Africa to see.

***Black-rumped Buttonquail** *Turnix nanus* [4]: an uncommon resident and IAM of moist grasslands of SSA, generally following rains. Better sites include Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Mutinondo in Zambia and Lékoni in Gabon. **N=** was erroneously lumped with Hottentot Buttonquail.

***Madagascar Buttonquail** *Turnix nigricollis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry forests and grasslands of Madagascar, more common in the west. Good sites include Ifaty, Toliara, Ampijoroa & Zombitse.

***Quail-plover** *Ortyxelos meiffrenii* [3]: a rarely-seen sp of arid savannas and grasslands of Senegal to Ethiopia. The only site where it is seen with any regularity is Mora in Cameroon, which is now unsafe to visit, so Richard Toll & Touba in Senegal might now be the best options, and it is occasionally seen at Tsavo East in Kenya.

Burhinidae – Thick-knees

[4/4 of 10, 2 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Eurasian Stone-curlew | Eurasian Thick-knee *Burhinus oedicnemus* [4]: an uncommon resident of open habitats of North Africa (*saharae*) and w Canary Islands (**distinctus*) and e Canary Islands (**insularum*), an uncommon PM to North Africa (*oedicnemus*), and a vagrant on Seychelles. It is best seen at Massa River & Zaër in Morocco (*saharae*), and Costa Calma on Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (**insularum*). **N=** extralimital Indian Stone-curlew *Burhinus indicus* may be lumped with it, and then called **Stone-curlew**.

***Senegal Thick-knee** *Burhinus senegalensis* [8]: a fairly common sp of rivers and lakes in savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia, and along the Nile River to Egypt. It is fairly easy at Langano in Ethiopia, Murchison in Uganda and Bénoué in Cameroon.

***Water Thick-knee** *Burhinus vermiculatus* [8]: a fairly common sp of rivers and lakes in mesic savannas south of the equator (*vermiculatus*) and along the coast of Gabon to Liberia (*buettikoferi*). St Lucia & Kruger in South Africa, various sites in Tanzania & Kenya, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Liwonde in Malawi are all good sites (*vermiculatus*), and *buettikoferi* can be seen at Lopé in Gabon.

***Spotted Thick-knee** *Burhinus capensis* [7]: a fairly common sp of grasslands, savannas and deserts of Senegal to Somalia (**maculosus*), coastal Somalia (**dodsoni*), s Kenya to e South Africa (**capensis*) and Namibia to w South Africa (**damarensis*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is quite easy to see, although is nocturnal.

Chionidae – Sheathbills

[2/2 of 2, 1 near-endemic]

***Black-faced Sheathbill** *Chionis minor* [3]: a common sp of Prince Edward & Marion Is (**marionensis*); also on Crozet, Kerguelen, Heard & McDonald Is. It is best seen on Prince Edward & Marion Is.

Snowy Sheathbill *Chionis albus* [0]: a vagrant from s South America. Recorded from South Africa & St Helena Is, where it is thought to be a ship-assisted visitor. **N=** also 'Greater Sheathbill'.

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Haematopodidae – Oystercatchers

[2/2 of 11, 1 endemic]

*African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini* [7, 1/2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rocky shorelines of South Africa & Namibia, and a vagrant to Mozambique & Angola. It is easily seen around Cape Town in South Africa and Walvis Bay in Namibia. N= also African Oystercatcher by IOC.

Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* [6]: a fairly common PM to coastal areas, from w Europe to North Africa (*ostralegus*) and e Europe and Asia to East & Southern Africa (*longipes*), and a vagrant to Seychelles & Comoros. It is best seen in Morocco & Senegal (*ostralegus*), and Kenya & Djibouti (*longipes*).

Dromadidae – Crab-plover

[1/1 of 1]

Crab-plover *Dromas ardeola* [5]: a common breeder during the boreal summer on islands off the Red Sea coast (Somaliland to Sudan), and a non-breeding visitor to the east coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands; also in the Middle East and southern Asia. It is easily seen along the coast of Djibouti and at Sabaki River & Mida Creek in Kenya, but can also be seen at Nosy Ve & Maroansetra in Madagascar.

Recurvirostridae – Stilts & Avocets

[2/2 of 10]

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* [9]: a common resident, IAM & PM of wetlands and coastal mudflats of Africa & Madagascar, and a vagrant to Seychelles; also occurs through Eurasia. It can be seen at many places. N= similar extralimital stilts may be lumped with it.

Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* [7]: a fairly common resident, IAM & PM of wetlands of Africa, and a vagrant to Madagascar. Good sites include Strandfontein in South Africa and various lakes in Ethiopia.

Charadriidae – Plovers

[36/36 of 66, 17 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* [3]: an uncommon breeder of wetlands of North-West Africa, and an uncommon PM to North Africa & Macaronesia. It is best seen at Merja Zerga in Morocco and Barrage Boufecha in Tunisia.

*Long-toed Lapwing *Vanellus crassirostris* [6]: a fairly common sp of swamps of nw Angola, Lake Chad, and s Sudan to s Mozambique (*crassirostris* north of the equator and *leucopterus* south of it). Better sites include Okavango Delta in Botswana and Liwonde in Malawi (*leucopterus*), and Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Amboseli in Kenya and Murchison & Mabamba in Uganda (*crassirostris*).

*Blacksmith Lapwing *Vanellus armatus* [8]: a common sp of wetlands south of the equator and a vagrant to Europa Is. It is easy to see.

*Spur-winged Lapwing *Vanellus spinosus* [8]: a common sp of wetlands in savannas north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles & Cape Verde; also in the Middle East. It is easy to see.

*Black-headed Lapwing *Vanellus tectus* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid grasslands and savannas of Mauritania to Kenya (*tectus*) and s Somalia to e Kenya (*latifrons*). It is perhaps most ubiquitous in n Senegal, but can also be seen at Mora & Waza in Cameroon (currently unsafe), Baringo in Kenya and Murchison in Uganda (*tectus*), and at Tsavo in Kenya (*latifrons*).

*White-crowned Lapwing *Vanellus albiceps* [6]: a fairly common sp of sandbars along large rivers of e Southern, Central & West Africa. Kruger in South Africa, Ifakara in Tanzania, Bénoué & Sanaga River in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon are good sites. N= also 'White-headed Lapwing'.

*Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris* [6]: a fairly common sp of short grasslands and open savannas with a scattered distribution across much of SSA. Kruger in South Africa, Mikumi in Tanzania, Lopé in Gabon, and especially Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, are good sites for it.

*Black-winged Lapwing *Vanellus melanopterus* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of temperate grasslands of South Africa, and n Tanzania to s Kenya (*minor*), and Ethiopia (*melanopterus*). It is reliably seen at Sululta & Liben Plain in Ethiopia (*melanopterus*), and Kinangop in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*minor*).

*Crowned Lapwing *Vanellus coronatus* [8]: a common sp of short grasslands and open areas of w Southern Africa (*xerophilus*), e South Africa to Ethiopia (*coronatus*), and Somaliland (*demissus*). Cape Town in South Africa (*xerophilus*), and Tsavo in Kenya, Kruger in South Africa and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*coronatus*) are good sites for it, and *demissus* is easily seen on the plateau of Somaliland.

*African Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus* [7]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands and the margins of wetlands of Senegal to Uganda (*senegallus*), Kenya to South Africa (*lateralis*), and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*major*). There are many places to see it.

*Spot-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus melanocephalus* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common resident and nomad of wet montane grasslands and swamp margins of the highlands of Ethiopia. It is usually easy to see on the Sanetti Plateau in Bale except during the coldest time of the year (Dec–Feb), when other sites to be checked include wetlands near Dinsho at Bale, Sululta & Meta Kuri.

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*Brown-chested Lapwing *Vanellus superciliosus* [4, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon IAM of short grasslands that breeds in c Nigeria to c Cameroon, and migrates to the Lake Victoria region of East Africa. It is sometimes seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (Dec–May), but is more reliably found at Mburo & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Akagera in Rwanda (Aug–Oct).

Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* [1]: a rare PM from sw Asia to North-East Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles & Canary Islands. Although very rarely seen on their non-breeding grounds in Africa, satellite tracking indicates that eastern Sudan is an important area for the sp.

White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus* [2]: an uncommon PM from sw Asia to North-East Africa, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is most likely to be seen along the Nile River in Egypt, such as at the fish factory at Abu Simbel.

European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* [2]: an uncommon PM to North Africa & Canary Islands, and a vagrant to Madeira & Azores. It is best seen in Morocco & Egypt. N= also 'Eurasian Golden Plover'.

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* [3]: an uncommon PM from Asia to North-East Africa, and a vagrant as far as South Africa, Canary Islands, Seychelles & Madagascar; most birds over-wintering in s Asia & Australasia. There are no reliable sites in Africa. N= **Lesser Golden Plover** if lumped.

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis* [*fulva*] *dominica* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Southern Africa & Macaronesia. N= **Lesser Golden Plover** if lumped.

Grey Plover | Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* [8]: a common PM to mudflats and other coastal habitats of Africa and the Indian Ocean Islands (*squatarola*). It is easy to see.

Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* [8]: a common PM to wetlands and coastal habitats of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (*hiaticula* in the north-west, *tundrae* elsewhere). It is easy to see.

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* [7]: a fairly common resident of North-West Africa, a PM to wetlands and coastal habitats north of the equator (*curonicus*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. Better countries for it include Morocco, Cameroon, Senegal & Ethiopia.

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia.

***Madagascar Plover** *Charadrius thoracicus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon resident of coastal grasslands and salt marshes of sw + s Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty or Toliara.

***Kittlitz's Plover** *Charadrius pecuarius* [7]: a common resident of wetlands and short grasslands of the Nile River, SSA & Madagascar; a vagrant to the Middle East. It can be seen in many countries.

***St Helena Plover** *Charadrius sanctaehelenae* [3, EN = St Helena]: a rare resident (<500 individuals) of short grasslands of St Helena Is. It is not hard to see at Deadwood Plain, Longwood Golf Course & Horse Point Plain.

***Three-banded Plover** *Charadrius tricollaris* [8]: a common resident of wetlands from Ethiopia to South Africa (*tricollaris*), and an uncommon resident of wetlands of Madagascar (*bifrontatus*). It is easy to see in many countries (*tricollaris*), and in Madagascar is best seen at Toliara, Ifaty & Ampijoroa (*bifrontatus*). N= includes ***Madagascar Three-banded Plover** *Charadrius bifrontatus* [6, EN = Madagascar].

***Forbes's Plover** *Charadrius forbesi* [5, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon resident and IAM of short, open grassland and rivers of Central & West Africa. It is most reliably seen at Lopé in Gabon, but can also be found at Zambezi Rapids in Zambia and Mole in Ghana.

***White-fronted Plover** *Charadrius marginatus* [7]: a common sp of coastlines, major rivers and inland wetlands of Madagascar (*tenellus*) and SSA (*arenaceus* of coastal Cape Town to s Mozambique, *marginatus* of coastal s Angola to Cape Town, and *mechowi* elsewhere). It can be seen at Nosy Ve Is off Madagascar (*tenellus*), Velddrif in South Africa and Walvis Bay in Namibia (*marginatus*), St Lucia in South Africa (*arenaceus*), and at many sites to the north (*mechowi*).

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* [6]: a fairly common breeder of coastal wetlands of North Africa, a common PM to the same region, and a vagrant south of the equator. It can easily be seen in Morocco & Egypt.

***Chestnut-banded Plover** *Charadrius pallidus* [6]: an uncommon resident and nomad of saline lakes and coastal salt pans of n Tanzania to Kenya (*venustus*), and Southern Africa (*pallidus*). It is best seen at Walvis Bay in Namibia and Velddrif in South Africa (*pallidus*), and Ndutu in Tanzania and Lake Magadi in Kenya (*venustus*).

Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* [5]: a fairly common PM to coastal wetlands of Madagascar, Seychelles and the east coast of Africa (*pamirensis*). It is most often seen at Sabaki River & Mida Creek in Kenya, and can be seen at Betsiboka Delta in Madagascar.

Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* [7]: a common PM to coastal wetlands of Madagascar, Seychelles and the east coast of Africa (*columbinus*). Good sites include Betsiboka Delta in Madagascar, Sabaki River & Mida Creek in Kenya, and coastal Egypt.

***Caspian Plover** *Charadrius asiaticus* [5]: an uncommon PM to open, arid grassland of e Southern & East Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Ndutu & Serengeti in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya are among the more reliable sites.

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles.

Eurasian Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus* [1]: a rare PM to sparse, open habitats of North Africa, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. There are no good sites for it, but it has recently been seen at J'bil NP in Tunisia.

Rufous-chested Plover *Charadrius modestus* [0]: a vagrant from South America. Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

*Pluvianidae – Egyptian Plover

[1/1 of 1, endemic]

***Egyptian Plover** *Pluvianus aegyptius* [6, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common resident and local nomad of large rivers in savanna of Senegal to w Ethiopia, rarely southwards to nw Angola, and a vagrant to Canary Islands & North Africa; also a vagrant to Jordan. It is reliably seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, but can also be found at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia, along the White Volta River in n Ghana and at Basse in Gambia.

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Rostratulidae – Painted-snipes

[1/1 of 3]

Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* [5]: an uncommon nomad of well-vegetated wetlands of SSA & Madagascar; also in the Orient. It could be seen at many sites, although none are that reliable; Djoudj in Senegal is one of the best.

Jacanidae – Jacanas

[4/4 of 8, 3 endemic]

*__Lesser Jacana__ *Microparra capensis* [5]: an uncommon sp of well-vegetated wetlands of e South Africa to Ethiopia, and occurs patchily in West Africa. Good sites include Ziway in Ethiopia, Mabamba & Lake Bisina in Uganda and Nkanga in Zambia.

*__African Jacana__ *Actophilornis africanus* [8]: a common sp of tropical wetlands of SSA. It is easy to see at numerous sites.

*__Madagascar Jacana__ *Actophilornis albinucha* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon and declining sp of marshes and lakes of w Madagascar. It is most accessible at Ampijoroa, but can also be seen at Lake Kinkony and Mahajanga.

Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* [0]: a vagrant from the Orient. Recorded from Socotra Is.

Scolopacidae – Sandpipers, Snipes and allies

[58/58 of 91, 2 endemic; also 1 extinct]

Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* [2]: a rare breeder of wooded habitats on Azores, Madeira & Canary Islands, and an uncommon PM to the coastal areas of North Africa. It is best seen on La Gomera Is of Canary Islands.

Jack Snipe *Lymnocryptes minimus* [2]: a little-known and uncommon PM to marshes and wetlands in savanna of Senegal to Ethiopia, and a vagrant to Seychelles, Socotra Is & Macaronesia. There are no reliable sites for it.

Pin-tailed Snipe *Gallinago stenura* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles & Socotra Is.

*__African Snipe__ *Gallinago nigripennis* [6]: a fairly common sp of wetlands and swamps, particularly in highland areas, of South Africa (*nigripennis*), Angola to w Zimbabwe (*angolensis*) and Ethiopia to e Zimbabwe (*aequatorialis*). Two of the best sites are Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*nigripennis*) and Bale in Ethiopia (*aequatorialis*).

*__Madagascar Snipe__ *Gallinago macrodactyla* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon and declining sp of marshes and rice paddies of e Madagascar. It is most reliably seen at Vohiparara & Anjozorobe.

*Great Snipe *Gallinago media* [3]: an uncommon PM to swamps and wetlands of SSA excluding most of Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are no well known sites for it, although Zambia & Mali are among the better countries.

Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* [7]: an uncommon breeder of wetlands of Azores, a fairly common PM to SSA north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles (*gallinago*). It could be seen at many sites, including Mabamba in Uganda, Ziway in Ethiopia and Djoudj in Senegal.

Wilson's Snipe *Gallinago delicata* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Kenya & South Africa.

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* [7]: a common PM to wetlands and shorelines of Africa (*limosa*), rarer in the south, and a vagrant to the Indian Ocean Islands. It can be seen at many sites north of the equator.

Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa.

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* [7]: a common PM to coastal wetlands of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (*lapponica*). It can be seen at many sites.

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia; normally visits Australia. Recorded from Seychelles.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* [9]: a common PM to coastal wetlands of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (mainly *phaeopus*, but also *variegatus*, *alboaxillaris* + *hudsonicus*). It can be seen at many sites. N= includes the very rare **Steppe Whimbrel** *Numenius alboaxillaris* [3, BT = Mozambique] which can be seen in s Mozambique, including at Maputo Bay.

Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* [0]: a very rare, presumed-extinct PM to coastal wetlands of North Africa & Macaronesia, last seen in 2001; also a visitor to the Middle East. Merja Zerga in Morocco was one of the best localities for it.

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* [7]: an uncommon PM to coastal wetlands of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (*arquata* + *orientalis*). It can be seen at many sites.

Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Ascension Is, Macaronesia, Mauritania & Gabon.

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* [5]: a fairly common PM to inland and coastal wetlands north of the equator, and a vagrant to Seychelles and south of the equator. It can be seen in Ethiopia and at Djoudj in Senegal.

Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* [6]: a fairly common PM to coastal and inland wetlands, mostly north of the equator (*ussuriensis* in the east, *totanus* in the west and *robusta* in Morocco), and a vagrant to Seychelles and south of the equator. It can be seen at many sites.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* [7]: a fairly common PM to inland and coastal wetlands of SSA, w Madagascar & Seychelles. It can be seen at many sites.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* [9]: a common PM to inland and coastal wetlands of the region. It is easy to see.

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa & Macaronesia.

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa, Zimbabwe & Macaronesia.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* [6]: a fairly common PM to inland wetlands of SSA that is rare in Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Madagascar & Seychelles. It can be seen at many sites.

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores, Cape Verde & Canary Islands.

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SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* [8]: a common PM to inland wetlands of SSA, and a vagrant to the Indian Ocean Islands. It is easy to see at many sites.

Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* [0]: a vagrant from Asia; normally visits se Asia & Australasia. Recorded from Seychelles.

Willet *Tringa semipalmata* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* [5]: an uncommon PM to coastal mudflats of the Indian Ocean Islands and East & Southern Africa. Sabaki River in Kenya and Betsiboka Delta in Madagascar are two of the better sites for it.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* [9]: a common PM to inland wetlands of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa. It is easy to see.

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* [7]: a fairly common PM to coastal areas of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (*interpres*). There are many sites to see it.

Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from South Africa, Morocco, Mauritius & Seychelles.

Red Knot *Calidris canutus* [5]: an uncommon PM to coastal mudflats, mainly along the north-west and west coast of Africa. West Coast NP in South Africa and Souss River in Morocco are among the better sites.

Sanderling *Calidris alba* [7]: a common PM to coastal habitats of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa (*alba*). It can be seen at many sites.

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Ascension Is, Macaronesia, Morocco & Mauritania.

Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores, Madeira & Canary Islands.

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from South Africa & Namibia.

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* [8]: a common PM to coastal mudflats and inland wetlands of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa. It is easy to see at many sites.

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii* [6]: a fairly common PM to wetlands north of the equator and a vagrant to Seychelles & Southern Africa. It is best seen in Ethiopia.

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles, South Africa, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya & Mozambique.

Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores, Canary Islands & Cape Verde.

White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia & Southern Africa.

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia & Southern Africa.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Macaronesia, Southern Africa, Seychelles & Cameroon.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles, Canary Islands & Azores.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* [8]: a common PM to coastal mudflats and wetlands, rarely inland, of the Indian Ocean Islands & Africa. It is easily seen at many sites.

Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima* [0]: a vagrant from sw Europe. Recorded from Morocco & Macaronesia.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina* [6]: a fairly common PM to coastal wetlands of North Africa, and a vagrant as far south as South Africa (*arctica*, *schinzii* and *alpina*). It is best seen in Morocco, and at Djoudj in Senegal.

Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* [3]: an uncommon PM to the coasts of East to North-East Africa, and a vagrant across much of the region, including to Seychelles. It is best seen in coastal Kenya & Eritrea.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from several mainland countries, Seychelles, Canary Islands & Azores.

Ruff *Calidris pugnax* [7]: a common PM to inland and coastal wetlands of Africa. It is easily seen at many sites.

Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from several mainland countries and Macaronesia.

Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* [4]: an uncommon PM to North East & Horn of Africa, and a vagrant to Southern Africa, Seychelles & Macaronesia. There are no reliable sites for it.

Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* [3]: an uncommon PM to offshore waters along the west coast of Africa and Macaronesia, and a vagrant inland recorded widely in the region. There are no good sites. **N=** also 'Grey Phalarope'.

Glareolidae – Coursers & Pratincoles

[13/13 of 17, 9 endemic]

Cream-coloured Courser *Cursorius cursor* [6]: a fairly common resident and local migrant of North Africa, Canary Islands & Socotra Is (*cursor*), and a resident of Cape Verde (**exsul*); also to India. It is seen most reliably at Tagdilt Track in Morocco, Djoudj in Senegal and Costa Calma on Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (*cursor*), and on Cape Verde at Ponta da Coroa on Santiago Is & Sal Rei on Boa Vista Is (**exsul*).

***Somali Courser** *Cursorius* [*cursor*] *somalensis* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of dry, open savannas of se South Sudan to Somalia to se Kenya (*littoralis*), and e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*somalensis*). Better sites for it include Soda Plain in Ethiopia (*somalensis*) and Marsabit & Buffalo Springs in Kenya (*littoralis*), but it is most numerous in Somaliland (*somalensis*).

***Burchell's Courser** *Cursorius rufus* [5, BT = Namibia, B2 = South Africa]: an uncommon resident and nomad of sparsely vegetation plains of w South Africa to sw Angola to sw Botswana. It could turn up almost anywhere in its wide range, but is least rare in Namibia where Etosha is among the best sites; Tankwa Karoo in South Africa is another option.

***Temminck's Courser** *Cursorius temminckii* [7]: a fairly common resident and nomad of short grassland and open savannas of SSA. Better sites include Serengeti in Tanzania, Negele in Ethiopia, Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Lékoni in Gabon.

***Double-banded Courser** *Rhinoptilus africanus* [7]: a fairly common resident and nomad of sparely vegetated desert and arid savannas of w Southern Africa (*bisignatus*, *erlangeri*, *traylori*, *africanus* + *granti*) and ne Africa (*gracilis*, *raffertyi* + *hartingi*). It is best seen at Etosha in Namibia (*erlangeri*) and Ndutu in Tanzania and Loita Plains in Kenya (*gracilis*), and is also common in Somaliland (*hartingi*). **N=** also 'Two-banded Courser'.

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***Three-banded Courser | Heuglin's Courser** *Rhinoptilus cinctus* [6]: a fairly common resident and local nomad of savannas and woodlands of s Angola to Zimbabwe to ne South Africa (*seebohmi*), n Zambia to s Kenya (*emini*), se South Sudan to nw Kenya (*cinctus*), s Somalia to ne Kenya (*balsaci*) and Ethiopia to Somaliland (*mayaudi*). The best sites include Langano & Negele in Ethiopia (*mayaudi*) and Baringo in Kenya (*emini*).

***Bronze-winged Courser** *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus* [5]: a fairly common resident, IAM and nomad of mesic savannas of SSA. Because it is nocturnal and nomadic it requires some luck to see, but better sites including Kruger in South Africa (Nov–Mar) and Bénoué in Cameroon. N= also 'Violet-tipped Courser'.

***Collared Pratincole** *Glareola pratincola* [7]: a fairly common resident and IAM of moist grasslands and wetlands of coastal Somalia to Kenya (**erlangeri*), Senegal to Kenya to e South Africa (**fuelleborni*) and Angola to nw Zambia (**riparia*), a breeder of coastal North Africa (**pratincola*), a PM north of the equator (**pratincola*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; occurs as far east of Pakistan. It can be seen at many sites.

Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles, Mauritius & Egypt.

***Black-winged Pratincole** *Glareola nordmanni* [5]: a fairly common PM from Asia, with most of the population visiting the Okavango Delta in Botswana and grasslands of sw Zambia and e South Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Hwange in Zimbabwe and Maun in Botswana are among the better sites.

***Madagascar Pratincole** *Glareola ocularis* [6, EN = Madagascar (br), B2 = Kenya]: an uncommon breeder (Oct–Mar) of rocky wetlands of Madagascar, a non-breeding visitor to coastal East Africa (May–Sep), and a vagrant to other Indian Ocean Islands. It is best seen along the Mangoro River near Andasibe or at Masoala in Madagascar, but can also be seen at Sabaki River in Kenya.

***Rock Pratincole** *Glareola nuchalis* [7]: a fairly common sp of rocky rivers of Sierra Leone to w Cameroon (*liberiae*), Cameroon to Ethiopia to Mozambique to Angola (*nuchalis*), and s Angola to ne Namibia to w Zambia (*torrens*). Good sites include Korup & Nyong River near Kribi in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Ndjolé in Gabon (*nuchalis*), Divundu area in Namibia (*torrens*), and Pra River in Ghana (*liberiae*).

***Grey Pratincole** *Glareola cinerea* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of large, sandy rivers of Ghana to w DR Congo. It is best seen at Sanaga River in Cameroon and Ndjolé in Gabon.

Laridae – Gulls, Terns & Skimmers

[57/57 of 101, 3 endemic and 2 near-endemic]

Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus* [5]: a common sp of tropical oceans, breeding in the Atlantic Ocean (*stolidus*) and the Indian Ocean Islands & Red Sea (*pileatus*); occurs almost globally in tropical waters. It can be seen at Príncipe Is (*stolidus*) and on boat crossings from Anjouan to Moheli Is of Comoros, on Cousin & Aride Is of Seychelles and along the Eritrean coast (*pileatus*).

Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris* [5]: a common pelagic sp around its breeding islands on Seychelles & Mascarene Is (*tenuirostris*), and uncommon offshore visitor to Somalia & Kenya; occurs throughout the tropical Indian Ocean. It is best seen at Cousin & Aride Is of Seychelles, Point Lafayette & Round Is off Mauritius and Etienne River mouth on Réunion.

Black Noddy *Anous* [*tenuirostris*] *minutus* [5]: a common breeder on islands in the tropical Atlantic Ocean, including St Helena & Ascension Is and São Tomé & Príncipe (*atlanticus*); occurs throughout the tropical Atlantic & Pacific Oceans. It is perhaps best seen around Príncipe Is, and is easy to see on St Helena Is.

White Tern *Gygis alba* [5]: a common breeder on Ascension & St Helena Is (*alba*), and Seychelles, Rodrigues & St Brandon Is of Mauritius (*candida*); occurs almost globally in tropical oceans. It is best seen at Cousin & Aride Is of Seychelles, but can also be seen at Cocos Is off Rodrigues (*candida*). N= also 'Fairy Tern' or 'Common White Tern'.

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded once each from South Africa & Namibia.

***African Skimmer** *Rynchops flavirostris* [6]: a fairly common resident and IAM, breeding along large, tropical rivers, but found in almost any tropical wetland when not breeding; a vagrant to the Middle East. Good sites include Sanaga River in Cameroon, Ndjolé in Gabon, Liwonde in Malawi and Queen Elizabeth & Murchison in Uganda.

Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* [1]: a rare PM to pelagic waters of North-West African & Macaronesia (*tridactyla*), and a vagrant to South Africa. There are no good sites for it.

Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini* [5]: a fairly common PM to pelagic waters off the west coast of Africa, mostly to South Africa & Namibia. It is best seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town (Dec–Feb).

Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei* [4]: an uncommon resident and PM along the coasts of North Africa, and a vagrant as far afield as South Africa; also in s Europe & Asia. It is perhaps best seen at Langue de Barbarie in Senegal, near Mahres in Tunisia, along the coast of Egypt, and at Banc D'Arguin in Mauritania.

Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* [6]: a common PM to coastal and inland wetlands of Macaronesia and north of the equator, and a vagrant as far south as South Africa. It can be seen at many sites. N= also 'Common Black-headed Gull'.

Grey-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* [7]: a fairly common sp of coastal and inland wetlands of SSA, most common in Southern & East Africa, a non-breeding visitor to Madagascar, and a vagrant to Seychelles (**poiocephalus*); also a vagrant to the Middle East (**poiocephalus*), and occurs in South America (*cirrocephalus*). Better sites include various Rift Valley lakes in Ethiopia, Nakuru & Naivasha in Kenya and St Lucia in South Africa.

***Hartlaub's Gull** *Chroicocephalus hartlaubii* [9, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a common sp of coastlines of s + w South Africa & Namibia. It is easy to see at Cape Town in South Africa and Walvis Bay in Namibia.

Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus* [2]: an uncommon PM to the coasts of North Africa, and a vagrant to Macaronesia & SSA north of the equator. There are no reliable sites for it.

Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Morocco, Gambia & Azores.

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Southern Africa & Macaronesia.

Audouin's Gull *Ichthyaetus audouinii* [6]: a fairly common resident and PM of coastal Morocco to Egypt, and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands; occurs throughout the Mediterranean region. It is best seen at Tamri & Souss River in Morocco, or Dakhla in Western Sahara.

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Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus* [3]: an uncommon PM of the coasts of North Africa, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen along the coast of Morocco.

Pallas's Gull | Great Black-headed Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* [3]: an uncommon PM to North East to East Africa from c Asia, and a vagrant to Canary Islands & Madeira. It is most often seen along the coast of Egypt and at lakes in the Ethiopian Rift Valley.

***White-eyed Gull** *Ichthyaetus leucophthalmus* [6]: a common sp of coastlines from the mouth of the Nile River to Somaliland; it is endemic as a breeder to the Red Sea & Gulf of Aden. It is most common from Eritrea to Somaliland and can be seen anywhere along the coast in that region, although most conveniently in Djibouti.

Sooty Gull *Ichthyaetus hemprichii* [6]: a common sp of coastlines of North-East Africa, Horn of Africa & Socotra Is, a visitor to coastal East Africa, and a vagrant to Madagascar; occurs through the Middle East to Pakistan. It is most easily seen at Djibouti and Pemba off Tanzania (Oct–Mar), but can also be seen at Sabaki River in Kenya and is common at Zeila in Somaliland.

Mew Gull | Common Gull *Larus canus* [2]: a rare PM to the shorelines of North Africa, Madeira & Canary Islands (probably *canus*) and Azores (*brachyrhynchus*). There are no reliable sites for it. **N=** may be split into **Common Gull** *Larus canus* [2] and **Mew Gull** *Larus brachyrhynchus* [0].

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Macaronesia & Morocco.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus* [3]: an uncommon PM to the coastline of North Africa & Macaronesia. It is best seen in Morocco, especially around Agadir.

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus* [9]: a common sp of coastlines of South Africa to Angola (**vetula*), s Madagascar (**melisandae*, uncommon) and Prince Edward & Marion Is (*judithae*), and a vagrant from South America to Tristan da Cunha Is (*dominicanus*); occurs throughout temperate coastlines of the southern hemisphere. It is easy to see at Cape Town in South Africa and Walvis Bay in Namibia (**vetula*), and **melisandae* is best seen at Tôlanaro in Madagascar. **N=** may be split into ***Cape Gull** *Larus vetula* [9, BT = South Africa], ***Madagascar Gull** *Larus melisandae* [4, EN = Madagascar] and **Kelp Gull** *Larus dominicanus* [3], but there is considerable gene flow between them. See Ryan 2013.

Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens* [0]: a vagrant from w North America or e Asia. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (probably *hyperboreus*). Recorded from Morocco & Macaronesia.

Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides* [0]: a vagrant from the n Atlantic (probably *glaucoides*). Recorded from Macaronesia.

European Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (probably *argenteus*). Recorded from Morocco, Madeira & Canary Islands. **N=** **Herring Gull** [7] if lumped.

American Herring Gull *Larus* [*argentatus*] *smithsonianus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Madeira. **N=** **Herring Gull** [7] if lumped.

Caspian Gull *Larus* [*argentatus*] *cachinnans* [0]: a vagrant from c Asia. Recorded from Egypt & Socotra Is.

Yellow-legged Gull *Larus* [*argentatus*] *michahellis* [7]: a common breeder on Azores, Madeira & Canary Islands (**atlantis*), and a breeder and PM of North-West Africa (*michahellis*); also in s + w Europe. It is best seen in coastal Morocco, Canary Islands & Madeira. **N=** **Herring Gull** [7] if lumped.

Armenian Gull *Larus* [*argentatus*/*michahellis*] *armenicus* [2]: an uncommon non-breeding visitor from the Middle East and sw Asia. Recorded from Egypt. **N=** **Herring Gull** [7] if lumped.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* [6]: a fairly common PM to coastlines and, less commonly, inland wetlands of North-West Africa (*graellsii*), ne Africa (*heuglini*), Socotra Is (*barabensis* + *fuscus*) and areas north of the equator (*fuscus*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are many places to see it. **N=** includes **Heuglin's Gull** *Larus heuglini* [4] and **Steppe Gull** *Larus barabensis* [1].

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* [7]: an uncommon breeder of wetlands and coastlines of North-West Africa, a fairly common PM north of the equator and a vagrant to Madagascar & Seychelles; occurs almost globally. It can be seen at many sites. **N=** may be split into **Common Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* [7] and extralimital Australian Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon macrotarsa*.

Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia* [7]: a fairly common breeder and PM of shorelines of Africa, Madagascar & Aldabra. It is easy to see.

Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus* [6]: a common breeder of coastlines of North-West Africa (Apr–Sep), mainly in Mauritania and Senegal, and an IAM along the west coast of Africa from Cameroon to Angola (Oct–Mar, **albididorsalis*). It can be seen at Luanda in Angola and coastal areas of Gambia & Senegal.

Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* [8]: a common breeder of coastal Namibia & South Africa (**bergii*), Mozambique (**enigma*), the Indian Ocean Islands & Tanzania (**thalassinus*) and the Red Sea (*velox*); occurs through s Asia & Australasia. It is easy to see at many sites. **N=** also 'Swift Tern'.

Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from South Africa.

Lesser Crested Tern *Thalasseus bengalensis* [7]: a common coastal breeder of North Africa (*emigratus*) and ne Africa (*bengalensis*) (Apr–Sep), and a visitor to the Indian Ocean Islands and east coast of Africa (*bengalensis*) and North-West Africa (*emigratus*) (Oct–Mar); occurs through s Asia to Australasia. It is most easily seen on Madagascar.

Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis* [7]: an uncommon coastal breeder of North Africa, common PM to coastal Africa, and vagrant to Madagascar & Seychelles. It is easy to see at many sites.

Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* [6]: a fairly common coastal breeder of Egypt to Morocco and PM to coastal Africa (*albifrons*), a resident breeder along the coast and major inland wetlands from Mauritania to Gabon to nw Kenya (**guineae*), and a rare vagrant from s Asia (*sinensis*). It can be seen at many sites.

Saunders's Tern *Sternula saundersi* [5]: a resident coastal breeder of the Horn of Africa & Socotra Is (Apr–Sep), and a fairly common visitor to the Indian Ocean Islands & Kenya (Oct–Mar); occurs eastwards to India. It can be seen at Djibouti, Watamu in Kenya and Betsiboka Delta in Madagascar.

***Damara Tern** *Sternula balaenarum* [7, NE = Namibia (br)]: a fairly common IAM, breeding along arid coastlines of w South Africa to sw Angola (Oct–Mar), and visiting n Angola to s Cameroon. The best area to see it is Walvis Bay to Swakopmund in Namibia, with other accessible breeding sites at De Mond & Port Nolloth in South Africa.

Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* [6]: a common oceanic breeder off n Madagascar, Seychelles, ne Africa & Socotra Is (*antarcticus*) (May–Aug), an uncommon breeder off Mauritania & Príncipe Is (*melanopterus*), and a vagrant to South Africa. Cousin Is of Seychelles is probably the best site for it, but it can also be seen at along the Mauritian & Eritrean coasts, or at Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania.

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Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscatus* [6]: a common breeder of tropical oceanic islands of the Horn of Africa & Indian Ocean Islands and a visitor throughout that region (*nubilosus*), and a common breeder of St Helena, Príncipe & Ascension Is and Azores (*fuscatus*), with additional visitors from the e Neotropics to West African waters; occurs throughout tropical waters. It is best seen at Aride Is of Seychelles (*nubilosus*), but can also be seen off Mauritius.

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* [6]: a fairly common breeder off Madagascar, Seychelles & Rodrigues (**arideensis*, Oct–Mar) and Azores, Kenya & South Africa (*dougallii*), and a PM to North & West Africa (*dougallii*); occurs almost worldwide except for South America. It can be seen at Masoala in Madagascar (**arideensis*) and Watamu in Kenya (*dougallii*).

Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* [4]: a fairly common breeder on Aldabra & Amirante Is of Seychelles, an uncommon visitor off n Madagascar, and a vagrant to Mozambique & South Africa (**mathewsi*); occurs throughout the tropical Indian Ocean. It is best seen near its breeding colonies on Aldabra & Amirante Is of Seychelles, although these islands are remote and difficult to reach.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* [8]: an uncommon coastal breeder of North West & West Africa and Macaronesia, and a common PM throughout the region (*hirundo*). It is easy to see at many sites.

White-cheeked Tern *Sterna repressa* [5]: a common coastal breeder of Egypt to n Kenya (May–Sep), and a vagrant to Seychelles, Canary Islands & South Africa; occurs as far east as India. It is most easily seen off Hurghada in Egypt, but can also be seen off Eritrea & Djibouti.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* [7]: a common passage migrant off the west coast of Africa, and a PM to the far south of the region (including sub-Antarctic Islands); occurs almost globally. It is most easily seen from shore in South Africa.

Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata* [5]: a fairly common breeder (Oct–Mar) on Tristan & Gough Is (*tristanensis*) and Prince Edward & Marion Is (*vittata*), and a visitor off s South Africa (*tristanensis*, *georgiae* + *vittata*) (Apr–Sep). It is most easily seen at Kommetjie in South Africa.

***Kerguelen Tern** *Sterna virgata* [3, BT = Prince Edward & Marion]: a common resident of Prince Edward & Marion Is (*mercuri*); also occurs on the nearby Crozet & Kerguelen Is. It is best seen on Prince Edward & Marion Is, although its entire range is hard to reach.

Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores, Madeira & Canary Islands.

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* [6]: an uncommon breeder of inland wetlands of North Africa and common PM north of the equator (*hybrida*), and a fairly common breeder of Southern & East Africa and rare breeder of Madagascar (**delalandii*); occurs throughout the Old World. Wakkerstroom in South Africa and various lakes in the Ethiopian Rift Valley are among the best sites.

White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* [7]: a PM to shorelines and wetlands of Africa (common) and Indian Ocean Islands (rare). There are many places to see it.

Black Tern *Chlidonias niger* [5]: a fairly common PM to shorelines and wetlands of North Africa and along the western coast of Africa (*niger*), and a vagrant to Azores from the Americas (*surinamensis*). It is best seen in Morocco and at Djoudj in Senegal.

Stercorariidae – Skuas

[6/6 of 7]

South Polar Skua *Stercorarius maccormicki* [2]: a rare visitor (Apr–Sep) from Antarctica to oceanic waters throughout the region. It is most often seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town, but easier to see outside the region.

Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* [7]: a fairly common resident on Tristan da Cunha & Gough Is (**hamiltoni* Tristan Skua) and Prince Edward & Marion Is (*lonnbergi*), and a common visitor to the s Indian Ocean Islands, South Africa & Namibia (Apr–Sep), with some birds staying all year (*lonnbergi*). It is best seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town. N= may be split into **Antarctic Skua** *Stercorarius lonnbergi* [7] and **Subantarctic Skua** *Stercorarius antarcticus* [3].

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua* [3]: an uncommon PM to pelagic waters off West & North-West Africa and Macaronesia. It is most common in the upwelling zone off Senegal.

Pomarine Jaeger | Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus* [5]: a fairly common PM off the Indian Ocean Islands, West & North Africa, St Helena & Ascension Is, and Cape Verde. It could be seen at many places.

Long-tailed Jaeger | Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* [2]: an uncommon PM to oceanic waters in the region, with most birds wintering on the shelf edge off the south-west coast of Africa (probably *longicaudus* + *pallescens*). There are no particularly reliable sites for it.

Parasitic Jaeger | Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus* [5]: a fairly common PM to pelagic and coastal waters of the south of the region, but recorded on passage almost throughout. It can be seen on pelagic trips off Cape Town.

Alcidae – Auks and allies

[6/6 of 24]

Little Auk | Dovekie *Alle alle* [1]: a rare PM to the Straits of Gibraltar off Morocco (*alle*), and a vagrant to Azores, Madeira & Canary Islands. It is best seen off Morocco.

Thick-billed Murre | Brünnich's Guillemot *Uria lomvia* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Azores.

Common Murre | Common Guillemot *Uria aalge* [1]: a rare PM to the Straits of Gibraltar off n Morocco (*albionis*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is best seen off Morocco.

Razorbill *Alca torda* [1]: a rare PM to waters off North Africa (*islandica*) and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen off Morocco.

Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle* [0]: a vagrant from n Europe. Recorded from Madeira.

Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica* [1]: a rare PM to Macaronesia and the Straits of Gibraltar off n Morocco and (*grabae*). It is best seen off Morocco.

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Pteroclidae – Sandgrouse

[13/13 of 16, 7 endemic]

Pin-tailed Sandgrouse *Pterocles alchata* [4]: an uncommon nomad of arid steppes of Morocco to Libya (*caudacutus*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also in sw Europe and s Asia. Its nomadic nature makes it hard to track down, but it can be common after good rains at Merzouga in Morocco; drinks 1–2 hours after sunrise.

*__Namaqua Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles namaqua* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common nomad of open habitats of w South Africa to sw Angola to Botswana. Good sites include Bushmanland & Kgalagadi in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia; drinks 1–2 hours after sunrise.

Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles exustus* [7]: a common nomad of arid savannas and deserts of Egypt (**floweri*), Mauritania to Sudan (**exustus*), Sudan to Somalia (**ellioti*) and s Ethiopia to Tanzania (**olivascens*); also east to India. Reliable sites include Awash in Ethiopia (**ellioti*), Waza in Cameroon (currently unsafe) and Richard Toll in Senegal (**exustus*), and Buffalo Springs in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (**olivascens*); drinks 2–3 hours after sunrise.

Spotted Sandgrouse *Pterocles senegallus* [6]: a fairly common nomad of deserts of the Sahara, and a fairly common PM to ne Africa; also east to India. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco; drinks 2 hours after sunrise.

Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis* [5, B2 = Canary Islands, Morocco]: an uncommon nomad of arid steppes of Canary Islands and Morocco to Libya, and an uncommon PM to Egypt (*orientalis*); also from sw Europe to Pakistan. It is best seen at Tagdilt Track in Morocco or Costa Calma on Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands; drinks 2 hours after sunrise.

*__Yellow-throated Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles gutturalis* [6, BT = Tanzania]: a resident and nomad of arid savannas and grasslands, fairly common from Ethiopia to n Zambia (*saturatior*) and uncommon from s Zambia to n South Africa (*gutturalis*). It is most easily seen at Ngorongoro, Tarangire & Serengeti in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya (*saturatior*), but can also be found at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia (*saturatior*), Hwange in Zimbabwe and Thabazimbi in South Africa (*gutturalis*); usually drinks 2–3 hours after sunrise.

Crowned Sandgrouse *Pterocles coronatus* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common nomad of deserts of Sinai in Egypt (*vastitas*) and north of the Sahara (**coronatus*); also east to Pakistan. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco; usually drinks 1–2 hours after sunrise.

*__Black-faced Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles decoratus* [6, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Ethiopia to c Kenya (*ellenbecki*), se Kenya to e Tanzania (*decoratus*) and sw Kenya to sc Tanzania (*loveridgei*). It can be seen at Tarangire in Tanzania (*loveridgei*), Tsavo in Kenya (*decoratus*), and Melka Ghuba on the Dawa River in Ethiopia and Shaba in Kenya (*ellenbecki*); drinks 2 hours after sunrise.

*__Madagascar Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles personatus* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon and declining sp of grasslands and other open habitats of w + s Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Berenty, but can also be seen drinking at coastal pools near Toliara; it drinks mostly 1–2 hours after sunrise.

Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse *Pterocles lichtensteinii* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common nomad of semi deserts, especially in rocky areas, of Morocco to Chad (**targius*), Socotra Is and Chad to Egypt (*lichtensteinii*), and s Ethiopia to c Kenya (**sukensis*); also east to Pakistan. Good sites include Bilen & Awash in Ethiopia and Shaba & Baringo in Kenya (**sukensis*); drinks just after sunset.

*__Four-banded Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles quadricinctus* [6]: a fairly common nomad of savannas of Senegal to Eritrea to Kenya, generally moving south during the dry season to breed (Nov–May). Better sites include Waza (not currently safe) and Bénoué in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana and various sites in Gambia; drinks just after sunset.

*__Double-banded Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles bicinctus* [6, BT = Namibia, B2 = South Africa]: a fairly common nomad of savannas of sw Angola (*ansorgei*), Zambia to ne South Africa (*multicolor*) and Namibia to Botswana to nw South Africa (*bicinctus*). Better sites include n Kruger in South Africa (*multicolor*) and Etosha in Namibia (*bicinctus*); drinks just after sunset.

*__Burchell's Sandgrouse__ *Pterocles burchelli* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of sandy, arid savannas of n South Africa to w Zimbabwe to se Angola. Kgalagadi in South Africa is the best site for it, but it can also be seen at Etosha in Namibia and at various sites in Botswana; drinks 1–2 hours after sunrise.

Columbidae – Doves & Pigeons

[49/49 of 330, 35 endemic and 6 near-endemic]

Rock Dove *Columba livia* [9]: a fairly common resident of cliffs and hillsides of North Africa, Canary Islands, Madeira & Azores (*livia*), Cape Verde and Mauritania to Ghana (**gymnocycla*), Mali to Sudan (**targia*), w Egypt (**dakhlae*), e Egypt to s Sudan (**schimperi*) and Sinai in Egypt (*palaestinae*); occurs through much of Eurasia. It is best seen in Morocco (*livia*), or Ennedi in Chad (**targia*). N= called 'Feral Pigeon' where not native.

*__Speckled Pigeon__ *Columba guinea* [8]: a common resident of rocky areas in arid regions of Southern Africa (*phaeonota*) and the rest of SSA (*guinea*); a vagrant to Yemen. It is easy to see.

*__White-collared Pigeon__ *Columba albitorques* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a common resident of highland grasslands and cliffs of Ethiopia and s Eritrea. It is easy to see at Sululta & Bale in Ethiopia.

Stock Dove *Columba oenas* [6]: an uncommon resident of forests of the Atlas Mts of n Morocco (*oenas*), and a vagrant to North Africa; also in w + s Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco.

*__Somali Pigeon__ *Columba oliviae* [3, EN = Somaliland]: an uncommon resident of arid hills and gorges along the coastal plain of Somaliland. The only known site is near Berbera.

Common Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus* [7]: a common resident of woodlands and forests of Morocco to Tunisia (**excelsa*) and Azores (**azorica*), and a PM to the same area (*palumbus*); also in s + w Eurasia. It is best seen in Morocco. N= extinct on Madeira (**maderensis*).

*__Trocaz Pigeon__ *Columba trocaz* [6, EN = Madeira]: a common resident of native laurel forests of n Madeira. It can be seen at Balcões in the Ribeiro Frio area.

*__Bolle's Pigeon__ *Columba bollii* [5, EN = Canary Islands]: a fairly common sp of montane laurel forests of Canary Islands, where most numerous on La Palma, Tenerife & La Gomera Is. It is best seen around the base of Monte del Agua & Monte de Las Mercedes on Tenerife Is.

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*Laurel Pigeon *Columba junoniae* [5, EN = Canary Islands]: a fairly common sp of laurel forests of Canary Islands, most numerous on La Palma Is but also on Tenerife Is. On Tenerife Is it can be seen at Puerto de la Cruz & Mirador La Grimona.

*Afep Pigeon *Columba unicincta* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. Better sites for it include Budongo & Kibale in Uganda, Makokou in Gabon, Hillwood in Zambia and various places in Ghana.

*African Olive Pigeon *Columba arquatrix* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of the highlands of SSA, excluding the Cameroon Mts; also on the Arabian Peninsula. Good sites include Nxumeni & Kirstenbosch in South Africa, Harenna Forest in Ethiopia, Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda.

*Cameroon Olive Pigeon *Columba sjostedti* [5, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and w Cameroon to e Nigeria. It is best seen at Mt Kupe, Mt Oku & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon.

*Sao Tome Olive Pigeon *Columba thomensis* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: an uncommon sp of pristine forests, especially at higher altitudes, of São Tomé Is. It is best seen at Lake Amélia.

*Comoro Olive Pigeon *Columba pollenii* [4, 1/2 = Comoros, Mayotte]: an uncommon and nomadic sp of forested habitats, particularly at higher altitudes, of Mayotte and all three main islands of Comoros. Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is & Pic Combani on Mayotte are among the better localities for it.

*White-naped Pigeon *Columba albinucha* [3, BT = Uganda, B2 = Cameroon]: a rare sp of montane and mid-altitude forests of sw Cameroon and the Albertine Rift. The best site for it is Kibale in Uganda, where it is seen mostly at higher altitudes at Kanyawara & Sebitoli; very occasionally also seen at Bakossi Mts in Cameroon.

*Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeon *Columba delegorguei* [6, BT = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of forests of e South Africa to Malawi (*delegorguei*) and Tanzania to Kenya (*sharpei*). It is most easily seen at Ulugurus & Usambaras in Tanzania and Dlinza in South Africa.

*Western Bronze-naped Pigeon *Columba iriditorques* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of Central & West Africa. Better sites include Buhoma & Semuliki in Uganda, Source of the Zambezi in Zambia, Aboabo & Atewa in Ghana, Franceville, Lékoni & Ipassa in Gabon and Quibaxe in Angola.

*Sao Tome Bronze-naped Pigeon *Columba malherbii* [5, NE = São Tomé e Príncipe, 1/2 = Equatorial Guinea]: a fairly common sp of open forests of Príncipe & São Tomé Is, and Annobón in Equatorial Guinea. It is best seen on n São Tomé Is, especially in the vicinity of larger rivers. N= also Island Bronze-naped Pigeon by IOC.

*Lemon Dove *Columba larvata* [6]: an uncommon sp of forests of Bioko Is and Sierra Leone to Cameroon (*inornata*), Ethiopia to South Sudan (*bronzina*), South Sudan to South Africa (*larvata*), e DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*jacksoni*), Angola to nw Zambia (*samaliyae*), Príncipe Is (*principalis*) and São Tomé Is (*simplex*). It can be seen at Lake Amélia on São Tomé Is (*simplex*), Santo António on Príncipe Is (*principalis*), Wondo Genet & Bishangari in Ethiopia (*bronzina*) and Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*larvata*). N= includes *Sao Tome Lemon Dove *Columba simplex* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe].

*Madagascar Turtle Dove *Nesoenas picturatus* [7, NE = Madagascar]: a common resident of wooded habitats of Madagascar (*picturatus*), Mayotte & Comoros (*comorensis*), Aldabra Atoll & Cosmoledo Is of Seychelles (*coppingeri*), and the granitic Seychelles where the only genetically pure population might exist on Bird Is (*rostrata*); extinct on Amirante Is of Seychelles (*aldabrana*). It is easily seen on Madagascar (*picturatus*) and Grande Comore (*comorensis*), but the ranges of *coppingeri* and pure *rostrata* are costly to reach on remote islands. N= may be split into *Aldabra Turtle Dove *Nesoenas coppingeri* [3, EN = Aldabra] which includes *aldabrana*, *Seychelles Turtle Dove *Nesoenas rostrata* [4, EN = Seychelles], *Comoro Turtle Dove *Nesoenas comorensis* [6, 1/2 = Comoros, Mayotte] and *Madagascar Turtle Dove *Nesoenas picturatus* [7, EN = Madagascar]. Also Malagasy Turtle Dove by IOC.

*Pink Pigeon *Nesoenas mayeri* [4, EN = Mauritius]: a rare sp of forests of s Mauritius (*mayeri*). It is best seen at Isle Aux Aigrettes, and can be seen at Maccabee Forest at Black River Gorges (*mayeri*). N= extinct on Réunion (*duboisi*).

*European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* [7]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and farmlands of North-West Africa (**arenicola*), Madeira & Canary Islands (*turtur*), Aïr Mts in n Niger and Hoggar Mts in s Algeria (**hoggara*) and Egypt to n Sudan (**rufescens*), a common PM to arid savannas north of the equator (**turtur*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at Zaër in Morocco (**arenicola*), and Kaolack in Senegal and various places in Gambia (**turtur*).

*Dusky Turtle Dove *Streptopelia lugens* [7]: a fairly common sp of highland forests and woodlands of n Malawi to Ethiopia; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Nyika in Malawi and Nairobi in Kenya.

*Adamawa Turtle Dove *Streptopelia hypopyrrha* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests and well developed woodlands, occurring patchily from n Cameroon to Senegal. It is most reliably seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, but can also be seen at Janjanbureh in Gambia.

Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* [0]: a rare vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Egypt.

Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* [7]: a fairly common sp of towns and wooded areas of North Africa & Canary Islands (*decaocto*); the main range is in Eurasia. It is easy to see in towns and villages of Morocco.

*African Collared Dove *Streptopelia roseogrisea* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and deserts of Senegal to Ethiopia (**roseogrisea*) and coastal Sudan to Somaliland (**arabica*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. Good sites include Waza in Cameroon (currently unsafe to visit) and Kaolack & Richard Toll in Senegal (**roseogrisea*), and various coastal sites in Djibouti & Somaliland (**arabica*).

*African White-winged Dove *Streptopelia reichenowi* [5, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of riverine woodlands in the lowlands of se Ethiopia, far ne Kenya and s Somalia. It is best seen at Melka Ghuba on the Dawa River in Ethiopia. N= also White-winged Collared Dove by IOC.

*African Mourning Dove *Streptopelia decipiens* [7]: a common sp of tropical savannas, especially near large rivers, of Mauritania to c Nigeria (*shelleyi*), n Nigeria to w Uganda (*logonensis*), e Sudan to Somaliland (*decipiens*), s Ethiopia to e Kenya (*elegans*), w Kenya to c Tanzania (*perspicillata*) and Angola to Malawi to South Africa (*ambigua*). Good areas include the Ethiopian Rift Valley (*decipiens*), Gambia (*shelleyi*), Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*logonensis*), Baringo in Kenya (*perspicillata*), Tsavo in Kenya (*elegans*), and Rundu in Namibia and n Kruger in South Africa (*ambigua*). N= also Mourning Collared Dove by IOC.

*Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata* [10]: a common sp of mesic savannas and forests of SSA; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see in many countries.

*Vinaceous Dove *Streptopelia vinacea* [9]: a common sp of savannas of Senegal to w Ethiopia. It is easy to see in many countries.

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***Ring-necked Dove | Cape Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia capicola* [10]: a common sp of all habitats except forest, of w Ethiopia (*electa*), e Ethiopia to Somalia to n Kenya (*somalica*), Comoros & Mayotte and c Kenya to e South Africa to Angola (*tropica*), sw Angola and n Namibia (*onguati*), Namibia to sw Zimbabwe (*damarensis*) and w South Africa (*capicola*). It is easy to see in many countries.

Laughing Dove *Spilopelia senegalensis* [10]: a common sp of savannas of North-West Africa (**phoenicophila*), the Nile Valley (**aegyptiaca*), Socotra Is (**sokotrae*) and SSA (**senegalensis*); occurs east to India. It is easy to see.

***Emerald-spotted Wood Dove** *Turtur chalcospilos* [8]: a common resident of savannas of e South Africa to Ethiopia. It is easy to see at many sites.

***Black-billed Wood Dove** *Turtur abyssinicus* [7]: a common resident of savannas and woodlands of Senegal to Ethiopia; a vagrant to Oman. Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda, Shai Hills & Mole in Ghana, and various places in Senegal & Gambia.

***Blue-spotted Wood Dove** *Turtur afer* [8]: a common resident of mesic woodlands, gardens and forest edge of tropical SSA. It is easy to see at many sites.

***Tambourine Dove** *Turtur tympanistria* [6]: a common resident of mesic woodlands and forests of SSA, Comoros & Mayotte. It can be seen at many sites.

***Blue-headed Wood Dove** *Turtur brehmeri* [5]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Central Africa (*brehmeri*) and West Africa (*infelix*). It can be quite secretive, but good sites include Ipassa in Gabon (*brehmeri*), and Korup in Cameroon and Kakum in Ghana (*infelix*).

***Namaqua Dove** *Oena capensis* [8]: a common sp of open habitats of SSA (**capensis*) and w Madagascar (**aliena*), and a vagrant to Socotra Is; also on the Arabian Peninsula and a vagrant to Jordan. It can be seen in many countries (**capensis*); in Madagascar it is best seen at Ifaty (**aliena*).

Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

***Bruce's Green Pigeon** *Treron waalia* [6]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Socotra Is and Senegal to Somaliland; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see in the lower lying areas of Ethiopia, at Mole in Ghana and at various places in n Cameroon & Gambia.

***Madagascar Green Pigeon** *Treron australis* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of forests, mangroves and other wooded habitats of the lowlands of w Madagascar (*xenius*) and e Madagascar (*australis*). It is best seen at Ampijoroa (*xenius*) and Masoala (*australis*).

***Comoro Green Pigeon** *Treron* [*australis*] *griveaudi* [4, EN = Comoros]: an uncommon sp of forests and other wooded habitats of Mohéli Is of Comoros. It is best seen in the highlands above Ouallah & Miringoni.

***African Green Pigeon** *Treron calvus* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas and forests of Bioko Is (*poensis*), Príncipe Is (*virescens*), coastal se Kenya to e South Africa (*delalandii*) and the rest of SSA (*nudirostris, sharpei, calvus, uellensis, gibberifrons, brevicera, wakefieldii, granti, salvadorii, ansorgei, schalowi* + *vylderi*). It is easy to see; *delalandii* can be seen at Mkhuze in South Africa. **N=** includes ***Grey-breasted Green Pigeon** *Treron delalandii* [7, BT = South Africa].

***Pemba Green Pigeon** *Treron calvus pembaensis* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of forests of Pemba Is off Tanzania. It is best seen at Ngezi Forest.

***Sao Tome Green Pigeon** *Treron sanctithomae* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a fairly common sp of forests and secondary growth of São Tomé Is. It can be seen at almost any semi-pristine site.

***Madagascar Blue Pigeon** *Alectroenas madagascariensis* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Good sites include Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Anjozorobe.

***Comoro Blue Pigeon** *Alectroenas sganzini* [5, B2 = Comoros, Mayotte]: a fairly common sp of wooded areas of Aldabra (*minor*) and Mayotte & Comoros (*sganzini*). It is easy to see on Mayotte and all three islands of Comoros (*sganzini*).

***Seychelles Blue Pigeon** *Alectroenas pulcherrimus* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of the granitic Seychelles. It can easily be seen on Mahé Is, such as at the Botanical Gardens in Victoria.

*Musophagidae – Turacos & Go-away-birds

[23/23 of 23, all endemic]

***Great Blue Turaco** *Corythaeola cristata* [7]: a common sp of forests of Central & West Africa. It is easy to see in Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda & Gabon.

***Green Turaco** *Tauraco persa* [7]: a common sp of forests of nw Angola to s Cameroon (*zenkeri*), Cameroon to Ivory Coast (*persa*) and Senegal to Liberia (*buffoni*). It can be seen at various places in s Cameroon & Gabon (*zenkeri*) and Ghana (*persa*), and at Abuko in Gambia (*buffoni*). **N=** also Guinea Turaco by IOC.

***Livingstone's Turaco** *Tauraco livingstonii* [7]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of ne South Africa to Tanzania (*cabanisi*), and highland forests of Tanzania (*reichenowi*) and Malawi to e Zimbabwe (*cabanisi*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa (*cabanisi*), Zomba in Malawi (*cabanisi*) and Ulugurus in Tanzania (*reichenowi*).

***Schalow's Turaco** *Tauraco schalowi* [7]: a fairly common sp of moist woodlands and forests of Okavango Delta in Botswana to Angola and sw Kenya, west of Livingstone's Turaco. Good sites include Mt Moco in Angola, Dzalanyama & Nyika in Malawi and Chingola in Zambia.

***Knysna Turaco** *Tauraco corythaix* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of temperate forests of Swaziland to ne South Africa (*phoebus*) and the east coast of South Africa (*corythaix*). Good sites include Nxumeni (*corythaix*) and Magoebaskloof (*phoebus*).

***Black-billed Turaco** *Tauraco schuettii* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a common sp of forests of e DR Congo to w Kenya (*emini*) and w DR Congo to ne Angola (*schuettii*). It is best seen at Kibale & Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (all *emini*).

***Fischer's Turaco** *Tauraco fischeri* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of coastal forests of n Tanzania to s Somalia (*fischeri*) and Zanzibar Is off Tanzania (*zanzibaricus*). It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*fischeri*).

***Yellow-billed Turaco** *Tauraco macrorhynchus* [6]: a common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*macrorhynchus*), and Bioko Is and Nigeria to Angola (*verreauxii*). It is best seen in Ghana (*macrorhynchus*) and Cameroon & Gabon (*verreauxii*). **N=** may be split into ***Verreaux's Turaco** *Tauraco verreauxii* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon] and **Yellow-billed Turaco** *Tauraco macrorhynchus* [6, BT = Ghana].

***White-crested Turaco** *Tauraco leucolophus* [6, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of mesic woodlands and gallery forests of w Kenya to c Cameroon. It is most easily seen in Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, but can also be seen at Murchison in Uganda and Kerio Valley in Kenya.

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***Bannerman's Turaco** *Tauraco bannermani* [6, EN = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon. The largest population is on Mt Oku, although it can still be seen at Lake Awing.

***Red-crested Turaco** *Tauraco erythrolophus* [6, EN = Angola]: a fairly common sp of escarpment forests and adjacent gallery forests of w Angola. It is best seen at Kumbira, Kalandula & Quibaxe.

***Hartlaub's Turaco** *Tauraco hartlaubi* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Tanzania and Kenya. Good sites include Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya, and Arusha NP & West Usambaras in Tanzania.

***White-cheeked Turaco** *Tauraco leucotis* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Eritrea to c Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*leucotis*), and Bale to Harar in e Ethiopia (*donaldsoni*). Good sites include Debre Libanos, Harenna Forest, Wondo Genet & Bishangari in Ethiopia (*leucotis*), and *donaldsoni* occurs at Din Din Forest & near Dinsho in Bale. **N=** includes ***Donaldson Smith's Turaco** *Tauraco donaldsoni* [2, EN = Ethiopia].

***Prince Ruspoli's Turaco** *Tauraco ruspolii* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of dry forests and dense thickets of se Ethiopia. It is best seen at Arero Forest and between Harenna Forest & Negele. **N=** also Ruspoli's Turaco by IOC.

***Purple-crested Turaco** *Tauraco porphyreolophus* [7]: a common sp of moist woodlands and gallery forests of e South Africa to Zimbabwe (*porphyreolophus*) s Zambia to Rwanda (*chlorochlamys*). Good sites include Dlinza, Mkhuze & Kruger in South Africa (*porphyreolophus*), and Liwonde in Malawi, Mikumi in Tanzania and Akagera in Rwanda (*chlorochlamys*).

***Ruwenzori Turaco** *Ruwenzororornis johnstoni* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Ruwenzori Mts of e DR Congo and w Uganda(*johnstoni*), Mt Kabobo of e DR Congo (*bredoi*) and e DR Congo to sw Uganda to n Burundi (*kivuensis*). It is most easily seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda and Mgahinga in Uganda (*kivuensis*).

***Violet Turaco** *Musophaga violacea* [7]: a fairly common sp of moist woodlands and gallery forests of Cameroon to Gambia. Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

***Ross's Turaco** *Musophaga rossae* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist woodlands and gallery forests of Zambia to Angola to Cameroon to w Kenya; avoids the Congo Basin. Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Mutinondo in Zambia, Kalandula in Angola, and various places in Uganda.

***Grey Go-away-bird** *Corythaixoides concolor* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas of ne Angola to s Tanzania to n Mozambique (*molybdophanes*), w Angola to c Namibia (*pallidiceps*), se Angola to Zimbabwe to n South Africa (*bechuanae*) and e South Africa to s Malawi (*concolor*). Good sites include Kruger in South Africa, Liwonde in Malawi and Siavonga in Zambia (*concolor*) and various places in nw Namibia and sw Angola (*pallidiceps*).

***Bare-faced Go-away-bird** *Corythaixoides personatus* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of ne Zambia to s Uganda to Kenya (*leopoldi*), and along the Ethiopian Rift Valley (*personatus*). Good sites include Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia (*personatus*) and Mburo in Uganda, Akagera in Rwanda and Tarangire in Tanzania (*leopoldi*). **N=** includes ***Ethiopian Bare-faced Go-away-bird** *Corythaixoides personatus* [5, EN = Ethiopia].

***White-bellied Go-away-bird** *Corythaixoides leucogaster* [8]: a common sp of arid, wooded savannas of c Tanzania to Somaliland. It is easy to see at Same in Tanzania and various places in s Ethiopia & Kenya.

***Western Plantain-eater** *Crinifer piscator* [7]: a common sp of wooded savannas and gallery forests of Gambia to CAR. Good sites include Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

***Eastern Grey Plantain-eater** *Crinifer zonurus* [7, BT = Uganda]: a common sp of wooded savannas and gallery forests of ne DR Congo to Kenya to Ethiopia. It is most easily seen in Uganda, but can also be seen at Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia.

Cuculidae – Cuckoos, Coucal, etc.

[41/42 of 147, 31 endemic and 5 near-endemics]

***Gabon Coucal** *Centropus anselli* [4, BT = Angola, B2 = Gabon]: a fairly common resident of forest edge and thickets of w Angola to s Cameroon. It is very difficult to see, but better sites include Kumbira & Quibaxe in Angola and Makokou in Gabon.

***Black-throated Coucal** *Centropus leucogaster* [4, BT = Ghana, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident of forest edge and thickets of Senegal to Nigeria (*leucogaster*), sw Cameroon to Gabon (*efulenensis*) and e DR Congo to w Uganda (*neumanni*). Better sites include Korup in Cameroon (*efulenensis*), Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana (*leucogaster*) and Semuliki in Uganda (*neumanni*). **N=** includes ***Neumann's Coucal** *Centropus neumanni* [3, NE = DR Congo, BT = Uganda].

***Senegal Coucal** *Centropus senegalensis* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Angola to sw Tanzania to Zimbabwe (*flecki*), Senegal to Eritrea to nw Angola (*senegalensis*) and Nile River of n Egypt (*aegyptius*). It is easy to see, although *aegyptius* is rare in the Nile Delta.

***Blue-headed Coucal** *Centropus monachus* [7]: a fairly common sp of thickets and swamps in the mesic savannas of Senegal to w Kenya to Angola (*fischeri*), Ethiopia to c Kenya (*monachus*) and Gabon (*occidentalis*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Coppery-tailed Coucal** *Centropus cupreicaudus* [6]: a common sp of swamps of n Botswana to n Angola to s Tanzania. Good sites include Mt Moco in Angola, Kafue Flats in Zambia, Shakawe in Botswana, Mahango in Namibia and Ifakara in Tanzania.

***White-browed Coucal** *Centropus superciliosus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Angola to Zimbabwe to Tanzania (**loandae*), Kenya to Ethiopia (**superciliosus*) and Socotra Is (*sokotrae*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see at many sites.

***Burchell's Coucal** *Centropus* [*superciliosus*] *burchellii* [7]: a fairly common resident of rank habitats of e South Africa to s Mozambique to s Botswana (*burchellii*) and e Zimbabwe to e Tanzania (*fasciipygialis*). It is most ubiquitous in South Africa (*burchellii*), but also easy to see in Malawi (*fasciipygialis*).

***Madagascar Coucal** *Centropus toulou* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a common resident of forest edge and thickets of Madagascar (*toulou*) and Aldabra Atoll (*insularis*). It is easy to see at many sites in Madagascar (*toulou*). **N=** extinct on Assumption Is of Seychelles (*assumptionis*). Also Malagasy Coucal by IOC.

***Black Coucal** *Centropus grillii* [5]: a fairly common IAM of tall, rank grasslands of tropical SSA. It can be hard to track down, but better sites include Queen Elizabeth, Kidepo & Murchison in Uganda and Mutinondo in Zambia.

***Verreaux's Coua** *Coua verreauxi* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common resident of dense coral rag thickets of sw Madagascar. It is best seen near Toliara.

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*Crested Coua *Coua cristata* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common resident of dry forests and other wooded habitats of wc Madagascar (*dumonti*), sw Madagascar (*pyropyga*) and n + ne Madagascar (*cristata*). It is easy to see at Ampijoroa & Masoala (*cristata*) and Zombitse & Ifaty (*pyropyga*). N= includes *Chestnut-vented Coua *Coua pyropyga* [6, EN = Madagascar]. The distinctive race in se Madagascar (*maxima*) is know from a single specimen and might be extinct, if valid.

*Blue Coua *Coua caerulea* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Good sites include Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala.

*Red-capped Coua *Coua ruficeps* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of dry forests of nw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ampijoroa.

*Green-capped Coua *Coua* [*ruficeps*] *olivaceiceps* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of scrublands of sw Madagascar. It can be seen at Ifaty & Toliara. N= also 'Olive-capped Coua'.

*Red-fronted Coua *Coua reynaudii* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Good sites include Andasibe, Vohiparara & Anjozorobe.

*Coquerel's Coua *Coua coquereli* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of dry forests of w Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Ampijoroa & Zombitse.

*Running Coua *Coua cursor* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry shrublands and spiny forests of s Madagascar. It can be seen at Ifaty & Toliara.

*Giant Coua *Coua gigas* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry forests of s + sw Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Zombitse & Berenty.

*Red-breasted Coua *Coua serriana* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of ne Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Masoala, but can also be found at Andasibe-Mantadia.

*Blue Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares aereus* [7]: a common sp of forests of Gambia to sw Nigeria (*flavirostris*) and se Nigeria to Angola to w Kenya (*aereus*). Good countries include Ghana (*flavirostris*) and Cameroon, Uganda, Angola & Gabon (*aereus*). N= Yellowbill if lumped. Also Blue Malkoha by IOC.

*Green Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares* [*aereus*] *australis* [6]: an uncommon sp of forests and thickets of ne South Africa to e Kenya. Good sites include Dlinza in South Africa, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania. N= Yellowbill if lumped. Also Green Malkoha by IOC or 'Green Coucal'.

*Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius* [6]: a fairly common IAM & PM of savannas and open woodlands; populations breeding in s Europe & North Africa (*glandarius*) and south of the equator (**choragium*) spend the non-breeding season in savannas north of the equator; populations breeding in SSA north of the equator (*glandarius*) spend the non-breeding season in savannas south of the equator; breeding and non-breeding populations can thus co-occur. It can be seen at many places. N= treated as monotypic by the IOC List.

*Levaillant's Cuckoo *Clamator levaillantii* [7]: a fairly common IAM and resident that breeds during the rains in savannas of SSA and spends the non-breeding season in the forest zone of Central & West Africa. It can be seen at many sites.

Jacobin Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus* [7]: a seasonally common IAM of savannas of SSA; breeds in Southern Africa (Oct–Mar) and spends the non-breeding season in ne Africa (**serratus*); breeds in savannas north of the equator (May–Sep) and spends the non-breeding season in Southern Africa & Asia (*pica*); visits SSA (Oct–Mar) from its breeding grounds in India (*jacobinus*). It is easy to see in many countries. N= includes *Pied Cuckoo *Clamator serratus* [7].

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Nightingale Is of Tristan da Cunha Is.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores & Tristan da Cunha Is.

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

*Thick-billed Cuckoo *Pachycoccyx audeberti* [5]: an uncommon IAM and resident of forests and woodlands of West & Central Africa (*brazzae*) and Southern & East Africa (*validus*), and a rare resident on Madagascar (*audeberti*). Better sites include Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*validus*); *brazzae* can be seen at Kibale in Uganda and various places in Ghana.

Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Socotra Is. N= may be split into Western Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus* [0] and extralimital Eastern Koel *Eudynamys orientalis*.

*Diederik Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius* [8]: a common IAM of savannas of SSA; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see.

*Klaas's Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas* [7]: a common IAM of moist savannas, woodlands and forests of SSA; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see in many countries.

*Yellow-throated Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx flavigularis* [5]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of nw Angola to Uganda & Liberia. Better sites include Makokou in Gabon, Campo in Cameroon, Aboabo in Ghana and Semuliki in Uganda.

*African Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx cupreus* [7]: a common IAM of forests and moist woodlands of SSA, Bioko, São Tomé, Príncipe & Annobón Is. It can be seen in many countries.

*Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx mechowi* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of tropical forests of Central & West Africa, but avoiding the Congo Basin. It is perhaps most often seen at Kibale & Budongo in Uganda, but can also be found at Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Ankasa in Ghana.

*Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx olivinus* [5]: an uncommon sp of tropical forests of Central & West Africa. It is best seen at Buhoma in Uganda, but can also be seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Atewa in Ghana and various places in Gabon.

*Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx montanus* [5, BT = Rwanda]: a fairly common sp of forests, resident in the Albertine Rift (*montanus*) and an IAM of c Mozambique to se Kenya (*patulus*). Better sites include West Usambaras in Tanzania (*patulus*) and Nyungwe in Rwanda and Ruhiza in Uganda (*montanus*).

*Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus* [7]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Central & West Africa (*gabonensis*) and an IAM of savannas of SSA, breeding mainly south of the equator (*clamosus*) (Oct–Mar). It can be seen at many places.

*Red-chested Cuckoo *Cuculus solitarius* [7]: a common sp of forests and woodlands of SSA, found throughout the year in the tropics but as a breeding visitor during to savannas south of the equator (Oct–Mar). It can be seen in many countries.

*Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* [3]: an unobtrusive an uncommon PM from c Asia to forests and dense woodlands of se Kenya to ne Mozambique, and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are no known sites for it, although coastal Tanzania and n Mozambique are likely to hold the largest wintering populations.

*Madagascar Cuckoo *Cuculus rochii* [7, EN = Madagascar (br)]: a fairly common breeder in wooded habitats of Madagascar (Oct–Mar), visiting the east coast of Africa, and a vagrant to the rest of the Indian Ocean Islands. It can be seen at many sites in Madagascar. N= also 'Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo'.

*African Cuckoo *Cuculus gularis* [7]: a fairly common IAM of wooded savannas of SSA, breeding when it rains. It can be seen in many countries.

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Common Cuckoo | Eurasian Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* [5]: an uncommon breeder of open forests of North-West Africa (*bangsi*), an uncommon PM to wooded habitats of SSA (*canorus* + *subtelephonus* mostly in South East Africa and *bangsi* in Central Africa), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is perhaps best seen during spring in Morocco, when vocal.

Tytonidae – Barn Owls

[4/4 of 19, 3 endemic]

***Madagascar Red Owl** *Tyto soumagnei* [3, EN = Madagascar]: a rare resident of moist forests of e Madagascar. The only reliable site for it is Bemanevika, where birds are radio tagged and their day roosts sometimes known. N= also Red Owl by IOC.

Western Barn Owl *Tyto alba* [7]: a common sp of SSA (**affinis*), North-West Africa and c + w Canary Islands (*alba*), e Canary Islands (**gracilirostris*), Madeira (**schmitzi*), Cape Verde (**detorta*), Bioko Is (**poensis*), São Tomé Is (**thomensis*) and Madagascar, Mayotte & Comoros (**hypermetra*); has an almost global distribution, excluding Australasia. It can be seen at many places, including south of Tarrafal on Santiago Is in Cape Verde (**detorta*). N= includes ***Cape Verde Barn Owl** *Tyto detorta* [5, EN = Cape Verde]. Extralimital Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto delicatula* may be lumped with it.

***African Grass Owl** *Tyto capensis* [4, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of temperate grasslands and scrublands with a scattered distribution, generally south of the equator. It is most often seen in South Africa, where roost sites are sometimes known in the Johannesburg area, but can also be seen at Udzungwas in Tanzania, Mutinondo in Zambia and Nyika in Malawi.

***Congo Bay Owl** *Phodilus prigoginei* [1, EN = DR Congo]: a very rare sp of montane forest with grassland clearings, known for certain only from Itombwe Mts in e DR Congo based on a single specimen collected in 1951 and a mist-netted bird in 1996; possible sightings in Burundi and birds heard at Nyungwe in Rwanda remain unsubstantiated. Searching the Itombwe Mts (currently dangerous to visit) is most likely to produce successful results. N= see Butynski *et al* 1997.

Strigidae – Owls

[49/50 of 218, 39 endemic and 2 near-endemic]

***Sandy Scops Owl** *Otus icterorhynchus* [2]: a rare sp of lowland forests of e DR Congo and s Cameroon to Gabon (*holerythrus*), and Liberia to Ghana (*icterorhynchus*). It can sometimes be seen in Ankasa in Ghana (*icterorhynchus*).

***Sokoke Scops Owl** *Otus ireneae* [5, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of coastal forests of Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and the East Usambara Mts in ne Tanzania. Arabuko-Sokoke, where local guides sometimes know of day roosts, is the only reliable site for it.

Pallid Scops Owl *Otus brucei* [2]: an uncommon breeder in lightly wooded habitats of Sinai in Egypt, and a rare PM to the Nile Delta (*exiguus*); occurs through the Middle East and s Asia. There are no well known sites for it.

***African Scops Owl** *Otus senegalensis* [8]: a common sp of savannas of the lower Tana River & Lali Hills of e Kenya (*nivosus*) and the rest of SSA (*senegalensis*). It can be seen at many sites; day roosts are often known.

***Annobon Scops Owl** *Otus* [*senegalensis*] *feae* [1, EN = Equatorial Guinea]: an uncommon sp of upland forests on Annobón Is of Equatorial Guinea. It is best seen in the central and southern highlands of Annobón.

***Socotra Scops Owl** *Otus* [*senegalensis*] *socotranus* [4, EN = Socotra]: a fairly common sp of well-vegetated river valleys of Socotra Is. It is fairly common in palm groves around Hadibu, such as Wadi Shoq. N= not closely related to African Scops Owl.

***Eurasian Scops Owl** *Otus scops* [6]: a common resident of woodlands of North-West Africa (*mallorcae*), a PM to savannas north of the equator (*scops*) and ne Africa (*pulchellus*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; occurs through s Europe & Asia. Silent birds visiting SSA might be impossible to distinguish from African Scops Owl, so it is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (*mallorcae*).

***Seychelles Scops Owl** *Otus insularis* [3, EN = Seychelles]: an uncommon sp of forests at higher elevations on Mahé Is of Seychelles. It is best seen in more vegetated areas above Victoria in Morne Seychellois NP.

***Pemba Scops Owl** *Otus pembaensis* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of forests of Pemba Is off Tanzania. The best place to see it is Ngezi Forest.

***Karthala Scops Owl** *Otus pauliani* [3, EN = Comoros]: an uncommon sp of forests on Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. To see it requires an overnight camping expedition up Mt Karthala.

***Anjouan Scops Owl** *Otus capnodes* [3, EN = Comoros]: an uncommon sp of intact forest, mostly above 500 m altitude, on Anjouan Is of Comoros. It is best seen in the highlands above Dzianlandzé. N= see Lewis 1996.

***Moheli Scops Owl** *Otus moheliensis* [3, EN = Comoros]: a rare sp of forests above 450 m altitude on Mohéli Is of Comoros. It is best seen in forest patches above Fomboni.

***Mayotte Scops Owl** *Otus mayottensis* [3, EN = Mayotte]: a fairly common sp of forests of Mayotte. It is best seen at Combani Peak.

***Rainforest Scops Owl** *Otus rutilus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of forests and other wooded habitats of e Madagascar. Better sites include Andasibe, Masoala & Ranomafana. N= ***Madagascar Scops Owl** if lumped.

***Torotoroka Scops Owl** *Otus* [*rutilus*] *madagascariensis* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry forests and other wooded habitats of w Madagascar. It is best seen at Isalo & Ampijoroa; can sometimes also be seen on a day roost at Zombitse. N= ***Madagascar Scops Owl** if lumped.

***Sao Tome Scops Owl** *Otus hartlaubi* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: an uncommon resident of forests of São Tomé Is. It is best seen at Monte Carmo, where it often calls in the late afternoon but generally requires an overnight camping expedition to see. N= includes ***Principe Scops Owl** *Otus sp* [2, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe], recently discovered on Príncipe Is, which based on vocalisations is distinct from African Scops Owl and Sao Tome Scops Owl.

***Northern White-faced Owl** *Ptilopsis leucotis* [6, B2 = Gambia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of savannas and woodlands of Senegal to Ethiopia. It is best seen at Baringo in Kenya and Abuko & Brufut in Gambia, where local guides might know of day roosts. N= **White-faced Owl** [6] if lumped.

***Southern White-faced Owl** *Ptilopsis leucotis granti* [6]: an uncommon resident of savannas and woodlands south of the equator. It is best seen at Halali in Etosha in Namibia and Nossob in Kgalagadi in South Africa, where day roosts may be known. N= **White-faced Owl** [6] if lumped.

Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe or North America. Recorded from Azores.

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Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo* [0]: a vagrant to North Africa from Europe; it might still occur as a resident sp in the Atlas Mts of Algeria (*hispanus*). Recorded from Egypt (*interpositus*) and Canary Islands, perhaps as escaped cage birds in the latter case.

***Pharaoh Eagle-Owl | Desert Eagle-Owl** *Bubo ascalaphus* [6, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon sp of cliffs and rocky areas in deserts of the Sahara from Mauritania to Egypt; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Rissani in Morocco, where local guides often know of day roosts or nests.

***Cape Eagle-Owl** *Bubo capensis* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon resident of mountains of South Africa to Namibia (*capensis*), Zimbabwe to Kenya (*mackinderi*) and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*dillonii*). There are only two well known roost sites, one between Shashamane & Dinsho in Ethiopia (*dillonii*) and the other near Thompson's Falls in Kenya (*mackinderi*); *capensis* is a hard bird to find but can sometimes be seen near Ceres, or at Dullstroom & Sani Pass, in South Africa. N= may be split into ***Mackinder's Eagle-Owl** *Bubo mackinderi* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya] consisting of *mackinderi* + *dillonii*, and ***Cape Eagle-Owl** *Bubo capensis* [3, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia].

***Spotted Eagle-Owl** *Bubo africanus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas and woodlands south of the equator (**africanus*); also occurs on the Arabian Peninsula (*milesi*). It can be seen at many sites, including in Kirstenbosch in South Africa. N= *milesi* is probably more closely related to Greyish Eagle-Owl, but may also be split as Arabian Spotted Eagle-Owl, in which case Spotted Eagle-Owl is endemic.

***Greyish Eagle-Owl** *Bubo africanus cinerascens* [6]: a fairly common sp of savannas and woodlands of SSA north of the equator. Good sites include the Web Shebelle Hotel at Langano in Ethiopia, Ngaoundéré in Cameroon and Faraba Banta in Gambia; at Baringo in Kenya birds show characters of both Greyish Eagle-Owl and Spotted Eagle-Owl.

***Fraser's Eagle-Owl** *Bubo poensis* [4]: an uncommon sp of forest edge and secondary forests of Central & West Africa. Better sites include Nyasoso in Cameroon and Kakum in Ghana.

***Usambara Eagle-Owl** *Bubo poensis vosseleri* [2, EN = Tanzania]: a rare owl of montane forests of ne Tanzania. Most records come from Amani in the East Usambaras, but it is also occasionally recorded in the Ulugurus.

***Shelley's Eagle-Owl** *Bubo shelleyi* [1, B2 = Cameroon, Liberia]: a rare sp of lowlands forests of Central & West Africa, known from fewer than 20 specimens. There are no known sites, but searches in Dja in Cameroon and various places in Liberia are most likely to produce positive results.

***Verreaux's Eagle-Owl** *Bubo lacteus* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of SSA. Good sites include Kgalagadi in South Africa and Murchison in Uganda, but it can be seen at many sites.

***Akun Eagle-Owl** *Bubo leucostictus* [3, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. Almost all recent records come from s Ghana, where it can be seen at Bobiri & Ankasa.

