

Uganda / Rwanda

28 Jan - 23 Feb 2009

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GENERAL INFO

By Erling Jirle

Introduction

"In terms of its size, Uganda is the richest country for birds in Africa. " (Nigel Wheatley, *Where to Watch Birds in Africa*.1995). This immense volume and diversity occurs miraculously in a space, which keen birders can cover in a relatively short visit. "Uganda is arguably the best country in Africa for birds, with about 1000 species recorded in an area the size of Great Britain." (Philip Briggs).

This was a private trip with a group of Swedish bird-watchers, we call our team Joerl Travels. The trip was a combination of leisurely classical East African savannah game drives, canoeing in swamps and hardcore rainforest birding for Albert Rift Valley endemics and Congo Basin endemics. We covered most of Uganda and Rwanda in 24 birding days. Some days included a lot of travelling in slow pace on bad roads. But in west Uganda the distances between the sites are short. The Rwandan roads are generally in better shape than in Uganda. The standard of accommodation varied between top class safari lodges to simple bandas without electricity. See full details on the website chapter "localities and accommodations" at <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/uganda/accomodation.html>

On the trip website you also find country facts, detailed site info with links, good trip reports and more.

Avian Watch Uganda Ltd. in Kampala arranged the trip. Our guide during most of the trip was Alfred Twinomujuni, except the last 3 days, when our driver Johnny acted as guide, driver and mechanic!

Erling Jirle and Bengt-Eric Sjölander discussed the details on the itinerary and made some adjustments to Alfred's suggestions, before the trip. The trip route layout was made to cover most of the different habitats you find in Uganda and Rwanda.

Participants and tasks:

- Erling Jirle, Lund. Organizer, logistics, economy, equipment, web site, trip report.
- Bengt-Eric Sjölander, Malmö. Organizer, itinerary, checklists.
- Joakim Johansson, Örebro. Mammals and herptiles specialist.
- Nils Kjellén, Lund. Led the listings in the evenings. Trip report proofreader.
- Ola Elleström, Malmö.
- Jonas Rosquist, Åkarp.

Tour leader:

Alfred Twinomujuni, Bwindi. E-mail: alfred "@ " avianwatchuganda.co.ug
(The last 3 days Johnny acted as both driver and guide)

Avian Watch Uganda website: <http://www.avianwatchuganda.co.ug/>

E-mail: info "@ " avianwatchuganda.co.ug

At our trip website there is a detailed trip itinerary including links to lodges, localities and local birdlists. Also participant list, flights, facts about the country, bird handbooks with details, useful links (reference books, bird calls, online trip lists) and finally an equipment checklist.

Trip website: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/uganda/>

Joerl Travels web site: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/travelreports.html>

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Bird statistics

655 species recorded in total; 288 non-passerines and 367 passerines.

639 species in Uganda and 253 species in Rwanda.

Ugandan endemics: 1 (there is only one true endemic species, Fox’s Weaver)

Albertine Rift endemics: 22.

Birding days: 25 (4 ½ of them in Rwanda).

Some species which were possible, but which we didn’t see was:

Sassi’s Greenbul, Forest Francolin, Blue Quail, Hottentott Buttonquail, White-naped Pigeon, Bronze-naped Pigeon, Black-collared Lovebird, White-bellied Kingfisher, Forest Woodhoopoe, Speckle-breasted Woodpecker, African Pitta, Green-breasted Pitta, Short-tailed Pipit, ground-thrushes, Southern Hylia, Violet-backed Hylia, Lowland Akalat, Forest Scrub-Robin, Emin’s Shrike, Fiery-breasted Bushshrike, Rufous-bellied Helmetshrike, Bronze-tailed Starling, Shelley’s Rufous Sparrow, Orange-winged Pytilia, Shelley’s Crimsonwing and Grant’s Bluebill.

Birding in both countries is fairly easy, mostly on good trails or from the car, and there are no challenging hikes at high altitude. Situated between Zaire, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi and with many varied habitats like wetland, savannah and forest makes both countries species-rich. Most of Uganda and Rwanda is situated at more than 1000 m altitude, making the climate relatively cool and nice, despite the position at the Equator. February is before the “big rains”, we therefore had mostly sunny or cloudy weather, with little rain, and very nice temperatures around +25 °C.

Costs

Avian Watch Uganda package fee for 25 days **36 600 SEK** (4500 USD, rate 8:21)

Includes all lodging, meals, drinking water, transportation with jeeps, boat trips, park entry fees and guiding.

In addition to that:

Gorilla permit 500 USD.

Visa fee for Uganda 50 USD.

Flight from Europe to Uganda with KLM: **10 800 SEK**.

Common expenses for beer, tips and airport meals, around 700 SEK per person.

Total cost per person

50 400 SEK.

Due to the bad Swedish rate contra USD the trip got 7000 SEK more expensive.

In addition to this some of us paid 90 USD for chimpanzee trekking.

References (see a more detailed list on our website)

Stevenson, Terry. & Fanshawe, John. *Birds of East Africa*. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Christopher Helm, London. (2002, reprinted 2008).

Rossouw, Jonathan & Sacchi, Marco. 1998. *Where to Watch Birds in Uganda*. 110 pages, col photos, tabs, maps. Uganda Touris Board.

Travel books

Uganda, the Bradt Travel Guide by Philip Briggs. Updated by Andrew Roberts (ed. 5, Jan 2007, second reprint Feb 2008).

Rwanda, the Bradt Travel Guide by Philip Briggs & Janice Booth (ed. 3, Aug 2006, reprinted Oct 2007).

Map of Uganda.

Map of Tanzania, Rwanda & Burundi.

References used for the trip compilation 2010

del Hoyo, J. et al. (eds.) 1992-2009. *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Vol. 1-14. Lynx.

Brown, Urban, Newman, Fry & Keith. 1983-2004. *Birds of Africa. Volume 1-7*. Christopher Helm, London.

Clements, J. F. 2007. *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Sixth Ed. + updates from Cornell Lab. Ornithology. Latest update, ver. 6.4, 18 December 2009.

TRAVEL DIARY [Erling Jirle]

Travel diary

28 January: Sweden – Entebbe, Uganda

An early start of the trip: First taxi 3:50 from Lund to Malmö, and then train to Copenhagen. Departure to Amsterdam at 5:45. Delayed departure from Amsterdam at 12:30. Arrived in Entebbe at 21:45, but only 50 minutes behind ETA. Ola's luggage was missing. Our vehicle was waiting for us and took us to Golf View Inn in Entebbe. The hotel had good rooms with AC and TV set. A long first day of the trip.

29 January: Entebbe – Soroti

Breakfast at 5, the car was a bit late, but at 6 we took off. Drove through the northern parts of Kampala, then arrived at Mabira Forest Centre at 8:15, where we got tickets after some waiting and birdwatching at the parking lot. We walked a trail 1 kilometre towards the east, which ended at cultivated fields. Nice birding along the trail. Lunch at the centre 13-14. Then a long drive in East Uganda, via Jinja, the start of the Nile. 53 kilometres SW Mbale we stopped at a papyrus swamp for 15 minutes. It was sunny and warm, a nice contrast to Sweden. We passed Mt. Elgon, unfortunately difficult to see in the clouds. After driving 250 kilometres on fairly good roads we arrived in Soroti at 19, but were lost, Alfred couldn't find the hotel, we circled around for a while asking different people. Finally a man on a motorbike showed us the way. There were no signs to the hotel, which is situated in the outskirts of the town. Soroti Hotel held good standard. 148 bird species already on the first day was surprisingly good.

30 January: Soroti – Masindi

Breakfast at 6. We didn't get any toasts, because someone had stolen the toaster! It was 45 minutes driving to Lake Bisina, where Alfred arranged two canoes. Our canoe was leaking, but it was faster than the other. We were punted around for a while in the lake looking for the target species, Fox's Weaver, Uganda's only true endemic bird species. It was calm and peaceful at the lake, no annoying outboard motor boats. It took about one hour to find the weaver, on a small papyrus island. Then we drove via Soroti on gravel road to Lira, where we had lunch at 13:30. From Lira it was paved road. We drove via Kamindi south to Kirianongo - Kigumba and then on to Masindi, in total 330 kilometres today. We stopped for birding by the gravel road south of Masindi. The habitat was mixed farmland/scrub/woodland, and lots of birds here in the evening. The hotel in Masindi, Court View Hotel, held good standard. We got bandas with two people in each as usual. Quiet and cool. Ola's luggage had arrived from the Entebbe airport, with the help of a vehicle Avian Watch Uganda had arranged. Very good service by them.

