

8 November 2015

Dear All,

Recently Nigel Hunter and I went to stay with Tom Butynski on Lolldaiga Hills Ranch. Whilst there we were joined by Paul Benson, and Eleanor Monbiot for the 31st Oct, Chris Thouless joined us on 1st Nov in Mukogodo, and he and Caroline kindly put the three of us up at their house for the nights of 31st Oct and 1st Nov., and for both these dates we enjoyed the company of Lawrence, the bird-guide at Borana Lodge. For our full day on Lolldaiga on 2nd Nov., Paul spent the entire day with us.

The more interesting observations follow, but this is far from the full list which exceeded 200 on Lolldaiga alone in spite of the relatively short time we were there.

Best for now

Brian

BIRD SURVEY OF SOUTH-EASTERN LAIKIPIA: LOLLDAIGA RANCH, OLE NAISHU RANCH, BORANA RANCH, AND MUKOGODO FOREST RESERVE

ITINERARY

30th Oct 2015 Drove Nairobi to Lolldaiga, birded as far as old Maize Paddock in late afternoon.

31st Oct Drove from TB house out through Ole Naishu Ranch and across Borana arriving at Mukogodo Forest in early afternoon.

1st Nov All day in Mukogodo Forest, and just 5 kilometres down the main descent road in afternoon.

2nd Nov All day on Borana, back across Ole Naishu to Lolldaiga.

3rd Nov All day outing on Lolldaiga to Black Rock, Ngainitu Kopje (North Gate), Sinyai Lugga, and evening near the Monument.

4th Nov Morning on descent road to Main Gate, Lolldaiga and forest along Timau River, leaving 11.15 AM for Nairobi.

On 30th October 2015, Nigel Hunter and myself visited Lolldaiga to stay with Tom Butynski for a few days, with a visit to Mukogodo Forest for two of those days. We returned to Nairobi on late morning on 4th November.

During the six days we recorded the birds on Lolldaiga, Ole Naishu, Borana and Mukodogo Forest Reserve. A number of new species were found for the area, and equally importantly some records given in the past for the Forest were found to be erroneous and require correction, before they sneak into historical repetition.

Migrants were poor, apart from Wheatears but there were some interesting species. A summary of the more interesting observations are as follows:

STONE PARTRIDGE

One party called late afternoon from scree slopes on the descent road through Mukogodo Forest, but recorded by multiple observers there in the past. A party calling mid-morning at Black Rock on Lolldaiga was the first confirmed record of the species on that ranch, although TB thought he had heard them there before, which is why we were visiting that site.

LESSER KESTREL

As we left Borana there were just three birds feeding over the grassland.

EURASIAN HOBBY

In five days, only four birds were recorded in the area.

TAITA FALCON

A major surprise whilst we were waiting for Stone Partridge to call at Black Rock on Lolldaiga. There was a small falcon perched on an overhanging bush at quite a distance and attempts were made to get some images (attached). This bird flew off and was replaced by another bird that was entirely white below. Immature Taita Falcons can be white below, but lightly streaked, however this bird was plain white with no markings. The first bird was also pale, but the trousers and belly were cinnamon washed, and this too was otherwise unmarked below. Both the views were distant, and the images not clear, but the features include very short tail, with tail and wings the same length, the tail slightly shorter in length than the width of the wing at the base, and taking the distance between the start of the undertail-coverts at the middle of the tail, and the tip of the centre of the tail, the undertail-coverts account for between 60-65% of that length.

All of the regional guides only depict Taita Falcons with deep rufous underparts, but a check on the internet shows images that are almost whitish below, and the underpart colouring is far more variable than the literature would have us believe.

The images in the top left area show the small male bird on top of the bush, and the larger and whiter female, under the bush (upper left-most two). The flying bird has just taken off and is flying through the branches, which is why it appears broad-winged at this time. This image is a blow up of the bird flying through the bush, bottom middle of the falcon section, which gives an idea of the distance from us. The three insets of good images are there for comparison.

The identification of very pale and a white breasted Taita Falcon has come about by a process of elimination for all other falcon species, accipiters and other small birds of prey. Firstly other falcons with yellow legs, all have tails longer than wing projection with the exceptions of the much larger Sooty and Eleonora's Falcons, which extend beyond the tail in the first, and are equal length in the latter. Most falcons have prominent dark markings on the underparts. Every Accipiter has the tail projecting well beyond the wing tips.