Brown Fish Owl *zeylonensis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles, where it may be a ship-assisted visitor.

***Pel's Fishing Owl** *Scotopelia peli* [5]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests along large rivers of tropical SSA. It can be seen at many sites, although is rarely easy to find; better sites include Shakawe in Botswana, Liwonde in Malawi, Bénoué in Cameroon and Loango in Gabon.

***Rufous Fishing Owl** *Scotopelia ussheri* [3, BT = Sierra Leone, B2 = Liberia]: an uncommon sp of swamp and gallery forests along large rivers of the forest zone of West Africa. Tiwai in Sierra Leone has produced some recent sightings, as has Azagny NP in Ivory Coast. N= see Monticelli *et al* 2015.

***Vermiculated Fishing Owl** *Scotopelia bouvieri* [4, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of swamp and gallery forests along large rivers of the forest zone of Central Africa. It is best seen at Korup & Ebogo in Cameroon and Makokou & Loango in Gabon.

Tawny Owl *Strix aluco* [3]: an uncommon sp of forests of n Morocco to Tunisia (**mauritanica*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands (*sylvatica*). It can be seen at Ourika Valley & Ifrane in Morocco (**mauritanica*). N= may be split into ***Maghreb Tawny Owl** *Strix mauritanica* [3, BT = Morocco] and **Tawny Owl** *Strix aluco* [0].

Desert Owl *Strix hadorami* [2]: a rare resident of dry river courses in deserts of ne Egypt & Sinai; mainly in the Middle East. It is best seen outside the region. N= Kirwan *et al* 2015.

***African Wood Owl** *Strix woodfordii* [7]: a common sp of woodlands and forests of Ethiopia to South Sudan (*umbrina*), s Somalia to e DR Congo (*nigricantior*), Senegal to Uganda to n Angola (*nuchalis*) and s Angola to sw Tanzania to South Africa (*woodfordii*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Maned Owl** *Jubula lettii* [1]: a rare and little known sp of lowland swamp and gallery forests of Central & West Africa. There are no known sites for it, and one would have to be very lucky to bump into one.

Northern Hawk-Owl *Surnia ulula* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Canary Islands.

****Sjöstedt's Owlet** *Glaucidium sjostedti* [4, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of pristine lowland forests of e Nigeria to Gabon. It is best seen at Korup & Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon. N= also Sjöstedt's Barred Owlet by IOC.

***African Barred Owlet** *Glaucidium capense* [5]: a fairly common owlet of well-developed woodlands and gallery forests of coastal e South Africa (*capense*), w Tanzania to Angola to ne South Africa (*ngamiense*) and s Somalia to ne Tanzania (*scheffleri*), and a rare resident of lowland forests of ne DR Congo and Semuliki in Uganda (*castaneum*) and Ghana to Liberia (*etchecopari*). It can be seen at Shakawe in Botswana, various places in Zambia, Lake Malawi in Malawi and Kalandula in Angola (*ngamiense*), and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*scheffleri*); other subspecies are rarely seen, with Shai Hills in Ghana best for *etchecopari* and Bathurst in South Africa best for *capense*. N= may be split into ***Chestnut Owlet** *Glaucidium castaneum* [2, BT = Ghana] which includes *etchecopari*, ***Scheffler's Owlet** *Glaucidium scheffleri* [4, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania], ***Ngami Owlet** *Glaucidium ngamiense* [6] and ***Cape Barred Owlet** *Glaucidium capense* [1, EN = South Africa].

***Albertine Owlet** *Glaucidium capense albertinum* [1, BT = Rwanda, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a rare bird of montane forests of e DR Congo, with a few records from Nyungwe in Rwanda. While there is a slim chance of seeing one at Nyungwe in Rwanda, it is probably most common at Itombwe Mts & Kahuzi-Biéga in DR Congo.

Pearl-spotted Owlet *Glaucidium perlatum* [7]: a common owl of savannas of Senegal to Sudan (*perlatum*) and Ethiopia to South Africa (*licua*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Red-chested Owlet** *Glaucidium tephronotum* [5]: an uncommon owl of forests of Liberia to Ghana (*tephronotum*), Cameroon (*pycrafti*), Gabon to Uganda (*medje*) and e Uganda to w Kenya (*elgonense*). Better sites include Kibale & Ruhiza in Uganda (*medje*), Kakamega in Kenya (*elgonense*), Nyungwe in Rwanda (*medje*) and Ankasa in Ghana (*tephronotum*).

Little Owl *Athene noctua* [6]: a fairly common resident of arid regions, especially in rocky areas, of inland Morocco to w Egypt (*saharae*), coastal Morocco to Egypt (*glaux*), coastal Sudan to Eritrea (**spilogastra*) and Somaliland and surrounds (**somaliensis*). It is best seen in n Morocco (*glaux*).

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*White-browed Owl *Ninox superciliaris* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of forests of ne + sw Madagascar. It is best seen at Isalo, Berenty, Zombitse & Masoala; day roosts are often known at Zombitse. N= also White-browed Hawk-Owl by IOC.

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus* [2]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and forests of Azores and Morocco to Tunisia (*otus*), and Canary Islands (**canariensis*). It can occasionally be seen at Souss River & Ifrane in Morocco (*otus*), but is most often seen on e Tenerife Is of Canary Islands, especially around La Laguna.

*Abyssinian Owl *Asio abyssinicus* [5, NE = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of highland forests of Ethiopia to Eritrea (*abyssinicus*), and a rare resident of the Ruwenzori Mts in Uganda and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*graueri*). The only reliable site is Bale in Ethiopia, where day roosts at Dinsho are sometimes known by local guides. N= also 'African Long-eared Owl' or 'Abyssinian Long-eared Owl'.

*Madagascar Long-eared Owl *Asio madagascariensis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon owl of forests and forest edge of Madagascar. It is rarely seen away from Andasibe, where day roosts are often known by local guides. N= also Madagascan Owl by IOC.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* [2]: an uncommon PM to North Africa & Macaronesia, and a rare trans-Saharan visitor (*flammeus*). There are no reliable sites for it, although coastal Morocco is the best area.

*Marsh Owl *Asio capensis* [7]: a fairly common sp of open grasslands and wetlands of c Madagascar (*hova*), n Morocco (*tingitanus*, rare) and Southern, East & West Africa (*capensis*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands. Better sites include Wakkerstroom & Gauteng in South Africa (*capensis*) and Isalo in Madagascar (*hova*); the Moroccan population is very small now but can be seen at Sidi Bourhaba & Merja Zerga (*tingitanus*).

Caprimulgidae – Nightjars

[28/28 of 98, 22 endemic and 2 near-endemic]

*Collared Nightjar *Gactornis enarratus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Andasibe-Mantadia, where local guides often know of nests or roost sites, is the best place to see it; it can also be seen at Masoala & Ranomafana.

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores, Canary Islands & Tristan da Cunha Is.

*Brown Nightjar *Veles binotatus* [4]: an uncommon nightjar of forests of c DR Congo to s Cameroon to n Gabon, and Ghana to Liberia. The most accessible site for it is Kakum in Ghana, but it can also be seen at Makokou in Gabon, Gola in Sierra Leone and Korup in Cameroon (rare).

*Red-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus ruficollis* [4]: an uncommon boreal summer breeder of arid scrublands and hillsides of Morocco to Tunisia (**desertorum*) and n Morocco (**ruficollis*), a PM from North-West Africa and sw Europe to arid parts of West Africa (**ruficollis*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands & Madeira. It is best seen at the Souss River mouth and Agadir Airport in Morocco (**ruficollis*), although palace guards are known to chase birders away at the former locality.

*European Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* [6]: an uncommon breeder of wooded habitats of Morocco to Tunisia (**meridionalis*), a fairly common PM to SSA, mostly south of the equator (**europaeus*, **meridionalis*, **unwini*, **plumipes* + *sarudnyi*), and a vagrant to Seychelles & Macaronesia. Kruger in South Africa and various places in Zimbabwe are among the best sites. N= also 'Eurasian Nightjar'.

*African Dusky Nightjar *Caprimulgus fraenatus* [4, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of n Tanzania to Ethiopia. It can be seen at Yavello & Ilala Sala Plain at Awash in Ethiopia, Serengeti in Tanzania and Siana Springs in Kenya. N= also Sombre Nightjar by IOC.

*Rufous-cheeked Nightjar *Caprimulgus rufigena* [6]: a fairly common IAM, breeding (Oct–Mar) in savannas and shrublands of sw Angola to w South Africa (*damarensis*) and woodlands of sw Zambia to ne South Africa (*rufigena*), and visiting w Central Africa. It is best seen at Kgalagadi in South Africa, Etosha in Namibia and Lubango in Angola (*damarensis*), and is the most common nightjar of Botswana (*rufigena*).

*Egyptian Nightjar *Caprimulgus aegyptius* [4, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common breeding visitor of sandy deserts of ne Egypt (**aegyptius*) and Morocco to w Egypt (**saharae*), and an uncommon PM from s Asia to deserts of the Sahara. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco, where the location of breeding and roosting birds is often known by local guides; it can also be seen at Abu Simbel in Egypt.

*Nubian Nightjar *Caprimulgus nubicus* [4]: an uncommon breeding resident and IAM of arid savannas of c Sudan (**nubicus*), ne Uganda to c Ethiopia (**torridus*) and Socotra Is (**jonesi*), and a non-breeding visitor from the Middle East to e Kenya to Eritrea (*tamaricis*) (Oct–Mar). There are no reliable sites for it, although it has been recorded at Zeila in Somaliland, Baringo in Kenya and on Socotra Is; it is most often seen in Israel.

*Golden Nightjar *Caprimulgus eximius* [3, BT = Western Sahara]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of arid savannas and deserts of s Mauritania to c Chad (*simplicior*) and Sudan (*eximius*). Better sites include Mora in Cameroon, Aousserd in Western Sahara (a few sightings) and Ouadi Rimé in Chad.

*Donaldson Smith's Nightjar *Caprimulgus donaldsoni* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of dry *Acacia* and *Commiphora* bushveld of far ne Tanzania to Somaliland. Good sites include Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia and Tsavo in Kenya.

*Fiery-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus pectoralis* [7]: a common sp of woodlands and forest edge of Angola to se Kenya (*shelleyi*), s Angola to Zimbabwe (*fervidus*), se Zimbabwe to e South Africa (*crepusculans*) and s South Africa (*pectoralis*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa (*crepusculans*), various places in Zimbabwe (*fervidus*), and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya, Dzalanyama in Malawi, Mikumi in Tanzania and Kalandula in Angola (*shelleyi*).

*Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus pectoralis nigriscapularis* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and woodlands of Senegal to Uganda. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Mburo in Uganda and Tiwai in Sierra Leone.

*Montane Nightjar *Caprimulgus poliocephalus* [6]: a fairly common sp of the edge of montane forests of nw Tanzania to Ethiopia; also on the Arabian Peninsula. Better sites include Debre Libanos & Bale in Ethiopia, Mt Kenya & Nairobi in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania.

*Ruwenzori Nightjar *Caprimulgus* [*poliocephalus*] *ruwenzorii* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forest edge of w Angola (*koesteri*), n Malawi to n Tanzania (*guttifer*) and the Albertine Rift (*ruwenzorii*). Good sites include Nyungwe in Rwanda and Ruhiza in Uganda (*ruwenzorii*), Luwawa & Nyika in Malawi and West Usambaras & Udzungwas in Tanzania (*guttifer*), and Mt Moco in Angola (*koesteri*). N= may be split into **Usambara Nightjar* *Caprimulgus guttifer* [5, B2 = Malawi, Tanzania], **Ruwenzori Nightjar* *Caprimulgus ruwenzorii* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda] and **Angola Mountain Nightjar* *Caprimulgus koesteri* [3, EN = Angola].

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*Madagascar Nightjar *Caprimulgus madagascariensis* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a common resident of various habitats of Madagascar (*madagascariensis*) and Aldabra (*aldabrensis*). It is most common at Ifaty & Toliara in Madagascar (*madagascariensis*).

*Swamp Nightjar *Caprimulgus natalensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands and swamps of Sierra Leone to w Cameroon (*accrae*) and South Sudan to e South Africa to Angola (*natalensis*). Good sites include Bonamanzi & St Lucia in South Africa, Lopé in Gabon, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Ifakara in Tanzania and Mutinondo in Zambia (*natalensis*).

*Nechisar Nightjar *Caprimulgus solala* [0, EN = Ethiopia]: described from the single wing of a road kill from Nechisar in Ethiopia, there has been no further evidence to support its existence, despite numerous searches. Its validity must now be considered doubtful.

*Plain Nightjar *Caprimulgus inornatus* [5]: a fairly common IAM, breeding in arid savannas of s Mauritania to Ethiopia (Mar–Aug) and visiting mesic woodlands and forest edge of Senegal to Kenya; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is probably seen most often in s Ghana & Sierra Leone.

*Star-spotted Nightjar *Caprimulgus stellatus* [3, 1/2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon and little-known nightjar of arid, open savannas of n Kenya and s Ethiopia. It can be seen at Awash, Nechisar & Lake Turkana in Ethiopia, and Marsabit & Lake Turkana in Kenya.

*Freckled Nightjar *Caprimulgus tristigma* [6]: a fairly common sp of rocky outcrops in savanna of Senegal to CAR (*sharpei*), Nigeria (*pallidogriseus*), Ethiopia to n Tanzania (*tristigma*), se DR Congo to e South Africa (*granosus*) and Angola to w South Africa (*lentiginosus*). Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon (*sharpei*), Erongo in Namibia and Tundavala in Angola (*lentiginosus*), Mutinondo in Zambia (*granosus*) and Langano in Ethiopia (*tristigma*).

*Prigogine's Nightjar *Caprimulgus prigoginei* [1, EN = DR Congo]: known from a single specimen collected in forest in the Itombwe Mts in e DR Congo in 1995; sound recordings of an unidentified nightjar from Itombwe Mts in DR Congo, n Congo and se Cameroon could be of it. There are no known localities.

*Bates's Nightjar *Caprimulgus batesi* [4, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests and forest edge, often along rivers, of s Cameroon to Gabon. It is best seen at Lopé & Makokou in Gabon, and there are recent records from Ebogo in Cameroon.

*Long-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus climacurus* [6]: a fairly common resident of savannas of Guinea to Uganda (*sclateri*) and Sudan (*nigricans*), a breeding visitor to the Sahel of Senegal to Ethiopia (Mar–Sep), and a non-breeding visitor to the forest zone of Gabon to w Kenya (*climacurus*). Better sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Murchison in Uganda (*sclateri*), and various places s Ghana (*climacurus*).

*Slender-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus clarus* [6]: a common sp of arid savannas of Ethiopia to ne Tanzania to Uganda. Good sites include Awash & Langano in Ethiopia, Baringo & Shaba in Kenya and Murchison in Uganda.

*Square-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus fossii* [7]: a fairly common sp of short grasslands and open savannas of Botswana (*griseoplurus*), coastal Gabon & Congo (*fossii*) and south of the equator (*welwitschii*). Good sites include Kruger in South Africa and Liwonde in Malawi (*welwitschii*), the Caprivi Strip in Namibia (*griseoplurus*) and Sette Cama & Loango in Gabon (*fossii*).

*Standard-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus longipennis* [6]: a fairly common IAM, breeding in woodlands and savannas of s Senegal to n Uganda (Nov–May) and visiting the Sahel zone of Mauritania to Sudan (Jun–Oct). Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Mole in Ghana.

*Pennant-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus vexillarius* [6]: a fairly common IAM breeding in woodlands south of the equator (Sep–Mar) and visiting the mesic woodlands of Cameroon to Uganda (Apr–Aug). Good sites include Murchison in Uganda, Kalandula in Angola, Lake Malawi in Malawi and various places in Zambia.

Apodidae – Swifts & Spinetails

[32/32 of 106, 21 endemic and 3 near-endemic]

*Seychelles Swiftlet *Aerodramus elaphrus* [6, EN = Seychelles]: a fairly common cave-nesting sp occurring over a wide range of habitats on Mahé, Praslin & La Digue Is of Seychelles, and a visitor to nearby islands. It is best seen on Mahé, Praslin & La Digue Is.

*Mascarene Swiftlet *Aerodramus francicus* [6, 1/2 = Mauritius, Réunion]: a common cave-nesting sp on Réunion & Mauritius Is, occurring over a wide range of habitats. It is not difficult to see on either island.

Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Socotra Is.

*Scarce Swift *Schoutedenapus myoptilus* [5]: an uncommon resident and IAM over montane forests of e Zimbabwe to Ethiopia (*myoptilus*), the Albertine Rift (*chapini*) and Bioko, sw Cameroon and w Angola (*poensis*). Good sites include Nyika in Malawi and Aberdares in Kenya (*myoptilus*), and The Neck in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*chapini*).

*Schouteden's Swift *Schoutedenapus myoptilus schoutedeni* [1, EN = DR Congo]: known from only five specimens collected in the 1950s at 1,500 m altitude on the western edge of the Albertine Rift in e DR Congo. It is probably indistinguishable from Scarce Swift in the field, but searches around its previously-known localities (Mubandakila, Butokolo, Kamituga & Bionga) are most likely to be successful. N= it might be an aberrant form of Scarce Swift.

*Madagascar Spinetail *Zoonavena grandidieri* [6, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a fairly common sp over forests and woodlands of Madagascar (*grandidieri*) and Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*mariae*). Good sites include Mantadia, Zombitse, Masoala & Ifaty on Madagascar (*grandidieri*) and Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*mariae*).

*Sao Tome Spinetail *Zoonavena thomensis* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp over wooded habitats of Príncipe & São Tomé Is. It is easy to see on both islands.

*Mottled Spinetail *Telacanthura ussheri* [6]: a fairly common sp of savannas, especially with baobabs, and forests of Senegal to Nigeria (*ussheri*), Central Africa (*sharpei*), s Kenya to c Tanzania (*stictilaema*), and Angola to Mozambique (*benguellensis*). Good sites include Pafuri at Kruger in South Africa, below the central escarpment in Angola and Siavonga in Zambia (*benguellensis*), East Usambaras in Tanzania (*stictilaema*) and various places in Gambia (*ussheri*).

*Black Spinetail *Telacanthura melanopygia* [4, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp over lowland forests of ne DR Congo, and Liberia to Gabon. It is best seen at Ankasa, Kakum, Bobiri & Aboabo in Ghana or south of Yaoundé in Cameroon.

*Sabine's Spinetail *Rhaphidura sabini* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of Guinea to Uganda. Good areas include s Cameroon, s Ghana & Gabon, and Kibale & Budongo in Uganda.

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*Cassin's Spinetail *Neafrapus cassini* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Liberia to Uganda. Good sites include Budongo in Uganda and various forests in s Ghana & Gabon.

*Böhm's Spinetail *Neafrapus boehmi* [6]: a fairly common sp of woodlands of Angola to w Tanzania (*boehmi*) and se Kenya to ne South Africa (*sheppardi*). Good sites include the base of the central escarpment in Angola (*boehmi*) and Siavonga in Zambia, Pafuri at Kruger in South Africa and Mikumi in Tanzania (*sheppardi*).

White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles.

Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

*African Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus* [9]: a common sp of savannas of SSA (*parvus*, **brachypterus*, **myochrous*, **laemostigma*, **hyphaenes* + **celer*), Madagascar (**gracilis*) and Comoros & Mayotte (**griveaudi*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*parvus*). It is easy to see in many countries.

Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba* [8]: a fairly common resident and IAM of cliffs and highlands of most of SSA (**africanus*), North-West Africa (*tuneti*), Somaliland (*archeri*), c Namibia to w South Africa (**marjoriae*), the Ruwenzori Mts of e DR Congo and w Uganda (**maximus*) and Madagascar (**willsi*), a common PM to SSA (*melba*, *tuneti* + *archeri*), and a vagrant to Comoros & Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

*Mottled Swift *Tachymarptis aequatorialis* [6]: a fairly common resident and IAM of West Africa (*lowei*), sw Cameroon (*bamendae*), w Sudan (*furensis*), w Zimbabwe (*gelidus*) and s Central, North East & East Africa (*aequatorialis*). It can be seen along the c Rift Valley in Ethiopia, at various places in Kenya and at Kumbira in Angola (*aequatorialis*).

*Cape Verde Swift *Apus alexandri* [7, EN = Cape Verde]: a common sp found over all habitats on virtually all islands of Cape Verde. It can be seen on many islands, but is most numerous on Fogo & Brava. N= also 'Alexander's Swift'.

*Common Swift *Apus apus* [8]: a fairly common breeder around towns and cliffs of North-West Africa, a rare breeder on Canary Islands (**apus*), a common PM to SSA mostly south of the equator (**apus* + **pekinensis*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many places. N= also 'Eurasian Swift'.

*Plain Swift *Apus unicolor* [7, 1/2 = Canary Islands, Madeira]: an endemic breeder (Apr–Sep) of all habitats of Madeira & Canary Islands, possibly a non-breeding visitor to North-West Africa, and a vagrant to Cape Verde. It can be found easily on Madeira & Canary Islands.

*Nyanza Swift *Apus niansae* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a common sp of cliffs and highlands of far n Tanzania to Ethiopia (*niansae*) and Somaliland (*somalicus*). It is easy to see at Jemma in Ethiopia and various places in c Kenya (*niansae*), and at Daalo in Somaliland (*somalicus*).

*Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* [7]: a fairly common breeder in town and villages of North-West Africa, Canary Islands & Madeira (**brehmorum*) and Mauritania to Egypt (**pallidus*), and a PM to the Sahara and Sahel (probably **brehmorum*, **illyricus* + **pallidus*). It is easy to see in towns of n Morocco and at Funchal on Madeira (**brehmorum*).

*African Black Swift *Apus barbatus* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of cliffs and mountains of South Africa (*barbatus*), Zimbabwe & Mozambique (*oreobates*), Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe & Zambia (*hollidayi*) and Ethiopia to Malawi (*roehli*), and uncommon in Sierra Leone (*glanwillei*) and Cameroon (*serlei*). It is best seen at Cape Town & Sani Pass in South Africa (*barbatus*) and Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe & Zambia (*hollidayi*).

*Madagascar Black Swift *Apus* [*barbatus*] *balstoni* [6, NE = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of cliffs and mountains of Madagascar (*balstoni*) and Comoros & Mayotte (*mayottensis*). It can be seen at Antananarivo & Ranomafana in Madagascar, and throughout Mayotte & Comoros. N= also Malagasy Black Swift by IOC.

*Fernando Po Swift *Apus barbatus sladeniae* [1]: a poorly-known taxon with specimens identified from Bioko Is, the Cameroon-Nigerian highlands and Mt Moco in Angola. Due to its similarity to African Black Swift it is probably not identifiable in the field, although it is tempting to identify any black swift within its range as Fernando Po Swift.

*Forbes-Watson's Swift *Apus berliozi* [3, BT = Socotra, B2 = Kenya]: a breeder on mountains and sea cliff of Socotra Is (**berliozi*) (Mar–May) and coastal e Somalia (**bensoni*), and a visitor to the coast of Kenya; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen on Socotra Is (Mar–May), and occasionally claimed from Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (Oct–Feb).

*Bradfield's Swift *Apus bradfieldi* [7, BT = Namibia, B2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of cliffs, towns and nearby arid plains and savannas of nw South Africa (*deserticola*) and Namibia to sw Angola (*bradfieldi*). It can be seen at Windhoek & Erongo in Namibia and Tundavala in Angola (*bradfieldi*), and at The Big Hole at Kimberley in South Africa (*deserticola*).

Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* [0]: a rare vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles.

Little Swift *Apus affinis* [9]: a common sp of open habitats, towns and villages of Senegal to Somalia to e South Africa (**aerobates*), w Angola to c South Africa (**theresae*), s Somalia to Mozambique (**affinis*), North-West Africa (*galilejensis*), São Tomé & Príncipe, Bioko & Annobón Is (**bannermani*) and Madagascar; also east to India. It is easy to see in many countries.

*Horus Swift *Apus horus* [6]: an uncommon resident and IAM over open habitats with a scattered distribution from Ethiopia to Cameroon to South Africa (*horus*) and along the southern Angolan coastal plain (*fuscobrunneus*). Good sites include Sani Pass in South Africa, Lékoni in Gabon, Nakuru in Kenya and Mt Moco in Angola (*horus*); *fuscobrunneus* has been recorded only from Namibe province in sw Angola. N= the two dark-rumped subspecies from Angola, *fuscobrunneus* + *toulsoni*, have been split as **Loanda Swift** *Apus fuscobrunneus*/*toulsoni* [2, EN = Angola]. The breeding habits and vocalisations of *fuscobrunneus* are unknown and until then it is best treated under Horus Swift, whereas *toulsoni* breeds among normal Horus Swift colonies and are probably nothing more than a rare morph.

*White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer* [7]: a common resident and IAM of savannas of SSA, and a breeding visitor in Morocco (Apr–Sep); also breeds in s Spain and is a vagrant to Yemen. It is easy to see in many countries.

*Bates's Swift *Apus batesi* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to Gabon, and rare in West Africa. It is best seen at Sanaga River & Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon.

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*Coliidae – Mousebirds

[6/6 of 6, all endemics]

***Speckled Mousebird** *Colius striatus* [9]: a common sp of mesic savannas of SSA excluding West Africa (*nigricollis*, *leucophthalmus*, *leucotis*, *hilgerti*, *jebelensis*, *mombassicus*, *kikuyensis*, *cinerascens*, *affinis*, *berlepschi*, *kiwuensis*, *congicus*, *simulans*, *integralis*, *rhodesiae*, *minor* + *striatus*). It is easy to see in many countries.

***White-headed Mousebird** *Colius leucocephalus* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of arid bushveld of ne Tanzania to far s Ethiopia to s Somalia (*leucocephalus*) and Lake Turkana to Mt Kenya in n Kenya (*turneri*). It is best seen at Samburu & Buffalo Springs in Kenya (*turneri*) and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania and Tsavo West in Kenya (*leucocephalus*).

***Red-backed Mousebird** *Colius castanotus* [7, EN = Angola]: a common sp of thickets, gallery forests and gardens of w Angola, from the mouth of the Congo River to Benguela. It is common in gardens in Luanda, and all along the coastal plain.

***White-backed Mousebird** *Colius colius* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of arid habitats of South Africa, Namibia and w Botswana. It is best seen at West Coast NP & Tankwa Karoo in South Africa and Windhoek in Namibia.

***Blue-naped Mousebird** *Urocolius macrourus* [8]: a common sp of thornveld and arid savannas of Senegal to Somalia to Tanzania (*macrourus*, *laeneni*, *abyssinicus*, *pulcher*, *griseogularis* + *massaicus*). It is easy to see.

***Red-faced Mousebird** *Urocolius indicus* [7]: a common sp of arid savannas and scrublands of e Angola to sw Tanzania to Malawi (*mossambicus*), w Angola to n Namibia (*lacteifrons*), se Tanzania to ne Mozambique (*pallidus*), sw Zambia to South Africa (*transvaalensis*) and s South Africa (*indicus*). It is easy to see in w Angola, South Africa & Namibia.

Trogonidae – Trogons

[3/3 of 43, all endemic]

***Narina Trogon** *Apaloderma narina* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests and moist woodlands of West Africa (*constantia*), Central Africa (*brachyurum*), Ethiopia to South Africa to Angola (*narina*), and the east coast from Somalia to Mozambique (*littorale*). Better sites include Wondo Genet in Ethiopia, Eshowe & St Lucia in South Africa, Kumbira in Angola and Nkanga in Zambia (*narina*), Kibale in Uganda (*brachyurum*), Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*littorale*) and Bobiri in Ghana (*constantia*).

***Bare-cheeked Trogon** *Apaloderma aequatoriale* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of ne DR Congo and s Cameroon to Gabon. The best sites include Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon.

***Bar-tailed Trogon** *Apaloderma vittatum* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of w Angola, the Cameroon Mts, the Albertine Rift, and n Malawi to Kenya. Good sites include Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Buhoma in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda, Nyika in Malawi, West Usambaras in Tanzania and Gatamaiyu in Kenya.

*Leptosomidae – Cuckoo Roller

[1/1 of 1, endemic]

***Cuckoo Roller** *Leptosomus discolor* [6, NE = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar, Mayotte & Mohéli Is of Comoros (*discolor*), Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*gracilis*) and Anjouan Is of Comoros (*intermedius*). The best sites to see it include Zombitse, Ranomafana & Ampijoroa in Madagascar (*discolor*), but it can also be seen at Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is (*gracilis*) and in the highlands above Dzianlandzé on Anjouan Is (*intermedius*). **N=** may be split into ***Grande Comore Cuckoo Roller** *Leptosomus gracilis* [6, EN = Comoros), ***Anjouan Cuckoo Roller** *Leptosomus intermedius* [5, EN = Comoros] and ***Madagascar Cuckoo Roller** *Leptosomus discolor* [6, NE = Madagascar].

Coraciidae – Rollers

[9/9 of 12, 6 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Purple Roller | Rufous-crowned Roller** *Coracias naevius* [7]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of Senegal to n Tanzania (*naevius*) and c Tanzania to Angola to South Africa (*mosambicus*); a vagrant to Yemen. It can be seen at many places.

Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Socotra Is.

***Racket-tailed Roller** *Coracias spatulatus* [5]: an uncommon sp of miombo and other woodlands of c Tanzania to Malawi to n Mozambique (*weigalli*) and Angola to s Mozambique (*spatulatus*). Better sites include Nkanga in Zambia (*spatulatus*) and Liwonde in Malawi and Mikumi in Tanzania (*weigalli*).

***Lilac-breasted Roller** *Coracias caudatus* [9]: a common sp of savannas of South Africa to Angola to c Kenya (*caudatus*) and n Kenya to Somaliland (*lorti*). It is easy to see. **N=** includes ***Lilac-throated Roller** *Coracias lorti* [7, BT = Ethiopia].

***Abyssinian Roller** *Coracias abyssinicus* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia; also on the Arabian Peninsula. Good sites include Waza & Bénoué in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana, Awash in Ethiopia and various places in Senegal.

***European Roller** *Coracias garrulus* [9]: an uncommon breeder in forests of North-West Africa (**garrulus*), a common PM from Europe to open savannas mostly south of the equator (**garrulus*) and from Asia to e Southern Africa (**semenowi*). It can easily be seen from South Africa to Kenya.

***Blue-bellied Roller** *Coracias cyanogaster* [6, BT = Gambia]: a fairly common sp of woodlands and mesic savannas of Senegal to n DR Congo. Better sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

***Blue-throated Roller** *Eurystomus gularis* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of Guinea to w Cameroon (*gularis*) and se Nigeria to Uganda to Angola (*neglectus*). Better sites include various places in s Ghana (*gularis*) and Campo in Cameroon, Kibale & Budongo in Uganda and Makokou in Gabon (*neglectus*).

***Broad-billed Roller** *Eurystomus glaucurus* [8]: a breeder in woodlands of Senegal to Ethiopia to n Angola (*afer*), s Somalia to n Zambia (*suahelicus*) and Angola to South Africa (*pulcherrimus*) that visits Central Africa, and a breeder on Madagascar (Oct–Mar) that visits East Africa (*glaucurus*). It can be seen at many sites.

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*Brachypteraciidae – Ground Rollers

[5/5 of 5, all endemic]

Because ground rollers are seasonal callers and hard to fine when silent, trips to Madagascar outside the period Sep–Jan are not recommended.

***Short-legged Ground Roller** *Brachypteracias leptosomus* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of undisturbed forests at lower altitudes in e Madagascar. It is most often seen at Mantadia, although is more common at Masoala.

***Scaly Ground Roller** *Geobiastes squamiger* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of lowland forest near streams and rivers of e Madagascar. It is most often seen at Mantadia, although is more common at Masoala.

***Pitta-like Ground Roller** *Atelornis pittoides* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Ranomafana, but can also be found at Mantadia, Mt Ambre & Bemanevika.

***Rufous-headed Ground Roller** *Atelornis crossleyi* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dense forests of e Madagascar, mainly at higher altitude. It is best seen at Vohiparara, but can also be seen at Mantadia & Anjozorobe.

***Long-tailed Ground Roller** *Uratelornis chimaera* [6, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of spiny forests of sw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty, where local guides know the territories well.

Alcedinidae – Kingfishers

[21/21 of 113, 14 endemic and 2 near-endemics]

White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* [2]: an uncommon sp of mangroves and other coastal habitats of ne Egypt (*smyrnensis*); occurs mainly in s Asia. It is best seen in the Nile Delta in Egypt, especially around Bilbeis.

***Chocolate-backed Kingfisher** *Halcyon badia* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. It is most easily seen at The Royal Mile in Budongo in Uganda, with other sites for it including Korup & Campo in Cameroon, Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon and Kakum, Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana.

***Grey-headed Kingfisher** *Halcyon leucocephala* [7]: a fairly common IAM of savannas of Senegal to Tanzania (**leucocephala*), Somalia to Tanzania (**hyacinthina*) and Tanzania to South Africa (**pallidiventris*), generally resident near the equator and a wet-season breeder away from the equator, a resident on Cape Verde (**acteon*), a non-breeding visitor from the Arabian Peninsula (*semicaerulea*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many sites.

***Brown-hooded Kingfisher** *Halcyon albiventris* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic woodlands of s Somalia to Botswana (*orientalis*), s Kenya to Angola (*prentissgrayi*), Zimbabwe to ne South Africa (*vociferans*) and s South Africa (*albiventris*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Striped Kingfisher** *Halcyon chelicuti* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of c Mali to Sudan (*eremogiton*) and mesic savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia to South Africa (*chelicuti*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Blue-breasted Kingfisher** *Halcyon malimbica* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Senegal to Mali (*torquata*), Bioko Is and Sierra Leone to Cameroon (*forbesi*), Central Africa (*malimbica*) and Príncipe Is (*dryas*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Woodland Kingfisher** *Halcyon senegalensis* [8]: a fairly common resident of the forest zone of Central & West Africa (*fuscopileus*), and an IAM breeding during the wet season in the northern savannas (*senegalensis*) and southern savannas (*cyanoleuca*) and visiting areas near the equator. It is easy to see.

***Mangrove Kingfisher** *Halcyon senegaloides* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of mangroves and coastal forests of e South Africa to s Somalia. Good sites include Manda Is & Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and Pemba Is off Tanzania.

Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris* [2]: an uncommon resident of mangroves of Egypt to Somaliland (*abyssinicus*); the main range is in se Asia & Australasia. It is best seen in coastal Eritrea. **N=** recent genetics work suggests that the sp is paraphyletic, but sampling did not include *abyssinicus*.

***African Dwarf Kingfisher** *Ispidina lecontei* [5]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. The most reliable site is Budongo in Uganda, but it is also seen with some regularity at Ipassa in Gabon, Korup in Cameroon and Ankasa in Ghana.

***African Pygmy Kingfisher** *Ispidina picta* [7]: a fairly common resident of the forest zone of Central & West Africa (*ferrugina*), and an IAM breeding during the wet season in the northern savannas (*picta*) and southern savannas (*natalensis*) and spending the non-breeding season closer to the equator. It is easy to see at many sites.

***Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher** *Corythornis madagascariensis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of wooded habitats of sw Madagascar (*dilutus*) and the rest of Madagascar (*madagascariensis*). Better sites include Ampijoroa, Ranomafana & Mantadia (all *madagascariensis*).

***White-bellied Kingfisher** *Corythornis leucogaster* [4]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Ghana (*bowdleri*), Nigeria to Angola (*leucogaster*) and the Congo Basin (*leopoldi*). There are no reliable localities, but Ankasa in Ghana (*bowdleri*) is perhaps the best, and it can also be seen at Korup in Cameroon and Loango in Gabon (*leucogaster*).

***Malachite Kingfisher** *Corythornis cristatus* [9]: a common sp of rivers and wetlands of São Tomé Is (*thomensis*), Príncipe Is (*nais*), Southern Africa (*cristatus*), Sudan to Ethiopia (*stuartkeithi*) and the rest of SSA (*galeritus*); also rarely on the Arabian Peninsula. **N=** includes ***Sao Tome Kingfisher** *Corythornis thomensis* [7, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe] and ***Principe Kingfisher** *Corythornis nais* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe], but genetic evidence shows that they fall within Malachite Kingfisher.

***Madagascar Malachite Kingfisher** *Corythornis vintsioides* [7, NE = Madagascar]: a common sp of wetlands of Madagascar (*vintsioides*) and Mayotte & Comoros (*johannae*). It can be seen at any wetland site on Madagascar, including rice paddies in Antananarivo (*vintsioides*), and also found with relative ease on Mohéli Is of Comoros (*johannae*). **N=** also Malagasy Kingfisher by IOC.

***Shining-blue Kingfisher** *Alcedo quadribrachys* [5]: an uncommon resident of well-forested rivers of the forest zone of West Africa (*quadribrachys*) and Central Africa (*guentheri*). Better sites include Ankasa in Ghana (*quadribrachys*) and Korup in Cameroon, Bigodi in Uganda and various places in Gabon (*guentheri*).

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* [4]: an uncommon breeder along rivers of North-West Africa, a PM to the coast of Morocco to Egypt (*atthis*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands & Madeira. It can be seen at Massa River in Morocco and the Nile Delta in Egypt.

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*Half-collared Kingfisher *Alcedo semitorquata* [5]: an uncommon resident of well-wooded and fast flowing rivers of South Africa to Angola to Ethiopia. Better sites include Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia, East Usambaras in Tanzania, Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, Mutinondo in Zambia, Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary in Malawi and Magoebaskloof in South Africa.

*Giant Kingfisher *Megaceryle maxima* [6]: an uncommon resident of well-wooded rivers and lakes of the forest (*gigantea*) and mesic savanna zones (*maxima*) of SSA. Better sites include Murchison in Uganda, Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia, Liwonde in Malawi, the Zambezi River in Zambia and Kruger in South Africa (all *maxima*).

Belted Kingfisher *Megaceryle alcyon* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis* [9]: a common sp of wetlands of SSA and along the lower Nile River in Egypt (**rudis*); occurs through the Middle East to the Orient. It is easy to see.

Meropidae – Bee-eaters

[20/21 of 27, 17 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

*Black-headed Bee-eater *Merops breweri* [5, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of grassland-forest mosaics of Gabon to ne DR Congo, and s Nigeria. It is best seen between Franceville & Lékoni and at Loango in Gabon.

*Blue-headed Bee-eater *Merops muelleri* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests and forest edge of s Cameroon to Gabon to e DR Congo, and w Kenya. The best sites include Kakamega in Kenya and Ipassa & Belinga Road in Gabon. N= Blue-headed Bee-eater [6, BT = Ghana] if lumped.

*Blue-moustached Bee-eater *Merops muelleri mentalis* [6, BT = Ghana, B2 = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Bioko Is and w Cameroon to Sierra Leone. It is best seen at Korup in Cameroon and Atewa in Ghana, but can also be seen at Gola North in Sierra Leone. N= Blue-headed Bee-eater [6, BT = Ghana] if lumped.

*Black Bee-eater *Merops gularis* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of s Nigeria to Uganda to nw Angola (*australis*) and Sierra Leone to s Nigeria (*gularis*). Good sites include Kibale & The Neck in Uganda, Mt Kupe in Cameroon and various places in Gabon (*australis*), and Kakum in Ghana (*gularis*).

*Swallow-tailed Bee-eater *Merops hirundineus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Senegal to CAR (*chrysolaimus*), ne DR Congo to sw Ethiopia (*heuglini*), Tanzania to Zimbabwe (*furcatus*) and Angola to n South Africa (*hirundineus*). Better sites include Kgalagadi in South Africa, various places in Namibia, Shai Hills in Ghana and Murchison in Uganda.

*Little Bee-eater *Merops pusillus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Senegal to n DR Congo (*pusillus*), n Uganda to Somaliland (*ocularis*), e Ethiopia to e Kenya to w Somalia (*cyanostictus*), w Kenya to Angola to e South Africa (*meridionalis*) and Botswana to sw Angola (*argutus*). It is easy to see in many countries.

*Blue-breasted Bee-eater *Merops variegatus* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic grasslands and swamps of Nigeria to Kenya (*loringi*), Gabon to n Angola (*variegatus*) and e Angola to Zambia (*bangweoloensis*). Good sites include Murchison in Uganda (*loringi*), Lékoni in Gabon (*variegatus*) and Chitunta in Zambia (*bangweoloensis*).

*Ethiopian Blue-breasted Bee-eater *Merops* [*variegatus*] *lafresnayii* [7, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of highland savannas and escarpments of Ethiopia. Jemma & Addis Ababa are among the best sites for it.

*Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater *Merops oreobates* [7]: a common sp of highland forests of the Albertine Rift, Kenya and Tanzania. Good sites include Arusha NP & West Usambaras in Tanzania, Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Aberdares & Kakamega in Kenya.

*Red-throated Bee-eater *Merops bulocki* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to CAR (*bulocki*) and Sudan to Uganda (*frenatus*). Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana and various places in Gambia (*bulocki*), and Murchison in Uganda (*frenatus*).

*White-fronted Bee-eater *Merops bullockoides* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas south of the equator. Good sites include Kruger & Polokwane in South Africa, Lékoni in Gabon and Ifakara in Tanzania.

*Somali Bee-eater *Merops revoilii* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Somaliland]: an uncommon resident of arid savannas of se Kenya to s Ethiopia to Somaliland. It is quite widespread in Somaliland & Somalia and is occasionally seen in se Ethiopia, but Buffalo Springs, Marsabit, Samburu & Tsavo East in Kenya are the most accessible sites.

*White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis* [7]: a common breeder in arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (Apr–Sep) that spends the non-breeding season in moist savannas and forests of Gambia to Kenya; also breeds on the Arabian Peninsula. It can be seen at many sites.

*Böhm's Bee-eater *Merops boehmi* [6, B2 = Malawi, Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of gallery forests of n Mozambique to ne Tanzania. The best sites include Liwonde in Malawi, Wami River & Selous in Tanzania and Kasanka in Zambia.

Little Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* [6]: a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (**viridissimus*) and the Nile Valley in Egypt and n Sudan (**cleopatra*); also to se Asia. It is best seen at Garoua & Waza in Cameroon and Richard Toll in Senegal, and along the Nile Valley in Egypt. N= African subspecies may be split as *African Green Bee-eater *Merops viridissimus* [6, BT = Senegal], in which case Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* is extralimital. Also Green Bee-eater by IOC.

*Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus* [7]: a fairly common breeder of Senegal to Morocco to Algeria (Apr–Sep) that visits West Africa (**chrysocercus*) and of the Nile Delta, Middle East & Asia that visits Southern & East Africa (**persicus*) (Oct–Mar). Good sites include Merzouga in Morocco (**chrysocercus*) and St Lucia in South Africa, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Baringo in Kenya and various places in Zambia (**persicus*).

*Olive Bee-eater *Merops superciliosus* [7]: a fairly common local migrant of savannas of n Namibia and w Angola (*alternans*) that moves southwards to breed (Oct–Mar), and a resident and migrant of the Indian Ocean Island and Somalia to coastal Mozambique to the Zambezi River in Zimbabwe, breeding in parts of East Africa, Madagascar and n Zimbabwe (*superciliosus*). Better sites include Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and various places in Madagascar (*superciliosus*) and Ruacana in Namibia and Kissama in Angola (*alternans*). N= also 'Madagascar Bee-eater'.

*European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* [9]: an uncommon breeder of shrublands of n North-West Africa (Apr–Sep) and w South Africa (Sep–Dec), thought to migrate to West Africa & Angola, respectively, a common PM to Central & Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles & Madagascar. It is easily seen in Morocco, South Africa, Zimbabwe & Zambia.

*Rosy Bee-eater *Merops malimbicus* [6, B2 = Gabon, Ghana]: a seasonally common breeder of sandy, coastal grasslands and large rivers of Nigeria and Gabon, and a non-breeding visitor over forests of West Africa. Seeing it breeding in coastal Gabon (Oct–Dec) is a spectacular sight, but it can also be seen at Kakum in Ghana.

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SPECIES ACCOUNTS

*Northern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicus* [7]: a common IAM, breeding in the Sahel (Apr–Jun) and visiting savannas north of the equator. Good areas include Awash in Ethiopia, Waza in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Gambia. N= *Carmine Bee-eater if lumped.

*Southern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops* [*nubicus*] *nubicoides* [6]: a common IAM of savannas south of the equator, breeding in Zambia, n Botswana & Zimbabwe (Sep–Nov), first moving south as far as ne South Africa (Dec–Mar) and then north to Central Africa (Apr–Aug). Good sites include Shakawe in Botswana, the Zambezi Valley in Zambia and n Kruger in South Africa (Dec–Mar). N= *Carmine Bee-eater if lumped.

Upupidae – Hoopoes

[3/3 of 3, 2 endemic]

Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops* [8]: a sp of savannas and woodlands north of the equator, resident from Senegal to Ethiopia (**senegalensis*) and along the Nile Valley in Egypt (**major*), breeding from c Cameroon to n Uganda and visiting areas just to the south (**waibeli*), and breeding in North-West Africa, Canary Islands, Madeira & Europe (Apr–Sep) and visiting Senegal to Ethiopia (*epops*). It can be seen at many sites. N= Common Hoopoe if lumped.

*African Hoopoe *Upupa* [*epops*] *africana* [7]: a fairly common sp of savanna and woodlands south of the equator. It can be seen at many sites. N= Common Hoopoe if lumped.

*Madagascar Hoopoe *Upupa* [*epops*] *marginata* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of drier, wooded habitats of Madagascar. Good sites include Ampijoroa & Toliara. N= Common Hoopoe if lumped.

*Phoeniculidae – Wood Hoopoes

[9/9 of 9, all endemic]

*Forest Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus castaneiceps* [5, B2 = Ghana, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central Africa (*brunneiceps*) and West Africa (*castaneiceps*). The most reliable sites include Mabira in Uganda (*brunneiceps*) and Bobiri & Kakum in Ghana (*castaneiceps*).

*White-headed Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus bollei* [6]: a fairly common resident of forests of Liberia to CAR (*bollei*), e DR Congo to c Kenya (*jacksoni*) and the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon (*okuensis*). The best sites include Kakum in Ghana (*bollei*) and Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Mt Kenya & Kakamega in Kenya (*jacksoni*); it is occasionally also seen at Mt Oku in Cameroon (*okuensis*).

*Green Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus* [8]: a common sp of woodlands and forest edge of SSA, excluding the Horn of Africa (*senegalensis*, *guineensis*, *niloticus*, *marwitzi*, *angolensis* + *purpureus*). It is easy to see in many countries.

*Violet Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus* [*purpureus*] *damarensis* [5, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: an uncommon resident of arid woodlands of n Namibia and sw Angola. It is best seen at Namibia at Waterberg, Erongo & Etosha, but note that hybridisation with Green Wood Hoopoe makes certain identification hard at times.

*Grant's Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus* [*purpureus*/*damarensis*] *granti* [5, EN = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas and palm-lined river courses of e Kenya to far s Ethiopia. More reliable sites include Tsavo West, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya. N= probably a colour variant of Green Wood Hoopoe.

*Black-billed Wood Hoopoe *Phoeniculus somaliensis* [7, NE = Ethiopia]: a common sp of arid, wooded savannas of ne Kenya to s Somalia (*somaliensis*), n Ethiopia to Eritrea (*abyssinicus*) and c + sw Ethiopia (*neglectus*). It is best seen in Ethiopia, at Langano (*neglectus*) and Negele & Yavello (*somaliensis*).

*Black Scimitarbill *Rhinopomastus aterrimus* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to Sudan (*aterrimus*), Sudan to Uganda (*emini*), Ethiopia (*notatus*), and sw DR Congo to Angola to w Zambia (*anchietae*). Better sites include Langano in Ethiopia (*notatus*), Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Richard Toll in Senegal, Tendaba in Gambia and Mole in Ghana (*aterrimus*), Murchison in Uganda (*emini*), and Kissama in Angola (*anchietae*).

*Common Scimitarbill *Rhinopomastus cyanomelas* [7]: a common sp of wooded savannas from s Angola to nc South Africa (*cyanomelas*) and s Somalia to e South Africa (*schalowi*). It is easy to see.

*Abyssinian Scimitarbill *Rhinopomastus minor* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid, wooded savannas of c Tanzania to s Ethiopia (*cabanisi*) and e Ethiopia to Somalia (*minor*). Good sites include Awash in Ethiopia (*minor*) and Yavello in Ethiopia, Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya and Same in Tanzania (*cabanisi*).

*Bucorvidae – Ground Hornbills

[2/2 of 2, both endemic]

*Southern Ground Hornbill *Bucorvus leadbeateri* [6]: an uncommon and declining sp of mesic savannas and woodlands of e South Africa to Kenya. Better sites include n Kruger in South Africa, Okavango Delta in Botswana and Tarangire & Mikumi in Tanzania.

*Abyssinian Ground Hornbill *Bucorvus abyssinicus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas and woodlands of Senegal to Kenya. Good sites include the Rift Valley of Ethiopia, Murchison in Uganda and Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

Bucerotidae – Hornbills

[27/28 of 59, all endemic but for 1 near-endemic]

*Northern Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus erythrorhynchus* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of Mauritania to Tanzania. Good sites include Same in Tanzania, the Ethiopian lowlands, Bénoué in Cameroon and Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya. N= Red-billed Hornbill if lumped.

*Tanzanian Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus* [*erythrorhynchus*] *ruahae* [7, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of woodlands of c + nc Tanzania. It is most reliably seen at Baobab Valley, Ruaha & Serengeti. N= Red-billed Hornbill if lumped.

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*Western Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus* [*erythrorhynchus*] *kempi* [6, B2 = Gambia, Senegal]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to w Mali. It is best seen in Gambia & Senegal, but can also be seen west of Bamako in Mali. N= **Red-billed Hornbill** if lumped.

*Damara Hornbill *Tockus* [*erythrorhynchus*] *damarensis* [6, BT = Namibia, B2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n Namibia, sw Angola and far w Botswana. It is best seen at Erongo, Etosha & Ruacana in Namibia and near Benguela in Angola. N= **Red-billed Hornbill** if lumped. Also Damara Red-billed Hornbill by IOC.

*Southern Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus* [*erythrorhynchus*] *rufirostris* [7]: a common sp of savannas of Malawi to e South Africa. Good sites include Kruger in South Africa, the Zambezi Valley in Zambia and Liwonde in Malawi. N= **Red-billed Hornbill** if lumped.

*Monteiro's Hornbill *Tockus monteiri* [6, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n Namibia and sw Angola. It is most easily seen at Daan Viljoen, Etosha & Spitzkoppe in Namibia and Leba & Benguela in Angola.

*Von der Decken's Hornbill *Tockus deckeni* [7]: a common sp of bushed savannas of c Tanzania to Ethiopia. Good sites include Serengeti & Same in Tanzania, Yavello in Ethiopia and Tsavo in Kenya.

*Jackson's Hornbill *Tockus* [*deckeni*] *jacksoni* [6, BT = Kenya, B2 = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of arid bush of wc Kenya to far sw Ethiopia to ne Uganda. The only well known site is Baringo in Kenya, but it could also be seen at Kidepo in Uganda.

*Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill *Tockus leucomelas* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas of coastal Angola (*elegans*) and Namibia to e South Africa (*leucomelas*). It is easy to see; *elegans* is best seen at Kissama in Angola.

*Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill *Tockus flavirostris* [7, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of ne Tanzania to Somaliland. Good sites include Yavello & Awash in Ethiopia and Baringo in Kenya.

*Bradfield's Hornbill *Lophoceros bradfieldi* [4, BT = Botswana]: an uncommon sp of woodlands of n Botswana, nw Zimbabwe, ne Namibia, se Angola and sw Zambia. It is most readily seen in Botswana at Kasane, but Rundu & Mahango in Namibia and Shakawe in Botswana offer other opportunities.

*Crowned Hornbill *Lophoceros alboterminatus* [8]: a common sp of forests and moist woodlands of Somalia to e South Africa (*suahelicus*), w Angola (*alboterminatus*) and sw Ethiopia to n Zambia (*geloensis*). It can be seen at many sites.

*African Pied Hornbill *Lophoceros fasciatus* [7]: a common sp of forests of Central Africa (*fasciatus*) and West Africa (*semifasciatus*). It is easy to see in Ghana (*semifasciatus*) and Cameroon & Gabon (*fasciatus*); can also be seen at Semuliki, Entebbe & Budongo in Uganda (*fasciatus*). N= may be split into ***West African Pied Hornbill** *Lophoceros semifasciatus* [7, BT = Ghana] and ***Congo Pied Hornbill** *Lophoceros fasciatus* [7].

*Hemprich's Hornbill *Lophoceros hemprichii* [6, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas in hilly areas of wc Kenya to ne Uganda to Somaliland. Better sites include Jemma in Ethiopia and Baringo in Kenya, and it can also be seen at Daalo in Somaliland and Day Forest in Djibouti.

*African Grey Hornbill *Lophoceros nasutus* [8]: a common sp of savannas and woodlands of SSA, north (*nasutus*) and south (*epirhinus*) of the equator; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is easy to see in many countries.

*Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill *Lophoceros camurus* [6]: a common sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. It can be seen at Campo & Korup in Cameroon, various places in Gabon and Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana.

*Pale-billed Hornbill *Lophoceros pallidirostris* [5]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Angola to c Zambia (*pallidirostris*) and n Mozambique to c Tanzania (*neumanni*). Good sites include Kalandula in Angola (*pallidirostris*) and Mutinondo in Zambia, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Mikumi in Tanzania (*neumanni*).

***Western Piping Hornbill** *Bycanistes fistulator* [7, BT = Ghana]: a common sp of forests of Senegal to w Nigeria. It is easy to see in s Ghana, Sierra Leone & Liberia. N= **Piping Hornbill** [7] if lumped.

***Eastern Piping Hornbill** *Bycanistes* [*fistulator*] *sharpii* [7]: a common sp of forests of s Nigeria to n Angola (*sharpii*) and CAR to w Uganda (*duboisi*). It is best seen in s Cameroon & Gabon and at Quibaxe in Angola (*sharpii*), and at Semuliki in Uganda (*duboisi*). N= **Piping Hornbill** [7] if lumped.

*Trumpeter Hornbill *Bycanistes bucinator* [8]: a fairly common sp of forests and gallery forests of South Africa to Kenya to Angola. It is easy to see at Dlinza in South Africa, East Usambaras in Tanzania, Liwonde in Malawi and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

*Brown-cheeked Hornbill *Bycanistes cylindricus* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of West Africa. It is best seen in Ghana at Kakum & Ankasa.

*White-thighed Hornbill *Bycanistes* [*cylindricus*] *albotibialis* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Benin to w Uganda to n Angola. It is quite easily seen at Campo in Cameroon, Makokou in Gabon and Budongo & Semuliki in Uganda.

*Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill *Bycanistes subcylindricus* [7, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of forests of Sierra Leone to w Nigeria (*subcylindricus*), and locally common from e Nigeria to w Kenya to ne Angola (*subquadratus*). It easy to see in Uganda, and at Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya.

*Silvery-cheeked Hornbill *Bycanistes brevis* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of e Zimbabwe to Ethiopia. Good sites include Wondo Genet in Ethiopia, East Usambaras & Ulugurus in Tanzania, Mt Kenya in Kenya and Thyolo in Malawi.

*Black-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna atrata* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Uganda to Angola. Good sites include Quibaxe in Angola, Lopé in Gabon, Campo in Cameroon, and Kakum in Ghana. N= also 'Black-casqued Wattled Hornbill'.

*Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Senegal to sw Cameroon. It is best seen at Korup in Cameroon, Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana and various forests in Sierra Leone.

*Black Dwarf Hornbill *Horizocerus hartlaubi* [4, B2 = Gabon, Ghana]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Gabon (*hartlaubi*) and n Angola to w Uganda (*granti*). The best sites include Belinga Road in Gabon and Aboabo in Ghana (*hartlaubi*), but it can also be seen at Korup in Cameroon (*hartlaubi*) and Semuliki in Uganda (*granti*). N= may be split into ***Eastern Black Dwarf Hornbill** *Horizocerus granti* [3, NE = DR Congo, BT = Uganda] and ***Western Black Dwarf Hornbill** *Horizocerus hartlaubi* [4, B2 = Gabon, Ghana].

*White-crested Hornbill *Horizocerus albocristatus* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Ivory Coast (*albocristatus*), Ivory Coast to Benin (*macrourus*), and Nigeria to w Uganda to n Angola (*cassini*). The best sites include Kakum, Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana (*macrourus*) and Korup in Cameroon and various places in Gabon (*cassini*). N= may be split into ***Eastern White-crested Hornbill** *Horizocerus cassini* [4, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon], and ***Western White-crested Hornbill** *Horizocerus albocristatus* [5, BT = Ghana] which includes *macrourus*.

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*Lybiidae – African Barbets

[42/44 of 42, all endemic]

***Grey-throated Barbet** *Gymnobucco bonapartei* [7]: a common sp of forests of s Cameroon to Gabon to c DR Congo (*bonapartei*) and CAR to w Kenya (*cinereiceps*). It is easy at Bwindi in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*cinereiceps*) and Campo in Cameroon and various places in Gabon (*bonapartei*). N= may be split into ***Eastern Grey-throated Barbet** *Gymnobucco cinereiceps* [7, B2 = Kenya, Uganda] and ***Western Grey-throated Barbet** *Gymnobucco bonapartei* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon].

***Sladen's Barbet** *Gymnobucco sladeni* [2, NE = DR Congo, 1/2 = CAR]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of c DR Congo to far s CAR. It has been recorded at Salonga, Lomako-Yokokala, Okapi Wildlife Reserve & Itombwe Mts in DR Congo.

***Bristle-nosed Barbet** *Gymnobucco peli* [4]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to w DR Congo to nw Angola. Good sites included Sangmélima in Cameroon, various forests in Gabon, Kakum in Ghana and Uíge in Angola.

***Naked-faced Barbet** *Gymnobucco calvus* [6]: a common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Gabon (*calvus*) and w Congo to nw Angola (*congicus*), and an uncommon and declining bird of the central escarpment and highlands of w Angola (*vernayi*). Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, various places in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana; *vernayi* is best seen at Kumbira (rare) and Namba Mts. N= includes ***Angola Naked-faced Barbet** *Gymnobucco vernayi* [3, EN = Angola].

***White-eared Barbet** *Stactolaema leucotis* [6]: a fairly common resident of forests of e South Africa to Malawi (*leucotis*), e Tanzania (*leucogrammica*), and n Tanzania to c Kenya (*kilimensis*). Good sites include Zomba in Malawi and Dlinza & St Lucia in South Africa (*leucotis*), Mt Kenya in Kenya and Usambaras & Arusha NP in Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania (*leucogrammica*). N= includes ***White-lined Barbet** *Stactolaema leucogrammica* [5, EN = Tanzania].

***Whyte's Barbet** *Stactolaema whytii* [5]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to s Tanzania (*buttoni*, *stresemanni*, *terminata*, *angoniensis*, *whytii* + *sowerbyi*). Better sites include Harare in Zimbabwe, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Chimfunshi in Zambia.

***Anchieta's Barbet** *Stactolaema anchietae* [5, BT = Angola, B2 = Zambia]: a generally uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of wc Angola (*rex*), sc Angola to w Zambia (*anchietae*) and ne Angola to s DR Congo to e Zambia (*katangae*). It is best seen at Kalandula in Angola (*rex*), but can also be seen at Mt Moco in Angola and Mwinilunga in Zambia (*anchietae*) and Mutinondo in Zambia (*katangae*).

***Green Barbet** *Stactolaema olivacea* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of e Kenya to Ulugurus in Tanzania (*olivacea*), Udzungwas & Mahenge Mts in Tanzania (*howelli*), the highlands of sw Tanzania and Misuku Hills in n Malawi (*rungweensis*), Thyolo in Malawi and Mt Namuli in Mozambique (*belcheri*), and oNgoye in South Africa and Rondo Plateau in se Tanzania (*woodwardi*). Better sites include Ulugurus & Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*olivacea*), oNgoye in South Africa (*woodwardi*) and Thyolo in Malawi (*belcheri*). N= includes ***Woodward's Barbet** *Stactolaema woodwardi* [5, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Tanzania]. Sometimes the Rondo Plateau population is afforded its own subspecies, *hylophona*, which makes better biogeographical sense.

***Speckled Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus scolopaceus* [7]: a common sp of forests of Central Africa (*flavisquamatus*), West Africa (*scolopaceus*) and Bioko Is (*stellatus*). It is easy to see at many places.

***Eastern Green Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus simplex* [5, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of coastal forests of c Mozambique to e Kenya. It is best seen at East Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya. N= also Green Tinkerbird by IOC.

***Moustached Green Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus leucomystax* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to Kenya. Good sites include Usambaras in Tanzania, Nyika in Malawi and Gatamaiyu in Kenya. N= also Moustached Tinkerbird by IOC.

***Western Green Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus coryphaea* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of w Angola (*angolensis*), sw Cameroon and se Nigeria (*coryphaea*), and the Albertine Rift (*hildamariae*). Good sites include Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*coryphaea*), Ruhiza in Uganda (*hildamariae*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*angolensis*). N= also Western Tinkerbird by IOC.

***Red-rumped Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus atroflavus* [7]: a common sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. It is easy to see in s Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana.

***Yellow-throated Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus subsulphureus* [7]: a common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*chrysopygus*), Togo to Uganda (*flavimentum*) and Bioko Is (*subsulphureus*). It is easy to see in Ghana (*chrysopygus*) and Uganda, Cameroon & Gabon (*flavimentum*).

***Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus bilineatus* [8]: a common sp of forests of Senegal to Uganda to n Angola (*leucolaimus*), sw Uganda to Zambia (*mfumbiri*), c Kenya to Uganda to Rwanda (*jacksoni*), e Kenya to ne Tanzania (*fischeri*), se Tanzania to e South Africa (*bilineatus*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). It is easy to see in many countries; *fischeri* is best found at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya. N= includes ***Coastal Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus fischeri* [5, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania].

***White-chested Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus* [*bilineatus*] *makawai* [0, EN = Zambia]: known from a single specimen collected in *Cryptosepalum* forest near Mayau in nw Zambia in 1965. Several searches at the type locality have failed to turn up any results. N= with only one specimen found it could be an aberrant Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird, although there are good arguments against this. See Collar & Fishpool 2006.

***Red-fronted Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus pusillus* [7]: a common sp of forests of e South Africa to s Mozambique (*pusillus*), and of savannas of c Ethiopia to Eritrea to Somaliland (*uropygialis*) and Tanzania to South Sudan (*affinis*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa (*pusillus*), various places in Ethiopia (*uropygialis*) and Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya (*affinis*).

***Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird** *Pogoniulus chrysoconus* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to nw Tanzania (*chrysoconus*) and s Tanzania to South Africa (*extoni*), and of forests of c + sw Ethiopia (*xanthostictus*). It is easy to see.

***Yellow-spotted Barbet** *Buccanodon duchaillui* [6]: a common sp of forests of Central & West Africa. It is fairly easy to see in Uganda, s Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana, and at Kakamega in Kenya.

***Hairy-breasted Barbet** *Tricholaema hirsuta* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to sc Nigeria (*hirsuta*), s Nigeria to c Gabon (*flavipunctata*), s Gabon to wc Angola (*angolensis*) and e Cameroon to w Kenya (*ansorgii*). It is best seen at Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*ansorgii*), various places in Gabon and Campo in Cameroon (*flavipunctata*), Kumbira in Angola (*angolensis*) and Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana (*hirsuta*). N= may be split into ***Streaky-throated Barbet** *Tricholaema flavipunctata* [6] which includes *angolensis* + *ansorgii*, and ***Hairy-breasted Barbet** *Tricholaema hirsuta* [5, BT = Ghana].

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*Red-fronted Barbet *Tricholaema diademata* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of sw Tanzania to sc Kenya (*massaica*) and Uganda to Ethiopia (*diademata*). Good sites include Serengeti in Tanzania (*massaica*) and Baringo in Kenya and Yavello in Ethiopia (*diademata*).

*Miombo Pied Barbet *Tricholaema frontata* [5, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of c Angola to nw Malawi. The best sites include Nkanga in Zambia and Vwaza Marsh & Dzalanyama in Malawi.

*Acacia Pied Barbet *Tricholaema leucomelas* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas and semi-deserts of sw South Africa (*leucomelas*), e South Africa to s Mozambique to e Zimbabwe (*affinis*) and n South Africa to w Angola (*centralis*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Spot-flanked Barbet *Tricholaema lacrymosa* [6]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and woodlands of e South Sudan to ne Tanzania (*lacrymosa*) and s Uganda to nw Zambia (*radcliffei*). Good sites include Tsavo in Kenya (*lacrymosa*) and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Baobab Valley in Tanzania, Maasai Mara in Kenya and Akagera in Rwanda (*radcliffei*).

*Black-throated Barbet *Tricholaema melanocephala* [7]: a common sp of arid bushveld of Eritrea to c Ethiopia (*melanocephala*), e Somaliland (*blandi*), s Ethiopia to c Tanzania (*stigmatothorax*) and Wembere Steppe & Serengeti in Tanzania (*flavibuccalis*). It can be seen at Same in Tanzania, Yavello & Negele in Ethiopia and Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya (*stigmatothorax*), Awash in Ethiopia (*melanocephala*), Buuhoodle in Somaliland (*blandi*) and Seronera in Serengeti in Tanzania (*flavibuccalis*). N= includes *Yellow-cheeked Barbet *Tricholaema flavibuccalis* [3, EN = Tanzania].

*Banded Barbet *Lybius undatus* [5, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of well-wooded areas of Eritrea to far n Ethiopia (*thiogaster*), nw to c Ethiopia (*undatus*), s Ethiopia (*leucogenys*) and ec Ethiopia (*salvadorii*). It is best seen in Ethiopia at Debre Libanos (*undatus*) and Awasa, Langano, Wondo Genet & Bishangari (*leucogenys*).

*Vieillot's Barbet *Lybius vieilloti* [6]: a common sp of savannas of Mauritania to Chad (*buchanani*), Senegal to n DR Congo (*rubescens*) and c Sudan to Eritrea (*vieilloti*). Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in Senegal & Gambia (*rubescens*).

*White-headed Barbet *Lybius leucocephalus* [5]: an uncommon resident of mesic savannas with large trees of n Nigeria to nw DR Congo (*adamauae*), s Sudan to w Kenya to nw Tanzania (*leucocephalus*), sw Kenya to n Tanzania (*albicauda*), c Tanzania (*lynesi*), c Kenya (*senex*) and sw Angola (*leucogaster*, rare). Better sites include Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*albicauda*), Nairobi NP in Kenya (*senex*), Poli in Cameroon (*adamauae*) and Masindi in Uganda (*leucocephalus*); *leucogaster* was last recorded in the early 1970s at Tundavala & Neve Mts, but searches in these areas have failed to turn up any records. N= includes *Kenyan White-headed Barbet *Lybius senex* [4, EN = Kenya] and *Angola White-headed Barbet *Lybius leucogaster* [1, EN = Angola].

*Chaplin's Barbet *Lybius chaplini* [4, EN = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas with fig trees of sw Zambia. It is best at Nkanga, with Chisamba IBA providing a second option.

*Red-faced Barbet *Lybius rubrifacies* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of moist savannas of s Uganda to e Burundi. It is best seen at Akagera in Rwanda and Mburo in Uganda.

*Black-billed Barbet *Lybius guifsobalito* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of savannas of c Uganda to n Ethiopia. Good sites include Jemma, Awash & Langano in Ethiopia and Murchison in Uganda.

*Black-collared Barbet *Lybius torquatus* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas and forest edge south of the equator (*zombae*, *pumilio*, *irroratus*, *congicus*, *vivacens*, *bocagei* + *torquatus*). It is easy to see.

*Brown-breasted Barbet *Lybius melanopterus* [5, B2 = Malawi, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of forests and wooded areas of s Malawi to se Somalia. Better sites include Liwonde in Malawi, South Pare Mts & Arusha in Tanzania and Taita Hills in Kenya.

*Western Black-backed Barbet *Lybius minor* [5, B2 = Angola, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas and gallery forests of s Gabon to w Angola (*minor*). Better sites include Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola. N= *Black-backed Barbet [5] if lumped.

*Eastern Black-backed Barbet *Lybius [minor] macclounii* [5, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas and gallery forests of ne Angola to n Malawi. Better sites include Kalandula in Angola and Mutinondo & McBride's Camp at Kafue NP in Zambia. N= *Black-backed Barbet [5] if lumped. Also 'MacCloun's Barbet'.

*Double-toothed Barbet *Lybius bidentatus* [6]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and well-wooded areas of Guinea-Bissau to n Angola (*bidentatus*) and CAR to nw Tanzania to c Ethiopia (*aequatorialis*). Better areas include c Ethiopia & Uganda (*aequatorialis*), Lékoni in Gabon, Shai Hills in Ghana and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*bidentatus*).

*Bearded Barbet *Lybius dubius* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and gallery forest of s Chad to Gambia. Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Tono Dam in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

*Black-breasted Barbet *Lybius rolleti* [4, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon barbet of wooded savannas and gallery forests of n Uganda to s Chad. Kidepo in Uganda is the best site, but it can also be seen at Zakouma in Chad.

*Yellow-billed Barbet *Trachyphonus purpuratus* [6]: a common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*goffinii*), se Ghana to sw Nigeria (*togoensis*), se Nigeria to n Angola (*purpuratus*) and e DR Congo to w Kenya (*elgonensis*). Better sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*purpuratus*), Bigodi in Uganda (*elgonensis*), Kakum in Ghana (*goffinii*) and the Vane area in Ghana (*togoensis*). N= may be split into *Western Yellow-billed Barbet *Trachyphonus goffinii* [5, BT = Ghana], *Togo Yellow-billed Barbet *Trachyphonus togoensis* [4, BT = Ghana], and *Eastern Yellow-billed Barbet *T. purpuratus* which includes *elgonensis*.

*Crested Barbet *Trachyphonus vaillantii* [7]: a common sp of savannas of s Angola to e South Africa (*vaillantii*) and c Angola to n Tanzania (*suahelicus*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa and Nkanga in Zambia (*vaillantii*) and Liwonde in Malawi and Mikumi in Tanzania (*suahelicus*).

*Red-and-yellow Barbet *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus* [7]: a common resident of arid bushveld with termite mounds of e Ethiopia to Somalia (*shelleyi*), s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*versicolor*) and c Kenya to n Tanzania (*erythrocephalus*). It can be seen at Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia (*versicolor*), Burao in Somaliland (*shelleyi*), and Tarangire in Tanzania and Tsavo in Kenya (*erythrocephalus*).

*Yellow-breasted Barbet *Trachyphonus margaritatus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and thornveld of e Mauritania to Eritrea (*margaritatus*) and e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*somalicus*). Good sites include Awash & Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia (*somalicus*), and it can also be seen at Gao in Mali, Ouadi Rimé in Chad and Massawa in Eritrea (*margaritatus*).

*D'Arnaud's Barbet *Trachyphonus darnaudii* [7]: a common resident of savannas of sw Ethiopia to wc Kenya (*darnaudii*), e Ethiopia to ne Tanzania (*boehmi*) and e Tanzania (*emini*). Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia and Baringo in Kenya (*darnaudii*), Tsavo in Kenya and Same in Tanzania (*boehmi*) and Baobab Valley in Tanzania (*emini*). N= includes *Emin's Barbet *Trachyphonus emini* [5, EN = Tanzania], but *boehmi* appears to be intermediate.

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*Usambiro Barbet *Trachyphonus* [*darnaudii*] *usambiro* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a common resident of savannas of sw Kenya to nw Tanzania. It is not difficult to see at Serengeti in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya.

*Indicatoridae – Honeyguides

[15/15 of 17, all endemic]

***Cassin's Honeybird** *Prodotiscus insignis* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests and forest edge of West Africa (*flavodorsalis*) and Central Africa (*insignis*). Better countries for it include Ghana (*flavodorsalis*) and Uganda & Cameroon (*insignis*). N= ***Green-backed Honeybird** if lumped.

***Green-backed Honeybird** *Prodotiscus insignis zambesiae* [5]: a fairly common sp of mesic woodlands and forest edge of Zimbabwe to Angola to s Tanzania (*zambesiae*) and n Tanzania to Ethiopia (*ellenbecki*). Better sites include Wondo Genet in Ethiopia (*ellenbecki*) and Dzalanyama in Malawi, Mt Moco in Angola and various places in Zambia (*zambesiae*). N= ***Green-backed Honeybird** if lumped.

***Brown-backed Honeybird | Wahlberg's Honeybird** *Prodotiscus regulus* [5]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of wooded habitats of South Africa to Angola to Ethiopia, and c Cameroon. There are few reliable sites, but Nkanga in Zambia, Sani Pass & Polokwane in South Africa and the c Angolan escarpment are among the best.

***Zenker's Honeyguide** *Melignomon zenkeri* [2, BT = Cameroon]: a rare resident of lowland forests of s Cameroon to far w Uganda. There are no reliable sites, although there are recent records from Dja in Cameroon.

***Yellow-footed Honeyguide** *Melignomon eisentrauti* [3, BT = Ghana]: a rare resident of lowland forests of w Cameroon to Liberia. It is best seen in Ghana at Aboabo, Kakum & Atewa.

***Dwarf Honeyguide** *Indicator pumilio* [4, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. It is most often seen at Ruhiza in Uganda, but can also be seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda.

***Willcocks's Honeyguide** *Indicator willcocksi* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Guinea-Bissau (*ansorgei*) and Sierra Leone to Uganda (*willcocksi*), and of gallery forests in savanna of c Nigeria to South Sudan (*hutsoni*). Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*hutsoni*) and Buhoma & Kibale in Uganda (*willcocksi*).

***Pallid Honeyguide** *Indicator meliphilus* [4]: an uncommon sp of forests and woodlands of c Tanzania to c Kenya (*meliphilus*) and Angola to n Mozambique (*angolensis*). Better sites include Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*meliphilus*) and various places in Angola (*angolensis*).

***Least Honeyguide** *Indicator exilis* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of Senegal to n Angola (*exilis*), e DR Congo to w Kenya (*pachyrhynchus*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). Better sites include Mabira in Uganda (*pachyrhynchus*) and Makokou in Gabon, Bobiri & Atewa in Ghana and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*exilis*).

***Lesser Honeyguide** *Indicator minor* [8]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of SSA (*senegalensis*, *riggenbachi*, *diadematus*, *teitensis*, *damarensis* + *minor*). It can be seen at many places.

***Thick-billed Honeyguide** *Indicator* [*minor*] *conirostris* [5]: an uncommon resident of forests of West Africa (*ussheri*) and Central Africa (*conirostris*). Better sites include Kakum in Ghana (*ussheri*) and Mt Cameroon, Mt Kupe & Korup in Cameroon, Ipassa in Gabon and Budongo in Uganda (*conirostris*).

***Spotted Honeyguide** *Indicator maculatus* [4]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central Africa (*stictithorax*) and West Africa (*maculatus*). Tiwai in Sierra Leone might be the best site for it (*maculatus*), with Lopé in Gabon as a second option (*stictithorax*).

***Scaly-throated Honeyguide** *Indicator variegatus* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests and gallery forests of e South Africa to Ethiopia to Angola. Better sites include Dzalanyama in Malawi, Usambaras in Tanzania, Kibale in Uganda, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and St Lucia in South Africa.

***Greater Honeyguide** *Indicator indicator* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of SSA. It can be seen at many places.

***Lyre-tailed Honeyguide** *Melichneutes robustus* [2]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. It is hard to see, but better sites to try include Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon and Korup & Campo in Cameroon.

Picidae – Woodpeckers

[37/39 of 235, 33 endemic]

Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* [5]: an uncommon breeder of n Algeria to nw Tunisia (**mauretanica*; Apr–Sep) and an uncommon PM to savannas of Senegal to Kenya to Ethiopia (*torquilla* + *tschusii*). It is best seen at various places in Ethiopia and Richard Toll in Senegal.

***Red-throated Wryneck** *Jynx ruficollis* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of c Cameroon to c Uganda (*pulchricollis*), South Africa to Gabon to s Uganda (*ruficollis*) and Ethiopia (*aequatorialis*). It is most reliably seen at Sani Pass & Wakkerstroom in South Africa, Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola (*ruficollis*) and various places in Ethiopia (*aequatorialis*).

***African Piculet** *Sasia africana* [5]: an uncommon sp of dense tangles in forests and secondary forests of Central & West Africa. It is seen most reliably at Mt Kupe in Cameroon, but can also be found at Ipassa in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

***Fine-spotted Woodpecker** *Campethera punctuligera* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Mauritania to w Sudan (*punctuligera*) and South Sudan to ne DR Congo (*balia*). It is easy at Bénoué in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana and various places in Gambia (all *punctuligera*).

***Bennett's Woodpecker** *Campethera bennettii* [6]: a fairly common sp of woodlands and wooded savannas of n Namibia to s Angola to sw Zambia (*capricorni*) and ne South Africa to c Angola to c Tanzania (*bennettii*). It can be seen at various places in Zimbabwe, Nkanga & Mutinondo in Zambia, Vwaza Marsh in Malawi, Mt Moco in Angola and Kruger in South Africa (*bennettii*) and Ruacana in Namibia (*capricorni*).

***Speckle-throated Woodpecker** *Campethera* [*bennettii*] *scriptoricauda* [5, B2 = Malawi, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of miombo and other woodlands of c Mozambique to ne Tanzania, east of the Rift Valley. Better sites include Liwonde in Malawi and Mikumi in Tanzania.

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*Nubian Woodpecker *Campethera nubica* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of e Kenya to s Somalia (*pallida*) and c Tanzania to n Sudan to Somaliland (*nubica*). It can be seen at Same in Tanzania, Yavello in Ethiopia, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Baringo & Samburu in Kenya (*nubica*).

*Golden-tailed Woodpecker *Campethera abingoni* [7]: a common sp of thickets, gallery forests and well-developed woodlands of SSA (*chrysura*, *kavirondensis*, *suahelica*, *abingoni*, *anderssoni* + *constricta*). It is readily seen in e South Africa (*constricta*) and n Namibia (*anderssoni*), and at various places in Zambia and Mikumi in Tanzania (*suahelica*).

*Mombasa Woodpecker *Campethera* [*abingoni*] *mombassica* [5, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of forests and woodlands of coastal s Somalia to n Tanzania. It is seen most reliably at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania.

*Knysna Woodpecker *Campethera notata* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of thickets and forests of coastal e South Africa. It is best seen at De Hoop, Grootvadersbosch & Oribi Gorge.

*Little Spotted Woodpecker *Campethera cailliautii* [6]: a fairly common resident of forests, gallery forests and woodlands of Mozambique to c Tanzania (*loveridgei*), s Somalia to ne Tanzania (*cailliautii*) and Zambia to Ethiopia (*nyansae*). Better sites include Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*cailliautii*) and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*loveridgei*). N= *Green-backed Woodpecker [7] if lumped.

*Green-backed Woodpecker *Campethera* [*cailliautii/maculosa*] *permista* [7]: a fairly common resident of forests and gallery forests of Ghana to n Angola to n DR Congo. Better sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and various places in Gabon. N= *Green-backed Woodpecker [7] if lumped.

*Little Green Woodpecker *Campethera maculosa* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of forests of s Senegal to Ghana. It is best seen at Kakum, Bobiri & Antwikwaa in Ghana and Tiwai in Sierra Leone.

*Tullberg's Woodpecker *Campethera tullbergi* [5, NE = Cameroon]: a fairly common bird of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria and Bioko. It is best seen in Cameroon at Bakossi Mts, Mt Kupe & Mt Cameroon. N= *Tullberg's Woodpecker [7] if lumped.

*Fine-banded Woodpecker *Campethera* [*tullbergi*] *taeniolaema* [6]: a fairly common bird of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*taeniolaema*) and c Kenya to n Tanzania (*hausburgi*). Good sites include Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*taeniolaema*) and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*hausburgi*). N= *Tullberg's Woodpecker [7] if lumped.

*Buff-spotted Woodpecker *Campethera nivosa* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Gambia to n Angola (*nivosa*), CAR to w Kenya (*herberti*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). Good sites include Mabira in Uganda (*herberti*) and Korup in Cameroon, Ipassa in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana (*nivosa*).

*Brown-eared Woodpecker *Campethera caroli* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of s Nigeria to Uganda to Angola (*caroli*) and rare from Sierra Leone to Ghana (*arizela*). It is most common at Kibale, Budongo & Mabira in Uganda (*caroli*), but can also be seen at Ankasa in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone (*arizela*) and Kumbira in Angola, Kakamega in Kenya and Ipassa in Gabon (*caroli*).

*Ground Woodpecker *Geocolaptes olivaceus* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in grasslands and scrublands of South Africa, Lesotho & Swaziland. It is best seen in South Africa at Sani Pass, Wakkerstroom and Rooi-Els.

*Bearded Woodpecker *Chloropicus namaquus* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and woodlands of n Kenya to Ethiopia to Somaliland (*schoensis*), s Mozambique to e South Africa (*coalescens*) and CAR to South Africa (*namaquus*). It can be seen at many places.

*Yellow-crested Woodpecker *Chloropicus xantholophus* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to Angola to Uganda. Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Kibale in Uganda, various places in Gabon and Kakamega in Kenya.

*Fire-bellied Woodpecker *Chloropicus pyrrhogaster* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of far w Cameroon to Guinea. It is best seen at Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana and Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone.

*Little Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicos elachus* [4, BT = Senegal]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of Senegal to w Sudan. It is best seen at Richard Toll in Senegal and Ouadi Rimé in Chad.

*Speckle-breasted Woodpecker *Dendropicos poecilolaemus* [4, BT = Uganda]: a localised and uncommon sp of forest edge and secondary forests along a narrow band from s Cameroon to w Kenya. It is most reliably seen around Kibale in Uganda and is occasionally also found at Yaoundé in Cameroon.

*Abyssinian Woodpecker *Dendropicos abyssinicus* [5, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of Ethiopia to s Eritrea. It is best found at Wondo Genet & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia; other sites in Ethiopia worth trying are Meta Brewery & Menagasha Forest.

*Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens* [8]: a common sp of wooded habitats of SSA (*lafresnayi*, *sharpii*, *lepidus*, *hemprichii*, *massaicus*, *centralis*, *hartlaubii*, *natalensis* and *fuscescens*). It is easy to see in many countries.

*Gabon Woodpecker *Dendropicos gabonensis* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forest of s Nigeria to s Cameroon (*reichenowi*) and s Cameroon to w Uganda to n Angola (*gabonensis*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*reichenowi*) and various places in Gabon (*gabonensis*).

*Melancholy Woodpecker *Dendropicos* [*gabonensis*] *lugubris* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to sw Nigeria. It is best seen at Kakum in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone.

*Stierling's Woodpecker *Dendropicos stierlingi* [4, BT = Malawi, B2 = Mozambique]: a fairly common bird of miombo woodlands of s Malawi to s Tanzania to n Mozambique. The best site for it is undoubtedly Dzalanyama in Malawi, but it can also be seen en route to the Njesi Plateau in Mozambique.

*Elliot's Woodpecker *Dendropicos elliotii* [5]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*johnstoni*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*kupeensis*), and of lowland forests of the Angolan escarpment (*gabela*) and s Cameroon to Uganda (*elliotii*). Good sites include Kibale & Bwindi in Uganda and Makokou in Gabon (*elliotii*), Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*johnstoni*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*kupeensis*). N= includes *Johnston's Woodpecker *Dendropicos johnstoni* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria] which contains *kupeensis*.

*Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicos goertae* [7]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and woodlands of Senegal to w Kenya (*goertae*), Mali to w Sudan (*koenigi*), e Sudan to w Ethiopia (*abessinicus*) and s Gabon to n Angola (*meridionalis*). It can be seen at many sites in Uganda, Cameroon, Gambia & Senegal, and at Mole in Ghana (all *goertae*). N= also African Grey Woodpecker by IOC.