We celebrated the endemic tick with our tax-free whisky, in my case the real stuff, Laphroaig. Masindi is a sleepy small town of 15 000 inhabitants and the gateway to Murchison Falls and Budongo Forest. During the colonial era it was a busy hub between Uganda, DRC, Sudan and the railway to Mombasa. Now the border to DRC is closed, and north westernmost Uganda an area of unrest. Recently the border to Sudan has opened again; maybe this will make a change.

31 January: Masindi – Murchison Falls NP

Breakfast at 6 today. The toaster was not stolen in this hotel. Departure 6:45. Arrived to the gate of Kanyio Pabidi Forest Reserve at 8:00. This is the second largest of the four forest blocks within the Budongo Forest Reserve. It covers 268 km² and is an extension of the main

Budongo Forest. A forested corridor crossing the Paraa road links the two forests. It has never been logged and therefore contains a higher proportion of large buttressed trees.

At the visitors centre we took a well-maintained forest trail 8:30-11:00. In addition to Alfred, we had company of a local guide, Sipriano. The forest was very nice, not so dense, and the birding fairly easy because of the open character. Sabine's Spinetail, Cassin's Spinetail, Chocolate-backed Kingfisher and Puvel's Illadopsis were some of the specials we saw. We had pizza and coffee for lunch at the visitor centre 12-12:30, with Dwarf Kingfisher flying over our heads. At 13:30 we went to Murchison Falls NP, where we stopped by at Red Chilli Rest Camp 13:30 and got two nice bandas (the local word for bungalows) where we dropped our luggage. Then we drove 500 metres down to the Victoria Nile, where we entered a tourist boat. It cruised along the north shore of the Nile for 3 hours back and fourth to the Murchison Falls, an impressive waterfall. Excellent photo ops of mammals and birds along the north shore. Sunny and nice on the upper deck, and as the icing on the cake: a bottle of Nile Lager on the Nile! Back at the lodge we birded in the surrounding area until sunset. The guests at the lodge were mainly younger people or backpackers, since this a low budget alternative compared to the Paraa Safari Lodge, at the north shore of the river. We thought the food and service was OK, but Alfred was not satisfied. Joakim didn't feel well during the night; he had stomach problems the coming days.

Murchison Falls NP facts: It is the largest protected area in Uganda, 3840 km². The altitude span between 619 and 1292 metres, which is low lying by Ugandan standards, and it is one of few tourist areas that regularly becomes hot. The average annual rainfall of 1085 mm compares to other East African savannah ecosystems. The Victoria Nile divides the park into two equal parts. North of the river, the vegetation broadly consists of tall, green grassland interspersed with isolated stands of borassus palms, acacia trees and riverine woodland. South of the vegetation type is mainly denser woodland. In total, 76 mammal species have been recorded. The bird list consists of 460 confirmed and 19 unconfirmed species. 53 raptor species has been recorded.

1 February: Murchison Falls NP

Very slow breakfast at 6, took almost one hour, we had made the mistake not to order the breakfast in advance the day before. At 7 we took the ferry and crossed the Nile to visit the north part of the National Park. We made a safari during 5 hours along the Victoria Trail and other roads. The car is convenient, with an extendable roof, which makes it possible for all passengers to stand up in the vehicle and have good views in all directions, and then the roof serves as sun protection for those who want that. At 12 we left the park at the northwest gate, passed a bridge over Albert Nile and had a quick lunch in the small town Sambilla Pakwach. We returned back to the NP and took the Victoria Nile ferry at 15, then drove in the southern section of the park up to the Murchison Falls. More impressive to see them close by than from a boat. We stayed here until sunset, 19:20, in order to see the local Bat Hawk, which we succeeded with. First some bats showed up, then the hawk came, hunting for them. On the way back to the lodge we drove slowly, excellent sights of several nightjars, especially on the road from the falls down to the main road. We had ordered dinner to 20:30, arrived 20:45, so we got it right on time. We also ordered breakfast for the coming day this time.

Special birds today: Heuglin's Francolin, African Skimmer, Standard-winged Nightjar, Blue-breasted Bee-eater, Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, Foxy Cisticola (at Paraa Safari Lodge), Silverbird, Dusky Babbler (at Paraa Safari Lodge) and Cabanis's Bunting.

2 February: Murchison Falls NP – Masindi

Some trouble with the breakfast order, despite our preorder, but got it at 6:30. This lodge need to shape up, especially the restaurant staff; they are very unorganized and slow. We left the lodge at 7:07, almost as planned, and went westwards to Lake Albert, then travelling along the impressive Escarpment, with fine views of the lake and the Democratic Republic of

Congo beyond it. The lake is the lowest point in Uganda; 700 metres above sea level. We stopped for birding in the upper slope and got the target, Green-backed Eremomela. We also saw Yellow-bellied Hyliota, Cabanis's Bunting and Buff-bellied Warbler.

We send the car ahead to Biiso B&B for ordering lunch, but when we arrived there at 13:00 it was still not ready, so we went to Budongo Forest and birded for 2 hours, good birding, despite being in the middle of the day, we saw African Forest-Flycatcher, Grey-throated Tit-Flycatcher, and Ituri Batis among others. At 15:00 we returned to Biiso B&B and got some chewy chicken. Then we went to Budongo again. At Busingio Tourist Centre we met up with the local guide Raymond, who had worked 3 years as a nature guide, before that as assistant in Chimpanzee research. He knew all the local species, and had amazing eyesight; he spotted most of the birds high up in the trees without binoculars. Like Alfred he was also very good at mimicking calls by whistling. Alfred is very sharp in finding birds. Since he is so experienced on the behaviour of each species, he knows where to look for an approaching bird; high up, middle elevation, or on the ground, which makes him often finding the birds first of us, and then pointing them out with his strong green laser. Satisfied with some good birding at Budongo we drove 26 kilometres to our hotel in Masindi, Court View Inn, arriving 19:15. They have very good food, and the chef in his white chef's hat even left the kitchen to welcome us. Their "sizzling pork" dish is highly recommended!

3 February: Masindi – Kibale

We woke up at 5:50, and departed just after 6, bringing packed breakfast & lunch prepared by the hotel. We arrived at the famous road "The Royal Mile" in Budongo at 7:00, picking up Raymond en route. Budongo Forest Reserve covers 790 km² and is one of the most extensive and ecological diverse in East Africa, with impressive buttressed giant mahoganies reaching up to 60 m tall. The population of 800 chimps is the largest in Uganda. 366 bird species has been recorded, among them 60 west or central African specials. The bird density is rather low, and the birds are often very shy or high up in the trees, but a number of good target species were seen or heard in a couple of hours here; Nahan's Francolin, Chocolate-backed Kingfisher, Spotted Greenbul and a number of other greenbuls, illadopsises, alethes, wattle-eyes, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Compact Weaver and one of my personal favourites; Dwarf Kingfisher. At 11 we started to drive southwards. But we made a 20 minutes stop just outside the forest at some sorghum fields to get some non-forest species like Brown-backed Scrub Robin, Marsh Tchagra, waxbills and Western Citril.

Then 11:30-17:15 a long rather boring drive on bad gravel roads via Biiso – Hoima to Kyenjojo where we hit asphalt at last. It was 60 kilometres on asphalt and a final 22 km to Chimpanzee Guesthouse, beautifully situated just inside Kibale Forest NP, in an old tea plantation with panoramic views. In total we probably travelled 250 km today, which took the whole afternoon. The twin bed bandas were excellent, plenty of space and hot water in the showers heated by firewood. Generator provided electric power until bedtime.

Kibale Forest NP facts: It probably has the greatest variety of primates (13 species) in all East Africa. Gazetted in October 1993, the 766 km² NP extends southward from Fort Portal to form a contiguous block with the Queen Elisabeth NP. Interspersed with patches of grassland and swamp, the dominant vegetation type is rainforest, spanning altitudes of 1100-1590 m and with a floral composition transitional to typical eastern Afro-montane and western lowland forest. There are at least 60 species of mammals, but many of these are hard to spot in the forest. Roughly 335 bird species have been recorded.