BROWN SNAKE-EAGLE

Only a recent addition to the Lolldaiga list, one was perched in the north-east.

EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK

This very nice individual was soaring over the Monument on Lolldaiga. In the morning one was seen from Tom's lawn flying south following the valley but very high.

So few East African records, only recorded with anything like regularity at Ngulia.

LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE

Small numbers were mixed with Steppe Eagles flying over Lolldaiga and Mukodogo Forest. A new species for Lolldaiga.

STEPPE EAGLE

Commonly seen, but fifty sitting together in the early morning near the farm on Lolldaiga.

WAHLBERG'S EAGLE

One pale-ish bird on the edge of Mukogodo Forest was a bit unexpected there.

HARTLAUB'S BUSTARD

One seen in the evening, and on the second morning, a bird some kilometres away on Borana not far from the large dam. It's really beginning to look like Hartlaub's is the commoner of the two black-bellied type Bustards on Laikipia in spite of past observations.

COMMON RINGED PLOVER

Three were on the large dam on Borana.

COMMON SNIPE

Four were on the large dam on Borana.

COMMON GREENSHANK

One was on the large dam on Borana.

GREEN SANDPIPER

Scattered in small numbers on various water bodies.

WOOD SANDPIPER

Five were on the large dam on Borana, and singles elsewhere.

COMMON SANDPIPER

One was on Lolldaiga, and two were on the large dam on Borana.

LITTLE STINT

Four were on the large dam on Borana.

RUFF

One was on the large dam on Borana.

COMMON SWIFT

Small numbers over Lolldaiga, Borana and Mukogodo Forest.

NYANZA SWIFT

Flying around the sheer wall at Black Rock on Lolldaiga, in aerial chases with the more numerous African Black Swift, returning again and again. This was a new record for Lolldaiga.

AFRICAN BLACK SWIFT

Noisy parties at Black Rock on Lolldaiga flying around the cliff.

EURASIAN ROLLER

One bird in northern Lolldaiga was the only individual.

EURASIAN BEE-EATER

A party of thirty near the North Gate on Lolldaiga were the only birds recorded there, also heard on Borana.

VIOLET WOOD-HOOPOE

Whilst this is resident along the lower Ewaso Nyiro in Samburu region, all records on Laikipia appear to list Green Wood-Hoopoe. Personally I have never seen Green on Lolldaiga only Violet, and attached are images to support this, showing that this is not the northern race *marwitzi* of Green. It would be interesting to see other images of either species for Laikipia, because the Green must be close by. It appears that in the absence of Green, the Violet have not restricted themselves to riverine and are wide ranging right up to the tall Cedar woodland.

SPOT-FLANKED BARBET

We saw several on the descending road through Mukogodo Forest. Interestingly O'Brien in his study of the area in 2011 failed to record it in twelve days of bird survey in the area, however Coverdale et al 2009 did also record it.

RED-THROATED WRYNECK

It's abundance on Lolldaiga after the rain when it becomes very vocal, is impressive.

THREE-STREAKED TCHAGRA

North Gate on Lolldaiga, is the lowest elevation on the ranch at 1700m (5,577 feet) which is still quite high for many species. Here in a short space of time we had five species not recorded on Lolldaiga before. There is a large granite kopje there called Ngainitu where *Acacia mellifera* and *Commiphora* species are the dominant cover. On this hill were a pair of Three-streaked Tchagras, the habitat looked suitable in spite of

the altitude. The usual ceiling given for the species is 1,100m, but on NW Laikipia at Sosian they extend much higher than this. This was a new species for Lolldaiga.

NORTHERN PUFFBACK

A common species from most of Lolldaiga including the Timau River woodland. Numerous in Mukodogo Forest, where mis-identified as Black-backed Puffback in O'Brien et al 2011 (Northern not recorded), but identified correctly as Northern by Turner 1983 & Coverdale et al 2009. Black-backed should not be anywhere near the forest, although with Northern on the Timau River and on Lelwel, and only Black-backed in Mt Kenya forests, this suggests that the two species might indeed meet.