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***Eastern Grey Woodpecker** *Dendropicos* [*goertae*] *spodocephalus* [6]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and forest edge of n Tanzania to c Kenya (*rhodeogaster*) and e Sudan to Ethiopia (*spodocephalus*). It is fairly easy to see at Awasa & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*spodocephalus*) and Nairobi NP & Baringo in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*rhodeogaster*). N= also 'Mountain Grey Woodpecker'.

***Olive Woodpecker** *Dendropicos griseocephalus* [7]: a fairly common sp of temperate and montane forests of e South Africa (*griseocephalus*), Arusha to Usambaras to Ulugurus in Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and Angola to Uganda to n Malawi (*ruwenzori*). Good sites include Magoebaskloof & Nxumeni in South Africa (*griseocephalus*), Bwindi in Uganda, Nyika in Malawi, Mt Moco in Angola and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*ruwenzori*) and West Usambaras in Tanzania (*kilimensis*).

***Brown-backed Woodpecker** *Dendropicos obsoletus* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and forest edge of Senegal to Uganda (*obsoletus*), e Sudan to nw Ethiopia (*heuglini*), sw Ethiopia to c Kenya (*ingens*) and n Tanzania (*crateri*). The best sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*obsoletus*), with other options including Murchison in Uganda and Tendaba in Gambia (*obsoletus*) and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*crateri*).

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dryobates minor* [2]: an uncommon resident of montane cork-oak forests of ne Algeria to Tunisia (**ledouci*); occurs widely in Eurasia. It is best seen at Taza in Algeria.

Syrian Woodpecker *Dendrocopos syriacus* [2]: an uncommon resident of lightly wooded areas of ne Sinai in Egypt (*syriacus*); occurs mainly in se Europe and sw Asia. It is better seen outside the region.

Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of Morocco (**mauritanus*), ne Algeria to Tunisia (**numidus*), Tenerife Is of Canary Islands (**canariensis*) and Gran Canaria Is of Canary Islands (**thanneri*). It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (**mauritanus*) and Las Lajas on Tenerife Is of Canary Islands (**canariensis*).

Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

***Levaillant's Green Woodpecker** *Picus* [*viridis*] *vaillantii* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon sp of forests of n Morocco to Tunisia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden and Lake Aoua in Morocco. N= may be lumped with extralimital European Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis* and called ***Green Woodpecker** *Picus viridis* [5]. Also Levaillant's Woodpecker by IOC.

Falconidae – Falcons & Kestrels

[26/26 of 65, 12 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Pygmy Falcon** *Polihierax semitorquatus* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of w Southern Africa (*semitorquatus*) and Ethiopia to c Tanzania (*castanonotus*). Better sites include Kgalagadi & Upington in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*semitorquatus*) and Tsavo & Baringo in Kenya, Serengeti in Tanzania and Negele in Ethiopia (*castanonotus*).

***Lesser Kestrel** *Falco naumanni* [6]: a common breeder of grasslands and fields of Morocco to Libya (Apr–Sep), a common PM to arid grasslands of East & Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles & Mayotte. Ifrane in Morocco, the central plateau of South Africa, c Kenya and along the Ethiopian Rift Valley are some of the best areas for it.

Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* [8]: a common resident of open habitats of North-West Africa (*tinnunculus*), ne Africa (*rupicolaeformis*), Socotra Is and Somaliland to ne Kenya (**archeri*), Senegal to Ethiopia to Tanzania to n Angola (**rufescens*), Madeira and c + w Canary Islands (**canariensis*), e Canary Islands (**dacotiae*), n Cape Verde (**neglectus*) and e + s Cape Verde (**alexandri*), and a common PM north of the equator (*tinnunculus*). It can be seen at many sites; *alexandri* is best seen on Santiago & Boa Vista Is in Cape Verde and *neglectus* on São Nicolau Is in Cape Verde. N= includes ***Neglected Kestrel** *Falco neglectus* [6, EN = Cape Verde] and ***Alexander's Kestrel** *Falco alexandri* [6, EN = Cape Verde].

***Rock Kestrel** *Falco* [*tinnunculus*] *rupicolus* [8]: a common sp of open habitats, towns and villages, especially in mountainous areas, of Angola to s Tanzania to South Africa. It is easy to see in South Africa, Botswana & Namibia, and can also be seen at Mt Moco & Luanda in Angola.

***Madagascar Kestrel** *Falco newtoni* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a common sp of open habitats of Madagascar (*newtoni*), a rare resident of Aldabra Atoll (*aldabranus*), and a vagrant to Comoros. It is easy to see in Madagascar (*newtoni*). N= also Malagasy Kestrel by IOC.

***Mauritius Kestrel** *Falco punctatus* [4, EN = Mauritius]: an uncommon sp of forests and secondary forests of Mauritius Is. It is best seen on sw Mauritius Is, especially at Black River Gorges & Domaine du Chasseur.

***Seychelles Kestrel** *Falco araeus* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a fairly common sp of open habitats of Mahé Is and surrounding islands of the granitic Seychelles, and reintroduced to Praslin Is. It is best seen on Mahé Is, especially around coastal cliffs and churches.

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* [0]: a rare vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Azores.

***Greater Kestrel** *Falco rupicoloides* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid grassland and desert of s Angola to South Africa (*rupicoloides*), n Kenya to ne Ethiopia to Somaliland (*fieldi*) and c Kenya to n Tanzania (*arthuri*). It can be seen at Dida Galgalu Desert in Kenya (*fieldi*), Serengeti in Tanzania (*arthuri*) and Bushmanland in South Africa and widely in Namibia (*rupicoloides*).

***Fox Kestrel** *Falco alopex* [5, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Ethiopia]: an uncommon resident of rocky and hilly areas in arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia. Better sites include Jemma in Ethiopia, Poli in Cameroon and Bandiagara in Mali.

***Grey Kestrel** *Falco ardosiaceus* [6]: a fairly common sp of grasslands and savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia to Angola. It can be seen at many places.

***Dickinson's Kestrel** *Falco dickinsoni* [5]: an uncommon sp of wooded savannas, especially with palms, of ne South Africa to e Angola to Tanzania. Better sites for it include Liwonde in Malawi, Pemba Is off Tanzania, Hwange & Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, Maun & Chobe in Botswana, n Kruger in South Africa and various places in Zambia.

***Banded Kestrel** *Falco zoniventris* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forest edge of w + ne Madagascar. It is most often seen at Ifaty, where local guides usually know the location of a nest; can also be seen at Zombitse, Masoala & Ampijoroa.

Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera* [5]: an uncommon sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia to Mozambique (**ruficollis*) and Namibia to Botswana to n South Africa (**horsbrughi*); also in Asia. Among the better sites are Kgalagadi in South Africa (**horsbrughi*) and Murchison in Uganda, Liwonde in Malawi and various places in Gambia (**ruficollis*). N= ***Red-necked Falcon** *Falco ruficollis* [5] may be split, in which case Red-headed Falcon *Falco chicquera* is extralimital.

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*Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus* [5]: a fairly common PM to Southern Africa (Nov–Mar), mostly in se Angola, ne Namibia and Botswana, and a vagrant to Seychelles. The Caprivi Strip in Namibia and Chobe & Nata in Botswana are among the best sites, and it can usually be found in small numbers around Gauteng in South Africa.

*Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common PM to mesic grasslands of Southern Africa, especially e South Africa & Zimbabwe, and a vagrant to Seychelles; most migrate across the Indian Ocean on southward passage and through East Africa and the Middle East on northward passage. It is easy to see at Sani Pass & Wakkerstroom in South Africa (Nov–Mar).

*Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonorae* [4]: an uncommon breeder on islands off North Africa, Canary Islands and the Mediterranean (May–Sep), a common but rarely-seen austral summer visitor to Madagascar and e Central Africa (end Nov–Apr), and a vagrant to rest of the Indian Ocean Islands. It is most easily seen at Essaouira in Morocco, where birds arrive to breed at the end of Apr; sometimes also seen at Ampijoroa in Madagascar.

*Sooty Falcon *Falco concolor* [6]: a breeder on coastal cliffs of Libya, Egypt, Eritrea and adjacent areas of the Middle East (Apr–Sep) that migrates to Madagascar (90% of world population) and the south-east coast of Africa (mid Nov–Mar). It is most easily seen in Madagascar, especially at the airport in Antananarivo and at Ampijoroa, but can also be seen at Hurghada in Egypt and on migration in Kenya.

Merlin *Falco columbarius* [1]: a rare PM to Egypt (*insignis*) and North-West Africa & Macaronesia (*aesalon*). It is better seen outside the region.

*Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* [6]: an uncommon breeder of wooded areas of North-West Africa (Apr–Sep), a fairly common PM to woodlands south of the equator (*subbuteo*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

*African Hobby *Falco cuvierii* [5]: an uncommon resident and IAM of mesic savannas and forest edge of tropical SSA. Better sites include Entebbe in Uganda, Lake Dang in Cameroon and Atewa, Winneba Plain & Shai Hills in Ghana.

*Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus* [6]: a fairly common sp of open habitats of North-West Africa (**erlangeri*), ne Africa (*tanypterus*), Mauritania to Kenya (**abyssinicus*) and s Kenya to South Africa (**biarmicus*); also in se Europe and sw Asia. It can be seen at many sites.

Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* [2]: a rare PM to open habitats of ne Africa (*cherrug*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. There are no reliable sites for it; Sanetti Plateau in Ethiopia is as good as any.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* [6]: a fairly common resident of SSA (**minor*), Madagascar, Mayotte & Comoros (**radama*), Cape Verde (**madens*) and n North Africa (*brookei*), and an uncommon PM to East & Southern Africa (*calidus*) and Africa excluding Southern Africa (*peregrinus*); occurs almost worldwide. It can be seen at many places; *madens* is rare but widespread on Cape Verde. N= includes **Cape Verde Peregrine Falcon** *Falco madens* [2, EN = Cape Verde].

Barbary Falcon *Falco* [*peregrinus*] *pelegrinoides* [4, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon sp of mountains in arid areas of North Africa and Canary Islands (*pelegrinoides*) and a PM to ne Africa; occurs in the Middle East and s Asia. It is most easily seen in s Morocco, where local guides at Rissani might know of active nests, and is not hard to see at Ennedi in Chad.

*Taita Falcon *Falco fasciinucha* [3, B2 = South Africa, Tanzania]: a rare falcon of mountains with a scattered distribution from s Ethiopia to e South Africa. It previously bred at Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, and was regularly seen at Abel Erasmus Pass in South Africa until 2013; now it is reported most regularly now from the West Usambaras in Tanzania.

Psittacidae – African and New World Parrots

[12/12 of 176, all endemic]

*Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Príncipe and Ivory Coast to w Kenya to nw Angola. Good areas for it include Santo António on Príncipe, Kibale & Budongo in Uganda and various sites in s Cameroon, Ghana & Gabon.

*Timneh Parrot *Psittacus* [*erithacus*] *timneh* [4, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Guinea Bissau to Ivory Coast. It is best seen at Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone and Taï in Ivory Coast.

*Red-fronted Parrot *Poicephalus gulielmi* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Liberia to Ghana (*fantiensis*) and Cameroon to nw Angola to w Uganda (*gulielmi*), and of montane forests of c Kenya to n Tanzania (*massaicus*). Better sites include Mt Kenya in Kenya (*massaicus*), Quibaxe in Angola and various places in Gabon (*gulielmi*) and at Kakum & Bobiri in Ghana (*fantiensis*).

*Yellow-fronted Parrot *Poicephalus flavifrons* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of well-wooded areas of n + c Ethiopia. Wondo Genet has been the best site until recently, but Bishangari is now much more reliable.

*Cape Parrot *Poicephalus robustus* [5, EN = South Africa]: a rare parrot of Afromontane forests of e South Africa. It is best seen at Nxumeni & Marutswa Forest, but can also be found at Magoebaskloof. N= ***Brown-necked Parrot*** [5] if lumped.

*Brown-necked Parrot *Poicephalus* [*robustus*] *fuscicollis* [5]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and forests of Senegal to Nigeria (*fuscicollis*) and South Africa to Tanzania (*suahelicus*). Better sites include Liwonde & Dzalanyama in Malawi, n Kruger in South Africa and various places in Zambia (*suahelicus*) and Kiang West in Gambia and Kakum in Ghana (*fuscicollis*). N= may be split into ***Grey-headed Parrot*** *Poicephalus suahelicus* [5] and **Brown-necked Parrot** *Poicephalus fuscicollis* [3, B2 = Gambia, Ghana]. ***Brown-necked Parrot*** [5] if lumped.

*Meyer's Parrot *Poicephalus meyeri* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas of n South Africa to Ethiopia to w Chad (*meyeri*, *saturatus*, *matschiei*, *reichenowi*, *damarensis* + *transvaalensis*). It can be seen at Baobab Valley in Tanzania (*matschiei*), Tarangire in Tanzania, Akagera in Rwanda and various places in Uganda (*saturatus*) and Liwonde in Malawi, Shakawe in Botswana and various places in s Zambia (*transvaalensis*). N= also 'Brown Parrot'.

*Rüppell's Parrot *Poicephalus rueppellii* [6, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n Namibia and sw Angola. It can be seen at Benguela & Leba in Angola and Etosha, Erongo & Ruacana in Namibia.

*Brown-headed Parrot *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and gallery forests of ne South Africa to s Mozambique (*cryptoxanthus*) and c Mozambique to e Kenya (*tanganyikae*). Good sites include Kruger in South Africa (*cryptoxanthus*) and Liwonde in Malawi and Mikumi & Pemba Is off Tanzania (*tanganyikae*).

*Niam-niam Parrot *Poicephalus crassus* [2, NE = CAR, BT = Chad]: a fairly common sp of woodlands and forest edge of CAR and adjacent Chad, DR Congo and South Sudan. It is best looked for south of Moundou in Chad, although is most widespread in CAR.

*Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus* [6]: a common sp of woodlands of nw Nigeria to Gambia (*senegalus*), ne Nigeria to sw Chad (*mesotypus*) and nw Ivory Coast to sw Nigeria (*versteri*). Better sites include Bénoué in Cameroon (*mesotypus*), Shai Hills in Ghana (*versteri*) and various places in Gambia (*senegalus*).

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*African Orange-bellied Parrot *Poicephalus rufiventris* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid, wooded savannas of ne Tanzania to c Ethiopia (*rufiventris*) and e Ethiopia to Somaliland to Somalia (*pallidus*). Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Shaba, Samburu & Buffalo Springs in Kenya (*rufiventris*); and *pallidus* is best seen at Burao in Somaliland. N= also Red-bellied Parrot by IOC.

Psittaculidae – Old World Parrots

[14/14 of 180, 13 endemic]

*Greater Vasa Parrot *Coracopsis vasa* [6, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a fairly common sp of forest of w + s Madagascar (*drouhardi*), e Madagascar (*vasa*) and Comoros (*comorensis*). It is best seen at Ampijoroa in Madagascar (*drouhardi*) and Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*comorensis*).

*Lesser Vasa Parrot *Coracopsis nigra* [7, NE = Madagascar]: a common sp of forests of w + s Madagascar (*libs*), e Madagascar (*nigra*) and Grande Comore & Anjouan Is of Comoros (*sibilans*). It is easy to see in Madagascar (*libs* and *nigra*) and at Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*sibilans*). N= may be split into *Comoro Parrot *Coracopsis sibilans* [6, EN = Comoros] and *Lesser Vasa Parrot *Coracopsis nigra* [7, EN = Madagascar].

*Seychelles Black Parrot *Coracopsis* [*nigra*] *barklyi* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a common sp of forests on Praslin Is of Seychelles (*barklyi*). It is easy to see at Vallée de Mai.

Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* [5]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of Senegal to South Sudan (**krameri*) and e Sudan to Eritrea (**parvirostris*); also east to the Orient. Better sites include various places in Gambia & Senegal, Bandiagara in Mali and Maroua in Cameroon.

*Echo Parakeet *Psittacula eques* [4, EN = Mauritius]: a rare sp of native forests of s Mauritius (*echo*). It is best seen at Black River Gorges. N= extinct on Réunion (*eques*).

*Grey-headed Lovebird *Agapornis canus* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats at lower altitudes of s Madagascar (*ablectaneus*) and the rest of Madagascar (*canus*). It is best seen at Ampijoroa (*canus*) and Toliara & Ifaty (*ablectaneus*).

*Red-headed Lovebird *Agapornis pullarius* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas and forest edge of Guinea to Sudan to Angola (*pullarius*) and w Ethiopia to nw Tanzania (*ugandae*). Good sites include Budongo in Uganda (*ugandae*) and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*pullarius*).

*Black-winged Lovebird *Agapornis taranta* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Ethiopia & Eritrea. Good sites include Wondo Genet, Awasa & Langano in Ethiopia.

*Black-collared Lovebird *Agapornis swindernianus* [3, BT = Ghana]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Liberia to Ghana (*swindernianus*), Cameroon to w DR Congo to Gabon (*zenkeri*) and c DR Congo to w Uganda (*emini*). Better sites include Kakum in Ghana (*swindernianus*) and the Sangmélima area of Cameroon (*zenkeri*).

*Rosy-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis* [7, BT = Namibia]: a common sp of arid savannas of nw South Africa to n Namibia (*roseicollis*) and sw Angola (*catumbella*). It is best seen at Spitzkoppe & Erongo in Namibia (*roseicollis*), Kenhardt in South Africa (*roseicollis*) and Benguela & Leba in Angola (*catumbella*).

*Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* [7, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of bushveld of the Serengeti system of nw Tanzania. It is best seen at Ndutu & Seronera in Serengeti.

*Yellow-collared Lovebird *Agapornis personatus* [7, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of wooded savannas of c + nc Tanzania. Tarangire & Ruaha are the best sites for it.

*Lilian's Lovebird *Agapornis lilianae* [6, BT = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of mopane woodlands of n Zimbabwe to s Tanzania. It is most easily seen at Liwonde in Malawi, Mana Pools in Zimbabwe and South Luangwa in Zambia.

*Black-cheeked Lovebird *Agapornis* [*lilianae*] *nigrigenis* [4, EN = Zambia]: a fairly common sp of mopane woodlands of sw Zambia; there are old records from nw Zimbabwe. It is best seen at s Kafue NP and in the Mulobezi area.

Eurylaimidae – Broadbills & Asities

[8/8 of 20, all endemic]

*African Broadbill *Smithornis capensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests and thickets of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*delacouri*) and e Southern, Central & East Africa (*camarunensis*, *albigularis*, *meinertzhageni*, *medianus*, *suahelicus*, *cryptoleucus*, *conjunctus* and *capensis*). Good sites include Bonamanzi in South Africa (*capensis*), East Usambaras in Tanzania (*suahelicus*), Buhoma in Uganda (*meinertzhageni*) and Kumbira in Angola and Hillwood in Zambia (*albigularis*).

*Grey-headed Broadbill *Smithornis sharpei* [4, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Gabon]: a rare sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of s Cameroon to Gabon (*zenkeri*), Bioko Is (*sharpei*) and e DR Congo (*eurylaemus*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, and can sometimes be seen at Lopé in Gabon (all *zenkeri*).

*Rufous-sided Broadbill *Smithornis rufolateralis* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to n Angola (*rufolateralis*) and e DR Congo to w Uganda (*budongoensis*). Good sites include Semuliki in Uganda (*budongoensis*) and Korup in Cameroon, Ipassa in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana (*rufolateralis*).

*African Green Broadbill *Pseudocalyptomena graueri* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a rare sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift of Uganda and e DR Congo. The only accessible site for it is Ruhiza in Uganda, where it usually nests near Mabwindi Swamp during Jun–Aug; it can also be found at Kahuzi-Biéga in DR Congo. N= also Grauer's Broadbill by IOC.

*Velvet Asity *Philepitta castanea* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common resident of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is most common at Ranomafana, but can also be seen at Andasibe-Mantadia & Masoala.

*Schlegel's Asity *Philepitta schlegeli* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of dry forests of w Madagascar. The only accessible site for it is Ampijoroa.

*Common Sunbird-Asity *Neodrepanis coruscans* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Ranomafana & Mantadia are the best sites for it.

*Yellow-bellied Sunbird-Asity *Neodrepanis hypoxantha* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon and localised sp of stunted, ridge-top forests of e Madagascar. The only accessible site for it is Vohiparara.

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Pittidae – Pittas

[2/3 of 42, all endemic]

Pittas in Africa are almost impossible to find when not in display, and tend to display for only 1–2 months of the year. This should be taken into consideration when planning a trip.

*West African Pitta *Pitta angolensis* [3, B2 = Angola, Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests, resident from Sierra Leone to w Cameroon (*pulih*) and a partial migrant of Cameroon to Angola, visiting the Angolan escarpment Oct–Feb (*angolensis*). It is occasionally seen at Gulungu Alto in Angola (Oct–Dec) and Campo & Korup in Cameroon (*angolensis*). N= ***African Pitta** [4] if lumped.

***East African Pitta** *Pitta* [*angolensis*] *longipennis* [4, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon IAM of forests and riverine thickets, breeding in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique (Nov–Mar) and visiting East Africa. It is best seen at Siavonga in Zambia and Masoka in Zimbabwe in Dec. N= ***African Pitta** [4] if lumped.

***Green-breasted Pitta** *Pitta* [*angolensis*] *reichenowi* [4, BT = Uganda]: a rare bird of forests of w Uganda to s Cameroon to ne Gabon. The only site where it is seen with any regularity is Kibale in Uganda, where it displays Jun–Aug and, sometimes, Jan–Feb. N= ***African Pitta** [4] if lumped.

Tyrannidae – Tyrant Flycatchers

[1/ of 435]

Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus* [0]: a vagrant from the Americas. Recorded from Tristan da Cunha Is.

*Platysteiridae – Batises & Wattle-eyes

[33/33 of 33, all endemic]

***Shrike-flycatcher** *Megabyas flammulatus* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of Guinea to Gabon (*flammulatus*) and n Angola to w Kenya (*aequatorialis*). Mabira & Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*aequatorialis*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon and various places in Gabon & Ghana (*flammulatus*) are good sites. N= also African Shrike-flycatcher by IOC.

***Black-and-white Flycatcher** *Bias musicus* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Uganda (*musicus*), c Kenya to e Tanzania (*changamwensis*) and Mozambique, e Zimbabwe and s Malawi (*clarens*). Better sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Entebbe & Bwindi in Uganda, Atewa in Ghana and various places in Gabon (*musicus*). N= also Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher by IOC or 'Vanga Flycatcher'.

***Ruwenzori Batis** *Batis diops* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda are among the best sites.

***Margaret's Batis** *Batis margaritae* [4, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of w Angola (*margaritae*) and mid-altitude forest of nw Zambia to se DR Congo (*kathleenae*). Better sites for it include Mt Moco & Namba Mts in Angola (*margaritae*) and Imanda Forest & Mayau in Zambia (*kathleenae*).

***Forest Batis** *Batis mixta* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of se Kenya (*ultima*) and montane forests of Arusha to Usambaras in Tanzania (*mixta*). Good sites for it include the West Usambaras in Tanzania (*mixta*) and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*ultima*).

***Reichenow's Batis** *Batis* [*mixta*/*capensis*] *reichenowi* [3, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of se Tanzania, south of the Rufiji River. It is best seen on the remote Rondo Plateau, where first collected at Mikindani.

***Dark Batis** *Batis* [*mixta*] *crypta* [5, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of c Tanzania to the Misuku Hills in n Malawi. It is best seen at Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania.

***Cape Batis** *Batis capensis* [7]: a common sp of temperate and montane forests of n Malawi (*sola*), s Malawi to n Mozambique (*dimorpha*), sw Zimbabwe (*kennedyi*), e Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*erythrophthalma*), ne South Africa to s Mozambique (*hollidayi*) and the east coast of South Africa (*capensis*). It is easily seen at Kirstenbosch & Grootvadersbosch in South Africa (*capensis*), Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*hollidayi*), Vumba in Zimbabwe (*erythrophthalma*), Nyika in Malawi (*sola*) and Zomba in Malawi (*dimorpha*). N= includes ***Malawi Batis** *Batis dimorpha* [6, NE = Malawi, 1/2 = Mozambique] which contains *sola*.

***Woodward's Batis** *Batis fratrum* [6, NE = Mozambique, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of ne South Africa to s Malawi to e Zimbabwe. It is best seen at St Lucia in South Africa, but can also be found at Chinizuia & Maputo Elephant Reserve in Mozambique, Haroni in Zimbabwe and Lengwe in Malawi.

***Chinspot Batis** *Batis molitor* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas and forest edge of South Sudan to Tanzania (*puella*), Angola to se Gabon to nw Zambia (*pintoi*), s Angola to n Mozambique to n South Africa (*palliditergum*) and e South Africa to s Mozambique (*molitor*). It is easy to see.

***Senegal Batis** *Batis senegalensis* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to n Cameroon. Good sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

***Grey-headed Batis** *Batis orientalis* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n Kenya to Eritrea to Somaliland (*orientalis*), ne Sudan (*lynesi*) and ne Nigeria to w Sudan (*chadensis*). It is most easily seen at Awash & Bilen in Ethiopia, but can also be found at various places in Somaliland & Djibouti (all *orientalis*).

***Pale Batis** *Batis soror* [7]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and forests of s Mozambique to e Kenya. It can be seen at Mikumi & East Usambaras in Tanzania, Zomba in Malawi and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

***Pririt Batis** *Batis pririt* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and acacia-lined river courses of sw South Africa to c Botswana (*pririt*) and nw South Africa to sw Angola (*affinis*). It can be seen at Tankwa Karoo in South Africa (*pririt*) and Benguela in Angola and various places in Namibia (*affinis*).

***Eastern Black-headed Batis** *Batis minor* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of bushveld of s Somalia to se Tanzania. It can be seen at Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania and Tsavo in Kenya. N= ***Black-headed Batis** [6] if lumped.

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***Western Black-headed Batis** *Batis* [*minor*] *erlangeri* [6]: a common wooded savannas sp of Ethiopia to w Kenya to Cameroon. Better sites include Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Awasa & Langano in Ethiopia, Lékoni in Gabon and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon. N= ***Black-headed Batis** [6] if lumped.

***Pygmy Batis** *Batis perkeo* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of ne Tanzania to se Ethiopia to Somalia. Good sites include the Dawa River in Ethiopia, Baringo, Marsabit & Magadi Road in Kenya and Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania.

***Angola Batis** *Batis minulla* [6, BT = Angola, B2 = Gabon]: a fairly common sp of forests of the Angolan escarpment to w DR Congo to se Gabon. Kumbira in Angola and Lékoni in Gabon are among the best sites.

***Verreaux's Batis** *Batis minima* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of s Cameroon & Gabon. It is best seen at Makokou in Gabon and Sangmélima & Ebogo in Cameroon. N= also Gabon Batis by IOC.

***Ituri Batis** *Batis ituriensis* [5, NE = DR Congo, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of far w Uganda to ne DR Congo. The only accessible site for it is Budongo in Uganda; in DR Congo it could be looked for at Ituri Forest.

***Bioko Batis** *Batis poensis* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Gabon (*occulta*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). Better sites for it include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Ipassa in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana (*occulta*); on Bioko Is it is best seen at Luba Crater (*poensis*). N= may be split into ***West African Batis** *Batis occulta* [4] and ***Bioko Batis** *Batis poensis* [3, EN = Equatorial Guinea]. Also Fernando Po Batis by IOC.

***White-tailed Shrike** *Lanioturdus torquatus* [7, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a common sp of mopane woodlands and wooded savannas of nw Namibia and sw Angola. Good sites include Windhoek & Erongo in Namibia and Benguela & Leba in Angola.

Chestnut Wattle-eye *Platysteira castanea* [7]: a common sp of lowland forests of Nigeria to w Kenya to nw Angola. Good sites include Korup & Campo in Cameroon, Kibale in Uganda, Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon and Kakamega in Kenya.

***West African Wattle-eye** *Platysteira* [*castanea*] *hormophora* [6, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Benin. It is most easily seen at Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana, but could also be seen at various places in Sierra Leone & Ivory Coast.

***White-spotted Wattle-eye** *Platysteira tonsa* [4, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of e DR Congo, and se Nigeria to Gabon. Better sites for it include Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon.

***Black-throated Wattle-eye** *Platysteira peltata* [6]: a fairly common sp of gallery and coastal forests of ne Mozambique to Somalia (*cryptoleuca*), Zambia to e South Africa (*peltata*) and Angola to Malawi (*mentalis*). Mt Moco in Angola and Liwonde in Malawi (*mentalis*), various places in Zambia (*peltata*), and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*cryptoleuca*) are all good sites.

***Banded Wattle-eye** *Platysteira* [*peltata*] *laticincta* [6, EN = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon. It is best seen at Lake Awing & Mt Oku.

***White-fronted Wattle-eye** *Platysteira albifrons* [5, EN = Angola]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests and thickets of the Angolan escarpment. It is best seen at Kissama & Bimbe.

***Common Wattle-eye** *Platysteira cyanea* [7]: a common sp of woodlands, gallery forests and forest edge of Senegal to nw Angola (*cyanea*), CAR to w Kenya (*nyansae*) and Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*aethiopica*). It is easy to see. N= also Brown-throated Wattle-eye by IOC.

***Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye** *Platysteira concreta* [5]: an uncommon resident of forests of Liberia and surrounds (*concreta*), w Angola (*ansorgei*), w Tanzania (*kungwensis*) and Nigeria to w Kenya (*graueri*). It can be seen at Gola North in Sierra Leone (*concreta*), Mt Kupe & Korup in Cameroon (*graueri*), Kumbira in Angola (*ansorgei*) and Makokou in Gabon, Kakamega in Kenya and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*graueri*). N= may be split into ***Rufous-bellied Wattle-eye** *Platysteira concreta* [4, BT = Sierra Leone], and ***Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye** *Platysteira ansorgei* [5] which includes all other subspecies.

***Red-cheeked Wattle-eye** *Platysteira blissetti* [4, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of forests of Guinea to Ghana. The best sites are Atewa and Bekampa Track in Ghana, although it can also be found at Gola in Sierra Leone.

***Black-necked Wattle-eye** *Platysteira* [*blissetti*] *chalybea* [4, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of forests of s Cameroon to Gabon. It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, but can also be seen at Makokou in Gabon.

***Jameson's Wattle-eye** *Platysteira* [*blissetti*] *jamesoni* [4, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of mid- and low-altitude forests of w Kenya to e DR Congo. It is most reliably seen at Mabira & Budongo in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya.

*Prionopidae – Helmetshrikes

[8/8 of 8, all endemic]

***White-crested Helmetshrike** *Prionops plumatus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas and woodland of Senegal to n Cameroon (*plumatus*), c Cameroon to Uganda to w Ethiopia (*concinnatus*), Eritrea to nw Kenya (*cristatus*), e Ethiopia to ne Tanzania (*vinaceigularis*) and south of the equator (*poliocephalus*). Good sites include Tanji & Bateling Woods in Gambia, Bambuna in Sierra Leone and Kalakpa in Ghana (*plumatus*), Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*concinnatus*), Kruger in South Africa, Mikumi in Tanzania, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Kalandula in Angola (*poliocephalus*), Same in Tanzania and Tsavo in Kenya (*vinaceigularis*) and Baringo in Kenya (*cristatus*). N= may be split into ***Straight-crested Helmetshrike** *Prionops plumatus* [6], and ***White-crested Helmetshrike** *Prionops poliocephalus* [7] which includes all other subspecies. Also 'White Helmetshrike'.

***Grey-crested Helmetshrike** *Prionops poliolophus* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of open savannas of sw Kenya to nw Tanzania. It is best seen in nw Serengeti in Tanzania, but can also be seen at Nakuru in Kenya where know to hybridise with White-crested Helmetshrike.

***Yellow-crested Helmetshrike** *Prionops alberti* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e DR Congo. Few birders have ever laid eyes on it, but it can be found at Mt Kabobo, Mt Nyiragongo in Virunga NP and Kilize in Itombwe Mts. N= see Mugabe *et al* 2008.

***Red-billed Helmetshrike** *Prionops caniceps* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Togo (*caniceps*) and Benin to sw Cameroon (*harterti*). It is best seen at Kakum & Bobiri in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone (*caniceps*).

***Rufous-bellied Helmetshrike** *Prionops* [*caniceps*] *rufiventris* [4, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of s Cameroon to w DR Congo (*rufiventris*) and e DR Congo to w Uganda (*mentalis*). It is best seen at Lopé & Makokou in Gabon (*rufiventris*).

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***Retz's Helmetshrike** *Prionops retzii* [7]: a fairly common sp of woodlands and dry forests of s Somalia to ne Tanzania (*graculinus*), w Tanzania to s Mozambique (*tricolor*), Angola to nw Zambia (*nigricans*) and s Angola to Zimbabwe to ne South Africa (*retzii*). Good sites for it include Mikumi in Tanzania, Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*tricolor*), Kalandula in Angola (*nigricans*) and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*graculinus*).

***Gabela Helmetshrike** *Prionops gabela* [4, EN = Angola]: an uncommon resident of dry forests at base of the escarpment of w Angola. It is best seen at Kissama & Bimbe.

***Chestnut-fronted Helmetshrike** *Prionops scopifrons* [5, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of c Mozambique to se Tanzania (*scopifrons*) and ne Tanzania to s Somalia (*kirki*), and rare in montane forests at Meru in c Kenya (*keniensis*). It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*kirki*) and Haroni in Zimbabwe and Zambezi Coutadas in Mozambique (*scopifrons*).

*Malaconotidae – Bushshrikes

[49/53 of 49, all endemic but for 1 near-endemic]

***Fiery-breasted Bushshrike** *Malaconotus cruentus* [5, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests and secondary growth of Central & West Africa. It is best seen at Lopé & Makokou in Gabon, but can also be found at Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Gola North in Sierra Leone.

***Monteiro's Bushshrike** *Malaconotus monteiri* [5, EN = Angola]: an uncommon sp of dry forests of the w Angolan escarpment (*monteiri*); there is also a single specimen from Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*perspicillatus*). It can be seen at Kissama, Kumbira, Muxima & Bimbe. **N=** *perspicillatus* is controversial and might not be related to Monteiro's Bushshrike.

***Grey-headed Bushshrike** *Malaconotus blanchoti* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of SSA (*approximans*, *blanchoti*, *catharoxanthus*, *hypopyrrhus*, *interpositus*, *citrinipectus* + *extremus*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Lagden's Bushshrike** *Malaconotus lagdeni* [3, BT = Ghana]: a rare resident of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana. Most recent records come from Bobiri in Ghana. **N=** ***Lagden's Bushshrike** [4, BT = Uganda, B2 = Rwanda] if lumped.

***Albertine Bushshrike** *Malaconotus* [*lagdeni*] *centralis* [4, BT = Uganda, B2 = Rwanda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. Ruhiza & Mgahinga in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda offer the best chances. **N=** ***Lagden's Bushshrike** [4, BT = Uganda, B2 = Rwanda] if lumped.

***Green-breasted Bushshrike** *Malaconotus gladiator* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. Bakossi Mts & Mt Kupe in Cameroon are the best sites for it; it can also be seen at Obudu in Nigeria.

***Uluguru Bushshrike** *Malaconotus alius* [3, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests between 1,300 and 2,100 m altitude of the North Uluguru Mts in Tanzania. It is best searched for on an overnight expedition from Tegetero Mission.

***Mount Kupe Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus kupeensis* [3, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a rare sp of montane forests of Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon; there are also recent records from Boshi Extension Forest & Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary in Nigeria. It is best seen at Mt Kupe along Max's & Shrike Trails, or near Kodmin in the Bakossi Mts.

***Many-coloured Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus multicolor* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to w Cameroon (*multicolor*), s Cameroon to Uganda to nw Angola (*batesi*) and the Albertine Rift (*graueri*). Good sites include Buhoma in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*graueri*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*multicolor*).

***Black-fronted Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus* [*multicolor*] *nigrifrons* [6]: a common sp of forest of ne South Africa to se Malawi (*sandgroundi*), se DR Congo to nw Zambia (*manningi*) and c Kenya to n Malawi (*nigrifrons*). It is best seen at Ulugurus & West Usambaras in Tanzania, Gatamaiyu in Kenya and Nyika in Malawi (*nigrifrons*).

***Olive Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus olivaceus* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of montane forests e South Africa (*olivaceus*), se Mozambique to coastal ne South Africa (*vitorum*), e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*interfluvius*), s Malawi east of the Shire River (*bertrandi*) and s Malawi west of the Shire River (*makawa*). It is best seen in South Africa at Grootvadersbosch, Nxumeni & Magoebaskloof (*olivaceus*); also found at Zomba in Malawi (*bertrandi*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*interfluvius*). **N=** subspecies distributions differ from that on the IOC List.

***Bocage's Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus bocagei* [6]: a fairly common sp of open forests and forest edge of s Cameroon to n Angola (*bocagei*) and c DR Congo to w Kenya (*jacksoni*). Good sites include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Lékoni in Gabon (*bocagei*) and Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*jacksoni*).

***Orange-breasted Bushshrike | Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike** *Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to w Uganda (*sulfureopectus*) and Ethiopia to e South Africa to Angola (*similis*). It is easy to see.

***Gorgeous Bushshrike** *Telophorus viridis* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forest of se Gabon to w Angola and c DR Congo to nw Zambia (*viridis*), e South Africa to s Mozambique (*quadricolor*), e Zimbabwe to s Malawi (*quartus*) and coastal Tanzania to e Kenya (*nigricauda*). It is best seen at Mt Moco, Kumbira & Quibaxe in Angola and Lékoni in Gabon (*viridis*), St Lucia & Mkhuze in South Africa (*quadricolor*), Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*nigricauda*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*quadricolor*). **N=** may be split into **Perrin's Bushshrike** *Telophorus viridis* [5, BT = Angola], and ***Four-coloured Bushshrike** *Telophorus quadricolor* [6, BT = South Africa] which includes *quartus* + *nigricauda*.

***Doherty's Bushshrike** *Telophorus dohertyi* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane thickets of the Albertine Rift and c Kenya. It is best seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda; can also sometimes be found at Mt Kenya in Kenya.

***Bokmakierie** *Telophorus zeylonus* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of scrublands and grasslands of South Africa (*zeylonus*), nw South Africa to c Namibia (*thermophilus*), n Namibia to sw Angola (*phanus*) and e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*restrictus*, rare). It can be seen at Wakkerstroom, West Coast NP & Overberg in South Africa (*zeylonus*), Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*thermophilus*) and Benguela in Angola (*phanus*).

***Rosy-patched Bushshrike** *Telophorus cruentus* [6]: a common sp of arid scrublands and bushveld of wc Sudan (*kordofanicus*), ne Sudan to n Ethiopia (*cruentus*), c Ethiopia to Somalia to e Kenya (*hilgerti*) and s Kenya to n Tanzania (*cathemagmenus*). It can be seen at Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia and Samburu in Kenya (*hilgerti*) and Tsavo in Kenya and Same in Tanzania (*cathemagmenus*). **N=** may be split into ***Southern Rosy-patched Bushshrike** *Telophorus cathemagmenus* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania], and ***Northern Rosy-patched Bushshrike** *Telophorus cruentus* [6] which includes all other subspecies.

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***Marsh Tchagra** *Bocagia minuta* [5]: an uncommon sp of moist, rank grasslands of Sierra Leone to nw Tanzania (*minuta*), e Tanzania to c Mozambique (*reichenowi*) and Angola to n Malawi (*anchietae*). Better sites for it include Queen Elizabeth & Budongo in Uganda, Lake Dang in Cameroon and Winneba Plain & Brenu Beach Road in Ghana (*minuta*), Ifakara in Tanzania (*reichenowi*) and Mt Moco in Angola and Luwawa in Malawi (*anchietae*). N= includes ***Anchieta's Tchagra** *Bocagia anchietae* [5] which contains *reichenowi*.

***Brown-crowned Tchagra** *Tchagra australis* [7]: a fairly common sp of thickets, forest edge and bushveld of SSA (*ussheri*, *emini*, *minor*, *ansorgei*, *bocagei*, *souzae*, *rhodesiensis*, *australis* and *damarensis*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Three-streaked Tchagra** *Tchagra jamesi* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid scrub and thickets of coastal Kenya (*mandanus*) and far ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia to Somalia (*jamesi*). The best sites include Manda Is in Kenya (*mandanus*) and Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia and Tsavo, Samburu & Baringo in Kenya (*jamesi*).

***Southern Tchagra** *Tchagra tchagra* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of thickets of sw South Africa (*tchagra*), ne South Africa (*natalensis*) and coastal of ec South Africa (*caffrariae*). Better sites for it include De Hoop (*tchagra*) and Hela Hela (*natalensis*).

***Black-crowned Tchagra** *Tchagra senegalus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of SSA (**remigialis*, **nothus*, **senegalus*, **habessinicus*, **warsangliensis*, **armenus*, **orientalis* and **kalahari*) and North-West Africa (**cucullatus*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*percivali*). It is easy to see at many sites; in North-West Africa it is best seen at Souss River & Zaër in Morocco (*cucullatus*).

***Sabine's Puffback** *Dryoscopus sabini* [5, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central Africa (*melanoleucus*) and West Africa (*sabini*). It can be seen at Kakum & Bobiri in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone (*sabini*) and Makokou in Gabon and Campo in Cameroon (*melanoleucus*).

***Pink-footed Puffback** *Dryoscopus angolensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane and mid-altitude forests of s Nigeria to s Cameroon (*boydi*), s Gabon to w Angola (*angolensis*), e DR Congo to w Kenya (*nandensis*) and w Tanzania (*kungwensis*). Good sites for it include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*boydi*), Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*nandensis*) and Kumbira in Angola (*angolensis*).

***Black-shouldered Puffback** *Dryoscopus senegalensis* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of forests of ne DR Congo, and w Cameroon to Gabon. The best sites for it include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Lopé & Lékoni in Gabon. N= also Red-eyed Puffback by IOC.

***Black-backed Puffback** *Dryoscopus cubla* [8]: a common sp of woodlands and forests of n Angola to e Tanzania to n Mozambique (*hamatus*), ne South Africa and s Mozambique (*chapini*), s Angola to s Zambia to n Botswana (*okavangensis*), se South Africa (*cubla*) and n Tanzania to c Kenya (*nairobiensis*). It is easy to see.

***East Coast Puffback** *Dryoscopus* [*cubla*] *affinis* [7, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a common sp of thickets and forests of coastal s Somalia to ne Tanzania. It is best seen at Manda Is & Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania.

***Northern Puffback** *Dryoscopus gambensis* [7]: a common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to Gabon (*gambensis*), e Cameroon to w Kenya (*malzacii*) and sw DR Congo to Congo (*congicus*). It is easy to see in n Cameroon, Ghana & Gambia (*gambensis*) and Uganda & Kenya (*malzacii*).

***Ethiopian Puffback** *Dryoscopus* [*gambensis*] *erythreae* [7, NE = Ethiopia]: a common sp of wooded savannas of Ethiopia and adjacent Sudan & Eritrea. It is easy to see in Ethiopia.

***Pringle's Puffback** *Dryoscopus pringlii* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid scrub and thickets of far ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia. Better sites for it include Yavello & Dawa River in Ethiopia and Tsavo West & Samburu in Kenya.

***Lowland Sooty Boubou** *Laniarius leucorhynchus* [5]: an uncommon sp of dense undergrowth in forest of West & Central Africa. It is most accessible at Mabira in Uganda; other sites for it include Lopé & Makokou in Gabon, Kakum in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone. N= also 'Sooty Boubou'.

***Mountain Sooty Boubou** *Laniarius poensis* [5, NE = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of dense tangles and thickets in montane forests of se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*camerunensis*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). Better sites for it include Mt Cameroon & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*camerunensis*). N= ***Mountain Sooty Boubou** [5] if lumped.

***Albertine Sooty Boubou** *Laniarius* [*poensis*] *holomelas* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of dense tangles and thickets in montane forests of the Albertine Rift. Good sites include Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= ***Mountain Sooty Boubou** [5] if lumped.

***Willard's Sooty Boubou** *Laniarius* [*poensis*] *willardi* [5, 1/2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of dense tangles and thickets in mid-altitude forests of the Albertine Rift. It can be seen at Buhoma in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= lumped with Albertine Sooty Boubou by BirdLife.

***Fülleborn's Black Boubou** *Laniarius fuelleborni* [5, 1/2 = Malawi, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of thickets and dense tangles in montane forests of n Malawi to the Udzungwa Mts in c Tanzania (*fuelleborni*) and Uluguru & Usambara Mts in n Tanzania (*usambaricus*). It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi and the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania (*fuelleborni*) and the Uluguru & Usambara Mts in Tanzania (*usambaricus*). N= also Fülleborn's Boubou by IOC.

***Slate-coloured Boubou** *Laniarius funebris* [8]: a common resident of arid bushveld of s Tanzania to Somaliland. Good sites include Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya, Serengeti & Same in Tanzania and Yavello & Negele in Ethiopia.

***Lühder's Bushshrike** *Laniarius luehderi* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forest edge of Cameroon to Gabon and e DR Congo to w Kenya. Good sites for it include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Bwindi in Uganda, Kakamega in Kenya and Lékoni in Gabon. N= eastern and western populations are widely separated, so it is worth seeing both.

***Braun's Bushshrike** *Laniarius* [*luehderi*] *brauni* [5, EN = Angola]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forest edge above 900 m altitude in the northern escarpment forests of Angola. It is best seen at Quibaxe & Quitexe.

***Gabela Bushshrike** *Laniarius amboimensis* [5, EN = Angola]: an uncommon sp of thickets and forest edge above 900 m altitude in the central escarpment forests of Angola. It is best seen at Kumbira & Bango.

***Red-naped Bushshrike** *Laniarius ruficeps* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of thickets in arid savanna of se Kenya to Somalia (*kismayensis*), s Ethiopia to Somalia (*rufinuchalis*) and Somaliland (*ruficeps*). It is best seen at Yavello & Dawa River in Ethiopia (*rufinuchalis*), but can also be found at Tsavo in Kenya (*kismayensis*) and Buuhoodle in Somaliland (*ruficeps*).

***Somali Boubou** *Laniarius nigerrimus* [5, NE = Somalia, BT = Kenya]: a recently recognised sp of thickets of ne Kenya to sc Somalia. The only known site for it is Manda Is in Kenya, where several pairs inhabit the thick bush behind the airstrip. N= 'Bulo Burti Bushshrike' *Laniarius liberates* is now known to be an aberrant individual of this sp. Also Black Boubou by IOC or 'Manda Boubou'.

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*Ethiopian Boubou *Laniarius aethiopicus* [6, NE = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of thickets and juniper forests of Ethiopia to Eritrea to Somaliland. It can be seen at Melka Ghebdu & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia and Day Forest in Djibouti. N= Tropical Boubou [7] if lumped.

*Tropical Boubou *Laniarius* [*aethiopicus*] *major* [7]: a common sp of woodlands and mesic savannas of ne South Africa and sw Zimbabwe (*limpopoensis*), c Zambia to Mozambique (*mossambicus*), Senegal to w Kenya to n Zambia (*major*) and e Kenya to ne Tanzania (*ambiguus*). It is easy to see. N= Tropical Boubou [7] if lumped. Plumage and vocal variation between subspecies means that it is worth noting which ones you see.

*East Coast Boubou *Laniarius* [*aethiopicus*] *sublacteus* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of moist thickets along the coastal plain of se Somalia to ne Tanzania. It is most easily at Arabuko-Sokoke & Manda Is in Kenya and Usambaras in Tanzania. N= Tropical Boubou [7] if lumped. Arabuko-Sokoke samples were strangely positioned on a molecular phylogeny, so it might be worth seeing it in both Kenya & Tanzania. Also 'Zanzibar Boubou'.

*Southern Boubou *Laniarius ferrugineus* [7, NE = South Africa]: a common sp of thickets and forest edge of the moister parts of South Africa, s Mozambique, se Botswana and se Zimbabwe (*transvaalensis*, *tongensis*, *natalensis*, *pondoensis*, *savensis* + *ferrugineus*). It is easily seen in South Africa.

*Swamp Boubou *Laniarius bicolor* [6]: a fairly common sp of swamps, mangroves and thickets of the Okavango Delta (*sticturus*), sw Angola to w DR Congo (*guttatus*) and w Gabon to w Cameroon (*bicolor*). Good sites for it include Okavango Delta in Botswana (*sticturus*), Kissama & Bimbe in Angola (*guttatus*) and Loango in Gabon (*bicolor*).

*Turati's Boubou *Laniarius turatii* [4, BT = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of thickets of Sierra Leone to Guinea-Bissau. Bumbuna and the golf course in Freetown in Sierra Leone are the best known sites for it.

*Yellow-crowned Gonolek *Laniarius barbarus* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets in savanna of Cameroon to Senegal (*barbarus*), and of mangroves of s Sierra Leone (*helenae*). Good sites for it include Waza in Cameroon, Accra in Ghana and various places in Gambia (all *barbarus*).

*Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri* [6, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of papyrus swamps of the Lake Victoria region. It is most easily seen at Queen Elizabeth, Murchison, Mabamba & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda, but can also be found at Nyabarongo in Rwanda and Kisumu in Kenya.

*Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster* [7]: a common sp of thickets in savannas of Cameroon to w Ethiopia to w Kenya. Good sites for it include Entebbe & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Akagera in Rwanda, Kerio Valley in Kenya and Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

*Crimson-breasted Shrike *Laniarius atrococcineus* [7]: a common sp of arid *Acacia* savannas of n South Africa to s Angola to s Zambia. It can be seen at Polokwane & Kgalagadi in South Africa and various places in Namibia & Botswana.

*Yellow-breasted Boubou *Laniarius atroflavus* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It is most easily seen at Lake Awing & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon.

*Brubru *Nilaus afer* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of SSA (*afer*, *camerunensis*, *hilgerti*, *minor*, *massaicus*, *nigritemporalis*, *brubru*, *solivagus* and *miombensis*), with *affinis* from w Angola to s DR Congo the most distinctive subspecies. It is easily seen.

*Vangidae – Vangas

[21/22 of 21, all endemic]

*Red-tailed Vanga *Calicalicus madagascariensis* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar, excluding the far south. It can be seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Zombitse, Ifaty & Masoala.

*Red-shouldered Vanga *Calicalicus rufocarpalis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of dry coral rag scrub of sw Madagascar. It can usually be found at Le Table and along the coastal road south of Toliara once it climbs up to the low plateau.

*Hook-billed Vanga *Vanga curvirostris* [6, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of well-wooded habitats of s Madagascar (*cetera*) and the rest of Madagascar (*curvirostris*). Good sites for it include Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Ampijoroa (*curvirostris*) and Ifaty & Zombitse (*cetera*).

*Bernier's Vanga *Oriolia bernieri* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forests, especially in swampy areas, of ne Madagascar. Masoala is the best site, but it can also be seen at Antavolobe Iaroka near Andasibe.

*Lafresnaye's Vanga *Xenopirostris xenopirostris* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of sw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty & Le Table near Toliara.

*Van Dam's Vanga *Xenopirostris damii* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of dry forests of w Madagascar. The only place where it is seen with any regularity is Ampijoroa.

*Pollen's Vanga *Xenopirostris polleni* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Ranomafana.

*Sickle-billed Vanga *Falculea palliata* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of drier, wooded habitats of w Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Ampijoroa & Ifaty.

*White-headed Vanga *Artamella viridis* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of n + e Madagascar (*viridis*) and w + s Madagascar (*annae*). Good sites for it include Ampijoroa & Ifaty (*annae*) and Masoala & Andasibe-Mantadia (*viridis*).

*Chabert Vanga *Leptopterus chabert* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded habitats of sw Madagascar (*schistocercus*) and the rest of Madagascar (*chabert*). It can be seen at all the main birding sites.

*Blue Vanga *Cyanolanius madagascarinus* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a fairly common sp of forests of Madagascar (*madagascarinus*) and Mohéli Is of Comoros (*comorensis*), and known from a single specimen from Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*bensoni*). It is easily seen at Andasibe, Ranomafana, Masoala & Ampijoroa in Madagascar (*madagascarinus*) and in the highlands above Fomboni on Mohéli Is of Comoros. N= may be split into *Comoro Blue Vanga *Cyanolanius comorensis* [6, EN = Comoros] which includes *bensoni*, and *Madagascar Blue Vanga *Cyanolanius madagascarinus* [6, EN = Madagascar].

*Rufous Vanga *Schetba rufa* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of n + e Madagascar (*rufa*) and dry forests of w Madagascar (*occidentalis*). Good sites for it include Ampijoroa & Zombitse (*occidentalis*) and Masoala & Ranomafana (*rufa*).

*Helmet Vanga *Euryceros prevostii* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of ne Madagascar. The best site for it is Masoala, but it can also be seen at Antavolobe Iaroka near Andasibe.

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*Eastern Tylas Vanga *Tylas eduardi* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala. N= *Tylas Vanga if lumped.

*Western Tylas Vanga *Tylas* [*eduardi*] *albigularis* [2, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of dry forests of w Madagascar. It is best seen at Kirindy. N= *Tylas Vanga if lumped.

***Nuthatch Vanga** *Hypositta corallirostris* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Andasibe-Mantadia; Andohahela is probably the second-best site for it. N= 'Bluntschli's Vanga' *Hypositta perdita* is now known to be a juvenile Nuthatch Vanga.

***Dark Newtonia** *Newtonia amphichroa* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dense undergrowth in montane forest of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Mantadia & Vohiparara.

***Common Newtonia** *Newtonia brunneicauda* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded habitats of the Ankaratra Mts of c Madagascar (*monticola*) and the rest of Madagascar (*brunneicauda*). It can be seen at all the main birding sites (*brunneicauda*).

***Archbold's Newtonia** *Newtonia archboldi* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of spiny forests of s Madagascar. It is most easily seen at Ifaty.

***Red-tailed Newtonia** *Newtonia fanovanae* [3, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of forests of e Madagascar. The only place where it is regularly seen is Andohahela.

***Ward's Vanga** *Pseudobias wardi* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala. N= also Ward's Flycatcher by IOC.

***Crossley's Vanga** *Mystacornis crossleyi* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of the dense undergrowth in moist forest of e Madagascar. It can be seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala.

Campephagidae – Cuckooshrikes

[14/14 of 92, all endemic]

***Grey Cuckooshrike** *Coracina caesia* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e Zimbabwe to s South Africa (*caesia*) and Bioko Is, sw Cameroon to se Nigeria and Ethiopia to s Malawi (*pura*). Good sites include Nxumeni & Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*caesia*) and Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda, Ulugurus & East Usambaras in Tanzania and Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*pura*).

***White-breasted Cuckooshrike** *Coracina pectoralis* [6]: a fairly common sp of woodlands of Senegal to Ethiopia to Angola to ne South Africa. Good sites for include Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon, Dzalanyama in Malawi, Kalandula in Angola and Mikumi in Tanzania.

***Grauer's Cuckooshrike** *Coracina graueri* [2, EN = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of e DR Congo. It can be seen at Itombwe Mts, Kahuzi-Biéga, Virunga NP & Lendu Plateau.

***Madagascar Cuckooshrike** *Coracina cinerea* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of n + e Madagascar (*cinerea*) and dry forests of w + s Madagascar (*pallida*). It is reliably seen at Ampijoroa (*pallida*) and Ranomafana & Andasibe-Mantadia (*cinerea*). N= Ashy Cuckooshrike [6, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros] if lumped.

***Comoro Cuckooshrike** *Coracina* [*cinerea*] *cucullata* [4, EN = Comoros]: a forest sp, uncommon on Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*cucullata*) and rare on Mohéli Is of Comoros (*moheliensis*). It is best seen at Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is (*cucullata*). N= Ashy Cuckooshrike [6, NE = Madagascar, /2 = Comoros] if lumped.

***Blue Cuckooshrike** *Coracina azurea* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of West & Central Africa; avoids the c Congo Basin. Better sites for it include Korup in Cameroon, Gola in Sierra Leone, Makokou in Gabon and Kakum in Ghana.

***Mauritius Cuckooshrike** *Coracina typica* [4, EN = Mauritius]: an uncommon sp of forests of Mauritius. It is best seen at Black River Gorges.

***Reunion Cuckooshrike** *Coracina newtoni* [3, EN = Réunion]: a rare sp of montane forests above 1,000 m on Réunion. It is best seen at La Roche Écrite.

***Black Cuckooshrike** *Campephaga flava* [7]: a fairly common resident and IAM of wooded savannas of South Africa to Ethiopia to Angola. It can be seen at West Usambaras in Tanzania, Dzalanyama in Malawi, Kalandula in Angola, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and various places in e South Africa & Zambia.

***Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike** *Campephaga phoenicea* [5]: a fairly common resident and IAM of savannas north of the equator, breeding in the arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (Apr–Sep) and migrating slightly south to mesic woodlands and forest edge. Good sites for it include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Bishangari in Ethiopia.

***Petit's Cuckooshrike** *Campephaga petiti* [6]: a fairly common sp of mid-altitude forests of s Cameroon to w Angola, and e DR Congo to w Kenya. It can be seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Kibale & The Neck in Uganda, Kakamega in Kenya and Kumbira in Angola.

***Purple-throated Cuckooshrike** *Campephaga quiscalina* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of Guinea to nw Angola (*quiscalina*) and South Sudan to c Kenya to n Zambia (*martini*), and a rare resident of the Uluguru & Udzungwa Mts of ec Tanzania (*muenzneri*). Better sites include Mabira in Uganda and Kakamega & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*martini*) and Makokou in Gabon, Quibaxe in Angola and Bobiri & Antwikwaa in Ghana (*quiscalina*).

***Western Wattled Cuckooshrike** *Lobotos lobatus* [2, B2 = Liberia, Sierra Leone]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana. Gola in Sierra Leone and Mt Nimba in Liberia are among the best sites. N= Wattled Cuckooshrike [2] if lumped.

***Eastern Wattled Cuckooshrike** *Lobotos* [*lobatus*] *oriolinus* [2, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Gabon to s Cameroon, and ne DR Congo. There are no reliable sites for it, but it is best looked for at Dja & Lobéké in Cameroon and Belinga Road in Gabon; Lendu Plateau in ne DR Congo is another option. N= Wattled Cuckooshrike [2] if lumped.

Laniidae – Shrikes

[22/25 of 33, 16 endemic]

***Yellow-billed Shrike** *Corvinella corvina* [6]: a fairly common sp of woodlands and savannas of Guinea to Chad (*corvina*), Senegal to n Nigeria (*togoensis*), w South Sudan (*caliginosa*) and South Sudan to n Uganda (*affinis*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon and Winneba Plain in Ghana (*corvina*), various places in Gambia (*togoensis*) and Murchison & Kidepo in Uganda (*affinis*).

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*Magpie Shrike *Urolestes melanoleucus* [7]: a common sp of open savannas of e South Africa to w Mozambique to se Zimbabwe (*expressus*), s Angola to c Zimbabwe (*melanoleucus*) and Tanzania to sw Kenya (*aequatorialis*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*expressus*), Tarangire & Serengeti in Tanzania (*aequatorialis*) and Nkanga in Zambia and Rundu in Namibia (*melanoleucus*).

*Southern White-crowned Shrike *Eurocephalus anguitimens* [7, BT = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of bushed savannas of e South Africa to w Mozambique (*niveus*) and n South Africa to Zimbabwe to w Angola (*anguitimens*). It is perhaps most common at Etosha in Namibia (*anguitimens*), but can also be found at Sumbe in Angola and various places in Botswana (*anguitimens*) and Kruger in South Africa (*niveus*).

*Northern White-crowned Shrike *Eurocephalus* [*anguitimens*] *ruppelli* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of s Tanzania to Somaliland. It is easy to see at various places in Kenya, Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia and Serengeti & Same in Tanzania.

*Souza's Shrike *Lanius souzae* [5, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon sp of the miombo woodlands of c Angola to se Gabon (*souzae*), e Angola to n Namibia to Malawi (*tacitus*) and Rwanda to w Tanzania (*burigi*). The best places for it are Dzalanyama in Malawi (*tacitus*), Nkanga & Mutinondo in Zambia and Rundu in Namibia (*tacitus*) and Lékoni in Gabon (*souzae*).

*Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* [8]: a common PM to savannas and grasslands of Kenya to South Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles; breeds from w Europe to Siberia (**collurio*) and se Europe to Iran (**kobylini*). It is easy to see in e South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana & Zambia.

Isabelline Shrike | Daurian Shrike *Lanius isabellinus* [5]: an uncommon PM to savannas of Chad to Somaliland to c Tanzania; breeds in e Asia (*isabellinus*). Better sites for it include Awash & Awasa in Ethiopia and Marsabit & Shaba in Kenya. N= **Isabelline Shrike | Red-tailed Shrike** [7] if lumped.

Turkestan Shrike *Lanius* [*isabellinus*] *phoenicuroides* [7]: a fairly common PM to savannas of Chad to Somaliland, but sometimes as far west as Senegal; breeds in c Asia. It could be seen at various places in n Kenya & Ethiopia, and at Waza in Cameroon. N= **Isabelline Shrike | Red-tailed Shrike** [7] if lumped. Also Red-tailed Shrike by IOC.

*Emin's Shrike *Lanius gubernator* [4, BT = Cameroon]: a rare sp of open woodlands of n Uganda to Mali to Sierra Leone. There are no reliable sites for it, but it can be seen at Bénoué & Poli in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana.

*Mackinnon's Shrike | Mackinnon's Fiscal *Lanius mackinnoni* [6]: a fairly common sp of forest edge, mostly in highlands, of s Cameroon to nw Angola, and e DR Congo to w Kenya. Good sites for it include Mt Kupe & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon, Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya.

*Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* [7]: a fairly common PM to Southern Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles; breeds in c Eurasia. Good sites for it include Kruger in South Africa, Etosha in Namibia and various places in Botswana.

Iberian Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis* [2]: a little-known partial PM to North-West Africa; breeds in Portugal & Spain. There are no reliable sites for it. N= **Southern Grey Shrike** [7] if lumped.

*Desert Grey Shrike *Lanius* [*meridionalis*] *elegans* [7, B2 = Canary Islands, Morocco]: a fairly common resident of open, arid habitats of Canary Islands (**koenigi*), coastal North-West Africa (**algeriensis*), n Mauritania to Egypt (*elegans*) and c Mauritania to c Sudan (**leucopygos*). Better sites include various places in coastal Morocco (*algeriensis*), Fuerteventura Is of the Canary Islands (*koenigi*) and Richard Toll in Senegal, Mora in Cameroon and Ennedi in Chad (*leucopygos*). N= **Southern Grey Shrike** [7] if lumped.

*Socotra Grey Shrike *Lanius* [*meridionalis*] *uncinatus* [5, EN = Socotra]: a common resident of open habitats of Socotra Is. It can be seen throughout the lowlands of Socotra Is. N= **Southern Grey Shrike** [7] if lumped.

Steppe Grey Shrike *Lanius* [*meridionalis*/*excubitor*] *pallidirostris* [4]: a fairly common PM to arid savannas of e Sudan to Somaliland; breeds in c Asia. The only regular site for it is Awash in Ethiopia. N= may better be placed in the extralimital **Great Grey Shrike** *Lanius excubitor*.

Arabian Grey Shrike *Lanius* [*pallidirostris*/*excubitor*] *aucheri* [6]: a fairly common resident of open habitats of e Sudan to Somaliland (*aucheri*) and w Sudan (**jebelmarrae*), and a PM to ne Africa from the Middle East (*buryi* + *aucheri*). Good sites include coastal Djibouti (*aucheri*) and Awash in Ethiopia (*buryi* + *aucheri*). N= may be better placed within the extralimital **Great Grey Shrike** *Lanius excubitor*, or subsumed into **Steppe Grey Shrike** [6]; traditionally placed in Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis*.

*Grey-backed Fiscal *Lanius excubitoroides* [7]: a common sp of open savannas of nw Tanzania to s Uganda (*boehmi*), w Kenya to Ethiopia (*intercedens*) and Sudan to Mali (*excubitoroides*). It is easy to see at Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Serengeti in Tanzania (*boehmi*), but can also be found at Akagera in Rwanda (*boehmi*) and Langano in Ethiopia and Baringo in Kenya (*intercedens*).

*Long-tailed Fiscal *Lanius cabanisi* [7, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a common sp of open savannas of s Tanzania to Somalia. It can be seen at Tarangire & Mikumi in Tanzania and Nairobi NP, Amboseli & Tsavo in Kenya.

*Taita Fiscal *Lanius dorsalis* [6, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of savannas and grasslands of n Tanzania to s Ethiopia. It is best seen at Samburu, Shaba, Buffalo Springs, Marsabit & Tsavo in Kenya and Serengeti & Lariboro in Tanzania.

*Somali Fiscal *Lanius somalicus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a common sp of open, arid savannas of n Kenya to Somaliland. It is most easily seen at Awash & Soda Plain in Ethiopia and Marsabit in Kenya, but is also fairly widespread in Somaliland.

*Southern Fiscal *Lanius collaris* [8]: a common sp of open habitats of sw Angola to w Namibia (*aridicolus*), e South Africa to e Zimbabwe (*pyrrhostictus*), c Namibia to e Botswana (*subcoronatus*) and w South Africa to sw Namibia (*collaris*), and uncommon in the mountains of ec Tanzania (*marwitzi*). It is easy to see at many sites; *marwitzi* is best seen in the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania. N= includes *Uhehe Fiscal *Lanius marwitzi* [4, EN = Tanzania], genetically nested within Southern Fiscal. **Common Fiscal** [8] if lumped.

*Northern Fiscal *Lanius* [*collaris*] *humeralis* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Guinea to Uganda (*smithii*), Eritrea to Tanzania (*humeralis*) and Gabon to n Namibia to n Mozambique (*capelli*). It is easy to see. N= **Common Fiscal** [8] if lumped.

*Sao Tome Fiscal *Lanius newtoni* [3, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a rare shrike of primary forests of s São Tomé Is. It can occasionally be seen at Mt Carmo, but is best found at the remote Xufexufe River in the south-west; both sites require a mini-expedition to reach.

*Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* [6]: a fairly common breeder of open habitats of North-West Africa (**rutilans*) and e Libya (**senator*), and a common PM to ne Africa (**niloticus*), West Africa (**rutilans*) and Senegal to Chad (**senator* + **badius*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus* [5]: a fairly common PM to arid savannas of n Cameroon to c Ethiopia; breeds from se Europe to sw Asia. It is best seen at Bilen & Langano in Ethiopia and Waza in Cameroon.

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Vireonidae – Vireos, etc.

[4/4 of 63]

Philadelphia Vireo *Vireo philadelphicus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Yellow-throated Vireo *Vireo flavifrons* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

White-eyed Vireo *Vireo griseus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Morocco.

Oriolidae – Orioles

[10/10 of 36, 8 endemic]

***Eurasian Golden Oriole** *Oriolus oriolus* [6]: a fairly common breeder of forests of North-West Africa (Apr–Sep), a fairly common PM to wooded areas from c 5° N, southwards, and a vagrant to Madagascar & Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

***African Golden Oriole** *Oriolus auratus* [7]: a fairly common resident and IAM of woodlands of Senegal to Kenya (*auratus*) and Kenya to Angola to South Africa (*notatus*), generally moving away from the equator to breed during the rains and spending the non-breeding season nearer the equator. It can be seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and various places in Gambia (*auratus*) and Dzalanyama in Malawi, Kalandula in Angola and Nkanga in Zambia (*notatus*).

Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia, or an escapee. Recorded from Mauritius.

***Green-headed Oriole** *Oriolus chlorocephalus* [5, BT = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of se Kenya to s Tanzania (*amani*), s Malawi to n Mozambique (*chlorocephalus*) and Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*speculifer*). Better sites for it include Thyolo in Malawi (*chlorocephalus*), Shimba Hills in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*amani*) and Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*speculifer*).

***Sao Tome Oriole** *Oriolus crassirostris* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of native forest of São Tomé Is. It is easy to see at Lake Amélia & Mt Carmo.

***Western Black-headed Oriole** *Oriolus brachyrynchus* [6]: a common sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of West Africa (*brachyrynchus*) and Central Africa (*laetior*). Good sites for it include various places in s Ghana (*brachyrynchus*) and Mabira & Kibale in Uganda, Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Makokou & Lopé in Gabon (*laetior*). N= also Western Oriole by IOC.

***Abyssinian Oriole** *Oriolus monacha* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of highland forests of c Ethiopia to sc Eritrea (*monacha*) and c + s Ethiopia (*meneliki*). The best sites are in Ethiopia and include Debre Libanos (*monacha*) and Wondo Genet & Harenna Forest (*meneliki*). N= also Ethiopian Oriole by IOC.

***Montane Oriole** *Oriolus percivali* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift and c Kenya. Good sites for it include Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya. N= also Mountain Oriole by IOC.

***Black-headed Oriole** *Oriolus larvatus* [8]: a common sp of savannas and woodlands of e South Africa to s Zimbabwe to sw Mozambique (*larvatus*), coastal s Mozambique to s Tanzania (*additus*), Angola to n Namibia to w Tanzania (*angolensis*), Somaliland to e Tanzania (*reichenowi*) and c Kenya to s Ethiopia to South Sudan (*rolleti*). It is easy to see.

***Black-winged Oriole** *Oriolus nigripennis* [6]: a common sp of forests of Guinea to Uganda to Angola. Good sites include various places in Gabon & Ghana, Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Quibaxe in Angola.

Dicruridae – Drongos

[8/9 of 25, all endemic]

***Square-tailed Drongo** *Dicrurus ludwigii* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of coastal s Somalia to s Tanzania (*muenzneri*), s Malawi to e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*tephrogaster*) and e South Africa to s Mozambique (*ludwigii*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa (*ludwigii*) and Ulugurus & Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*muenzneri*).

***Sharpe's Drongo** *Dicrurus* [*ludwigii*] *sharpei* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Senegal to w Kenya to n Angola (*sharpei*) and c Angola to n Zambia (*saturnus*). Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Lékoni in Gabon and Kakamega in Kenya (*sharpei*) and Kalandula in Angola (*saturnus*). N= Fuchs *et al* 2016 demonstrate that this sp and Square-tailed Drongo are not each other's closest relatives.

***Shining Drongo** *Dicrurus atripennis* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Central & West Africa. Better sites for it include various places in Gabon, Korup & Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana.

***Fork-tailed Drongo** *Dicrurus adsimilis* [10]: a common sp of savannas of Mauritania to n Kenya (*divaricatus*), Kenya to ne South Africa (*fugax*), se Gabon to n South Africa (*apivorus*) and e + s South Africa (*adsimilis*). It is easy to see. N= includes the different looking birds from the East Usambara Mts of Tanzania, not yet formally described, called ***Usambara Drongo** *Dicrurus* sp [7, EN = Tanzania].

***Velvet-mantled Drongo** *Dicrurus* [*adsimilis*] *modestus* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to s Nigeria (*atactus*), s Nigeria to nw Angola to Uganda (*coracinus*) and Príncipe Is (*modestus*). Good sites include Mabira & Kibale in Uganda, Quibaxe in Angola and Makokou in Gabon (*coracinus*), Santo António on Príncipe Is (*modestus*) and various places in Ghana (*atactus*). N= may be split into ***Principe Drongo** *Dicrurus modestus* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe] and ***Velvet-mantled Drongo** *Dicrurus coracinus* [5] which includes *atactus*.

***Grande Comore Drongo** *Dicrurus fuscipennis* [5, EN = Comoros]: an uncommon sp of forests of Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It is best found at 500–900 m altitude at Mt Karthala.

***Aldabra Drongo** *Dicrurus aldabranus* [3, EN = Aldabra]: an uncommon sp of mangroves and other forested habitats of Aldabra Atoll. It is easily seen once you get to Aldabra.

***Crested Drongo** *Dicrurus forficatus* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar (*forficatus*) and Anjouan Is of Comoros (*potior*). It is easy to see in Madagascar (*forficatus*) and can be found above Moya on Anjouan Is (*potior*).

***Mayotte Drongo** *Dicrurus waldenii* [4, EN = Mayotte]: a fairly common sp of forested habitats of Mayotte. It can be seen at Combani Peak.

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Monarchidae – Monarchs

[12/12 of 98, all endemic but for 1 near-endemic]

***Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher** *Trochocercus cyanomelas* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests and thickets of s + e South Africa (*cyanomelas*), ne South Africa (*segregus*), coastal ne South Africa to Malawi (*megalolophus*), se Somalia to e Tanzania (*bivittatus*) and n Zambia to Uganda (*vivax*). Better sites for it include Grootvadersbosch in South Africa (*cyanomelas*), St Lucia in South Africa (*megalolophus*) and Udzungwas in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*bivittatus*). N= may be split into ***Eastern Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher** *Trochocercus bivittatus* [5] which includes of *megalolophus* + *vivax*, and ***Southern Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher** *Trochocercus cyanomelas* [4, EN = South Africa] which includes *segregus*.

***Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher** *Trochocercus nitens* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests of Central Africa (*nitens*) and West Africa (*reichenowi*). Better sites for it include Bobiri in Ghana (*reichenowi*) and Bakossi Mts, Campo & Korup in Cameroon, Mabira in Uganda, Makokou in Gabon and Kumbira in Angola (*nitens*).

***Bedford's Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone bedfordi* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of ne DR Congo. It is best seen at Ituri Forest and in the lowlands west of Itombwe Mts.

***Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone rufiventer* [6]: a common sp of forests of West Africa (*rufiventer*, *nigriceps*, *fagani*), Central Africa (*neumanni*, *schubotzi*, *mayombe*, *somereni*, *emini* and *ignea*) and Bioko Is (*tricolor*). Korup & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*neumanni*), Kibale & Budongo in Uganda (*somereni*) and various places Ghana (*nigriceps*) all provide good opportunities to see it.

***Annobon Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone* [*rufiventer*] *smithii* [1, EN = Equatorial Guinea]: a common sp of wooded habitats on Annobón Is of Equatorial Guinea. It can be seen throughout the island.

***Rufous-vented Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone rufocinerea* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests, mostly in coastal regions, of se Nigeria to nw Angola. It can be seen at Sanaga River & Limbe in Cameroon, Quibaxe in Angola and various coastal sites in Gabon.

***Bates's Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone* [*rufocinerea*] *batesi* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of forests of s Cameroon to Gabon to e DR Congo (*batesi*) and Congo to n Angola (*bannermani*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*batesi*); also occasionally seen at Kumbira in Angola (*bannermani*).

***African Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone viridis* [9]: a common sp of woodland and forests of SSA (**viridis*, **speciosa*, **ferreti*, **restricta*, **kivuensis*, **suahelica*, **ungujaensis*, **plumbeiceps* + **granti*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*harterti*). It is easy to see.

***Sao Tome Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone atrochalybeia* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of wooded habitats of São Tomé Is. It can be seen throughout the island.

***Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone mutata* [7, NE = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded habitats of e Madagascar (*mutata*), w + s Madagascar (*singetra*), Mayotte (*pretiosa*), Anjouan Is of Comoros (*vulpina*), Mohéli Is of Comoros (*voeltzkowiana*) and Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*comorensis*). It is easily seen throughout its range. N= also Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher by IOC.

***Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone corvina* [4, EN = Seychelles]: an uncommon sp of wooded areas and gardens of La Digue Is of Seychelles. It is best seen at La Veuve Reserve on La Digue.

***Mascarene Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone bourbonnensis* [6, BT = Réunion, 1/2 = Mauritius]: a sp of wooded habitats of Réunion (*bourbonnensis*, common) and Mauritius (*desolata*, rare). It is best seen at La Roche Écrite on Réunion (*bourbonnensis*); Bras d'Eau NP is the best site for it on Mauritius (*desolata*). N= may be split into ***Mauritius Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone desolata* [4, EN = Mauritius] and ***Reunion Paradise Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone bourbonnensis* is [6, EN = Réunion].

Corvidae – Crows and allies

[19/19 of 130, 7 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius* [6]: a fairly common resident of forests of n Morocco to nw Algeria (**whitakeri*), c Morocco to n Algeria (**minor*) and ne Algeria to Tunisia (**cervicalis*); occurs mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (**minor*).

Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* [6]: a common sp of wooded habitats of n Morocco to Tunisia (**mauritanica*); occurs mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Sidi Bourhaba, Souss River & Zaër in Morocco (**mauritanica*). N= ***Maghreb Magpie** *Pica mauritanica* [6, BT = Morocco] may be split, in which case Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* is extralimital. May also be lumped with extralimital Black-billed Magpie *Pica hudsonia* and called **Common Magpie** *Pica pica* [6].

***Stresemann's Bushcrow** *Zavattariornis stresemanni* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of open savanna of s Ethiopia. It is best seen at Yavello & Soda Plain.

Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes* [0]: a vagrant from Europe (probably *macrorhynchos*). Recorded once from North-West Africa. N= extralimital Southern Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga hemispila* may be split from it, in which case it becomes **Northern Spotted Nutcracker**.

Red-billed Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* [6]: a fairly common resident of open grasslands of La Palma Is of Canary Islands & North-West Africa (**barbarus*) and n + c Ethiopia (**baileyi*); the main range is in Eurasia. It is easy to see at Oukaïmeden in Morocco (**barbarus*) and can also be found at Bale in Ethiopia (**baileyi*).

Yellow-billed Chough *Pyrrhocorax graculus* [6]: a fairly common sp of alpine grasslands of Morocco (*graculus*); occurs mainly in s Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco. N= also Alpine Chough by IOC.

***Piapiac** *Ptilostomus afer* [6]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of Senegal to w Kenya. Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda, Accra in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula* [5]: a fairly common sp of open habitats of n Morocco to nw Algeria (*spermologus*) and ne Algeria (**cirtensis*), and a vagrant to Macaronesia; the main range is in Eurasia. It is best seen near Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco (*spermologus*).

***Cape Crow** *Corvus capensis* [7]: a common sp of grasslands and deserts of South Africa to c Angola (*capensis*) and n Tanzania to Somaliland to Sudan (*kordofanensis*). It is easily seen in Ethiopia (*kordofanensis*) and South Africa (*capensis*), and can also be found at Etosha in Namibia (*capensis*) and Kinangop in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*kordofanensis*). N= also 'Cape Rook'.

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Rook *Corvus frugilegus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia (*frugilegus*). Recorded from Macaronesia, Algeria and, most regularly, Egypt.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone* [2]: a rare PM to North-West Africa (*corone*), and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is most often recorded from n Morocco.

Hooded Crow *Corvus* [*corone*] *cornix* [5]: a common sp of the lower Nile River in Egypt (*pallescens*), and a vagrant to Libya & Tunisia (*sharpii*); the main range is in Eurasia. It is easy to see around Cairo and the Nile Delta in Egypt.

***Pied Crow** *Corvus albus* [10]: a common sp of various open habitats of SSA, Comoros & Madagascar, and marginally into North-West Africa; a vagrant to the Middle East. It is easy to see.

Brown-necked Raven *Corvus ruficollis* [6, B2 = Cape Verde, Morocco]: a common resident of deserts of Cape Verde, and Mauritania to Sudan; also in the Middle East. It is easily seen on most islands of Cape Verde, and at Merzouga in Morocco, Ennedi in Chad and J'bil NP in Tunisia.

***Somali Crow** *Corvus* [*ruficollis*] *edithae* [5, BT = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of e Ethiopia to Somalia, Somaliland to far n Kenya. It can be seen at Liben Plain in Ethiopia and widely in Somaliland.

Northern Raven | Common Raven *Corvus corax* [7]: a common sp of open habitats of n North Africa (**tingitanus*) and Canary Islands (**canariensis*); also widely in the northern hemisphere. It is best seen at Midelt in Morocco (**tingitanus*) and Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (**canariensis*).

***Fan-tailed Raven** *Corvus rhipidurus* [7, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: a common sp of mountains and escarpments in arid areas of Chad to Somaliland (**rhipidurus*); also in the Middle East (*stanleyi*). It is easily seen at Debre Libanos & Jemma in Ethiopia and Marsabit, Samburu & Baringo in Kenya.

***White-necked Raven** *Corvus albicollis* [8]: a fairly common sp of mountainous areas of South Africa to Kenya. It can easily be seen in South Africa & Tanzania, and at Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Nyika in Malawi.

***Thick-billed Raven** *Corvus crassirostris* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of open habitats and human settlements of Ethiopia & Eritrea. Good sites include Shashamane, Wondo Genet, Awasa & Waliso in Ethiopia.

*Picathartidae – Picathartes or Rockfowl

[2/2 of 2, both endemics]

***Yellow-headed Picathartes** *Picathartes gymnocephalus* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Ghana. It is best seen in Ghana, where a well-established community project allows visits to a colony near Obuasi Town; it can also be seen at Freetown Peninsula and Kenema in Sierra Leone. N= also White-necked Rockfowl by IOC.

***Red-headed Picathartes** *Picathartes oreas* [4, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to Gabon. It is best seen at Korup & Campo in Cameroon, but can also be seen at Lopé and east of Makokou in Gabon. N= also Grey-necked Rockfowl by IOC.

*Chaetopidae – Rockjumpers

[2/2 of 2, both endemic]

***Drakensberg Rockjumper** *Chaetops* [*frenatus*] *aurantius* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rocky mountains at high altitudes of Lesotho and surrounding South Africa. It is best seen in South Africa at Sani Pass, Mafika-Lisiu Pass & Naudesnek.

***Cape Rockjumper** *Chaetops frenatus* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of mountain fynbos of sw South Africa. It is most accessible at Rooi-Els, Sir Lowry's Pass & Bain's Kloof Pass.

Bombycillidae – Waxwings

[2/2 of 3]

Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Algeria in 1841.

Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Hypocoliidae – Hypocolius

[1/1 of 1]

Grey Hypocolius *Hypocolius ampelinus* [0]: a vagrant from s Asia. Recorded from Eritrea

Stenostiridae – Fairy Flycatchers

[6/6 of 9, all endemic]

***Fairy Flycatcher** *Stenostira scita* [6, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of scrublands of South Africa, s Botswana and s Namibia (*scita* in the north-west, *saturatior* in the south-west and *rudebecki* in the east). It is best seen at Tankwa Karoo (*saturatior*) and Sani Pass (*rudebecki*).

***African Blue Flycatcher** *Elminia longicauda* [7]: a common sp of forests of West Africa (*longicauda*) and Central Africa (*teresita*). Good sites include Tendaba in Gambia (*longicauda*) and Bénoué in Cameroon, Kibale in Uganda, Kumbira in Angola and Kakamega in Kenya (*teresita*).

***White-tailed Blue Flycatcher** *Elminia albicauda* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests and woodland of w Angola to Uganda to Malawi. Good sites include Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda, Nyika in Malawi and Mt Moco in Angola.

***Dusky Crested Flycatcher** *Elminia nigromitrata* [4]: an uncommon sp of dense undergrowth in lowland forest of West Africa (*colstoni*) and Central Africa (*nigromitrata*). It is best seen at Korup in Cameroon (*nigromitrata*) and Atewa & Ankasa in Ghana (*colstoni*); also occasionally seen at Budongo in Uganda (*nigromitrata*).

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***White-tailed Crested Flycatcher** *Elminia albonotata* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*swynnertoni*), s Malawi to se Kenya (*subcaerulea*) and n Malawi to e DR Congo to c Kenya (*albonotata*). Good sites include Nyika in Malawi and Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*albonotata*), Ulugurus & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*subcaerulea*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*swynnertoni*).

***White-bellied Crested Flycatcher** *Elminia albiventris* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*toroensis*) and Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*albiventris*). It is best seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*albiventris*) and Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*toroensis*).

Paridae – Tits

[19/19 of 64, 16 endemic]

Coal Tit *Periparus ater* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Morocco (**atlas*) and n Algeria to Tunisia (**ledouci*), and a vagrant to North-West Africa (*ater*); mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (**atlas*).

European Crested Tit *Lophophanes cristatus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Morocco (*weigoldi*).