4 February: Kibale Forest NP

Very good breakfast at 6; scrambled eggs, toast, good coffee. At 6:30 we went to a small river, then to the NP Headquarters. Alfred arranged a guide, and 8:10 we entered the forest. We birded trails between 8:10-12:00. Nice forest but few birds. We saw or heard some twinspots, White-tailed Ant-Thrush, Brown-chested Alethe, and a Red-chested Owlet, that

was about it. We also made a search for Green-breasted Pitta. At the owl place we heard chimps nearby. We were the only group that heard chimps of all groups in the forest this morning, so our guide was talking a lot in his walkie-talkie with outer guides to direct them. But since we hadn't paid for chimp watching, only birdwatching, we were not allowed to walk up the last 500 metres to the chimps (the guide said 2 kilometres...). We returned to HQ at noon and had surprisingly good pepper steaks for lunch and a very heavy shower. Then some of us who wanted to see chimpanzee for the first time arranged a new guide at 13:40. The others went to Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary and had several new trip species, like White-winged Warbler. For us it took only 20 minutes to walk up to the owl place and find some chimps, eating figs up in a tree. Then we saw 5 more chimpanzees including a young one. Unfortunately we had quite a lot of rain in the afternoon, which made the forest dark, wet and difficult to use cameras in. The highlight of the chimp tracking was a large flock of 15 meeting us on the trail and passing close by. We then picked up Nils, Bengt-Eric and Alfred in Bigodi and returned to the guesthouse.

5 February: Kibale – Bundibugyo

In the morning we birded the northern part of Kibale and walked a narrow trail starting at Sebitore Camp [altitude 1600 m]. At 11:30 to the city centre in Fort Portal for lunch and e-mailing friends about the chimp observations. Fort Portal was a pleasant town, cool climate and situated on hills in the tea district, like Kisumu in Kenya. We had lunch break for two hours at the colonial type Garden Restaurant while our driver Steven tried to get the car fixed (a broken low range axis). A flock of 500 Abdim's Stork passed while we were having lunch, and 1 Wholly-necked. Then we drove on a winding scenic road with hairpin curves 75 km to Semliki NP. Fantastic views from the Escarpment down to the flatland below with the meandering Semliki River, Semliki Forest and beyond that the huge Congo Basin in DRC. Alfred had planned for a boat trip on Lake Albert, but there were heavy showers in that area. We had to postpone that trip. Instead we drove to Semliki, where we visited the hot springs at the forest edge. The first place was called the "female" spring and had two small geysers with 110 °C hot water. The second place was the "male" spring with a boiling lake and some more geysers. This place was like an outdoor sauna. Not many birds, but an interesting place. Then 18 km gravel road along the eastern edge of the Semliki Forest, arriving in the evening to the isolated town Bundibugyo. A whole city without electric power supply! But there were pylons during construction along the road, so in a year or so they will get a power line with electricity. Hotel Vanilla had a pleasant inner yard where we had dinner, and very friendly staff. Even a TV set with some Uganda music DVD's entertaining us.

6 February: Semliki NP

Up at 6, breakfast ready 6:30, the usual scrambled eggs, toast, fruits and coffee, quite OK. 14 km gravel road back to the park. We started the Kirumia Trail at 7:40, joined by a guide, 2 armed guards and our driver Steven, who also wanted to see the forest. We birded the trail until 15:00, having walked 7,5 kilometres. The area is flat, so easy walking on a good dry trail, just a few swamps to pass sometimes. Like in many primary forests you don't see an awful lot of bird, they are there, but rather scattered. But 8 species of hornbills, several of them difficult elsewhere, is very impressive! Back to the car at 18.

7 February: Semliki NP

Up 5:50, breakfast on time 6 today, leaving 6:30, arriving 7:03 and starting the trail at 7:20. Today we walked 15 kilometres all the way to the oxbow lake 500 metres from the river. The target species here was White-throated Blue Swallow, which was easy to find sitting on poles in the lake. In the lake also one Finfoot, much to the joy of Bengt-Eric. More birds seen today in the forest. A sunny, humid and sweaty 30 kilometres walk, nice to get back to the hotel at 18:00 for a shower.

Special birds in Semliki: White-spotted Flufftail, Yellow-throated Cuckoo, Afep Pigeon, Black Bee-eater, White-crested Hornbill, Black Dwarf Hornbill, Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill, Piping Hornbill, Black-casqued Hornbill, Rufous-sided Broadbill, White-throated Blue Swallow, Yellow-throated Nicator, Capuchin Babbler, Orange Weaver, Maxwell's Black Weaver, Magpie Mannikin and Black-bellied Seedcracker.

8 February: Bundibugyo – Queen Elisabeth NP

Birding along the road at the forest edge again in the morning, and the hot springs. Then we returned back up along the Escarpment and took left where Semliki Wildlife Reserve was signposted. This 545 km² sanctuary, Uganda's oldest wildlife reserve, was originally gazetted in 1932 as the Toro Game Reserve. The dominant vegetation type is open acacia-combretum woodland and grassy savanna, interspersed with patches of borassus palm forests, significant belts of riparian woodland along the main watercourses, as well as some extensive swamps towards Lake Albert.

We drove slowly for 40 kilometres through the reserve, seeing antelopes and large birds like bustards. At the shore of Lake Albert the road ended in the small fishing village Ntoroko, where Alfred arranged with two canoes, punted by two boatmen in each taking turns. After just 10 minutes we saw it on the shore in the distance, the number one trip species: Shoebill!! What a bird. Good photo ops within 40 metres in good light made us really excited. Now the main objective of the trip was achieved, and we could relax a bit. We saw one more Shoebill going back to the village.

We then returned for another lunch at Garden Restaurant in Fort Portal. Then we drove towards Queen Elisabeth NP. There was still a problem with the nuts to the repaired low range drive shaft, forcing Steven to take it slow in all curves. So despite fairly good asphalt road the 74 kilometres took several hours. Then we arrived to the park boundary and drove another 7 km on a narrow gravel road to the luxurious lodge Jacana Safari Camp, situated in the SE sector of the NP. We passed a Verreaux's Eagle-Owl with a young in a tree close to the entrance road. We were welcomed by the lodge staff and got 3 large luxurious wooden bungalows with private verandas overlooking a crater lake. The bungalows had windows facing the crater lake where the lodge is built, but as usual we arrived after sunset and left at dawn, so we didn't get much use of that. But the frog cacophony was impressive. This was the finest lodge on the trip. Huge restaurant, bar and a lot of service-minded staff. Some drinks in the sofas by the bar before the dinner. We were the only guests. The reason for that and the fact that we for example got a chimpanzee safari on our trip without pre-booking was primarily the finance crisis, which had resulted in many trip cancellations from Europeans and Americans we were told.

Queen Elisabeth NP facts: It is Uganda's most popular and accessible savannah reserve. The size is 1978 km². 95 mammal species have been recorded, and more than 610 bird species, possibly the highest for any NP in Africa.

9 February: Queen Elisabeth NP

Biggest breakfast table on the trip, with fruits, corn flakes, toasts and an omelette cook taking orders on how to make the omelette. Good coffee also.

Today we birded along the entrance road. It was still wet after two heavy rains during the night. The grasslands were much more productive than the forest, with many new trip species like Black Bishop. We were busy standing up in the vehicle with the roof opened up, looking in different directions and shouting out new species. Then we had to take a long stop near the bridge at the Kazinga Channel while the car went away to get a final fix of the wheel nuts. We spent some time watching papyrus species like Papyrus Gonolek. Then we walked over the bridge up to a village nearby. We got "coffee" at a small café. It was labelled as Ugandan coffee and was disgusting. When the car returned Steven was replaced with a new driver,

Johnny, who was also a birdguide like Alfred, with sharp eyesight and good on calls. He was also a skilled mechanic, it would turn out.