BLACK CUCKOO-SHRIKE

Widespread but several in Mukodogo Forest where Coverdale 2009 and O'Brien 2011 failed to record it, but both did see Grey Cuckoo-shrike, which we also recorded. This suggests that it might be a seasonal thing, but one of our males was territorial.

RED-BACKED SHRIKE

One female in the large inhabited clearing in Mukodogo Forest was the only individual seen.

ISABELLINE SHRIKE

One near Main Gate on Lolldaiga was the only individual seen.

TAITA FISCAL

At least three birds were on the plains past the big dam on Lolldaiga. Apparently they have only recently arrived here. They are more numerous in the northern parts of Lolldaiga, both places exceeding the ceiling of 1500m.

EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE

Only two birds seen, one around the house on Lolldaiga, and one in Mukodogo Forest.

BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE

Very common in Mukodogo Forest, and although in habitat that might appear suitable for Montane Oriole, this species was entirely absent.

FAN-TAILED RAVEN

Frequent over the area, especially near cliffs, but twenty in the air together at Black Rock on Lolldaiga.

GREY-RUMPED SWALLOW

Three birds were on the large dam at Borana.

BARN SWALLOW

Seen throughout, but more of a trickle migration and no concentrations.

ANGOLA SWALLOW

Several on the Timau River on the Lolldaiga Main Gate, may have recently arrived for breeding.

ETHIOPIAN SWALLOW

One at the farm, and one on a small dam on Lolldaiga, and several around the farm on Borana. Possibly newly arrived for the breeding season.

COMMON HOUSE MARTIN

Small parties frequent in Lolldaiga and Mukodogo Forest.

LESSER STRIPED SWALLOW

Not recorded, which follows the current pattern in Nairobi.

BORAN CISTICOLA

Potentially this has to be one of the most abundant birds on Lolldaiga.

GREY APALIS

Common in the Mukogodo Forest.

GREY WREN WARBLER

Only seen on Lolldaiga where confined to the scrub on Ngainitu kopje.

CABANIS'S GREENBUL

This was the only Greenbul species recorded in Mukodogo Forest. We did not encounter either the Zanzibar Sombre reported by Coverdale et al 2009, nor the Montane reported by Turner 1983. O'Brien 2011 also only found Cabanis's in the high forest.

EASTERN NICATOR

Encountered several times in Mukogodo Forest, and its presence is very surprising. Odd birds sang and called from the vicinity of dry luggas in the forest and along the descent road. O'Brien 2011 research did not detect it, but in Coverdale 2009, independently he and Patrick Plumb saw one briefly but it was chosen to keep the unusual record notated as follows.... "This bird was seen very briefly by Patrick Plumb and myself separately. It appeared grey above with pale whitish panels. This needs confirmation." We can confirm that Eastern Nicator, as unlikely as it may seem, is present in small numbers in Mukogodo Forest.

EASTERN OLIVACEOUS WARBLER

Although usually a common migrant and winter visitor, one along the Sinyai Lugga near North Gate on Lolldaiga was the only bird encountered and new for Lolldaiga.

WILLOW WARBLER

Ridiculously only three birds encountered in the six days.

BROWN PARISOMA

Common in Cedar on Lolldaiga where not seen in Acacia. On Borana in Acacia near the Mukogodo exit gate, but in Cedar in the forest.

BROWN BABBLER

Rather in parallel with African Thrush, this is a western species that has a tongue of distribution across southern Laikipia. On Lolldaiga it is numerous, and on Borana it fed on the Thouless's bird table on the western side of the ranch.

BLACK-LORED BABBLER

Only the form *vepres* is in the region, where it is quite common. Birds near the Lolldaiga Main Gate were calling, and I thought that they sounded extremely like Northern Pied Babbler rather than Black-lored, and so we played recordings of Northern Pied to them and they reacted immediately and with the Northern Pied and the *vepres* calling at the same time it was not possible to see the difference. So as to what these birds really are, is still unresolved. However O'Brien 2011 included Northern Pied in his Mukogodo Forest survey, and these were undoubtedly *vepres*.