***African Blue Tit** *Cyanistes* [*caeruleus*] *teneriffae* [7, B2 = Canary Islands, Morocco]: a common sp of forests and woodlands of Morocco to Tunisia (*ultramarinus*), Mt Akhdar of ne Libya (*cyrenaicae*) and the Canary Islands, with *degener* on Fuerteventura & Lanzarote Is, *ombriosus* on Hierro Is, *palmensis* on La Palma Is, *teneriffae* on La Gomera & Tenerife Is, and *hedwigae* on Gran Canaria Is. It can be seen at Ifrane in Morocco (*ultramarinus*) and Tenerife & La Gomera Is of Canary Islands (*teneriffae*); *palmensis* can be found at Los Tilos on La Palma Is of Canary Islands and *cyrenaicae* at Marj in Libya. **N=** may be lumped with extralimital Eurasian Blue Tit and called **Blue Tit** *Cyanistes caeruleus* [7]. May also be split into ***Libyan Blue Tit** *Cyanistes cyrenaicae* [2, EN = Libya], ***Ultramarine Tit** *Cyanistes ultramarinus* [7, BT = Morocco, B2 = Canary Islands] which includes *degener*, ***Palma Blue Tit** *Cyanistes palmensis* [7, EN = Canary Islands], and ***Canary Islands Blue Tit** *Cyanistes teneriffae* [7, EN = Canary Islands] which includes *ombriosus*, *palmensis* + *hedwigae*.

Great Tit *Parus major* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests and woodlands of Morocco to Tunisia (**excelsus*) and Sinai in Egypt (*terraesanctae*); mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane & Zaër in Morocco (**excelsus*).

***White-winged Black Tit** *Melaniparus leucomelas* [6]: a fairly common sp of mesic, wooded savannas of Angola to Tanzania to Uganda (*insignis*) and c + s Ethiopia (*leucomelas*). It can be seen at Langano in Ethiopia (*leucomelas*) and Mburo in Uganda, Akagera in Rwanda, Lékoni in Gabon and Kafue Lodge in Zambia (*insignis*).

***White-shouldered Black Tit** *Melaniparus* [*leucomelas*] *guineensis* [6]: a fairly common resident of wooded savannas of Senegal to w Kenya. Good sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda, Tendaba in Gambia and Shai Hills in Ghana.

***White-bellied Tit** *Melaniparus albiventris* [5, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common resident of woodlands and forest edge of Kenya to Tanzania, and c Cameroon. It is most reliably found at Nairobi NP, Gatamaiyu & Nakuru in Kenya, but can also be seen at Lake Awing in Cameroon and South Pare Mts in Tanzania.

***Southern Black Tit** *Melaniparus niger* [8]: a common sp wooded habitats of se South Africa to s Mozambique (*niger*), ne South Africa to s Angola to sw Tanzania (*xanthostomus*) and c Mozambique to e Zambia (*ravidus*). It can be seen at Mkhuze in South Africa (*niger*), Kruger in South Africa, Nkanga in Zambia and Caprivi Strip in Namibia (*xanthostomus*) and throughout Zimbabwe (*ravidus*).

***Carp's Tit** *Melaniparus* [*niger*] *carpi* [6, BT = Namibia, 1/2 =Angola]: a common sp of mopane and other woodlands of c Namibia to sw Angola. Etosha, Ruacana & Erongo in Namibia and Benguela & Leba in Angola are good sites for it.

***White-backed Black Tit** *Melaniparus leuconotus* [5, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of montane forests and thickets of Ethiopia & Eritrea. It is best seen in Ethiopia at Dinsho, Harenna Forest & Debre Libanos.

***Dusky Tit** *Melaniparus funereus* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Guinea to w Kenya (*funereus*) and nw Angola (*gabela*). Better sites for it include Kumbira in Angola (*gabela*) and Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda, Kakamega in Kenya, Bobiri in Ghana and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*funereus*).

***Rufous-bellied Tit** *Melaniparus rufiventris* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of s Congo to c Angola to c Zambia (*rufiventris*), e Zambia to w Malawi (*masukuensis*) and s Angola to nw Botswana (*diligens*), generally west of the Rift Valley. Good sites include Mt Moco in Angola (*rufiventris*) and Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*masukuensis*).

***Cinnamon-breasted Tit** *Melaniparus* [*rufiventris*] *pallidiventris* [5, B2 = Tanzania, Zimbabwe]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*stenotopicus*) and n Mozambique to c Tanzania east of the Rift Valley (*pallidiventris*). It is best seen at Mutare in Zimbabwe (*stenotopicus*) and Mikumi in Tanzania (*pallidiventris*).

***Red-throated Tit** *Melaniparus fringillinus* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of *Acacia* woodlands of n Tanzania to s Kenya. Good sites include Nairobi NP & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania.

***Stripe-breasted Tit** *Melaniparus fasciiventer* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Mt Kabobo in e DR Congo (*kaboboensis*), Itombwe Mts in e DR Congo (*tanganjicae*) and the Albertine Rift (*fasciiventer*). It can be seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*fasciiventer*).

***Northern Grey Tit** *Melaniparus thruppi* [6]: a fairly common sp of bushveld of ne Tanzania to e Uganda to c Kenya (*barakae*) and n Kenya to Somaliland (*thruppi*). It is quite common in the lowlands of s Ethiopia (*thruppi*), and can also be found at Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya and Same in Tanzania (*barakae*). **N=** also Acacia Tit by IOC or 'Somali Tit'.

***Miombo Tit** *Melaniparus griseiventris* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodland of Zimbabwe to c Angola to w Tanzania. Good sites include Dzalanyama & Vwaza Marsh in Malawi, various places in Zambia and Lake Chivero in Zimbabwe. **N=** also 'Miombo Grey Tit'.

***Ashy Tit** *Melaniparus cinerascens* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid woodlands of n South Africa to Namibia to Zimbabwe (*cinerascens*) and sw Angola to nw Namibia (*benguelae*). It can be seen at Augrabies, Kgalagadi & Polokwane in South Africa and Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia, and throughout Botswana (*cinerascens*).

***Grey Tit** *Melaniparus afer* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of scrublands and thickets of w South Africa to far s Namibia (*afer*) and c South Africa and Lesotho (*arens*). It is most easily seen in South Africa at Sani Pass (*arens*) and West Coast NP & Overberg (*afer*).

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Remizidae – Penduline Tits

[7/8 of 11, 7 endemic]

Eurasian Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus* [2]: a rare winter visitor and vagrant from Europe to North Africa & Canary Islands, especially to Morocco (*pendulinus*). It is best seen at the Smir Marshes in Morocco.

*Sennar Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus punctifrons* [4, BT = Senegal]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of n Senegal to Eritrea. The best sites include Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe), Ouadi Rimé in Chad and Richard Toll in Senegal.

*Yellow Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus parvulus* [4]: an uncommon sp of woodlands of Gambia to nw Uganda. It is sometimes seen at Bénoué & Garoua in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana and Tendaba in Gambia.

*Mouse-coloured Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus musculus* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of bushveld of ne Tanzania to ne Uganda to Somaliland. It can be seen at Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia and Samburu, Buffalo Springs, Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya.

*Forest Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus flavifrons* [4]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Liberia to Ghana (*waldronae*), se Nigeria to Gabon (*flavifrons*) and e DR Congo (*ruthae*). Better sites for it include Ipassa in Gabon, Sangmélima in Cameroon and Kakum in Ghana, the latter perhaps the most reliable.

*Grey Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus caroli* [6]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and woodlands of se Kenya to South Africa (*robertsi*, *caroli*, *winterbottomi*, *hellmayri* + *rankinei*) and w Kenya to Angola (*roccatii*, *pallescens*, *ansorgei* + *rhodesiae*). Better sites include Kruger in South Africa (*hellmayri*), Mikumi in Tanzania (*robertsi*), Akagera in Rwanda (*roccatii*), Nkanga in Zambia (*caroli*) and Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola (*ansorgei*). N= includes *African Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus ansorgei* [5] which also contains *roccatii*, *pallescens* + *rhodesiae*.

*Buff-bellied Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus* [*caroli*] *sylviella* [4, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas and woodlands of s Kenya and n Tanzania, east (*sylviella*) and west (*sharpei*) of the Rift Valley. It is best seen at Serengeti in Tanzania.

*Cape Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus minutus* [6, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common sp of various arid habitats of sw South Africa (*gigi*), nw South Africa to s Namibia (*minutus*) and ne South Africa to sw Angola (*minutus*). Better sites for it include West Coast NP in South Africa (*gigi*) and Polokwane in South Africa, Benguela in Angola and Windhoek in Namibia (*minutus*).

*Nicatoridae – Nicators

[3/3 of 3, all endemic]

*Western Nicator *Nicator chloris* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Budongo in Uganda, Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana and various places in Gabon.

*Eastern Nicator *Nicator gularis* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forests of ne South Africa to Somalia. Good sites include St Lucia & Mkhuze in South Africa, East Usambaras in Tanzania, Siavonga in Zambia, Mukwadzi Forest in Malawi and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

*Yellow-throated Nicator *Nicator vireo* [5, BT = Angola]: a fairly common sp of forest of w Angola to s Cameroon to w Uganda. It is most easily seen at Kumbira, Bimbe & Quibaxe in Angola, but other sites for it include Semuliki in Uganda and Makokou in Gabon.

Panuridae – Bearded Reedling

[1/1 of 1]

Bearded Reedling *Panurus biarmicus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Algeria, Egypt & Morocco.

Alaudidae – Larks

[79/80 of 98, 62 endemic and 4 near-endemic]

Greater Hoopoe-Lark *Alaemon alaudipes* [6]: a fairly common sp of open deserts of Boa Vista & Maio Is of Cape Verde (**boavistae*), Morocco to Egypt (**alaudipes*) and Sudan to Somalia (*desertorum*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also east to India. It can be seen at Boa Vista Is of Cape Verde (**boavistae*), Merzouga & Tagdilt Track in Morocco and Abu Simbel in Egypt (**alaudipes*) and Zeila in Somaliland (*desertorum*).

*Lesser Hoopoe-Lark *Alaemon hamertoni* [4, BT = Somaliland, 1/2 = Somalia]: a fairly common sp of open plains of Somaliland (*tertius*), n Somalia (*alter*) and c Somalia (*hamertoni*). It is best seen in Somaliland on the Tuuyo Plain & Cade Plain (*tertius*).

*Spike-heeled Lark *Chersomanes albofasciata* [8]: a common sp of grasslands and deserts of s South Africa to s Angola to s DR Congo (*obscurata*, *erikssoni*, *kalahariae*, *boweni*, *arenaria*, *barlowi*, *alticola*, *albofasciata*, *garrula* + *macdonaldi*). It is best seen is South Africa at Tankwa Karoo (*macdonaldi*), Bushmanland (*garrula*), Kgalagadi (*garrula*) and Wakkerstroom (*alticola*), and at Etosha in Namibia (*erikssoni*) and Namibe in Angola (*obscurata*).

*Beesley's Lark *Chersomanes* [*albofasciata*] *beesleyi* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a rare resident of arid grasslands of far n Tanzania. It only occurs at Lariboro Plain, where there is a community project at Engikaret Village that allows visitors the opportunity to see the sp. N= see https://sites.google.com/site/w/.

*Gray's Lark *Ammomanopsis grayi* [5, NE = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of barren gravel plains and sandy deserts of w Namibia (*grayi*) and nw Namibia to sw Angola (*hoeschi*). It is best seen at Swakopmund & Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*grayi*), but can also be seen at Iona in Angola (*hoeschi*).

*Short-clawed Lark *Certhilauda chuana* [5, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Botswana]: an uncommon sp of open savannas of s Botswana to nc South Africa, and ne South Africa. It is best seen at Polokwane in South Africa, although the largest population is in Botswana where it can be found at the Ramatlabama Grasslands near Lobatse.

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*Karoo Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda subcoronata* [7, 1/2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common sp of arid scrublands and deserts of c Namibia (*damarensis*), s Namibia to nw South Africa (*bradshawi*), wc South Africa (*subcoronata*) and sw South Africa (*gilli*). It can be seen at Brandvlei & Pofadder in South Africa (*subcoronata*), Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*damarensis*) and Tankwa Karoo in South Africa (*gilli*). N= *Long-billed Lark if lumped.

*Benguela Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda* [*subcoronata*] *benguelensis* [6, 1/2 = Angola, Namibia]: a fairly common sp of arid scrublands and desert plains of nw Namibia to sw Angola (*kaokoensis* at Brandberg in Namibia, elsewhere *benguelensis*). It is best seen at Brandberg in Namibia (*kaokoensis*) and Namibe in Angola (*benguelensis*). N= *Long-billed Lark if lumped, or Karoo Long-billed Lark if the only taxon lumped with *subcoronata*.

*Eastern Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda* [*subcoronata*] *semitorquata* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of mesic grasslands, often in rocky areas, of ne South Africa (*transvaalensis*), ec South Africa (*semitorquata*) and sc South Africa (*algida*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom (*transvaalensis*), but can also be found at Karkloof (*semitorquata*) and Memel & Dullstroom (*transvaalensis*). N= *Long-billed Lark if lumped.

*Cape Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda* [*subcoronata*] *curvirostris* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of scrublands on sandy soils along the west coast of South Africa to far sw Namibia (*curvirostris* in the far south, elsewhere *falcirostris*). It is best seen in South Africa at Vredenburg & Lambert's Bay (*curvirostris*) and Port Nolloth (*falcirostris*); sites in Namibia are hard to reach. N= *Long-billed Lark if lumped.

*Agulhas Long-billed Lark *Certhilauda* [*subcoronata*] *brevirostris* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of scrublands and agricultural fields of the Overberg in sw South Africa. It is best seen between Swellendam & De Hoop. N= *Long-billed Lark if lumped.

*Dusky Lark *Pinarocorys nigricans* [5]: an uncommon IAM, breeding (May–Oct) in miombo woodlands of c Angola to sw DR Congo (*occidentis*) and se DR Congo to w Tanzania (*nigricans*), and migrating to open savannas of ne South Africa to Zimbabwe to n Namibia. It is rarely seen on its breeding grounds, but can be found at n Kruger in South Africa (*nigricans*), Etosha in Namibia (*occidentis*) and Hwange in Zimbabwe (*nigricans* + *occidentis*).

*Rufous-rumped Lark *Pinarocorys erythropygia* [4]: an uncommon IAM, breeding in woodlands of s Senegal to nw Uganda (Nov–Mar) and migrating to arid savannas to the north. It is most often seen at Mole in Ghana (Nov–Mar), but also occasionally at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon and Maraoue in Ivory Coast.

*Thick-billed Lark *Ramphocoris clotbey* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon nomad of arid, stony plains of Morocco to Libya; also in the Middle East. It is best seen in Morocco at Tagdilt Track, Merzouga & Guelmim.

Desert Lark *Ammomanes deserti* [6]: a fairly common sp of open, arid habitats from Mauritania to Somalia and northwards (**payni*, **algeriensis*, **whitakeri*, **mya*, **geyri*, **kollmannspergeri*, **deserti*, **erythrochroa*, *isabellina*, **samharensis*, **assabensis* + **akeleyi*); also east to India. It is best seen at Ouarzazate in Morocco (**payni*), but can also be found at Lake Basaka in Ethiopia, and widely in Djibouti & Somaliland (all **assabensis*).

Bar-tailed Lark *Ammomanes cinctura* [6]: a fairly common sp of sparse deserts of Cape Verde (**cinctura*) and Mauritania to Sudan (**arenicolor*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also east to Pakistan. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco (**arenicolor*) and Boa Vista Is of Cape Verde (**cinctura*).

*Black-eared Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix australis* [5, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon nomad of arid scrublands of w South Africa to s Namibia to sw Botswana. It is best seen at Tankwa Karoo & Calvinia (Aug–Oct), although could turn up anywhere within its range if it has rained.

*Madagascar Lark *Eremopterix hova* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of grasslands and other open habitats of Madagascar. It is best seen at Toliara, Ifaty & Isalo.

Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix nigriceps* [6]: a common nomad of arid areas of Cape Verde (**nigriceps*), Socotra Is (**forbeswatsoni*), Mauritania to Sudan (**albifrons*) and e Sudan to Somalia (*melanauchen*); also east to India. It is best seen at Boa Vista & Santiago Is of Cape Verde (**nigriceps*) and Richard Toll in Senegal and Aousserd in Western Sahara (**albifrons*); also common along the coasts of Djibouti & Somaliland (*melanauchen*).

*Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix leucotis* [6]: a common nomad of arid grasslands and savannas of Senegal to c Sudan (*melanocephalus*), e Sudan to Somaliland (*leucotis*), Kenya to n Malawi (*madaraszi*), s Angola to w Zimbabwe (*hoeschi*) and s Zambia to e South Africa (*smithi*). Better sites for it include Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and various places Senegal (*melanocephalus*), Awash in Ethiopia (*leucotis*), Mikumi in Tanzania (*madaraszi*), Etosha in Namibia (*hoeschi*) and n Kruger in South Africa (*smithi*).

*Chestnut-headed Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix signatus* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common nomad of arid savannas of se Kenya to Somaliland; a vagrant to Israel. Better sites include Bilen in Ethiopia and Marsabit & Shaba in Kenya; also fairly widespread on the plateau of Somaliland.

*Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix verticalis* [6]: a fairly common nomad of arid scrublands and grasslands of w + c South Africa (*verticalis*), Namibia to w Angola (*damarensis*), Botswana to w Zimbabwe (*khama*) and Liuwa Plains of sw Zambia (*harti*). Better sites for it include Bushmanland in South Africa (*verticalis*) and Etosha in Namibia (*damarensis*).

*Fischer's Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix leucopareia* [7, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common nomad of arid grasslands of c Malawi to n Kenya. Good sites include Amboseli, Baringo & Tsavo East in Kenya and Serengeti & Mikumi in Tanzania.

*Sabota Lark *Calendulauda sabota* [8, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common resident of savannas and semi-deserts of c South Africa to c Zimbabwe to w Angola (*plebeja*, *ansorgei*, *naevia*, *waibeli*, *herero*, *sabota*, *sabotoides*, *suffusca* + *bradfieldi*). It can be seen in South Africa at Kruger (*suffusca*) and Kgalagadi (*herero*), in Namibia at Spitzkoppe (*naevia*) and Etosha (*waibeli*) and in Angola at Benguela (*ansorgei*). N= may be split into *Bradfield's Lark *Calendulauda naevia* [7, 1/2 = Namibia, South Africa] of c South Africa to nw Namibia which includes *herero* + *bradfieldi*, and *Sabota Lark *Calendulauda sabota* [8, BT = South Africa] which includes all other taxa, but *ansorgei* from w Angola appears to be intermediate.

*Pink-breasted Lark *Calendulauda poecilosterna* [7, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a common sp of arid savannas and bushveld of ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia to Somalia. It is most easily at Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Buffalo Springs & Shaba in Kenya.

*Fawn-coloured Lark *Calendulauda africanoides* [6]: a common sp of arid savannas, usually on sandy soils, n South Africa to sw Angola to s Mozambique (*trapnelli*, *harei*, *makarikari*, *sarwensis*, *vincenti*, *austinrobertsi* + *africanoides*). Good sites include Kgalagadi in South Africa and Windhoek in Namibia (*harei*) and various places in Botswana (*makarikari* + *sarwensis*).

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*Foxy Lark *Calendulauda* [*africanoides*] *alopex* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a common resident of sandy bushveld of c Tanzania to s Ethiopia to Somalia (*intercedens*) and e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*alopex*). It can be seen at Buuhoodle in Somaliland (*alopex*) and Yavello in Ethiopia and Tsavo, Buffalo Springs & Samburu in Kenya (*intercedens*).

*Karoo Lark *Calendulauda albescens* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of arid shrublands of w South Africa (*albescens* in the far south-west, *codea* along the north-west coast and *guttata* inland in the Karoo). Good sites include West Coast NP (*albescens*), Port Nolloth (*codea*) and Tankwa Karoo (*guttata*).

*Red Lark *Calendulauda burra* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of arid scrublands of nw South Africa, and a vagrant to s Namibia. It is best found at Brandvlei & Pofadder.

*Dune Lark *Calendulauda erythrochlamys* [6, EN = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of lightly vegetated sand dunes of wc Namibia. It can be found at Sossusvlei & Rooibank near Walvis.

*Barlow's Lark *Calendulauda* [*erythrochlamys*/*albescens*] *barlowi* [5, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of coastal scrublands of nw South Africa to sw Namibia (*patae* on white coastal sands and *cavei* slightly inland) and Aus to Lüderitz in Namibia (*barlowi*). It is best seen at Port Nolloth in South Africa, but can also be seen 30 km north of Rosh Pinah in Namibia (*patae*).

*Rudd's Lark *Heteromirafra ruddi* [5, EN = South Africa]: a rare sp of pristine, highland grasslands of e South Africa. It is best seen at Wakkerstroom, but can also be found at Memel & Matatiele.

*Archer's Lark *Heteromirafra archeri* [4, EN = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Somaliland]: a rare sp of arid grassy plains of s + e Ethiopia; probably extinct in w Somaliland. The best site is Liben Plain in Ethiopia and there only other known population near Jijiga. N= 'Liben Lark' *Heteromirafra sidamoensis* is conspecific.

*Cape Clapper Lark *Mirafra apiata* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of shrublands of w South Africa to far s Namibia (*marjoriae* in the Overberg, elsewhere *apiata*). It is best seen in South Africa at De Hoop (*marjoriae*) and Lambert's Bay & Ceres (*apiata*). N= includes *Agulhas Clapper Lark *Mirafra marjoriae* [6, EN = South Africa]. Clapper Lark *Mirafra apiata* [6, BT = South Africa] if lumped.

*Eastern Clapper Lark *Mirafra* [*apiata*] *fasciolata* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of open grasslands of n Namibia to sw Zambia (*reynoldsi*), w Zambia (*jappi*), ne Botswana (*nata*), c Namibia to c Botswana (*damarensis*) and sc Botswana to c South Africa (*fasciolata*). It is best found at Wakkerstroom & Kimberley in South Africa (*fasciolata*) and Etosha in Namibia (*damarensis*), but occurs widely in Botswana (*nata* + *damarensis*) and can also be seen at Liuwa Plain in Zambia (*jappi*). N= Clapper Lark *Mirafra apiata* [6, BT = South Africa] if lumped.

*Red-winged Lark *Mirafra hypermetra* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid grasslands of ne Tanzania to Somalia (*hypermetra*), e South Sudan (*kathangorensis*), South Sudan to ne Uganda (*kidepoensis*) and the Rift Valley of Ethiopia (*gallarum*). Reliable sites include Awash in Ethiopia (*gallarum*), Shaba, Buffalo Springs & Tsavo in Kenya (*hypermetra*) and Kidepo in Uganda (*kidepoensis*).

*Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana* [8]: a common resident of mesic grasslands and lightly-wooded savannas of SSA, with a ridiculous 23 subspecies (*henrici*, *batesi*, *stresemanni*, *bamendae*, *kurrae*, *tropicalis*, *ruwenzoria*, *athi*, *harterti*, *malbranti*, *chapini*, *occidentalis*, *kabalii*, *gomesi*, *grisescens*, *pallida*, *ghansiensis*, *nigrescens*, *isolata*, *nyikae*, *transvaalensis* + *africana*). It can be seen at many sites, including at Lékoni in Gabon (*malbranti*). N= includes *Malbrant's Lark *Mirafra malbranti* [6, BT = Gabon] of se Gabon to ne Angola.

*Sharpe's Lark *Mirafra* [*africana*/*somalica*] *sharpii* [1, EN = Somaliland]: a rare sp of arid grasslands of s Somaliland, with one record from adjacent Ethiopia. There are no recent sightings of it, although searches on the Tuuyo Plain could prove successful. N= usually lumped with Rufous-naped Lark, but it may be conspecific with Somali Lark.

*Flappet Lark *Mirafra rufocinnamomea* [7]: a fairly common resident of mesic savannas of SSA (*buckleyi*, *serlei*, *tigrina*, *furensis*, *sobatensis*, *rufocinnamomea*, *omoensis*, *torrida*, *kawirondensis*, *fischeri*, *schoutedeni*, *lwenarum*, *smithersi*, *pintoi* + *mababiensis*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*pintoi*), Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Akagera in Rwanda (*kawirondensis*), Lékoni in Gabon (*schoutedeni*) and Mikumi in Tanzania (*torrida*).

*Angola Lark *Mirafra angolensis* [6, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands of c Angola (*angolensis*), e Angola to nw Zambia (*antonii*) and se DR Congo to sw Tanzania (*marungensis*). Hillwood in Zambia (*antonii*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*angolensis*) are among the best sites for it.

*Williams's Lark *Mirafra williamsi* [4, EN = Kenya]: a rare sp of short, arid grasslands and lava deserts of n Kenya. It is best seen at Shaba, Samburu & Dida Galgalu Desert, especially after rains (Apr–May + Nov).

*Monotonous Lark *Mirafra passerina* [5, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common resident and nomad of savannas of Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, ne South Africa to s Angola to Zimbabwe. Its nomadic behaviour and tendency to sing only when breeding can make it hard to find, but better areas for it include Halali in Etosha in Namibia and n Kruger in South Africa.

*Melodious Lark *Mirafra cheniana* [5, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Zimbabwe]: an uncommon sp of grasslands of ec South Africa and s Zimbabwe. It is best seen at Gauteng Province in South Africa (see Marais & Peacock 2008), but can also be found in the Ladysmith area of South Africa.

Singing Bush Lark *Mirafra* [*javanica*] *cantillans* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of arid grasslands and grassy savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (**chadensis*) and South Sudan to ne Tanzania (**marginata*); also east to India. The best sites include Awash in Ethiopia (**chadensis*), and Kidepo in Uganda and Tsavo East in Kenya (**marginata*). N= may be lumped with extralimital Horsfield's Bush Lark, and known by that name.

*Gillett's Lark *Mirafra gilletti* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of arid, stony bushveld of se Ethiopia (*degodiensis*), e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*gilletti*) and Somalia to far ne Kenya (*arorihensis*). It is best seen in Ethiopia at Awash & Dawa River, but is also widespread on the plateau of Somaliland (all *gilletti*). N= includes 'Degodi Lark' *Mirafra degodiensis*, now known to be the same sp.

*Rusty Bush Lark *Mirafra rufa* [2, B2 = Chad, Sudan]: a little-known lark of arid, open savannas of e Mali to w Niger (*nigriticola*), Chad to w Sudan (*rufa*) and c Sudan (*lynesi*). Because most of its range is remote, difficult and unsafe to visit, there are no established sites, although it is best searched for between 10 + 14° N at Ouadi Rimé in Chad, and at the same latitudes in w Niger & Sudan.

*Collared Lark *Mirafra collaris* [3, BT = Kenya, B2 = Somaliland]: an uncommon sp of arid, red-sand bushveld of ne Kenya to s Somaliland. Its entire range is remote and dangerous to visit, but it can be seen 50–100 km north of Garissa in Kenya, in far se Ethiopia (see Ash & Atkins 2009) and at Buuhoodle in Somaliland.

*Ash's Lark *Mirafra ashi* [0, EN = Somalia]: a little-known sp of grassed sand dunes of the coastal plain 100 km north of Mogadishu in Somalia. Due to safety issues with visiting the area, it is known only from the type series collected in 1981.

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*Somali Lark *Mirafra somalica* [4, BT = Somaliland, 1/2 = Somalia]: a fairly common resident of arid, grassy and shrubby plains of c Somaliland (*somalica*) and e Somaliland to n Somalia (*rochei*). It is best seen at Tuuyo Plain & Cade Plain in Somaliland (*somalica*).

*Friedmann's Lark *Mirafra pulpa* [3, NE = Kenya]: a rare and little-known sp of open savannas of e + n Kenya, far n Tanzania and far s Ethiopia (one record). It is best seen after rain at Tsavo, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya, and there are recent records from Kitwai Plains in Tanzania. N= *Mirafra candida* is a synonym.

*Kordofan Lark *Mirafra cordofanica* [2, BT = Mauritania]: a little-known resident and nomad of arid, open grasslands on red soils of Mauritania to w Niger, and sw Sudan. Its entire range falls in remote and unsafe areas, so there are no known sites; most records appear to come from s Mauritania.

*White-tailed Lark *Mirafra albicauda* [5]: a fairly common lark of black cotton soil grasslands of East Africa, with isolated populations in s Sudan and at Lake Chad. Better sites for it include Serengeti in Tanzania, Maasai Mara in Kenya and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda.

Woodlark *Lullula arborea* [5]: an uncommon sp of woodlands of North-West Africa (*pallida*); mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane & Zaër in Morocco.

*Obbia Lark *Spizocorys obbiensis* [0, EN = Somalia]: a little-known but reportedly common lark of arid, scrubby coastal plains of Somalia, occurring from Mogadishu northwards for 500 km. Due to security risks with visiting the area, there are no known sites.

*Sclater's Lark *Spizocorys sclateri* [4, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon sp of arid desert plains, often on stony ground, of nw South Africa to s Namibia. It is best found at Brandvlei & Pofadder in South Africa, as the range in Namibia falls outside the usual birding circuit.

*Stark's Lark *Spizocorys starki* [6, BT = Namibia]: a common nomad of arid grasslands and deserts of nw South Africa to sw Angola. It is usually easy to find at Sossusvlei, Brandberg & Spitzkoppe in Namibia, and can sometimes be seen at Bushmanland & Kgalagadi in South Africa.

*Short-tailed Lark *Spizocorys fremantlii* [6]: a fairly common resident of short, open grasslands of n Tanzania to s Kenya (*delamerei*), s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*megaensis*) and Somaliland to Somalia (*fremantlii*). It can be seen at Soda Plain in Ethiopia (*megaensis*) and Magadi Road in Kenya and Lariboro Plain in Tanzania (*delamerei*), and widely on the plateau of Somaliland (*fremantlii*).

*Masked Lark *Spizocorys personata* [4, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Ethiopia]: an uncommon lark of arid, sparsely-vegetated plains of e Ethiopia (*personata*), s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*yavelloensis*), the Marsabit Plateau of c Kenya (*mcchesneyi*) and the Isiolo area of nc Kenya (*intensa*). The only well known site is Dida Galgalu Desert in Kenya (*mcchesneyi*), but it can also be found near Shaba in Kenya (*intensa*) and west of Yavello in Ethiopia (*yavelloensis*).

*Botha's Lark *Spizocorys fringillaris* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon resident and local nomad of short, highland grasslands of e South Africa. It is best seen at Wakkerstroom, but can also be found at Memel.

*Pink-billed Lark *Spizocorys conirostris* [5, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of grasslands of c South Africa to sw Angola to w Zambia (*damarensis*, *crypta*, *makawai*, *harti*, *barlowi*, *transiens* + *conirostris*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom, Memel & Kimberly in South Africa (*conirostris*), Etosha in Namibia (*damarensis*) and Liuwa Plain in Zambia (*makawai*).

*Raso Lark *Alauda razae* [4, EN = Cape Verde]: a common sp the small desert island of Raso in Cape Verde. Gaining permission to access the island is difficult, but it is common enough to be seen from a boat, best taken from São Nicolau Is.

Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* [5]: a fairly common resident of open grasslands and cultivated fields of North-West Africa (**harterti*), and a PM to North Africa, Canary Islands, Azores & Madeira (*arvensis*). It is best seen in Morocco, north of the Atlas Mts (mostly **harterti*).

*Sun Lark *Galerida modesta* [6, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Ghana]: an uncommon lark of wooded savannas of Senegal to s Mali (*nigrita*), Burkina Faso to c Ghana to South Sudan (*modesta*), n Cameroon (*struempelli*) and CAR to nw Uganda (*bucolica*). It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*struempelli*) and Mole in Ghana (*modesta*).

*Large-billed Lark *Galerida magnirostris* [8, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of scrublands and farmlands of w South Africa (*magnirostris*), wc South Africa (*sedentaria*), c South Africa (*harei*) and Lesotho (*montivaga*), and a vagrant to s Namibia. It is best seen in South Africa at Overberg (*magnirostris*) and Sani Pass (*montivaga*).

*Thekla Lark *Galerida theklae* [7, B2 = Ethiopia, Morocco]: a common sp of arid scrublands and grasslands, often on rocky ground, of Morocco to Egypt (**erlangeri*, **ruficolor*, **theresae*, **superflua* + **carolinae*) and n Kenya to Somaliland (**harrarensis*, **huei*, **praetermissa*, **ellioti*, **mallablensis* + **huriensis*); also in sw Europe (*theklae*). It is common in the Ethiopian highlands and easy to see in Morocco, both areas hosting several subspecies.

Crested Lark *Galerida cristata* [7]: a common resident of arid shrublands of Senegal to n Kenya and northwards (**kleinschmidti*, **riggenbachi*, **carthaginis*, **arenicola*, **festae*, **brachyura*, **helenae*, **jordansi*, **nigricans*, **maculata*, **halfae*, **altirostris*, **somaliensis*, **balsaci*, **senegallensis*, **alexanderi* + **isabellina*); also through much of Eurasia. It can be seen at Garoua in Cameroon (**alexanderi*), Djoudj in Senegal (**senegallensis*), various places in Morocco (several subspecies) and the Nile Delta in Egypt (**nigricans*).

*Maghreb Lark *Galerida* [*cristata*] *macrorhyncha* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common sp arid scrublands and fields of ne Morocco to nw Algeria (*randonii*) and wc Mauritania to s Morocco to w Algeria (*macrorhyncha*). It is best found at Errachidia in Morocco (*macrorhyncha*).

Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris* [5]: a fairly common resident of highland grasslands of Morocco (**atlas*); also in North America & Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

Temminck's Lark *Eremophila bilopha* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common resident of arid scrublands of nw Mauritania to Egypt; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Tagdilt Track & Midelt in Morocco.

*Red-capped Lark *Calandrella cinerea* [8]: a common sp of short grasslands and agricultural fields of Uganda to n Botswana (*saturatior*), c Kenya (*williamsi*), wc Angola to wc Namibia (*spleniata*) and c Namibia to South Africa to Zimbabwe (*cinerea*). It is best seen at Overberg & Sani Pass in South Africa and various places in Namibia (*cinerea*), Kinangop in Kenya (*williamsi*) and Ndutu in Tanzania (*saturatior*).

*Blanford's Lark *Calandrella* [*cinerea*] *blanfordi* [4, BT = Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of arid grasslands of Eritrea (**blanfordi*) and e Ethiopia to Somaliland (**daaroodensis*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*eremica*). It can be seen near Hargeisa & Erigavo in Somaliland (**daaroodensis*). N= BirdLife includes *blanfordi* + *erlangeri* (next sp) under Blandford's Lark, and recognises **Rufous-capped Lark** *Calandrella eremica* [3, BT = Eritrea] for *daaroodensis* and extralimital *eremica*.

*Erlanger's Lark *Calandrella* [*cinerea*/*blanfordi*] *erlangeri* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of highland grasslands of Ethiopia. Good areas for it include the highlands north of Addis Ababa and the road from Shashamane to Bale.

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Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* [7]: a common breeder on arid plains of North-West Africa (**rubiginosa*) and ne Egypt (*hermonensis*), a common PM to Mauritania to Somaliland (*brachydactyla*, *hermonensis* + *rubiginosa*); also in Eurasia. It can be seen at Midelt & Tagdilt Track in Morocco (**rubiginosa*) and Djoudj in Senegal.

Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata* [3]: a fairly common PM from c Eurasia to arid, open habitats of Sudan to Eritrea to n Ethiopia (*bimaculata* + *rufescens*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best looked for along the coast of Eritrea.

Calandra Lark *Melanocorypha calandra* [5]: a fairly common resident of open grasslands and cultivated fields of North-West Africa (*calandra*), an uncommon PM to the North African coast (*calandra*) and Sinai in Egypt (*psammochroa*), and a vagrant to Macaronesia; also in c + sw Eurasia. It is best seen north of the Atlas Mts in Morocco (*calandra*).

***Dupont's Lark** *Chersophilus duponti* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon sp of arid scrublands of n Morocco to n Algeria (**duponti*) and c Algeria to w Egypt (**margaritae*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also in s Europe. It is best seen at Zaida Plain near Midelt in Morocco (*duponti*).

Dunn's Lark *Eremalauda dunni* [3, BT = Western Sahara, B2 = Mauritania]: an uncommon resident and nomad of arid grasslands and deserts of Mauritania to Sudan (**dunni*), and a vagrant to Egypt from the Middle East (*eremodites*). Most of its range falls in remote and unsafe areas, but it can be seen at Aousserd in Western Sahara, Ouadi Rimé in Chad and Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania (**dunni*). **N=** may be split into **Arabian Dunn's Lark** *Eremalauda eremodites* [0] and ***African Dunn's Lark** *Eremalauda dunni* [3, BT = Western Sahara, B2 = Mauritania].

Lesser Short-toed Lark *Alaudala rufescens* [6]: a fairly common resident of arid scrublands and grasslands of North Africa (*minor*), the Nile Delta (**nicolli*), Tenerife Is of Canary Islands (**rufescens*) and the e Canary Islands (**polatzeki*), and a fairly common PM to North Africa that only occasionally crosses the Sahara (*minor* + *heinei*). It is best seen at Zaida Plain near Midelt in Morocco (*minor*) and Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (**polatzeki*).

***Somali Short-toed Lark** *Alaudala* [*rufescens*] *somalica* [6, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of arid grasslands of s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*megaensis*), e Ethiopia to n Somalia (*somalica*) and Somaliland (*perconfusa*). Liben Plain in Ethiopia is the most reliable site for it (*megaensis*), although it can also be seen at Wajaale Plain in Somaliland (*perconfusa*).

***Athi Short-toed Lark** *Alaudala* [*rufescens*/*somalica*] *athensis* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of short grasslands of s Kenya to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Lariboro Plain in Tanzania and Loita Plains in Kenya.

Pycnonotidae – Bulbuls

[74/74 of 153, all but 1 endemic]

White-spectacled Bulbul *Pycnonotus xanthopygos* [4]: an uncommon resident of wooded areas of Sinai in Egypt, and a vagrant to Cairo; mainly in the Middle East. It is best seen at Dahab City in Sinai.

***African Red-eyed Bulbul** *Pycnonotus nigricans* [8]: a common sp of arid, wooded savannas of c South Africa (*superior*) and w South Africa to sw Angola to w Zimbabwe (*nigricans*). It is easy to see.

***Cape Bulbul** *Pycnonotus capensis* [8, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of shrublands and gardens of the fynbos biome of sw South Africa. It is easy to see at Kirstenbosch, Overberg & West Coast NP.

***Common Bulbul** *Pycnonotus barbatus* [10]: a common sp of various habitats of Morocco to Tunisia (*barbatus*), Mauritania to w Chad (*inornatus*), c Nigeria to Gabon (*gabonensis*), e Chad to c Sudan to Egypt (*arsinoe*) and South Sudan to Eritrea (*schoanus*). It is easy to see.

***Somali Bulbul** *Pycnonotus barbatus somaliensis* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Djibouti]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of ne Ethiopia to Djibouti to nw Somaliland. The most accessible sites are Bilen & Awash in Ethiopia; also common in w Somaliland & Djibouti.

***Dodson's Bulbul** *Pycnonotus barbatus dodsoni* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a common sp of arid bushveld of se Kenya to Ethiopia to Somaliland. Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Tsavo, Buffalo Springs & Samburu in Kenya and Daalo in Somaliland.

***Dark-capped Bulbul** *Pycnonotus barbatus tricolor* [10]: a common sp of savannas and woodlands of s Ethiopia (*spurius*), s Kenya to South Africa (*layardi*) and c Cameroon to n Botswana (*tricolor*). It is easy to see.

***Shelley's Greenbul** *Arizelocichla masukuensis* [6, NE = Tanzania, 1/2 = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to sw Tanzania (*masukuensis*) and southern to ne Tanzania (*roehli*). It is best seen at Ulugurus, Udzungwas & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*roehli*); in Malawi it is only found at the remote Misuku Hills (*masukuensis*).

***Kakamega Greenbul** *Arizelocichla* [*masukuensis*] *kakamegae* [5]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift and w Kenya (*kakamegae*) and w Tanzania (*kungwensis*). It can be seen at Buhoma in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*kakamegae*).

***Cameroon Montane Greenbul** *Arizelocichla montana* [6, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It can be seen at Bamenda Highlands & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon; also at Obudu in Nigeria. **N=** also Cameroon Greenbul by IOC.

***Western Mountain Greenbul** *Arizelocichla tephrolaema* [7, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*bamendae*) and Mt Cameroon and Bioko Is (*tephrolaema*). It is best seen in Cameroon at Bamenda Highlands (*bamendae*) and Mt Cameroon (*tephrolaema*); also found at Obudu in Nigeria (*bamendae*). **N= Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. Also Western Greenbul by IOC.

***Black-headed Mountain Greenbul** *Arizelocichla* [*tephrolaema*] *nigriceps* [7, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of sw Kenya to nw Tanzania (*nigriceps*) and se Kenya to ne Tanzania (*usambarae*). It can be seen at Taita Hills in Kenya and West Usambaras in Tanzania (*usambarae*) and Arusha NP & Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*nigriceps*). **N= Mountain Greenbul** [7] or **Eastern Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. BirdLife lumps it with *kikuyensis* and calls it Eastern Mountain Greenbul *Arizelocichla nigriceps*. Also Mountain Greenbul by IOC.

***Olive-breasted Mountain Greenbul** *Arizelocichla* [*tephrolaema*/*nigriceps*] *kikuyuensis* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift and c Kenya. It can be seen at Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Aberdares, Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya. **N= Mountain Greenbul** [7] or **Eastern Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. Also Olive-breasted Greenbul by IOC.

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*Uluguru Mountain Greenbul *Arizelocichla* [*tephrolaema*/*nigriceps*] *neumanni* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests in the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania. It is best seen above 1,500 m altitude on an overnight expedition from Tegetero Mission. N= **Mountain Greenbul** [7] or **Eastern Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. Also Uluguru Greenbul by IOC.

*Southern Mountain Greenbul *Arizelocichla* [*tephrolaema*/*nigriceps*] *fusciceps* [6, BT = Malawi]: a common sp of montane forests of s Tanzania to Malawi to n Mozambique. It is most easily seen at Nyika & Luwawa in Malawi, as its range in Tanzania & Mozambique is difficult to access. N= **Mountain Greenbul** [7] or **Eastern Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. Also Black-browed Greenbul by IOC.

*Yellow-throated Mountain Greenbul *Arizelocichla* [*tephrolaema*/*nigriceps*] *chlorigula* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of montane forests of Udzungwas, Ukagurus, Rubehos & Ngurus in Tanzania. All of these forests are hard to reach, but it is fairly easy to see once you're there. N= **Mountain Greenbul** [7] or **Eastern Mountain Greenbul** [7] if lumped. Also Yellow-throated Greenbul by IOC.

*Stripe-cheeked Greenbul *Arizelocichla milanjensis* [6, BT = Zimbabwe, B2 = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique to far s Malawi. It is most easily seen at Vumba in Zimbabwe; also found at Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique and Mt Mulanje in Malawi.

*Olive-headed Greenbul *Arizelocichla* [*milanjensis*] *olivaceiceps* [6, BT = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of s Malawi to s Tanzania to nw Mozambique. It is most accessible at Nyika & Zomba in Malawi, as its range in the Rungwe Mts of s Tanzania is hard to reach.

*Stripe-faced Greenbul *Arizelocichla* [*milanjensis*/*olivaceiceps*] *striifacies* [7, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of s Tanzania to s Kenya. Good sites include Arusha NP, West Usambaras & Udzungwas in Tanzania and Taita Hills in Kenya.

*Slender-billed Greenbul *Stelgidillas gracilirostris* [7]: a common sp of forests of w Kenya to Guinea to n Angola (*gracilirostris*) and c Kenya (*percivali*). It is best seen in s Cameroon, Uganda, Gabon & Ghana, and at Kakamega in Kenya (*gracilirostris*).

*Little Greenbul *Eurillas virens* [7]: a common sp of forests and thickets of Senegal to s Nigeria (*erythroptera*), Cameroon to w Kenya to n Angola (*virens*), se Kenya to se DR Congo to n Mozambique (*zombensis*), Bioko Is (*amadoni*) and Zanzibar Is off Tanzania (*zanzibarica*). It can be seen at many sites. N= *Andropadus hallae* is now regarded as an aberrant form of Little Greenbul.

*Little Grey Greenbul *Eurillas gracilis* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of West Africa (*extrema*), w Central Africa (*gracilis*) and e Central Africa (*ugandae*). It can be seen at Budongo in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*ugandae*), and various places in Gabon (*gracilis*) and Ghana (*extrema*).

*Ansorge's Greenbul *Eurillas ansorgei* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Uganda to sw DR Congo (*ansorgei*) and w Kenya (*kavirondensis*). It can be seen at Kakamega in Kenya (*kavirondensis*) and Buhoma in Uganda and various places in Gabon, s Cameroon & Ghana (*ansorgei*).

*Cameroon Sombre Greenbul *Eurillas curvirostris* [7]: a common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to w Ghana (*leonina*) and e Ghana to w Kenya to n Angola (*curvirostris*). Good sites include Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana (*leonina*) and Mabira, Kibale & Budongo in Uganda and various places in s Cameroon & Gabon (*curvirostris*). N= also Plain Greenbul by IOC.

*Yellow-whiskered Greenbul *Eurillas latirostris* [7]: a common sp of forests of Central Africa (*latirostris*), West Africa (*congener*) and the Ufipa Plateau in Tanzania (*australis*). It can be seen at many places.

*Sombre Greenbul *Andropadus importunus* [8]: a common sp of forests and thickets of s + e South Africa (*importunus*), s Zimbabwe, s Mozambique to e South Africa (*oleaginus*), c Zimbabwe to se Tanzania (*hypoxanthus*) and e Tanzania to s Ethiopia (*insularis*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Golden Greenbul *Calyptocichla serinus* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to ne DR Congo to s Gabon; avoids the c Congo Basin. It can be seen at various places in s Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana.

*Honeyguide Greenbul *Baeopogon indicator* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Togo (*leucurus*) and Nigeria to w Kenya to n Angola (*indicator*). Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Kibale in Uganda, Kakamega in Kenya and Makokou in Gabon (*indicator*) and various places in s Ghana (*leucurus*).

*Sjöstedt's Honeyguide Greenbul *Baeopogon clamans* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of ne DR Congo, and se Nigeria to s Gabon. The best sites for it include Campo & Korup in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon. N= also Sjöstedt's Greenbul by IOC.

*Spotted Greenbul *Ixonotus guttatus* [7]: a common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Uganda to sw DR Congo. It can be seen at Budongo in Uganda and various places in s Cameroon, Ghana & Gabon.

*Joyful Greenbul *Chlorocichla laetissima* [6, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of forests and forest edge of w Kenya to Uganda to s South Sudan (*laetissima*) and e DR Congo to far n Zambia (*schoutedeni*). It is best seen at Bigodi & Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*laetissima*).

*Prigogine's Greenbul *Chlorocichla prigoginei* [1, EN = DR Congo]: a rare sp of montane forests of e DR Congo, known from the Butembo area west of Lake Edward, and the Lendu Plateau. Its range is regarded as unsafe to visit, but it has been recorded at Djugu Forest & Nioka. N= see Pedersen 1997.

*Yellow-bellied Greenbul *Chlorocichla flaviventris* [7]: a common sp of thickets and forests of s Somalia to n Mozambique (*centralis*), e South Africa to s Mozambique (*flaviventris*) and w Angola to n South Africa to w Tanzania (*occidentalis*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa (*flaviventris*), Bimbe in Angola, Siavonga in Zambia and Liwonde in Malawi (*occidentalis*) and Baobab Valley in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*centralis*).

*Yellow-necked Greenbul *Chlorocichla falkensteini* [5, BT = Angola]: an uncommon sp of forests of c Angola to s Cameroon, although common along the Angolan escarpment. The best sites for it include Kumbira & Quibaxe in Angola, but it can also be found at Makokou in Gabon and Yaoundé in Cameroon. N= also Falkenstein's Greenbul by IOC.

*Simple Leaflove *Chlorocichla simplex* [6]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and thickets of Guinea to Uganda to n Angola. It can be seen at various places in s Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana. N= also Simple Greenbul by IOC.

*Yellow-throated Leaflove *Atimastillas flavicollis* [7]: a common sp of thickets and forest in moist savannas of Senegal to c Cameroon (*flavicollis*), n Cameroon to w Ethiopia (*soror*) and Angola to Gabon to Uganda (*flavigula*). It can be seen at Freetown Golf Course in Sierra Leone and Bénoué in Cameroon (*flavicollis*), Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*soror*) and Buhoma in Uganda, Mt Moco in Angola, Lopé in Gabon and Kakamega in Kenya (*flavigula*). N= includes *Pale-throated Leaflove *Atimastillas flavigula* [7] which contains *soror*. Also 'Yellow-throated Greenbul'.

*Swamp Palm Bulbul *Thescelocichla leucopleura* [6]: a common sp of swamp forests of Gambia to Uganda to sw DR Congo. It can be seen at various places in Gabon & Ghana, and at Kribi in Cameroon.

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*Leaflove *Phyllastrephus scandens* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests, especially along rivers, of Gambia to n Cameroon (*scandens*) and n Cameroon to w Tanzania to ne Angola, avoiding the c Congo Basin (*orientalis*). Better sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Makokou & Sette Cama in Gabon (*orientalis*). N= also Red-tailed Leaflove by IOC.

*Terrestrial Brownbul *Phyllastrephus terrestris* [7]: a common sp of thickets and forests of s Somalia to n Mozambique (*suahelicus*), e South Africa to s Angola to se DR Congo (*intermedius*) and se South Africa (*terrestris*). Good sites include St Lucia in South Africa, Siavonga in Zambia and Liwonde in Malawi (*intermedius*), Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*suahelicus*) and Nxumeni in South Africa (*terrestris*).

*Northern Brownbul *Phyllastrephus strepitans* [6]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets of sw Sudan to ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia to Somalia. Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

*Grey-olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus cerviniventris* [5]: a fairly common sp of gallery forests and thickets of c Kenya to Zambia (*schoutedeni*) and Katanga in se DR Congo (*cerviniventris*). Good sites include Mutinondo in Zambia, Lake Malawi in Malawi and Thika in Kenya (*schoutedeni*).

*Pale-olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus fulviventris* [5, NE = Angola, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets and forests of the Angolan escarpment and sw DR Congo. The best sites for it include Kumbira & Bimbe in Angola.

*Baumann's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni* [3, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of dry forest and thickets of n Liberia to s Nigeria. There are no well known sites for it, although it could be looked for at Mt Nimba in Liberia and Kalakpa & Atewa in Ghana. N= also Baumann's Olive Greenbul by IOC. See Fishpool 1999.

*Toro Olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus hypochloris* [5, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of forests of w Kenya to e DR Congo to s South Sudan. It can be seen at Buhoma, Kibale & Mabira in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya.

*Fischer's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus fischeri* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests and thickets of s Somalia to se Tanzania. The best site for it is Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

*Cabanis's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus cabanisi* [6]: a common sp of forests of w Angola to w Tanzania (*cabanisi*) and South Sudan to nw Tanzania (*sucosus*). Good sites include Buhoma in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*sucosus*) and Kalandula in Angola and Hillwood in Zambia (*cabanisi*).

*Placid Greenbul *Phyllastrephus* [*cabanisi*] *placidus* [6]: a common sp of forest and thickets of s Malawi to c Kenya. Good sites include Zomba in Malawi, West Usambaras in Tanzania and Gatamaiyu in Kenya.

*Cameroon Olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus poensis* [5, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria, and Bioko Is. It can be found most reliably at Bakossi Mts & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon; in Nigeria it can be seen at Obudu.

*Icterine Greenbul *Phyllastrephus icterinus* [6]: a common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Uganda to sw DR Congo. It can be seen at various places in s Cameroon, Gabon & Ghana.

*Sassi's Olive Greenbul *Phyllastrephus* [*icterinus*] *lorenzi* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a rare and little-known bird of mid-altitude forests of e DR Congo, with one record from Semuliki in Uganda. There are no known sites for it, but it is probably most common at Ituri Forest & Itombwe Mts. N= might be a melanistic form of Icterine Greenbul. See Fishpool 2006.

*Xavier's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus xavieri* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of sw Cameroon (*serlei*) and s Cameroon to Gabon, and ne DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*xavieri*). Better sites include Campo in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*xavieri*) and Korup in Cameroon (*serlei*).

*Liberian Greenbul *Phyllastrephus leucolepis* [0, EN = Liberia]: a rare bird known from the vicinity of Zwerdu in ne Liberia based on observations from between 1981 and 1984. Recent searches around the type locality have failed to yield positive results. N= might be a hybrid or aberrant Icterine Greenbul.

*White-throated Greenbul *Phyllastrephus albigularis* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of nw Angola (*viridiceps*) and Sierra Leone to Uganda, avoiding the c Congo Basin (*albigularis*). Good sites include Mabira & Kibale in Uganda and Kakum in Ghana; *viridiceps* can be seen at Quitexe in Angola. N= includes **Angola White-throated Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus viridiceps* [3, EN = Angola].

*Yellow-streaked Greenbul *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus* [7]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e South Africa to e Zimbabwe (*flavostriatus*), se Malawi to nw Mozambique (*vincenti*), se Kenya to n Mozambique (*tenuirostris*), the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania (*uzungwensis*), w Tanzania (*kungwensis*), the Albertine Rift (*olivaceogriseus*) and ne DR Congo (*graueri*). It can be seen at Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*flavostriatus*), Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*olivaceogriseus*) and Ulugurus & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*tenuirostris*).

*Sharpe's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus* [*flavostriatus*] *alfredi* [5, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of n Malawi to sw Tanzania. It is most easily seen at Nyika in Malawi; in Tanzania it can be found on the Ufipa Plateau.

*Grey-headed Greenbul *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* [6, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It is reliably seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon; also found at Obudu in Nigeria.

*Tiny Greenbul *Phyllastrephus debilis* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of forests of e Zimbabwe to se Tanzania (*debilis*) and e Tanzania to se Kenya (*rabai*). It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*rabai*), but also found at Haroni in Zimbabwe and Zambezi Coutadas in Mozambique (*debilis*). N= also Lowland Tiny Greenbul by IOC.

*Usambara Greenbul *Phyllastrephus* [*debilis*] *albigula* [4, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Usambara & Nguru Mts of n Tanzania. It is most easily seen at Magambo Forest in the West Usambaras. N= also Montane Tiny Greenbul by IOC.

*Red-tailed Bristlebill *Bleda syndactylus* [5]: a common resident of forests of Sierra Leone to w DR Congo to n Angola (*syndactylus*), e DR Congo to nw Zambia to ne Angola (*woosnami*) and Nandi & Kakamega in w Kenya (*nandensis*). Korup & Campo in Cameroon, Kumbira in Angola and various places in Ghana & Gabon (*syndactylus*), Kibale & Budongo in Uganda (*woosnami*) and Kakamega in Kenya (*nandensis*) are all good sites.

*Grey-headed Bristlebill *Bleda canicapillus* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Senegal to Nigeria. It can be seen at Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana and various places in Sierra Leone.

*Green-tailed Bristlebill *Bleda eximius* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Ghana to Sierra Leone. It is best seen at Ankasa, Kakum & Atewa in Ghana, but can also be found at various places in Sierra Leone.

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***Lesser Bristlebill** *Bleda* [*eximius*] *notatus* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Bioko Is and e Nigeria to Congo (*notatus*) and Uganda to e DR Congo (*ugandae*). Good sites for it include Mabira in Uganda (*ugandae*) and Korup & Campo in Cameroon and various places in Gabon (*notatus*). N= may be split into ***Yellow-eyed Bristlebill** *Bleda ugandae* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = DR Congo] and ***Yellow-lored Bristlebill** *Bleda notatus* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]. Also Yellow-lored Bristlebill by IOC.

***Western Bearded Greenbul** *Criniger barbatus* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of s Nigeria (*ansorgeanus*) and Sierra Leone to Benin (*barbatus*). It is best seen at Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone.

***Eastern Bearded Greenbul** *Criniger chloronotus* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp lowland forests of ne DR Congo, and Cameroon to sw DR Congo. The best sites for it include Korup, Kribi & Campo in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon.

***Red-tailed Greenbul** *Criniger calurus* [6]: a common sp of forests of ne Angola to Uganda (*emini*), Bioko Is and s Nigeria to w DR Congo (*calurus*) and Senegal to w Nigeria (*verreauxi*). Good sites include Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Ipassa & Lopé in Gabon (*calurus*), Mabira & The Neck in Uganda (*emini*) and Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana (*verreauxi*).

***White-bearded Greenbul** *Criniger ndussumensis* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to e DR Congo to sw DR Congo, absent south of the Congo River. It is best seen at Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon.

***Yellow-bearded Greenbul** *Criniger olivaceus* [4, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Ghana to Senegal. It is best seen at Ankasa in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone.

***Seychelles Bulbul** *Hypsipetes crassirostris* [6, EN = Seychelles]: a common sp of wooded habitats of the granitic Seychelles, mostly on Mahé, Praslin, La Digue & Silhouette Is. It is easy to see on Mahé & Praslin Is.

***Reunion Bulbul** *Hypsipetes borbonicus* [6, EN = Réunion]: an uncommon sp of forested habitats of Réunion. It is best seen at La Roche Écrite. N= **Mascarene Bulbul** [1/2 = Mauritius, Réunion] if lumped.

***Mauritius Bulbul** *Hypsipetes* [*borbonicus*] *olivaceus* [6, EN = Mauritius]: an uncommon sp of forests and other well-wooded habitats of Mauritius Is. It is best seen at Black River Gorges. N= **Mascarene Bulbul** [1/2 = Mauritius, Réunion] if lumped.

***Madagascar Bulbul** *Hypsipetes madagascariensis* [8, NE = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded areas of Madagascar, Mayotte and Anjouan Is of Comoros (*madagascariensis*), Glorioso Is (*grotei*) and Aldabra Atoll (*rostratus*). It is easily seen throughout its range. N= also Malagasy Bulbul by IOC.

***Grande Comore Bulbul** *Hypsipetes parvirostris* [6, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of wooded habitats above 500 m on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It is easy to see at Mt Karthala.

***Moheli Bulbul** *Hypsipetes* [*parvirostris*] *moheliensis* [5, EN = Comoros]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Mohéli Is of Comoros. It is best seen along the island's forested ridge above Fomboni.

***Black-collared Bulbul** *Neolestes torquatus* [5, B2 = Angola, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of moist savannas of sw DR Congo, nw Zambia, w Angola, Congo and se Gabon. It can be seen at Lékoni in Gabon, Mt Moco & Kalandula in Angola and Hillwood in Zambia.

Hirundinidae – Swallows & Martins

[45/45 of 88, 34 endemic]

***African River Martin** *Pseudochelidon eurystomina* [5, BT = Gabon]: a little-known IAM breeding on coastal sand flats of Gabon to Congo (Oct–Jan) and the middle Congo River (Jan–May), and migrating in large flocks within the Congo Basin region. The only reliable place is along the Gabonese coast at Sette Cama & Loango, although it can also be seen at Makokou in Gabon on passage.

***Square-tailed Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne nitens* [7]: a common sp of lowland forests of Guinea to n Angola to c DR Congo (*nitens*) and ne DR Congo (*centralis*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Campo in Cameroon and various places in Gabon & Ghana (*nitens*). N= genetics indicate that Upper Guinea and Congo Basin birds are not each others closest relatives, so it might comprise two cryptic species not corresponding to the subspecies.

***Mountain Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne pristoptera fuliginosa* [5, BT = Cameroon, 1/2 = Equatorial Guinea]: a fairly common sp of forests of Mt Cameroon in Cameroon and Bioko Is; also claimed from Obudu in Nigeria. It is best seen in Cameroon on Mt Cameroon above Buea. N= found to be genetically nested within Black Saw-wing, so could be invalid.

***White-headed Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne albiceps* [6, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident and partial IAM of moist savannas and forest edge of n Malawi to s South Sudan, being a Oct–Mar visitor in the south (*albiceps*), and rare in ne Angola (*suffusa*). It is perhaps most ubiquitous in Uganda, but can also be seen at Kakamega in Kenya, Serengeti in Tanzania and Nyika in Malawi (*albiceps*).

***Black Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne pristoptera* [8]: a common resident and IAM of mesic areas from Cameroon to Ethiopia to South Africa (*pristoptera*, *blanfordi*, *antinorii*, *oleaginea*, *mangbettorum*, *chalybea*, *petiti*, *ruwenzori*, *orientalis*, *reichenowi*, *massaica* + *holomelas*). It is easy to see. N= may be split into ***Brown Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne antinorii* [6, EN = Ethiopia] of c + s Ethiopia, ***Mangbettu Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne mangbettorum* [1, 1/2 = DR Congo, South Sudan] of South Sudan to nw DR Congo, ***Shari Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne chalybea* [4, BT = Cameroon] of c Cameroon to ne DR Congo, ***Petit's Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne petiti* [7, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon] of n Angola to e Nigeria, ***Eastern Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne orientalis* [6, B2 = Malawi, Zimbabwe] of e Zimbabwe to n Mozambique to Malawi which includes *reichenowi*, ***Black Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne holomelas* [8] of South Africa to Malawi and Tanzania to Kenya to e DR Congo, which includes *ruwenzori* + *massaica*, ***Ethiopian Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne oleaginea* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = South Sudan] of sw Ethiopia to e South Sudan, and ***Blue Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne pristoptera* [4, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea] of the western highlands of n Ethiopia to Eritrea which includes *blanfordi*. Preliminary genetic analyses show Southern African birds to be unrelated to Central African birds, so it seems that at least two sp should be recognised.

***Fanti Saw-wing** *Psalidoprocne pristoptera obscura* [5, B2 = Ghana, Sierra Leone]: a fairly common resident and partial IAM of mesic savannas and forest edge of Senegal to sw Cameroon, moving north during the rains (May–Oct). It can be at Kakum in Ghana and Freetown in Sierra Leone. N= genetically nested within Black Saw-wing, so might be an invalid species.

***Grey-rumped Swallow** *Pseudhirundo griseopyga* [6]: a fairly common resident and IAM of grasslands and savannas of Senegal to nw Angola (*melbina*) and Nigeria to Ethiopia to South Africa (*griseopyga*). It can be seen at Mt Moco in Angola and Mwinilunga in Zambia (*griseopyga*) and Sette Cama in Gabon and Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon (*melbina*).

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***Mascarene Martin** *Phedina borbonica* [7, BT = Madagascar]: a common breeder over open habitats, especially around human settlements, of Madagascar (*madagascariensis*) and Réunion & Mauritius Is (*borbonica*), a visitor to c Mozambique to se Kenya (May–Sep), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in Madagascar & Mauritius Is; sometimes also seen at Savanna River in Mozambique.

***Brazza's Martin** *Phedina brazzae* [3, BT = Angola]: a little known IAM of mesic grasslands and savanna of c Congo to ne Angola, and a recently-discovered breeder in the highlands of w Angola. The only areas where it is seen regularly are Kalandula and the Mt Moco region in Angola (Aug–Nov).

***Congo Sand Martin** *Riparia congica* [3, 1/2 = Congo, DR Congo]: a fairly common resident of riparian habitats of the middle and lower Congo River of Congo & DR Congo. Its range is rarely visited by birders, but it is perhaps best seen at Brazzaville in Congo and Mbandaka in DR Congo. **N=** also Congo Martin by IOC.

***Brown-throated Martin** *Riparia paludicola* [7]: a fairly common sp of open habitats, often near rivers, of Senegal to n Ethiopia (*minor*), c Ethiopia (*schoensis*), ne Nigeria to w Cameroon (*newtoni*), ne DR Congo to c Tanzania (*ducis*), Angola to s Tanzania to South Africa (*paludicola*), e Madagascar (*cowani*) and w Morocco (*mauritanica*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; also a vagrant to the Middle East. It can easily be seen at many sites, especially in South Africa (*paludicola*), Madagascar (*cowani*) & Ethiopia (*schoensis*). **N=** includes ***Madagascar Brown-throated Martin** *Riparia cowani* [7, EN = Madagascar]. **Plain Martin** if lumped.

Grey-throated Martin *Riparia* [*paludicola*] *chinensis* [0]: a rare vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Seychelles. **N= Plain Martin** if lumped.

Sand Martin | Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia* [8]: an uncommon breeder of the lower Nile River in Egypt (**shelleyi*) and Morocco (*riparia*) and a common PM to open habitats of SSA and the Indian Ocean Islands (*riparia*). It can be seen at many places.

Pale Martin *Riparia diluta* [0]: a vagrant from c Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt (*diluta*).

***Banded Martin** *Riparia cincta* [7]: a fairly common resident and IAM of mesic grasslands, breeding in Ethiopia (*erlangeri*), South Sudan to n Zimbabwe (*suahelica*), n Angola to nw Zambia (*parvula*), w Angola to n Botswana (*xerica*) and South Africa to se Botswana to s Zimbabwe (*cincta*), and visiting Gabon to Ghana; a vagrant to the Middle East. Good sites include Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*cincta*), Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Nyika in Malawi, Nairobi NP & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*suahelica*) and Lékoni in Gabon.

Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Purple Martin *Progne subis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* [10]: a fairly common breeder (Apr–Sep) of open habitats of Morocco to Libya (*rustica*) and the Nile River valley in Egypt (**savignii*), a common PM to open habitats of SSA and the Indian Ocean Islands (subspecies recorded include *rustica*, *transitiva* + *gutturalis*), and a vagrant from North America to Azores (*erythrogaster*). It is easy to see.

***Red-chested Swallow** *Hirundo lucida* [5, BT = Gambia]: a fairly common resident and local migrant of highland grasslands of Ethiopia (*rothschildi*), riparian habitats of the middle and lower Congo River and Gabon (*subalaris*), and towns and villages of the savanna zone of Senegal to Burkina Faso (*lucida*). It is best seen in Gambia, where common and widespread (*lucida*); other sites include Lopé in Gabon (*subalaris*) and Sululta in Ethiopia (*rothschildi*).

***Angola Swallow** *Hirundo angolensis* [7]: a common resident of open, mesic habitats of Central Africa. It is easy to see in w Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda & Angola, and at Nyika in Malawi.

***White-throated Swallow** *Hirundo albigularis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common breeder of grasslands and other open habitats in South Africa to Zimbabwe (Sep–Mar), mostly visiting Angola, Zambia and s DR Congo when not breeding. It is best seen in South Africa at West Coast NP & Wakkerstroom.

***Ethiopian Swallow** *Hirundo aethiopica* [6]: a fairly common resident and partial migrant of savannas of Senegal to w Ethiopia (*aethiopica*) and e Ethiopia to Somalia to n Kenya (*amadoni*); a vagrant in Israel. It can be seen Waza in Cameroon (*aethiopica*; presently unsafe) and Shaba & Marsabit in Kenya and Liben Plain in Ethiopia (*amadoni*).

Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii* [8]: a common resident around rivers and lakes of the savannas of SSA (**smithii*) and a vagrant to Seychelles; also in s Asia. It is easy to see.

***Blue Swallow** *Hirundo atrocaerulea* [6]: a rare breeder (Nov–Mar) of montane grasslands of South Africa to s Tanzania that visits swamps around Lake Victoria when not breeding. Although it can sometimes be seen on its non-breeding grounds at Mabamba in Uganda, it is more reliably found when breeding at Hela Hela in South Africa, Nyanga & Vumba in Zimbabwe and Nyika in Malawi.

***White-throated Blue Swallow** *Hirundo nigrita* [5]: an uncommon resident of forested waterways in the lowland forest zone of West & Central Africa. It can be seen at Makokou in Gabon, Sanaga River in Cameroon, Pra River in Ghana and Tiwai in Sierra Leone. **N=** also White-bibbed Swallow by IOC.

***Pied-winged Swallow** *Hirundo leucosoma* [4, B2 = Gambia, Sierra Leone]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of savannas of Senegal to Nigeria. It is most regularly seen in coastal Gambia (the Tujereng area is best) and at Freetown Golf Course in Sierra Leone, but is sometimes also observed at Brenu Beach Road & Kalakpa in Ghana.

***White-tailed Swallow** *Hirundo megaensis* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of lightly bushed grasslands of s Ethiopia, often around villages. It is best seen at Soda Plain and between Soda Plain & Dubuluk Village.

***Black-and-rufous Swallow** *Hirundo nigrorufa* [5, BT = Angola, B2 = Zambia]: a fairly common resident and local migrant of mesic grasslands of c Angola to n Zambia. It is best seen at Mt Moco in Angola, but can also be seen at Chitunta in Zambia (Aug–Oct).

***Pearl-breasted Swallow** *Hirundo dimidiata* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common resident and IAM of grasslands and savannas of Angola to Zambia to South Africa (*marwitzi* resident in the north and *dimidiata* a breeding visitor of Namibia to Botswana to South Africa (Sep–Mar)). It is best seen at Overberg in South Africa (*dimidiata*), but other locations for it include Dzalanyama in Malawi, Lubango in Angola and between Etosha & Ruacana in Namibia.

***Rock Martin** *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* [8]: a common resident of rocky habitats in savanna of Mali to Eritrea (*pusilla*), Sierra Leone to Cameroon (*bansoensis*), n Nigeria to Ethiopia to Zimbabwe (*rufigula*/*fusciventris*), sw Zimbabwe to e South Africa to s Mozambique (*pretoriae*), c Namibia to sw Angola (*anderssoni*) and s Namibia to w South Africa (*fuligula*). It is easy to see in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Ethiopia, Uganda & Kenya. **N=** may be split into ***Northern Rock Martin** *Ptyonoprogne rufigula* [8] which includes *bansoensis* + *fusciventris*, and ***Southern Rock Martin** *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* [8] which includes *pretoriae*, *pusilla* + *anderssoni*. Subspecies *pusilla* might better be placed in Pale Crag Martin.

Eurasian Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* [7]: a common resident of mountains and gorges of North-West Africa, an uncommon PM to Sudan, Ethiopia and along the Nile River in Egypt, and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands; mainly in s Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden & Todgha Gorge in Morocco.

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Pale Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne* [*fuligula*] *obsoleta* [4]: a fairly common resident of hillsides and mountains in arid regions of n Mauritania to nc Algeria (**presaharica*), s Algeria to n Chad (**spatzi*), Niger (**buchanani*), Egypt & Socotra Is (*obsoleta*) and n Chad to Somaliland (**arabica*); also east to Pakistan. Most of its range in difficult or unsafe to visit, but it can be seen at Luxor in Egypt (*obsoleta*), Ennedi in Chad (*spatzi*), Aousserd in Western Sahara (*presaharica*) and Daalo in Somaliland (*arabica*).

Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* [8]: a fairly common breeder in towns and mountains of North-West Africa (**meridionale*, Apr–Sep), a common PM to SSA (**urbicum*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is easy to see. N= may be split into the extralimital Eastern House Martin *Delichon lagopodum* and ***Northern House Martin** *Delichon urbicum* [8].

***Greater Striped Swallow** *Cecropis cucullata* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common resident and IAM of temperate grasslands and semi-deserts of Angola to Zambia to South Africa, visiting Southern Africa to breed (Sep–Mar). It is best seen in South Africa, but can also be found at Mt Moco in Angola and Windhoek in Namibia.

***Lesser Striped Swallow** *Cecropis abyssinica* [9]: a common resident and IAM of SSA; avoids arid areas (*puella*, *maxima*, *bannermani*, *abyssinica*, *unitatis* + *ampliformis*), and a vagrant to Madagascar; also a vagrant to Oman. It is easy to see.

***Red-breasted Swallow | Rufous-chested Swallow** *Cecropis semirufa* [7]: a common resident and IAM of mesic savannas of s Angola to Zambia to e South Africa (*semirufa*) and c Angola to n Tanzania to Senegal (*gordoni*), moving away from the equator to breed during the rains. It can be seen at many places.

***Mosque Swallow** *Cecropis senegalensis* [7]: a fairly common resident and IAM of savannas of Senegal to South Sudan (*senegalensis*), Ghana to Kenya (*saturatior*) and Angola to s Kenya to South Africa (*monteiri*), moving away from the equator to breed during the rains. It can be seen at many places.

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica* [7]: a fairly common breeding visitor of North-West Africa (*rufula*), a resident of highlands of Ethiopia & Eritrea (**melanocrissus*), Sierra Leone to Cameroon (**kumboensis*) and Uganda to n Zambia (**emini*), and a fairly common PM to arid habitats of Senegal to Ethiopia and northwards (*rufula*). It can be seen widely in Morocco (*rufula*) and at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia (**melanocrissus*), Bwindi in Uganda, Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Nairobi in Kenya and Nyika in Malawi (**emini*), and the Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (**kumboensis*).

***West African Swallow** *Cecropis daurica domicella* [5, BT = Gambia]: a fairly common resident and nomad of savannas of Senegal to Sudan. It is perhaps most easily seen at various places in Gambia, but can also be found at Bénoué in Cameroon and in n Ghana. N= should either be lumped with Red-rumped Swallow or have other resident African subspecies of Red-rumped Swallow included with it.

***Red-throated Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon rufigula* [6, B2 = Angola, Gabon]: a common sp of mesic savannas and forest edge of se Gabon to c Angola to nw Zambia. It is most ubiquitous on the Angolan plateau where it breeds under road bridges (such as at Kalandula), but it can also be seen between Lastoursville & Franceville in Gabon and Mwinilunga & Mutanda in Zambia.

***Preuss's Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon preussi* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Ghana]: a fairly common resident of mesic savannas and forest edge of ne DR Congo, and Guinea to Cameroon. It is best seen at various places in s Cameroon and Kakum in Ghana.

***Red Sea Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon perdita* [0, EN = Sudan]: known with certainly from only a single specimen found dead beside a lighthouse 20 km north-east of Port Sudan in Sudan, in 1984; cliff swallows observed in Ethiopia on several occasions could be this sp, or an undescribed sp. There are no known sites for it; the birds in Ethiopia are most often seen at Awash & Langano. N= see Madge & Redman 1989.

***South African Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon spilodera* [7, NE = South Africa (br)]: a breeder (Sep–Mar) of grasslands and scrublands of South Africa, and rarely Namibia & Zimbabwe, that visits Gabon to w DR Congo. It is best seen on its breeding grounds in South Africa, especially at Wakkerstroom and between Calvinia & Brandvlei.

***Forest Swallow** *Petrochelidon fuliginosa* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon swallow of forests of s Cameroon to Gabon; recently also found in nw Angola. The most reliable site for it is Mt Kupe in Cameroon, but it can also be found at Bakossi Mts & Yaoundé in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon.

American Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Macaronesia.

*Macrosphenidae – Crombecs and allies

[18/18 of 18, all endemic]

***African Moustached Warbler** *Melocichla mentalis* [6]: a common sp of rank grassland in mesic savannas of Senegal to nw Zambia (*mentalis*), South Sudan to w Tanzania (*amauroura*), e Tanzania to c Mozambique (*orientalis*), Mt Meru in n Tanzania (*incana*) and e Zambia (*luangwae*). Better sites for it include Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*amauroura*), Mikumi in Tanzania (*orientalis*) and Bénoué in Cameroon, Winneba Plain in Ghana and Mt Moco in Angola (*mentalis*). N= also Moustached Grass Warbler by IOC.

***Cape Grassbird** *Sphenoeacus afer* [7, NE = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a common sp of thickets and scrublands of e South Africa (*natalensis*), sc South Africa (*intermedius*), sw South Africa (*afer*) and e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*excisus*). It can be seen at Rooi-Els & West Coast NP in South Africa (*afer*), Sani Pass in South Africa (*natalensis*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*excisus*).

***Rockrunner** *Achaetops pycnopygius* [6, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a fairly common sp of thickets in rocky areas of c Namibia to sw Angola (*pycnopygius*) and northwards along the escarpment of w Angola (*spadix*). Good sites for it include Avis Dam, Daan Viljoen & Erongo in Namibia (*pycnopygius*) and Tundavala in Angola (*spadix*).

***Yellow Longbill** *Macrosphenus flavicans* [5]: a fairly common resident of dense tangles in forest of se Nigeria to nw Angola (*flavicans*) and se CAR to nw Tanzania (*hypochondriacus*). Better sites include Mabira & Budongo in Uganda (*hypochondriacus*) and Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Ipassa in Gabon and Quibaxe in Angola (*flavicans*).

***Kemp's Longbill** *Macrosphenus kempi* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common resident of dense tangles in lowland forest of Sierra Leone to sw Nigeria (*kempi*) and se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*flammeus*). It is best seen at Aboabo, Atewa & Antwikwaa in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone (*kempi*).

***Grey Longbill** *Macrosphenus concolor* [5]: a fairly common sp of dense tangles in forest of Guinea to Uganda to n Angola. Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Budongo in Uganda, Ipassa Gabon and Kakum in Ghana.

***Pulitzer's Longbill** *Macrosphenus pulitzeri* [4, EN = Angola]: an uncommon resident of dense thickets and tangles in dry forest of the central escarpment of w Angola. It is best seen at Kumbira & Bango.

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*Kretschmer's Longbill *Macrosphenus kretschmeri* [5, NE = Tanzania, 1/2 = Mozambique]: an uncommon sp of forest edge and dense thickets in forest of Mt Kilimanjaro to Usambaras to Udzungwas in Tanzania (*kretschmeri*) and se Tanzania and the Netia area of ne Mozambique (*griseiceps*). It is best seen in the East Usambara Mts of Tanzania (*kretschmeri*).

*Northern Crombec *Sylvietta brachyura* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Mauritania to n Sudan (*brachyura*), c Cameroon to w Uganda (*carnapi*) and Ethiopia to n Tanzania (*leucopsis*). It can be seen at many places. N= includes Eastern Crombec *Sylvietta leucopsis* [7].

*Red-faced Crombec *Sylvietta whytii* [6]: a fairly common resident of miombo woodlands of s Tanzania to Zimbabwe (*whytii*), and of wooded savannas of c Tanzania to c Kenya to Uganda (*jacksoni*), se Kenya to ne Tanzania (*minima*) and ne Uganda to c Ethiopia (*loringi*). Good sites include Mutare in Zimbabwe (*whytii*), Langano in Ethiopia (*loringi*) and Mburo in Uganda, Akagera in Rwanda, Nairobi NP in Kenya and Mikumi in Tanzania (*jacksoni*).

*Philippa's Crombec *Sylvietta philippae* [3, BT = Somaliland, 1/2 = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of arid bushveld of e Ethiopia to e Somaliland to n Somalia. It is best seen in Somaliland at Buuhoodle and between Burao & Erigavo; also occasionally seen near Bogol Manyo in Ethiopia.

*Long-billed Crombec *Sylvietta rufescens* [7]: a common sp of scrublands and savannas of Southern Africa (*flecki*, *pallida*, *resurga*, *rufescens* + *diverga*), Zambia to se DR Congo to n Malawi (*adelphe*) and coastal w Angola (*ansorgei*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Somali Crombec | Somali Long-billed Crombec *Sylvietta isabellina* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of dry bushveld of se Kenya to s Ethiopia to Somaliland. It is best seen at Dawa River & Yavello in Ethiopia and Samburu & Marsabit in Kenya.

*Red-capped Crombec *Sylvietta ruficapilla* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of se Gabon to s Angola to Malawi (*schoutedeni*, *rufigenis*, *chubbi*, *makayii*, *ruficapilla* + *gephyra*). Good sites include Lékoni in Gabon (*rufigenis*), Mt Moco in Angola (*ruficapilla*), Dzalanyama in Malawi (*chubbi*) and Mutinondo in Zambia (*gephyra*).

*Green Crombec *Sylvietta virens* [7]: a common sp of forest edge and secondary forests of Senegal to sw Nigeria (*flaviventris*), se Nigeria to nw DR Congo (*virens*), c DR Congo to w Kenya to ne Angola (*baraka*) and Congo to nw Angola (*tando*). It can be seen at many sites. N= may be split into *Western Green Crombec *Sylvietta flaviventris* [7], and *Eastern Green Crombec *Sylvietta virens* [7] which includes *baraka* + *tando*.

*Lemon-bellied Crombec *Sylvietta denti* [5]: a fairly common sp of the canopy of lowland forests of West Africa (*hardyi*) and Central Africa (*denti*). Good sites include Budongo in Uganda and Makokou in Gabon (*denti*) and Kakum & Atewa in Ghana (*hardyi*).

*White-browed Crombec *Sylvietta leucophrys* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of c Kenya and the Ruwenzori Mts (*leucophrys*), the Albertine Rift (*chloronota*) and the Lendu Plateau of se DR Congo (*chapini*). Good sites include Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*chloronota*) and Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*leucophrys*); *chapini* can be seen at Mt Kabobo in DR Congo. N= includes *Chapin's Crombec *Sylvietta chapini* [2, EN = DR Congo].

*Victorin's Warbler *Cryptillas victorini* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of dense fynbos of sw South Africa. Good sites for it include Sir Lowry's Pass, Rooi-Els and various places along The Garden Route.

Cettiidae – Cettia Bush Warblers and allies

[2/2 of 32, 1 endemic]

*Short-tailed Warbler *Urosphena neumanni* [5, BT = Rwanda, B2 = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of dense understorey in lower montane forest of the Albertine Rift. The best sites include Nyungwe in Rwanda and Buhoma in Uganda. N= also Neumann's Warbler by IOC.

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* [5]: an uncommon resident of dense habitats around wetlands of North-West Africa (*cetti*), and a vagrant to Egypt (*orientalis*). It is best seen at Massa River & Sidi Bourhaba in Morocco (*cetti*).

Scotocercidae – Scrub Warbler

[1/1 of 1]

Scrub Warbler *Scotocerca inquieta* [5, BT = Morocco, B2 = Egypt]: an uncommon sp of scrubby deserts of Western Sahara to w Morocco (**theresae*), e Morocco to Libya (**saharae*) and e Libya to Egypt (**inquieta*); also east to Pakistan. Better sites for it include Errachidia & Merzouga in Morocco (**saharae*) and St Catherine in Sinai of Egypt (**inquieta*). N= may be split into *African Scrub Warbler *Scotocerca theresae* [5, BT = Morocco, B2 = Western Sahara] which includes **saharae*, and Streaked Scrub Warbler *Scotocerca inquieta* [4, BT = Egypt]. See Bergier *et al* 2013. Also Streaked Scrub Warbler by IOC.

Erythrocercidae – Fan-tailed Flycatchers

[3/3 of 3, all endemic]

*Little Yellow Flycatcher *Erythrocercus holochlorus* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of coastal forests of c Tanzania to s Somalia. It is best seen in the East Usambaras of Tanzania and at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya.

*Chestnut-capped Flycatcher *Erythrocercus mccallii* [6]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to sw Nigeria (*nigeriae*), se Nigeria to nw Angola (*mccallii*) and e DR Congo to w Uganda (*congicus*). Good sites for it include Budongo in Uganda (*congicus*), Makokou in Gabon and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*mccallii*) and Kakum & Atewa in Ghana (*nigeriae*).

*Livingstone's Flycatcher *Erythrocercus livingstonei* [6, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of thickets and riparian forests of c Tanzania to s Malawi (*thomsoni*), s Malawi to s Mozambique (*francisi*) and the Zambezi River from s Zambia to n Mozambique (*livingstonei*). The best sites for it are Liwonde in Malawi (*francisi*) and Siavonga in Zambia (*livingstonei*); it can also be seen at Mana Pools in Zimbabwe (*livingstonei*), below the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania (*thomsoni*) and at the Save River Woodlands in Mozambique (*francisi*).

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*Grauer's Warbler, Green Hylia & Tit Hylia

[all endemic]

***Grauer's Warbler** *Graueria vittata* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of dense tangles in montane forest of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= probably belongs in the Macrosphenidae.

***Green Hylia** *Hylia prasina* [7]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa (*prasina*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). Good sites for it include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Kumbira in Angola, Kibale in Uganda and various forests in s Ghana & Gabon (all *prasina*). N= found to be sister to the Aegithalidae but probably belongs in its own family, Hyliidae.