We went to the Mweya Peninsula and did several loop roads. Alfred had a stakeout for nightjars at the lodge on the peninsula, where you could see two species resting on the ground. Between 15-17 we did a nice boat trip on the Kazinga Channel along the south shore with loads of birds and mammals and excellent photo ops. At one place we saw a large flock of gulls resting. These gulls caused a great deal of confusion for us, and we had to circulate photos to different experts when we had returned to Sweden. See species number 139 in the bird list.

After the boat trip we did the Leopard Loop. A flock of 7 Giant Forest Hog crossed the road just in front of us. The male in front really was a giant! Then it started to rain. We returned to the lodge for superb dinner with tenderloin steaks. We did the listing in front of a fireplace in big sofas sipping Campari. And finally Ola and I got time to enjoy the daily whisky in the nice swimming pool at the shore of the crater lake. It would have been nice to spend a full day here at the poolside, but this was a hardcore birding trip, so that was a wish in vain. This lodge and the food they served was the best on the trip. The only minus was a lot of raining, due to the close proximity to the Escarpment. Other parts of QENP are much drier.

Before we went to bed we tried to locate White-backed Night-Heron in the lakeside bushes by the pool, but only saw Black-headed Night-Heron.

10 February: Queen Elisabeth NP – Buhoma, Bwindi Impenetrable NP

Up at 5:50 as usual for a 6 o'clock breakfast. Today we first went to the northern parts of QENP. Lots of grassland, we saw among other things African Crake, Black Coucal and Siffling Cisticola.

Then drive through the western and southern parts, where we saw species like Dwarf Honeyguide and White-tailed Lark. We passed a Congolese refugee camp run by UNHCR. Then 40 km to Buhoma, where we checked in at the Community Bandas and Campsite with big twin bedroom tents with attached shower/toilet, and in front a veranda with a nice view over the Bwindi forest. We walked a short trail along a stream between 16-18, and then it was dinner time. Here we saw more tourists than in most other places, the majority of them here for the gorillas.

Bwindi Impenetrable NP facts: This forest is regarded to be one of the most biologically diverse in Africa, largely due to its age (before the Pleistocene Ice Age, making it over 25 000 years old). Altitude 1160-2607 m. It is a true rainforest, with annual rainfall of almost 1500 mm. Slightly more than half of the world's mountain gorilla population is resident in Bwindi: an estimated 320 individuals living in 15 troops. There are at least 120 mammal species, most of them smaller mammals such as rodents and bats. 350 bird species, almost all forest species, is a remarkably high figure.

11 February: Bwindi Impenetrable NP

A full day birding on the Bwindi trails. First the main trail about 5 kilometres. Very good birding in the morning. Several new AREs and we also saw the plant with the largest leaves in the world; the Raffia Palm. Then we walked the Waterfall Trail for 1 km. At 15 it started to rain, so we returned towards the camp. Just outside our camp, at the roadside, we found a flock of 15 gorillas chewing sugar cane! Amazing animals, all were chewing plants, even the cute young ones. The NP guards didn't like at all that we were taking photographs "for free" of this species, their supervisor arrived and started yelling at Alfred. How could he help that the gorillas were sitting outside our camp?

Then we relaxed on our respective tent verandas, checking the forested valley in front of us. Ola and Jonas had Tiny Sunbird in the bushes by their tent.

Special birds in Bwindi: Mottled Swift, African Broadbill, Shelley's Greenbul, Ansorge's Greenbul, Red-throated Alethe, Black-throated Apalis, Black-faced Apalis, Red-faced

Woodland-Warbler, Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher, Chapin's Flycatcher, Dusky-blue Flycatcher, Equatorial Akalat, White-bellied Robin-Chat, Grey-winged Robin-Chat, Mountain Illadopsis, Many-coloured Bushshrike, Stuhlmann's Starling and Jameson's Antpecker.

12 February: Buhoma – Ruhija (Bwindi Impenetrable NP)

My "tent mate" Nils had a cold, so it was a very noisy night. And I had tooth ache due to a bad tooth, which was later extracted when I returned home to my dentist. So not a very pleasant night. Breakfast at 6:30, but Johnny was late. At 8:10 we departed for Ruhija, 54 km away. We stopped at the "Neck", about halfway, and walked uphill through tea plantations. Alfred showed us Dusky Twinspot and Wing-snapping Cisticola. We had lunch and 1-hour siesta at the Neck, with views into the mountainous Rwanda. At 15 we continued along the road to Ruhija, with short stops for birding. The road was dry and in fairly good shape, in heavy rain it can be almost impassable. We arrived in Ruhija at 17:00, and checked in at the recently constructed "The Lodge in the Mist", a small hotel in the northern end of the village, nicely situated on a narrow mountain ridge, at 2350 m altitude. The panoramic views over the surrounding landscape were great.

The hotel was very simple, with a row of doors into small rooms. They were building a restaurant with kitchen, planned to be ready in 2010. Meanwhile they were using one of the rooms as kitchen, and you had to sit outside and eat. For electricity in the evening they used a generator. But the staff was very friendly and did their best under very primitive circumstances. This place will probably be a lot better when the restaurant is ready. First evening here we got a heavy hailstorm (!) in the middle of the dinner, the umbrellas they tried to put up broke, and we had to run to our rooms and wait for the hail storm to pass. The hail even found its way under the doors into the rooms. It is cold in the evenings at this altitude so we used gloves when eating. We also bought the strong alcoholic beverage waragi to keep us warm, but most people in the team preferred to freeze instead of drinking it. I think it is interesting to try the local stuff. But our whisky tasted better, that's for sure.

Special birds today: Grauer's Warbler, Stripe-breasted Tit and Dusky Crimson-wing.

13 February: Ruhija (Bwindi Impenetrable NP)

In the morning after a good but chilly outdoor breakfast we went 1 km to the NP HQ and walked downhill on the Mubwindi Swamp Trail. Fine forest with several new AREs, like Ruwenzori Batis, but the highlight being a pair of Grauer's Broadbill at nest. Alfred knew where to find them, otherwise we would probably have missed the nest high up in a tree. Interesting to study this strange and difficult species so well in the telescope. Then it was only 100 metres to the swamp at the end of the trail. It took only a few minutes to find Grauer's Rush Warbler, Strange Weaver and we heard Chestnut-banded Flufftail. Then we started walking back uphill. But we had to stay together in the group with our accompanying armed guard, since there was a herd of forest elephants on the trail further up. The lunch boxes from the hotel arrived with one of the staff, and we enjoyed it in a glade. It took 2 hours to walk uphill to the road, and the last 200 metres we had a heavy shower. We ran to the NP HQ for shelter. At this place is also the ITFC Guest House, but since there is a new lodge in Ruhija Alfred has changed to the latter. He has tried for years to convince the staff at ITFC to improve the standard a bit, but in vain. So "The Lodge in the Mist" is recommended instead of ITFC Guest House as lodging. In Ruhija we had an outdoor dinner, no more rain this day. Special birds today: Red-chested Flufftail, Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo, Grauer's Broadbill (at nest), Ruwenzori Apalis, Grauer's Scrub-Warbler, Blue-headed Sunbird and Kandt's Waxbill.

14 February: Ruhija – Kisoro

Today it was travel most of the day. First we made some short stops along the narrow road in Bwindi. When we reached the NP border it was easy to see the border in the landscape, dense

impenetrable forest to the right, and to the left just cultivations on all surrounding mountains and valleys. A bit depressing. We continued on narrow winding mountain roads to Nyamuriro Swamp, where Alfred showed us Papyrus Yellow Warbler and White-collared Oliveback. There was a trail through the swamp; you don't need a boat here. Then a long travel on winding roads through small villages and towns. At 13:00 we had a lunch stop at Lake Bunyonyi, where otters were swimming around. A White-winged Black-Tit here was a new species for most of us. In the afternoon we drove through the Echuya Forest. It was very quiet this time of the day. Last birding stop for the day was Lake Kyahafi, a stakeout for Rufous-bellied Heron. But the water level in the lake was too high. The 7 km access road to the lake was of very poor standard. At 18:00 we arrived in Kisoro. The Kisoro Tourist Hotel had big rooms and was pleasantly quiet at night. There was time today to go to an Internet café nearby to check e-mail, and talk with some Swedish girls.