YELLOW WHITE-EYE

Examination of birds on Lolldaiga, Borana and Mukodogo Forest shows only Yellow White-eye present and not Montane or Abyssinian as claimed in the past. O'Brien 2011 recorded only Montane White-eye in Mukodogo Forest. We closely examined and photographed white-eyes in the forest and only found Yellow. By contrast Coverdale et al 2009, realised that the birds of Mukodogo were not Montane, and put them to Abyssinian. It is important to remember that Yellow was not suspected as occurring in this area in those days, and I have photographed Yellow on Lelwel near Timau. Now it would be interesting to identify the birds in Imenti Forest, which I suspect might turn out to be Yellow.

AFRICAN THRUSH

Resident around the farm and gardens on Lolldaiga, side by side with Olive Thrush. Maybe the species, with southern Laikipia as its only known distribution east of the Rift, is still spreading eastwards.

WHITE-BROWED ROBIN-CHAT

A common species from most of Lolldaiga including the Timau River woodland. Numerous in Mukodogo Forest, where mis-identified as Ruppell's Robin-Chat in O'Brien et al 2011 (though White-browed was also recorded), but the only Robin-Chat mentioned in Coverdale et al 2009 is Red-capped and some were sight records. From our observations where we only recorded White-browed, we would suggest that any reference to Ruppell's is an error, although we never had a sign of Red-capped it must be noted that the piece of research was in June.

WHINCHAT

Just one bird in the old maize paddock on Lolldaiga.

ISABELLINE WHEATEAR

Probably very slightly more numerous than Northern, and widely encountered in the open country.

NORTHERN WHEATEAR

Frequent and widespread.

PIED WHEATEAR

About eight birds encountered.

BROWN-TAILED ROCK CHAT

Perhaps the strangest range extension of all, and another treasure from Ngainitu kopje near North Gate at 1700m. Walking along a dramatic erosion gully near the base of the hill, I could hear Brown-tailed Rock-Chat singing. We located a pair of birds in the bottom of the gully singing from small rocks. The usual ceiling given for this species is 1200m. They do occur on kopjes in Shaba Game Reserve, and one place I know on a boulder ridge in Samburu. This is the first record for Lolldaiga.

COMMON ROCK-THRUSH

There were two (male and female) close to North Gate on Lolldaiga.

PALE FLYCATCHER

There cannot be anywhere where Pale Flycatcher can be commoner, and on Lolldaiga it is one of the most frequently encountered species. On Ole Naishu and Borana it was frequent even in sparsely bushed country, in Mukodogo Forest it was very common and was even photographed well out in the grassy clearings feeding on the ground.

In O'Brien 2011, Pale Flycatcher was not recorded, but Grey Flycatcher was, and this is an obvious mis-identification. We did encounter Grey Flycatcher near the large dam on Borana and a few in the dry acacia scrub in northern Lolldaiga. Coverdale et al 2009, only identified Pale Flycatcher in Mukodogo Forest as would be expected.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER

Together with Northern and Isabelline Wheatears this would be the most numerous land migrant encountered, and was widespread.

SEMI-COLLARED FLYCATCHER

Five days prior to this I had had a Semi-collared Flycatcher in my garden in Langata. Any record east of the Rift is noteworthy, but we were stunned to see one in Acacia scrub near Ngainitu kopje. This was a new bird for Lolldaiga.

HUNTER'S SUNBIRD

How to explain this one! On the edge of Mukogodo Forest, along a dry lugga, were several flowering *Erythrina abyssinica*, and these were a great magnet for sunbirds. Feeding here were the expected Amethyst, Scarlet-chested, Northern Double-collared and Variable, but also a young male Golden-winged

Sunbird. Lower down on flowering *Carissa* was another male sunbird with a scarlet chest, but it was showing very conspicuous violet shoulder patches. It then proceeded to hover revealing the entire iridescent violet rump. It remained in the area all the time we were there and was present again the following day. There was also a female present. It's actually the first time in my life I have seen Scarlet-chested and Hunter's feeding together.

The location was over 1700m (5,577 feet) roughly the same elevation as North Gate on Lolldaiga. The species is very common at the lowest levels in *Acacia/Commiphora* scrub, especially the three Samburu reserves, but also in riverine where Scarlet-chested do not occur. The usual ceiling for this species is given as 1200m.