***Tit Hylia** *Pholidornis rushiae* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to sw Nigeria (*ussheri*), se Nigeria to Gabon (*rushiae*), se Cameroon to Uganda to n Angola (*denti*) and Bioko Is (*bedfordi*). Good sites include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*rushiae*) and Kakum in Ghana (*ussheri*). N= based on present knowledge would probably be best placed in the Hyliidae with Green Hylia, or in its own family.

Aegithalidae – Bushtits

[1/1 of 13]

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Morocco & Tunisia.

Phylloscopidae – Leaf Warblers and allies

[19/19 of 77, 6 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***Yellow-throated Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus ruficapilla* [6]: a fairly common resident of temperate and montane forests of s South Africa (*voelckeri*), e South Africa (*ruficapilla*), e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*alacris*), Mt Namuli in n Mozambique (*quelimanensis*), Malawi to far s Tanzania (*johnstoni*), w Tanzania (*ochrogularis*) and e Tanzania to se Kenya (*minullus*). Good sites include Grootvadersbosch in South Africa (*voelckeri*), Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*ruficapilla*), Zomba in Malawi (*johnstoni*) and Taita Hills in Kenya (*minullus*).

***Laura's Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus laurae* [4, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of forests of the w Angolan highlands (*laurae*) and n Zambia to s DR Congo to far sw Tanzania (*eustacei*). It is best seen at Hillwood, The Source of the Zambezi & Shiwa Ngandu in Zambia (*eustacei*); also found at the Namba Mts of w Angola (*laurae*).

***Red-faced Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus laetus* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*laetus*) and Mt Kabobo in se DR Congo (*schoutedeni*). The best sites for it include Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*laetus*).

***Black-capped Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus herberti* [6, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is (*herberti*) and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*camerunensis*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Obudu in Nigeria (*camerunensis*).

***Uganda Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus budongoensis* [5, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of forests of e DR Congo to w Kenya, and Gabon to s Cameroon. Better sites for it include Kakamega in Kenya and Budongo in Uganda; also found at Makokou in Gabon and Sangmélima in Cameroon.

***Brown Woodland Warbler** *Phylloscopus umbrovirens* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of East Africa (**mackenzianus*, **wilhelmi*, **alpinus*, **dorcadichroa* + **fugglescouchmani*) and the Horn of Africa (**williamsi*, **umbrovirens* + **omoensis*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*yemenensis*). It is quite easy to see at Wondo Genet & Bale in Ethiopia (*omoensis*), Nyungwe in Rwanda (*wilhelmi*) and Aberdares & Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*mackenzianus*).

***Willow Warbler** *Phylloscopus trochilus* [8]: a common PM to wooded habitats of SSA (**trochilus* mainly in West Africa and **acredula* + **yakutensis* in Central, East & Southern Africa), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is easy to see.

Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* [7]: a common PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia and montane forests of Kenya (*abietinus*, *collybita* + *tristis*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in Ethiopia & Senegal. N= **Chiffchaff** if lumped.

***Iberian Chiffchaff** *Phylloscopus* [*collybita*] *ibericus* [3]: an uncommon breeder of forests of far n Morocco to Algeria (**ibericus*), and a little-known PM from w Europe to Senegal to n Ghana (**biscayensis* + **ibericus*). Due to its similarity to Common Chiffchaff it is hard to identify unless singing, so it is best looked for on the Algiers Peninsula of Morocco, where it breeds. N= **Chiffchaff** if lumped.

***Canary Islands Chiffchaff** *Phylloscopus* [*collybita*] *canariensis* [7, EN = Canary Islands]: a common sp of wooded areas of Canary Islands, found on Tenerife, Gran Canaria, La Palma, La Gomera & El Hierro Is (*canariensis*) and Lanzarote Is (*exsul*). It is most easily seen on Tenerife & La Gomera Is (*canariensis*). N= **Chiffchaff** if lumped.

***Western Bonelli's Warbler** *Phylloscopus bonelli* [7]: a fairly common breeder of montane forests of North-West Africa, and a fairly common PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Chad. It is most easily at Ifrane & Zaër in Morocco and at various places in n Senegal. N= **Bonelli's Warbler** if lumped.

***Eastern Bonelli's Warbler** *Phylloscopus* [*bonelli*] *orientalis* [2]: an uncommon PM from c Eurasia to bushy areas of Sudan to n Ethiopia to Eritrea. Most of its range is difficult to access, to it is better seen outside the region. N= **Bonelli's Warbler** if lumped.

***Wood Warbler** *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* [7]: a common PM from w Europe to lowland forests of Central & West Africa, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen quite easily in Cameroon & Ghana.

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* [0]: a vagrant from ne Asia. Recorded from Morocco, Sinai in Egypt & Madeira.

Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Morocco.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* [0]: a vagrant from c Eurasia. Recorded from Morocco.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Macaronesia, Egypt & Senegal.

Hume's Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* [0]: a rare from Asia. Recorded from Egypt. N= also Hume's Leaf Warbler by IOC.

Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Madeira.

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SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Acrocephalidae – Reed Warblers and allies

[33/33 of 54, 15 endemic]

***Madagascar Brush Warbler** *Nesillas typica* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a sp of thickets and forests, common in n + e Madagascar (*typica*), rare in w Madagascar (*obscura*) and uncommon on Mohéli Is of Comoros (*moheliensis*). It is easily found in e Madagascar (*typica*), but can be seen at Djando on Mohéli Is (*moheliensis*). **N=** also Malagasy Brush Warbler by IOC.

***Subdesert Brush Warbler** *Nesillas* [*typica*] *lantzii* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of dry thickets of far s Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty & Toliara.

***Anjouan Brush Warbler** *Nesillas* [*typica*] *longicaudata* [5, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of forests on Anjouan Is of Comoros. It is easy to see in any vegetated area on the island, including at Dzianlandzé.

***Grande Comore Brush Warbler** *Nesillas brevicaudata* [5, EN = Comoros]: a fairly common sp above 500 m altitude in dense undergrowth on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It is best seen at Mt Karthala.

***Moheli Brush Warbler** *Nesillas mariae* [6, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of forests of Mohéli Is of Comoros. It can be seen in any native habitat on the island, including at Djando.

***Aldabra Brush Warbler** *Nesillas aldabrana* [0, EN = Aldabra]: confined to the Middle Is of Aldabra Atoll of Seychelles. It was last seen in 1983 and is now presumed to be extinct.

***Basra Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus griseldis* [3]: an uncommon PM from the Middle East to riverside thickets and dense bush of Kenya to Mozambique. It is perhaps best searched for in the Ethiopian Rift Valley, where peak northwards passage is 18–21 Apr and southward passage is the beginning of Sep, and it is reportedly common along the lower Tana River in Kenya and the lower Shire River in Malawi.

***Cape Verde Warbler** *Acrocephalus brevipennis* [6, EN = Cape Verde]: a fairly common sp of well-vegetated valleys of Cape Verde, found mostly on Santiago & São Nicolau Is. It can be seen on Santiago Is at Boa Entrada and the botanic gardens at São Jorge dos Órgãos.

***Greater Swamp Warbler** *Acrocephalus rufescens* [7]: a fairly common resident of swamps and thickets of Senegal to Gambia (*senegalensis*), Lake Chad (*chadensis*), Ghana to nw DR Congo (*rufescens*) and Sudan to n Botswana (*ansorgei*). Good sites include Djoudj in Senegal (*senegalensis*), Nyasoso & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*rufescens*) and Lake Bunyoni in Uganda and Shakawe in Botswana (*ansorgei*).

***Lesser Swamp Warbler** *Acrocephalus gracilirostris* [7]: a common sp of waterside thickets of Ethiopia to South Africa (*tsanae*, *jacksoni*, *parvus*, *leptorhynchus*, *winterbottomi*, *cunenensis* + *gracilirostris*) and Lake Chad (*neglectus*). It is easy to see in South Africa (*gracilirostris*), and at Rundu in Namibia (*cunenensis*), Awasa in Ethiopia (*leptorhynchus*) and various places in Zambia.

***Madagascar Swamp Warbler** *Acrocephalus newtoni* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of waterside thickets of Madagascar. It can be seen at Mantadia, Anjozorobe & Amboditanimena at Ranomafana.

***Seychelles Warbler** *Acrocephalus sechellensis* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a fairly common sp of dense undergrowth on Cousin Is of Seychelles, and re-introduced to Aride, Cousine, Frégate & Denis Is. It is best seen at Cousin & Aride Is.

***Rodrigues Warbler** *Acrocephalus rodericanus* [5, EN = Rodrigues]: an uncommon sp of wooded habitats of Rodrigues. It is best seen at Grande Montagne NR at Solitudes.

***Great Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* [6]: an uncommon breeder of wetlands of North-West Africa and a fairly common PM to mesic areas of SSA (**arundinaceus* + **zarudnyi*). It is easy to see.

Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus* [4]: a fairly common resident of riverside vegetation of the lower Nile River in Egypt (**stentoreus*) and mangroves of the coast of Sudan to Somaliland (probably *brunnescens*); mainly from the Middle East to New Guinea. It is best seen at the Nile Delta near Cairo (**stentoreus*); also found at Zeila in Somaliland (*brunnescens*).

Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon* [4]: a fairly common breeder of wetlands and swamps of North-West Africa, an uncommon PM to wetlands north of the Sahara and a vagrant to Cape Verde (*melanopogon*). It is best seen at Larache in Morocco.

***Aquatic Warbler** *Acrocephalus paludicola* [1]: a rarely-seen PM from e + c Europe to grassy marshes in the arid savannas of Senegal to Mauritania to Mali, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is perhaps best looked for at Djoudj in Senegal, but its habitat is difficult to access; also occasionally seen on passage in Morocco.

***Sedge Warbler** *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* [7]: a fairly common PM to waterside vegetation of SSA, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Azores.

***Eurasian Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* [7]: a fairly common breeder of waterside vegetation and mangroves of North-West Africa (**scirpaceus*), the Nile Delta in Egypt (**fuscus*) and coast of Somaliland to Sudan (*avicenniae*), and a common PM to SSA, mostly north of the equator (**scirpaceus*). Good sites include Awasa in Ethiopia, Bénoué in Cameroon and Djoudj in Senegal; *avicenniae* can be seen at Zeila in Somaliland and *fuscus* in the Nile Delta in Egypt. **N=** includes **Mangrove Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus avicenniae* [3, BT = Somaliland] which is also sometimes treated as a subspecies of African Reed Warbler although genetic data show *avicenniae* as sister to **fuscus*, and ***Caspian Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus fuscus* [4]. A new subspecies (**ammon*) has been described from nw Egypt and ne Libya (see Hering *et al* 2016). ***Common Reed Warbler** if lumped. Also 'European Reed Warbler'.

***African Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus scirpaceus baeticatus* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common resident and IAM of swamps and wetlands of n Senegal (*guiersi*), s Senegal to Somalia to Mozambique (*cinnamomeus*), e Tanzania to e South Africa (*suahelicus*), sw Angola to sw South Africa (*hallae*) and n Botswana to Zimbabwe to s South Africa (*baeticatus*). It is easy to see in South Africa & Namibia (Sep–Mar), but within the wintering range of Eurasian Reed Warbler birds might be impossible to separate (Sep–Apr). **N=** includes ***Cinnamon Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus cinnamomeus* [5] which contains *guiersi*, but this split is not supported by molecular evidence. North-West African & Iberian birds are genetically closer to African Reed Warbler than Eurasian Reed Warbler, and are named *ambiguus*. ***Common Reed Warbler** if lumped.

***Marsh Warbler** *Acrocephalus palustris* [7]: a common PM to thickets, often near water, of Zambia to e South Africa. It is easy to see at Kruger in South Africa, but it can also be seen on passage in Kenya & Ethiopia.

Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon* [0]: a vagrant from ne Eurasia. It has been recorded once in Sinai, Egypt.

***Mountain Yellow Warbler** *Iduna similis* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane thickets and forest edge of n Malawi to Kenya to e DR Congo. It can be seen at Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda, Nyika in Malawi and Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya.

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*Dark-capped Yellow Warbler *Iduna natalensis* [7]: a fairly common sp of rank growth in mesic areas of Nigeria to nw DR Congo (*batesi*), w Ethiopia to n Tanzania (*massaica*), Gabon to Angola to n Zambia (*major*) and s Tanzania to e South Africa (*natalensis*). Good sites include Sani Pass in South Africa and Ulugurus in Tanzania (*natalensis*), Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*batesi*), Nairobi NP in Kenya and Awasa in Ethiopia (*massaica*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*major*). N= also African Yellow Warbler by IOC.

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* [0]: a vagrant from c Asia. Recorded from Egypt.

Sykes's Warbler *Iduna rama* [0]: a vagrant from c Asia. Recorded from Eritrea.

*Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Iduna pallida* [6]: a fairly common resident of thickets and oases in arid savannas and deserts of se Morocco to Libya to Mauritania (**reiseri*), Niger to Sudan (**laeneni*), the Nile River in Egypt (**pallida*) and mangroves of e Egypt to Somaliland (**alulensis*), and a common PM of Chad to ne Tanzania (**elaeica*). It can be seen at Merzouga in Morocco (**reiseri*), Maroua in Cameroon (**laeneni*) and Buffalo Springs & Tsavo in Kenya and various places in Ethiopia (**elaeica*); **alulensis* is best looked for at Hamata in Egypt. N= **Olivaceous Warbler** if lumped.

*Isabelline Warbler *Iduna* [*pallida*] *opaca* [6]: a fairly common breeder of thickets and woodlands of North-West Africa and a common PM from sw Europe to Senegal to Chad. It can be seen at various places in Morocco, Senegal & Gambia, and at Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe). N= **Olivaceous Warbler** if lumped. Also Western Olivaceous Warbler by IOC.

*Papyrus Yellow Warbler *Calamonastides gracilirostris* [4, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon resident of papyrus swamps of e DR Congo to sw Kenya to Burundi (*gracilirostris*) and ne Zambia (*bensoni*). It is most reliably seen at Lake Bunyoni in Uganda (*gracilirostris*), but can also be found at Kisumu in Kenya (*gracilirostris*) and Lake Mweru in Zambia (*bensoni*). N= includes ***Zambian Yellow Warbler** *Calamonastides bensoni* [3, EN = Zambia]. See Maclean *et al* 2002.

*Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida* [5]: a fairly common PM from s Eurasia to bushveld of Ethiopia to ne Tanzania. It is best seen in s Ethiopia and at Tsavo, Baringo & Buffalo Springs in Kenya.

*Olive-tree Warbler *Hippolais olivetorum* [5]: an uncommon PM from s Eurasia to *Acacia* thickets of s Zambia to ne South Africa. It is perhaps best seen at Polokwane in South Africa, and is quite widespread in Botswana.

*Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta* [6]: a fairly common breeder of scrublands of North-West Africa, and a fairly common PM to mesic savanna of Senegal to Cameroon. It can be seen in various places in Morocco and coastal Gambia, and at Shai Hills in Ghana.

*Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina* [7]: a fairly common PM from Europe to thickets in mesic savanna south of the equator, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in e South Africa, Botswana & Zimbabwe, but can be found on passage in Kenya & Ethiopia.

Locustellidae – Grassbirds, etc.

[17/17 of 61, 14 endemic]

Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia* [1]: a rarely-seen PM to thickets of West & North-West Africa (*naevia*) and ne Africa (*obscurior* + *straminea*). It is perhaps seen most often on passage in Morocco.

*River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis* [2]: an uncommon PM from c Eurasia to dense thickets of Kenya to ne South Africa; the main non-breeding grounds are s Zambia to ne South Africa. It is perhaps most often seen at Zaagkuilsdrift Road in South Africa.

*Savi's Warbler *Locustella luscinioides* [4]: a fairly common breeder of swamps and marshes of n North-West Africa (**luscinioides*), and a rarely-seen PM to wetlands in arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (**luscinioides*, **sarmatica* + **fusca*). It is most reliably seen at Larache in Morocco (**luscinioides*).

*Little Rush Warbler *Bradypterus baboecala* [7]: a fairly common sp of swamps and marshes of Lake Chad (*chadensis*), South Sudan (*sudanensis*), Ethiopia (*abyssinicus*), w Angola (*benguellensis*), se Kenya to e South Africa (*tongensis*), ne Botswana to Cameroon (*msiri*), c Zimbabwe to e South Africa (*transvaalensis*) and s South Africa (*baboecala*). Good sites include Strandfontein in South Africa (*baboecala*), Awasa in Ethiopia (*abyssinicus*), East Usambaras in Tanzania (*tongensis*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*msiri*).

*Highland Rush Warbler *Bradypterus* [*baboecala*] *centralis* [5, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of swamps and marshes of the Albertine Rift (*centralis*) and e Uganda to c Kenya (*elgonensis*). Better sites include Iten in Kenya and Kidepo in Uganda (*elgonensis*) and Kabale in Uganda and Nyabarongo in Rwanda (*centralis*).

*White-winged Warbler *Bradypterus carpalis* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of papyrus swamps of ne Zambia, and e DR Congo to w Kenya. It is most easily seen at Mbarara & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda, but can also be found at Lake Mweru in Zambia and Kisumu in Kenya. N= also White-winged Swamp Warbler by IOC.

*Grauer's Rush Warbler *Bradypterus graueri* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common resident of highland swamps of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Mabwindi Swamp at Ruhiza in Uganda and Kamiranzovu Swamp at Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= also Grauer's Swamp Warbler by IOC.

*Brown Emutail *Bradypterus brunneus* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of mossy forests at higher altitudes of e Madagascar. It is best found at Vohiparara & Anjozorobe.

*Knysna Warbler *Bradypterus sylvaticus* [5, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forests of coastal South Africa, from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth (*sylvaticus*) and Port Elizabeth to south of Durban (*pondoensis*). Grootvadersbosch (*sylvaticus*) and Oribi Gorge (*pondoensis*) are among the best sites.

*Cinnamon Bracken Warbler *Bradypterus cinnamomeus* [6]: a common resident of montane thickets and forest edge of Ethiopia to n Tanzania to e DR Congo (*cinnamomeus*), South Sudan to ne Uganda (*cavei*), the Ruwenzori Mts (*mildbreadi*) and ne Tanzania to Malawi (*nyassae*). It can be seen at Bale in Ethiopia, Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*cinnamomeus*) and West Usambaras in Tanzania & Nyika in Malawi (*nyassae*).

*Evergreen Forest Warbler *Bradypterus lopezi* [5]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of Bioko Is (*lopezi*), Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*camerunensis*), the Albertine Rift (*barakae*), c Kenya to nw Tanzania (*mariae*), se Kenya to n Malawi (*usambarae*), se DR Congo to n Zambia (*ufipae*), s Malawi to n Mozambique (*granti*) and w Angola (*boultoni*). Good sites include Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*camerunensis*), Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*barakae*), Nyika in Malawi and Ulugurus & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*usambarae*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*boultoni*). N= includes ***Cameroon Forest Warbler** *Bradypterus lopezi* [4, BT = Cameroon, 1/2 = Equatorial Guinea] which contains *camerunensis*.

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*Bangwa Forest Warbler *Bradypterus* [*lopezi*] *bangwaensis* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane thickets and forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It is best seen at Lake Awing & Mt Oku in Cameroon and Obudu in Nigeria.

*Barratt's Warbler *Bradypterus barratti* [6, NE = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets of montane ne South Africa (*barratti*), coastal e South Africa (*godfreyi*), montane e South Africa (*cathkinensis*) and e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*priesti*). It is best seen at Nxumeni & Sani Pass in South Africa (*cathkinensis*), Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*barratti*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*priesti*).

*Dja River Warbler *Bradypterus grandis* [4, BT = Gabon, 1/2 = Cameroon]: a rare resident of swamps in lowland forest of s Cameroon to Gabon. Almost all recent sightings come from Lopé in Gabon. N= also Ja River Scrub Warbler by IOC.

*Bamboo Warbler *Bradypterus alfredi* [4, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon and little-known resident and possible IAM of dense thickets of nw Zambia to w Tanzania (*kungwensis*) and Ethiopia to e DR Congo (*alfredi*). It is best seen at Mwinilunga in Zambia (*kungwensis*), but can also be found at Mgahinga & Fort Portal in Uganda and Wondo Genet in Ethiopia (*alfredi*).

*Broad-tailed Warbler *Schoenicola* [*platyurus*] *brevirostris* [6]: a fairly common sp of rank grasslands of Sierra Leone to Ethiopia to Angola (*alexinae*) and Malawi to e South Africa (*brevirostris*). Good sites include Hela Hela in South Africa (*brevirostris*) and Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Mt Moco in Angola and Mutinondo in Zambia (*alexinae*). N= may be lumped with extralimital Broad-tailed Grassbird. Also Fan-tailed Grassbird by IOC.

*Grey Emutail *Amphilais seebohmi* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of upland swamps of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Anjozorobe, Bemanevika & Amboditanimena in Ranomafana.

*Bernieridae – Malagasy Warblers

[11/11 of 11, all endemics]

*White-throated Oxylabes *Oxylabes madagascariensis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. Good sites include Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala.

*Long-billed Tetraka *Bernieria madagascariensis* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of dry forest of w Madagascar (*incelebris*) and moist forest of e Madagascar (*madagascariensis*). It can be seen at many sites, including Ampijoroa (*incelebris*) and Masoala & Ranomafana (*madagascariensis*). N= also Long-billed Bernieria by IOC.

*Cryptic Warbler *Cryptosylvicola randrianasoloi* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of higher-altitude forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Vohiparara; also occasionally seen at Mantadia.

*Wedge-tailed Tetraka *Hartertula flavoviridis* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Ranomafana, but can also be seen at Mantadia. N= also Wedge-tailed Jery by IOC.

*Thamnornis *Thamnornis chloropetoides* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of spiny forests of s Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty.

*Spectacled Tetraka *Xanthomixis zosterops* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of moist forests Madagascar, with *fulvescens* in the north, *andapae* in the north-east, *zosterops* in the central east and *ankafanae* in the south-east. Good sites include Andasibe-Mantadia & Ranomafana (*zosterops*) and Masoala (*andapae*).

*Appert's Tetraka *Xanthomixis apperti* [5, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of dry forest at Zombitse in sw Madagascar. It can usually be found near the park headquarters at Zombitse.

*Dusky Tetraka *Xanthomixis tenebrosa* [1, EN = Madagascar]: a rare sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of ne Madagascar. There are no reliable sites, and few substantiated records. N= genetic evidence places it sister to Madagascar Yellowbrow, so it probably belongs in the genus *Crossleyia*.

*Grey-crowned Tetraka *Xanthomixis cinereiceps* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of highland forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Vohiparara, but can also be found at Mantadia & Bemanevika.

*Madagascar Yellowbrow *Crossleyia xanthophrys* [4, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of dense highland forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Vohiparara & Anjozorobe.

*Rand's Warbler *Randia pseudozosterops* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of forests of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Andasibe-Mantadia & Ranomafana.

Cisticolidae – Cisticolas, Apalis and allies

[130/137 of 158, all but two endemic]

*Common Jery *Neomixis tenella* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded areas of Madagascar, with *tenella* in the north, *debilis* in the south, *decaryi* in the west and centre, and *orientalis* in the east. It is easy to see.

*Green Jery *Neomixis viridis* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of moist forest of ne Madagascar (*delacouri*) and se Madagascar (*viridis*). It can be seen at Ranomafana & Andasibe-Mantadia (*viridis*) and Masoala (*delacouri*).

*Stripe-throated Jery *Neomixis striatigula* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of forests of ne Madagascar (*sclateri*) and se Madagascar (*striatigula*). Good sites include Andasibe-Mantadia (*sclateri*) and Ranomafana (*striatigula*).

*Subdesert Jery *Neomixis* [*striatigula*] *pallidior* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of arid woodland and spiny forest of sw Madagascar. It is best seen at Ifaty.

*Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops* [7]: a common resident of rank growth in savanna of Senegal to CAR to Gabon (*erythrops*), Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*pyrrhomitra*), c Sudan (*niloticus*), ne DR Congo to c Tanzania (*sylvia*), w Angola (*lepe*) and s Tanzania to e South Africa (*nyasa*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*nyasa*), Mt Moco in Angola (*lepe*), Bénoué in Cameroon (*erythrops*) and various places in Uganda (*sylvia*) and Ethiopia (*pyrrhomitra*). N= includes *Lepe Cisticola *Cisticola lepe* [6, EN = Angola].

*Singing Cisticola *Cisticola cantans* [6]: a fairly common resident of savannas and thickets of Zimbabwe to Ethiopia to Senegal (*swanzii*, *concolor*, *adamauae*, *cantans*, *belli*, *pictipennis* + *muenzneri*). Good sites include Debre Libanos in Ethiopia (*cantans*), Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*adamauae*), Luwawa in Malawi (*muenzneri*), Murchison in Uganda (*belli*) and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*pictipennis*).

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*Whistling Cisticola *Cisticola lateralis* [6]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to Cameroon (*lateralis*), CAR to Kenya (*antinorii*) and Gabon to n Angola to n Zambia (*modestus*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, various places in Gambia and coastal Ghana (*lateralis*), Budongo in Uganda (*antinorii*) and Kalandula in Angola (*modestus*).

*Trilling Cisticola *Cisticola woosnami* [6]: a common sp of savannas of Uganda to c Tanzania (*woosnami*) and c Tanzania to Zambia (*lufira*). It can be seen at Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Arusha NP in Tanzania and Akagera in Rwanda (*lufira*) and Chimfunshi & Kasanka in Zambia (*lufira*).

*Chattering Cisticola *Cisticola anonymus* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a fairly common sp of rank growth in the forest zone of s Nigeria to e DR Congo to sw DR Congo, and rare in West Africa. It is best seen at Nyasoso in Cameroon and Lopé & Makokou in Gabon.

*Bubbling Cisticola *Cisticola anonymus bulliens* [6, NE = Angola]: a common sp of thickets and rank growth of the coastal plain and escarpment of nw Angola to sw DR Congo (*septentrionalis*) and sw Angola (*bulliens*). It is best seen in Angola at Benguela (*bulliens*) and Luanda, Kumbira & Kissama (*septentrionalis*).

*Chubb's Cisticola *Cisticola chubbi* [7]: a common sp of rank growth in highlands of the Marungu Highlands of se DR Congo (*marungensis*), the Albertine Rift to c Kenya (*chubbi*), Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*discolor*) and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*adametzi*). It can be seen at Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*chubbi*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*discolor*) and Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*adametzi*). N= includes *Brown-backed Cisticola *Cisticola discolor* [6, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria] which contains *adametzi*.

*Hunter's Cisticola *Cisticola hunteri* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of rank growth in montane areas of c + s Kenya and n Tanzania. It can be seen at Kinangop, Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania.

*Black-lored Cisticola *Cisticola nigriloris* [6, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of rank growth in the highlands of n Malawi and s Tanzania. It is most easily seen at Nyika in Malawi, but can also be found at Udzungwas in Tanzania.

*Kilombero Cisticola *Cisticola* [*nigriloris*] *sp* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of reed beds of the Kilombero floodplain in e Tanzania. It is best seen at Ifakara.

*Lazy Cisticola *Cisticola aberrans* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rank growth at forest edge and rocky areas of se + sc South Africa (*minor*), ne South Africa to se Botswana (*aberrans*), Zimbabwe to w Malawi (*nyika*) and e Malawi to n Mozambique (*lurio*). It can be seen at Nxumeni & Hela Hela in South Africa (*minor*) and Shiwa Ngandu in Zambia, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Gosha Park in Zimbabwe (*nyika*).

*Rock-loving Cisticola *Cisticola* [*aberrans*] *emini* [5, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of rocky hillsides in savanna of Senegal to Ghana (*admiralis*), Nigeria to Uganda (*petrophilus*) and s Kenya to n Tanzania (*emini*). It can be seen at Mora & Garoua in Cameroon (*petrophilus*), Shai Hills in Ghana (*admiralis*) and Oloololo Escarpment in Kenya (*emini*).

*Huambo Cisticola *Cisticola* [*aberrans*] *bailunduensis* [4, EN = Angola]: a fairly common sp of forest edge in the highlands of w Angola. It is best seen at Mt Moco. N= erroneously lumped with Rock-loving Cisticola, to which it is unrelated.

*Rattling Cisticola *Cisticola chiniana* [8]: a common sp of savannas of South Africa to Gabon to Eritrea (*simplex*, *fricki*, *fortis*, *humilis*, *fischeri*, *ukamba*, *victoria*, *heterophrys*, *keithi*, *mbeya*, *emendatus*, *procerus*, *frater*, *bensoni*, *smithersi*, *chiniana* + *campestris*). It is easy to see at many sites.

*Boran Cisticola *Cisticola bodessa* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Gibe Gorge in sw Ethiopia (*kaffensis*) and n Ethiopia to n Kenya (*bodessa*). It is best seen at Melka Ghebdu, Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia, Marsabit & Kerio Valley in Kenya and Kidepo in Uganda (*bodessa*).

*Churring Cisticola *Cisticola njombe* [6, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane grasslands and shrublands of n Malawi (*mariae*) and s Tanzania (*njombe*). It is easy to see in Nyika in Malawi (*mariae*) and can also be seen at Udzungwas in Tanzania.

*Ashy Cisticola *Cisticola cinereolus* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and grasslands of n Tanzania to s Ethiopia (*schillingsi*) and ne Ethiopia to Somaliland (*cinereolus*). It is most easily seen at Awash in Ethiopia (*cinereolus*) and Shaba, Samburu & Tsavo West in Kenya (*schillingsi*).

*Tana River Cisticola *Cisticola* [*cinereolus*/*chiniana*] *restrictus* [1, EN = Kenya]: a little-known cisticola of savanna of the lower Tana River in Kenya, not seen since 1972. It is known historically from Karawa, Garsen, Ijole, Mnazini & Sangole. N= its validity has been questioned, but molecular evidence suggests that it might be a valid sp.

*Tinkling Cisticola *Cisticola rufilatus* [5]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and grassy shrublands of n South Africa to se Angola (*rufilatus*), c Angola to Malawi to se Gabon (*ansorgei*) and c Zimbabwe (*vicinior*). It can be found at Lékoni in Gabon and Chitunta in Zambia (*ansorgei*) and Lubango in Angola and Rundu in Namibia (*rufilatus*).

*Grey-backed Cisticola *Cisticola subruficapilla* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of shrublands and fynbos of w South Africa (*namaqua*, *subruficapilla* + *jamesi*), and much rarer from sw Angola to nw Namibia (*newtoni*), wc Namibia (*windhoekensis*) and s Namibia to far n South Africa (*karasensis*). It is easy to see at Rooi-Els & West Coast NP in South Africa (*subruficapilla*).

*Wailing Cisticola *Cisticola lais* [7]: a common sp of montane grasslands and shrublands of w Angola (*namba*), Malawi to s Tanzania (*semifasciatus*), e Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*mashona*), Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*oreobates*) and e South Africa (*monticola*, *lais* + *maculatus*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom & Hela Hela in South Africa (*lais*), Tundavala & Mt Moco in Angola (*namba*) and Nyika in Malawi (*semifasciatus*).

*Lynes's Cisticola *Cisticola* [*lais*] *distinctus* [5, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane grasslands and shrublands of n Tanzania to w Kenya to e Uganda. It is most often seen at Magadi Road in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania; in Uganda it can be found at Mt Elgon. N= molecular data suggests it is not even sister to Wailing Cisticola.

*Rufous-winged Cisticola *Cisticola galactotes* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of wetlands of ne Southern Africa to s Mozambique (*galactotes*) and c Mozambique to s Malawi (*isodactylus*). It is most easily seen at St Lucia & Musi Pan in South Africa (*galactotes*). N= Winding Cisticola if lumped.

*Winding Cisticola *Cisticola* [*galactotes*] *marginatus* [7]: a common resident of wetlands of Senegal to Cameroon to n Angola (*amphilectus*), n Nigeria to w Sudan (*zalingei*), South Sudan to n Uganda (*marginatus*), c DR Congo to Kenya (*nyansae*) and Tanzania to ne Zambia (*suahelicus*). It can be seen at many sites, but is perhaps most easily found in Uganda (*nyansae*). N= Winding Cisticola if lumped.

*Coastal Cisticola *Cisticola* [*galactotes*] *haematocephalus* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of wetlands of coastal c Tanzania to s Somalia. It is most readily seen at Arabuko-Sokoke & Manda Is in Kenya and below East Usambaras in Tanzania. N= Winding Cisticola if lumped. Includes *White-tailed Cisticola *Cisticola sp* [5, EN = Tanzania], a common resident of wetlands of Kilombero Swamp in Tanzania that is easily seen at Ifakara.

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*Ethiopian Cisticola *Cisticola* [*galactotes*] *lugubris* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of montane wetlands and scrub of Ethiopia and s Eritrea. It is most easily seen at Sululta & Bale in Ethiopia. N= Winding Cisticola if lumped.

*Luapula Cisticola *Cisticola* [*galactotes*] *luapula* [5, B2 = Botswana, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of the margins of wetlands of the Okavango Delta in Botswana to s DR Congo. It is best found at Nkanga & Kafue Flats in Zambia and Shakawe & Maun in Botswana. N= Winding Cisticola if lumped.

*Chirping Cisticola *Cisticola pipiens* [6]: a fairly common sp of papyrus and other wetlands of the Okavango Delta in Botswana (*arundicola*), w Angola (*pipiens*) and e Angola to Burundi (*congo*). It is most easily seen at Shakawe in Botswana (*arundicola*), Chitunta in Zambia (*congo*) and the Mt Moco region in Angola (*pipiens*).

*Carruthers's Cisticola *Cisticola carruthersi* [6, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of papyrus swamps of the Lake Victoria region and the Albertine Rift. Mabwindi Swamp at Ruhiza & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda, Kisumu in Kenya and Nyabarongo in Rwanda are good sites for it.

*Levaillant's Cisticola *Cisticola tinniens* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of the margins of wetlands of far e DR Congo (*dyleffi*), wc Kenya (*oreophilus*), e Zambia to sw Tanzania (*shiwae*), w Angola to w Zambia (*perpullus*), Zimbabwe to e South Africa (*tinniens*) and sw South Africa (*elegans*). It is best seen in South Africa at Strandfontein (*elegans*) and Wakkerstroom (*tinniens*), and at Kinangop in Kenya (*oreophilus*) and Chitunta in Zambia (*perpullus*).

*Ethiopian Stout Cisticola *Cisticola robustus* [4, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: an uncommon sp of montane shrublands of nc Ethiopia to Eritrea (*schraderi*) c + nw Ethiopia (*robustus*) and s Ethiopia (*omo*). It is best seen at Debre Libanos in Ethiopia (*robustus*). N= Stout Cisticola [6] if lumped.

*Southern Stout Cisticola *Cisticola* [*robustus*] *angolensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands of e DR Congo to c Kenya (*nuchalis*), se DR Congo to sw Tanzania (*awemba*), w Angola to nw Zambia to sw DR Congo (*angolensis*) and se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*santae*). Good sites include Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Nairobi NP & Maasai Mara in Kenya (*nuchalis*) and Chitunta in Zambia and Mt Moco in Angola (*angolensis*). N= Stout Cisticola [6] if lumped. Also 'Angola Cisticola'.

*Aberdare Cisticola *Cisticola* [*robustus*] *aberdare* [5, EN = Kenya]: an uncommon cisticola of montane grasslands and shrublands of c Kenya. It is easy to see above 2,000 m altitude in the Aberdare Mts.

*Croaking Cisticola *Cisticola natalensis* [7]: a common sp of tall grassland in mesic savannas of SSA (*strangei*, *inexpectatus*, *argenteus*, *tonga*, *katanga*, *huambo*, *natalensis* + *holubii*). It can be seen at Mt Moco in Angola (*huambo*) and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Shai Hills in Ghana, Lopé & Lékoni in Gabon and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*strangei*).

*Red-pate Cisticola *Cisticola ruficeps* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common cisticola of arid savannas of n Cameroon to w Sudan (*ruficeps*), c Sudan to Eritrea (*scotopterus*) and s South Sudan to n Uganda (*mongalla*). It can be seen at Mora & Waza in Cameroon (*ruficeps*; presently unsafe) and Kidepo in Uganda (*mongalla*). N= may be split into *Mongalla Cisticola *Cisticola mongalla* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = South Sudan] and *Red-pate Cisticola *Cisticola ruficeps* [3, B2 = Cameroon, Chad] which includes *scotopterus*.

*Dorst's Cisticola *Cisticola* [*ruficeps*] *guinea* [5, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Cameroon to Gambia. It is best seen at Poli & Bénoué in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana.

*Tiny Cisticola *Cisticola nana* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of c Tanzania to c Ethiopia. It can be seen at Yavello in Ethiopia and Tsavo West & Marsabit in Kenya.

*Short-winged Cisticola *Cisticola brachypterus* [7]: a common sp of moist savannas and grasslands of SSA (*brachypterus*, *hypoxanthus*, *zedlitzi*, *reichenowi*, *ankole*, *kericho*, *katonae*, *loanda* + *isabellinus*). Good sites include Lékoni in Gabon and Shai Hills in Ghana (*brachypterus*), Mt Moco in Angola (*loanda*), Murchison in Uganda (*ankole*) and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*katonae*).

*Teke Cisticola *Cisticola* [*brachypterus*] *sp* [4, EN = Gabon]: a localised and uncommon sp of moist, open grassland known only from se Gabon. It can be seen at Lékoni.

*Rufous Cisticola *Cisticola rufus* [5, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of woodlands of s Chad to Gambia. Bénoué in Cameroon, Mole in Ghana and Tendaba in Gambia are among the best sites for it.

*Foxy Cisticola *Cisticola troglodytes* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of savannas of s Chad to nw Kenya (*troglodytes*) and e Sudan to c Ethiopia (*ferrugineus*). It is best seen at Gibe Gorge & Jemma in Ethiopia (*ferrugineus*) and Butiaba in Uganda (*troglodytes*).

*Neddicky *Cisticola fulvicapilla* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas, woodlands and shrublands of s Tanzania to s Gabon to South Africa (*dispar*, *muelleri*, *hallae*, *dexter*, *ruficapilla*, *lebombo*, *fulvicapilla*, *dumicola* + *silberbauer*). It can be seen at Rooi-Els in South Africa (*silberbauer*) Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*fulvicapilla*), Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola (*dispar*), Nkanga in Zambia (*hallae*) and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*muelleri*). N= also 'Piping Cisticola'.

*Long-tailed Cisticola *Cisticola* [*fulvicapilla*] *angusticauda* [5]: a fairly common resident of savannas of n Zambia to s Uganda. It is best seen at Akagera in Rwanda; other sites include Mutinondo in Zambia, Serengeti in Tanzania and Mburo in Uganda.

*Black-tailed Cisticola *Cisticola melanurus* [2, BT = Angola, 1/2 = DR Congo]: an uncommon cisticola of miombo woodlands of e Angola to sw DR Congo. Its entire range is difficult to access, and the only recent documented sightings come from Cacolo in Angola. N= see Mills *et al* 2011.

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* [9]: a common resident of grasslands and grassy savannas of North-West Africa (*cisticola*), Egypt (*juncidis*), SSA north of the equator (**uropygialis*) and SSA south of the equator (**terrestris*); also in s Europe, s Asia & Australasia. It is easy to see.

*Madagascar Cisticola *Cisticola* [*juncidis*] *cherina* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of open habitats of Madagascar. It can be seen at most birding sites. N= molecular evidence suggests that it should be lumped with Zitting Cisticola.

*Socotra Cisticola *Cisticola* [*juncidis*] *haesitatus* [5, EN = Socotra]: a fairly common cisticola of scrublands below 650 m altitude of Socotra Is. It can be found widely in the lowlands of the island.

*Desert Cisticola *Cisticola aridulus* [6]: a fairly common resident of arid grasslands of Mauritania to Somalia to South Africa (*aridulus*, *lavendulae*, *tanganyika*, *lobito*, *perplexus*, *kalahari*, *traylori*, *caliginus* + *eremicus*). It can be seen at Polokwane & Kruger in South Africa (*caliginus*), Etosha in Namibia (*eremicus*), Kaolack in Senegal (*aridulus*), Luanda in Angola (*lobito*) and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*tanganyika*) and Samburu (*lavendulae*) in Kenya.

*Cloud Cisticola *Cisticola textrix* [6, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of grasslands of sw South Africa (*textrix*), e South Africa (*major*), coastal ne South Africa to s Mozambique (*marleyi*), w Zambia to e Angola (*anselli*) and w Angola (*bulubulu*). It is best seen at Tinnie Versveld & Overberg in South Africa (*textrix*), Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*major*) and Western Zambezi in Zambia (*anselli*).

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*Black-backed Cisticola *Cisticola eximius* [4]: an uncommon sp of moist grasslands of Gambia to Cameroon (*occidens*), Congo to Ethiopia to Tanzania (*eximius*) and s Ghana (*winneba*). It can sometimes be seen at Soroti in Uganda, Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*eximius*), Winneba Plain in Ghana (*winneba*) and Poli in Cameroon (*occidens*).

*Dambo Cisticola *Cisticola dambo* [4, BT = Zambia, B2 = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of moist grasslands of se Gabon to nw Zambia (*dambo*) and Kasai Province in sc DR Congo (*kasai*). It is best seen at Hillwood in Zambia and Lékoni in Gabon (*dambo*).

*Pectoral-patch Cisticola *Cisticola brunnescens* [6]: a fairly common sp of grasslands of nw Ethiopia (*wambera*), e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*brunnescens*), c Kenya to ne Tanzania (*hindii*), c Kenya to nw Tanzania (*nakuruensis*), sw Cameroon (*lynesi*), the Adamawa Plateau in Cameroon (*mbangensis*) and s Gabon to Congo (subspecies uncertain). Good sites include Lake Awing & Mt Oku in Cameroon (*lynesi*), Lopé in Gabon, Sululta in Ethiopia (*wambera*), Liben Plain in Ethiopia (*brunnescens*), Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*nakuruensis*) and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*hindii*).

*Pale-crowned Cisticola *Cisticola* [*brunnescens*] *cinnamomeus* [5, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common resident and local migrant of moist grasslands of se Gabon to w DR Congo (*midcongo*), e Angola to w Tanzania to Zimbabwe (*cinnamomeus*) and e South Africa to s Mozambique (*egregius*). It can be seen at Wakkerstroom, Hela Hela & St Lucia in South Africa (*egregius*) and Mutinondo in Zambia and the Harare area in Zimbabwe (*cinnamomeus*).

*Wing-snapping Cisticola | Ayres's Cisticola *Cisticola ayresii* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of temperate grasslands of Gabon to w DR Congo (*gabun*), South Sudan to n Uganda (*imatong*), e DR Congo (*itombwensis*), ne DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*entebbe*), c Kenya (*mauensis*) and n Malawi to e South Africa to w Angola (*ayresii*). It is most reliably seen at Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*ayresii*), but can also be found at Kinangop in Kenya (*mauensis*) and Tundavala in Angola, Hillwood in Zambia and Nyika in Malawi (*ayresii*).

*Socotra Warbler *Incana incana* [5, EN = Socotra]: a fairly common resident of scrubby and lightly-treed of Socotra Is. It can be seen almost throughout the island.

Graceful Prinia *Prinia gracilis* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid scrub of the Natron Valley of n Egypt (**natronensis*), the Nile Delta of Egypt (*deltae*), the Nile River in Egypt & Sudan (**gracilis*) and coastal Sudan to Somaliland (**carlo*); also east to India. It is best seen at Cairo in Egypt (*deltae*), but can also be seen at Djibouti City in Djibouti and Zeila in Somaliland (**carlo*).

*Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava* [8]: a common resident of well-grassed savannas of SSA (*subflava*, *pallescens*, *tenella*, *melanorhyncha*, *graueri*, *affinis*, *kasokae*, *mutatrix*, *bechuanae* + *pondoensis*). It is easy to see.

*Pale Prinia *Prinia somalica* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of se Kenya to e Ethiopia to Somalia (*erlangeri*) and Somaliland (*somalica*). Good sites include Baringo, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya and Dawa River & Yavello in Ethiopia (*erlangeri*).

*River Prinia *Prinia fluviatilis* [5, BT = Senegal]: a fairly common sp of *Acacia* thickets on floodplains and other habitats near water of nw Senegal, the Niger River in Mali and the Lake Chad basin. It is best seen at Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and Djoudj in Senegal.

*Black-chested Prinia *Prinia flavicans* [7]: a common resident of arid savannas and scrublands of c Angola to w Zambia (*bihe*), sw Angola to nw Namibia (*ansorgei*), nw South Africa to c Botswana to Namibia (*flavicans*), n South Africa to sw Zambia (*nubilosa*) and e South Africa (*ortleppi*). Good sites include Bushmanland in South Africa (*flavicans*), Polokwane in South Africa (*ortleppi*), Benguela in Angola (*ansorgei*) and various places in Namibia & Botswana.

*Karoo Prinia *Prinia maculosa* [8, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a common sp of scrublands of nw South Africa to sw Namibia (*psammophila*), sw South Africa (*maculosa*) and c South Africa (*exultans*). It is easy to see in South Africa, including at Cape Town & Tankwa Karoo (*maculosa*), Bushmanland (*psammophila*) and Sani Pass (*exultans*). N= Spotted Prinia if lumped.

*Drakensberg Prinia *Prinia* [*maculosa*] *hypoxantha* [7, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of montane thickets and forest edge of e South Africa. It can be seen at Hela Hela, Nxumeni, Magoebaskloof & Wakkerstroom. N= Spotted Prinia if lumped.

*Sao Tome Prinia *Prinia molleri* [7, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of non-forest habitats of São Tomé Is. It is easy to see throughout the island, including in the town of São Tomé.

*Banded Prinia *Prinia bairdii* [6]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets in forest of nw Angola (*heinrichi*) and Cameroon to n Angola to w Uganda (*bairdii*). It can be seen at Mt Kupe & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon, Semuliki in Uganda and Belinga Road in Gabon (*bairdii*) and Quibaxe in Angola (*heinrichi*).

*Black-faced Prinia *Prinia bairdii melanops* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets in montane forest of the Albertine Rift (*obscura*) and e Uganda to w Kenya (*melanops*). Good sites include Kibale & Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*obscura*) and Kakamega in Kenya (*melanops*).

*White-chinned Prinia *Schistolais leucopogon* [6]: a common resident of forest edge and moist savannas of se Nigeria to Angola to nw Zambia (*leucopogon*) and e South Sudan to w Tanzania (*reichenowi*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba & Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Lékoni in Gabon (*leucopogon*) and Buhoma & Mabamba in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*reichenowi*).

*Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica* [2, BT = Liberia]: a rare bird of forest edge, especially at higher altitudes, of e Guinea, e Sierra Leone, n Liberia and w Ivory Coast. Few birders have seen it, but it is probably most common at Mt Nimba in Liberia.

*Namaqua Warbler *Phragmacia substriata* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of reed beds and *Acacia* thickets along river courses of the Karoo of c + w South Africa (*substriata*) and nw South Africa to s Namibia (*confinis*). It can be seen in South Africa at Karoopoort & Calvinia (*substriata*) and Augrabies (*confinis*).

*Roberts's Warbler *Oreophilais robertsi* [6, BT = Zimbabwe, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a fairly common bird of montane forest edge of e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique. It is best seen at Nyanga & Vumba in Zimbabwe; in Mozambique the best site is Mt Tsetserra.

*Red-winged Warbler *Heliolais erythropterus* [6]: a fairly common resident of mesic savannas of Senegal to n Cameroon (*erythropterus*), c Cameroon to nw Uganda (*jodopterus*), w Ethiopia (*major*) and Kenya to Mozambique (*rhodopterus*). Good sites include Butiaba in Uganda (*jodopterus*) and Bénoué in Cameroon, Winneba Plain in Ghana and Bateling Woods & Tujereng in Gambia (*erythropterus*).

*Green Longtail *Urolais epichlorus* [6, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*epichlorus*), the Bamenda Highlands of Cameroon (*cinderella*) and Bioko Is (*mariae*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe, Bakossi Mts & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*epichlorus*).

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*Black-collared Apalis *Oreolais pulcher* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon and South Sudan to c Kenya (*pulcher*) and the Marungu Highlands of se DR Congo (*murphyi*). It is best seen at Lake Awing & Mt Oku in Cameroon and Mt Kenya, Gatamaiyu & Kakamega in Kenya (*pulcher*).

*Collared Apalis *Oreolais* [*pulcher*] *ruwenzorii* [7, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a common resident of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. Good sites include Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= also Ruwenzori Apalis by IOC.

*Red-winged Grey Warbler *Drymocichla incana* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of gallery forest of c Cameroon to n Uganda. Good sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Murchison in Uganda.

*Cricket Warbler *Spiloptila clamans* [5, B2 = Senegal, Western Sahara]: a fairly common sp of dry scrublands and deserts of Mauritania to Eritrea. Good sites include Mora in Cameroon, Richard Toll in Senegal, Ennedi in Chad and Aousserd in Western Sahara.

*Buff-bellied Warbler *Phyllolais pulchella* [7]: a fairly common sp of *Acacia* woodlands of n Cameroon to Ethiopia to n Tanzania. It is quite easily seen at Langano & Awasa in Ethiopia, Murchison in Uganda and Baringo & Samburu in Kenya.

*Bar-throated Apalis *Apalis thoracica* [8]: a common resident of temperate and montane forest and thickets of sw South Africa to se Botswana to s Mozambique (*flaviventris*, *spelonkensis*, *drakensbergensis*, *lebomboensis*, *venusta*, *thoracica*, *claudei*, *capensis* + *griseopyga*), e Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*quarta* + *arnoldi*), ne Botswana to c Zimbabwe (*rhodesiae*), e Zambia to s Malawi (*whitei*), n Malawi to s Tanzania (*youngi*), the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania (*uluguru*), n Zambia to ne Tanzania (*murina*), the South Pare Mts of Tanzania (*pareensis*) and sc Kenya to sc Tanzania (*griseiceps*). It can be seen at various places in South Africa (various subspecies), West Usambaras in Tanzania (*murina*), Vumba in Zimbabwe (*arnoldi*), Nyika in Malawi (*youngi*) and South Pare Mts of Tanzania (*pareensis*).

*Yellow-throated Apalis *Apalis thoracica flavigularis* [6, EN = Malawi]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of Mt Mulanje, Zomba & Mt Malosa in s Malawi. It is best seen at Zomba, but can also be seen at Ruo Gorge at Mt Mulanje.

*Taita Apalis *Apalis thoracica fuscigularis* [5, EN = Kenya]: a rare resident of montane forests of the Taita Hills in Kenya. It is best seen at Ngangao Forest.

*Namuli Apalis *Apalis thoracica lynesi* [3, EN = Mozambique]: a fairly common sp of montane forest of Mt Namuli in n Mozambique. It can be seen in most forest patches on Mt Namuli, but this area requires a mini-expedition to reach.

*Rudd's Apalis *Apalis ruddi* [6, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of thickets and sand forest of coastal ne South Africa to far s Mozambique (*fumosa*), se Mozambique (*ruddi*) and s Malawi (*caniviridis*). It is best seen at St Lucia & Mkhuze in South Africa (*fumosa*); in Mozambique it can be seen at Maputo Elephant Reserve (*fumosa*) and Vilankulo (*ruddi*), and in Malawi at Lengwe (*caniviridis*).

*Yellow-breasted Apalis *Apalis flavida* [9]: a common resident of savannas and forest edge of SSA (*caniceps*, *abyssinica*, *pugnax*, *golzi*, *neglecta*, *flavida* + *florisuga*). It is easy to see.

*Brown-tailed Apalis *Apalis* [*flavida*] *viridiceps* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a common resident of arid bushveld of e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*viridiceps*) and se Sudan to se Kenya to Somalia (*flavocincta*). It is easy to see at Buffalo Springs & Samburu in Kenya and Yavello in Ethiopia (*flavocincta*).

*Masked Apalis *Apalis binotata* [6]: an uncommon resident of dense growth at forest edge of e DR Congo to nw Tanzania, s Cameroon & Gabon, and the w Angolan escarpment. It can be seen at Kibale in Uganda, Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Makokou in Gabon and Kumbira & Quibaxe in Angola. N= also Lowland Masked Apalis by IOC.

*Mountain Masked Apalis *Apalis personata* [7, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*personata*) and Marungu Highlands of se DR Congo (*marungensis*). It is best seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*personata*).

*Black-throated Apalis *Apalis jacksoni* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*bambuluensis*), s Cameroon to n DR Congo to Gabon (*minor*) and nw Angola, and South Sudan to n Tanzania (*jacksoni*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*bambuluensis*) and Kibale & Bwindi in Uganda, Gatamaiyu in Kenya and Kumbira in Angola (*jacksoni*).

*White-winged Apalis *Apalis chariessa* [5, BT = Malawi, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forest and forest edge of s Malawi, ec Tanzania and Mt Chiperone in Mozambique (*macphersoni*). It is most accessible above Zomba town in Malawi, but can also be seen at Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania and Thyolo & Mt Soche in Malawi. N= previously also occurred along the lower Tana River in Kenya (*chariessa*).

*Black-capped Apalis *Apalis nigriceps* [6]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Gabon (*nigriceps*) and e DR Congo to Uganda (*collaris*). Better sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Makokou in Gabon and Atewa & Aboabo in Ghana (*nigriceps*) and Budongo in Uganda (*collaris*).

*Black-headed Apalis *Apalis melanocephala* [7]: a common sp of forests of e Zimbabwe to s Somalia (*nigrodorsalis*, *moschi*, *muhuluensis*, *melanocephala*, *lightoni*, *fuliginosa*, *tenebricosa*, *adjacens* + *addenda*). It is best seen at Haroni in Zimbabwe (*lightoni*), Zomba in Malawi (*adjacens*), Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*melanocephala*) and Ulugurus & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*moschi*).

*Chirinda Apalis *Apalis chirindensis* [6, BT = Zimbabwe, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a common sp of montane forests of Nyanga to Vumba in e Zimbabwe (*vumbae*) and Chimanimani Mts in Zimbabwe to Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*chirindensis*). It is best seen at Nyanga & Vumba in Zimbabwe (*vumbae*); also found at Mt Gorongosa & Mt Tsetserra in Mozambique (*chirindensis*).

*Chestnut-throated Apalis *Apalis porphyrolaema* [6]: a common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift, c Kenya and Mt Loliondo in Tanzania. Good sites include Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Aberdares & Gatamaiyu in Kenya.

*Kabobo Apalis *Apalis* [*porphyrolaema*] *kaboboensis* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a common sp of montane forest of Mt Kabobo in se DR Congo. The main challenge is getting there. N= see Mugabe *et al* 2008.

*Chapin's Apalis *Apalis chapini* [6, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to Udzungwas in s Tanzania (*strausae*) and the Nguru, Ukaguru, Uluguru & Usambara Mts of Tanzania (*chapini*). It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi (*strausae*); other good sites include the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania (*chapini*) and Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania (*strausae*).

*Sharpe's Apalis *Apalis sharpii* [6, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forest of Guinea to Ghana. It is best seen at Kakum in Ghana, but can also be found at Atewa & Aboabo in Ghana and most forest sites in Sierra Leone & Ivory Coast.

*Western Buff-throated Apalis *Apalis rufogularis* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a common sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of s Benin to sw Nigeria (*sanderi*) and se Nigeria to CAR to Gabon (*rufogularis*). Good sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Lopé & Makokou in Gabon (*rufogularis*). N= **Buff-throated Apalis** [7] if lumped.

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***Eastern Buff-throated Apalis** *Apalis* [*rufogularis*] *nigrescens* [7]: a common sp of lowland and mid-altitude forests of South Sudan to w Tanzania (*nigrescens*), the northern escarpment of Angola (*angolensis*), central escarpment of Angola (*brauni*), and sw Uganda (*kigezi*). Good sites include Buhoma in Uganda (*kigezi*), Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*nigrescens*), Kumbira in Angola (*brauni*) and Quibaxe in Angola (*angolensis*). N= **Buff-throated Apalis** [7] if lumped.

***Kungwe Apalis** *Apalis rufogularis/nigrescens argentea* [5, BT = Rwanda, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon bird of lower montane forests of the Albertine Rift. The only accessible site is Nyungwe in Rwanda; the only other known sites are the Mahale Mts of w Tanzania, Bururi Forest in Burundi and Idjwi Is in Lake Kivu of e DR Congo.

***Karamoja Apalis** *Apalis karamojae* [4, BT = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of *Acacia* thickets in savanna of ne Uganda (*karamojae*) and nw Tanzania to se Kenya (*stronachi*). It is best seen at Kidepo in Uganda (*karamojae*) and Serengeti in Tanzania and near Maasai Mara in Kenya (*stronachi*). N= see Shaw & Mungaya 2006.

***Bamenda Apalis** *Apalis bamendae* [5, EN = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests of c Cameroon. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba, but can also be found at Baba II Forest in the Bamenda Highlands.

***Gosling's Apalis** *Apalis goslingi* [5, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests along large rivers of s Cameroon to ne DR Congo to ne Angola. It is best seen at Makokou in Gabon and Sangmélima in Cameroon.

***Grey Apalis** *Apalis cinerea* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*sclateri*), sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*funebris*), w Angola (*grandis*) and the Albertine Rift to c Kenya to n Tanzania (*cinerea*). It is best seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*sclateri*), Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*funebris*), Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Mt Kenya & Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*cinerea*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*grandis*).

***Brown-headed Apalis** *Apalis cinerea alticola* [6]: a fairly common sp of mid-altitude forests of wc Angola to sw Kenya (*alticola*) and the Marungu Highlands of se DR Congo (*dowsetti*). It can be seen at Kalandula in Angola, Kasanka & Shiwa Ngandu in Zambia, Nyika in Malawi and Ngorongoro & Udzungwas in Tanzania (*alticola*).

***Red-fronted Warbler** *Urorhipis rufifrons* [6]: a fairly common resident of arid bushveld and scrub of se Kenya (*rufidorsalis*), n Tanzania to s Ethiopia (*smithi*) and Chad to Somaliland (*rufifrons*). Good sites include Bilen & Awash in Ethiopia (*rufifrons*), Baringo in Kenya and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania (*smithi*) and Tsavo in Kenya (*rufidorsalis*).

***Rufous-eared Warbler** *Malcorus pectoralis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of arid scrublands of w South Africa (*pectoralis*), n South Africa to c Namibia to sw Botswana (*ocularius*) and nw Namibia (*etoshae*). It is best seen at Tankwa Karoo & Bushmanland in South Africa (*pectoralis*) and Kgalagadi in South Africa and Hardap Dam in Namibia (*ocularius*); also at Etosha in Namibia (*etoshae*).

***Oriole Warbler** *Hypergerus atriceps* [6]: a fairly common resident of gallery forests and thickets in mesic savannas of Gambia to CAR. Good sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Shai Hills in Ghana and Abuko & Janjanbureh in Gambia.

***Grey-capped Warbler** *Eminia lepida* [7]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets, often near water, of South Sudan to nw Tanzania to c Kenya. It is most widespread in Uganda, but can also be seen at Nairobi, Thika & Kakamega in Kenya, Nyabarongo in Rwanda and Ngorongoro in Tanzania.

***Green-backed Camaroptera** *Camaroptera brachyura* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of thickets and forests of s South Africa (*brachyura*), e South Africa to c Mozambique (*constans*), se Tanzania to n Mozambique (*bororensis*), n Malawi to the Ulugurus Mts of Tanzania (*fugglescouchmani*) and coastal se Kenya to se Tanzania (*pileata*). It is most easily seen in South Africa, where it is common at Nxumeni (*brachyura*) and St Lucia & s Kruger (*constans*), but can also be found at Mt Mulanje in Malawi (*bororensis*), East Usambaras in Tanzania (*pileata*) and Ulugurus in Tanzania (*fugglescouchmani*). N= **Bleating Camaroptera** [9] if lumped.

***Grey-backed Camaroptera** *Camaroptera brachyura brevicaudata* [9]: a common sp of woodlands, thickets and forest edge of SSA (*brevicaudata*, *tincta*, *abessinica*, *insulata*, *aschani*, *erlangeri*, *griseigula*, *intercalata*, *sharpei*, *transitiva* + *beirensis*), excluding the range Green-backed Camaroptera. It is easy to see. N= **Bleating Camaroptera** [9] if lumped.

***Hartert's Camaroptera** *Camaroptera brachyura/brevicaudata harterti* [6, EN = Angola]: a common resident of forest and thickets of the escarpment of w Angola. Good sites include Kumbira & Quibaxe. N= BirdLife recognises only two sp in this group, namely *harterti* + *brachyura*. **Bleating Camaroptera** [9] if lumped.

***Yellow-browed Camaroptera** *Camaroptera superciliaris* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and lowland forests of Guinea to Uganda to nw Angola. It can be seen at Sanaga River in Cameroon, Makokou in Gabon, Kakum in Ghana, Quibaxe in Angola, Mabira & Budongo in Uganda and various places in Sierra Leone.

***Olive-green Camaroptera** *Camaroptera chloronota* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Senegal to Ghana (*kelsalli*), Togo to Congo (*chloronota*), CAR to w Kenya (*toroensis*), Bioko Is (*granti*) and the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo (*kamitugaensis*). It can be seen at Gola in Sierra Leone and Kakum & Atewa in Ghana (*kelsalli*), Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*chloronota*) and Buhoma & Mabira in Uganda (*toroensis*). N= may be split into ***Eastern Olive-green Camaroptera** *Camaroptera toroensis* [5, BT = Uganda] which includes *kamitugaensis*, and ***Western Olive-green Camaroptera** *Camaroptera chloronota* [6] which includes *kelsalli* + *granti*.

***Grey Wren-Warbler** *Calamonastes simplex* [7]: a common sp of arid bushveld of n Tanzania to Somaliland. It can be seen at Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Baringo, Buffalo Springs & Tsavo in Kenya.

***Miombo Wren-Warbler | Pale Wren-Warbler** *Calamonastes undosus* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands and savannas of wc Angola (*huilae*), c Angola to Congo to nw Zambia (*cinereus*), se DR Congo to ne Zambia (*katangae*) and sw Tanzania to sw Kenya (*katangae*). Good sites include Akagera in Rwanda (*katangae*), Hillwood in Zambia (*cinereus*) and Mt Moco & Kalandula in Angola (*huilae*).

***Stierling's Wren-Warbler** *Calamonastes* [*undosus*] *stierlingi* [6]: a fairly common sp of bushed savannas and woodlands of se Angola to e Tanzania (*stierlingi*), ne South Africa to s Mozambique (*pintoi*), e Botswana to e Zambia to c Mozambique (*irwini*) and coastal Tanzania to e Zimbabwe (*olivascens*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*pintoi*), Nkanga in Zambia and Mikumi in Tanzania (*stierlingi*), Dzalanyama in Malawi (*olivascens*) and Harare in Zimbabwe (*irwini*).

***Barred Wren-Warbler** *Calamonastes fasciolatus* [6]: a common resident of arid savannas of n South Africa to se Botswana to sw Zimbabwe (*europhilus*), c Botswana to n Namibia (*fasciolatus*) and sw Angola (*pallidior*). Good sites include Polokwane in South Africa (*europhilus*), Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia (*fasciolatus*) and Benguela in Angola (*pallidior*).

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*Cinnamon-breasted Warbler *Euryptila subcinnamomea* [5, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon sp of arid, rocky hillsides of c + sw South Africa (*subcinnamomea*) and nw South Africa to s Namibia (*petrophila*). It is best seen in South Africa at Skitterykloof on the edge of the Tankwa Karoo (*subcinnamomea*) and Pofadder & Augrabies (*petrophila*); rare in Namibia where it could be seen at Spreetshoogte Pass (*petrophila*).

*Black-headed Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus cerviniventris* [2, B2 = Liberia, Ivory Coast]: a rare warbler of dense forest understorey of Guinea to Ghana. Historical records suggest that the best site is Mt Nimba on the border of Liberia and Ivory Coast; it was also reported as common on the Ziama Massif in Guinea.

*Black-faced Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus rufus* [6]: a fairly common sp of dense forest undergrowth of s Cameroon to Gabon to nw DR Congo (*rufus*) and e DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*vulpinus*). Good sites include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*rufus*) and Buhoma in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*vulpinus*).

*Mrs Moreau's Warbler *Scepomycter winifredae* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of dense forest undergrowth of the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania, more common above 1,650 m altitude. It is best seen by launching an overnight camping expedition from Tegetero Mission. N= also Winifred's Warbler by IOC.

*Rubeho Warbler *Scepomycter winifredae rubehoensis* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of dense forest undergrowth of the Rubeho & Ukaguru Mts of Tanzania, especially at 1,500–1,650 m altitude. It is best seen at Mamirwa Forest in the Ukaguru Mts and Ukwiva Forest in the Rubeho Mts.

*Long-billed Forest Warbler | Long-billed Tailorbird *Artisornis moreaui* [4, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a rare bird of forest undergrowth of the East Usambara Mts of Tanzania (*moreaui*) and of forest canopy at Njesi Plateau in n Mozambique (*sousae*). It is most easily seen at Amani in East Usambaras, although is most numerous on the remote Njesi Plateau in Mozambique, which requires a mini-expedition to reach. N= may be split into *Mozambique Forest Warbler *Artisornis sousae* [3, EN = Mozambique] and *Long-billed Forest Warbler *Artisornis moreaui* [4, EN = Tanzania]. See Cordeiro *et al* 2001.

*Red-capped Forest Warbler | African Tailorbird *Artisornis metopias* [5, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Tanzanian Arc Mts and Njesi Plateau in n Mozambique (*metopias*) and the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania (*altus*). It is most accessible in Tanzania and best seen at West Usambaras (*metopias*), but can also be found at Udzungwas (*metopias*) and Ulugurus (*altus*).

*White-tailed Warbler *Poliolais lopezi* [5, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*alexanderi*), Bioko Is (*lopezi*) and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*manengubae*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*manengubae*), but can also be seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*alexanderi*) and Obudu in Nigeria (*manengubae*).

*Yellow-bellied Eremomela *Eremomela icteropygialis* [7]: a common sp of savannas and scrublands of SSA (*alexanderi*, *griseoflava*, *abdominalis*, *polioxantha*, *helenorae*, *puellula*, *icteropygialis*, *perimacha* + *saturatior*). It can be seen at many sites, especially in Southern & East Africa.

*Salvadori's Eremomela *Eremomela icteropygialis salvadorii* [6, BT = Angola]: an uncommon sp of wooded savannas of se Gabon to c Angola to nw Zambia. It can be seen at Lékoni in Gabon, Mt Moco in Angola and Mwinilunga in Zambia.

*Yellow-vented Eremomela *Eremomela flavicrissalis* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid bushveld of se Kenya to s Ethiopia to Somaliland. The best sites include Dawa River & Yavello in Ethiopia, Buffalo Springs & Samburu in Kenya and Buuhoodle in Somaliland.

*Senegal Eremomela *Eremomela pusilla* [7]: a common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to s Chad. It can be seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, Shai Hills & Mole in Ghana and various places in Gambia.

*Green-backed Eremomela *Eremomela* [*pusilla*] *canescens* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: an uncommon resident of wooded savannas of s Chad to w Kenya (*canescens*), w + c Sudan (*elegans*) and e Sudan to Ethiopia (*abyssinica*). Better sites include Jemma & Gambela in Ethiopia (*abyssinica*) and Butiaba & Murchison in Uganda (*canescens*).

*Green-capped Eremomela *Eremomela scotops* [7]: a common sp of woodlands of c Kenya (*kikuyuensis*), Uganda to w Tanzania (*citriniceps*), se Gabon to sw DR Congo to n Angola (*congensis*), Angola to w Malawi to n Botswana (*pulchra*) and e Kenya to ne South Africa (*scotops*). Good sites include Mt Moco in Angola, Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*pulchra*), Mikumi in Tanzania (*scotops*), Akagera in Rwanda (*citriniceps*) and Lékoni in Gabon (*congensis*).

*Karoo Eremomela *Eremomela gregalis* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon sp of arid scrublands of sw South Africa to wc Namibia (*gregalis*) and south of the Swakop River in wc Namibia (*damarensis*). It is best seen at Tankwa Karoo & Brandvlei in South Africa, but could also be found at Hardap Dam in Namibia (all *gregalis*).

*Burnt-necked Eremomela *Eremomela usticollis* [7]: a fairly common resident of *Acacia* bushveld and woodlands of s Mozambique to e South Africa to sw Angola (*usticollis*) and c Zimbabwe to ne Zambia (*rensi*). It is best seen at Kruger & Polokwane in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*usticollis*), but can also be found at Liwonde in Malawi (*rensi*).

*Rufous-crowned Eremomela *Eremomela badiceps* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to w Nigeria (*fantiensis*), e Nigeria to Uganda to nw Angola (*badiceps*) and South Sudan (*latukae*). Good sites include Kakum in Ghana (*fantiensis*) and Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Budongo in Uganda, Quibaxe in Angola and Makokou in Gabon (*badiceps*).

*Turner's Eremomela *Eremomela badiceps turneri* [5, EN = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of forests of w Kenya (*turneri*) and very rare, probably extinct, in e DR Congo and at Nyondo Forest in Uganda (*kalindei*). It is most accessible at Kakamega in Kenya, although its stronghold is at South Nandi Forest in Kenya.

*Black-necked Eremomela *Eremomela atricollis* [5, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of c Angola to ne Zambia to s DR Congo. It is best seen at Mt Moco in Angola and Luakera Forest & Forest Inn in Zambia.

Pellorneidae – Ground Babblers and allies

[8/9 of 70, all endemic]

*Spotted Thrush-Babbler *Ptyrticus turdinus* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of gallery forests in mesic savannas of c Cameroon (*harterti*), nw Zambia to ne Angola to sw DR Congo (*upembae*) and ne DR Congo to South Sudan (*turdinus*). The most accessible site for it is Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*harterti*), but it can also be found at Jimbe Drainage in Zambia (*upembae*).

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*Blackcap Illadopsis *Illadopsis cleaveri* [6]: a fairly common sp forests of Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast (*johnsoni*), Ghana (*cleaveri*), Benin to Nigeria (*marchanti*), Bioko Is (*poensis*) and se Nigeria to Congo (*batesi*). Better sites include Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana (*cleaveri*) and Korup & Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Lopé & Makokou in Gabon (*batesi*).

*Scaly-breasted Illadopsis *Illadopsis albipectus* [7, BT = Uganda, B2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of forests of nw Angola (*trensei*), western to nc DR Congo (*albipectus*) and CAR to w Kenya (*barakae*). It is most easily seen at Kibale & Budongo in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*barakae*); sometimes also seen at Quibaxe in Angola (*trensei*).

*Rufous-winged Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufescens* [5, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of s Senegal to Guinea to Ghana. The best sites for it include Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana, Taï in Ivory Coast and Gola in Sierra Leone.

*Puvel's Illadopsis *Illadopsis puveli* [6, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon resident of forests of Senegal to Togo (*puveli*), and Nigeria to Cameroon and Uganda to ne DR Congo (*strenuipes*). It is most often seen at Kaniyo Pabidi in Uganda (*strenuipes*), but can also be found at Gola in Sierra Leone and Atewa in Ghana (*puveli*).

*Pale-breasted Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufipennis* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of s Nigeria to Uganda to sw DR Congo (*rufipennis*), Sierra Leone to Ghana (*extrema*) and Bioko Is (*bocagei*). Better sites include Ankasa in Ghana (*extrema*) and Korup & Kribi in Cameroon and Mabira & Budongo in Uganda (*rufipennis*).

*Tanzanian Illadopsis *Illadopsis* [*rufipennis*] *distans* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Udzungwa to Usambara Mts of Tanzania; also one record from s Kenya. It is best seen in the East Usambara & Udzungwa Mts. N= also 'Grey-breasted Illadopsis'.

*Brown Illadopsis *Illadopsis fulvescens* [7]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and secondary growth of se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*iboensis*), s Cameroon to w CAR to w DR Congo (*fulvescens*), c CAR to ne Angola to w Kenya (*ugandae*), sw Senegal to sw Ghana (*gularis*), se Ghana to sw Nigeria (*moloneyana*) and nw Angola (*dilutior*). It can be seen at Mabira, Kibale & Budongo in Uganda (*ugandae*), Ipassa in Gabon (*fulvescens*), Ankasa, Kakum & Antwikwaa in Ghana (*gularis*), Korup in Cameroon (*iboensis*) and Kumbira in Angola (*dilutior*).

*Mountain Illadopsis *Illadopsis pyrrhoptera* [7]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi (*nyasae*) and the Albertine Rift and w Kenya (*pyrrhoptera*). Good sites include Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*pyrrhoptera*); *nyasae* can be found on the North Viphya plateau in Malawi.

Leiothrichidae – Laughingthrushes and allies

[22/22 of 133, all but 1 endemic]

*Capuchin Babbler *Phyllanthus atripennis* [4, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of dense thickets and gallery forests of Gambia to Liberia (*atripennis*), Ivory Coast to sw Cameroon (*rubiginosus*) and CAR to w Uganda (*bohndorffi*). Kalakpa in Ghana (*rubiginosus*) is probably the best site for it, but it can also be seen at Zimmi near Gola in Sierra Leone (*atripennis*) and Semuliki in Uganda (*bohndorffi*). N= may be split into *Grey-hooded Capuchin Babbler *Phyllanthus atripennis* [3, BT = Sierra Leone], *Black-crowned Capuchin Babbler *Phyllanthus rubiginosus* [4, BT = Ghana] and *Grey-caped Capuchin Babbler *Phyllanthus bohndorffi* [3, BT = Uganda].

*White-throated Mountain Babbler *Kupeornis gilberti* [6, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Obudu in Nigeria.

*Red-collared Mountain Babbler *Kupeornis rufocinctus* [5, BT = Rwanda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift in Rwanda, Burundi and e DR Congo. It is best seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda. N= also Red-collared Babbler by IOC.

*Chapin's Babbler *Kupeornis chapini* [2, EN = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of mid-altitude forests of e DR Congo, at Mt Nyombe (*nyombensis*), the south-western part of the Itombwe Mts (*kalindei*) and between Lake Albert & Lake Edward (*chapini*). It could be looked for on the Lendu Plateau and at Virunga NP & Kahuzi-Biéga (*chapini*), and in the Itombwe Mts (*kalindei*).

Arabian Babbler *Turdoides squamiceps* [2]: an uncommon sp of thickets in deserts of Sinai in Egypt (*squamiceps*), and a vagrant to Djibouti; mainly in the Middle East. It is better seen in the Middle East.

*Fulvous Babbler *Turdoides fulva* [7, BT = Morocco]: a common sp of bushy areas in desert of s Morocco to w Algeria (*maroccana*), n Algeria to nw Libya (*fulva*), w Mauritania to c Chad (*buchanani*) and n Chad to Eritrea (*acaciae*). It is best seen at Merzouga, Tata & Guelmim in Morocco, but can also be found at Ennedi in Chad and Aousserd in Western Sahara.

*Scaly Chatterer *Turdoides aylmeri* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of thickets in arid savannas of nc Tanzania (*mentalis*), ne Tanzania to c Kenya (*keniana*), s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*boranensis*) and Somalia to e Ethiopia (*aylmeri*). Better sites for it include Yavello in Ethiopia (*boranensis*), Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania (*mentalis*) and Buuhoodle in Somaliland (*aylmeri*).

*Rufous Chatterer *Turdoides rubiginosa* [7, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a common sp of arid savannas of n Tanzania (*schnitzeri*), ne Tanzania to s Somalia (*heuglini*), n Uganda to Eritrea (*rubiginosa*) and se Ethiopia to ne Kenya (*bowdleri*). It can be seen at Tsavo in Kenya (*heuglini*) and Baringo & Samburu in Kenya and Yavello in Ethiopia (*rubiginosa*).

*Black-faced Babbler *Turdoides melanops* [6, BT = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of dense thickets and woodlands of sw Angola (*angolensis*), n Namibia to sc Angola (*melanops*) and se Angola to ne Namibia to nw Botswana (*querula*). It is most reliably seen in Namibia at Namutoni in Etosha & Roy's Camp (*melanops*), but can also be found at Xangongo & Cahama in Angola (*angolensis*) and Mahango in Namibia (*querula*).

*Black-lored Babbler *Turdoides sharpei* [7]: a common resident of thickets in moist savannas of sw Tanzania to Uganda to sw Kenya (*sharpei*) and near Mt Kenya in Kenya (*vepres*). Good sites include around Mt Kenya in Kenya (*vepres*) and Serengeti in Tanzania, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Naivasha in Kenya and Akagera in Rwanda (*sharpei*). N= birds with characters of *vepres* can also be seen in n Tanzania.

*Dusky Babbler *Turdoides tenebrosa* [4, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of thickets and gallery forests of n Uganda to sw Ethiopia to ne DR Congo. The only site where it is seen regularly is Murchison in Uganda, but it can also be found at Omo NP in Ethiopia.

*Blackcap Babbler *Turdoides reinwardtii* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and gallery forests in mesic savannas of Senegal to Sierra Leone (*reinwardtii*) and Ivory Coast to CAR (*stictilaema*). Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana (*stictilaema*) and Abuko & Tanji in Gambia and Bambuna in Sierra Leone (*reinwardtii*) are among the best sites.

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*Brown Babbler *Turdoides plebejus* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas and thickets of Senegal to w Nigeria (*platycirca*), ne Nigeria to c Sudan (*plebejus*) and se Nigeria to w Kenya (*cinerea*). It can be seen at various places in Gambia (*platycirca*) and Bénoué in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Baringo in Kenya (*cinerea*).

*White-headed Babbler *Turdoides leucocephala* [4, BT = Sudan]: a fairly common sp of scrub and thickets of w Eritrea, to nw Ethiopia to Sudan. It is perhaps most accessible at Tuti Is at Khartoum in Sudan, but can also be seen in at Kafta-Sheraro NP in nw Ethiopia and the Akurdet area of w Eritrea.

*Arrow-marked Babbler *Turdoides jardineii* [8]: a common sp of mesic savannas of South Africa to Gabon to s Kenya (*hyposticta*, *tanganjicae*, *emini*, *kirkii*, *tamalakanei* + *jardineii*). It is easy to see.

*Scaly Babbler *Turdoides squamulata* [6, BT = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of coastal and riverine thickets of se Kenya to s Somalia (*squamulata*), the Shebelle River of se Ethiopia to Somalia (*carolinae*), the Jubba River of se Ethiopia to Somalia (*jubaensis*), and the lower Dawa River & Gestro River of se Ethiopia (subspecies unknown). It is seen regularly only in Kenya, where good sites include Manda Is & Arabuko-Sokoke (*squamulata*).

*White-rumped Babbler *Turdoides leucopygia* [7, NE = Ethiopia]: a common sp of thickets and forest edge of e Eritrea to ne Ethiopia (*leucopygia*), w Eritrea to nw Ethiopia (*limbata*), w Somaliland to e Ethiopia (*smithii*), the c Rift Valley of Ethiopia (*lacuum*) and sw Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*omoensis*). It is best seen in Ethiopia at Jemma (*limbata*) and Bishangari & Wondo Genet (*lacuum*).

*Hartlaub's Babbler *Turdoides hartlaubii* [7]: a fairly common sp of well vegetated watercourses and swamps of c Angola to s Rwanda (*hartlaubii*) and n Botswana to sc Zambia to w Zimbabwe (*griseosquamata*). Good sites include Kasane & Maun in Botswana (*griseosquamata*) and Shakawe in Botswana, Lubango in Angola, Kasanka & Chitunta in Zambia and Rundu in Namibia (*hartlaubii*).

*Hinde's Babbler *Turdoides hindei* [5, EN = Kenya]: a rare resident of thickets of the highlands of c Kenya. It is best seen at Meru NP, Wajee Nature Park & Thika area.

*Northern Pied Babbler *Turdoides hypoleuca* [7, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of savannas of n Tanzania (*rufuensis*) and far nc Tanzania to c Kenya (*hypoleuca*). Good sites include Tarangire & Mikumi in Tanzania (*rufuensis*) and Nairobi NP in Kenya (*hypoleuca*).

*Southern Pied Babbler *Turdoides bicolor* [7, BT = Namibia]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of n South Africa to w Zimbabwe to n Namibia. It is best found at Erongo & Etosha in Namibia, but can also be seen at Zaagkuilsdrift Road in South Africa and various places in Botswana.

*Bare-cheeked Babbler *Turdoides gymnogenys* [7, BT = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: a common sp of mopane woodlands and thickets along watercourses of nw Namibia (*kaokensis*) and sw Angola (*gymnogenys*). It is most reliably found at Etosha & Ruacana in Namibia (*kaokensis*) and Leba & Benguela in Angola (*gymnogenys*).

Sylviidae – Sylviid Babblers and allies

[30/30 of 70, 11 endemic]

*Abyssinian Catbird *Parophasma galinieri* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of highland juniper forests of Ethiopia. It is best seen at Bale & Harenna Forest.

*African Hill Babbler *Pseudoalcippe abyssinica* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to nw Mozambique (*stictigula*), w Angola and ne Tanzania to c Ethiopia (*abyssinica*), c Tanzania (*stierlingi*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon and Bioko Is (*claudei*). It can be seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*monachus*), Nyika in Malawi (*stictigula*), Udzungwas in Tanzania (*stierlingi*), West Usambaras in Tanzania and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*abyssinica*) and Harenna Forest in Ethiopia and Mt Moco in Angola (*abyssinica*). N= it is unlikely that birds from Angola & Ethiopia belong to the same taxon.

*Ruwenzori Hill Babbler *Pseudoalcippe abyssinica atriceps* [7]: a common sp of montane forests and thickets of the Albertine Rift, and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (excluding Mt Cameroon). It can be seen at Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon.

*Dohrn's Thrush-Babbler *Horizorhinus dohrni* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of forest and secondary forest of Príncipe Is. It can be seen anywhere on the island with natural vegetation, including on the outskirts of Santo António.

*Bush Blackcap *Lioptilus nigricapillus* [6, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon resident and altitudinal migrant of montane thickets and forest edge of e South Africa. It is best seen at Sani Pass, but can also be found at Nxumeni, Karkloof, Golden Gate NP & Wakkerstroom.

Eurasian Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* [7]: a common resident of thickets and forests of Cape Verde & Azores (**gularis*), Madeira, Canary Islands & North-West Africa (*heineken*) and c North Africa (*pauluccii*), a common PM to Senegal to Tanzania (*atricapilla*) and ne Africa (*dammholzi*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is easy to see.

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin* [6]: a fairly common PM to thickets and forest edge of SSA (**borin* throughout and **woodwardi* in the east). It can be seen at many sites.

*Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* [5]: an uncommon PM from c Eurasia to dense bushveld of n Tanzania to s Ethiopia (**nisoria* + **merzbacheri*). It is best seen at Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya and Lariboro Plain in Tanzania, and can sometimes be seen on passage in Ethiopia.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* [6]: a fairly common PM from c Eurasia to arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (*curruca* + *caucasica*). It is perhaps most common in Sudan, Chad & Egypt, but more easily seen in Ethiopia.

Desert Whitethroat *Sylvia* [*curruca*] *minula* [0]: a vagrant from c Asia. There is one record from Socotra Is (*margelanica*).

*Western Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis* [6]: a fairly common breeder of open woodlands of North-West Africa (**hortensis*) and ne Libya (**cyrenaicae*), and a fairly common PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Sudan (**hortensis*). It is most easily seen in Morocco, especially near Midelt & Agadir, and in n Senegal (**hortensis*). N= **Orphean Warbler** if lumped.

Eastern Orphean Warbler *Sylvia* [*hortensis*] *crassirostris* [3]: a fairly common PM from s Eurasia to ne Africa (*crassirostris*). The main wintering grounds in n Ethiopia to Eritrea to c Sudan are difficult to access, so it is better seen outside the region. N= **Orphean Warbler** if lumped.