Special birds today: Handsome Francolin, White-winged Scrub-Warbler, Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Archer's Robin-Chat, Slender-billed Starling and Northern Brown-throated Weaver.

15 February: Kisoro (Uganda) – Musanze (former Ruhengeri, in Rwanda)

In the morning we went on another crappy gravel road (they are many in Uganda, 4WD is highly recommended). It took 45 minutes to drive about 15 kilometres. The Mgahinga Gorilla NP HQ was fairly new and had a small exhibition about the park, but as usual no coffee or beverages facilities. The tourism industry is really under-developed in Uganda, considering the potential with its fantastic nature. Most other countries would have had at least a small cafeteria at a place like this. Alfred as usual arranged a guide and 2 armed guards; it is mandatory in the national parks. Unfortunately the guards walked in front of us, scaring away any potential mammals and birds on the trail. We walked the Gorge Trail. It started with former farmland, now overgrown with bushes and weeds. Very interesting flora, with a lot of flowering plants on the ground, which you rarely see in a rainforest. Also a sleeping snake on the trail, a Great Lakes Bush Viper. Good photos. Also the birding was good here, Stuhlmann's Sunbird and Dusky Turtle-Dove were common. Then we entered dense bamboo forest. Dark and quiet. Higher up on the trail we walked through mountain rainforest. We heard Lagden's Bush-shrike and Alfred heard a probable Shelley's Crimsingwing, but couldn't locate it. The packed lunch was enjoyed in the South Gorge, a beautiful deep gorge with dense forest.

Mgahinga Gorilla National Park facts: This NP protects the Ugandan part of the Virunga Mountains. It is the smallest NP in Uganda, only 33 km², but is connected to similar reserves in DRC and Rwanda. There are 76 species of mammals and only 115 bird species, probably due to the small size of the park and lack of serious study of the avifauna. But 12 Albert rift endemics occur. No gorillas live permanently in the park, despite its name, but they move freely between Rwanda and Uganda.

On the way back we walked Border Trail, along the Congolese border. At one spot you could actually walk into Congo, passing a border sign, where we took photos of each other inside Congo. On this trail we saw a Golden Monkey, a very rare species (formerly considered as a subspecies of Blue Monkey). Despite having a local guide in our group we got lost when we left the forest and entered former farmlands, we had to walk until we found the park border and then follow that to the park HQ. Then we drove on another bad gravel road in very slow speed to the border town Cyanika, where we entered Rwanda. There was no visa fee for Swedes. We were greeted "most welcome to Rwanda" by the friendly staff. New country. New time (1 hour in advance). Right hand traffic. Mandatory with safety belt for the people in the front seats. The mobile phones didn't work for several in our team, depending on what operator you used.

It was a lot of people along the roads, most were well dressed since it was Sunday, and contrary to Uganda almost everyone were wearing shoes. Rwanda is the most densely

populated country in Africa, >400 inh./sqkm. Except the Virunga Volcanoes mountain range in the background (3500-4200 m) everything along the road was farmland or villages. We arrived to Hotel Muhabara in Musanze (formerly Ruhengeri) in late afternoon, and enjoyed some Mützig beer on the terrace in front of the hotel.

16 February: Musanze (former Ruhengeri) – Nyungwe Forest NP

In Rwanda we had to start the breakfast at 5:30 due to the 1-hour time difference compared to Uganda. Departure 6:15. It took only 15 minutes to Volcanoes NP.

Volcanoes NP facts: This 160 km² NP protects the Rwandan sector of the Virunga Mountains, a range of six extinct and three active volcanoes, which straddles the borders with Uganda and the DRC. The Volcanoes NP is part of a contiguous 433km² conservation unit that also include the Virungas NP in DRC and Mgahinga Gorilla NP in Uganda. The tallest mountain in the range is also the most westerly; Karisimbi (4507m), on the border with DRC.

In Rwanda they did have a coffee machine in the HQ reception. We had to wait a whole hour to have a guide assigned to us for the gorilla trekking, for which we had paid 500 USD each half a year in advance. Alfred told us since we were booked by an Uganda agency we had to wait until last, they favoured groups booked in Rwanda. We also got the gorilla flock furthest away. But this flock was studied by scientists, not only visited by tourists, so it was quite OK for us, and we were fit to take a long walk uphill to see them. We went with our car to the western part of the NP and parked at 2200 m elevation. Our flock was resting at 2900 metres, it was a long steep walk uphill for 1 hour through cultivated fields until we reached a stone wall, the park border. Then it was only half an hour walk until we reached the flock. Gorilla trekking is big business. About 15 groups per day were guided. Each group had two accompanying guides plus two armed guards. Then there were two scouts in the forest tracking down the gorilla troops and telling the guides via walkie-talkie where to go. You had to be quiet, don't get closer than 5 metres from a gorilla and stay for maximum 1 hour. Our flock consisted of 10 individuals. The "silverback", the old male, was called "Wisdom" and was 19 years old. The flock members were chilling out in the sun, mainly scratching fleas or sleeping, sometimes chewing a leaf. Fantastic to get so close to these huge animals, and when they looked with their brown eyes into your own it was a strange feeling. You wondered what they were thinking. The light was perfect, so everybody with a camera got a lot of good photos.

After this exciting experience we walked down the steep slope to the car in only 35 minutes. We left Musanze at 14:15. Due to a landslide across the western main road to Nyungwe we had to take a detour via Kigale, the capitol of Rwanda. Rwandan roads are in fairly good shape compared to Uganda, paved and without too many potholes, but the country is very hilly, and our jeep was very slow uphill and Johnny was a very careful driver, so the average speed was below 40 km/h. At 19:00 we finally arrived in Huye (formerly Butare, 1755 m elevation), 136 km south of Kigali. Hotel Ibis had a nice restaurant open towards the busy street. The food was tasty; especially the avocados in both Uganda and Rwanda are wonderful, large and ripe. Since they speak French in Rwanda, I imagine that the cuisine is slightly better compared to Uganda.

Opposite the hotel, in a small shop, I found an interesting beer to bring home to our beer club. It was called "Akarusho Bière de Banane" and was a cloudy brew in a PET bottle, made on banana! It looked disgusting, but was actually quite drinkable, the 12 vol. % alcohol content probably improved the taste.

17 February: Nyungwe Forest NP

We left the hotel at 5:00 without breakfast, since we wanted to reach Nyungwe in the morning. At 8:00 we arrived at the NP border.

Nyungwe Forest NP facts: Extending for 970 km² over the mountainous southwest of Rwanda, Nyungwe protects one of the largest tracts of montane forest remaining anywhere in East or Central Africa, forming a contiguous forest block with the 370 km² Kibara NP in Burundi. As comparison the Gishwati Forest in NW Rwanda has diminished from the size of Nyungwe to only 6 km²! The biodiversity is extremely high. Some examples: Over 1050 plant species, including 200 orchids and 350 Albertine Rift endemics. 85 mammal, over 280 bird, 32 amphibian and 38 reptile species, 120 butterfly species. 13 species of primates, with a population of at least 500 chimpanzees. The annual precipitation is over 2 000 mm. The elevation is between 1 600 m and 2 950 m.

We tried to get breakfast at the OCIR-THE Guesthouse, but they had none to offer. Instead we drove through the park for one and a half hours to Uwinca, the centre of the park, where we got a simple breakfast with coffee and toasts. It took an hour to organize guides and guards. Between 9:30-13:15 we walked Kamiranzovu Trail, together with an American family. The trail is a 4 kilometres long loop, goes down to the Kamiranzovu Swamp, then up again to the road. Our local guide for the two days in Nyungwe was Claver Ntoyinkwa, a nice guy, ambitious, knew exactly where to find the specials, but didn't promise too much on the most difficult ones. He had worked 9 years in the park, the last 4 as a bird guide. The trails in Nyungwe were excellent and well maintained, stairs when it was steep and boardwalks in swamps. Alfred said the park administrators from the Ugandan national parks should come and learn. We had a number of good birds on this trail. My favourite was the small short-tailed Neumann's Warbler, a skulking species, but we saw it well. Then we had to drive for one and a half hours back to OCIR-TEA Guesthouse to get a late lunch, at 15:00. I think one should bring packed breakfast and lunch into Nyungwe, since there are almost no facilities inside. 16:30-18:00 we walked a part of Ngabwe Trail, near the park entrance. The OCIR-TEA Guesthouse was inside a tea plantation with beautiful steep valleys. There was a number of bungalows on a hillside. They looked good on the outside but inside they were worn down, and the showers were hardly working. But each of us got single rooms, so plenty of space. The restaurant served decent food, and they had beer.