SHINING SUNBIRD

Whilst climbing Ngainitu at 1700m at the base, and looking for the calling Three-streaked Tchagra, imitations of Pearl-spotted Owlet (not recorded on Lolldaiga) brought in a stunning male Shining Sunbird. A half-an-hour later a female appeared. This was a new species for Lolldaiga. It is known from the Ewaso Nyiro in the three Samburu reserves, and also occurs on the hills in N Samburu. The ceiling for this species is given as 1000m, so again whilst very high for them, the habitat looked ideal. It was a new species for Lolldaiga.

BLACK-NECKED WEAVER

Whilst birding the base of Ngainitu, we encountered a mixed feeding party, which contained a pair of Black-necked Weavers. These were the first ever recorded on Lolldaiga.

CHESTNUT WEAVER

In the scrub at the base of Ngainitu we encountered a small party of Chestnut Weavers. Strangely this was the first record for Lolldaiga.

JACKSON'S WIDOWBIRD

In the old maize paddock on Lolldaiga, an unplumaged male was singing from a shrub on the first and last dates, but no other birds were seen.

AFRICAN QUAILFINCH

Stopping in long grass not far from Lolldaiga Main Gate we found several of these birds, and it constituted a new species for Lolldaiga.

VILLAGE INDIGOBIRD

In the same place as the Quailfinch, there was a male and four females of this species, which surprisingly was a new species for Lolldaiga.

YELLOW WAGTAIL

Apart from three on grassland in Mukodogo Forest, one at the large dam on Borana was the only other individual encountered.

TREE PIPIT

A few appeared both in Mukodogo Forest and Lolldaiga with the arrival of the rain.

BUSH PIPIT

A secretive species, but Laikipia does seem to be a major part of the Kenyan distribution. On Lolldaiga we chanced on three feeding around a rain-puddle along the road to the north, and three in grass near the Monument. We also had one on Ole Naishu. There are undoubtedly many more in the bushland.

THICK-BILLED SEEDEATER

We had three birds feeding in low bushes in a clearing in Mukodogo Forest. O'Brien 2011 did not record the species, neither was it seen in Coverdale et al 2009.

KEY TO IMAGES

A Taita Falcon images by Paul Benson

B Eurasian Sparrowhawk images by Tom Butynski

C Lesser Spotted Eagles various images by Tom Butynski

D A strange Tawny (?) Eagle associating with migrating flock of Steppe and Lesser Spotted Eagles, images both Paul Benson & Tom Butynski

E Hartlaub's Bustard male Borana image by Tom Butynski

F Violet Wood-Hoopoe images by Paul Benson

G Shining Sunbird female image by Brian Finch

Bird List: Lolldaiga Hills Ranch – Brian Finch, Nigel Hunter, Tom Butynski, Paul Benson, and Eleanor Monbiot

30 – 31 October/02 – 04 November 2015
Total of 203 species

The 14 birds in red font were added to the Lolldaiga Hills Ranch Bird List during this survey.

Numididae: guineafowl

Vulturine Guineafowl *Acryllium vulturinum*

Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris*

Phasianidae: quails, francolins, spurfowl and allies

Shelley's Francolin *Francolinus shelleyi*

Crested Francolin *Francolinus sephaena*

Hildebrandt's Francolin *Francolinus hildebrandti*

Yellow-necked Spurfowl *Francolinus leucoscepus*

Stone Partridge *Ptilopachus petrosus*

Anatidae: ducks and geese

Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata*

Podicipedidae: grebes

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Threskiornithidae: ibises and spoonbills

Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*

Ardeidae: herons, egrets and bitterns

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Scopidae: Hamerkop

Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*

Falconidae: falcons

Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus*

Taita Falcon *Falco fasciinucha*

Accipitridae: diurnal birds of prey other than falcons

Secretarybird *Sagittarius serpentarius*

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*

Rüppell's Vulture *Gyps rueppellii*

Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgus tracheliotus*

Black-chested Snake Eagle *Circaetus pectoralis*

Brown Snake Eagle *Circaetus cinereus*

Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*

Eastern Chanting Goshawk *Melierax poliopterus*

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*

Augur Buzzard *Buteo augur*

Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*

Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*

Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii*

Otididae: bustards

Kori Bustard *Ardeotis kori*

Crested Bustard *Eupodotis ruficrista*

White-bellied Bustard *Eupodotis senegalensis*

Rallidae: rails and relatives

Black Crake *Amaurornis flavirostra*

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Recurvirostridae: stilts and avocets