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Arabian Warbler *Sylvia leucomelaena* [4]: a fairly common resident of arid scrublands of se Egypt to Eritrea (**blanfordi*) and Djibouti to Somaliland (**somaliensis*); also in the Middle East. It can be seen at Buuhoodle in Somaliland and Dittilou in Djibouti (**somaliensis*), and various places in Eritrea (**blanfordi*).

Asian Desert Warbler *Sylvia nana* [3]: an uncommon PM from sc Asia to arid areas of the coast of Egypt to Djibouti. It is reportedly fairly common in coastal Eritrea, but is better seen outside the region.

***African Desert Warbler** *Sylvia* [*nana*] *deserti* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon resident of lightly bushed deserts of n Mali to Morocco to Tunisia, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco, but can also be found at Dakhla in Western Sahara.

***Common Whitethroat** *Sylvia communis* [7]: a fairly common breeder of scrublands of North-West Africa (**communis*), a common PM to the arid savannas of SSA (**communis*, **volgensis*, **icterops* + **rubicola*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many sites.

Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata* [5]: an uncommon breeder of heathlands of coastal n Morocco to Tunisia (Apr–Sep) and visitor south of the Atlas (**toni*); mainly in sw Europe. It is best seen at Asilah & Merzouga in Morocco.

*Marmora's Warbler *Sylvia sarda* [3]: an uncommon PM from the Mediterranean islands of Sardinia & Corsica to shrublands of ne Morocco to Libya. It is best looked for in Tunisia, although there are no established sites for it.

***Tristram's Warbler** *Sylvia deserticola* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon breeder (Apr–Sep) of scrubby mountainsides of e Morocco (*ticehursti*), c Morocco to nw Algeria (*maroccana*) and n Algeria to nw Tunisia (*deserticola*), a visitor to desert areas immediately south of the Atlas Mts, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is best seen in Morocco, at Todgha Gorge & Midelt in summer and Todgha Gorge & Merzouga in winter (*maroccana*).

***Spectacled Warbler** *Sylvia conspicillata* [6]: a fairly common resident of shrublands of Madeira, Canary Islands & Cape Verde (**orbitalis*) and North-West Africa (**conspicillata*), and a PM to arid habitats of Senegal to Egypt (**conspicillata*). It is widespread in Morocco (**conspicillata*) and is not difficult to see on Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (**orbitalis*).

***Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia cantillans* [7]: an uncommon breeder of open woodlands of North-West Africa (**inornata*), and a fairly common PM to arid savannas of Chad to Sudan from se Europe and sw Asia (**cantillans* + **albistriata*) and to Senegal to Cameroon from sw Europe and North-West Africa (**iberiae* + **inornata*). It is most easily seen in n Senegal and at Merzouga & Tata in Morocco (**iberiae* + **inornata*), and can also be seen at Ennedi in Chad (**cantillans*/**albistriata*). N= may be split into ***Western Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia inornata* [7] which includes **iberiae*, and ***Eastern Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia cantillans* [3] which includes *albistriata*.

*Moltoni's Warbler *Sylvia* [*cantillans*] *subalpina* [4]: a little-known PM from Corsica, Sardinia and the Balearic Is, and nw Italy, to the Sahel zone of West Africa. Due to its similarity to Subalpine Warbler its non-breeding grounds are poorly known; there are recent records from Merzouga in Morocco.

Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala* [7]: a common breeder of shrublands of Canary Islands (**leucogastra*), North-West Africa (*melanocephala*), s Morocco to Western Sahara (**valverdei*) and Sinai in Egypt (*momus*), and a PM from s Europe to arid habitats of Senegal to Sudan, northwards. It is easy to see in Morocco at Zaër (*melanocephala*) and Agadir (**valverdei*). N= probably extinct in the Nile Valley of Egypt (**norrisae*).

Menetries's Warbler *Sylvia mystacea* [4]: an uncommon PM from se Europe and sw Asia to arid scrublands of n Ethiopia to Sudan (*mystacea*, *rubescens* + *turcmenica*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is best seen at Awash & Bilen in Ethiopia, and is reported to be common in Eritrea.

*Rüppell's Warbler *Sylvia ruppeli* [4]: a fairly common PM from se Europe to arid savannas and semi-desert of Chad to Sudan to Egypt. It is most likely to be seen on passage in Egypt and at Ennedi in Chad.

*Cyprus Warbler *Sylvia melanothorax* [3]: an uncommon PM from Cyprus to arid habitats of Sinai in Egypt and coastal Egypt to Sudan. It is best seen at Dahab in Sinai in Egypt.

***Brown Parisoma** *Sylvia lugens* [6]: a fairly common resident of flat-topped acacias and montane thickets of n Malawi to South Sudan (*jacksoni*), the Matengo Highlands of s Tanzania (*clara*), Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo (*prigoginei*), c Ethiopia (*lugens*) and the Bale Mts of Ethiopia (*griseiventris*). It can be seen in Ethiopia at Addis Ababa (*lugens*) and Bale (*griseiventris*), and at Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Nakuru, Naivasha & Nairobi in Kenya and Nyika in Malawi (*jacksoni*). N= includes ***Bale Parisoma** *Sylvia griseiventris* [5, EN = Ethiopia].

***Banded Parisoma** *Sylvia boehmi* [7]: a fairly common resident of bushveld of s Tanzania to s Kenya (*boehmi*), nc Kenya (*marsabit*) and s Ethiopia to Somaliland (*somalica*). It can be seen at Yavello in Ethiopia (*somalica*) and Tsavo & Samburu in Kenya and Serengeti & Same in Tanzania (*boehmi*).

***Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler** *Sylvia subcoerulea* [7]: a common sp of scrublands and arid savannas of c + w South Africa (*subcaerulea*), e South Africa to Zimbabwe (*orpheana*), Namibia to Botswana (*cinerascens*) and sw Angola (*ansorgei*). It can be seen in South Africa at West Coast NP & Tankwa Karoo (*subcaerulea*), Kgalagadi (*cinerascens*) and Polokwane (*orpheana*), and at various localities in Namibia (*cinerascens*) and Botswana. N= also Chestnut-vented Warbler by IOC.

***Layard's Tit-Babbler** *Sylvia layardi* [5, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon sp of shrublands in rocky areas of Lesotho and surrounds (*barnesi*), far w South Africa (*layardi*), c + w South Africa (*subsolana*) and n South Africa to wc Namibia (*aridicola*). It is best seen at Sani Pass in Lesotho (*barnesi*), Kransvleipoort near Clanwilliam and Skitterykloof near Tankwa Karoo in South Africa (*layardi*) and Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*aridicola*). N= also Layard's Warbler by IOC.

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Zosteropidae – White-eyes

[25/31 of 127, all endemic but for 1 near-endemic]

Taxonomically, the white-eyes are the most confusing group in the region. Recent genetic analyses have revealed that many species are paraphyletic, meaning that they are not composed of groups of closest relatives. This is resulting in a broad-scale overhaul of the species of white-eye in the region, with six extra species added in this account. Some subspecies are yet to be sampled, so their correct attribution to species has not yet been confirmed. With so many lumps and splits to be dealt with, the texts for this group can be quite confusing, but I have tried to be as thorough and clear as possible when making notes on each species. Needless to say, it is worth taking very detailed notes of where exactly you see white-eye, especially in the mountains of East Africa and Ethiopia, where there are many endemic taxa.

*__Fernando Po Speirops__ *Zosterops brunneus* [2, EN = Equatorial Guinea]: a fairly common sp of open montane forests and savannas above 1,900 m altitude on Mt Malabo on n Bioko Is of Equatorial Guinea. It is best seen at Basilé Peak.

*__Principe Speirops__ *Zosterops leucophaeus* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a fairly common sp of forests of Príncipe Is. It can be seen throughout the island, including on the outskirts of Santo António.

*__Sao Tome Speirops__ *Zosterops lugubris* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of forests of São Tomé Is. It can be seen throughout on the island. N= also Black-capped Speirops by IOC.

*__Mount Cameroon Speirops__ *Zosterops melanocephalus* [6, EN = Cameroon]: a common sp of forest edge and savanna above 1,800 m on Mt Cameroon in Cameroon. It is best seen on The Race Track above Buea.

*__Abyssinian White-eye__ *Zosterops abyssinicus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common resident of wooded savannas of sw Ethiopia (**omoensis*), c Ethiopia to Somaliland to ne Sudan (**abyssinicus*) and Socotra Is (**socotranus*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*arabs*). It can be seen at Negele in Ethiopia (**jubaensis*) and Jemma in Ethiopia, Day Forest in Djibouti and Daalo in Somaliland (**abyssinicus*) and throughout Socotra Is (**socotranus*). N= **Abyssinian White-eye** [6] if lumped. Includes *__Socotra White-eye__ *Zosterops socotranus* [5, EN = Socotra]. Note that taxon sampling is incomplete by Cox *et al* 2014.

*__Kenyan White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*abyssinicus*] *flavilateralis* [6]: a fairly common resident of wooded savannas of n Tanzania to c Kenya (**flavilateralis*) and n Kenya to s Ethiopia to s Somalia (**jubaensis*). It can be seen at Tsavo, Baringo & Nairobi NP in Kenya and South Pare Mts of Tanzania (**flavilateralis*) and Yavello in Ethiopia (**jubaensis*). N= **Abyssinian White-eye** [6] if lumped.

*__Orange River White-eye__ *Zosterops pallidus* [6, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of thickets, especially along rivers and in gardens, of the arid parts of c South Africa (*sundevalli*) and w South Africa to c Namibia (*pallidus*). It is best seen in South Africa along the Orange River near Upington & Kakamas (*pallidus*) and in Kimberley (*sundevalli*); in Namibia it can be found at Walvis Bay (*pallidus*). N= **Cape White-eye** [8] if lumped.

*__Cape White-eye__ *Zosterops [pallidus] virens* [8, NE = South Africa]: a common sp of forests and thickets of sw South Africa (*capensis*) + c South Africa (*atmorii*), ne South Africa to se Botswana (*caniviridis*) and e South Africa to sw Mozambique (*virens*). It is easily in South Africa at Cape Town (*capensis*), Wakkerstroom (*virens*) and Magoebaskloof (*caniviridis*). N= **Cape White-eye** if lumped. May be split into *__Green White-eye__ *Zosterops virens* [9, NE = South Africa] which includes *caniviridis*, and *__Cape White-eye__ *Zosterops capensis* [9, EN = South Africa] which includes *atmorii*. See Oatley *et al* 2011.

*__African Yellow White-eye__ *Zosterops senegalensis* [9]: a common sp of tropical, wooded habitats of West & Central Africa excluding the c Congo Basin (*senegalensis*, *demeryi*, *gerhardi*, *jacksoni*, *kasaicus*, *heinrichi* + *quanzae*). It is easy to see.

*__Albertine Yellow White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*senegalensis*] *stuhlmanni* [8, BT = Uganda]: a common sp of highland forest of ne DR Congo and w Uganda (*toroensis*), e DR Congo (*reichenowi*) and nw Tanzania to c Uganda (*stuhlmanni*). It is best seen at Bwindi in Uganda (*toroensis*).

*__Southern Yellow White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*senegalensis*] *anderssoni* [7]: a common sp of forest of se Zimbabwe to e South Africa (*tongensis*), ne Tanzania to n Mozambique (*stierlingi*) and s Angola to sw Tanzania to ne South Africa (*anderssoni*). It can be seen at many sites.

*__Pemba White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*senegalensis*] *vaughani* [6, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Pemba Is off Tanzania. It can be seen throughout the island.

*__Forest White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*senegalensis*] *stenocricotus* [6, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Gabon]: a fairly common sp of forests of s Cameroon to Gabon. It can be seen at Mt Kupe & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon and Makokou & Lope in Gabon.

*__Montane White-eye__ *Zosterops poliogastrus* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of w + sw Ethiopia (*kaffensis*), e Ethiopia to Eritrea (*poliogastrus*) and Mt Kulal in n Kenya (*kulalensis*). It is best seen in Ethiopia, including in Addis Ababa (*poliogastrus*), and is common on Mt Kulal in Kenya (*kulalensis*); *kaffensis* is perhaps best looked for in the Jima area. N= **Montane White-eye** [BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Tanzania] if lumped. Includes *__Kulal White-eye__ *Zosterops kulalensis* [3, EN = Kenya] and *__Kaffa White-eye__ *Zosterops kaffensis* [3, EN = Ethiopia].

*__Mbulu White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*poliogastrus*] *mbuluensis* [6, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of se Kenya to nw Tanzania. It is best seen at Ngorongoro in Tanzania; can also be found at Chyulu Hills in Kenya. N= **Montane White-eye** [BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Tanzania] if lumped.

*__Kilimanjaro White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*poliogastrus*] *eurycricotus* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Mt Meru & Mt Kilimanjaro of nc Tanzania. It is best seen at Arusha NP. N= **Montane White-eye** [BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Tanzania] if lumped.

*__South Pare White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*poliogastrus*] *winifredae* [5, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the South Pare Mts of n Tanzania (*winifredae*). It is best seen near the top of the mountain. N= **Montane White-eye** [BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Tanzania] if lumped.

*__Kikuyu White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*poliogastrus*] *kikuyuensis* [7, EN = Kenya]: a common sp of montane forests and wooded areas of c Kenya. It is easy to see at Nairobi, Gatamaiyu, Aberdares & Mt Kenya. N= **Montane White-eye** if lumped.

*__Taita White-eye__ *Zosterops* [*poliogastrus*] *silvanus* [6, EN = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Taita Mts of se Kenya. It is most easily seen at Ngangao Forest. N= **Montane White-eye** if lumped.

*__Reunion Grey White-eye__ *Zosterops borbonicus* [5, EN = Réunion]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Réunion (*alopekion* in the central highlands, *borbonicus* on the north and east slopes of the highlands, and *xerophilus* along the west coast). It can be seen throughout the island.

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***Mauritius Grey White-eye** *Zosterops* [*borbonicus*] *mauritianus* [6, EN = Mauritius]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Mauritius Is. It can be found throughout the island.

***Principe White-eye** *Zosterops ficedulinus* [2, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a rare resident of primary forests of c + s Príncipe Is. Access to its range is difficult, but it can be seen at Seco Beach, best reached by boat.

***Sao Tome White-eye** *Zosterops* [*ficedulinus*] *feae* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a fairly common resident of forests and forest edge of São Tomé Is, most common in the highlands. It is best seen at Lake Amélia.

***Annobon White-eye** *Zosterops griseovirescens* [1, EN = Equatorial Guinea]: a common sp of forests of Annobón Is of Equatorial Guinea. The main challenge is to get there.

***Madagascar White-eye** *Zosterops maderaspatanus* [8, NE = Madagascar, B2 = Comoros]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar & Glorioso Is (*maderaspatanus*), Aldabra Atoll (*aldabrensis*), Anjouan Is of Comoros (*anjuanensis*), Mohéli Is of Comoros (*comorensis*), Europa Is in the Mozambique Channel (*voeltzkowi*), and Cosmoledo & Astove Is of the Aldabra Group of Seychelles (*menaiensis*). It is easily seen on Madagascar (*maderaspatanus*), Anjouan Is (*anjuanensis*) and Mohéli Is (*comorensis*); also common on Aldabra Atoll (*aldabrensis*). N= may be split into ***Aldabra White-eye** *Zosterops aldabrensis* [3, EN = Aldabra] which includes *menaiensis*, ***Anjouan White-eye** *Zosterops anjuanensis* [6, EN = Comoros], ***Moheli White-eye** *Zosterops comorensis* [6, EN = Comoros] and ***Madagascar White-eye** *Zosterops maderaspatanus* [8, NE = Madagascar] which includes *voeltzkowi*. Also Malagasy White-eye by IOC.

***Kirk's White-eye** *Zosterops* [*maderaspatanus*] *kirki* [6, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It is easy to see on the island.

***Mayotte White-eye** *Zosterops* [*maderaspatanus*] *mayottensis* [5, EN = Mayotte]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Mayotte. It can be seen throughout the islands, but is best found on Petit Terre.

***Seychelles White-eye** *Zosterops modestus* [4, EN = Seychelles]: a sp of wooded habitats on Mahé (rare) and Conception Is (fairly common) of the granitic Seychelles; also introduced to Cousine, North & Frégate Is. It is best seen in the foothills above Victoria on Mahé Is; Conception Is is very difficult to access.

***Karthala White-eye** *Zosterops mouroniensis* [5, EN = Comoros]: a fairly common sp of high altitude heathlands on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It is best seen on the upper slopes of Mt Karthala.

***Reunion Olive White-eye** *Zosterops olivaceus* [5, EN = Réunion]: a common sp of wooded habitats in the highlands of Réunion. It is best seen at La Roche Écrite.

***Mauritius Olive White-eye** *Zosterops chloronothos* [5, EN = Mauritius]: a rare sp of natural forests of sw Mauritius Is. It is best seen at Bassin Blanc in Black River Gorges.

*Arcanatoridae – Modulatrixes

[3/3 of 3, all endemic]

***Spot-throat** *Modulatrix stictigula* [5, NE = Tanzania, 1/2 = Malawi]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Nguru & Usambaras Mts of Tanzania (*stictigula*) and c Tanzania to Misuku Hills in n Malawi (*pressa*). It is best seen in Tanzania at Ulugurus & Udzungwas (*pressa*) and West Usambaras (*stictigula*); in Malawi it is confined to the remote Misuku Hills.

***Dappled Mountain Robin** *Arcanator orostruthus* [2, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a rare sp of montane forests of the Udzungwa Mts of c Tanzania (*sanjei*), Mt Namuli & Mt Mabu in n Mozambique (*orostruthus*) and the East Usambara Mts of ne Tanzania (*amani*). The best site is Uluti in Udzungwas in Tanzania (*sanjei*), although it is perhaps most common on Mt Namuli in Mozambique (*orostruthus*). N= also Dapple-throat by IOC.

***Grey-chested Illadopsis** *Kakamega poliothorax* [5]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria, the Albertine Rift and w Kenya. Better sites include Bamenda Highlands & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon, Nyungwe Forest in Rwanda, Bwindi in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya. N= also Grey-chested Babbler by IOC.

*Promeropidae – Sugarbirds

[2/2 of 2, both endemic]

***Gurney's Sugarbird** *Promerops gurneyi* [6, NE = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a fairly common sp of *Protea* stands in alpine grasslands of e South Africa (*gurneyi*) and e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*ardens*). It is best seen at Sani Pass & Kaapsehoop in South Africa (*gurneyi*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*ardens*).

***Cape Sugarbird** *Promerops cafer* [8, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of fynbos and gardens with protea bushes of sw South Africa. It is easy to see at Kirstenbosch & Rooi-Els.

Regulidae – Goldcrests & Kinglets

[4/4 of 6, 1 endemic]

Common Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla* [6]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of n Morocco to Tunisia (*balearicus*), an uncommon PM to North-West Africa (*ignicapilla*), and a vagrant to Egypt. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (*balearicus*).

***Madeira Firecrest** *Regulus* [*ignicapilla*] *madeirensis* [6, EN = Madeira]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Madeira. It can be seen at Ribeiro Frio & Balcões.

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Goldcrest *Regulus regulus* [7]: a fairly common resident of wooded habitats of Canary Islands (**teneriffae* on La Gomera & Tenerife Is and **ellenthalerae* on La Palma & El Hierro Is) and Azores (**azoricus* on São Miguel, **sanctaemariae* on Santa Maria and **inermis* on the western and central islands), and a rare PM to North-West Africa (*regulus*). It is best seen at Mt Las Mercedes on Tenerife Is of Canary Islands (**teneriffae*) and Nordeste at São Miguel Is of Azores (**azoricus*). **N=** includes ****Tenerife Goldcrest*** *Regulus teneriffae* [7, EN = Canary Islands] which contains *ellenthalerae*.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet *Regulus calendula* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

*Hyliotidae – Hyliotas

[4/6 of 4, all endemic]

Yellow-bellied Hyliota *Hyliota flavigaster* [6]: a fairly common sp of woodlands of Senegal to w Kenya (*flavigaster*) and Gabon to Mozambique (*barbozae*). Better sites include Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon and Murchison in Uganda (*flavigaster*) and Kalandula in Angola, Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*barbozae*).

Southern Hyliota *Hyliota australis* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to c Mozambique (*australis*) and c Angola to ne Zambia (*inornata*). Better sites include Dzalanyama in Malawi and Lake Chivero in Zimbabwe (*australis*) and Mwinilunga in Zambia (*inornata*).

Forest Hyliota *Hyliota* [*australis*] *slatini* [5, BT = Angola]: an uncommon sp of forests of e DR Congo, w Kenya, s Cameroon and w Angola. Better sites include Kumbira in Angola, Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Kakamega in Kenya. **N=** genetic confirmation of the relatedness of these three populations is needed.

Usambara Hyliota *Hyliota* [*australis*] *usambara* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of forests of the East Usambara Mts of Tanzania. It is best seen at 400 m altitude below Amani.

Violet-backed Hyliota *Hyliota violacea* [5, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of forests of West Africa (*nehrkorni*) and Central Africa (*violacea*). Better sites include Makokou in Gabon and Yaoundé in Cameroon (*violacea*) and Atewa & Kakum in Ghana (*nehrkorni*).

Albertine Hyliota *Hyliota* [*violacea*] *sp* [5, EN = Rwanda]: an uncommon bird of forests known currently only from Nyungwe in Rwanda, but likely to occur in adjacent Burundi & DR Congo. It should be looked for in lower altitude forests at Nyungwe. **N=** vocal, plumage and habitat differences suggests that these birds are not Violet-backed Hyliotas as currently assumed.

Troglodytidae – Wrens

[1/1 of 88]

Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* [7]: a common resident of forests of Morocco to Algeria (*kabylorum*) and ne Libya (**juniperi*); mainly in w Eurasia. It can be seen at Ifrane & Oukaïmeden in Morocco (*kabylorum*). **N=** extralimital Winter Wren *Troglodytes hiemalis* may be subsumed into it.

Sittidae – Nuthatches

[2/2 of 28, 1 endemic]

Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of n Morocco (*hispaniensis*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also throughout Eurasia. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (*hispaniensis*). **N=** Moroccan birds are sometimes treated as an endemic subspecies (**atlas*).

Algerian Nuthatch *Sitta ledanti* [1, EN = Algeria]: an uncommon sp of montane forests known from four localities in the Atlas Mts of ne Algeria. While the largest population is at Taza NP, Djebel Babor is the most accessible site for it. **N=** see Harrap 1992 and Monticelli & Legrand 2009a, b.

Tichodromidae – Wallcreeper

[1/1 of 1]

Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Algeria & Morocco.

Certhiidae – Treecreepers

[2/2 of 11, 1 endemic]

Short-toed Treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla* [7]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Morocco to nw Tunisia (**mauritanica*); mainly in w Europe. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco (**mauritanica*).

African Spotted Creeper *Salpornis* [*spilonota*] *salvadori* [6]: a fairly common resident of woodlands of Senegal to n DR Congo (*emini*), w + s Ethiopia (*erlangeri*), w Kenya to Angola to n Mozambique (*salvadori*) and c Zimbabwe to c Mozambique (*xylodromus*). Good sites include Wondo Genet & Awasa in Ethiopia (*erlangeri*), Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*emini*), Nkanga in Zambia, Mt Moco in Angola and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*salvadori*) and Mukuvisi Woodlands in Zimbabwe (*xylodromus*). **N=** may be lumped with extralimital Indian Spotted Creeper and called **Spotted Creeper** *Salpornis spilonotus* [6].

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Mimidae – Mockingbirds and allies

[2/2 of 34]

Grey Catbird *Dumetella carolinensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands.

Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Sturnidae – Starlings and allies

[51/51 of 118, 46 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* [0]: a vagrant from c Eurasia; normally visits India. Recorded from Seychelles, Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Africa, Madeira & Canary Islands. N= also 'Rose-coloured Starling'.

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* [4]: a common breeder on Azores (**granti*), a rare breeder on Canary Islands (*vulgaris*), an uncommon PM to North-West Africa (*vulgaris*) and North-East Africa (*purpurascens*), and a vagrant to Ethiopia & Cape Verde. It is best seen on Azores. N= also 'European Starling'.

Spotless Starling *Sturnus unicolor* [7]: a common sp of villages and towns of n North-West Africa, and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands; also in sw Europe. It is best seen in Morocco, where it can even be seen in Marrakesh & Casablanca.

***Wattled Starling** *Creatophora cinerea* [7]: a common nomad of grassy savannas of South Africa to Ethiopia and c Cameroon, and a vagrant to Madagascar & Seychelles. Good sites include Polokwane & Kruger in South Africa, Rundu in Namibia, Serengeti & Lariboro Plain in Tanzania, Baringo, Tsavo & Maasai Mara in Kenya, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Soda Plain in Ethiopia.

***Black-bellied Starling** *Notopholia corrusca* [7]: a common resident of coastal forests of e South Africa to s Somalia (*corrusca*) and Pemba Is off Tanzania (*vaughani*). It can be seen at Pemba Is off Tanzania (*vaughani*) and Dlinza & St Lucia in South Africa, East Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*corrusca*).

***Purple-headed Glossy Starling** *Hylopsar purpureiceps* [6, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of forests of s Nigeria to Uganda to s DR Congo. Good sites include Mabira, Budongo & Kibale in Uganda, Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Makokou & Lopé in Gabon. N= also 'Purple-headed Starling'.

***Copper-tailed Glossy Starling** *Hylopsar cupreocauda* [6, BT = Ghana, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana. It is best seen at Ankasa, Kakum & Bobiri in Ghana and Gola & Tiwai in Sierra Leone. N= also 'Copper-tailed Starling'.

***Cape Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis nitens* [8]: a common sp of savannas of the Eastern Cape province of s South Africa (*culminator*), c South Africa to n Namibia to Zimbabwe (*phoenicopterus*) and Gabon to w Angola (*nitens*). It can be seen at Kgalagadi & Kruger in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia (*phoenicopterus*) and Kissama in Angola (*nitens*). N= also Cape Starling by IOC.

***Greater Blue-eared Starling** *Lamprotornis chalybaeus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Senegal to Sudan (*chalybaeus*), n Kenya to Eritrea (*cyaniventris*), sw Uganda to c Mozambique (*sycobius*) and s Angola to s Mozambique (*nordmanni*). It is easy to see in many countries.

***Lesser Blue-eared Starling** *Lamprotornis chloropterus* [6]: an uncommon resident of woodlands of Senegal to w Ethiopia. It can be seen at many places.

***Miombo Blue-eared Starling** *Lamprotornis* [*chloropterus*] *elisabeth* [6]: a fairly common resident of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to c Tanzania. Good sites include Dzalanyama in Malawi, Nkanga in Zambia, Harare in Zimbabwe and Mikumi in Tanzania.

***Bronze-tailed Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis chalcurus* [6, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Gambia to Nigeria (*chalcurus*) and n Cameroon to w Kenya (*emini*). It is most reliably seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*emini*), but can also be found at Tendaba in Gambia and Mole in Ghana (*chalcurus*) and Masindi in Uganda (*emini*). N= also Bronze-tailed Starling by IOC.

***Splendid Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis splendidus* [7]: a common sp of forests and woodlands of Senegal to Togo (*chrysonotis*), Nigeria to n Angola to Ethiopia (*splendidus*), Bioko Is (*lessoni*) and c Angola to n Zambia (*bailundensis*). It can be seen at many sites. N= also Splendid Starling by IOC.

***Principe Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis ornatus* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of forests of Príncipe Is. It can be seen throughout the island, including on the outskirts of Santo António Town. N= also Príncipe Starling by IOC.

***Emerald Starling** *Lamprotornis iris* [4, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon starling of moist woodlands of e Guinea to n Ivory Coast. It is best seen at Bumbuna in Sierra Leone and Maraoue in Ivory Coast.

***Purple Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis purpureus* [6]: a common resident of wooded savannas of Senegal to Nigeria (*purpureus*) and Cameroon to w Kenya (*amethystinus*). It is best seen at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon (*amethystinus*) and Shai Hills & Mole in Ghana and various places in Gambia (*purpureus*); can also be found at Masindi in Uganda (*amethystinus*). N= also Purple Starling by IOC.

***Rüppell's Long-tailed Starling** *Lamprotornis purpuroptera* [8]: a common sp of savannas of nw Tanzania to South Sudan (*purpuroptera*) and e Sudan to Ethiopia (*aeneocephalus*). Good sites include various places in the Rift Valley in Ethiopia (*aeneocephalus*) and Serengeti in Tanzania, Baringo, Nakuru & Nairobi NP in Kenya and Kampala & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*purpuroptera*). N= also Rüppell's Starling by IOC.

***Long-tailed Glossy Starling** *Lamprotornis caudatus* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gambia]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to Sudan. It is best seen at Bénoué in Cameroon and various places in Gambia & Senegal.

***Golden-breasted Starling** *Lamprotornis regius* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of ne Tanzania to Somaliland. It can be seen at Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya.

***Meves's Starling** *Lamprotornis mevesii* [7]: a fairly common resident of mopane and riparian woodlands of n South Africa to s Malawi (*mevesii*), s Angola to nw Namibia (*violacior*) and along the base of the escarpment of sw Angola (*benguelensis*). Good sites include Pafuri in Kruger in South Africa, Siavonga in Zambia, Rundu in Namibia, Maun in Botswana and Liwonde in Malawi (*mevesii*), Ruacana in Namibia (*violacior*) and Leba in Angola (*benguelensis*). N= may be split into ***Benguela Long-tailed Starling** *Lamprotornis benguelensis* [5, EN = Angola], ***Cunene Long-tailed Starling** *Lamprotornis violacior* [6, NE = Angola, BT = Namibia] and ***Meves's Long-tailed Starling** *Lamprotornis mevesii* [7].

***Burchell's Starling** *Lamprotornis australis* [8, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of wooded savannas of ne South Africa to sw Zambia to s Angola. Good sites include Kruger in South Africa, Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia and various places in Botswana.

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*Sharp-tailed Starling *Lamprotornis acuticaudus* [6, BT = Angola, B2 = Zambia]: an uncommon starling of moist woodlands of ne Namibia to s Angola (*ecki*) and c Angola to w Tanzania (*acuticaudus*). The best sites for it are Kalandula and the Mt Moco area in Angola (*acuticaudus*), but it can also be found at Kaudum in Namibia (*ecki*) and Chimfunshi & Mwinilunga in Zambia (*acuticaudus*).

*Superb Starling *Lamprotornis superbus* [9]: a common sp of arid savannas of s Tanzania to Somaliland. It is easy to see in n Tanzania, Ethiopia & Kenya.

*Hildebrandt's Starling *Lamprotornis hildebrandti* [7, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of savannas of c Kenya to c Tanzania. It is best seen at Maasai Mara, Amboseli & Tsavo in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania.

*Shelley's Starling *Lamprotornis shelleyi* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common resident and IAM of savannas of se Kenya to Somaliland, mostly a non-breeding visitor to Kenya (Aug–Mar). It is best found at Yavello & Soda Plain in Ethiopia, but can also be seen at various places in s Somaliland and e Kenya.

*Chestnut-bellied Starling *Lamprotornis pulcher* [6, BT = Senegal]: a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Eritrea. It is best seen in at Waza & Mora in Cameroon, Ennedi in Chad and various places in n Senegal.

*Ashy Starling *Lamprotornis unicolor* [7, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of wooded savannas of c+ nc Tanzania. It is best seen at Tarangire & Baobab Valley.

*Fischer's Starling *Lamprotornis fischeri* [6, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of ne Tanzania to far s Ethiopia. Good sites include Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya.

*Pied Starling *Lamprotornis bicolor* [8, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of grasslands and scrublands of South Africa. Good sites include Overberg, West Coast NP, Underberg & Wakkerstroom.

*White-crowned Starling *Lamprotornis albicapillus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of n Kenya to s Ethiopia (*horrensis*) and e Ethiopia to Somaliland to Somalia (*albicapillus*). It is easy to see at Liben Plain, Soda Plain & Yavello in Ethiopia (*horrensis*), and is widespread in Somaliland (*albicapillus*).

*Madagascar Starling *Hartlaubius auratus* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon resident of forests and forest edge of e Madagascar. It is best seen at Masoala, but can also be found at Mantadia, Bemanevika & Ranomafana.

*Violet-backed Starling *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster* [8]: a common resident and IAM of savannas and woodlands of Senegal to w Kenya (**leucogaster*), e Sudan to Somaliland and the Arabian Peninsula (**arabicus*) and e South Africa to s DR Congo (*verreauxi*), tending to breed at higher latitudes during the rains and spend the non-breeding season nearer the equator. It is easy to see.

*Red-winged Starling *Onychognathus morio* [8]: a fairly common sp of towns and hilly areas of South Africa to Kenya (*morio*) and far n Kenya to c Ethiopia (*rueppellii*). It is best seen at Cape Town, Wakkerstroom & Sani Pass in South Africa and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*morio*); can also be seen at Baringo, Tsavo & Samburu in Kenya (*morio*) and Yavello in Ethiopia (*rueppellii*).

*Neumann's Starling *Onychognathus* [*morio*] *neumanni* [5, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common resident of rocky areas in savanna of e Senegal to n Ivory Coast (*modicus*) and e Mali to w Sudan (*neumanni*). It is best seen at Bamenda in Cameroon (*neumanni*) and can also be found at Bandiagara in Mali (*modicus*).

*Slender-billed Starling *Onychognathus tenuirostris* [6]: a fairly common sp of mountainous areas of n Malawi to e DR Congo to c Kenya (*theresae*) and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*tenuirostris*). Good sites include Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*tenuirostris*) and Aberdares in Kenya, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Ruhiza in Uganda (*theresae*).

*Forest Chestnut-winged Starling *Onychognathus fulgidus* [6]: an uncommon sp of forests of Guinea to Uganda (*hartlaubii*), Gabon to nw Angola (*intermedius*) and São Tomé Is (*fulgidus*). Better sites include Limbe in Cameroon, Mabira & Kibale in Uganda and Kakum in Ghana (*hartlaubii*), s São Tomé Is (*fulgidus*) and Makokou in Gabon (*intermedius*). N= may be split into *Sao Tome Chestnut-winged Starling *Onychognathus fulgidus* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe] and *Forest Chestnut-winged Starling *Onychognathus hartlaubii*, which includes *intermedius*. Also Chestnut-winged Starling by IOC.

*Waller's Starling *Onychognathus walleri* [7]: a common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*preussi*), the Albertine Rift to w Kenya (*elgonensis*) and n Malawi to c Kenya (*walleri*). Good sites include Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*elgonensis*), Arusha NP & West Usambaras in Tanzania and Nyika in Malawi (*walleri*) and Mt Cameroon (*preussi*).

*Somali Starling *Onychognathus blythii* [5, BT = Djibouti]: a fairly common sp of arid mountainous areas of Socotra Is and Somaliland to Eritrea to ne Ethiopia. It is best found at Daalo in Somaliland, Day Forest in Djibouti and various places on Socotra Is; sometimes seen at Mt Fantalle in Ethiopia.

*Socotra Starling *Onychognathus frater* [5, EN = Socotra]: a common resident of rocky terrain on Socotra Is, especially in well-wooded areas. It is best seen at Dixem Highlands.

Tristram's Starling *Onychognathus tristramii* [3]: an uncommon sp of mountains of s Sinai in Egypt; mainly on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at St Catherine.

*Pale-winged Starling *Onychognathus nabouroup* [6, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rocky terrain in deserts and semi-deserts of w South Africa to sw Angola. Good sites include Springbok, Augrabies & Pofadder in South Africa and Spitzkoppe & Erongo in Namibia.

*Bristle-crowned Starling *Onychognathus salvadorii* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of rocky areas in arid savannas of c Kenya to Somaliland. The best sites include Baringo & Shaba in Kenya and Awash & Sof Omar in Ethiopia.

*White-billed Starling *Onychognathus albirostris* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of cliffs and escarpments of Ethiopia to c Eritrea. It can be seen at Jemma, Debre Libanos & Gemessa Gedel in Ethiopia.

*Stuhlmann's Starling *Poeoptera stuhlmanni* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift, c Kenya and sw Ethiopia. It is best seen at Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Aberdares in Kenya.

*Kenrick's Starling *Poeoptera kenricki* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of e Tanzania (*kenricki*) and c Kenya (*bensoni*). The best sites include Usambaras in Tanzania (*kenricki*) and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*bensoni*).

*Narrow-tailed Starling *Poeoptera lugubris* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Guinea to Uganda to nw Angola. Better sites include Antwikwaa & Aboabo in Ghana, Mt Kupe & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon and Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda.

*Sharpe's Starling *Poeoptera sharpii* [6]: a fairly common resident and IAM of montane forests of s Tanzania to c Ethiopia. Wondo Genet in Ethiopia, Ruhiza in Uganda, Mt Kenya & Gatamaiyu in Kenya, Nyungwe in Rwanda and South Pare Mts of Tanzania are among the best sites for it.

*Abbott's Starling *Poeoptera femoralis* [4, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a rare starling of montane forests of c Kenya to n Tanzania. The best sites include Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya and Arusha NP in Tanzania.

*White-collared Starling *Grafisia torquata* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon starling of mesic woodlands of c Cameroon to far n DR Congo. The best site is Ngaoundaba in Cameroon.

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Magpie Starling Speculipastor bicolor* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon resident and partial migrant of arid bushveld of e Kenya to Somaliland. It can be seen at Negele & Yavello in Ethiopia, Shaba & Marsabit in Kenya and Burao & Buuhoodle in Somaliland.

**White-winged Babbling Starling* *Neocichla gutturalis* [5, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon sp of well-developed woodlands of sc Angola (*gutturalis*) and e Zambia to n Malawi to w Tanzania (*angusta*). It is best seen at Vwaza Marsh in Malawi, but can also be found at Mweru Wantipa & North Luangwa in Zambia (*angusta*); in Angola it is best seen at Cuchi (*gutturalis*). N= also Babbling Starling by IOC or 'White-winged Starling'.

*Buphagidae – Oxpeckers

[2/2 of 2, both endemic]

***Yellow-billed Oxpecker** *Buphagus africanus* [7]: a common sp of savannas with large mammals and livestock of Senegal to Ethiopia to ne South Africa (*africanus*) and Gabon to w Angola (*langi*). Good sites include Lopé in Gabon (*langi*) and Ngaoundaba & Waza in Cameroon, Maasai Mara in Kenya, Serengeti & Mikumi in Tanzania and various places in Senegal, Gambia (*africanus*).

***Red-billed Oxpecker** *Buphagus erythrorynchus* [7]: a common sp of savannas with large mammals and livestock of ne South Africa to Eritrea; a vagrant to Yemen. Good sites include Kruger in South Africa, Mikumi, Arusha NP & Serengeti in Tanzania, Liwonde in Malawi and various places in Ethiopia & Kenya.

Turdidae – Thrushes

[38/39 of 166, 26 endemic]

***Red-tailed Ant Thrush** *Neocossyphus rufus* [5]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Cameroon to w Uganda (*gabunensis*) and coastal forests of e Kenya to e Tanzania (*rufus*). It can be seen at Budongo in Uganda and Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon (*gabunensis*) and East Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*rufus*).

***White-tailed Ant Thrush** *Neocossyphus poensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Bioko Is and Sierra Leone to Gabon (*poensis*) and w DR Congo to w Kenya (*praepectoralis*). Good sites include Korup & Campo in Cameroon, Ankasa & Atewa in Ghana and Ipassa in Gabon (*poensis*) and Buhoma & Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*praepectoralis*).

***Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush** *Stizorhina fraseri* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Bioko Is (*fraseri*), se Nigeria to w Angola to n DR Congo (*rubicunda*) and South Sudan to Uganda (*vulpina*). It can be seen at Kumbira in Angola, Mt Kupe & Korup in Cameroon and Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon (*rubicunda*) and Buhoma, Kibale & Budongo in Uganda (*vulpina*). N= also Fraser's Rufous Thrush by IOC.

***Finsch's Flycatcher-Thrush** *Stizorhina [fraseri] finschi* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Nigeria. It is best seen at Ankasa, Atewa & Kakum in Ghana, Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone and Taï & Yapo in Ivory Coast. N= also Finsch's Rufous Thrush by IOC.

***Abyssinian Ground Thrush** *Geokichla piaggiae* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Ethiopia to n Kenya (*piaggiae*), the Imatong Mts & Dongotona Mts of South Sudan (*hadii*), the Ruwenzori Mts of e DR Congo and w Uganda(*ruwenzorii*), c Kenya to Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and the Crater Highlands of n Tanzania (*rowei*). The best sites include Wondo Genet, Dinsho & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*piaggiae*) and Mt Kenya & Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*kilimensis*).

***Kivu Ground Thrush** *Geokichla* [*piaggiae*] *tanganjicae* [4, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*tanganjicae*). It is best seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda; can also be found at Buhoma in Uganda.

***Crossley's Ground Thrush** *Geokichla crossleyi* [4, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of Mayombe in Congo and se Nigeria to sw Cameroon (*crossleyi*), and far e DR Congo (*pilettei*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*crossleyi*); also found at Obudu in Nigeria (*crossleyi*) and Itombwe Mts in e DR Congo (*pilettei*).

***Orange Ground Thrush** *Geokichla gurneyi* [5]: a fairly common sp of temperate and montane forests of e South Africa (*gurneyi*), ne South Africa to s Malawi (*disruptans*), n Malawi to n Tanzania, and locally in s DR Congo and w Angola (*otomitra*), Taita Hills & Chyulu Hills in se Kenya (*raineyi*) and c Kenya (*chuka*). The best sites include Nyika in Malawi and Ulugurus in Tanzania (*otomitra*), Zomba in Malawi and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*disruptans*) and Nxumeni in South Africa (*gurneyi*).

***Oberländer's Ground Thrush** *Geokichla oberlaenderi* [3, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a rare and poorly-known resident of lowland and mid-altitude forests of e DR Congo to w Uganda. It is most often seen at Buhoma in Uganda; in DR Congo it can be found at Ituri Forest.

***Black-eared Ground Thrush** *Geokichla camaronensis* [2, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: a rare and little-known bird of lowland forests of ne DR Congo to w Uganda (*graueri*), Kibale in Uganda (*kibalensis*) and s Cameroon to n Gabon (*camaronensis*). There are recent records from Budongo in Uganda (*graueri*), Korup & Campo in Cameroon (*camaronensis*) and Ituri Forest in DR Congo (*graueri*). N= includes 'Kibale Ground Thrush' *Geokichla kibalensis*, known from two specimens collected at Kibale in Uganda 1966 which is now regarded as no more than a subspecies of Black-eared Ground Thrush.

***Grey Ground Thrush** *Geokichla princei* [2, BT = Liberia]: a rare bird of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*princei*), and w Uganda to ne DR Congo and se Nigeria to n Gabon (*batesi*). Mt Nimba in Liberia might offer the best chance to see it (*princei*).

***Spotted Ground Thrush** *Geokichla guttata* [6, BT = South Africa]: a rare sp of forests of coastal e South Africa (*guttata*), s Malawi to n Mozambique (*belcheri*), se DR Congo (*lippensi*), s South Sudan (*maxis*) and e Tanzania to e Kenya (*fischeri*). It is reliably found only in South Africa at Dlinza and, in winter, at Pigeon Valley in Durban (*guttata*); sometimes also seen at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*fischeri*).

Grey-cheeked Thrush *Catharus minimus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Madeira.

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***Groundscraper Thrush** *Turdus litsitsirupa* [7]: a fairly common sp of wooded savannas of e South Africa to c Namibia (*litsitsirupa*), s Angola to nw Botswana (*pauciguttatus*) and c Angola to Tanzania to s Mozambique (*stierlingi*), and of highland grasslands of Ethiopia to Eritrea (*simensis*). Good sites include Sululta in Ethiopia (*simensis*), Etosha in Namibia (*pauciguttatus*), Mutinondo in Zambia (*stierlingi*) and Nkanga in Zambia (*litsitsirupa*). N= includes ***Ethiopian Groundscraper Thrush** *Turdus simensis* [7, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea].

***African Thrush** *Turdus pelios* [8]: a common sp of wooded habitats and forest edge of Senegal to Eritrea to n Zambia (*chiguancoides*, *saturatus*, *pelios*, *bocagei*, *centralis*, *graueri* + *stormsi*), Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*nigrilorum*) and Bioko Is (*poensis*). It is easy to see.

***African Bare-eyed Thrush** *Turdus tephronotus* [6]: a fairly common sp of bushveld of ne Tanzania to c Ethiopia. Good sites include Yavello & Negele in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Samburu & Tsavo in Kenya. N= also Bare-eyed Thrush by IOC.

***Kurrichane Thrush** *Turdus libonyana* [7]: a fairly common sp of woodlands of ne South Africa to se Botswana (*libonyana*), e South African to s Mozambique (*peripheris*), Angola to w Zimbabwe (*verreauxii*) and c Mozambique to ne Tanzania (*tropicalis*). It can be seen at Mkhuze in South Africa (*peripheris*), Kruger in South Africa (*libonyana*), the Mt Moco area in Angola (*verreauxii*) and Amani in Tanzania and various places in Zimbabwe & Malawi (*tropicalis*) and.

***Sao Tome Thrush** *Turdus olivaceofuscus* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common resident of wooded habitats of São Tomé Is. It can be seen in almost any forest on the island.

***Principe Thrush** *Turdus* [*olivaceofuscus*] *xanthorhynchus* [3, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a rare resident of primary forests of s Príncipe Is. It only occurs in remote areas of the island, but can be seen at Seco Beach.

***Olive Thrush** *Turdus olivaceus* [8, NE = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a common sp of forests and gardens of ne South Africa (*transvaalensis*), sc South Africa (*culminans*), coastal s South Africa (*olivaceus*), coastal e South Africa (*pondoensis*) and e Zimbabwe to s Malawi (*swynnertoni*). It can be seen in South Africa at Kirstenbosch (*olivaceus*), Nxumeni (*culminans*) and Magoebaskloof (*transvaalensis*), and at Vumba in Zimbabwe (*swynnertoni*).

***Karoo Thrush** *Turdus* [*olivaceus*] *smithi* [6, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of thickets and gardens of the arid interior of South Africa to far s Botswana to s Namibia. It can be seen in Upington, Kimberley & Johannesburg in South Africa.

***Abyssinian Thrush** *Turdus* [*olivaceus*] *abyssinicus* [7]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of s Malawi to nw Mozambique (*milanjensis*), n Malawi to e Tanzania (*nyikae*), nw Tanzania (*oldeani*), nc Tanzania (*deckeni*), the volcanoes of sw Uganda and e DR Congo (*baraka*), the Albertine Rift (*bambusicola*) and s Kenya to Eritrea (*abyssinicus*). It is easy to see at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia and Nairobi in Kenya (*abyssinicus*), and can also be found at Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*bambusicola*), Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*oldeani*) and Nyika in Malawi (*nyikae*). N= also 'Mountain Thrush'.

***Usambara Thrush** *Turdus abyssinicus roehli* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Usambara & Pare Mts of Tanzania. It is best seen at Magambo Forest in the West Usambara Mts, but can also be found in the South Pare Mts.

***Taita Thrush** *Turdus abyssinicus helleri* [5, EN = Kenya]: a rare sp of montane forests of the Taita Hills in Kenya. It is best seen at Ngangao Forest.

***Somali Thrush** *Turdus ludoviciae* [4, EN = Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the escarpment of n Somaliland. It is best seen at Daalo.

***Comoro Thrush** *Turdus bewsheri* [6, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of forests of Comoros found on Mohéli Is (*moheliensis*), Anjouan Is (*bewsheri*) and Grande Comore Is (*comorensis*). It is seen quite easily on all three islands. N= may be split into ***Moheli Thrush** *Turdus moheliensis* [6, EN = Comoros], ***Grande Comore Thrush** *Turdus comorensis* [6, EN = Comoros] and ***Anjouan Thrush** *Turdus bewsheri* [6, EN = Comoros].

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* [4]: an uncommon PM to North-West Africa (*torquatus* + *alpestris*), and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

Common Blackbird | Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula* [8]: a common resident of thickets and wooded areas of Azores (**azorensis*), Madeira & Canary Islands (**cabrerae*), Sinai and the Nile Delta in Egypt (*syriacus*) and North-West Africa (**mauritanicus*), and a fairly common PM to North-West Africa (*merula*) and Egypt (*aterrimus* + *syriacus*). It is easy to see.

Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Morocco & Senegal.

Black-throated Thrush *Turdus atrogularis* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Madeira, Egypt & Socotra Is.

Naumann's Thrush *Turdus naumanni* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Azores.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* [3]: a PM to coastal Morocco to Egypt, fairly common in some years and absent in others. There are no reliable sites for it.

Redwing *Turdus iliacus* [3]: an uncommon PM from Eurasia to wooded habitats of North-West Africa, Egypt & Macaronesia (*iliacus*). There are no good sites for it.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* [4]: a fairly common PM to wooded habitats north of the Sahara, especially coastal North Africa (*hebridensis*, *clarkei* + *philomelos*). It is best seen in Morocco.

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus* [6]: a fairly common sp of highland forests and fields of North-West Africa (**deichleri*), and an uncommon PM to North Africa (*viscivorus*). It is best seen at Oukaïmeden & Ifrane in Morocco (**deichleri*).

Tristan Thrush *Turdus eremita* [3, EN = Tristan]: a sp of shorelines and heathlands of Tristan da Cunha Is, uncommon on Tristan Is (*eremita*) and fairly common on Inaccessible Is (*gordoni*) and Nightingale Is (*procax*). The main challenge is to get there.

Muscicapidae – Chats, Flycatchers and allies

[157/160 of 324, 119 endemic and 7 near-endemic]

***White-tailed Alethe** *Alethe diademata* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Senegal to Togo. It is best seen at Ankasa, Kakum & Atewa in Ghana and Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone. N= **Fire-crested Alethe** [6] if lumped.

***Fire-crested Alethe** *Alethe* [*diademata*] *castanea* [6]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Bioko Is and Nigeria to n Angola (*castanea*) and c DR Congo to Uganda (*woosnami*). Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*castanea*) and Mabira & Budongo in Uganda (*woosnami*) are among the best sites. N= **Fire-crested Alethe** [6] if lumped.

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***Karoo Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas coryphoeus* [7, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a common sp of arid scrublands of coastal w South Africa (*cinerea*) and inland sw South Africa to s Namibia (*coryphoeus*). Good sites include West Coast NP in South Africa (*cinerea*) and Tankwa Karoo in South Africa and Hardap Dam in Namibia (*coryphoeus*).

***Forest Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas leucosticta* [5, BT = Angola]: an uncommon sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast (*colstoni*), Ghana (*leucosticta*), ne DR Congo to w Uganda (*collsi*) and w Angola (*reichenowi*). It is best seen at Kumbira & Bimbe in Angola (*reichenowi*), but can also be found at Semuliki in Uganda (*collsi*) and Taï & Maraoue in Ivory Coast (*colstoni*). N= also 'Northern Bearded Scrub Robin'.

***Bearded Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas quadrivirgata* [6]: a fairly common resident of lowland thickets and gallery forests of ne South Africa to s Somalia (*quadrivirgata*) and Zanzibar & Mafia Is off Tanzania (*greenwayi*). Good sites include Mkhuze & Kruger in South Africa, Liwonde in Malawi, Siavonga in Zambia, Udzungwas in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*quadrivirgata*). N= also 'Eastern Bearded Scrub Robin'.

***Miombo Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas barbata* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of w Angola to Malawi. Good sites include Dzalanyama in Malawi, Chimfunshi & Mutinondo in Zambia and Kalandula & Mt Moco area in Angola. N= also 'Miombo Bearded Scrub Robin'.

***Black Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas podobe* [5, BT = Senegal]: a fairly common resident and partial migrant of arid savannas of n Senegal to Ethiopia (**podobe*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*melanoptera*). It is best seen at Richard Toll in Senegal, Ennedi in Chad and Waza & Mora in Cameroon (presently unsafe); also found at Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia (Nov–Feb).

***Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin | Rufous Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas galactotes* [6]: a fairly common breeder of scrublands and oases of North-West Africa (**galactotes*), a resident of Senegal to Eritrea (**minor*) and Somaliland (**hamertoni*), and a PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Kenya (**galactotes*, **syriaca* + **familiaris*). It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco (**galactotes*) and Awash & Negele in Ethiopia, Ennedi in Chad, coastal Djibouti, Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and Kaolack in Senegal. N= includes ***African Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas minor* [5, BT = Senegal] which contains *hamertoni*; its entire range overlaps with that of migrant subspecies (Oct–Mar).

***Kalahari Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas paena* [6]: a common sp of arid savannas of Botswana to nc South Africa (*paena*), Namibia (*damarensis*), ne South Africa to sw Zimbabwe (*oriens*) and sw Angola (*benguellensis*). It is best seen at Kgalagadi in South Africa (*paena*), Polokwane in South Africa (*oriens*), Etosha in Namibia (*damarensis*), Benguela in Angola (*benguellensis*) and various places in Botswana (*paena*).

***Brown-backed Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas hartlaubi* [5, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common resident of moist savannas of nw Angola and s Cameroon to w Kenya. Better sites include Buhoma, Budongo & Kibale in Uganda, Kisumu in Kenya and Quibaxe in Angola.

***Brown Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas signata* [5, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Mozambique]: an uncommon sp of dense coastal thickets of St Lucia in South Africa to s Mozambique (*tongensis*), and of coastal and montane forest of the east coast of South Africa from Port Elizabeth to Durban and inland along the escarpment to ne South Africa (*signata*). It is best seen in South Africa at St Lucia (*tongensis*) and Oribi Gorge & East London (*signata*). N= may be split into ***Maputoland Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas tongensis* [5, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Mozambique] and ***Brown Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas signata* [4, EN = South Africa], but differences are slight.

***White-browed Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas leucophrys* [8]: a common resident of bushed savannas south of the equator (*brunneiceps*, *sclateri*, *zambesiana*, *munda*, *ovamboensis*, *simulator* + *leucophrys*) and arid bushlands of ne Tanzania to Somaliland (*leucoptera*, *eluta* + *vulpine*). It can be seen in many countries. N= includes ***White-winged Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas leucoptera* [7, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya] which contains *eluta* + *vulpine*.

***Madagascar Magpie-Robin** *Copsychus albospecularis* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of wooded habitats of ne Madagascar (*albospecularis*), n, w + c Madagascar (*pica*) and se Madagascar (*inexspectatus*). It is easy to see. N= includes ***Pelzeln's Magpie-Robin** *Copsychus pica* [7, EN = Madagascar].

***Seychelles Magpie-Robin** *Copsychus sechellarum* [6, EN = Seychelles]: a rare sp of wooded habitats of Frégate Is of Seychelles; re-introduced to Cousin, Cousine, Denis & Aride Is. It is best seen at Aride & Cousin Is.

***Fraser's Forest Flycatcher** *Fraseria ocreata* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Sierra Leone (*kelsalli*), Liberia to Ghana (*prosphora*) and Nigeria to Uganda to n Angola (*ocreata*). It can be seen at Kakum, Aboabo & Atewa in Ghana (*prosphora*) and Budongo in Uganda, Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*ocreata*). N= also 'Forest Flycatcher'.

***White-browed Forest Flycatcher** *Fraseria cinerascens* [5]: an uncommon sp of riverside forests of West Africa (*cinerascens*) and Central Africa (*ruthae*). Better sites include Korup & Ebogo in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon (*ruthae*) and Tiwai in Sierra Leone (*cinerascens*).

***Grey-throated Flycatcher** *Myioparus griseigularis* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of West Africa (*parelii*) and Central Africa (*griseigularis*). It can be seen at Kibale, Mabira & Buhoma in Uganda, Korup in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*griseigularis*) and Kakum, Atewa & Ankasa in Ghana (*parelii*). N= also Grey-throated Tit-Flycatcher by IOC.

***Grey Tit-Flycatcher | Lead-coloured Flycatcher** *Myioparus plumbeus* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to nw Tanzania (*plumbeus*), e Kenya to e South Africa (*orientalis*) and Angola to se Tanzania to n South Africa (*catoleucus*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Angola Slaty Flycatcher** *Melaenornis brunneus* [5, EN = Angola]: an uncommon sp of montane forest edge and nearby wooded areas of the highlands (*bailunduensis*) and escarpment (*brunneus*) of w Angola. It is most easily seen at Tundavala & Mt Moco (*bailunduensis*); also found on Njelo Mt above Kumbira (presumably *brunneus*).

***White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher** *Melaenornis fischeri* [7]: a common sp of forest edge and woodlands in the highlands of n Malawi to n Tanzania (*nyikensis*), South Sudan to ne Tanzania (*fischeri*), west of Lake Albert in ne DR Congo (*semicinctus*) and the Albertine Rift (*toruensis*). Good sites include Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*toruensis*), Luwawa in Malawi and Arusha, Ngorongoro & Udzungwas in Tanzania (*nyikensis*) and Nairobi in Kenya (*fischeri*).

***Abyssinian Slaty Flycatcher** *Melaenornis chocolatinus* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and woodlands of the highlands of Ethiopia and sc Eritrea (*reichenowi* in w Ethiopia, elsewhere *chocolatinus*). It can be seen at Ghion Hotel in Addis Ababa, Wondo Genet & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (probably all *chocolatinus*).

***Nimba Flycatcher** *Melaenornis annamarulae* [3, B2 = Ghana, Ivory Coast]: a rare resident of lowland forests of e Sierra Leone to c Ivory Coast, and locally in Ghana. Taï in Ivory Coast and Mt Nimba in Liberia are among the best sites; between 2006 and 2010 it was also sometimes seen at Atewa in Ghana.

***Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher** *Melaenornis ardesiacus* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of clearings in montane forests of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda.

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*Northern Black Flycatcher *Melaenornis edolioides* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas of Senegal to w Cameroon (*edolioides*), e Cameroon to n Tanzania (*lugubris*) and n Kenya to n Ethiopia (*schistaceus*). It is easy to see.

*Southern Black Flycatcher *Melaenornis pammelaina* [8]: a common sp of wooded savannas of s Angola to nc South Africa (*diabolicus*) and c Angola to Kenya to e South Africa (*pammelaina*). It is easy to see.

*Pale Flycatcher *Melaenornis pallidus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of SSA (*pallidus*, *parvus*, *bowdleri*, *duyerali*, *subalaris*, *erlangeri*, *modestus*, *murinus*, *aquaemontis*, *griseus*, *divisus* + *sibilans*). It can be seen at many places.

*Bafirawar's Pale Flycatcher *Melaenornis* [*pallidus*] *bafirawari* [2, B2 = Kenya, Somaliland]: a fairly common sp of arid bushlands on red sands of ne Kenya to Somaliland. It is best seen north of Garissa in Kenya, but can also be found at Buuhoodle in Somaliland. N= behaviour and plumage differences suggest that it is a distinct sp.

*Chat Flycatcher *Melaenornis infuscatus* [7]: a common sp of arid scrublands and savannas of coastal sw South Africa to sw Namibia (*infuscatus*), inland sw + c South Africa (*seimundi*), inland nw South Africa to c Namibia (*namaquensis*), nw Namibia to sw Angola (*benguellensis*) and Botswana to nc South Africa (*placidus*). It can be seen at many places within its range.

*African Grey Flycatcher *Melaenornis microrhynchus* [7]: a common resident of arid savannas of s Tanzania to sw Kenya (*microrhynchus*), South Sudan to n Somalia (*neumanni*), se Somalia to ne Kenya (*burae*), se Kenya (*taruensis*) and c Ethiopia to Somaliland (*pumilus*). Good sites include Serengeti & Same in Tanzania (*microrhynchus*), Yavello in Ethiopia and Baringo & Samburu in Kenya (*neumanni*) and Awash in Ethiopia (*pumilus*). N= includes *Ethiopian Grey Flycatcher *Melaenornis pumilus* [5, BT = Ethiopia].

*Marico Flycatcher *Melaenornis mariquensis* [7]: a common sp of wooded savannas of s Angola to nw South Africa (*acaciae*), ne South Africa to sw Zambia (*mariquensis*) and ne Namibia to nw Botswana (*territinctus*). Good sites include Polokwane in South Africa (*mariquensis*) and Kgalagadi in South Africa and Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia (*acaciae*).

*Fiscal Flycatcher *Melaenornis silens* [6, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of bushveld and thickets of South Africa to s Mozambique (*silens*) and nc South Africa to sc Botswana (*lawsoni*). It can be seen at Betty's Bay, De Hoop, Grootvadersbosch & Polokwane in South Africa (*silens*).

*Silverbird *Empidornis semipartitus* [7]: a fairly common sp of bushed savannas of n Tanzania to w Sudan. Good sites include Serengeti in Tanzania, Murchison in Uganda and Maasai Mara in Kenya.

*Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* [8]: a fairly common breeder of woodlands and forests of North-West Africa (**striata*), a PM to SSA (**striata* + **neumanni*), and a vagrant to the Indian Ocean Islands. It can be seen at many places.

Mediterranean Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata tyrrhenica* [3]: a little-known PM to West to w Southern Africa (*balearica*) from its breeding grounds on the Balearic Is; the non-breeding grounds of birds from Corsica & Sardinia is unknown (*tyrrhenica*). Due to similarity in plumage and being a recent split, this sp is poorly known in Africa. N= also Mediterranean Flycatcher by IOC.

*Gambaga Flycatcher *Muscicapa gambagae* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of woodlands with a scattered distribution from Ivory Coast to Somaliland; also on the Arabian Peninsula. The most reliable sites include Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia, Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Day Forest in Djibouti.

*Ashy Flycatcher *Muscicapa caerulescens* [7]: a fairly common sp of forest and moist woodland of SSA (*nigrorum*, *brevicauda*, *cinereola*, *impavida*, *vulturna* + *caerulescens*). It can be seen in many countries.

*Swamp Flycatcher *Muscicapa aquatica* [7, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of the margins of wetlands of Senegal to n DR Congo (*aquatica*), South Sudan to ne Zambia (*infulata*), the Lualaba River in se DR Congo (*lualabae*) and Lukanga Swamp in s Zambia (*grimwoodi*). Good sites include Mabamba & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Kisumu in Kenya (*infulata*) and Janjanbureh in Gambia and Bénoué in Cameroon (*aquatica*).

*Cassin's Flycatcher *Muscicapa cassini* [6]: a fairly common sp of rivers in lowland forest of Central & West Africa. Good sites include Kibale & The Neck in Uganda, Ankasa in Ghana, Lopé & Makokou in Gabon and Limbe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon. N= also 'Cassin's Grey Flycatcher'.

*Olivaceous Flycatcher *Muscicapa olivascens* [3, BT = Congo]: a rare sp of lowland forests of e DR Congo and Guinea to Gabon (*olivascens*) and of Mt Nimba in Liberia & Ivory Coast (*nimbae*). It has been recorded at the greatest density at Koubotchi in Congo (*olivascens*), but might be best found at Mt Nimba in Liberia (*nimbae*).

*Chapin's Flycatcher *Muscicapa lendu* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = Kenya]: a rare sp of mid-altitude forests of e DR Congo, sw Uganda and w Kenya. It is best seen at Buhoma & The Neck in Uganda; also found at Kakamega in Kenya and Lendu Plateau in DR Congo.

*Itombwe Flycatcher *Muscicapa lendu itombwensis* [1, EN = DR Congo]: a little known sp of montane forests of the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo. Most records come from the Ibachilo area.

*African Dusky Flycatcher *Muscicapa adusta* [7]: a common sp of temperate and montane woodlands and forests of South Africa to Ethiopia (*pumila*, *minima*, *subadusta*, *marsabit*, *murina*, *fuelleborni*, *mesica*, *fuscula* + *adusta*), and Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*poensis*). It is easy to see.

*Little Grey Flycatcher *Muscicapa epulata* [4, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of West & Central Africa. Better sites include Kakum, Ankasa & Aboabo in Ghana, Yapo & Taï in Ivory Coast and Sangmélima in Cameroon.

*Yellow-footed Flycatcher *Muscicapa sethsmithi* [6, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to Congo, and e DR Congo to w Uganda. It is best seen at Mt Kupe in Cameroon, but can also be found at Semuliki in Uganda, Ipassa in Gabon and Sangmélima in Cameroon.

*Dusky-blue Flycatcher *Muscicapa comitata* [7]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and secondary forests of West Africa (*aximensis*) and Central Africa (*comitata*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*camerunensis*). Good sites include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Quibaxe in Angola and Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda (*comitata*) and Kakum & Atewa in Ghana (*aximensis*).

*Tessmann's Flycatcher *Muscicapa tessmanni* [4, BT = Ghana]: a rare and little-known sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa. The best site is Aboabo in Ghana; there are few recent records from anywhere else.

*Sooty Flycatcher *Muscicapa infuscata* [6]: a fairly common sp of the forests of Nigeria to nw Angola (*infuscata*) and e DR Congo to Uganda (*minuscula*). Good sites include Kibale in Uganda (*minuscula*) and Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*infuscata*).

*Ussher's Flycatcher *Muscicapa ussheri* [6, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of forests of West Africa. It is best seen at Kakum, Atewa & Aboabo in Ghana and Gola in Sierra Leone.

*Böhm's Flycatcher *Muscicapa boehmi* [5, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of wc Angola to w Tanzania. Better sites include Dzalanyama & Vwaza Marsh in Malawi and Mutinondo & Kasanka in Zambia.

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European Robin *Erithacus rubecula* [7]: a fairly common breeder in forest of Morocco, w Canary Islands, Azores & Madeira (*rubecula*), n Algeria to Tunisia (**witherbyi*) and Tenerife & Gran Canaria Is of Canary Islands (**superbus*); mainly in Eurasia. It can be seen at Ifrane in Morocco, São Miguel Is of Azores and various places on Madeira (*rubecula*), and on Canary Islands at Caldera de Aguamansa on Tenerife Is (**superbus*). N= includes ***Canary Islands Robin** *Erithacus superbus* [7, EN = Canary Islands]. Birds on Gran Canaria Is of Canary Islands have been described as a new subspecies (**marionae*). See Dietzen *et al* 2015.

***Red-throated Alethe** *Pseudalethe poliophrys* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*poliophrys*) and Mt Kabobo in se DR Congo (*kaboboensis*). Good sites include Buhoma & Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*poliophrys*).

***Brown-chested Alethe** *Pseudalethe poliocephala* [5]: an uncommon resident of forests of West Africa (*poliocephala*), w Angola (*hallae*), Nigeria to Congo (*compsonota*) and South Sudan to w Tanzania (*giloensis*, *carruthersi*, *akeleyae*, *vandeweghei*, *kungwensis* + *ufipae*). Better sites include Kumbira in Angola (*hallae*), Mt Cameroon & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon (*compsonota*) and Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*carruthersi*).

***White-chested Alethe** *Pseudalethe fuelleborni* [5, B2 = Malawi, Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of forest understorey, mostly in mountains, of c Mozambique to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi and Usambaras in Tanzania, but can also be found at Udzungwas & Ulugurus in Tanzania and Zambezi Coutadas & Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique.

***Thyolo Alethe** *Pseudalethe choloensis* [4, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Mozambique]: a rare sp of montane forests of s Malawi, and Mt Mabu & Mt Chiperone in Mozambique (*choloensis*) and Mt Namuli in Mozambique (*namuli*). It is best seen in Malawi at Zomba, Mt Soche, Thyolo & Ruo Gorge at Mt Mulanje, but is most numerous at Mt Mabu in Mozambique (*choloensis*).

***White-bellied Robin-Chat** *Cossyphicula roberti* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*rufescentior*) and Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*roberti*). Good sites include Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*roberti*) and Buhoma in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*rufescentior*).

***Mountain Robin-Chat** *Cossypha isabellae* [7, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon and se Nigeria (*batesi*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*isabellae*). It is best seen in Cameroon at Mt Cameroon (*isabellae*) and Bamenda Highlands (*batesi*), but can also be found at Obudu in Nigeria (*batesi*).

***Archer's Robin-Chat** *Cossypha archeri* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift (*archeri*) and Mt Kabobo in se DR Congo (*kimbutui*). The best sites are Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*archeri*). N= also Archer's Ground Robin by IOC.

***Olive-flanked Robin-Chat** *Cossypha anomala* [5, BT = Malawi, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of montane forests of Mt Mulanje in Malawi and Mt Namuli in Mozambique (*anomala*), n Malawi to far s Tanzania (*macclounii*), the Udzungwa, Rubeho, Uluguru & Ukaguru Mts of Tanzania (*grotei*) and Mbulu Highlands of Tanzania (*mbuluensis*). The best site is Nyika NP in Malawi (*macclounii*), but it can also be seen at Udzungwas & Ukagurus in Tanzania (*grotei*) and Mt Namuli in Mozambique and Mt Mulanje in Malawi (*anomala*); *mbuluensis* is apparently restricted to Nou Forest west of Lake Manyara. N= may be split into ***Mbulu Olive-flanked Robin-Chat** *Cossypha mbuluensis* [2, EN = Tanzania], ***Northern Olive-flanked Robin-Chat** *Cossypha macclounii* [5, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania] which includes *grotei*, and ***Southern Olive-flanked Robin-Chat** *Cossypha anomala* [4, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Mozambique]. Also Olive-flanked Ground Robin by IOC.

***Cape Robin-Chat** *Cossypha caffra* [8]: a common resident of wooded habitats in temperate and montane areas of w South Africa (*namaquensis*), e South Africa to Zimbabwe (*caffra*), Malawi to South Sudan (*iolaema*) and sw Uganda to e DR Congo (*kivuensis*). It can be seen at Kirstenbosch & West Coast NP in South Africa (*namaquensis*), Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*caffra*), Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Nyika & Zomba in Malawi (*iolaema*) and Mgahinga in Uganda (*kivuensis*).

***White-throated Robin-Chat** *Cossypha humeralis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of thickets in mesic savannas of Zimbabwe to e Botswana to s Mozambique. It is best seen at Kruger, Mkhuze & Polokwane in South Africa.

***Angola Cave Chat** *Cossypha ansorgei* [6, NE = Angola, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in the mountains of w Angola, and recently discovered at Zebra Mts of nw Namibia. It is best seen at Tundavala & Leba in Angola, but can also be seen at Zebra Mts in Namibia and on Njelo Mt above Kumbira in Angola.

***Grey-winged Akalat** *Cossypha polioptera* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests of Sierra Leone to c Cameroon (*nigriceps*), South Sudan to nw Angola (*polioptera*) and e Cameroon (*tessmanni*). Good sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (probably *nigriceps*) and Kakamega in Kenya, Hillwood in Zambia, Kalandula in Angola and Buhoma in Uganda (*polioptera*). N= now placed in the genus *Sheppardia*. Also Grey-winged Robin-Chat by IOC.

***Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat** *Cossypha cyanocampter* [5, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of dense thickets in forest of Guinea to Gabon (*cyanocampter*) and ne DR Congo to w Kenya (*bartteloti*). The best sites include Kibale & Mabira in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*bartteloti*), but it can also be found at Gola in Sierra Leone, Kakum in Ghana and Makokou in Gabon (*cyanocampter*).

***Rüppell's Robin-Chat** *Cossypha semirufa* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane scrublands and forests of Eritrea to n Kenya (*semirufa*), e Ethiopia to Somaliland (*donaldsoni*) and c Kenya to n Tanzania (*intercedens*). It can be seen at Wondo Genet & Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*donaldsoni*) and Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*intercedens*).

***White-browed Robin-Chat** *Cossypha heuglini* [8]: a common sp of thickets and gallery forests of e South Africa to Ethiopia to Chad (*heuglini*), Gabon to w Angola (*subrufescens*) and coastal e South Africa to s Somalia (*intermedia*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa, Awasa in Ethiopia, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Nakuru & Maasai Mara in Kenya (*heuglini*), Mt Moco in Angola (*subrufescens*) and Mkhuze in South Africa (*intermedia*).

***Red-capped Robin-Chat** *Cossypha natalensis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of thickets and forests of Nigeria to n Angola (*larischi*), CAR to ne South Africa (*intensa*) and e South Africa (*natalensis*). It is most easily in South Africa at St Lucia & Mkhuze (*natalensis*), but can also be found at Kumbira in Angola (*larischi*) and Kibale in Uganda, Mukwadzi Forest in Malawi, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*intensa*).

***Chorister Robin-Chat** *Cossypha dichroa* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of temperate and montane forests of South Africa (*mimica* north of 24° S, and *dichroa* south). Better sites include Magoebaskloof (*mimica*) and Dlinza & Nxumeni (*dichroa*).

***White-headed Robin-Chat** *Cossypha heinrichi* [5, BT = Angola, 1/2 = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of well-developed gallery forests of nc Angola and sw DR Congo. The only accessible site for it is Kalandula in Angola.

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*Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat *Cossypha niveicapilla* [6]: a fairly common sp of thickets and gallery forests of Senegal to Ethiopia to Congo to nw Tanzania. It can be seen at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia, Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Lékoni in Gabon, Shai Hills in Ghana, Abuko in Gambia and Kakamega in Kenya. N= also 'Snowy-headed Robin-Chat'.

*White-crowned Robin-Chat *Cossypha albicapillus* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Gambia]: a fairly common sp of gallery forests in savanna of Gambia to Guinea (*albicapillus*), s Mali to n CAR (*giffardi*) and sw Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*omoensis*). It is best seen at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon (*giffardi*) and the Senegambia Hotel in Gambia (*albicapillus*).

*Swynnerton's Robin *Swynnertonia swynnertoni* [5, BT = Zimbabwe]: an uncommon resident of forests of e Zimbabwe and Mt Mabu & Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*swynnertoni*) and the Udzungwa & East Usambara Mts of Tanzania (*rodgersi*). It is most accessible at Vumba in Zimbabwe (*swynnertoni*), but can also be found at Uluti in Udzungwas in Tanzania (*rodgersi*) and Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*swynnertoni*).

*White-starred Robin *Pogonocichla stellata* [6]: a fairly common sp of temperate and montane forest of South Africa to South Sudan (*pallidiflava*, *intensa*, *ruwenzorii*, *elgonensis*, *guttifer*, *macarthuri*, *helleri*, *orientalis*, *hygrica*, *chirindensis*, *transvaalensis* + *stellata*). Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*ruwenzorii*), Nyika in Malawi and West Usambaras in Tanzania (*orientalis*) and Mt Kenya & Gatamaiyu in Kenya and Arusha NP in Tanzania (*intensa*) are all good sites.

*Forest Robin *Stiphrornis erythrothorax* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Nigeria (*erythrothorax*), Bioko Is and s Cameroon to w Gabon (*gabonensis*), se Cameroon to Uganda (*xanthogaster*), sw CAR (*sanghensis*) and coastal Gabon (*pyrrholaemus*). Good sites include Campo & Korup in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*gabonensis*), Mabira & Budongo in Uganda (*xanthogaster*), Kakum in Ghana (*erythrothorax*) and Gamba in Gabon (*pyrrholaemus*). N= may be split into *Olive-backed Forest Robin *Stiphrornis pyrrholaemus* [4, EN = Gabon], *Gabon Forest Robin *Stiphrornis gabonensis* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon], *Sangha Forest Robin *Stiphrornis sanghensis* [3, EN = CAR], *Central Forest Robin *Stiphrornis xanthogaster* [5, BT = Uganda], *Western Forest Robin *Stiphrornis erythrothorax* [4, BT = Ghana], *Rudder's Forest Robin *Stiphrornis rudderi* [2, EN = DR Congo] of the south bank of the c Congo River near Kisangani, *Ghana Forest Robin *Stiphrornis inexpectatus* [5, EN = Ghana] of the Central & Brong-Ahafo Regions of Ghana, and *Dahomey Forest Robin *Stiphrornis dahomeyensis* [5, BT = Ghana, 1/2 = Benin] of e Ghana and s Benin (Voelker *et al* 2016). Different authors propose different arrangements of taxa into sp. The subtle differences between taxa that are clearly ecological equivalents with non-overlapping distributions make this a case of splitting overkill.

*Bocage's Akalat *Sheppardia bocagei* [5, BT = Angola, B2 = Zambia]: a fairly common sp of forests of w Angola (*bocagei*), east of Mt Kungwe in Tanzania (*ilyai*) and n Zambia to s DR Congo (*chapini*). It is best seen at Mt Moco in Angola (*bocagei*) and Imanda Forest, Mwinilunga & Shiwa Ngandu in Zambia (*chapini*).

*Alexander's Akalat *Sheppardia* [*bocagei*] *poensis* [4, BT = Cameroon]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is (*poensis*), sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*granti*), Mt Kabobo in e DR Congo (*kaboboensis*), lowland e DR Congo (*schoutedeni*) and Mt Kungwe in Tanzania (*kungwensis*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon (*granti*). N= also 'Short-tailed Akalat'.

*Lowland Akalat *Sheppardia cyornithopsis* [3]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*houghtoni*), s Cameroon to Congo (*cyornithopsis*) and n DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*lopezi*). It has been seen recently at Ankasa in Ghana and Tacugama in Sierra Leone (*houghtoni*) and Mt Alen in Equatorial Guinea (*cyornithopsis*); can also be found at Semuliki in Uganda (*lopezi*).

*Equatorial Akalat *Sheppardia aequatorialis* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of South Sudan (*acholiensis*) and the Albertine Rift and w Kenya (*aequatorialis*). Better sites include Buhoma in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*aequatorialis*).

*Sharpe's Akalat *Sheppardia sharpei* [5, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to sc Tanzania (*sharpei*) and the Usambara & Nguru Mts of Tanzania (*usambarae*). It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi and Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania (*sharpei*) and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*usambarae*).

*East Coast Akalat *Sheppardia gunningi* [5, B2 = Malawi, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of c Mozambique (*gunningi*), the western shores of Lake Malawi in Malawi (*bensoni*), the Nguu Mts of Tanzania (*alticola*) and coastal e Kenya to ne Tanzania (*sokokensis*). It is most accessible at Mukwadzi Forest in Malawi (*bensoni*) and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*sokokensis*), but can also be seen at Zambezi Coutadas in Mozambique (*gunningi*).

*Gabela Akalat *Sheppardia gabela* [6, EN = Angola]: a common sp of thickets and forests of the central Angola escarpment. Kumbira is the best site for it.

*Usambara Akalat *Sheppardia montana* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon bird of montane forests of the West Usambara Mts of ne Tanzania. It is best seen at Magambo Forest.

*Rubeho Akalat *Sheppardia* [*montana*] *aurantiithorax* [3, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon bird of montane forest of the Rubeho & Ukaguru Mts of Tanzania. It can be seen at Mafwemiro Forest at Rubehos & Mamirwa Forest at Ukagurus.

*Iringa Akalat *Sheppardia lowei* [3, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of montane forests in the Udzungwa & Livingstone Mts of s Tanzania. It is best seen at Udekwa in the Udzungwa Mts.

*Collared Palm Thrush *Cichladusa arquata* [6]: a fairly common sp of gallery forests with palms of s Mozambique to s Uganda. Good sites include Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, Siavonga in Zambia, below Udzungwas in Tanzania and Liwonde in Malawi.

*Rufous-tailed Palm Thrush *Cichladusa ruficauda* [6, NE = Angola]: a common resident of thickets, gallery forests and gardens of the coastal plain of n Namibia to c Gabon. It is easiest to see in Angola, where a common bird even in gardens in Luanda, but can also be found at Ruacana in Namibia and Sette Cama in Gabon.

*Spotted Morning Thrush *Cichladusa guttata* [6]: a fairly common resident of thickets in savanna of ne DR Congo to Uganda (*guttata*), n Tanzania to s Ethiopia (*intercalans*) and coastal ne Tanzania to s Somalia (*rufipennis*). Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Baringo in Kenya (*intercalans*), Tsavo in Kenya (*rufipennis*) and Murchison in Uganda (*guttata*) are all good sites for it. N= also Spotted Palm Thrush by IOC.

Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* [3]: a rare PM to waterside thickets of Senegal to Ethiopia and northwards (*svecica*, *cyanecula*, *volgae* + *magna*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is better seen outside the region.

*Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* [4]: an uncommon PM from c Eurasia to thickets in mesic savannas of e South Africa to se Kenya, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It can be seen at Chobe in Botswana and n Kruger in South Africa, and on passage in Ethiopia.

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Common Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* [6]: a fairly common breeder in thickets of North-West Africa (**megarhynchos*), and a PM to thickets in savanna of Senegal to Kenya (**megarhynchos*, **africana* + **golzii*). It is best seen in Morocco at Zaër & Oukaïmeden (**megarhynchos*), but can also be found at Awasa & Awash in Ethiopia and Tsavo in Kenya.

***White-throated Robin** *Irania gutturalis* [4]: an uncommon PM to thick bushveld of s Ethiopia to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Tsavo & Samburu in Kenya. **N=** also 'Irania'.

Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope* [0]: a rare vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Egypt.

***Pied Flycatcher** *Ficedula hypoleuca* [7]: a fairly common PM to mesic savannas of Guinea to CAR (**hypoleuca*, **iberiae* + **sibirica*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba & Bénoué in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana, and on passage in Morocco. **N=** also European Pied Flycatcher by IOC.

***Atlas Flycatcher** *Ficedula* [*hypoleuca*] *speculigera* [5, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common breeder of highland forests of Morocco to Tunisia, probably spending the non-breeding season of Senegal to Ivory Coast. It is best seen at Ifrane in Morocco from the end of Apr. **N=** also Atlas Pied Flycatcher by IOC.

***Collared Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicollis* [6]: a fairly common PM from c Eurasia to woodlands of s Central Africa, mainly from s DR Congo to Zimbabwe, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Better sites include Mutinondo & Nkanga in Zambia and Vwaza Marsh in Malawi.

***Semicollared Flycatcher** *Ficedula semitorquata* [3]: an uncommon PM from sc Eurasia to forests and woodlands of South Sudan to sw Tanzania. It can be found at Kakamega in Kenya and Budongo in Uganda.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* [0]: a vagrant from e Europe. Recorded from North Africa & Macaronesia.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* [6]: a fairly common breeder in mountains of North-West Africa (*gibraltariensis*), and an uncommon PM to coastal areas of North Africa (*gibraltariensis*) and North-East Africa (*phoenicuroides*). It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco (*gibraltariensis*).

***Common Redstart** *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* [7]: an uncommon breeder in wooded areas of North-West Africa (**phoenicurus*), a fairly common PM to North Africa and the savanna belt of Senegal to Kenya (**phoenicurus* + **samamisicus*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. Better countries for it include Ethiopia, Morocco, Senegal & Gambia.

***Moussier's Redstart** *Phoenicurus moussieri* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common resident of open habitats, especially in rocky areas, of n North-West Africa. It is best seen at Massa River, Oukaïmeden & Midelt in Morocco.

***White-winged Cliff Chat** *Monticola semirufus* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in the highlands of Ethiopia to sc Eritrea. It is best seen at Debre Libanos, Jemma & Wondo Genet in Ethiopia.

***Cape Rock Thrush** *Monticola rupestris* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common resident of rocky hillsides of e + s South Africa. Good sites include Rooi-Els & Sani Pass.

***Sentinel Rock Thrush** *Monticola explorator* [7, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of upland grasslands and hillsides of e + s South Africa (*tenebriformis* in KwaZulu-Natal & Lesotho and *explorator* elsewhere). Good sites include Sani Pass (*tenebriformis*) and Wakkerstroom (*explorator*).

***Miombo Rock Thrush** *Monticola angolensis* [6]: an uncommon resident of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to s Malawi (*hylophilus*) and w Angola to Rwanda (*angolensis*). Better sites include Mt Moco in Angola (*angolensis*) and Dzalanyama in Malawi and Mutinondo in Zambia (*hylophilus*).

***Short-toed Rock Thrush** *Monticola brevipes* [7, B2 = Angola, Namibia]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in arid savannas of sw Angola to nw South Africa (*brevipes*) and c South Africa to se Botswana (*pretoriae*). It can be seen at Windhoek, Erongo, Spitzkoppe & Spreetshoogte Pass in Namibia and Tundavala in Angola (*brevipes*) and Pilanesberg in South Africa (*pretoriae*). **N=** includes ***Pretoria Rock Thrush** *Monticola pretoriae* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Botswana].