18 February: Nyungwe Forest NP

Basic breakfast at 5 (the hot dog bread had started to mould). We drove to Uwinca again and picked up Claver. At several places along the road through Nyungwe there are scenic views towards the south, into Burundi. It looks like there is a lot of fine forest left in this part of East Africa. Today we walked 3 trails with Claver. We started with a trail up along a mountain ridge, Mount Bigugo Trail, between 7:30-11:10. We walked up to about 2700 m altitude, for about 3-4 km. Good birds here were the difficult Red-collared Mountain-Babbler, and on the trail we saw a Handsome Francolin. At 10:00 it started to rain, some umbrella birding on the way back. We had bread with sardines at Uwinca. Then we walked downhill along Banda Road, where we saw Purple-breasted Sunbird feeding in a flowering tree. Further down this road Claver said he had seen Shelley's Crimsonwing several times. But the road was very deteriorated due to the raining; our jeep wouldn't make it uphill in the mud. But a Toyota Landcruiser came up this road. We drove on towards Gisakura, at the western border of the park. Sat in the car for 30 minutes waiting for the rain to stop. Then we walked Karamba Trail 2 km up to a viewpoint, where we studied Kungwe Apalis, a potential split from Buff-throated Apalis. We drove the remaining 3 km to Gisakura tea estate, at the park border, where we had nice views of performing Rwenzori Nightjars at 18:30. The female was chasing a calling male close by. Then it was almost 2 hours slow driving back through the whole park to our hotel.

Specials: Montane (Rwenzori) Nightjar, Ruwenzori Turaco and Purple-breasted Sunbird.

19 February: Nyungwe Forest NP – Rwangana

Breakfast already 4:45, left 5:30, since we had a long travel day in front of us. When planning the trip with Alfred, he didn't think it was possible to drive to Akagera in one day, but if you leave early as we did it was feasible. We reached the capitol Kigale at 9:30 (190 km in 4 hours). Kigale is a rather pleasant city, most of the houses looked well maintained, the streets are clean and it is very hilly. But we just made short stops for filling up petrol and having a coke. On the way out from the city we passed a lot of embassies, UN buildings, the parliament and the genocide memorial. We left Kigale 10:10 and arrived to Rwangana 11:20 (60 km driving). We checked into Deneva Hotel, which consisted of several buildings in a large garden. They had an excellent lunch buffet including a good selection of salads and desserts. Satisfied with this we went to Akagera NP in the afternoon. But first we left Alfred in the town, he could not join us the remaining days of the trip, due to other responsibilities. But Johnny is an experienced bird guide as well as driver, and knew birdcalls and localities. It is about 30 km paved road, and then 32 km gravel road on the access road to the park border. The access road was good birding; Arnot's Chat was common in the small villages we passed through. At the park entrance Johnny paid the fees and arranged a park guide. This time we got a female guide, Janet, who was cheerful most of the time. We started with driving to the Lake Ihema, on the border to Tanzania. It was rather quiet here in the afternoon birdwise. We dropped Janet at the Akagera Lodge, unfortunately closed due to renovation in 2009. The lodge is built on a hilltop overlooking the lake, and has a swimming pool. But we returned to our hotel in Rwangana, where we spend the rest of the afternoon and evening in the garden restaurant.

Special birds in Akagera: Coqui Francolin, Red-faced Barbet, Bearded Woodpecker, Trilling Cisticola, Miombo Wren-Warbler, Greencap Eremomela, Red-faced Crombec and Arrow-marked Babbler.

Akagera NP facts: This is Rwanda's answer to the famous savannah reserves in Kenya and Tanzania, with warm and low-lying broad-leafed woodland or candelabra euphorbia. Elevation 1600-1800 m. Interestingly Akagera has been geographically isolated from the eastern savannas, which was emphasised by the natural absence of widespread plains animals such as rhino and giraffe, both of which were subsequently introduced. Due to human pressure refugees occupied the northern part and in 1997 two-thirds unfortunately reduced the park size from 2 500 km² to 1 085 km². It now stretches for 60 km along the Tanzanian border and is about 30 km wide. But the bird life is phenomenal – the checklist of about 525 species includes a surprising density of raptors and some of Africa's most impressive concentration of large waterbirds. Akagera is especially good for waterbirds, papyrus endemics and *Brachystegia* woodland species from southern Africa, which reach their northern limit here. There are probably 15-20 pairs of Shoebill, but they are very difficult to see. An accurate colour map is sold at the gate. The numbered junctions shown on the map help with navigation.

20 February: Rwangana – Lake Mburo NP, Uganda. The longest day on the trip.

We left the hotel 5:30, one and a half hours driving to Akagera NP entrance, where we picked up Janet. First we went to Giraffe Plains and saw zebras and other mammals. Then we drove up along a mountain ridge to the north. When Johnny passed a ditch with the Land Rover there was a sharp noise. After 20 minutes driving Johnny stopped and realised there was a serious problem with the vehicle. The leaf springs at the right rear wheel had come loose from their mounts. Stuck in a middle of a national park didn't seem too promising. But Johnny proved to be a skilled mechanic as well as a driver and bird guide. With the help of his own jack, a jumper and two extra jacks that Janet called for on her walkie-talkie and two hours hard work Johnny managed to fix the car back to driving condition again. Very impressive! Meanwhile we wasted no time but birded the surrounding area. We saw the rare and local Red-faced Barbet and Green-capped Eremomela. Since the car was not fully reliable and a lot

of raining had left the track leading north from the park in bad shape. Therefore we didn't take the north route, but went back to the usual access road. Said good-bye to Janet and went northwards on the eastern main road in Rwanda, which was of good standard and reached the border to Uganda. It took half an hour to fill in different immigration forms, custom forms etc and pay another visa fee (50 USD). Back in Uganda we hit a lousy gravel road that took ages to drive the 30 km up to Ntungamo on the main road leading towards Kampala. We got the car fixed at a workshop by 3-4 mechanics lying under the car on the street, using their mobile phones as light! I lend them my strong Maglite instead, so they could get the work done easier. Then we were told a bridge on the main road to Kampala had collapsed. After some discussions Johnny found out we could make a detour on small roads. We found a guide who showed us the way on very narrow roads; I think it took almost an hour. Then we travelled on the bad main road towards Kampala for about 150 km and finally 15 km gravel road into the Lake Mburo National Park. It took 5 hours driving from Ntungamo, so we arrived at 01:15 in the night at our goal, Kimbala-Mantana Tented Camp. A very nice place, a pity we couldn't use the facilities longer time. The staff had waited for us for hours, and they served a quick dinner before we hit the bed. We also filled in forms on what we preferred for breakfast! The tents were luxurious, with a wooden deck in front, separate compartments with toilet and shower, and big comfortable beds. We should have stayed here for some days and relaxed, that would have been real vacation.

21 February: Lake Mburo NP – Entebbe

We woke up at 6:30 and had an excellent breakfast in the spectacular restaurant, wooden furniture, big sofas and fantastic views on Lake Mburo and the surrounding landscape. We had the opportunity to spend a long nice lunch break here as well, sipping gin & tonic and watching raptor migration overhead at the same time: 300 Eurasian Buzzards were migrating north. And three species of vultures were soaring over the lodge.

But back to the morning. 8:30 we made a 45 minute boat trip on the lake with the local guide Andrew, who knew exactly where to find White-backed Night-Heron, just 100 metres from the jetty. At last we managed too see this species that several of us had looked for in several other African countries, like Cameroon. They were resting in the dense mangrove, but we got some nice close-ups on the beautiful white plumes on the back. We also saw 5 shy finfoots in the lake and Little Bittern. Between 9:30-11:00 we made a game drive with our vehicle and saw some new mammals, like a flock of alert Dwarf Mongooses. 13:30 we left the lodge and drove the eastern exit road, and then a long slow drive to Kampala, through it and finally we reached Golf View Inn in Entebbe at 19:30 sharp. CNN on TV was a while since last time.