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

Charadriidae: plovers

Crowned Plover *Vanellus coronatus*

Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*

Scolopacidae: sandpipers and relatives

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

Columbidae: pigeons and doves

Speckled Pigeon *Columba guinea*

Dusky Turtle Dove *Streptopelia lugens*

Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata*

Ring-necked Dove *Streptopelia capicola*

Emerald-spotted Wood Dove *Turtur chalcospilos*

Namaqua Dove *Oena capensis*

African Green Pigeon *Treron calvus*

Psittacidae: lovebirds and parrots

Meyer's Parrot *Poicephalus meyeri*

Musophagidae: turacos

Hartlaub's Turaco *Tauraco hartlaubi*

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

Cuculidae: cuckoos and coucals

Klaas's Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

Diederik Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*

White-browed Coucal *Centropus superciliosus*

Apodidae: swifts

Mottled Swift *Tachymarptis aequatorialis*

Common Swift *Apus apus*

African Black Swift *Apus barbatus*

Little Swift *Apus affinis*

White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer*

Nyanza Swift *Apus niansae*

Coliidae: mousebirds

Speckled Mousebird *Colius striatus*

Trogonidae: trogons

Narina Trogon *Apaloderma narina*

Coraciidae: rollers

Rufous-crowned Roller *Coracias naevius*

Lilac-breasted Roller *Coracias caudatus*

Eurasian Roller *Coracias garrulus*

Meropidae: bee-eaters

Little Bee-eater *Merops pusillus*

Eurasian Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*

Upupidae: Hoopoe

African Hoopoe *Upupa epops africana*

Phoeniculidae: wood-hoopoes

[Violet Wood-hoopoe *Phoeniculus damarensis*/Green Wood-hoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus*]

Abyssinian Scimitarbill *Rhinopomastus minor*

Bucerotidae: hornbills

Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus erythrorhynchus*

Von der Decken's Hornbill *Tockus deckeni*

Capitonidae: barbets and tinkerbirds

Red-fronted Barbet *Tricholaema diademata*

D'Arnaud's Barbet *Trachyphonus darnaudii*

Indicatoridae: honeyguides

Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

Picidae: wrynecks and woodpeckers

Red-throated Wryneck *Jynx ruficollis*

Nubian Woodpecker *Campethera nubica*

Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens*

African Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicos goertae*

Platysteiridae: batises, wattle-eyes and relatives

Chin-spot Batis *Batis molitor*

Malaconotidae: helmetsrikes, bushshrikes, tchagras and puffbacks

Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike *Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus*

Grey-headed Bushshrike *Chlorophoneus blanchoti*

Rosy-patched Bushshrike *Rhodophoneus cruentus*

Brown-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra australis*

Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegala*

Three-streaked Tchagra *Tchagra jamesi*

Northern Puffback *Dryoscopus gambensis*

Slate-coloured Boubou *Laniarius funebris*

Tropical Boubou *Laniarius aethiopicus*

Brubru *Nilaus afer*

Laniidae: shrikes

Northern White-crowned Shrike *Eurocephalus rueppelli*

Isabelline Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*

Taita Fiscal *Lanius dorsalis*

Common Fiscal *Lanius collaris*

Oriolidae: orioles

Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*

Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus larvatus*

Dicruridae: drongos

Common Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*

Monarchidae: monarch flycatchers

African Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis*

Corvidae: crows and allies

Pied Crow *Corvus albus*

Fan-tailed Raven *Corvus rhipidurus*

Paridae: tits

White-bellied Tit *Parus albiventris*

Hirundinidae: saw-wings, swallows and martins

Black Saw-wing *Psalidoprocne pristoptera*

Plain Martin *Riparia paludicola*

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Angola Swallow *Hirundo angolensis*

Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*

Rock Martin *Ptyonoprogne fuligula*

Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum*

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

Mosque Swallow *Hirundo senegalensis*

Alaudidae: larks

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana*

Fawn-coloured Lark *Mirafra africanoides*

Red-capped Lark *Calandrella cinerea*

Cisticolidae: cisticolas and allies

Rattling Cisticola *Cisticola chiniana*

Boran Cisticola *Cisticola bodessa*

Stout Cisticola *Cisticola robustus*

Pectoral-patch Cisticola *Cisticola brunnescens*

Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*

Yellow-breasted Apalis *Apalis flavida*

Grey-backed Camaroptera *Camaroptera brachyura*

Grey Wren-warbler *Calamonastes simplex*

Pycnonotidae: bulbuls

Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*

Sylviidae: Old World warblers

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*

Yellow-bellied Eremomela *Eremomela icteropygialis*

Red-faced Crombec *Sylvietta whytii*

Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida*

Brown Parisoma *Parisoma lugens*

Banded Parisoma *Parisoma boehmi*

Timaliidae: illadopses, babblers and chatterers

Black-lored Babbler *Turdoides sharpie*

Brown Babbler *Turdoides plebejus*

Rufous Chatterer *Turdoides rubiginosus*

Zosteropidae: white-eyes

Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*

Sturnidae: starlings and oxpeckers

Wattled Starling *Creatophora cinerea*

Greater Blue-eared Starling *Lamprotornis chalybaeus*

Superb Starling *Lamprotornis superbus*

Hildebrandt's Starling *Lamprotornis hildebrandti*

Violet-backed Starling *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*

Red-winged Starling *Onychognathus morio*

Red-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus erythrorhynchus*

Turdidae: thrushes

African Thrush *Turdus pelios*

Olive Thrush *Turdus olivaceus*

Muscicapidae: chats, wheatears and Old World flycatchers

White-browed Robin Chat *Cossypha heuglini*

Spotted Palm Thrush *Cichladusa guttata*

White-browed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas leucophrys*

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*

Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*

Brown-tailed Rock Chat *Circomela scotocerca*

Northern Anteater Chat *Myrmecocichla aethiops*

Mocking Cliff Chat *Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris*

Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis*

Little Rock Thrush *Monticola rufocinereus*

White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher *Melaenornis fischeri*

Southern Black Flycatcher *Melaenornis pammelaina*

Pale Flycatcher *Bradornis pallidus*

African Grey Flycatcher *Bradornis microrhynchus*

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*

African Dusky Flycatcher *Muscicapa adusta*

Semi-collared flycatcher *Muscicapa semitorquata*

Nectariniidae: sunbirds

Amethyst Sunbird *Chalcomitra amethystine*
Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis*
Bronze Sunbird *Nectarinia kilimensis*
Northern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris reichenowi*
Marico Sunbird *Cinnyris mariquensis*
Shining Sunbird *Cinnyris habessinicus*
Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris venustus*

Passeridae: sparrow weavers, Old World sparrows and petronias

Grey-capped Social Weaver *Pseudonigrita arnaudi*
Kenya Rufous Sparrow *Passer rufocinctus*
Chestnut Sparrow *Passer eminibey*
Yellow-spotted Petronia *Petronia pyrgita*

Ploceidae: weavers, bishops and widowbirds

Speckle-fronted Weaver *Sporopipes frontalis*
Baglafaecht Weaver *Ploceus baglafaecht*
Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis*
Vitelline Masked Weaver *Ploceus vitellinus*
Speke's Weaver *Ploceus spekei*
Chestnut Weaver *Ploceus rubiginosus*
Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes melanotis*
Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*
Yellow Bishop *Euplectes capensis*
White-winged Widowbird *Euplectes albonotatus*
Jackson's Widowbird *Euplectes jacksoni*

Estrildidae: waxbills

Crimson-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda rhodopyga*
Yellow-bellied Waxbill *Coccygia quartina*
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*
Purple Grenadier *Granatina ianthinogaster*
Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*
African Quailfinch *Ortygospiza fuscocrissa*

Viduidae: Parasitic Weaver, indigobirds and whydahs

Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*
Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeata*

Motacillidae: wagtails, longclaws and pipits

African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp*

Yellow-throated Longclaw *Macronyx croceus*

Grassland Pipit *Anthus cinnamomeus*

Long-billed Pipit *Anthus similis*

Plain-backed Pipit *Anthus leucophrys*

Bush Pipit *Anthus caffer*

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

Fringillidae: canaries, citrils, seedeaters and relatives

African Citril *Crithagra citrinelloides*

Reichenow's Seedeater *Crithagra reichenowi*

White-bellied Canary *Crithagra dorsostriata*

Brimstone Canary *Crithagra sulphurata*

Emberizidae: Old World buntings

Golden-breasted Bunting *Emberiza flaviventris*