***Common Rock Thrush | Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush** *Monticola saxatilis* [5]: an uncommon breeder in the highlands of North-West Africa, a fairly common PM to arid savannas mostly north of the equator, and a vagrant to Seychelles. Better countries for it include Morocco, Ethiopia & Kenya.

***Little Rock Thrush** *Monticola rufocinereus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of rocky hillsides in arid savanna of n Tanzania to Somaliland (**rufocinereus*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*sclateri*). Good sites include Debre Libanos & Langano in Ethiopia, Daalo in Somaliland and Nakuru in Kenya.

Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* [5]: a fairly common breeder in the highlands of North-West Africa (*solitarius*), and an uncommon PM to mountains of Senegal to Ethiopia (*solitarius* + *longirostris*). It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco (*solitarius*) and Debre Libanos in Ethiopia.

***Littoral Rock Thrush** *Monticola imerina* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of arid, coastal scrublands of sw Madagascar. The only accessible site is Anakao Village opposite Nosy Ve, best reached by boat from Toliara.

***Forest Rock Thrush** *Monticola sharpei* [6, EN = Madagascar]: a fairly common sp of higher altitude forests of e Madagascar (*sharpei*) and Mt Ambre (*erythronotus*), and of sandstone formations at Isalo (*bensoni*). It is most easily seen at Isalo (*bensoni*), but can also be found at Vohiparara & Mantadia (*sharpei*) and Mt Ambre (*erythronotus*).

N= includes ***Benson's Rock Thrush** *Monticola bensoni* [6, EN = Madagascar] and ***Amber Mountain Rock Thrush** *Monticola erythronotus* [4, EN = Madagascar]. IOC also recognises subspecies *salomonseni*, here lumped with *sharpei*.

***Whinchat** *Saxicola rubetra* [7]: a common PM to open areas in mesic savanna of Senegal to w Tanzania, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

***Fuerteventura Stonechat** *Saxicola dacotiae* [7, EN = Canary Islands]: a fairly common resident of bushlands in rocky regions of Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands, with some recent records from Lanzarote Is (*dacotiae*). It can be seen at many localities on Fuerteventura Is. **N=** extinct on Alegranza Is (*murielae*). Also Canary Islands Stonechat by IOC.

***African Stonechat** *Saxicola torquatus* [9]: a common sp of temperate and montane grasslands and scrublands of SSA (**albofasciatus*, **jebelmarrae*, **moptanus*, **nebularum*, **axillaris*, **promiscuus*, **salax*, **stonei*, **clanceyi*, **torquatus* + **oreobates*) and Grande Comore Is of Comoros (**voeltzkowi*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*felix*). It can be seen at many sites; **voeltzkowi* is best seen at Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. **N= Common Stonechat** if lumped. Subspecies *voeltzkowi* may also be placed under Madagascar Stonechat.

European Stonechat *Saxicola* [*torquatus*] *rubicola* [6]: an uncommon breeder of open habitats of n North-West Africa, and a fairly common PM to North Africa (*rubicola*). It is most easily seen in n Morocco. **N= Common Stonechat** if lumped.

Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola* [*torquatus*] *maurus* [4]: an uncommon PM from c + e Eurasia to ne Africa (*variegatus*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is best seen in Ethiopia. **N= Common Stonechat** if lumped.

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*Madagascar Stonechat *Saxicola* [*torquatus*] *sibilla* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of open habitats of the Tsaratanana Massif of n Madagascar (*tsaratananae*), Ankaratra Massif of wc Madagascar (*ankaratrae*) and the rest of Madagascar (*sibilla*). It is easy to see (*sibilla*). N= Common Stonechat if lumped.

*Reunion Stonechat *Saxicola* [*torquatus*] *tectes* [6, EN = Réunion]: a common sp of forest edge and heathlands of higher elevations of Réunion. It is easy to see in the central highland, such as at La Roche Écrite.

Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Egypt.

*Buff-streaked Chat *Campicoloides bifasciatus* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of rocky hillsides in highland grasslands of e South Africa. Good sites include Sani Pass & Wakkerstroom.

*Sickle-winged Chat *Emarginata sinuata* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: an uncommon sp of arid scrublands of sw + sc South Africa (*sinuata*) and nc South Africa to s Namibia (*ensifera*), and fairly common in alpine scrublands of Lesotho and neighbouring South Africa (*hypernephela*). It is best seen at Vredenburg in South Africa (*sinuata*) and Sani Pass in Lesotho (*hypernephela*).

*Karoo Chat *Emarginata schlegelii* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of arid scrublands of sc + w South Africa (*pollux*), nw South Africa to s Namibia (*namaquensis*), coastal Namibia (*schlegelii*) and nw Namibia to sw Angola (*benguellensis*). Better sites include Tankwa Karoo & Bushmanland in South Africa (*pollux*), inland of Walvis Bay in Namibia (*schlegelii*) and Benguela in Angola (*benguellensis*).

*Tractrac Chat *Emarginata tractrac* [6, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of deserts of sw Angola to nw Namibia (*hoeschi*), coastal w South Africa (*nebulosa*), inland w South Africa (*tractrac*), sw Namibia (*barlowi*) and wc Namibia (*albicans*). It can be seen at Tankwa Karoo & Bushmanland in South Africa (*tractrac*), Swakopmund in Namibia (*albicans*) and Namibe in Angola (*hoeschi*).

*Moorland Chat | Alpine Chat *Pinarochroa sordida* [7, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: a common sp of alpine moorlands of Ethiopia (*sordida*) and Kenya (*ernesti*), and Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania (*hypospodia*) and in the Crater Highlands of Tanzania (*olimotiensis*). It is easy to see at Sululta & Bale in Ethiopia (*sordida*) and Aberdares in Kenya (*ernesti*).

*Mocking Cliff Chat *Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris* [6]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in savanna of e South Africa to Ethiopia (*kordofanensis*, *albiscapulata*, *subrufipennis*, *odica*, *cinnamomeiventris* + *autochthones*). Good sites include Kruger & Abel Erasmus Pass in South Africa (*autochthones*), Jemma in Ethiopia (*albiscapulata*) and Butiaba in Uganda, West Usambaras in Tanzania and Baringo in Kenya (*subrufipennis*). N= Cliff Chat if lumped.

*White-crowned Cliff Chat *Thamnolaea* [*cinnamomeiventris*] *coronata* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Ghana]: a fairly common resident of rocky hillsides in savanna of e Senegal to sw Mali (*bambarae*), n Ivory Coast to w Sudan (*coronata*) and c Mali (*cavernicola*). It is best seen at Bandiagara in Mali (*cavernicola*) and Bamenda in Cameroon and Shai Hills in Ghana (*coronata*). N= Cliff Chat if lumped.

*Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla nigra* [7]: a common sp of open, mesic savannas of Cameroon to Tanzania to Angola. Good sites include Serengeti in Tanzania, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Mt Moco in Angola, Lékoni in Gabon and Mwinilunga in Zambia.

*Northern Anteater Chat *Myrmecocichla aethiops* [6]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of Senegal to n Cameroon (*aethiops*), c Sudan (*sudanensis*) and c Kenya to n Tanzania (*cryptoleuca*). Good sites include Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Nakuru & Kinangop in Kenya (*cryptoleuca*), and it can also be found at Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and just north of Gambia in Senegal (*aethiops*). N= also Anteater Chat by IOC.

*Congo Moor Chat *Myrmecocichla tholloni* [5, BT = Gabon]: a localised but fairly common sp of moist grasslands of se Gabon to c Angola, and n CAR. The best site is Lékoni in Gabon.

*Ant-eating Chat *Myrmecocichla formicivora* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of grasslands and arid savannas of South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. It is best seen at Kgalagadi & Wakkerstroom in South Africa and Etosha in Namibia.

*Rüppell's Black Chat *Myrmecocichla melaena* [6, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a common resident of rocky escarpments of the highlands of Ethiopia and c Eritrea. It is best seen at Debre Libanos & Jemma in Ethiopia.

*Mountain Wheatear *Myrmecocichla monticola* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of rocky areas of c + w South Africa to s Namibia (*monticola*), w Namibia (*monticola*), coastal sw Angola (*albipileata*) and montane w Angola (*nigricauda*). It can be seen at Tankwa Karoo & Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*monticola*), Erongo, Spitzkoppe & Spreetshoogte Pass in Namibia (*monticola*), Namibe in Angola (*albipileata*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*nigricauda*).

*Arnott's Chat *Myrmecocichla arnotti* [6]: an uncommon sp of well-developed woodlands of c + e Angola (*harterti*) and ne South Africa to c Tanzania (*arnotti*). Good sites include Nkanga & Kafue NP in Zambia, Hwange in Zimbabwe, Liwonde in Malawi and Mikumi in Tanzania (all *arnotti*). N= also 'White-headed Black Chat'.

*Ruaha Chat *Myrmecocichla [arnotti] collaris* [6, BT = Rwanda]: a fairly common sp of villages and open savannas of Rwanda to ne Zambia. It is best see in Rwanda, at Akagera and north of Butare.

Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* [7]: a common PM to arid savannas mostly north of the equator (*leucorhoa*, *oenanthe* + *libanotica*), and a vagrant to Seychelles & Madagascar. It is easy to see in Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Senegal & Morocco.

*Seeböhm's Wheatear *Oenanthe* [*oenanthe*] *seebohmi* [7, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common breeder of alpine grasslands of North-West Africa, and an uncommon PM to arid savannas of Senegal and surrounds. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

*Capped Wheatear *Oenanthe pileata* [6]: a fairly common resident and nomad of grasslands and open savannas of c + w South Africa to sw Namibia (*pileata*), c Kenya to ne South Africa (*livingstonii*) and s Angola to nc South Africa (*neseri*). Good sites include Overberg in South Africa (*pileata*), Serengeti in Tanzania (*livingstonii*) and Mt Moco in Angola and Etosha in Namibia (*neseri*).

*Red-breasted Wheatear *Oenanthe bottae* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of highland grasslands of Ethiopia & Eritrea (**frenata*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*bottae*). It is best seen in Ethiopia at Sululta & Bale. N= may be split into *Ethiopian Red-breasted Wheatear *Oenanthe frenata* [6, BT = Ethiopia] and extralimital Arabian Red-breasted Wheatear *Oenanthe bottae*.

*Heuglin's Wheatear *Oenanthe* [*bottae*] *heuglini* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident and partial migrant of savannas of Mauritania to Sudan. It is best found at Bénoué & Poli in Cameroon.

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina* [6]: a fairly common PM from c Eurasia to arid savannas of Mauritania to Kenya, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at Richard Toll in Senegal, but is most widespread in Ethiopia & Kenya.

Hooded Wheatear *Oenanthe monacha* [3]: a rare resident and partial migrant of ravines and hillsides in deserts of ne Egypt & Sinai; also east to sw Pakistan. It can be seen at Sharm El Sheikh in s Sinai and Wadi Hagul in ne Egypt.

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Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti* [6]: a common breeder of deserts of Morocco to w Egypt (**homochroa*) and ne Egypt (*deserti*), a fairly common PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Somaliland (**homochroa*, *deserti* + *oreophila*), and a vagrant to Seychelles; also to c Asia. Good sites include Zaida Plain & Guelmim in Morocco, Ennedi in Chad and Lake Nasser in Egypt.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* [5]: a fairly common breeder of shrublands of n North-West Africa (*hispanica*), and a PM to arid savannas of Mauritania to Mali (*hispanica*) and Mali to Somaliland (*melanoleuca*). It is best seen in Morocco at Tamri & Zaër (*hispanica*), but can also be found at Ouadi Rimé in Chad, Abu Simbel in Egypt and the Sharm el Sheikh area of Sinai (*melanoleuca*). N= may be split into **Eastern Black-eared Wheatear** *Oenanthe melanoleuca* [3] and **Western Black-eared Wheatear** *Oenanthe hispanica* [5].

***Pied Wheatear** *Oenanthe pleschanka* [6]: a common PM from sc Eurasia to open habitats of n Tanzania to Somaliland, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is most easily seen in Ethiopia and at Shaba & Buffalo Springs in Kenya.

***Cyprus Wheatear** *Oenanthe* [*pleschanka*] *cypriaca* [3]: an uncommon PM from Cyprus to North-East Africa, with the main range in s Egypt & Sudan; all records from Ethiopia & Eritrea are considered unconfirmed by Ash & Atkins (2009). It is sometime seen at Lake Nasser in Egypt and Khartoum in Sudan.

***White-fronted Black Chat** *Oenanthe albifrons* [5]: an uncommon resident of wooded savannas of Senegal to Cameroon (*frontalis*), e Cameroon to CAR (*limbata*), Eritrea to n Ethiopia (*albifrons*), sw Ethiopia (*pachyrhyncha*) and South Sudan to n Uganda (*clericalis*). Better sites include Mole in Ghana and Tujereng & Brufut in Gambia (*frontalis*) and Bénoué & Poli in Cameroon (*limbata*).

***Somali Wheatear** *Oenanthe phillipsi* [4, BT = Somaliland, 1/2 = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in arid scrublands of e Ethiopia to Somaliland to n Somalia. It is best seen in Somaliland where it is quite widespread, but can also be found en route to Bogol Manyo in se Ethiopia.

***Red-rumped Wheatear** *Oenanthe moesta* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common sp of arid scrublands of Morocco to Egypt (**moesta*) and ne Egypt (*brooksbanki*); also in the Middle East. It is best seen at Tagdilt Track & Guelmim in Morocco (**moesta*).

***Blackstart** *Oenanthe melanura* [5, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of rocky areas in arid savanna of ne Egypt (*melanura*), nc Sudan to Eritrea (**lypura*), Somaliland to ne Ethiopia (**aussae*), n Niger to c Sudan (**airensis*) and e Mali to w Niger (**ultima*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. It can be seen at Ennedi in Chad (**airensis*) and Lake Basaka in Ethiopia and various places in Somaliland & Djibouti (**aussae*).

***Familiar Chat** *Oenanthe familiaris* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of SSA, often in rocky areas (*falkensteini*, *omoensis*, *angolensis*, *galtoni*, *hellmayri*, *actuosa* + *familiaris*). It can be seen in many countries.

***Brown-tailed Rock Chat** *Oenanthe scotocerca* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of rocky areas in arid savanna of e Chad to w Sudan (*furensis*), ne Sudan to nw Ethiopia (*scotocerca*), s Ethiopia to n Kenya (*turkana*), ne Ethiopia to Somaliland (*spectatrix*) and n Somalia (*validior*). Better sites include Sof Omar in Ethiopia (*spectatrix*) and Yavello in Ethiopia and Baringo in Kenya (*turkana*).

***Sombre Rock Chat** *Oenanthe scotocerca dubia* [5, NE = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of rocky areas in semi-deserts of ne Ethiopia, Somaliland (two records) and Djibouti. The best site is Lake Basaka in Ethiopia.

Black Wheatear *Oenanthe leucura* [6, BT = Morocco]: a fairly common resident of rocky areas of Mauritania to w Libya (**riggenbachi*); also in sw Europe. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden, Todgha Gorge & Ifrane in Morocco, and can also be found at Dakhla in Western Sahara.

Mourning Wheatear *Oenanthe lugens* [4, B2 = Egypt, Morocco]: an uncommon sp of rocky areas in semi-deserts of Morocco to ne Libya (**halophila*) and Sinai and e Egypt (**lugens*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also in the Middle East. It is best seen at Ouarzazate & Boumalne Dades in Morocco (**halophila*) and in Sinai in Egypt (**lugens*), but can also be found at J'bil NP in Tunisia (**halophila*). N= may be split into ***Maghreb Wheatear** *Oenanthe halophila* [4, BT = Morocco] and **Eastern Mourning Wheatear** *Oenanthe lugens* [4, BT = Egypt].

***Abyssinian Wheatear** *Oenanthe* [*lugens*] *lugubris* [6]: a fairly common sp of escarpments and rocky areas in highlands of Somaliland (*vauriei*), Ethiopia to Eritrea (*lugubris*) and n Tanzania to c Kenya (*schalowi*). Good sites include Jemma in Ethiopia (*lugubris*), Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Naivasha, Nakuru & Kedong Valley in Kenya (*schalowi*) and Daalo in Somaliland (*vauriei*). N= may be split into ***Schalow's Wheatear** *Oenanthe schalowi* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania] and ***Abyssinian Wheatear** *Oenanthe lugubris* [6, BT = Ethiopia] which includes *vauriei*.

***White-crowned Wheatear** *Oenanthe leucopyga* [7, B2 = Egypt, Morocco]: a common sp of deserts, often in rocky areas, of Mauritania to w Egypt (**aegra*), e Egypt to Djibouti (**leucopyga*) and ne Egypt (*ernesti*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco, Ennedi in Chad, Lake Nasser in Egypt and the lowlands of Djibouti. N= also 'White-crowned Black Wheatear'.

Finsch's Wheatear *Oenanthe finschii* [2]: an uncommon PM from sc Eurasia to n Egypt (*finschii*). It is occasionally seen near Suez.

Kurdish Wheatear *Oenanthe xanthoprymna* [3]: an uncommon PM from Turkey & Iran to arid scrublands of Sinai, e Egypt and coastal Sudan. It is better seen outside the region. N= **Red-tailed Wheatear** [4] if lumped.

Red-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe* [*xanthoprymna*] *chrysopygia* [4]: a fairly common PM from c Asia to arid scrublands of coastal Sudan & Eritrea. It is better seen outside the region. N= **Red-tailed Wheatear** [4] if lumped.

***Boulder Chat** *Pinarornis plumosus* [6, NE = Zimbabwe]: an uncommon sp of rocky hillsides in woodlands of e Botswana to s Malawi. Good sites include Dzalanyama in Malawi, Francistown in Botswana and Gosha Park in Zimbabwe; there are also records from Mapungubwe in ne South Africa.

***Herero Chat** *Namibornis herero* [5, NE = Namibia, 1/2 = Angola]: an uncommon sp of rocky areas in arid savannas and semi-deserts of w Namibia to far sw Angola. It is best seen at Spitzkoppe & Spreetshoogte Pass in Namibia.

***Humblot's Flycatcher** *Humblotia flavirostris* [5, EN = Comoros]: an uncommon sp of wooded habitats above 800 m altitude on Grande Comore Is of Comoros. It can be seen on the upper slopes of Mt Karthala.

Cinclidae – Dippers

[1/1 of 5]

White-throated Dipper *Cinclus cinclus* [5]: an uncommon resident of fast-flowing streams in mountains of Morocco to ne Algeria (**minor*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands; also through Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

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Nectariniidae – Sunbirds

[91/93 of 143, 90 endemic and 2 near-endemic]

***Fraser's Sunbird** *Deleornis fraseri* [6]: a common sp of lowland forests of Bioko Is (*fraseri*), West Africa (*idius*) and w Central Africa (*cameroonensis*). It can be seen at Korup & Campo in Cameroon and Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon (*cameroonensis*) and Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana (*idius*).

***Grey-headed Sunbird** *Deleornis* [*fraseri*] *axillaris* [5, BT = Uganda, NE = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of forests of e DR Congo & Uganda. It is best seen at Mabira, Semuliki & The Neck in Uganda.

***Plain-backed Sunbird** *Anthreptes reichenowi* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of coastal forests of s + c Mozambique (*reichenowi*) and se Kenya to s Tanzania (*yokanae*). It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and East Usambara in Tanzania (*yokanae*); also found at Zambezi Coutadas in Mozambique (*reichenowi*).

***Anchieta's Sunbird** *Anthreptes anchietae* [5]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of c Angola to sw Tanzania. The best localities include Mutinondo in Zambia, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Kalandula in Angola.

***Brown Sunbird** *Anthreptes gabonicus* [5]: a fairly common sp of mangroves and gallery forests of Senegal to nw Angola. Better sites include Wouri River in Cameroon, Kwanza River in Angola, Loango in Gabon, Tiwai in Sierra Leone and Amansuri River in Ghana. **N=** also Mangrove Sunbird by IOC.

***Western Violet-backed Sunbird** *Anthreptes longuemarei* [7]: a fairly common resident of mesic savannas of Senegal to w Kenya (*longuemarei*), Gabon to Angola to w Malawi (*angolensis*) and se Tanzania to e Zimbabwe (*nyassae*). Good sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Tujereng in Gambia (*longuemarei*), Gosha Park in Zimbabwe (*nyassae*) and Mutinondo & Mwinilunga in Zambia, Kalandula in Angola, Lékoni in Gabon and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*angolensis*).

***Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird** *Anthreptes orientalis* [7]: a fairly common sp of dry thornveld of s Tanzania to Somaliland. It can be seen at Baringo, Samburu & Tsavo in Kenya, Same in Tanzania and Yavello in Ethiopia.

***Uluguru Violet-backed Sunbird** *Anthreptes neglectus* [5, NE = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a resident of forests of e Tanzania (uncommon) and se Kenya (rare). It is best seen in Tanzania, at East Usambaras, but can also be found at Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania.

***Violet-tailed Sunbird** *Anthreptes aurantius* [4, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident of gallery forests of Central Africa. It can be seen at Lopé & Loango in Gabon and near Kribi in Cameroon.

***Little Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes seimundi* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of Bioko Is (*seimundi*), Central Africa (*minor*) and West Africa (*kruensis*). Good countries for it include Uganda, Cameroon & Gabon (*minor*) and Ghana (*kruensis*).

***Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes rectirostris* [7]: a common sp of forests of Central Africa (*tephrolaemus*) and West Africa (*rectirostris*). It can be seen at various places in Uganda, Cameroon & Gabon (*tephrolaemus*) and Ghana (*rectirostris*). **N=** may be split into ***Grey-chinned Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes tephrolaemus* [7] and ***Yellow-chinned Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes rectirostris* [6, BT = Ghana]. Also Grey-chinned Sunbird by IOC.

***Banded Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes rubritorques* [5, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of montane forests of e Tanzania. The best site is East Usambaras; there are also records from West Usambaras, Ulugurus & Udzungwas.

***Collared Sunbird** *Hedydipna collaris* [8]: a common resident of moist savannas and forests of SSA (*subcollaris*, *somereni*, *djamdjamensis*, *garguensis*, *elachior*, *zambesiana*, *zuluensis* + *collaris*) and Bioko Is (*hypodila*). It is easy to see.

***Pygmy Sunbird** *Hedydipna platura* [6]: a common sp of woodlands and arid savannas of Senegal to Sudan. It can be seen at Bénoué & Waza (presently unsafe) in Cameroon, Kiang West in Gambia and various places in n Senegal.

***Nile Valley Sunbird** *Hedydipna* [*platura*] *metallica* [5, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of ne Africa; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Bilen in Ethiopia, but can also be found in coastal areas of Djibouti & Somaliland.

***Amani Sunbird** *Hedydipna pallidigaster* [5, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a resident of forests and well-developed woodlands of Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (fairly common), the East Usambara Mts of Tanzania (uncommon) and the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania (rare) in Tanzania. The best site for it is Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya, but East Usambaras in Tanzania is fairly reliable too.

***Reichenbach's Sunbird** *Anabathmis reichenbachii* [6]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and gardens of coastal Liberia to Congo, and inland along major rivers of Cameroon to Angola. It is best seen at Douala & Limbe in Cameroon, Ebi River in Ghana and Libreville in Gabon.

***Principe Sunbird** *Anabathmis hartlaubii* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a fairly common resident of forests of Príncipe Is. It can be seen throughout the island.

***Newton's Sunbird** *Anabathmis newtonii* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of forests of São Tomé Is. It is easy to see.

***Giant Sunbird** *Dreptes thomensis* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: an uncommon resident of forests of São Tomé Is. It is best seen at Mt Carmo, but can also be found at Lake Amelia.

***Orange-breasted Sunbird** *Anthobaphes violacea* [7, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of fynbos of sw South Africa. Kirstenbosch & Rooi-Els are among the best sites for it.

***Green-headed Sunbird** *Cyanomitra verticalis* [7]: a common sp of forests and moist savannas of Senegal to Cameroon (*verticalis*), c Cameroon to nw Angola (*bohndorffi*), coastal Equatorial Guinea to the mouth of the Congo River (*cyanocephala*) and South Sudan to ne Zambia (*viridisplendens*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Bannerman's Sunbird** *Cyanomitra bannermani* [5, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: an uncommon resident of gallery forests of c Angola to sw DR Congo to nw Zambia. It is best seen at Hillwood in Zambia and Kalandula in Angola.

***Blue-throated Brown Sunbird** *Cyanomitra cyanolaema* [6]: a common sp of forests of Bioko Is (*cyanolaema*), Central Africa (*octaviae*) and West Africa (*magnirostrata*). It is fairly easy to see in Uganda, s Cameroon, nw Angola & Gabon (*octaviae*) and s Ghana (*magnirostrata*).

***Cameroon Sunbird** *Cyanomitra oritis* [6, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is (*poensis*), Mt Cameroon (*oritis*) and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*bansoensis*). It can be seen at Mt Kupe, Bakossi Mts & Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon and Obudu in Nigeria (*bansoensis*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*oritis*).

***Blue-headed Sunbird** *Cyanomitra alinae* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Marungu Highlands of e DR Congo (*marungensis*), Mt Kabobo in e DR Congo (*kaboboensis*), west of Lakes Edward & Albert in e DR Congo (*derooi*), sw Rwanda to ne Burundi to ec DR Congo (*tanganjicae*) and sw Uganda to nw Rwanda (*alinae*). It is best seen at Bwindi in Uganda (*alinae*) and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*tanganjicae*).

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*Olive Sunbird *Cyanomitra olivacea* [8]: a common sunbird of forests of SSA (*guineensis*, *cephaelis*, *vincenti*, *ragazzii*, *changamwensis*, *neglecta*, *lowei*, *alfredi*, *sclateri*, *olivacina* + *olivacea*), Bioko & Príncipe Is (*obscura*) and Pemba & Zanzibar Is off Tanzania (*granti*). It can be seen at many sites. N= may be split into *Eastern Olive Sunbird *Cyanomitra olivacea* [8] of e South Africa to c Kenya which includes *changamwensis*, *neglecta*, *granti* (not always), *alfredi*, *sclateri*, + *olivacina*, and *Western Olive Sunbird *Cyanomitra obscura* [8] consisting of all other subspecies.

*Grey Sunbird | Mouse-coloured Sunbird *Cyanomitra veroxii* [6, B2 = Kenya, South Africa]: a common sp of coastal forests of ec South Africa (*veroxii*), ne South Africa to s Somalia (*fischeri*) and Zanzibar Is off Tanzania (*zanzibarica*). It can be seen at Eshowe & St Lucia in South Africa (*veroxii*) and Mkhuze in South Africa and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*fischeri*).

*Buff-throated Sunbird *Chalcomitra adelberti* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Guinea to Togo (*adelberti*) and Benin to sw Cameroon (*eboensis*). It is best seen at Kakum & Atewa in Ghana, Gola in Sierra Leone and Taï in Ivory Coast (all *adelberti*).

*Carmelite Sunbird *Chalcomitra fuliginosa* [5]: a fairly common sp of forests and moist savannas of coastal Guinea to Gabon (*aurea*) and along the Angolan escarpment and lower Congo River (*fuliginosa*). It can be seen at Half Assini in Ghana, Limbe & Douala in Cameroon and Libreville in Gabon (*aurea*) and Kumbira in Angola (*fuliginosa*).

*Green-throated Sunbird *Chalcomitra rubescens* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*crossensis*), Bioko Is (*stangerii*) and Central Africa (*rubescens*). Good sites include Kibale & Buhoma in Uganda, Lopé in Gabon, Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Quibaxe in Angola (*rubescens*); *crossensis* can sometimes be seen at Limbe in Cameroon.

*Amethyst Sunbird *Chalcomitra amethystina* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas south of the equator and Kenya (*kalckreuthi*, *doggetti*, *kirkii*, *deminuta*, *adjuncta* + *amethystina*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis* [8]: a common resident of savannas of SSA (*senegalensis*, *acik*, *proteus*, *lamperti*, *saturatior* + *gutturalis*). It can be seen at many places.

*Hunter's Sunbird *Chalcomitra hunteri* [6, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common resident of arid bushveld of ne Tanzania to Ethiopia to Somaliland. Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Baringo, Shaba & Samburu in Kenya.

*Socotra Sunbird *Chalcomitra balfouri* [5, EN = Socotra]: a fairly common sp of wooded areas of Socotra Is. It can be seen throughout the island.

*Bocage's Sunbird *Nectarinia bocagii* [4, NE = Angola, 1/2 = DR Congo]: an uncommon resident of open areas, usually near rivers, in miombo woodlands of w Angola and sw DR Congo. It is best seen in the Mt Moco region of Angola.

*Purple-breasted Sunbird *Nectarinia purpureiventris* [5, BT = Rwanda, B2 = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda; only occasionally seen at Buhoma in Uganda.

*Tacazze Sunbird *Nectarinia tacazze* [7]: a common sp of montane forest edge and gardens of n Tanzania to se South Sudan (*jacksoni*) and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*tacazze*). It can be seen at Addis Ababa & Bale in Ethiopia (*tacazze*) and Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*jacksoni*).

*Bronzy Sunbird *Nectarinia kilimensis* [7]: a common sp of montane scrublands and forest edge of e Zimbabwe to s Tanzania (*arturi*), e DR Congo to n Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and w Angola (*gadowi*). It can be seen at Arusha NP in Tanzania, Nairobi in Kenya and Bwindi in Uganda (*kilimensis*), Nyika in Malawi and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*arturi*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*gadowi*).

*Malachite Sunbird *Nectarinia famosa* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of temperate scrublands of sw South Africa to e Zimbabwe (*famosa*) and Malawi to Eritrea (*cupreonitens*). It is best seen at Sani Pass & Tankwa Karoo in South Africa (*famosa*), but it can also be found at Aberdares in Kenya, Ngorongoro & Udzungwas in Tanzania and Nyika in Malawi (*cupreonitens*).

*Scarlet-tufted Malachite Sunbird *Nectarinia johnstoni* [4, B2 = Kenya, Malawi]: an uncommon sp of alpine moorlands above 2,000 m altitude of n Malawi to s Tanzania (*nyikensis*), the Albertine Rift (*dartmouthi*), c Kenya to n Tanzania (*johnstoni*) and the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo (*itombwensis*). It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi and Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya. N= also Scarlet-tufted Sunbird by IOC.

*Golden-winged Sunbird *Drepanorhynchus reichenowi* [6, NE = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: a common sp of montane forest edge and scrublands of n Tanzania to c Kenya to se Uganda (*reichenowi*), Mt Kulal of nw Kenya (*lathburyi*) and the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo (*shellyae*). It is best seen at Aberdare, Mt Kenya & Gatamaiyu in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*reichenowi*).

*Olive-bellied Sunbird *Cinnyris chloropygius* [7]: a common sp of lowland forest edge and secondary forests of West Africa (*kempi*), w Central Africa (*chloropygius*) and e Central Africa (*orphogaster*). It can be seen at various places in s Ghana (*kempi*), s Cameroon & Gabon (*chloropygius*) and Uganda (*orphogaster*).

*Tiny Sunbird *Cinnyris minullus* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Bioko Is (*amadoni*) and Central & West Africa (*minullus*). It is best seen at Makokou in Gabon, Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Bobiri, Atewa, Ankasa & Kakum in Ghana; sometimes also found at Kibale in Uganda (*minullus*).

*Eastern Miombo Sunbird *Cinnyris manoensis* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to se Tanzania (*manoensis*) and Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique (*amicorum*). Better sites include Lake Chivero in Zimbabwe, Mutinondo in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*manoensis*). N= **Miombo Double-collared Sunbird** if lumped. Subspecies *amicorum* is poorly known and might better be placed with Greater Double-collared Sunbird.

*Western Miombo Sunbird *Cinnyris* [*manoensis*] *gertrudis* [6]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of w Angola to c Tanzania. Better sites include Luakera Forest & Mutinondo in Zambia and Mt Moco in Angola. N= **Miombo Double-collared Sunbird** if lumped. Also called *Cinnyris pintoi*. See Irwin *et al* 2014.

*Southern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris chalybeus* [8, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a common sp of thickets and shrublands of w South Africa to s Namibia (*chalybeus*) and e South Africa (*subalaris*). It can be seen at many sites in South Africa, including Kirstenbosch (*chalybeus*) and Sani Pass (*subalaris*).

*Neergaard's Sunbird *Cinnyris neergaardi* [5, NE = Mozambique, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of coastal sand forests of Zululand in ne South Africa to c Mozambique. It is best seen at Mkhuze & Ndumo in South Africa, but can also be found at Save River Woodlands & Maputo Elephant Reserve in Mozambique.

*Greater Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris afer* [7, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of forest edge and moist thickets of e South Africa (*saliens*) and s South Africa (*afer*). Good sites for it include Grootvadersbosch (*afer*) and Nxumeni & Magoebaskloof (*saliens*).

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***Ruwenzori Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*afer*] *stuhlmanni* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forest edge of the Ruwenzori Mts of e DR Congo and w Uganda (*stuhlmanni*), sw Uganda to nw Rwanda to e DR Congo (*graueri*), west of Lake Edward in e DR Congo (*chapini*) and sw Rwanda to nw Burundi (*schubotzi*). It is best seen at Nyungwe in Rwanda (*schubotzi*) and Mgahinga in Uganda (*graueri*).

***Prigogine's Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*afer*/*stuhlmanni*] *prigoginei* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Marungu Highlands of se DR Congo. If you can get there it shouldn't be hard to track down.

***Ludwig's Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*afer*] *ludovicensis* [6, EN = Angola]: a fairly common sp of montane forests and forest edge of w Angola. It is best seen at Tundavala & Mt Moco in Angola.

***Whyte's Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris [afer/ludovicensis] whytei* [4, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon sp of montane forests and forest edge of n Malawi and adjacent Zambia (*whytei*) and the Udzungwa & Rubeho Mts of s Tanzania (*skye*). It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi (*whytei*). **N=** not closely related to Ludwig's Double-collared Sunbird, despite usually being lumped with it.

***Northern Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris reichenowi* [7]: a common sp of wooded habitats in the highlands of Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*preussi*) and e DR Congo to c Kenya (*reichenowi*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba & Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*preussi*) and Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Gatamaiyu, Mt Kenya & Kakamega in Kenya (*reichenowi*).

***Regal Sunbird** *Cinnyris regius* [7, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a common sp of montane forests and forest edge of the Albertine Rift (*kivuensis*), the Ruwenzori Mts (*regius*) and the Mahale Mts of Tanzania (*anderseni*). It is most easily seen at Ruhiza & Mgahinga in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*kivuensis*).

***Rockefeller's Sunbird** *Cinnyris rockefelleri* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a little-known sp of montane forests, forest edge and bamboo thickets of e DR Congo, reported to be locally common. It is best seen at Kahuzi-Biéga in DR Congo; claimed records from Nyungwe in Rwanda are unsupported by evidence.

***Eastern Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris mediocris* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a common resident of montane forest edge and thickets of c Kenya to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania.

***Usambara Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*mediocris*] *usambaricus* [5, NE = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a common sp of montane forests of ne Tanzania to se Kenya. It is best seen at West Usambaras & South Pares in Tanzania and Taita Hills in Kenya.

***Forest Double-collared Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*mediocris*] *fuelleborni* [5, BT = Malawi, B2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of n Malawi to c Tanzania (*fuelleborni*) and s Malawi and adjacent Mozambique (*bensoni*). It is best seen in Malawi at Nyika (*fuelleborni*) and Zomba (*bensoni*), but can also be found at Mt Namuli in Mozambique (*bensoni*) and Udzungwas in Tanzania (*fuelleborni*).

***Loveridge's Sunbird** *Cinnyris loveridgei* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Uluguru Mts of Tanzania. It is easy to see throughout the mountains.

***Moreau's Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*loveridgei*] *moreaui* [5, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of montane forests of sc Tanzania. It is best seen at Udekwa in the Udzungwa Mts, but can also be seen in the Ukaguru Mts.

***Beautiful Sunbird** *Cinnyris pulchellus* [7]: a common sp of woodlands and savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (*pulchellus*) and c Kenya to s Tanzania (*melanogastrus*). It can be seen at many sites; *melanogastrus* can be found at Baobab Valley, Tarangire & Ndutu in Tanzania. **N=** includes ***Gorgeous Sunbird** *Cinnyris melanogastrus* [5, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya].

***Marico Sunbird** *Cinnyris mariquensis* [7]: a common resident of savannas of s Angola to nw Botswana (*ovamboensis*), se Zimbabwe to e South Africa (*lucens*), Namibia to Zimbabwe to nc South Africa (*mariquensis*), s Tanzania to c Kenya to Uganda (*suahelicus*) and n Kenya to Eritrea to Somaliland (*osiris*). It can be seen at many sites.

***Shelley's Sunbird** *Cinnyris shelleyi* [4, NE = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of well-developed woodlands of ne Namibia to sw Tanzania to nw Mozambique. Better sites include Kalizo Lodge in Namibia, Shiwa Ngandu, s Kafue NP & Nkanga in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi.

***Hofmann's Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*shelleyi*] *hofmanni* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of c Tanzania. It is best seen at Mikumi.

***Congo Sunbird** *Cinnyris congensis* [2, 1/2 = Congo, DR Congo]: a fairly common resident of gallery forests of the middle Congo River, between Lukolela & Isangi, of n DR Congo and ne Congo. It can be seen along the banks of the Congo River in Mbandaka town.

***Red-chested Sunbird** *Cinnyris erythrocercus* [7, BT = Uganda]: a common sp of wetlands and swamps of South Sudan to nw Tanzania. It is best seen at Mabamba, Queen Elizabeth & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda, Dunga Bay in Kenya and Nyabarongo in Rwanda.

***Black-bellied Sunbird** *Cinnyris nectarinioides* [5]: an uncommon sp of *Acacia* woodland, especially along rivers, of ne Tanzania to c Kenya (*nectarinioides*) and ne Kenya to s Ethiopia (*erlangeri*). It is best seen at Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia and Shaba & Buffalo Springs in Kenya (*erlangeri*) and Tsavo in Kenya and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania (*nectarinioides*).

***Purple-banded Sunbird** *Cinnyris bifasciatus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of w Angola to Congo (*bifasciatus*), c Kenya to sw Zambia (*microrhynchus*) and se Zambia to e South Africa (*strophium*). The best sites for it include Luanda & Kissama in Angola (*bifasciatus*), St Lucia & Mkhuze in South Africa (*strophium*) and Sabaki River in Kenya and Mikumi in Tanzania (*microrhynchus*).

***Tsavo Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*bifasciatus*] *tsavoensis* [6, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of se Kenya to ne Tanzania. It is best found at Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania and Tsavo in Kenya.

***Pemba Sunbird** *Cinnyris pembae* [6, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of all habitats on Pemba Is off Tanzania. It is easy to see throughout the island. **N= Violet-breasted Sunbird** [6, BT = Tanzania, B2 = Kenya] if lumped.

***Violet-breasted Sunbird** *Cinnyris* [*pembae*] *chalcomelas* [4, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Somalia]: a localised and uncommon sp of coastal bushveld of e Kenya and s Somalia. It is best seen at Tana River Primate Reserve in Kenya; sometimes also seen at the mouth of the Sabaki River in Kenya. **N= Violet-breasted Sunbird** [6, BT = Tanzania, B2 = Kenya] if lumped.

***Orange-tufted Sunbird** *Cinnyris bouvieri* [5, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Uganda]: an uncommon sunbird of forest edge and moist savanna of c Cameroon, ne DR Congo, Uganda and nw Angola. It is best seen at Bakossi Mts & Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon, but can also be found at Bigodi in Uganda and Quibaxe in Angola.

Palestine Sunbird *Cinnyris osea* [4]: an uncommon sp of bushy areas of Sinai in Egypt (*osea*), and a little-known migrant of wooded habitats primarily in South Sudan and w Sudan (**decorsei*); mainly in the Middle East. It can be seen at St Catherine & Dahab City in Sinai (*osea*).

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***Shining Sunbird** *Cinnyris habessinicus* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of bushveld and forest edge of n Sudan to c Ethiopia (**habessinicus*), e Ethiopia to Somaliland (**alter*) and se South Sudan to n Kenya (**turkanae*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*hellmayri*). It is best seen at Awash & Bilen in Ethiopia (**alter*), but can also be found at Daalo in Somaliland and Day Forest in Djibouti (**alter*) and Samburu & Marsabit in Kenya (**turkanae*). **N=** may be split into ***African Shining Sunbird** *Cinnyris habessinicus* [6, NE = Ethiopia] which includes *alter* + *turkanae*, and extralimital Arabian Shining Sunbird *Cinnyris hellmayri*.

***Splendid Sunbird** *Cinnyris coccinigastrus* [7]: a common sp of moist savannas of Senegal to ne DR Congo. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Freetown in Sierra Leone, Shai Hills in Ghana and various places in coastal Gambia.

***Johanna's Sunbird** *Cinnyris johannae* [5]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to Benin (*fasciatus*) and s Nigeria to ne DR Congo to sw DR Congo (*johannae*). Good sites include Ipassa in Gabon and Kribi in Cameroon (*johannae*) and Kakum, Atewa & Ankasa in Ghana (*fasciatus*).

***Superb Sunbird** *Cinnyris superbus* [6]: a fairly common sp of forests and forest edge of Sierra Leone to Benin (*ashantiensis*), se Benin to s Nigeria (*nigeriae*), s Cameroon to nw Angola (*superbus*) and ne DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*buvuma*). It can be seen at Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon (*superbus*), Kakum & Antwikwaa in Ghana (*ashantiensis*) and Kibale in Uganda (*buvuma*).

***Rufous-winged Sunbird** *Cinnyris rufipennis* [3, EN = Tanzania]: a rare sp of montane forests of the Udzungwas Mts of s Tanzania, mostly above 1,500 m altitude. It is best seen at Uluti.

***Oustalet's Sunbird** *Cinnyris oustaleti* [5, BT = Angola]: a rare resident of mesic savannas of ne Zambia to far w Tanzania (*rhodesiae*), and a fairly common sp of montane savannas of w Angola (*oustaleti*). It is best seen at Tundavala & Mt Moco in Angola (*oustaleti*), but can also be seen in the Mbala area of Zambia (*rhodesiae*).

***White-bellied Sunbird** *Cinnyris talatala* [7]: a common sp of savannas of e South Africa (*arestus*) and ne South Africa to s Tanzania to s Angola (*talatala*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa, Liwonde in Malawi, Siavonga in Zambia and Rundu in Namibia (*talatala*) and Mkhuze in South Africa (*arestus*).

***Variable Sunbird** *Cinnyris venustus* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to CAR (*venustus*), Sudan to w Ethiopia to Eritrea (*fazoqlensis*), s Ethiopia to Somaliland to e Kenya (*albiventris*), Gabon to Angola to Tanzania to Zimbabwe (*falkensteini*) and e DR Congo, Rwanda and Uganda (*igneiventris*). It can be seen at many sites; *albiventris* is best seen at Garissa in Kenya and Yavello in Ethiopia.

***Dusky Sunbird** *Cinnyris fuscus* [7, BT = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and watercourses in desert of Namibia to w South Africa (*fuscus*) and sw Angola (*inclusus*). It can be seen over much of Namibia (*fuscus*), and at Bushmanland in South Africa (*fuscus*) and Benguela in Angola (*inclusus*).

***Ursula's Sunbird** *Cinnyris ursulae* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Equatorial Guinea]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon and Bioko Is of Equatorial Guinea. It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon.

***Bates's Sunbird** *Cinnyris batesi* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of s Nigeria to nw Zambia, and marginally into West Africa. It can be seen at Kribi in Cameroon, Lopé & Ipassa in Gabon and Mwinilunga in Zambia.

***Copper Sunbird** *Cinnyris cupreus* [6]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of Senegal to Congo to w Tanzania (*cupreus*) and Angola to Mozambique (*chalceus*). Good sites include Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Lopé in Gabon, Shai Hills in Ghana and Murchison in Uganda (*cupreus*) and Mwinilunga in Zambia and Mt Moco in Angola (*chalceus*).

***Souimanga Sunbird** *Cinnyris sovimanga* [7, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Aldabra]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar & Glorioso Is (*sovimanga*), sw Madagascar (*apolis*) and Aldabra Atoll of Seychelles (*aldabrensis*). It is easy to see in Madagascar, at Ampijoroa & Andasibe (*sovimanga*) and Ifaty (*apolis*). **N=** genetic data indicate that *aldabrensis* is closest to the *abbotti* subspecies of Abbott's Sunbird, thus the present arrangement of taxa appears to be incorrect.

***Abbott's Sunbird** *Cinnyris sovimanga abbotti* [3, EN = Aldabra]: a common sp of scrub, thickets and woodlands of Assumption Is (*abbotti*) and Astove & Cosmoledo Is (*buchenorum*) of the Aldabra Group of islands of Seychelles. The main challenge is getting there. **N=** genetic data indicate that *buchenorum* is closer to Souimanga Sunbird.

***Madagascar Green Sunbird** *Cinnyris notatus* [6, NE = Madagascar, 1/2 = Comoros]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats of Madagascar (*notatus*), Mohéli Is of Comoros (*voeltzkowi*) and Grande Comore Is of Comoros (*moebii*). It is fairly easy to see throughout its range. **N=** may be split into ***Grande Comore Green Sunbird** *Cinnyris moebii* [6, EN = Comoros], ***Moheli Green Sunbird** *Cinnyris voeltzkowi* [5, EN = Comoros] and ***Madagascar Green Sunbird** *Cinnyris notatus* [6, EN = Madagascar]. Also Malagasy Green Sunbird by IOC.

***Seychelles Sunbird** *Cinnyris dussumieri* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a common sp of various open habitats of the granitic Seychelles. It is best seen on Mahé, Cousin & Aride Is.

***Humblot's Sunbird** *Cinnyris humbloti* [5, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of wooded areas of Grande Comore Is of Comores (*humbloti*) and Mohéli Is of Comoros (*mohelicus*). It can be seen at various places on both islands.

***Anjouan Sunbird** *Cinnyris comorensis* [5, EN = Comoros]: a common sp of various habitats on Anjouan Is of Comoros. It can be seen throughout the island.

***Mayotte Sunbird** *Cinnyris coquerellii* [5, EN = Mayotte]: a common sp of forest edge and more open habitats of Mayotte. It can be seen throughout the island.

Passeridae – Sparrows and allies

[36/36 of 51, 27 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

***White-browed Sparrow-Weaver** *Plocepasser mahali* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of sw Angola to nw Namibia (*ansorgei*), c Namibia to c South Africa (*mahali*), n Botswana to c Tanzania (*pectoralis*) and n Tanzania to n Ethiopia (*melanorhynchus*). Good sites include Polokwane & Kgalagadi in South Africa (*mahali*), Etosha in Namibia and Benguela in Angola (*ansorgei*), Mikumi in Tanzania (*pectoralis*) and Langano & Yavello in Ethiopia and Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya (*melanorhynchus*).

***Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver** *Plocepasser superciliosus* [7]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia. Good sites include Jemma in Ethiopia, Bénoué in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Tujereng & Tendaba in Gambia.

***Donaldson Smith's Sparrow-Weaver** *Plocepasser donaldsoni* [6, NE = Kenya]: a common sp of n Kenya to far s Ethiopia to sw Somalia. It is easy to see at Samburu, Shaba, Buffalo Springs & Marsabit in Kenya.

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***Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Weaver** *Plocepasser rufoscapulatus* [5, BT = Malawi, B2 = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of miombo woodlands of s Angola to n Malawi. It is best seen at Vwaza Marsh in Malawi, but can also be seen at Kafue Lodge, Forest Inn & Chimfunshi in Zambia.

***Rufous-tailed Weaver** *Histurgops ruficauda* [6, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of arid savannas of nw Tanzania, and a vagrant to s Kenya. It is best seen at Tarangire, Ngorongoro & Serengeti.

***Grey-capped Social Weaver** *Pseudonigrita arnaudi* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of w + c Tanzania (*dorsalis*), s Ethiopia (*australoabyssinicus*) and South Sudan to n Tanzania (*arnaudi*). Good sites include Soda Plain & Liben Plain in Ethiopia (*australoabyssinicus*) and Amboseli & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*arnaudi*).

***Black-capped Social Weaver** *Pseudonigrita cabanisi* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of far ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia. Good sites include Soda Plain & Liben Plain in Ethiopia and Tsavo, Buffalo Springs, Shaba & Samburu in Kenya.

***Sociable Weaver** *Philetairus socius* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of arid savannas of c South Africa to s Namibia (*socius*), w Namibia (*xericus*) and n Namibia (*geminus*). Good sites include Pofadder, Kimberley & Kgalagadi in South Africa (*socius*) and Etosha in Namibia (*geminus*).

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* [8]: a common resident of open habitats and villages of North-West Africa (**tingitanus*), the Nile River in Egypt (**niloticus*) and Sudan to Eritrea (**rufidorsalis*), and a PM to North Africa (*domesticus*). It is easily seen in Morocco (**tingitanus*) and Egypt (**niloticus*).

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis* [5]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of North-West Africa, Canary Islands & Cape Verde (*hispaniolensis*) and Egypt (*transcaspicus*). It is best seen at Guelmim & Massa River in Morocco and Santiago & Boa Vista Is of Cape Verde (*hispaniolensis*).

***Somali Sparrow** *Passer castanopterus* [5, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of e Ethiopia to Somalia to Somaliland (*castanopterus*) and n Kenya to s Ethiopia (*fulgens*). It is best seen at Marsabit & Samburu in Kenya (*fulgens*); also found at various places in Somaliland and along the coast in Djibouti (*castanopterus*).

Dead Sea Sparrow *Passer moabiticus* [1]: a rare sp of arid habitats on the edge of its range in n Sinai, Egypt (*moabiticus*); mainly Israel to Afghanistan. Better seen outside the region.

***Iago Sparrow** *Passer iagoensis* [6, EN = Cape Verde]: a common resident of various habitats of Cape Verde. It is easy to see on most of the islands.

***Great Sparrow** *Passer motitensis* [5, BT = Namibia, B2 = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of sw Angola to nw Namibia (*benguellensis*), Namibia to c Botswana to nw South Africa (*motitensis*) and e Botswana to ne South Africa (*subsolanus*). Better sites include Polokwane & Pilanesberg in South Africa (*subsolanus*) and Etosha, Erongo & Sossusvlei in Namibia (*motitensis*).

***Kordofan Rufous Sparrow** *Passer cordofanicus* [2, BT = Chad, 1/2 = Sudan]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of w Sudan to e Chad. There are recent reports from the Abéché area in Chad; reported to be common around Fasher in c Darfur in Sudan. N= **Rufous Sparrow** [7] if lumped. Also Kordofan Sparrow by IOC.

***Kenya Rufous Sparrow** *Passer* [*cordofanicus*] *rufocinctus* [7, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of open savannas and towns of s Kenya to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Nairobi, Nakuru & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania. N= **Rufous Sparrow** [7] if lumped. Also Kenya Sparrow by IOC.

***Shelley's Rufous Sparrow** *Passer* [*cordofanicus*] *shelleyi* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of open bushveld of n Uganda to Somaliland. It is best found at Murchison in Uganda and Liben Plain & Soda Plain in Ethiopia. N= **Rufous Sparrow** [7] if lumped. Also Shelley's Sparrow by IOC.

***Socotra Sparrow** *Passer* [*cordofanicus*] *insularis* [5, EN = Socotra]: a common resident of all habitats of Socotra Is. It can be seen throughout the island. N= **Rufous Sparrow** [7] or **Socotra Sparrow** [5] if lumped.

***Abd al-Kuri Sparrow** *Passer* [*cordofanicus*/*insularis*] *hemileucus* [2, EN = Socotra]: an uncommon sp of bushy hillsides on Abd al-Kuri Is, to the west of Socotra Is. The main challenge is getting there. N= **Rufous Sparrow** [7] or **Socotra Sparrow** [5] if lumped.

***Cape Sparrow** *Passer melanurus* [8, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of various open habitats of South Africa (*melanurus*) and n South Africa to sw Angola to w Zimbabwe (*damarensis*). It easy to see.

***Northern Grey-headed Sparrow** *Passer griseus* [9]: a common sp of towns and savannas of Senegal to Gabon (*griseus*), e Mali to w Sudan (*laeneni*) and Eritrea to s Malawi to n Namibia (*ugandae*). It is easily seen in many countries. N= **Grey-headed Sparrow** [9] if lumped.

***Swainson's Sparrow** *Passer griseus swainsonii* [8, NE = Ethiopia]: a common sp of open habitats of Somaliland to n Kenya to Eritrea. It is easy to see in Ethiopia. N= **Grey-headed Sparrow** [9] if lumped.

***Parrot-billed Sparrow** *Passer griseus gongonensis* [7, NE = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas ne Tanzania to s Ethiopia to e Uganda. It is best seen at Lake Baringo, Samburu & Tsavo in Kenya. N= **Grey-headed Sparrow** [9] if lumped.

***Swahili Sparrow** *Passer griseus suahelicus* [8, BT = Tanzania, 1/2 = Kenya]: a common sp of savannas of sw Kenya to n Tanzania. It is best seen at Serengeti & Tarangire in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya. N= **Grey-headed Sparrow** [9] if lumped.

***Southern Grey-headed Sparrow** *Passer griseus diffusus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of e Zambia (*luangwae*), se Zambia to n Mozambique (*mosambicus*), w Angola to n South Africa (*diffusus*) and s Malawi to e South Africa (*stygiceps*); also on Pemba Is off Tanzania. It is easy to see. N= **Grey-headed Sparrow** [9] if lumped.

***Desert Sparrow** *Passer simplex* [5, BT = Morocco]: an uncommon resident of lightly treed deserts of s Morocco to c Libya (*saharae*) and s Mauritania to Sudan (*simplex*). It is best seen at Merzouga in Morocco (*saharae*) and Aousserd in Western Sahara (race uncertain). N= extralimital Zarudny's Sparrow *Passer zarudnyi* may be lumped with it, in which case it is no longer endemic to the region.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* [3]: an uncommon resident and PM along the coast of North Africa (*montanus*); mainly in Eurasia. It is better seen outside the region.

***Sudan Golden Sparrow** *Passer luteus* [4, BT = Senegal]: a fairly common nomad of vegetated watercourses in desert of Mauritania to Eritrea. It is best seen at Richard Toll & Kaolack in Senegal and Ennedi in Chad; occasionally also seen at Aousserd in Western Sahara.

Arabian Golden Sparrow *Passer euchlorus* [4, BT = Djibouti]: a seasonally common sp of arid coastal bushlands of Djibouti and nw Somaliland; mainly on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen in and around Djibouti City.

***Chestnut Sparrow** *Passer eminibey* [6]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of c Tanzania to s Ethiopia to w Sudan. Better sites include Soda Plain in Ethiopia, Amboseli, Baringo, Tsavo & Samburu in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania.

Pale Rockfinch *Carpospiza brachydactyla* [3]: an uncommon PM from sw Asia to arid areas of ne Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan & Eritrea. It can occasionally be seen at Ali Dege in Ethiopia. N= also 'Pale Rock Sparrow'.

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Rock Sparrow *Petronia petronia* [6]: a fairly common resident of open, rocky areas and villages of Madeira & Canary Islands (*petronia*) and North-West Africa (**barbara*); mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden & Ifrane in Morocco (**barbara*), but can also be found at Ponta de São Lourenço on Madeira (*petronia*).

***Yellow-throated Petronia** *Gymnoris superciliaris* [7]: a fairly common resident of wooded savannas of e South Africa (*superciliaris*), n South Africa to se Zambia (*flavigula*), se Gabon to nw Botswana (*rufitergum*) and ne South Africa to e Tanzania (*bororensis*). Better countries for it include South Africa, Zambia, Malawi & Tanzania (*bororensis*) and Gabon & Angola.

***Bush Petronia** *Gymnoris dentata* [8]: a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It can be seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, Jemma & Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia and Tendaba in Gambia.

***Yellow-spotted Petronia** *Gymnoris pyrgita* [6]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of Senegal to Sudan (*pallida*) and n Tanzania to Somaliland (*pyrgita*). Yavello in Ethiopia, Baringo, Maasai Mara, Shaba & Tsavo in Kenya and Same in Tanzania are all good sites for it (*pyrgita*).

White-winged Snowfinch *Montifringilla nivalis* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Ploceidae – Weavers and allies

[104/109 of 109, all endemic but for 1 near-endemic]

Many members of this family, especially those living in more open habitats, have spectacular breeding plumages and very drab non-breeding plumages that can make them difficult to differentiate. For rare species in particular it is worth noting when they breed, as this may influence the ideal timing of a trip.

***White-billed Buffalo Weaver** *Bubalornis albirostris* [6, B2 = Kenya, Senegal]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of w Kenya to w Ethiopia to Senegal. It can be seen at Baringo in Kenya, Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe), Kidepo in Uganda and various places in Gambia & Senegal.

***Red-billed Buffalo Weaver** *Bubalornis niger* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Somaliland to s Tanzania (*intermedius*), s Angola to n South Africa (*niger*) and s Zambia to ne South Africa (*militaris*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa (*militaris*), Etosha in Namibia (*niger*) and Shaba & Tsavo in Kenya and Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia (*intermedius*).

***White-headed Buffalo Weaver** *Dinemellia dinemelli* [9]: a common sp of savannas of Somaliland to Kenya (*dinemelli*) and se Kenya to sc Tanzania (*boehmi*). It can be seen at Tsavo in Kenya (*boehmi*) and Serengeti in Tanzania, Yavello in Ethiopia and Buffalo Springs & Baringo in Kenya (*dinemelli*).

***Scaly-feathered Finch** *Sporopipes squamifrons* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of arid savannas of sw Angola to nw South Africa (*squamifrons*) and ne South Africa to Zimbabwe to sw Zambia (*fuligescens*). It can be seen at Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia and Kgalagadi in South Africa (*squamifrons*) and Polokwane in South Africa (*fuligescens*). N= also Scaly-feathered Weaver by IOC.

***Speckle-fronted Weaver** *Sporopipes frontalis* [7]: a fairly common resident of arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia (*frontalis*) and South Sudan to sc Tanzania (*emini*). Good sites include Jemma in Ethiopia, Mora in Cameroon and Kaolack & Richard Toll in Senegal (*frontalis*) and Serengeti in Tanzania and Baringo, Shaba & Maasai Mara in Kenya (*emini*).

***Grosbeak Weaver** *Amblyospiza albifrons* [7]: a fairly common sp of moist savannas and forest edge of SSA (*capitalba*, *saturata*, *melanota*, *montana*, *unicolor*, *tandae*, *kasaica*, *maxima*, *woltersi* + *albifrons*). It can be seen at St Lucia in South Africa (*woltersi*), Arusha in Tanzania and Nairobi in Kenya (*montana*) and Awasa in Ethiopia and various places in Uganda (*melanota*). N= also Thick-billed Weaver by IOC.

***Baglafecht Weaver** *Ploceus baglafecht* [7]: a common sp of highlands habitats of Eritrea to c Ethiopia (*baglafecht*), ne DR Congo to w South Sudan (*eremobius*), e South Sudan to sw Ethiopia to n Uganda (*emini*), Kenya to n Tanzania to e Uganda (*reichenowi*), e DR Congo to s Uganda to nw Tanzania (*stuhlmanni*), s Tanzania (*sharpii*), n Malawi (*nyikae*) and se Nigeria to w CAR (*neumanni*). It is best seen at Nairobi in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*reichenowi*), Addis Ababa in Ethiopia (*baglafecht*) and Awasa in Ethiopia (*emini*), Ngaoundaba & Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*neumanni*), Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*stuhlmanni*) and Nyika in Malawi (*nyikae*). N= may be split into ***Neumann's Weaver** *Ploceus neumanni* [6, BT = Cameroon], ***Reichenow's Weaver** *Ploceus emini* [7] which includes *reichenowi*, ***Stuhlmann's Weaver** *Ploceus stuhlmanni* [7] which includes *sharpii* + *nyikae*, and ***Baglafecht Weaver** *Ploceus baglafecht* [7] which includes *eremobius*.

***Bannerman's Weaver** *Ploceus bannermani* [6, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria]: a fairly common sp of montane forests and forest edge of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria. It is best seen at Lake Awing & Mt Oku in the Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon, but can also be found at Obudu in Nigeria.

***Bates's Weaver** *Ploceus batesi* [1, EN = Cameroon]: a rare and little-known sp of forests of s Cameroon. The only reliable records come from south of Yaoundé, with Dja being the most likely locality for re-finding it.

***Black-chinned Weaver** *Ploceus nigrimentus* [5, BT = Gabon, B2 = Angola]: an uncommon sp of lightly wooded grasslands of se Gabon, w Congo and Angola. It is best seen at Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola.

***Bertram's Weaver** *Ploceus bertrandi* [5, BT = Malawi, 1/2 =Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane shrublands of Malawi to s Tanzania. It is best found at Zomba & Luwawa in Malawi and Ulugurus in Tanzania.

***Slender-billed Weaver** *Ploceus pelzelni* [7, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of swamps and mangroves of Ivory Coast to ne Zambia (*monacha*) and ne DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*pelzelni*). It is most easily seen at Entebbe & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Dunga Bay in Kenya (*pelzelni*), but can also be found at Sanaga River in Cameroon and various places in coastal Gabon (*monacha*).

***Loango Weaver** *Ploceus subpersonatus* [4, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of coastal savannas from the mouth of the Congo River to nw Gabon. It is best seen in Gabon, at Gamba & Loango.

***Little Weaver** *Ploceus luteolus* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Senegal to n Kenya (*luteolus*) and Uganda to nw Tanzania (*kavirondensis*). It can be seen at Langano & Yavello in Ethiopia, Tujereng in Gambia, Bénoué in Cameroon and Baringo in Kenya (*luteolus*) and Murchison in Uganda (*kavirondensis*).

***Spectacled Weaver** *Ploceus ocularis* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of e South Africa to s Mozambique (*ocularis*), n Namibia to n Botswana (*tenuirostris*), ne South Africa (*brevior*), c Mozambique to e Kenya (*suahelicus*) and Cameroon to Ethiopia to Angola (*crocatus*). Good countries for it include South Africa (*ocularis* + *brevior*), n Botswana (*tenuirostris*), Kenya (*suahelicus*) and Ethiopia, Cameroon & Uganda (*crocatus*).

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*Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis* [7]: a fairly common resident of savannas and forest edge of Senegal to Cameroon (*brachypterus*), Cameroon to nw Angola to nw Tanzania (*nigricollis*), s Ethiopia to Tanzania (*melanoxanthus*) and Bioko Is (*po*). Good countries for it include Tanzania & Kenya (*melanoxanthus*), Cameroon (*brachypterus* + *nigricollis*), Uganda & Angola (*nigricollis*) and Ghana (*brachypterus*). N= includes *Olive-naped Weaver *Ploceus brachypterus* [6].

*Strange Weaver *Ploceus alienus* [6, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane thickets and forest edge of the Albertine Rift. It is best seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda.

*Black-billed Weaver *Ploceus melanogaster* [5]: a fairly common sp of montane thickets of the Albertine Rift and c + w Kenya (*stephanophorus*) and Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*melanogaster*). Better sites for it include Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*melanogaster*) and Bwindi in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*stephanophorus*).

*Cape Weaver *Ploceus capensis* [8, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of grasslands and scrublands of s + w South Africa (*capensis*), e South Africa (*olivaceus*) and ne South Africa (*rubricomus*). Good sites include Wakkerstroom & Underberg (*olivaceus*) and Overberg & West Coast NP (*capensis*).

*Bocage's Weaver *Ploceus* [*capensis*] *temporalis* [5, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of lightly wooded grasslands of w Angola to nw Zambia to sw DR Congo. It is best seen at Chitunta in Zambia and in the Mt Moco region in Angola.

*African Golden Weaver | Yellow Weaver *Ploceus subaureus* [7]: a common sp of moist savannas and coastal wetlands of coastal ne South Africa (*subaureus*), coastal s Mozambique (*tongensis*) and ne Mozambique to e Kenya (*aureoflavus*). It is best seen at St Lucia in South Africa (*subaureus*), Nkhata Bay in Malawi, East Usambaras in Tanzania and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*aureoflavus*). N= also Eastern Golden Weaver by IOC.

*Ruvu Weaver *Ploceus* [*subaureus*/*bojeri*] *holoxanthus* [4, EN = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of riverine habitats along the lower Ruvu River in Tanzania. It is best seen at the Ruvu River crossing 50 km west of Dar es Salaam. N= not included on the IOC List.

*Holub's Golden Weaver *Ploceus xanthops* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas of e South Africa to Uganda to Angola. Good sites for it include Mt Moco in Angola, Nairobi & Maasai Mara in Kenya, Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and various localities in Zambia & Malawi. N= also 'African Golden Weaver'.

*Orange Weaver *Ploceus aurantius* [5]: an uncommon sp of swamps and coastal wetlands of Sierra Leone to Angola to c DR Congo (*aurantius*) and Uganda to nw Tanzania (*rex*). Good sites include Entebbe in Uganda (*rex*) and Lopé in Gabon, Sanaga River in Cameroon and Cape Coast in Ghana (*aurantius*).

*Heuglin's Masked Weaver *Ploceus heuglini* [5]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas of w Uganda to Gambia. It can be seen at Bénoué in Cameroon, Soroti in Uganda, Tono Dam in Ghana and Faraba Banta in Gambia.

*Golden Palm Weaver *Ploceus bojeri* [5, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas and riverine vegetation of coastal n Tanzania to s Somalia, and inland along the major rivers in Kenya. It is most reliably seen at Manda Is, Sabaki River & Samburu in Kenya.

*Taveta Golden Weaver *Ploceus castaneiceps* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of savannas and swamps of sc Kenya and nc Tanzania. It is best seen at Amboseli & Lake Jipe in Kenya and Arusha & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania. N= also Taveta Weaver by IOC.

*Principe Golden Weaver *Ploceus princeps* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of wooded habitats of Príncipe Is. It can be seen throughout the island, including on the outskirts of Santo António Town. N= also Principe Weaver by IOC.

*Northern Brown-throated Weaver *Ploceus castanops* [6, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of swamps and wetlands of e DR Congo to sw Kenya to Burundi. It is best seen at Entebbe & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Dunga Bay in Kenya.

*Southern Brown-throated Weaver *Ploceus xanthopterus* [5]: an uncommon sp of swamps and coastal wetlands of ne South Africa to s Mozambique (*marleyi*), sw Zambia to nw Zimbabwe to n Botswana (*castaneigula*) and sw Tanzania to c Mozambique (*xanthopterus*). It is best seen at St Lucia in South Africa (*marleyi*), Liwonde in Malawi (*xanthopterus*) and Shakawe in Botswana (*castaneigula*).

*Kilombero Weaver *Ploceus burnieri* [6, EN = Tanzania]: a common sp of swamps of the Kilombero Floodplain of ec Tanzania. Ifakara is the best site for it.

*Rüppell's Weaver *Ploceus galbula* [6, BT = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of savannas of e Sudan to Somaliland; also on the Arabian Peninsula. It is best seen at Langano & Awash in Ethiopia and various places in w Somaliland & Djibouti.

*Northern Masked Weaver *Ploceus taeniopterus* [5, BT = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of swamp- and river-side vegetation of sw Ethiopia, Baringo in nw Kenya and the Nile River in Sudan & South Sudan (*taeniopterus*) and Darfur in w Sudan (*furensis*). It is best seen at Baringo in Kenya, but can also be seen at Nechisar in Ethiopia (*taeniopterus*). N= claims from Uganda (including Entebbe) are unconfirmed. Birds currently assigned to *Victoria Masked Weaver *Ploceus victoriae* [4, EN = Uganda], can be seen around the outflow of Lake Bunyoni in Uganda; variously thought to be a hybrid or a distinct sp.

*Lesser Masked Weaver *Ploceus intermedius* [7]: a common sp of savannas of w Angola (*beattyi*), Somaliland to w Tanzania (*intermedius*) and e South Africa to Congo (*cabanisii*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Southern Masked Weaver *Ploceus velatus* [8]: a common sp of savannas and grasslands of e South Africa (*nigrifrons*), sw South Africa to s Angola to Malawi (*velatus*) and São Tomé Is (*peixotoi*). It is easy to see, especially in South Africa & Namibia. N= Masked Weaver or Southern Masked Weaver if lumped.

*Katanga Masked Weaver *Ploceus* [*velatus*] *katangae* [4, BT = Zambia, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a little-known weaver of papyrus swamps of Lake Upemba in se DR Congo (*upembae*) and Lake Mweru & Bangweulu Swamp in ne Zambia and se DR Congo (*katangae*). It is best seen at Shoebill Is at Bangweulu Swamp in Zambia, but can also be seen at Nchelenge & Lake Mweru in Zambia (*katangae*). N= includes *Upemba Masked Weaver *Ploceus upembae* [3, EN = DR Congo]. Masked Weaver or Southern Masked Weaver if lumped.

*Lufira Masked Weaver *Ploceus* [*velatus*] *ruweti* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a little-known weaver of swamps of Lake Lufira in se DR Congo, where reportedly common. There are no recent records, but Lake Lufira is c 80 km from Lubumbashi, near the Zambia border, so could conceivably be driven to from Zambia. N= Masked Weaver or Southern Masked Weaver if lumped.

*Tanzania Masked Weaver *Ploceus* [*velatus*] *reichardi* [3, 1/2 = Tanzania, Zambia]: a localised sp of swamps of sw Tanzania to ne Zambia. It is best seen at Lake Rukwa in Tanzania and the Saisi River in Zambia. N= Masked Weaver or Southern Masked Weaver if lumped. See Leonard & Beel 1999.

*Vitelline Masked Weaver *Ploceus* [*velatus*] *vitellinus* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Senegal to Sudan (*vitellinus*) and Somaliland to c Tanzania (*uluensis*). It can be seen at many sites. N= Masked Weaver if lumped.

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*Speke's Weaver *Ploceus spekei* [6]: a fairly common sp of open savannas and grasslands of n Tanzania to Somaliland. It is best seen at Ngorongoro, Arusha NP & Serengeti in Tanzania, Nairobi & Nakuru in Kenya and Yavello Town in Ethiopia.

*Fox's Weaver *Ploceus* [*spekei*] *spekeoides* [3, EN = Uganda]: a little-known weaver of moist grasslands and open savannas in swampy areas (and not around lakes) of se Uganda. It is best seen at Soroti in Uganda; it is unclear how often it is seen, as all photos of claimed Fox's Weaver appear to be misidentified.

*Village Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus* [9]: a common sp of savannas and forest edge of Mauritania to Gabon (*cucullatus*), Sudan to Ethiopia (*abyssinicus*), ne DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*bohndorffi*) and s DR Congo (*frobenii*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Spotted-backed Weaver *Ploceus collaris* [9]: a common sp of savannas of Southern & East Africa (*collaris*, *graueri*, *paroptus*, *nigriceps*, *dilutescens* + *spilonotus*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Giant Weaver *Ploceus grandis* [5, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and secondary forests of São Tomé Is. It is best seen in secondary forest on the drier northern side of the island.

*Vieillot's Black Weaver *Ploceus nigerrimus* [9]: a common sp of forest edge and moist savannas of Central Africa. It is easy to see in s Cameroon, Uganda & Gabon, and at Kakamega in Kenya and Kumbira in Angola (*nigerrimus*).

*Black-and-chestnut Weaver *Ploceus* [*nigerrimus*] *castaneofuscus* [8]: a common sp of forest edge and moist savannas of Sierra Leone to s Nigeria. It is best seen in Ghana.

*Weyns's Weaver *Ploceus weynsi* [5, NE = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of forest, moist savannas and adjacent swamps (for breeding) of s Uganda, e DR Congo and nw Tanzania. It is best seen at Mabira & Mabamba in Uganda.

*Clarke's Weaver *Ploceus golandi* [4, EN = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and adjacent swamps (for breeding) of coastal c Kenya. It is best seen at Arabuko-Sokoke; also occurs at Dakatcha Woodland.

*Juba Weaver *Ploceus dichrocephalus* [4, BT = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of the margins of large rivers in arid savannas of s Ethiopia, ne Kenya and sw Somalia. It is best seen at Melka Ghuba on the Dawa River in Ethiopia; can also be seen at Bogol Manyo in Ethiopia.

*Black-headed Weaver *Ploceus melanocephalus* [8]: a common sp of wetlands adjacent savannas of Mauritania to Niger (*melanocephalus*), Guinea Bissau to CAR (*capitalis*), e Congo to w South Sudan to n Zambia (*duboisi*), ne Sudan to w Eritrea (*dimidiatus*) and e DR Congo to w Kenya to ne Zambia (*fischeri*). It can be seen at Entebbe & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Dunga Bay in Kenya (*fischeri*), various places in n Senegal (*melanocephalus*) and Bénoué in Cameroon (*capitalis*). N= also 'Yellow-backed Weaver'.

*Golden-backed Weaver *Ploceus jacksoni* [6]: an uncommon sp of wetlands and adjacent mesic savannas of sc Tanzania to South Sudan. It can be seen at Baringo in Kenya, Soroti & Mabamba in Uganda and Arusha in Tanzania.

*Cinnamon Weaver *Ploceus badius* [3, BT = Sudan, 1/2 = South Sudan]: a fairly common sp of swamps and riverside habitats of the Nile River from Khartoum in Sudan, east to the Ethiopian border (*badius*) and South Sudan (*axillaris*). It is best found at Tuti Is & Sennar in Sudan. N= see *Birding Sudan*.

*Chestnut Weaver *Ploceus rubiginosus* [6]: a fairly common nomad of arid savannas of c Namibia to sw Angola (*trothae*) and sc Tanzania to Somaliland (*rubiginosus*). Better sites include Ruacana & Etosha in Namibia (*trothae*) and Baringo, Tsavo & Buffalo Springs in Kenya, Yavello in Ethiopia and Lariboro Plain in Tanzania (*rubiginosus*).

*Golden-naped Weaver *Ploceus aureonucha* [2, EN = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of ne DR Congo, with two recent sightings at Semuliki in Uganda. The sightings at Semuliki have been from around the oxbow lakes on the Kumira trail, but its main range is Ituri Forest in DR Congo, where it is best looked for at Okapi Wildlife Reserve.

*Yellow-mantled Weaver *Ploceus tricolor* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Sierra Leone to sw CAR to sw DR Congo (*tricolor*) and s Uganda to nw Angola (*interscapularis*). Good sites include Mabira & Kibale in Uganda and Quibaxe in Angola (*interscapularis*) and Makokou in Gabon and Aboabo, Bobiri & Kakum in Ghana (*tricolor*).

*Maxwell's Black Weaver *Ploceus albinucha* [5, BT = Ghana]: a sp of lowland forest of Nigeria to Gabon to Uganda (*holomelas*, rare), Sierra Leone to Ghana (*albinucha*, fairly common) and Bioko Is (*maxwelli*). It is most easily seen at Kakum, Atewa & Bobiri in Ghana (*albinucha*); other sites for it include Gola East in Sierra Leone (*albinucha*) and Semuliki in Uganda (*albinucha*).

*Nelicourvi Weaver *Ploceus nelicourvi* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of forests of e Madagascar. It can be seen at Andasibe-Mantadia, Ranomafana & Masoala.

*Sakalava Weaver *Ploceus sakalava* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common resident of woodlands and open habitats of w Madagascar (*sakalava*) and s Madagascar (*minor*). Good sites include Ampijoroa (*sakalava*) and Ifaty (*minor*).

*Compact Weaver *Ploceus superciliosus* [6]: an uncommon resident of mesic grasslands of Central & West Africa. Better sites include Budongo & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Lopé in Gabon and Brenu Beach Road & Atewa in Ghana.

*Dark-backed Weaver *Ploceus bicolor* [7]: a common sp of forests of e South Africa to Cameroon to Somalia, but avoiding the Congo Basin (*tephronotus*, *amaurocephalus*, *mentalis*, *kigomaensis*, *kersteni*, *stictifrons*, *sylvanus* + *bicolor*). It can be seen at Nxumeni in South Africa (*bicolor*), Dlinza, Mkhuze & St Lucia in South Africa and Zomba in Malawi (*stictifrons*), Vumba in Zimbabwe (*sylvanus*), Kumbira in Angola (*amaurocephalus*), Mt Kupe & Bakossi Mts in Cameroon and Lopé in Gabon (*tephronotus*) and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and Usambaras & Ulugurus in Tanzania (*kersteni*).

*Preuss's Weaver *Ploceus preussi* [5]: an uncommon resident of forests of Sierra Leone to e DR Congo. Better sites include Mt Kupe in Cameroon, Kakum in Ghana and Belinga Road in Gabon.

*Yellow-capped Weaver *Ploceus dorsomaculatus* [2, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: a rare bird of lowland forests of e DR Congo, and se Cameroon to ne Gabon to nw Congo. It is occasionally seen at Makokou in Gabon and Dja in Cameroon.

*Olive-headed Weaver *Ploceus olivaceiceps* [4, B2 = Malawi, Mozambique]: a rare bird of woodlands of s Mozambique (*vicarius*) and c Mozambique to n Tanzania (*olivaceiceps*). It is best found at Panda in Mozambique (*vicarius*); can also be seen at Dzalanyama & Luwawa in Malawi (*olivaceiceps*).

*Usambara Weaver *Ploceus nicolli* [4, EN = Tanzania]: an uncommon weaver of montane forests of Tanzania, in the Usambara Mts (*nicolli*) and Uluguru & Udzungwa Mts (*anderseni*). It is best seen at Magambo Forest in the West Usambaras, but can also be found at Udekwa in the Udzungwas.

*Brown-capped Weaver *Ploceus insignis* [5, B2 = Kenya, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria, the Albertine Rift to Kenya and nw Angola. Better sites include Bakossi Mts in Cameroon, Bwindi & Kibale in Uganda and Kakamega, Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya.

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*Bar-winged Weaver *Ploceus angolensis* [4, BT = Zambia]: an uncommon weaver of miombo woodlands of Zambia, s DR Congo and c Angola. It is best seen at Mutinondo in Zambia, although can also be found at Luakera Forest in Zambia.

*Sao Tome Weaver *Ploceus sanctithomae* [6, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common sp of wooded habitats of São Tomé Is. It is easy to see at Lake Amélia, among other sites.

*Yellow-legged Weaver *Ploceus flavipes* [1, EN = DR Congo]: a rare sp of lowland forests of Ituri Forest in e DR Congo. It is best looked for at Okapi Wildlife Reserve.

*Red-crowned Malimbe *Malimbus coronatus* [4, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon weaver of lowlands forests of far s Cameroon to e DR Congo. It can be seen at Makokou in Gabon, although is more common at Ndoki in Congo and Ituri Forest in e DR Congo.

*Cassin's Malimbe *Malimbus cassini* [6, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of s Cameroon to Gabon to e DR Congo. It is best seen at Makokou & Lopé in Gabon; can also be found at Campo in Cameroon.

*Rachel's Malimbe *Malimbus racheliae* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon resident of lowland forests of sw Cameroon to Gabon. It is best seen at Ipassa in Gabon and Korup in Cameroon.

*Gola Malimbe *Malimbus ballmanni* [4, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon weaver of lowland forests of Liberia to Ivory Coast. Most recent sightings come from Gola in Sierra Leone, with Gola North as the most reliable area.

*Red-vented Malimbe *Malimbus scutatus* [6, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common resident of lowland forests of Benin to sw Cameroon (*scutopartitus*) and Ghana to Sierra Leone (*scutatus*). It is best seen at Kakum in Ghana (*scutatus*), although can also be found at Atewa & Bobiri in Ghana and Tiwai & Gola in Sierra Leone (*scutatus*) and at Korup in Cameroon (*scutopartitus*).

*Ibadan Malimbe *Malimbus ibadanensis* [3, EN = Nigeria]: a rare sp of lowland forests around Ibadan in sw Nigeria; records from outside Nigeria are considered unconfirmed. There are few recent records, although Ifon Forest Reserve and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture station at Ibadan are perhaps the best localities for it. N= see Manu *et al* 2005.

*Blue-billed Malimbe *Malimbus nitens* [5, BT = Ghana]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests, usually near water, of Central & West Africa. It is best seen at Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana, but can also be found at Korup in Cameroon and Ipassa in Gabon.

*Red-headed Malimbe *Malimbus rubricollis* [7]: a fairly common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana (*bartletti*), Benin to sw Nigeria (*nigeriae*), se Nigeria to w Kenya (*rubricollis*), Bioko Is (*rufovelatus*) and the w Angolan escarpment (*praedi*). It can be seen at Kibale, Buhoma & Mabira in Uganda, Makokou in Gabon and Kakamega in Kenya (*rubricollis*), Kakum & Ankasa in Ghana (*bartletti*) and Kumbira in Angola (*praedi*).

*Red-bellied Malimbe *Malimbus erythrogaster* [3, BT = Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of se Nigeria to w Uganda. Better sites include Lopé & Belinga Road in Gabon and Semuliki in Uganda, and it has been described as common in the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo.

*Crested Malimbe *Malimbus malimbicus* [6]: a fairly common sp of lowland forests of Central Africa (*malimbicus*) and West Africa (*nigrifrons*). It can be seen at Korup in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*malimbicus*) and Ankasa, Atewa & Bobiri in Ghana (*nigrifrons*); sometime also found at Budongo & Semuliki in Uganda (*malimbicus*).

*Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes rubriceps* [7]: a common sp of woodlands and savannas of Mali to Ethiopia to n Zambia (*leuconotos*) and s Angola to ne South Africa to s Tanzania (*rubriceps*). It can be seen at Kruger in South Africa and various places in s Zambia (*rubriceps*) and Samburu & Nakuru in Kenya, Yavello in Ethiopia, Bénoué in Cameroon and Mburo in Uganda (*leuconotos*). N= may be split into *Northern Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes leuconotos* [7] and *Southern Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes rubriceps* [7].

*Red Weaver *Anaplectes* [*rubriceps*] *jubaensis* [2, BT = Kenya, NE = Somalia]: a little-known sp of woodlands and savanna of coastal ne Kenya to s Somalia. There are recent records from Boni & Dodori Forests in Kenya, but these areas are risky to visit.

*Cardinal Quelea *Quelea cardinalis* [5]: an uncommon sp of moist grasslands and open savannas of South Sudan to nw Tanzania (*cardinalis*) and se Kenya to Zambia (*rhodesiae*). Better sites include Budongo, Butiaba, Kidepo & Soroti in Uganda, Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*cardinalis*) and Mikumi in Tanzania (*rhodesiae*).

*Red-headed Quelea *Quelea erythrops* [6]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of ne South Africa to sw Ethiopia to Senegal. It can be seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Kasanka in Zambia, Bekampa Track in Ghana and Budongo in Uganda.

*Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea* [9]: a seasonally abundant nomad of grassy savannas of Senegal to CAR (*quelea*), Sudan to ne Zambia (*aethiopica*) and South Africa to Gabon (*lathamii*). It can be seen at many localities.

*Madagascar Fody *Foudia madagascariensis* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of open habitats of Madagascar. It can be seen throughout the island. N= also Red Fody by IOC.

*Comoro Fody *Foudia eminentissima* [6, 1/2 = Comoros, Mayotte]: a fairly common resident of forests and other wooded habitats of Mayotte (*algondae*) and Comoros, with *cosobrina* on Grande Comore Is, *anjuanensis* on Anjouan Is and *eminentissima on* Mohéli Is. Better sites include Mayotte Botanical Gardens (*algondae*), various forests on Anjouan Is (*anjuanensis*) and Mt Karthala on Grande Comore Is (*cosobrina*). N= includes *Grande Comore Fody *Foudia cosobrina* [6, EN = Comoros].

*Aldabra Fody *Foudia* [*eminentissima*] *aldabrana* [3, EN = Aldabra]: a common resident of wooded habitats of Aldabra Atoll. The main challenge is getting there.

*Forest Fody *Foudia omissa* [5, EN = Madagascar]: an uncommon sp of moist forests of e Madagascar, especially at higher altitudes. The best sites include Mantadia & Ranomafana.