Lake Mburo NP facts: One of Uganda's smaller national parks, Lake Mburo extends over 260 km² of undulating territory with an altitude of 1220 – 1828 m. The annual rainfall of 800 mm is relatively low, but 20 % of the park is wetland. The remainder consists of open savannah and acacia woodland. A good place for acacia-associated birds and papyrus specialists. 315 bird species recorded.

22 February: Entebbe – Mabamba – Entebbe –

Last birding day on the trip. 5:30 departure to the 100 km² Mabamba Swamp via a shortcut on some bad dirt roads. Arrived at 7:15. Several canoes were waiting for customers, Johnny hired two of them for us, and we were punted on a channel into the large swamp along the Victoria Lake shore. It took only 20 minutes for the guide Marcus to find a Shoebill. We got closer this time compared to Lake Albert and got even better photos of this enigmatic species. Another Swedish team had searched for this species for 6 hours in the morning the day before us, and then almost another 6 hours until they finally got it. A flock of Weyns's Weaver in the swamp was a new species for us. We were back already at 9:00 because the Shoebill was so cooperative. Then we walked along the shore on a trail to a large colony of seven species of weavers breeding together, among them Orange, Golden-backed and Slender-billed. At 10:00

we went to Mabira Forest. We walked Baseline Trail. Not so many birds, but several monkeys. We enjoyed our pack lunch boxes from Golf Views Inn, and convinced a boy to go with his scooter and buy some beer in the nearest shop. At 15:00 we returned back to our hotel, it took 2 hours to drive there. Emmanuel from Avian Watch Uganda showed up, and told us he had paid our rooms for another half day. So we could relax in the rooms and watch CNN and have a nice long dinner in the garden before going to the airport and taking the flight back to Europe at 22:55.

102 new lifers for me was quite OK, many of them being difficult and local species, like Shoebill, Albertine Rift endemics and Congo Basin specialities. A very nice trip on the whole, and very good arrangements and guiding by Avian Watch Uganda and our guides Alfred and Johnny.

23 February: Arriving in Sweden

Arrived to Amsterdam 05:30 and Copenhagen, Denmark 09:00. Then train to Sweden.

BIRD LIST [compiled by Jirle & Sjölander]

All birds were seen if not “heard” is stated. For example “1+4 heard” means 1 seen+4 heard. If no location is mentioned it means it’s a daily total, mostly birds counted en route or a sum of several localities.

The taxonomy follows *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*. Sixth Edition. 2007, plus updates at the Cornell Lab. Ornithology web site as of December 18, 2009. But American spelling is changed to British (for example Gray > Grey), and according to modern taxonomy the orders Anseriformes and Galliformes are placed at the beginning.

Subspecies name is added after species name when only one subspecies has been recorded on the trip. When several subspecies were identified (mainly based on geographical distribution) they have been added in brackets after listing of localities. When subspecies distribution is unclear it has been omitted or noted in angle brackets under species name. Other taxonomic notes are also added in angle brackets under species names.

Generally in Uganda when several subspecies occur they differ between the Congo Basin or the Albertine Rift Valley and the rest of Uganda.

Reference books: See the reference list in the general info chapter above.

Shortenings:

NP = National Park, WR = Wildlife Reserve, FR = Forest Reserve, m = male, f = female.

Non-Passerines [compiled by Erling Jirle]

1. Fulvous Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*

U: 2 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1.

2. White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*

U: 20 Lake Bisina 30.1, 20 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1 and 20 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

3. Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

U: 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 100 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2.

4. Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus g. gambensis*

U: 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 10 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 3 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 2 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.1.

R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2.

5. Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis m. melanotos*

U: 3 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

6. Yellow-billed Duck *Anas u. undulata*

U: 12 Lake Kyahafi 14.2, 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 10 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

7. Hottentot Teal *Anas hottentota*

U: 5 Lake Kyahafi 14.2 and 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

8. Coqui Francolin *Francolinus c. coqui*

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

9. Crested Francolin *Francolinus sephaena grantii*

U: Heard Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 10 en route 2.2 and heard Semliki WR 8.2.

10. Nahan's Francolin *Francolinus nahani* (restricted range species)

U: 6 heard Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2.

11. Heuglin's Francolin *Francolinus icterorhynchus*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

12. Red-necked Francolin (Red-necked Spurfowl) *Francolinus afer cranchii*

U: 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2, 15 there 9.2, 20 there 10.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2 and 10 there 20.2

13. Handsome Francolin *Francolinus nobilis* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 1 Ruhija 14.2 and 1 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

R: 3 Nyungwe NP 18.2.

14. Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida m. meleagris*

U: Common. Highest number 50 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

R: 20 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.

15. Crested Guineafowl *Guttera pucherani verreauxi*

U: 6 31.1 and 4 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2.

16. Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis capensis*

U: 100 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2, 10 N Kisoro 14.2, 7 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

17. Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

U: 3 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2.

18. Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

U: 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

19. Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*

U: Widespread. Highest number 40 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

20. Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus*

U: Widespread. Highest number 100 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

21. Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax a. africanus*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 20 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2.

22. Darter *Anhinga melanogaster rufa*

[This form is often regarded as a separate species, African Darter *Anhinga rufa*]

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1 and 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

R: 1 Akagera NP 19.2.

23. Grey Heron *Ardea c. cinerea*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 2 en route 19.2.

24. Black-headed Heron *Ardea melanocephala*

U: Common. Seen 14 days. Highest number 50 en route Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2.

R: Common. Up to 10 a day.

25. Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 3 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2 and 3 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

26. Purple Heron *Ardea p. purpurea*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 5 on 30.1 and 22.2.

27. Great Egret *Ardea alba melanorhyncha*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 10 on 9.1.

R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2.

28. Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia brachyrhyncha*

U: 2 Lake Bisina 31.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 8 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 3 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2.

29. Little Egret *Egretta g. garzetta*

U: Fairly common. Seen 10 days. Highest number 50 Entebbe – Soroti 29.1.

R: 1 Akagera NP 19.2.

30. Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*

U: Widespread. Highest number 30 Lake Albert 8.2.

R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2.

31. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus i. ibis*

U: Common in east and south Uganda. Highest number 100 Lake Mburo NP – Entebbe 21.2.

R: Common in east. Highest number 50 Akagera NP 19.2.

32. Striated Heron *Butorides striata atricapilla*

U: 1 en route Soroti 29.1, 1 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP boat trip 9.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.1.

33. Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax n. nycticorax*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP boat trip 9.2 and 10 Lake Mburo boat trip 21.2.

34. White-backed Night-Heron *Gorsachius leuconotus*

U: 2 Lake Mburo boat trip 21.2.

35. Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus payesii*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

36. Dwarf Bittern *Ixobrychus sturmii*

U: 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

37. Hamerkop *Scopus u. umbretta*

U: Widespread. Highest number 30 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 4 en route 16.2 and 2 en route 19.2.

38. Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 15 on 5 and 9.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2.

39. African Openbill *Anastomus l. lamelligerus*

U: 50 Entebbe – Soroti 29.1, 40 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.2 and 5 22.2.

R: 20 Akagera NP 19.2.

40. Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii*

U: 500 Fort Portal 5.2.

41. Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus microscelis*

U: 1 en route 31.1, 1 en route 2.2 and 1 Fort Portal 5.2.

42. Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*

U: 3 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 3 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2 and 4 Queen Elisabeth NP boat trip 9.2.

43. Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

U: Very common. Seen 13 days. Highest number 300 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.2.

R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2 and 10 en route 20.2.

44. Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex*

U: 2 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2. The number one target species of the trip. What a bird !

45. Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis a. aethiopicus*

U: Common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 30 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2.

R: Common. Up to 10 a day.