*Mauritius Fody *Foudia rubra* [5, EN = Mauritius]: an uncommon resident of forests and forest edge of Mauritius Is. It is best seen at Black River Gorges. N= see Nichols *et al* 2002.

*Seychelles Fody *Foudia sechellarum* [5, EN = Seychelles]: a fairly common resident of various wooded habitats of Cousin & Frégate Is of Seychelles, and re-introduced to Aride, D'Arros & Denis. It is best seen at Cousin & Aride Is.

*Rodrigues Fody *Foudia flavicans* [4, EN = Rodrigues]: an uncommon resident of wooded habitats of the central highlands of Rodrigues. It can be seen at Grande Montagne NR at Solitudes.

*Bob-tailed Weaver *Brachycope anomala* [3, BT = Congo, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a fairly common sp of open, grassy habitats of the middle Congo River and its main tributaries, of w DR Congo and e Congo. Recent records come from Kinshasa (within the city), Kisangani & Kindu in DR Congo, but access via Congo may be easier.

*Yellow-crowned Bishop *Euplectes afer* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands and the edges of wetlands of Senegal to nw Angola (*afer*), South Sudan to n Tanzania (*ladoensis*), South Africa to sw Angola (*taha*) and c Ethiopia (*strictus*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom in South Africa, but can also be seen at Baringo in Kenya and Soroti in Uganda.

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*Fire-fronted Bishop *Euplectes diadematus* [4, NE = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon and unpredictable nomad of arid savannas of far ne Tanzania to s Somalia. It is best seen at Tsavo, Samburu & Shaba in Kenya.

*Black Bishop *Euplectes gierowii* [5, B2 = Tanzania, Uganda]: an uncommon sp of tall, rank grasslands of Cameroon to w Kenya (*ansorgei*), s Kenya to n Tanzania (*friederichseni*) and sw DR Congo to w Angola (*gierowii*). It is most reliably seen at Budongo, Bigodi & Kibale in Uganda (*ansorgei*) and Lake Manyara & Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*friederichseni*).

*Black-winged Red Bishop | Black-winged Bishop *Euplectes hordeaceus* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas of sw Ethiopia to Uganda (*craspedopterus*) and Senegal to South Sudan to n Zimbabwe (*hordeaceus*). Good sites include Murchison in Uganda and Jemma in Ethiopia (*craspedopterus*) and Lékoni in Gabon, Dzalanyama in Malawi and various places in Zambia, coastal Kenya & coastal Tanzania (*hordeaceus*).

*Southern Red Bishop *Euplectes orix* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of wetlands and grasslands of sw South Africa to s Namibia (*turgidus*), ne South Africa to Zimbabwe to Mozambique (*sundevalli*) and Angola to s DR Congo to n Botswana (*orix*). It is best seen in South Africa, where widespread (*turgidus* + *sundevalli*).

*Central Red Bishop *Euplectes* [*orix*] *nigrifrons* [6]: a fairly common sp of wetlands and grasslands of Uganda to c Mozambique. It is best seen at various places in Tanzania, Nyabarongo in Rwanda and Queen Elizabeth in Uganda. N= molecular evidence shows that it is not the closest relative of Southern Red Bishop.

*Zanzibar Red Bishop *Euplectes* [*orix*] *nigroventris* [6, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of coastal savannas of n Kenya to far n Mozambique. Good sites include Sabaki River & Manda Is in Kenya and below the East Usambaras in Tanzania.

*Northern Red Bishop *Euplectes franciscanus* [7, BT = Uganda]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Senegal to nw Kenya (*franciscanus*) and Ethiopia to Somaliland (*pusillus*). It is best seen at Murchison in Uganda and various places in Gambia (*franciscanus*) and Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia (*pusillus*).

*Golden-backed Bishop *Euplectes aureus* [5, EN = Angola]: an uncommon sp of lowland savannas of w Angola. It can be seen along the Kwanza & Longa Rivers when not breeding (Jun–Nov) and at Dondo and between Sumbe & Seles when breeding (Jan–May).

*Yellow Bishop *Euplectes capensis* [8]: a common sp of temperate grasslands and shrublands of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*phoenicomerus*), Ethiopia (*xanthomelas*), Angola (*angolensis*), Sudan to ne South Africa (*crassirostris*), e South Africa (*approximans*), sc South Africa (*capensis*) + sw South Africa (*macrorhynchus*). It can be seen at Sululta in Ethiopia (*xanthomelas*), Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*phoenicomerus*), Bwindi in Uganda and Nairobi NP & Maasai Mara in Kenya (*crassirostris*) and West Coast NP (*macrorhynchus*) and Underberg (*approximans*) in South Africa.

*Fan-tailed Widowbird *Euplectes axillaris* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas and grasslands of e South Africa to Malawi (*axillaris*), w Angola (*quanzae*), s Somalia to ne Tanzania (*zanzibaricus*), South Sudan to ne Zambia (*phoeniceus*), sw Ethiopia (*traversii*) and Mali to CAR to n Botswana (*bocagei*). It is best seen in e South Africa (*axillaris*), Uganda (*bocagei*) and nw Zambia (*phoeniceus*).

*Yellow-mantled Widowbird *Euplectes macroura* [6]: a fairly common sp of grasslands and wetlands of Ukerewe Is in Lake Victoria (*conradsi*, one specimen), Uganda to Ethiopia to w Kenya (*macrocercus*) and Senegal to South Sudan to Zimbabwe (*macroura*). It can be seen at Murchison in Uganda, Maasai Mara in Kenya, Lékoni in Gabon and widely in Zambia (*macroura*) and Luwero Swamp in Uganda and Kakamega in Kenya (*macrocercus*). N= includes *Yellow-shouldered Widowbird *Euplectes macrocercus* [4, B2 = Kenya, Uganda], a split not supported by molecular evidence.

*Hartlaub's Marsh Widowbird *Euplectes hartlaubi* [5]: an uncommon resident of swamps and moist grasslands of Nigeria to w Kenya (*humeralis*) and Angola to w Tanzania (*hartlaubi*). Better sites include Lake Dang in Cameroon and Luwero Swamp in Uganda (*humeralis*) and Mt Moco in Angola and Hillwood in Zambia (*hartlaubi*). N= also Marsh Widowbird by IOC.

*Montane Marsh Widowbird *Euplectes psammacromius* [6, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of montane grasslands and wetlands of n Malawi to Iringa in s Tanzania. It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi, but can also be found near Iringa in Tanzania. N= also Montane Widowbird by IOC.

*White-winged Widowbird *Euplectes albonotatus* [6]: a fairly common sp of open savannas of CAR to c Tanzania (*eques*), w Gabon to w Angola (*asymmetrurus*) and e South Africa to s Tanzania (*albonotatus*). Good sites include Kruger & Polokwane in South Africa and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*albonotatus*), Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Buffalo Springs & Tsavo in Kenya and Serengeti & Mikumi in Tanzania (*eques*) and Conda in Angola (*asymmetrurus*).

*Red-collared Widowbird *Euplectes ardens* [7]: a common sp of mesic savannas of Sierra Leone to Uganda to e South Africa (including black morph birds). It can be seen at Murchison & Masindi in Uganda and various places in e South Africa and n Zambia.

*Red-naped Widowbird *Euplectes* [*ardens*] *laticauda* [6, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas of c Ethiopia to e South Sudan (*laticauda*) and s Kenya to n Tanzania (*suahelicus*). It can be seen at Nairobi NP & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*suahelicus*) and Jemma in Ethiopia (*laticauda*). N= also 'Red-cowled Widowbird'.

*Long-tailed Widowbird *Euplectes progne* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of temperate grasslands of e South Africa to se Botswana (*progne*), c Kenya (*delamerei*) and w Angola to Zambia (*delacouri*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom & Underberg in South Africa (*progne*) and can also be seen at Kinangop in Kenya (*delamerei*).

*Jackson's Widowbird *Euplectes jacksoni* [6, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of montane grasslands of n Tanzania to s Kenya. Good sites include Kinangop, Maasai Mara & Nairobi NP in Kenya and Ngorongoro in Tanzania.

Estrildidae – Waxbills and allies

[78/79 of 141, all endemic but for 2 near-endemic]

*Woodhouse's Antpecker *Parmoptila woodhousei* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of forests of se Nigeria to w DR Congo (*woodhousei*) and nw Angola (*ansorgei*). It is seen most often at Mt Kupe & Korup in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*woodhousei*).

*Red-fronted Antpecker *Parmoptila* [*woodhousei*] *rubrifrons* [3, BT = Ghana]: a rare resident of forests of Sierra Leone to Ghana. It is best seen at Ankasa & Aboabo in Ghana and Taï in Ivory Coast.

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*Jameson's Antpecker *Parmoptila* [*woodhousei*] *jamesoni* [4, BT = Uganda, 1/2 = DR Congo]: an uncommon sp of forests of e DR Congo to w Uganda. It is best seen at Buhoma in Uganda, but it is most common in the Itombwe Mts of e DR Congo.

*White-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita fusconotus* [7]: a common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to sw Nigeria (*uropygialis*) and se Nigeria to Uganda to n Angola (*fusconotus*). It can be seen at many forest sites in Cameroon, Uganda & Gabon (*fusconotus*) and Ghana (*uropygialis*). N= also White-breasted Nigrita by IOC.

*Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita bicolor* [5, BT = Ghana, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central Africa (*brunnescens*) and West Africa (*bicolor*). It is best seen at various places in s Ghana (*bicolor*), but can also be found at Mt Kupe in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*brunnescens*). N= also Chestnut-breasted Nigrita by IOC.

*Pale-fronted Negrofinch *Nigrita luteifrons* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Gabon]: an uncommon sp of lowland forests of Central & West Africa (*luteifrons*) and Bioko Is (*alexanderi*). It is best seen at Mt Kupe & Limbe in Cameroon and Makokou in Gabon (*luteifrons*). N= also Pale-fronted Nigrita by IOC.

*Grey-headed Negrofinch *Nigrita canicapillus* [8]: a common sp of forests of Sierra Leone to c Kenya to nw Angola (*emiliae*, *canicapillus*, *schistaceus*, *angolensis*, *diabolicus* + *candidus*). It can be seen at many sites. N= also Grey-headed Nigrita by IOC.

*Shelley's Oliveback *Nesocharis shelleyi* [6, NE = Cameroon, B2 = Nigeria]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*bansoensis*) and Bioko Is and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*shelleyi*). It is best seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*shelleyi*), with other sites including Max's Camp at Mt Kupe & Baba II Forest in the Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon and Obudu in Nigeria (*bansoensis*).

*White-collared Oliveback *Nesocharis ansorgei* [4, BT = Uganda]: an uncommon bird of forest edge and thickets near water of the Albertine Rift, w DR Congo and nw Angola. Better sites include Bigodi, Kibale & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda; also found at Quibaxe & Uíge in Angola and various wetlands in Rwanda.

*Grey-headed Oliveback *Nesocharis capistrata* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of moist savannas and gallery forests of w Uganda to Guinea. It is best seen at Bénoué, Poli & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and occasionally at Budongo in Uganda.

*Red-winged Pytilia *Pytilia phoenicoptera* [4, B2 = Cameroon, Ghana]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas of Gambia to Nigeria (*phoenicoptera*) and Cameroon to w Uganda (*emini*). It can sometimes be seen at Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*emini*), Mole in Ghana (*phoenicoptera*) and Murchison in Uganda (*emini*).

*Red-billed Pytilia *Pytilia* [*phoenicoptera*] *lineata* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of bushveld and woodlands of c + w Ethiopia. The best sites are Jemma & Gibe Gorge.

*Yellow-winged Pytilia *Pytilia hypogrammica* [5, BT = Cameroon, B2 = Sierra Leone]: a fairly common resident of mesic savannas of Guinea to CAR. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and can also be found at Bénoué in Cameroon and Bumbuna in Sierra Leone.

*Orange-winged Pytilia *Pytilia afra* [6]: an uncommon sp of woodlands and savannas, especially miombo, of Zimbabwe to Angola to sw Tanzania, and rarely north to Ethiopia. Better sites include Nkanga & Kafue Lodge in Zambia, Mikumi in Tanzania, Dzalanyama in Malawi and the Mt Moco region in Angola.

*Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba* [8]: a common resident of bushed savannas of SSA (*citerior*, *jessei*, *soudanensis*, *percivali*, *belli*, *grotei*, *hygrophila* + *melba*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Red-headed Finch *Amadina erythrocephala* [6, BT = Namibia]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of c South Africa to sw Angola. It is best seen in Namibia at Windhoek & Etosha; can also be found at Kgalagadi & Polokwane in South Africa and Luanda in Angola.

*Cut-throat Finch *Amadina fasciata* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Uganda (*fasciata*), Ethiopia to Tanzania (*alexanderi*), n Namibia to c Mozambique (*meridionalis*) and ne South Africa to Zimbabwe (*contigua*). Better sites include Jemma & Awash in Ethiopia and Baringo & Tsavo in Kenya (*alexanderi*) and Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and Richard Toll in Senegal (*fasciata*).

*Green Twinspot *Mandingoa nitidula* [5]: an uncommon sp of forests and thickets of Sierra Leone to Uganda to Angola (*schlegeli*), Bioko Is (*virginiae*), Ethiopia to n Malawi (*chubbi*) and s Malawi to e South Africa (*nitidula*). Better sites included Zomba & Thyolo in Malawi and St Lucia & Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*nitidula*) and East Usambaras in Tanzania and Wondo Genet in Ethiopia (*chubbi*). N= also 'Green-backed Twinspot'.

*Red-faced Crimsonwing *Cryptospiza reichenovii* [6]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of e Zimbabwe to n Tanzania, the Albertine Rift and w Angola (*australis*) and Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*reichenovii*). Better sites include Vumba in Zimbabwe, Zomba in Malawi and West Usambaras in Tanzania (*australis*) and Bamenda Highlands & Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*reichenovii*).

*Abyssinian Crimsonwing *Cryptospiza salvadorii* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon resident of montane forests of n Tanzania to c Kenya (*kilimensis*), n Kenya to Ethiopia (*salvadorii*) and the Albertine Rift (*ruwenzori*). It is best seen at Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*salvadorii*) and Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*kilimensis*); sometimes also found at Arusha NP in Tanzania (*kilimensis*).

*Dusky Crimsonwing *Cryptospiza jacksoni* [5, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of the Albertine Rift. Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda are the best sites for it.

*Shelley's Crimsonwing *Cryptospiza shelleyi* [2, BT = Uganda]: a rare sp of dense thickets and montane forests of the Albertine Rift. It is perhaps most common at Mt Tsiaberimu at Virunga NP in e DR Congo and the Ruwenzori Mts in Uganda, but is seen most often at Mgahinga in Uganda.

*Black-bellied Seedcracker *Pyrenestes ostrinus* [5, BT = Gabon]: a fairly common sp of thickets and swamps in lowland forests of Ghana to Uganda to nw Zambia. It is best seen at Makokou & Lope in Gabon, but can also be found at Mundemba in Cameroon and Mabira in Uganda.

*Crimson Seedcracker *Pyrenestes* [*ostrinus*] *sanguineus* [4, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of rank growth and swamps in lowland forest of Senegal to Guinea-Bissau (*sanguineus*) and Sierra Leone to Ivory Coast (*coccineus*). It is best seen at Freetown in Sierra Leone, and is reported to be common throughout Liberia (*coccineus*).

*Lesser Seedcracker *Pyrenestes minor* [4, B2 = Malawi, Zimbabwe]: a rare bird of swamps, thickets and forest edge of c Mozambique to e Zimbabwe to ec Tanzania. The best seen at Honde Valley in Zimbabwe, Dzalanyama in Malawi, below the Udzungwa Mts in Tanzania and Mt Gorongosa in Mozambique.

*Grant's Bluebill *Spermophaga poliogenys* [3, BT = Uganda, NE = DR Congo]: a rare sp of the understorey of lowland forest of c DR Congo to w Uganda. It is best seen at Semuliki in Uganda, where it can be found along the Kumira trail.

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*Western Bluebill *Spermophaga haematina* [6]: an uncommon sp of forest edge and rank growth of Senegal to Ghana (*haematina*), Togo to sw Nigeria (*togoensis*) and se Nigeria to the Congo River (*pustulata*). Better sites include Mt Kupe & Limbe in Cameroon and Lopé & Makokou in Gabon (*pustulata*) and Atewa & Kakum in Ghana (*haematina*).

*Red-headed Bluebill *Spermophaga ruficapilla* [5, BT = Uganda, B2 = Angola]: an uncommon sp of rank growth at the edge of forests of w Angola to w Uganda (*ruficapilla*), and rare in the East Usambara Mts of ne Tanzania (*cana*). It is best seen at Bigodi, Kibale, Mabira & Buhoma in Uganda, but can also be found at Kumbira in Angola (*ruficapilla*); *cana* is best found near Amani in Tanzania. N= includes *Usambara Bluebill *Spermophaga cana* [4, EN = Tanzania].

*Brown Twinspot *Clytospiza monteiri* [6]: a common resident of thickets in moist savanna of Cameroon to Uganda to n Angola. Better sites include Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Quibaxe & Kalandula in Angola and Budongo in Uganda.

*Pink-throated Twinspot *Hypargos margaritatus* [6, BT = South Africa, NE = Mozambique]: a fairly common sp of thickets and sand forest of ne South Africa to s Mozambique. It is best seen at Mkhuze & Ndumo in South Africa, but can also be found at Maputo Elephant Reserve in Mozambique.

*Red-throated Twinspot *Hypargos niveoguttatus* [6, BT = Zambia]: a fairly common resident of thickets and forest edge of s Somalia to Zambia (*macrospilotus*) and e Zimbabwe to w Mozambique (*niveoguttatus*). It is best seen at Siavonga & Nkanga in Zambia and Zomba & Lilongwe in Malawi (*macrospilotus*), with other good sites including Honde Valley in Zimbabwe (*niveoguttatus*) and East Usambaras in Tanzania (*macrospilotus*). N= also 'Peters's Twinspot'.

*Dybowski's Twinspot *Euschistospiza dybowskii* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident of thickets in moist savanna of Guinea to Liberia, Cameroon to CAR and ne DR Congo to w Uganda. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba & Poli in Cameroon.

*Dusky Twinspot *Euschistospiza cinereovinacea* [6, BT = Angola, B2 = Uganda]: a resident of rank growth in mountains of w Angola (*cinereovinacea*, common) and the Albertine Rift (*graueri*, rare). It is easiest to see at Mt Moco in Angola (*cinereovinacea*), but can also be found at Ruhiza in Uganda (*graueri*).

*Black-bellied Firefinch *Lagonosticta rara* [6, B2 = Cameroon, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of moist savannas of w Kenya to Cameroon (*rara*) and Nigeria to e Senegal (*forbesi*). It can be seen at Bénoué & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Murchison & Budongo in Uganda (*rara*); sometimes also found at Mole in Ghana (*forbesi*).

*Bar-breasted Firefinch *Lagonosticta rufopicta* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist savannas of Senegal to CAR (*rufopicta*) and South Sudan to Ethiopia (*lateritia*). Better sites include Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia and Murchison in Uganda (*lateritia*) and Bénoué in Cameroon and Brenu Beach Road in Ghana (*rufopicta*).

*Brown Firefinch *Lagonosticta nitidula* [5]: an uncommon sp of thickets near water of the Okavango Delta in n Botswana to c Angola to c DR Congo. It is best seen at Shakawe & Kasane in Botswana, Rundu & Mahango in Namibia, Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe & Zambia, and Kasanka in Zambia.

*Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala* [9]: a common sp of savannas of SSA (*senegala*, *rhodopsis*, *brunneiceps*, *somaliensis*, *ruberrima* + *rendalli*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Rock Firefinch *Lagonosticta sanguinodorsalis* [4, 1/2 = Cameroon, Nigeria]: an uncommon sp of thickets on rocky hillsides in arid savanna of n Cameroon to ne Nigeria. It is best seen at Mora in Cameroon and Jos Plateau in Nigeria.

*African Firefinch *Lagonosticta rubricata* [6]: a common sp of moist savannas and thickets at forest edge of e South Africa to s Mozambique (*rubricata*), c Mozambique to Ethiopia (*haematocephala*), Cameroon to w Uganda to e Angola (*congica*) and Senegal to Nigeria (*polionota*). It can be seen at many sites. N= also 'Blue-billed Firefinch'.

*Landana Firefinch *Lagonosticta rubricata landanae* [5, NE = Angola, 1/2 = DR Congo]: a fairly common resident of thickets in savanna of w Angola to sw DR Congo. It is best seen at Kumbira in Angola.

*Jameson's Firefinch *Lagonosticta* [*rhodopareia*] *rhodopareia* [6]: a fairly common sp of bushveld, often in rocky areas, of ne South Africa to s Kenya (*jamesoni*) and South Sudan to w Kenya (*rhodopareia*). Good sites include various places in Zimbabwe, c Kruger & Polokwane in South Africa, Mikumi & Iringa in Tanzania and Tsavo West in Kenya (*jamesoni*).

*Ansorge's Firefinch *Lagonosticta* [*rhodopareia*] *ansorgei* [6, NE = Angola]: a fairly common sp of savannas and thickets, often in rocky areas, of nw Namibia to sw DR Congo. It is best seen at Tundavala in Angola.

*Chad Firefinch *Lagonosticta* [*rhodopareia*] *umbrinodorsalis* [4, BT = Cameroon, 1/2 = Chad]: an uncommon sp of thickets and moist savannas of sw Chad and n Cameroon. It is best seen at Poli in Cameroon.

*Mali Firefinch *Lagonosticta* [*rhodopareia*] *virata* [3, NE = Mali, 1/2 = Senegal]: an uncommon resident of thickets on rocky hillsides of Mali to e Senegal. It is best seen at Bamako & Bandiagara in Mali, but can also be found at Dindefelo in Senegal.

*Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata* [5]: an uncommon resident of savannas and woodlands of Senegal to Guinea (*vinacea*), c Mali to Uganda (*nigricollis*) and w Ethiopia (*larvata*). It can be seen at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia (*larvata*), Poli & Bénoué in Cameroon and Mole in Ghana (*nigricollis*), and Faraba Banta in Gambia (*vinacea*). N= may be split into *Vinaceous Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta vinacea* [5, BT = Gambia], *Ethiopian Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata* [5, NE = Ethiopia] and *Grey Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta nigricollis* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Ghana].

*Blue Waxbill *Uraeginthus angolensis* [9]: a common sp of savannas of e South Africa to c Tanzania (*niassensis*) and nw Zambia to w Angola (*angolensis*). It is easy to see. N= also 'Southern Cordon-bleu'.

*Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus bengalus* [9]: a common sp of savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia to w Kenya (*bengalus*), s Somalia to c Kenya (*brunneigularis*), se Kenya to ne Tanzania (*littoralis*), s Kenya to c Tanzania (*ugogensis*), and ne Angola to n Zambia (*katangae*). It is easy to see.

*Blue-capped Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus* [6, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n Tanzania to far s Ethiopia. It is best seen at Serengeti, Tarangire & Same in Tanzania and Tsavo, Baringo & Samburu in Kenya.

*Violet-eared Waxbill *Uraeginthus granatinus* [7]: a common sp of arid savannas of sw Angola to nw South Africa (*siccatus*), se Angola to ne South Africa (*granatinus*) and s Mozambique (*retusus*). It is best seen at Zaagkuilsdrift Road & Polokwane in South Africa (*granatinus*) and Daan Viljoen & Etosha in Namibia (*siccatus*).

*Purple Grenadier *Uraeginthus ianthinogaster* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of Tanzania to Somaliland. It can be seen at Yavello in Ethiopia, Baringo, Tsavo, Buffalo Springs & Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti, Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania.

*Swee Waxbill *Coccopygia melanotis* [7, NE = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of forest edge and thickets of temperate e + s South Africa, far s Mozambique and sw Zimbabwe. It is best seen at Kirstenbosch, Grootvadersbosch, Nxumeni & Magoebaskloof in South Africa.

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*Angola Swee Waxbill** *Coccopygia* [*melanotis*] *bocagei* [6, EN = Angola]: a fairly common sp of montane forest edge and thickets of w Angola. It is best seen at Tundavala & Mt Moco. N= also Angolan Waxbill by IOC.

Yellow-bellied Waxbill *Coccopygia quartinia* [7]: a common sp of montane forest edge and thickets of e Zimbabwe to e Tanzania (*stuartirwini*), n Tanzania to c Kenya to e DR Congo (*kilimensis*), and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*quartinia*). It can be seen at Harenna Forest in Ethiopia (*quartinia*), Bwindi in Uganda and Aberdares & Gatamaiyu in Kenya (*kilimensis*) and Usambaras, Udzungwas & Ulugurus in Tanzania and Nyika in Malawi (*stuartirwini*).

Lavender Waxbill *Estrilda caerulescens* [6, BT = Gambia]: an uncommon sp of rank growth in savanna of Senegal to s Chad. It is best seen at Abuko & Tendaba in Gambia; also found at Mora & Poli in Cameroon.

Grey Waxbill *Estrilda perreini* [5, BT = Angola]: an uncommon sp of thickets and forest edge of e South Africa to s Malawi (*incana*) and s Tanzania to Angola (*perreini*). It is best seen at Bimbe & Kalandula in Angola (*perreini*), but can also be found at St Lucia in South Africa and Honde Valley in Zimbabwe (*incana*) and Chimfunshi & Kasanka in Zambia (*perreini*). N= also 'Black-tailed Grey Waxbill'.

Cinderella Waxbill *Estrilda thomensis* [5, BT = Namibia, NE = Angola]: an uncommon sp of thickets in arid savanna of far nw Namibia to w Angola. It is best seen at Ruacana in Namibia and Leba in Angola.

Fawn-breasted Waxbill *Estrilda paludicola* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands of w Angola to n Zambia (*benguellensis*), wc DR Congo (*ruthae*), sc Tanzania (*marwitzi*), e DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*roseicrissa*) and e CAR to w Kenya (*paludicola*). It can be seen at Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda (*roseicrissa*), Lékoni in Gabon (subspecies uncertain), and Mt Moco in Angola and Mwinilunga in Zambia (*benguellensis*).

Anambra Waxbill *Estrilda* [*paludicola*] *poliopareia* [3, BT = Benin, NE = Nigeria]: an uncommon sp of rank, grassy growth near rivers of s Nigeria and se Benin. It has recently been found at Sèdjè-Dénou, 40 km north of Cotonou, in Benin; also found commonly in the Niger Delta in Nigeria.

Abyssinian Waxbill *Estrilda* [*paludicola*] *ochrogaster* [5, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = South Sudan]: an uncommon sp of rank growth in savanna of w Ethiopia to e South Sudan. It is sometimes seen at Awasa, but best found at Gibe Gorge & Gambela in Ethiopia.

Orange-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda melpoda* [7]: a common sp of forest edge and moist savannas of Senegal to w Uganda to n Angola (*melpoda*) and around Lake Chad (*tschadensis*). It can be seen at many places in Gabon, Cameroon & Ghana (*melpoda*).

Crimson-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda rhodopyga* [6, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common nomad of rank growth in savanna of c Tanzania to Ethiopia (*centralis*) and Eritrea to ne Sudan (*rhodopyga*). Better sites include Jemma & Melka Ghebdu in Ethiopia, and Baringo, Samburu & Tsavo in Kenya (*centralis*).

Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes* [7]: a common sp of rank growth in savanna of Senegal to w Ethiopia to nw Uganda. It can be seen at Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe), Murchison in Uganda, Tendaba in Gambia and Kaolack in Senegal.

Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild* [9]: a common sp of moist savannas of SSA (*kempi*, *occidentalis*, *peasei*, *macmillani*, *adesma*, *massaica*, *minor*, *cavendishi*, *schoutedeni*, *niediecki*, *angolensis*, *jagoensis*, *rubriventris*, *damarensis*, *astrild* + *tenebridorsa*) and São Tomé Is (*sousae*). It is easy to see.

Black-lored Waxbill *Estrilda* [*astrild*] *nigriloris* [2, EN = DR Congo]: a poorly-known sp of floodplain grasslands of se DR Congo. It is known only from the shores of Lake Upemba and the Lualaba River; might not have been seen since 1950.

Black-crowned Waxbill *Estrilda nonnula* [6]: a common sp of forest edge and moist savannas of se Nigeria to w Kenya (*nonnula*), Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*eisentrauti*) and Bioko Is (*elizae*). It can be seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Bigodi & Mabamba in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Kakamega in Kenya (*nonnula*) and Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*eisentrauti*).

Black-headed Waxbill *Estrilda atricapilla* [5, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of rank growth in clearings in lowland forests of s Cameroon to Gabon to ne DR Congo (*atricapilla*), the Marungu Mts of se DR Congo (*marungensis*) and c DR Congo to ne Angola (*avakubi*). It is best seen at Makokou in Gabon, but can also be found at Mundemba & Ebolowa in Cameroon (*atricapilla*).

Kandt's Waxbill *Estrilda* [*atricapilla*] *kandti* [6]: a fairly common sp of montane scrublands and forest edge of the Albertine Rift (*kandti*) and c Kenya (*keniensis*). It is most often seen at Ruhiza in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*kandti*) and Aberdares & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*keniensis*).

Black-faced Waxbill *Estrilda erythronotos* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid bushveld of c Tanzania to sw Uganda to Kenya (*delamerei*), ne South Africa to e Zimbabwe (*erythronotos*) and Angola to nc South Africa (*soligena*). It can be seen at Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia (*soligena*), Polokwane in South Africa (*erythronotos*) and Mburo in Uganda and Serengeti in Tanzania (*delamerei*).

Black-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda* [*erythronotos*] *charmosyna* [5, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid bushveld of s Kenya (*kiwanukae*) and ne Uganda to Somaliland (*charmosyna*). It can be seen at Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia and Baringo & Samburu in Kenya (all *charmosyna*).

Orange-breasted Waxbill | Zebra Waxbill *Amandava subflava* [6]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands and grassy savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia to Uganda (**subflava*), Angola to Zambia (**niethammeri*) and Kenya to e South Africa (**clarkei*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. Better sites include Waza in Cameroon (**subflava*; presently unsafe), Polokwane in South Africa, Ifakara in Tanzania and Dedza in Malawi (**clarkei*) and Mt Moco in Angola (**niethammeri*).

Quailfinch *Ortygospiza atricollis* [6]: a fairly common sp of grasslands of South Africa to Ethiopia (*fuscocrissa*, *muelleri*, *smithersi*, *pallida* + *digressa*), Uganda to Angola (*gabonensis*, *fuscata* + *dorsostriata*), and Senegal to South Sudan (*atricollis*, *ansorgei* + *ugandae*). It can be seen at Wakkerstroom & Polokwane in South Africa (*digressa*), Lake Cheleleke in Ethiopia (*fuscocrissa*), Serengeti in Tanzania (*muelleri*), Djoudj in Senegal and Garoua in Cameroon (*atricollis*), Lopé & Loango in Gabon (*gabonensis*), Chitunta in Zambia (*fuscata*) and Murchison in Uganda (*ugandae*). N= may be split into ***Black-faced Quailfinch*** *Ortygospiza atricollis* [6], ***African Quailfinch*** *Ortygospiza fuscocrissa* [7] and ***Black-chinned Quailfinch*** *Ortygospiza gabonensis* [5, B2 = Gabon, Zambia], with subspecies divided as above.

Locust Finch *Paludipasser locustella* [4, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: an uncommon sp of moist grasslands of Angola to sw Tanzania (*uelensis*) and Nigeria to Kenya to Gabon (*locustella*, rare). It can be seen at Dedza in Malawi, Hillwood & Mutinondo in Zambia and the Mt Moco area in Angola (*uelensis*); also sometimes found at Lékoni in Gabon (*locustella*).

Madagascar Mannikin *Lepidopygia nana* [7, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of open habitats of Madagascar. It is easy to see.

African Silverbill *Euodice cantans* [7]: a common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to South Sudan (**cantans*) and Tanzania to Somaliland (**orientalis*); also on the Arabian Peninsula. It can be seen at Garoua & Waza in Cameroon (presently unsafe) and various places in n Senegal & Chad (**cantans*) and Awash & Jemma in Ethiopia and Baringo, Buffalo Springs & Samburu in Kenya (**orientalis*).

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*Grey-headed Silverbill *Odontospiza caniceps* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of arid savannas of n Tanzania to s Ethiopia. Better sites include Baringo, Shaba & Tsavo in Kenya and Ndutu & Serengeti in Tanzania.

*Bronze Mannikin *Lonchura cucullata* [9]: a common sp of savannas and forest edge of Senegal to Uganda to Angola (*cucullata*) and Ethiopia to South Africa (*scutata*). It is easy to see.

*Black-and-white Mannikin *Lonchura bicolor* [7]: a fairly common sp of rank growth at forest edge of Guinea to Nigeria (*bicolor*), Cameroon to w Kenya to Angola (*poensis*) and se DR Congo to nw Zambia (*woltersi*). It can be seen at many sites.

*Red-backed Mannikin *Lonchura* [*bicolor*] *nigriceps* [6]: a fairly common sp of rank growth at forest edge of ne South Africa to coastal Kenya. Better sites include Zomba in Malawi, East Usambaras & Pemba Is in Tanzania, Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya and St Lucia in South Africa.

*Magpie Mannikin *Lonchura fringilloides* [5]: an uncommon sp of rank growth in moist savanna and forest of ne South Africa to Uganda to Guinea. It can be seen at Buhoma in Uganda, Zomba in Malawi and various places in Gabon & Tanzania.

*Viduidae – Indigobirds & Whydahs

[20/20 of 20, all endemic]

Viduids have similar, drab non-breeding plumages. They generally breed from the middle of the rains to the start of the dry season. It is worth considering this when scheduling birding trips.

*Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeata* [8]: a common brood parasite of Red-billed Firefinch found in savannas of s Mauritania to Sierra Leone (*chalybeata*), Mali to Sudan (*neumanni*), Ethiopia to Eritrea (*ultramarina*), e DR Congo to c Tanzania to c Kenya (*centralis*), s Somalia to e South Africa (*amauropteryx*) and Angola to n Botswana (*okavangoensis*). It is easy to see.

*Purple Indigobird *Vidua purpurascens* [6, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon brood parasite of Jameson's Firefinch found in wooded savannas of ne South Africa to Kenya to s Angola. It is best seen at various places in Zimbabwe, but can also be found at n Kruger in South Africa and Nkanga in Zambia; breeds Dec–Apr.

*Jambandu Indigobird *Vidua raricola* [3, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon brood parasite of Orange-breasted Waxbill | Zebra Waxbill found in open grasslands and cultivated fields of Guinea to s Sudan. It has recently been found at Bambuna in Sierra Leone; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Barka Indigobird *Vidua larvaticola* [4, BT = Ethiopia]: an uncommon brood parasite of Black-faced Firefinch found in savannas from Senegal to w Ethiopia. It has recently been found at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Dusky Indigobird *Vidua funerea* [7, BT = South Africa]: a fairly common brood parasite of African Firefinch, Dusky Twinspot & Landana Firefinch in moist savanna and thickets of e South Africa to s Mozambique (*funerea*) and c Mozambique to Kenya to Angola (*nigerrima*). It is best seen at various places in e South Africa; breeds Dec–Apr.

*Zambezi Indigobird *Vidua codringtoni* [5, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon brood parasite of thickets and forest edge, parasitising Red-throated Twinspot in Zimbabwe to s Tanzania (*codringtoni*) and Pink-throated Twinspot in Zululand of coastal ne South Africa; breeds Dec–Apr. It is best seen in Burma Valley in Zimbabwe and Mkhuze in South Africa. N= also 'Twinspot Indigobird'. See Allan *et al* submitted.

*Wilson's Indigobird *Vidua wilsoni* [5, BT = Ghana]: an uncommon brood parasite of Bar-breasted Firefinch found in moist savannas of Senegal to s Sudan. It is best seen at Winneba Plain & Mole in Ghana; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Quailfinch Indigobird *Vidua nigeriae* [4]: an uncommon brood parasite of Quailfinch, found in arid grasslands of Senegal to Ethiopia. There are no established sites for it, but it could be looked for in the Garoua area of Cameroon; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Jos Plateau Indigobird *Vidua maryae* [3, NE = Nigeria, 1/2 = Cameroon]: an uncommon brood parasite of Rock Firefinch found in rocky areas in arid savanna of n Nigeria and n Cameroon. It is best seen at Jos Plateau in Nigeria and Mora in Cameroon; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Cameroon Indigobird *Vidua camerunensis* [5, B2 = Cameroon, Sierra Leone]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and woodlands of Guinea to Sudan. It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon and Bambuna in Sierra Leone; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura* [9]: a common sp in savannas and other open habitats, except desert, of SSA. It is easy to see.

*Steel-blue Whydah *Vidua hypocherina* [5, BT = Kenya]: an uncommon bird of arid savannas of East & Horn of Africa. It is best seen at Awash & Wachile in Ethiopia, Serengeti in Tanzania and Magadi Road & Samburu in Kenya.

*Straw-tailed Whydah *Vidua fischeri* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of East & Horn of Africa. It is regularly seen at Awash in Ethiopia, Serengeti & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania and Samburu & Tsavo in Kenya.

*Shaft-tailed Whydah *Vidua regia* [6, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of n South Africa to w Zimbabwe to s Angola. It is best seen at Polokwane & Kgalagadi in South Africa and Windhoek & Etosha in Namibia; breeds Dec–Apr.

*Long-tailed Paradise Whydah *Vidua paradisaea* [7]: a fairly common sp of savannas of Southern, East & Horn of Africa. It can be seen at many sites. N= also 'Eastern Paradise Whydah'.

*Sahel Paradise Whydah *Vidua* [*paradisaea*] *orientalis* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to Nigeria (*aucupum*) and Cameroon to w Ethiopia (*orientalis*). It is best seen at Waza in Cameroon (*orientalis*; presently unsafe) and various places in n Senegal & Gambia (*aucupum*); breeds Sep–Feb.

*Exclamatory Paradise Whydah *Vidua interjecta* [5]: an uncommon sp of moist savannas of Senegal to w Ethiopia. It can be seen at Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia, Bansang in Gambia, Comoé in Ivory Coast and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon; breeds Sep–Dec.

*Togo Paradise Whydah *Vidua togoensis* [3, BT = Sierra Leone]: an uncommon sp of mesic savannas and woodlands of Sierra Leone to c Cameroon. It has recently been seen at Bambuna in Sierra Leone; breeds Sep–Jan.

*Broad-tailed Paradise Whydah *Vidua obtusa* [5, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Angola to Uganda to Mozambique. It is best seen at various places in c Angola & Zambia; breeds Jan–Jul.

*Cuckoo-finch *Anomalospiza imberbis* [5]: an uncommon IAM and resident of moist grasslands of SSA. It can be seen at Zaagkuilsdrift Road in South Africa, Nkanga in Zambia, Nairobi NP in Kenya, Mt Moco in Angola and Soroti in Uganda. N= also 'Parasitic Weaver'.

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Prunellidae – Accentors

[2/2 of 13]

Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris* [4]: an uncommon resident of high mountains of Morocco to Tunisia, an uncommon PM to North Africa and a vagrant to Canary Islands (*collaris*); mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen in winter (Nov–Feb) at Oukaïmeden in Morocco, when cold weather drives birds to lower altitudes, but can also be found at Carthage in Tunisia.

Dunnock *Prunella modularis* [1]: a rare PM to the coast of North Africa (*modularis* in the west, *obscura* in the east) and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is better seen outside the region.

Motacillidae – Pipits, Wagtails and allies

[42/43 of 66, 28 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Western Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* [8]: a fairly common breeder in open habitats of Morocco to Algeria (Iberian Yellow Wagtail *iberiae*) and Egypt (Egyptian Yellow Wagtail **pygmaea*), a common PM to open habitats, especially short grassland, of SSA (Yellow-crowned Wagtail *flavissima*, Yellow-headed Wagtail *lutea*, Blue-headed Wagtail *flava*, Sykes' Wagtail *beema*, Ashy-headed Wagtail *cinereocapilla*, Black-headed Wagtail *feldegg*, Dark-headed Wagtail *thunbergi*), and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is most common in East Africa and can be seen by the thousand in Ethiopia & Kenya. N= extralimital Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* may be lumped with it; then called **Yellow Wagtail**.

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Djibouti, Egypt, Canary Islands, Socotra Is, Seychelles & South Africa.

***Cape Wagtail** *Motacilla capensis* [8, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of gardens and wetlands of South Africa to w Namibia (*capensis*), c Angola to w Zimbabwe (*simplicissima*) and e DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*wellsi*). It is best seen in South Africa (*capensis*); can also be found at Buhoma in Uganda (*wellsi*).

***Madagascar Wagtail** *Motacilla flaviventris* [8, EN = Madagascar]: a common sp of open habitats of Madagascar. It is easy to see, including at Antananarivo.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* [7]: a fairly common breeder of mountain streams of North-West Africa & Canary Islands (*cinerea*), Azores (**patriciae*) and Madeira (**schmitzi*), a PM mainly to East Africa (*cinerea*) and a vagrant to Seychelles & South Africa. It can be seen at many sites.

***Mountain Wagtail** *Motacilla clara* [6]: a fairly common sp of forested streams of e South Africa to c Angola to c Kenya (*torrentium*), Sierra Leone to Gabon to w Uganda (*chapini*) and Ethiopia (*clara*). It is best seen in the Ethiopian highlands (*clara*), but can also be found at Kibale & Bwindi in Uganda and Mt Kupe in Cameroon (*chapini*) and Magoebaskloof in South Africa (*torrentium*).

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* [6]: an uncommon breeder on rocky rivers in Morocco (**subpersonata*), a PM to wetlands and rivers in arid savanna to the north of equator (*alba*), North-West Africa (*yarrellii*) and Socotra Is (*personata*), and a vagrant to Seychelles & Réunion. It is best seen at Massa River & Erfoud in Morocco (*subpersonata*) and in Ethiopia. N= includes ***Moroccan Wagtail** *Motacilla subpersonata* [5, EN = Morocco], **Masked Wagtail** *Motacilla personata* [1] and **Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla yarrellii* [3].

***African Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla aguimp* [8]: a common sp of wetlands and towns of the Orange River of South Africa & Namibia (*aguimp*) and much of SSA (*vidua*). It is easy to see at many sites (*vidua*), including Upington in South Africa (*aguimp*).

***Golden Pipit** *Tmetothylacus tenellus* [5, BT = Kenya]: a fairly common nomad of arid grasslands and bushveld of se Tanzania to Somaliland, and a vagrant as far as South Africa; also a vagrant to the Middle East. Better sites include Tsavo, Samburu & Marsabit in Kenya.

***Sharpe's Longclaw** *Macronyx sharpei* [6, EN = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of montane grassland of c Kenya. It is best seen at Kinangop.

***Abyssinian Longclaw** *Macronyx flavicollis* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a fairly common sp of montane grasslands of Ethiopia. It is best seen at Gerfasa Reservoir, Sululta & Bale.

***Fülleborn's Longclaw** *Macronyx fuelleborni* [6, B2 = Angola, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of moist grasslands of c Angola to Zambia to sc DR Congo (*ascensi*) and sw Tanzania (*fuelleborni*). It is best seen at Mt Moco in Angola and Chitunta in Zambia (*ascensi*).

***Cape Longclaw** *Macronyx capensis* [8, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Zimbabwe]: a fairly common sp of temperate grasslands of sw South Africa (*capensis*) and e South Africa to c Zimbabwe (*colletti*). It is best seen at Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*colletti*), but can also be found at West Coast NP & Overberg in South Africa (*capensis*) and Harare in Zimbabwe (*colletti*).

***Yellow-throated Longclaw** *Macronyx croceus* [9]: a common sp of mesic savannas of e South Africa to Uganda, and n Angola to Senegal. It can be seen at Queen Elizabeth in Uganda, Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Nakuru & Maasai Mara in Kenya, Mikumi in Tanzania and Shai Hills & Winneba Plain in Ghana.

***Pangani Longclaw** *Macronyx aurantiigula* [5, BT = Kenya, B2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of arid grasslands of ne Tanzania, e Kenya and s Somalia. It is best seen at Tsavo West in Kenya, but can also be found at Nairobi NP in Kenya and the Arusha area in Tanzania.

***Rosy-breasted Longclaw** *Macronyx ameliae* [5, B2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: an uncommon resident of moist grasslands of ne South Africa to s Mozambique, c Zimbabwe, w Angola to e Zambia, and s Kenya to n Tanzania. Good sites include Ngorongoro in Tanzania, Maasai Mara in Kenya, Chitunta in Zambia and Harare in Zimbabwe. N= also Rosy-throated Longclaw by IOC.

***Grimwood's Longclaw** *Macronyx grimwoodi* [4, BT = Zambia, NE = Angola]: an uncommon sp of damp grasslands and wetland margins of nw Zambia to e Angola to sw DR Congo. It is best seen at Chitunta in Zambia; although more widespread in Angola, sites are difficult to access.

Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* [1]: a vagrant to Egypt usually visiting se Asia & India. Most records come from the Nile Delta.

***African Pipit** *Anthus* [*richardi*] *cinnamomeus* [9]: a common sp of grasslands and savannas of South Africa to Ethiopia (**stabilis*, **cinnamomeus*, **annae*, **itombwensis*, **lacuum*, **winterbottomi*, **lichenya*, **spurius*, **bocagii*, **grotei*, **rufuloides* + **latistriatus*) and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (**camaroonensis* + **lynesi*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*eximius*). It is the common pipit in many parts of Southern & East Africa; in Cameroon can be seen at Mt Cameroon (**camaroonensis*) & Bamenda Highlands (**lynesi*). N= includes ***Cameroon Pipit** *Anthus camaroonensis* [5, NE = Cameroon, 1/2 = Nigeria] which contains *lynesi*. 'Jackson's Pipit' *Anthus latistriatus* know from one specimen and now considered to be invalid. Also 'Grassveld Pipit' or 'Grassland Pipit'.

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*Mountain Pipit *Anthus hoeschi* [5, EN = South Africa (br)]: a fairly common breeding visitor to highland grasslands of Lesotho and adjacent South Africa (Oct–Apr), and a non-breeding visitor to nw Zambia and adjacent Angola (no records) and DR Congo. It is best seen at the top of Sani Pass in Lesotho.

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris* [5]: a breeding visitor of open country of Morocco to Tunisia, a resident breeder in Somaliland, and a PM to arid savannas of Senegal to Ethiopia. It is best seen in n Morocco.

*Buffy Pipit *Anthus vaalensis* [5]: a fairly common sp of grasslands and arid savannas of South Africa to c Angola to s DR Congo (*chobiensis*, *neumanni*, *namibicus*, *clanceyi*, *exasperatus* + *vaalensis*), with resident, migratory and nomadic populations. Good sites include Kimberley & Ezemvelo in South Africa (*vaalensis*), Etosha in Namibia (*namibicus*) and Hillwood in Zambia and Harare in Zimbabwe (*chobiensis*).

*Long-tailed Pipit *Anthus longicaudatus*: shown to be invalid. N= see Davies & Peacock 2014.

Long-billed Pipit *Anthus similis* [7]: a fairly common resident of rocky areas of se DR Congo to Egypt (*jebelmarrae*, *nivescens*, *hararensis*, *chyuluensis* + *dewittei*), Socotra Is (**sokotrae*), c Mali to c Niger (*asbenaicus*) and Sierra Leone to Cameroon (*bannermani*); also in s Asia. It can be seen at Debre Libanos & Jemma in Ethiopia (*nivescens*), Nairobi NP and Nakuru in Kenya (*chyuluensis*) and Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*bannermani*). N= includes *Bannerman's Pipit *Anthus bannermani* [4, BT = Cameroon]. 'Nairobi Pipit' has been touted as a distinct sp, but is closely related to other East African subspecies.

*Nicholson's Pipit *Anthus* [*similis*] *nicholsoni* [7]: a fairly common resident of rocky areas of South African to s Angola (*moco*, *palliditinctus*, *leucocraspedon*, *nicholsoni*, *petricolus* + *primarius*). It can be seen at Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*petricolus*), among other sites. N= molecular evidence suggest that Southern Africa subspecies are not the closest relatives of East African & Middle Eastern subspecies.

*Wood Pipit *Anthus* [*similis*] *nyassae* [7]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*frondicolus*), Zambia to s Tanzania (*nyassae*) and se Gabon to ne Namibia (*schoutedeni*). Good sites include Lékoni in Gabon and Mt Moco in Angola (*schoutedeni*) and various places in Zimbabwe (*frondicolus*) and Zambia (*nyassae*). N= also 'Woodland Pipit'.

*Plain-backed Pipit *Anthus leucophrys* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic grasslands and savannas of SSA (*ansorgei*, *gouldii*, *zenkeri*, *saphiroi*, *goodsoni*, *omoensis*, *bohndorffi*, *leucophrys* + *tephridorsus*). Good sites include Liben Plain in Ethiopia (perhaps *saphiroi*), Winneba Plain in Ghana, Murchison & Queen Elizabeth in Uganda and Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*zenkeri*), Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*goodsoni*) and Mt Moco in Angola and Mwinilunga in Zambia (*bohndorffi*). N= it has been suggested that *goodsoni* of c Kenya to n Tanzania may belong to Buffy Pipit, or might represent a different sp, but its placement here seems correct.

*Long-legged Pipit *Anthus pallidiventris* [7, BT = Gabon, B2 = Cameroon]: a common sp of grasslands and grassy clearings in forest of s Cameroon to nw Angola (*pallidiventris*) and along the Congo River in c DR Congo (*esobe*). It is common in just about any grassland in Gabon, but can also be seen at Douala, Mundemba & Campo in Cameroon (*pallidiventris*).

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis* [4]: an uncommon PM to open habitats of coastal Mauritania to Egypt. It is best seen in n Morocco.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis* [7]: a common PM to wooded habitats of SSA (*trivialis*) and a vagrant to Seychelles. It can be seen at many places.

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* [6]: a fairly common PM to open grasslands and the margin of wetlands mainly north of the equator, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is most common in the Ethiopian highlands.

Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* [0]: a vagrant from Asia. Recorded from Tunisia, Egypt & Azores.

Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta* [4]: an uncommon PM to wetlands along the coast of North-West Africa (*spinoletta*) and Egypt (*coutellii*) and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It can be seen along the n Moroccan coast and at the Nile Delta in Egypt.

Eurasian Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus* [2]: a rare PM to coastal habitats of Morocco (*littoralis*) and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is better seen outside the region.

*Berthelot's Pipit *Anthus berthelotii* [6, 1/2 = Canary Islands, Madeira]: a common sp of open habitats of Madeira & Canary Islands. It can be seen at Mt Arieiro & Ponta de São Lourenço on Madeira and widely on the Canary Islands.

*Striped Pipit *Anthus lineiventris* [6]: a fairly common resident of rocky hillsides of e South Africa to s Kenya, and w Angola. Good sites include Abel Erasmus Pass in South Africa, Dzalanyama in Malawi, Tundavala & Mt Moco in Angola, Mutinondo in Zambia, West Usambaras in Tanzania and Taita Hills in Kenya.

*African Rock Pipit *Anthus crenatus* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of cliffs and mountains of c + e South Africa. It is best seen at Wakkerstroom & Sani Pass.

*Short-tailed Pipit *Anthus brachyurus* [5, BT = Gabon, B2 = Zambia]: an uncommon sp of moist grasslands of se Gabon to w Zambia, e South Africa and c Mozambique (*brachyurus*) and e DR Congo to nw Tanzania (*leggei*). It is most easily seen at Lékoni in Gabon, but can also be found at Chitunta in Zambia (*brachyurus*).

*Bushveld Pipit | Bush Pipit *Anthus caffer* [5, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon resident of bushveld of ne South Africa to sw Mozambique (*traylori*), nc South Africa to sw Zimbabwe (*caffer*), w Angola to c Zimbabwe (*mzimbaensis*), s Kenya to n Tanzania (*blayneyi*) and s Ethiopia (*australoabyssinicus*). Better sites include s Kruger in South Africa (*traylori*) and Nylsvley NR & Polokwane in South Africa (*caffer*); can also be found at Serengeti in Tanzania (*blayneyi*).

*Sokoke Pipit *Anthus sokokensis* [5, NE = Kenya, 1/2 = Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of dense woodlands and forests of coastal Kenya & ne Tanzania. It is best found at Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya; there are also some records from the East Usambaras in Tanzania.

*Malindi Pipit *Anthus melindae* [5, BT = Kenya, 1/2 = Somalia]: a fairly common sp of coastal grasslands of Kenya to s Somalia (*melindae*) and sc Somalia (*mallablensis*). It is best seen at Manda Is and Arabuko-Sokoke in Kenya (*melindae*).

*Kimberley Pipit *Anthus pseudosimilis*: shown to be invalid. N= see Davies & Peacock 2014.

*Yellow-breasted Pipit *Anthus chloris* [6, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon resident and local migrant of montane grasslands of e South Africa. It is best found at Wakkerstroom, breeding Oct–Mar.

*Sao Tome Shorttail *Amaurocichla bocagii* [4, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: an uncommon sp of the understorey of wet forests, usually in the vicinity of rivers and streams, of s São Tomé Is. It is best seen at Mt Carmo.

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Fringillidae – Canaries, Finches, etc.

[67/68 of 207, 50 endemic]

Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* [8]: a common resident of forests of Morocco to Libya (**africana*), e Tunisia to nw Libya (**spodiogenys*), Gran Canaria, Tenerife & La Gomera Is of Canary Islands (**canariensis*), La Palma Is of Canary Islands (**palmae*), El Hierro Is of Canary Islands (**ombriosa*), Azores (**moreletti*), Madeira (**maderensis*) and c Canary Islands (*canariensis*), and a PM to North Africa (*coelebs* + *gengleri*). It is easy to see in Morocco (**africana*). N= may be split into ***African Chaffinch** *Fringilla africana* [8, BT = Morocco] which includes *spodiogenys*, and **Common Chaffinch** *Fringilla coelebs* [7] which includes all other subspecies, although the position of the Macaronesian subspecies is not known. A new subspecies (**harterti*) from ne Libya has been described by Svensson 2015.

***Tenerife Blue Chaffinch** *Fringilla teydea* [5, EN = Canary Islands]: a fairly common sp of pine forests of Tenerife Is of Canary Islands. It is best seen at Las Lajas, Chio & Ramon Caminero.

***Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch** *Fringilla teydea polatzeki* [3, EN = Canary Islands]: a rare and localised sp of pine forests of Gran Canaria Is of Canary Islands. It is best seen at Inagua Natural Reserve in the highlands of sw Gran Canaria.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* [3]: an uncommon PM to wooded habitats of Morocco to Algeria, and a vagrant to Macaronesia. It is best seen in n Morocco.

Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* [5]: a fairly common resident of forests and woodlands of Morocco to Algeria (**buvryi*), an uncommon PM to Morocco to Egypt (*coccothraustes*) and a vagrant to Madeira. It is best seen at Lake Aoua in Morocco.

Eurasian Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Morocco, Algeria & Tunisia.

***Azores Bullfinch** *Pyrrhula* [*pyrrhula*] *murina* [4, EN = Azores]: a rare sp of natural forests on e São Miguel Is of Azores. It is best seen along the road from Nordeste to Povoação, near Miradouro da Serra da Tronqueira and around Vara Peak. N= see Ramos 2000.

***African Crimson-winged Finch** *Rhodopechys* [*sanguineus*] *alienus* [4, NE = Morocco, 1/2 = Algeria]: an uncommon sp of alpine moorlands and rocky hillsides of Morocco and ne Algeria, generally above 2,800 m altitude in summer. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco. N= lumped with extralimital Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch and called **Crimson-winged Finch** [4].

Trumpeter Finch *Bucanetes githagineus* [6]: a fairly common resident and nomad of rocky areas in desert of Mauritania to Libya (**zedlitzi*), Egypt to Sudan (**githagineus*), Sinai in Egypt (*crassirostris*) and Fuerteventura & Lanzarote Is of Canary Islands (**amantum*); also in the Middle East & Asia. It is best seen at Ouarzazate & Merzouga in Morocco, Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands, Ennedi in Chad and the Nile Valley in Egypt.

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Egypt, Morocco & Seychelles.

Sinai Rosefinch *Carpodacus synoicus* [4, BT = Egypt]: an uncommon resident of arid hillsides of Sinai in Egypt; also in the Middle East. It is best looked seen at St Catherine & Mt Sinai.

European Greenfinch *Chloris chloris* [6]: a fairly common resident of wooded habitats of n Morocco (*vanmarli*), c Morocco to n Algeria (**voousi*), ne Egypt (*chlorotica*) and Madeira & Canary Islands (*aurantiiventris*), and a PM to North Africa (*aurantiiventris*). It is best seen in n Morocco (*vanmarli* + **voousi*).

Desert Finch *Rhodospiza obsoleta* [0]: a rare sp in arid scrub in Sinai; mainly in the Middle East. It is better seen outside the region.

***Socotra Golden-winged Grosbeak** *Rhynchostruthus* [*percivali*] *socotranus* [5, EN = Socotra]: an uncommon sp of rocky habitats of Socotra Is. It is best seen at Ayhaft NP & Dixem Highlands. N= lumped with extralimital Arabian Golden-winged Grosbeak and called **Golden-winged Grosbeak** [5].

***Somali Golden-winged Grosbeak** *Rhynchostruthus* [*percivali*/*socotranus*] *louisae* [4, EN = Somaliland]: an uncommon sp of open, rocky areas along the escarpment of n Somaliland. It is best seen at Daalo. N= **Golden-winged Grosbeak** [5] if lumped.

***Oriole Finch** *Linurgus olivaceus* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*olivaceus*), the Albertine Rift (*prigoginei*), South Sudan to c Kenya (*elgonensis*) and s Kenya to n Malawi (*kilimensis*). It is best seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*olivaceus*), but can also be found at Bamenda Highlands in Cameroon (*olivaceus*), Ruhiza in Uganda (*prigoginei*), Udzungwas & West Usambaras in Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and Mt Kenya in Kenya (*elgonensis*).

***Principe Seedeater** *Crithagra rufobrunnea* [7, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a common resident of wooded habitats of São Tomé Is (*thomensis*), a rare sp of lowland forests of s Príncipe Is (*rufobrunnea*) and common on Jockey Cap Islet off Príncipe Is (*fradei*). It is easy to see on São Tomé Is (*thomensis*), but Príncipe Is birds are much harder to find and are best seen from a boat on Jockey Cap Islet (*fradei*). N= may be split into ***Sao Tome Seedeater** *Crithagra thomensis* [7, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe] and ***Principe Seedeater** *Crithagra rufobrunnea* [3, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe] which includes *fradei*.

***Sao Tome Grosbeak** *Crithagra concolor* [3, EN = São Tomé e Príncipe]: a rare sp of pristine forests of s São Tomé Is. It is most often recorded at Mt Carmo and Xufexufe River, the latter site especially difficult to reach.

***African Citril** *Crithagra citrinelloides* [7, B2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and forest edge of w Kenya (*kikuyensis*) and Ethiopia to Eritrea (*citrinelloides*). Better sites include Nairobi & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*kikuyensis*) and Addis Ababa in Ethiopia (*citrinelloides*). N= *kikuyensis* may be placed with Western Citril. **African Citril** [7] if lumped

***Western Citril** *Crithagra citrinelloides frontalis* [7, B2 = Rwanda, Uganda]: a fairly common sp of lightly wooded habitats of ne DR Congo to sw Tanzania. It can be seen at Bwindi & Lake Bunyoni in Uganda and various places in Rwanda. N= **African Citril** [7] if lumped.

***Southern Citril** *Crithagra citrinelloides hyposticta* [7]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and forest edge of Malawi to sc Kenya (*hyposticta*) and w Kenya to s South Sudan (*brittoni*). Good sites include Kakamega in Kenya (*brittoni*) and Maasai Mara in Kenya, Ngorongoro, Usambaras, Ulugurus & Udzungwas in Tanzania and Dzalanyama in Malawi (*hyposticta*). N= *brittoni* may be placed with Western Citril. **African Citril** [7] if lumped.

***Black-faced Canary** *Crithagra capistrata* [6, BT = Angola]: a fairly common sp of wooded habitats and forest edge of w Angola (*hildegardae*) and n Angola to n Zambia to c DR Congo (*capistrata*). It is best seen at Kumbira & Mt Moco in Angola (*hildegardae*) and can also be found at Mwinilunga in Zambia and Lopé in Gabon (*capistrata*).

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*Papyrus Canary *Crithagra koliensis* [5, BT = Rwanda, B2 = Uganda]: an uncommon sp of papyrus swamps and other wetlands of Burundi to w Kenya to e DR Congo. It is best seen at Lake Bunyoni in Uganda and Nyabarongo in Rwanda, but can also be found at Dunga Bay in Kenya.

*Forest Canary *Crithagra scotops* [6, EN = South Africa]: a fairly common sp of temperate forests and forest edge of ne South Africa (*kirbyi*), inland s + e South Africa (*umbrosa*) and coastal s + e South Africa (*scotops*). Good sites include Kirstenbosch & Grootvadersbosch (*scotops*), Nxumeni (*umbrosa*) and Magoebaskloof (*kirbyi*).

*White-rumped Seedeater *Crithagra leucopygia* [7]: a fairly common sp of arid savannas of Senegal to CAR (*riggenbachi*), Niger (*pallens*) and Sudan to w Ethiopia to n Uganda (*leucopygia*). It can be seen at Kaolack in Senegal and Garoua in Cameroon (*riggenbachi*) and Buliisa Plain in Uganda (*leucopygia*).

*Black-throated Canary *Crithagra atrogularis* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of savannas south of the equator (*somereni*, *lwenarum*, *atrogularis*, *impiger*, *semideserti* + *deserti*). Good sites include Polokwane in South Africa (*atrogularis*), Kimberley in South Africa (*impiger*), Windhoek & Erongo in Namibia (*deserti*) and Etosha (*semideserti*) in Namibia. N= also 'Black-throated Seedeater'.

*Reichenow's Seedeater *Crithagra* [*atrogularis*] *reichenowi* [7]: a common sp of savannas of s Tanzania to Ethiopia. It can be seen at many sites. N= also 'Yellow-rumped Seedeater'.

*Yellow-rumped Seedeater *Crithagra xanthopygia* [5, NE = Ethiopia, 1/2 = Eritrea]: a fairly common sp of bushveld and scrublands of n Ethiopia to Eritrea. It is best seen at Jemma & Gibe Gorge in Ethiopia, but can also be found at Blue Nile Falls.

*Yellow-throated Seedeater *Crithagra xanthopygia flavigula* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of bushveld of ec Ethiopia. It is best seen at Melka Ghebdu and can sometimes also be found at Mt Fantalle. N= probably conspecific with Yellow-rumped Seedeater. See Mills & Cohen 2015.

*Salvadori's Seedeater *Crithagra xantholaema* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of bushveld and river courses in s Ethiopia. It is best seen at Sof Omar & Negele.

*Lemon-breasted Canary *Crithagra citrinipectus* [5, BT = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of grassy savannas, usually near palms, of ne South Africa to se Zimbabwe to s Malawi. Musi Pan, Hluhluwe Village, Bonamanzi & Pafuri in Kruger in South Africa are among the best sites, but it can also be found at Vilankulo & Gorongosa NP in Mozambique and Gonarezhou in Zimbabwe.

*Yellow-fronted Canary *Crithagra mozambica* [9]: a common sp of savannas of SSA (*caniceps*, *punctigula*, *grotei*, *gommaensis*, *barbata*, *tando*, *samaliyae*, *vansoni*, *mozambica* + *granti*). It is easy to see.

*White-bellied Canary *Crithagra dorsostriata* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid thornveld of ne Tanzania to Somaliland (*maculicollis*) and se Uganda to nw Tanzania (*dorsostriata*). It can be seen at Yavello in Ethiopia, Baringo & Buffalo Springs in Kenya and Same in Tanzania (*maculicollis*) and Maasai Mara in Kenya and Serengeti in Tanzania (*dorsostriata*).

*Ankober Serin *Crithagra ankoberensis* [5, EN = Ethiopia]: an uncommon sp of tall escarpments of ec Ethiopia. It is most easily seen at Gemessa Gedel, but can also be found at Ankober & Jemma.

*Cape Siskin *Crithagra totta* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of mountain fynbos of sw South Africa. It is best seen at Rooi-Els, Grootvadersbosch & Cape Point.

*Drakensberg Siskin *Crithagra symonsi* [6, EN = South Africa]: a common sp of alpine cliffs and moorlands of Lesotho and surrounding South Africa. It is most easily seen at Sani Pass, but can also be found at Naudesnek & Golden Gate NP.

*Northern Grosbeak-Canary *Crithagra donaldsoni* [5, BT = Ethiopia, B2 = Kenya]: an uncommon sp of arid thornveld of n Ethiopia to Somaliland. Good sites include Yavello in Ethiopia, Dida Galgalu Desert in Kenya and Buuhoodle in Somaliland.

*Southern Grosbeak-Canary *Crithagra buchanani* [5, 1/2 = Kenya, Tanzania]: an uncommon sp of bushveld in s Kenya and n Tanzania. It is best seen at Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania and Magadi Road, Loita Plain & Tsavo in Kenya.

*Yellow Canary *Crithagra flaviventris* [8, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common sp of open scrublands and arid savannas of nc South Africa to sw Angola (*damarensis*), s Namibia to w South Africa (*flaviventris*), Lesotho and surrounds (*guillarmodi*) and se Botswana to e South Africa (*marshalli*). Good sites include Tankwa Karoo & West Coast NP in South Africa (*flaviventris*), above Sani Pass in South Africa (*guillarmodi*) and various places in Namibia and Lubango in Angola (*damarensis*).

*Brimstone Canary *Crithagra sulphurata* [8]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and moist thickets of s South Africa (*sulphurata*), e South Africa to Zimbabwe (*wilsoni*) and Angola to Kenya (*sharpii*). It can be seen at Grootvadersbosch in South Africa (*sulphurata*) and Kibale in Uganda, Mt Moco in Angola, Luwawa in Malawi, Kisumu in Kenya and various places in Zambia (*sharpii*).

*Reichard's Seedeater *Crithagra reichardi* [6, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodlands of Zambia, Malawi and s Tanzania. The best sites include Mutinondo & Luakera Forest in Zambia and Dzalanyama in Malawi. N= **Reichard's Seedeater | Stripe-breasted Seedeater** if lumped.

*Stripe-breasted Seedeater *Crithagra* [*reichardi*] *striatipectus* [4, 1/2 = Ethiopia, Kenya]: an uncommon sp of wooded escarpments of c Kenya to sw Ethiopia. The best sites include Arba Minch & Konso in Ethiopia and Kerio Valley & Laikipia Escarpment in Kenya. N= **Reichard's Seedeater | Stripe-breasted Seedeater** if lumped.

*Streaky-headed Seedeater *Crithagra gularis* [7, BT = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a fairly common sp of mesic savannas and forest edge of s South Africa (*humilis*), Zimbabwe to e Botswana to wc Mozambique (*mendosa*), e South Africa to s Mozambique (*endemion*) and n South Africa to se Botswana (*gularis*). It can be seen at Grootvadersbosch in South Africa (*humilis*), Sani Pass in South Africa (*endemion*) and Harare in Zimbabwe (*mendosa*).

*West African Seedeater *Crithagra* [*gularis*] *canicapilla* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon bird of mesic savannas and woodlands of w Guinea to CAR (*canicapilla*), w Kenya to South Sudan (*elgonensis*) and sc Cameroon to se Nigeria (*montanorum*). It is best seen at Bénoué & Poli in Cameroon; also occasionally found at Mole in Ghana (*canicapilla*).

*Black-eared Seedeater *Crithagra mennelli* [6, B2 = Malawi, Zambia]: a fairly common sp of miombo woodland of Zambia to Malawi to Mozambique (*mennelli*) and w Zambia to c Angola (*benguellensis*). It is best seen at Nkanga & Mutinondo in Zambia, Dzalanyama in Malawi and Mutare in Zimbabwe (*mennelli*); *benguellensis* is best seen in remote parts of Moxico province in Angola. N= includes *Benguela Seedeater *Crithagra benguellensis* [4, NE = Angola, 1/2 = Zambia], usually treated as a subspecies of Streaky-headed Seedeater.

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***Brown-rumped Seedeater** *Crithagra tristriata* [8, NE = Ethiopia]: a common sp of highland habitats of Ethiopia to Eritrea to Somaliland. It is easy to see in Ethiopia, even in Addis Ababa, but can also be found at Daalo in Somaliland.

***White-throated Canary** *Crithagra albogularis* [7]: a common sp of arid scrubland of w South Africa (*albogularis*), wc South Africa (*hewitti*) + c South Africa (*orangensis*), s Namibia (*sordahlae*) and n Namibia to sw Angola (*crocopygia*). It can be seen at Tankwa Karoo & West Coast NP in South Africa (*albogularis*), Spitzkoppe in Namibia (*sordahlae*) and Benguela in Angola (*crocopygia*).

***Thick-billed Seedeater** *Crithagra burtoni* [7]: a fairly common sp of montane forests of Bioko Is and sw Cameroon to se Nigeria (*burtoni*), w Angola and the Albertine Rift (*tanganjicae*), e Uganda to w Kenya to w Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and e Kenya (*albifrons*). It is best seen at Mt Cameroon in Cameroon (*burtoni*), Bwindi in Uganda and Nyungwe in Rwanda (*tanganjicae*), Ngorongoro in Tanzania (*kilimensis*) and Gatamaiyu & Mt Kenya in Kenya (*albifrons*).

***Kipengere Seedeater** *Crithagra* [*burtoni*] *melanochroa* [4, EN = Tanzania]: a rare sp of montane forests of s Tanzania. It is best seen in the Udzungwa Mts, but also occurs in the Rungwe Mts.

***Streaky Seedeater** *Crithagra striolata* [8]: a common sp of montane scrublands and forest edge of the Albertine Rift (*graueri*) and c Tanzania to Ethiopia (*striolata*). It can be seen at Bwindi in Uganda (*graueri*) and Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Ngorongoro in Tanzania and Nairobi, Gatamaiyu & Aberdares in Kenya (*striolata*).

***Yellow-browed Seedeater** *Crithagra* [*striolata*] *whytii* [5, BT = Malawi, 1/2 = Tanzania]: a fairly common sp of thickets and montane forest edge of n Malawi to s Tanzania. It is best seen at Nyika in Malawi, but is perhaps most common in the Udzungwa Mts of Tanzania.

***Protea Canary** *Crithagra leucoptera* [5, EN = South Africa]: an uncommon sp of protea stands and dense thickets along rivers in mountain fynbos of sw South Africa. It is best seen at Kransvleipoort near Clanwilliam, but can also be seen at Gydo Pass near Ceres and Paarl Mt.

Common Linnet *Linaria cannabina* [7]: a fairly common resident of open habitats of n North Africa (*mediterranea*), w Canary Islands (**meadewaldoi*), e Canary Islands (**harterti*) and Madeira (**nana*), and a PM to North Africa (*cannabina*) and Egypt (*bella*). It can be seen at Ifrane in Morocco (*mediterranea*), Fuerteventura Is of Canary Islands (**harterti*) and Tenerife Is of Canary Islands (**meadewaldoi*).

***Warsangli Linnet** *Linaria johannis* [4, EN = Somaliland]: an uncommon resident and nomad of wooded habitats along the n Somaliland escarpment. It is best seen at Daalo.

Common Redpoll *Acanthis flammea* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Morocco. **N= Redpoll** if lumped.

Arctic Redpoll *Acanthis* [*flammea*] *hornemanni* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Azores. **N= Redpoll** if lumped.

Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra* [3]: an uncommon resident and nomad of pine forests and woodlands of Morocco to Tunisia (*poliogyna*) and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands; mainly in the Palaearctic & Nearctic. It is best seen at Ourika Valley in Morocco and Cap Bon in Tunisia.

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* [7]: a common resident of wooded habitats of Morocco to Libya, Madeira & Canary Islands (*parva*) and Egypt (*niediecki*), and a PM augmenting resident populations (*britannica* + *carduelis*). It is best seen in n Morocco (*parva*).

Citril Finch *Carduelis citrinella* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Morocco & Algeria.

Red-fronted Serin *Serinus pusillus* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt.

European Serin *Serinus serinus* [7]: a common resident of wooded habitats and farmland of Canary Islands & Morocco to Egypt, and a PM to the same area. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden, Zaër & Massa River in Morocco.

Syrian Serin *Serinus syriacus* [1]: a rare winter visitor from its breeding range in Syria, Jordan, Israel & Lebanon to arid habitats at low altitude of Sinai in Egypt, and a vagrant to Cairo. It is better seen outside the region.

***Atlantic Canary** *Serinus canaria* [6, B2 = Canary Islands, Madeira]: a common resident of most habitats of w + c Canary Islands, Madeira & Azores. It is best seen on Madeira & Tenerife Is of Canary Islands.

***Cape Canary** *Serinus canicollis* [8, NE = South Africa, B2 = Zimbabwe]: a common sp of temperate scrublands, grasslands and forest edge of s + e South Africa (*canicollis*) and e Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*griseitergum*). It is best seen at Cape Town & Wakkerstroom in South Africa (*canicollis*) and Vumba in Zimbabwe (*griseitergum*).

***Yellow-crowned Canary** *Serinus* [*canicollis*] *flavivertex* [7]: a common sp of montane scrublands and forest edge of n Malawi to Uganda (*sassii*), n Tanzania to Eritrea (*flavivertex*) and w Angola (*huillensis*). It can be seen at Harenna Forest in Ethiopia and Aberdares in Kenya (*flavivertex*), Ruhiza in Uganda, Nyungwe in Rwanda and Nyika in Malawi (*sassii*) and Mt Moco in Angola (*huillensis*).

***Ethiopian Siskin** *Serinus nigriceps* [6, EN = Ethiopia]: a common sp of highland moorlands of Ethiopia. Sululta & Bale are among the best sites.

***Black-headed Canary** *Serinus alario* [6, NE = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia]: a fairly common nomad of Karoo scrublands and arid fynbos, especially in mountainous areas, of w South Africa to sw Namibia (*alario*) and nw South Africa to w Namibia (*leucolaemus*). It is best seen at the mountainous western edge of Bushmanland in South Africa, especially at Springbok & Kamieskroon (*alario* + *leucolaemus*). **N=** includes ***Damara Canary** *Crithagra leucolaemus* [4, BT = South Africa, 1/2 = Namibia].

Eurasian Siskin *Spinus spinus* [2]: an uncommon PM to forests of coastal North Africa. It is best seen in n Morocco.

Parulidae – New World Warblers

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Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapilla* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Louisiana Waterthrush *Parkesia motacilla* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Northern Waterthrush *Parkesia noveboracensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Black-and-white Warbler *Mniotilta varia* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Tennessee Warbler *Leiothlypis peregrina* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Hooded Warbler *Setophaga citrina* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

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American Redstart *Setophaga ruticilla* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Madeira.

Northern Parula *Setophaga americana* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Magnolia Warbler *Setophaga magnolia* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

American Yellow Warbler *Setophaga aestiva* [0]: a vagrant from North America (*aestiva*). Recorded from Azores & Madeira.

Chestnut-sided Warbler *Setophaga pensylvanica* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Black-throated Blue Warbler *Setophaga caerulescens* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Pine Warbler *Setophaga pinus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Myrtle Warbler *Setophaga coronata* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores & Canary Islands. N= also 'Yellow-rumped Warbler'.

Black-throated Green Warbler *Setophaga virens* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Icteridae – Oropendolas, Orioles & Blackbirds

[2/2 of 108]

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Emberizidae – Buntings and allies

[30/30 of 180, 10 endemic and 1 near-endemic]

Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra* [6]: a common resident of grasslands and agricultural fields of Morocco to Egypt and Canary Islands, and a PM to North Africa (*calandra*). It is most easily seen in n Morocco.

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* [0]: a vagrant from Europe (*citrinella*). Recorded from Morocco, Algeria & Tunisia.

Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Morocco.

Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia* [6]: a fairly common resident of hills and mountains of Morocco to n Tunisia (*cia*) and a vagrant to Canary Islands; mainly in Eurasia. It is best seen at Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt.

Cinereous Bunting *Emberiza cineracea* [3]: an uncommon PM from e Europe and the Middle East to arid habitats of coastal Eritrea and Sudan (*semenowi* + *cineracea*) and the adjacent Arabian Peninsula. It can be seen along the coast of Eritrea. N= may be split into **Eastern Cinereous Bunting** *Emberiza semenowi* [3] and **Western Cinereous Bunting** *Emberiza cineracea* [3].

*__Ortolan Bunting__ *Emberiza hortulana* [7]: a fairly common PM to open habitats north of the equator, especially in the east, and a vagrant to Seychelles. It is easiest to see in the highlands of Ethiopia, such as at Sululta.

*__Cretzschmar's Bunting__ *Emberiza caesia* [3]: an uncommon PM from se Europe and sw Asia to arid habitats along the coast of Eritrea and inland to c Sudan, and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is best seen in coastal Eritrea.

Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus* [6]: a fairly common resident of forests and scrublands of Morocco to n Tunisia, and a vagrant to Canary Islands; mainly in Europe. It is best seen at Massa River, Zaër & Oukaïmeden in Morocco.

Striolated Bunting *Emberiza striolata* [5]: a fairly common resident of arid, rocky hills from c Sudan to nw Kenya (**saturatior*), ne Chad to w Sudan (**jebelmarrae*) and ne Egypt to Somaliland (*striolata*); also east to India. It can be seen at Ennedi in Chad (**jebelmarrae*) and Lake Basaka in Ethiopia and Butsi in Somaliland (*striolata*). N= **House Bunting** [8] if lumped.

*__House Bunting__ *Emberiza* [*striolata*] *sahari* [7, BT = Morocco]: a common resident of towns and rocky areas of Mauritania to s Mali (*sanghae*) and Morocco to n Chad (*sahari*), and a vagrant to Canary Islands. It is easy to see in Morocco, including at Marrakesh (*sahari*); can also be found at Gao in Mali (*sanghae*). N= **House Bunting** [8] if lumped.

*__Lark-like Bunting__ *Emberiza impetuani* [7, B2 = Namibia, South Africa]: a common nomad of arid savannas, deserts and scrublands of c South Africa (*sloggetti*), w South Africa to Botswana (*impetuani*) and sw Angola to nw South Africa (*eremica*). Good areas to see it include Bushmanland in South Africa and much of w Namibia.

*__Cinnamon-breasted Bunting__ *Emberiza tahapisi* [7]: a fairly common sp of savanna, especially in rocky areas, of e Sudan to Somaliland (**septemstriata*), s Ethiopia to South Africa (*tahapisi*), c Namibia to s Angola (*nivenorum*) and Socotra Is (**insularis*); also on the Arabian Peninsula (*arabica*). It can be seen at Jemma in Ethiopia (**septemstriata*), Tundavala & Mt Moco in Angola and Ruacana & Etosha in Namibia (*nivenorum*), Nairobi NP & Samburu in Kenya and Abel Erasmus Pass in South Africa (*tahapisi*) and various places Socotra Is (**insularis*).

*__Gosling's Bunting__ *Emberiza* [*tahapisi*] *goslingi* [6]: a fairly common sp of savannas, especially in rocky areas, of Senegal to w Sudan. Good sites include Garoua & Ngaoundaba in Cameroon, Bansang in Gambia and Mole in Ghana. N= also 'Grey-throated Bunting'

*__Socotra Bunting__ *Emberiza socotrana* [5, EN = Socotra]: a rare resident of rocky areas at higher altitudes of Socotra Is. It is best seen at Dixem Highlands.

*__Cape Bunting__ *Emberiza capensis* [7, BT = South Africa]: a common sp of rocky areas in scrubland of South Africa to Namibia to s Zimbabwe (*bradfieldi*, *plowesi*, *limpopoensis*, *reidi*, *basutoensis*, *cinnamomea*, *vinacea* + *capensis*), sw Angola (*nebularum*) and e Zimbabwe to wc Mozambique (*smithersii*). It is most easily seen in South Africa, at Rooi-Els (*capensis*) and Sani Pass (*basutoensis*).

*__Vincent's Bunting__ *Emberiza capensis vincenti* [4, BT = Malawi]: an uncommon bird of mountains of s Malawi, e Zambia and n Mozambique. It is best looked for at South Viphya & Thyolo in Malawi.

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt & Morocco.

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt.

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Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* [0]: a vagrant from Eurasia. Recorded from Egypt.

***Somali Golden-breasted Bunting | Somali Bunting** *Emberiza poliopleura* [6]: a fairly common sp of arid thornveld of ne Tanzania to Somaliland. Good sites include Awash & Yavello in Ethiopia, Tsavo & Buffalo Springs in Kenya and Same & Nyumba ya Mungu Dam in Tanzania.

***Golden-breasted Bunting** *Emberiza flaviventris* [8]: a common sp of savannas of Sudan to n South Africa (*kalaharica*), s Angola to Namibia (*princeps*), e South Africa to s Mozambique (*flaviventris*) and Eritrea to Mauritania (*flavigaster*, uncommon). It can be seen at many sites. N= also 'African Golden-breasted Bunting'.

***Brown-rumped Bunting** *Emberiza affinis* [5, BT = Cameroon]: an uncommon resident of wooded savannas of Senegal to n Cameroon (*nigeriae*), c Cameroon to CAR (*vulpecula*), ne DR Congo to w Uganda (*affinis*) and sw Ethiopia (*omoensis*). It is best seen at Ngaoundaba in Cameroon (*vulpecula*), but it can also be found at Murchison & Kidepo in Uganda (*affinis*), Tendaba in Gambia (*nigeriae*) and Gambela in Ethiopia (*omoensis*).

***Cabanis's Bunting** *Emberiza cabanisi* [6]: a fairly common resident of mesic woodlands and wooded savannas of Sierra Leone to Uganda (*cabanisi*) and c Angola to ne Mozambique (*orientalis*). Better sites include Bénoué in Cameroon, Murchison in Uganda and Lékoni in Gabon (*cabanisi*) and Kalandula in Angola and various places in Zambia & Malawi (*orientalis*). N= includes ***Three-striped Bunting** *Emberiza orientalis* [6].

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* [0]: a vagrant from e Europe and w Asia. Recorded from Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia & Egypt.

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* [3]: a rare resident at the edges of wetlands of n Morocco (*witherbyi*), a PM to Morocco to Egypt (*schoeniclus* and *intermedia*) and a vagrant to Madeira & Canary Islands. It is best found at Merja Zerga in Morocco.

Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Thraupidae – Tanagers and allies

[4/4 of 394]

***Gough Bunting** *Rowettia goughensis* [4, EN = Gough]: a common bird of highland vegetation of Gough Is. The main challenge is getting there. N= also Gough Finch by IOC.

***Inaccessible Bunting** *Nesospiza acunhae* [3, EN = Tristan]: a common sp of Inaccessible Is of Tristan da Cunha, found in coastal (*acunhae*), coastal and e interior (*dunnei*) and interior areas of the island (*fraseri*). The main challenge is getting there. N= also Inaccessible Island Finch by IOC.

***Nightingale Bunting** *Nesospiza* [*acunhae*] *questi* [3, EN = Tristan]: a common sp of various habitats of Nightingale Is of Tristan da Cunha Is. The main challenge is getting there. N= also Nightingale Island Finch by IOC.

***Wilkins's Bunting** *Nesospiza wilkinsi* [2, EN = Tristan]: an uncommon sp of areas with *Phylica* trees on Nightingale Is of Tristan da Cunha Is. The main challenge is getting there. N= also Wilkins's Finch by IOC.

Calcariidae – Longspurs & Snow Buntings

[2/2 of 6]

Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from Canary Islands.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis* [0]: a vagrant from Europe. Recorded from the Morocco, Algeria & Macaronesia.

Cardinalidae – Cardinals and allies

[6/6 of 53]

Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Scarlet Tanager *Piranga olivacea* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Dickcissel *Spiza americana* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Blue Grosbeak *Passerina caerulea* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea* [0]: a vagrant from North America. Recorded from Azores.

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