- 46. Hadada Ibis** *Bostrychia hagedash nilotica*
 U: Common. Seen 15 days. Up to 20 a day.
 R: Common. Up to 10 a day.
- 47. Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus*
 U: 6 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 2 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.2.
- 48. African Spoonbill** *Platalea alba*
 U: 4 Entebbe – Soroti 29.1, 2 Lake Bisina 30.2, 3 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 6 Lake Bunyonyi 14.2.
- 49. Osprey** *Pandion haliaetus*
 U: 3 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Semliki NP 7.2, 1 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 1 migrating north at Buhoma 11.2, 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.
- 50. African Cuckoo-Hawk** *Aviceda cuculoides batesi*
 U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 3 Semliki WR 8.2.
- 51. European Honey-buzzard** *Pernis apivorus*
 U: 1 migrating north at Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
- 52. Bat Hawk** *Macheiramphus alcinus anderssoni*
 U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 53. Black-shouldered Kite** *Elanus c. caeruleus*
 U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Up to 10 a day.
 R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 en route 20.2.
- 54. Black Kite** *Milvus migrans*
 U: Very common. Seen 14 days. Up to 100 a day.
 R: Common. Up to 50 a day.
- 55. African Fish-Eagle** *Haliaeetus vocifer*
 U: Fairly common. Seen 10 days. Highest number 30 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
 R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 56. Palm-nut Vulture** *Gypohierax angolensis*
 U: Fairly common. Seen 14 days. Highest number 30 Semliki NP 5.2.
- 57. Hooded Vulture** *Necrosyrtes monachus*
 U: 60 Entebbe – Soroti 29.1, 1 on 31.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 10 there 2.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 5 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.2 and 1 en route 22.2.
 R: 5 en route 15.2 and 2 en route 16.2.
- 58. White-backed Vulture** *Gyps africanus*
 U: 2 en route 30.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 50 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 30 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
- 59. Lappet-faced Vulture** *Torgos t. tracheliotus*
 U: 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.1.
- 60. Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle** *Circaetus beaudouini*
 U: 1 en route 2.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.
- 61. Black-breasted Snake-Eagle** *Circaetus pectoralis*
 U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 1 there 10.2.
- 62. Brown Snake-Eagle** *Circaetus cinereus*
 U: 1 S Masindi 30.1, 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
- 63. Banded Snake-Eagle** *Circaetus cinerascens*
 U: 1 en route 2.2, 1 Budongo FR 3.2, 1 Semliki WR 8.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.
- 64. Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus*
 U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest numbers 8 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 8 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 4 Akagera NP 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.

65. Eurasian Marsh-Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest numbers 5 Lake Bisina 30.1 and 5 Lake Mburo NP – Entebbe 22.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

66. African Marsh-Harrier *Circus ranivorus*

U: 2 Nyamuro Swamp 14.2 and 1 Lake Kyahafi 14.2.

67. Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

U: 1 juv Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 1 m Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 2 m there 10.2.

68. Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*

U: 6 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Pallid / Montagu's Harrier *Circus macrourus / pygargus*

U: 3 Entebbe – Soroti 29.1 and 1 Soroti – Masindi 30.1.

69. African Harrier-Hawk *Polyboroides t. typus*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest numbers 3 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2 and 3 en route 14.2.

R: 2 en route 15.2, 1 en route 16.2 and 2 en route 19.2.

70. Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco m. monogrammicus*

U: 3 en route Masindi 30.1, 2 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 1 en route 5.2, 3 en route 8.2 and 1 en route 22.2.

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

71. Dark Chanting-Goshawk *Melierax m. metabates*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 3 en route 2.2.

72. African Goshawk *Accipiter tachiro sparsimfasciatus*

U: 1 heard Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 1 en route 8.2, 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe NP 18.2.

73. Shikra *Accipiter badius sphenurus*

U: Widespread in low numbers. Highest number 5 en route Masindi 2.2.

R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2.

74. Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk *Accipiter r. rufiventris*

R: 2 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

75. Black Goshawk *Accipiter m. melanoleucus*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1 and 4 Semliki NP 6.2.

R: 1 Huye – Nyungwe 16.2.

76. Grasshopper Buzzard *Butastur rufipennis*

U: 3 en route 31.1, 20 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 2 en route 2.2 and 1 en route 8.2.

77. Eurasian Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

U: 50 migrating north in Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 300 migrating north in Lake Mburo NP 21.2, plus 1-4 birds seen other days.

R: 150 migrating north in Nyungwe NP 17.2, 1 Akagera NP 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

78. Mountain Buzzard *Buteo o. oreophilus*

U: 2 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 13.2 and 1 there 14.2.

R: 4 Volcanoes NP 16.2 and 2 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

79. Augur Buzzard *Buteo augur*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1, 3 on 10.2, 6 on 12.2 and 10 on 14.2.

R: 5 on 15.2, 5 on 16.2 and 2 on 19.2.

80. Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*

U: 10 migrating north in Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

- 81. Tawny Eagle** *Aquila rapax*
U: 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2, 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 1 en route 21.2.
- 82. Steppe Eagle** *Aquila nipalensis*
U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Semliki WR 8.2 and 2 Nyamuriro Swamp 14.2.
- 83. Wahlberg's Eagle** *Aquila wahlbergi*
U: Widespread in low numbers. Up to 7 a day.
R: 1 en route 16.2.
- 84. African Hawk-Eagle** *Aquila spilogaster*
U: 1 juv Semliki WR 8.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 85. Booted Eagle** *Aquila pennata*
U: 1 light phase Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 1 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2 and 1 Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 86. Ayres's Hawk-Eagle** *Aquila ayresii*
U: 1 Fort Portal 5.2 and 1 Ruhija 12.2.
- 87. Martial Eagle** *Polemaetus bellicosus*
U: 1 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 3 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 on 2.2, 2 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 1 Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 88. Long-crested Eagle** *Lophaetus occipitalis*
U: Fairly common. Seen 13 days. Highest number 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.
R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.
- 89. Cassin's Hawk-Eagle** *Spizaetus africanus*
R: 1 ad Nyungwe NP 18.2.
- 90. Crowned Hawk-Eagle** *Stephanoaetus coronatus*
U: 1 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2 and 1 Mpanga FR 22.2.
R: 1 Nyungwe NP 17.2.
- 91. Eurasian Kestrel** *Falco tinnunculus*
U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1 and 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
R: 3 en route 16.2 and 1 en route 19.2.
- 92. Grey Kestrel** *Falco ardosiaceus*
U: Widespread. Highest numbers 5 on 8.2 and 9.2.
R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2 and 1 en route 20.2.
- 93. Eurasian Hobby** *Falco s. subbuteo*
U: 1 en route 2.2 and 2 en route 22.2.
- 94. African Hobby** *Falco cuvierii*
U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 1 Ruhija 14.2, 1 Nyamuriro Swamp 14.2, 1 Entebbe 21.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.
- 95. Lanner Falcon** *Falco biarmicus abyssinicus*
U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 1 there 2.2.
- 96. Peregrine Falcon** *Falco peregrinus*
U: 1 m Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1.
- 97. Grey Crowned-Crane** *Balearica regulorum gibbericeps*
U: Fairly common. Seen 10 days. Highest number 70 Ruhija – Kisoro 14.2.
R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2 and 10 there 20.2.
- 98. White-spotted Flufftail** *Sarothrura pulchra centralis*

- U: 1 heard Mabira FR 29.1, 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 5 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 1 there 7.2 and 2 heard there 7.2.
- 99. Red-chested Flufftail** *Sarothrura rufa elisabethae*
U: 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.
- 100. African Crane** *Crecopsis egregia*
U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 2 there 10.2.
- 101. Black Crane** *Amaurornis flavirostra*
U: Widespread. Highest number 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 102. Purple Swamphen** *Porphyrio porphyrio madagascariensis*
U: 2 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1.
- 103. Common Moorhen** *Gallinula chloropus meridionalis*
U: 1 en route 29.1, 5 Lake Kyahafi 14.2, 3 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.
- 104. Red-knobbed Coot** *Fulica cristata*
U: 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 30.1.
- 105. African Finfoot** *Podica s. senegalensis*
U: 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
- 106. Black-bellied Bustard** *Lissotis m. melanogaster*
U: 4 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 2 there 2.2, 5 Lake Albert 8.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 2 there 10.2.
- 107. Lesser Jacana** *Microparra capensis*
U: 10 Lake Bisina 30.1.
- 108. African Jacana** *Actophilornis africanus*
U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 100 Lake Albert 8.2.
R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 109. Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus*
U: Widespread. Highest number 11 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.
- 110. Water Thick-knee** *Burhinus v. vermiculatus*
U: 30 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 111. Senegal Thick-knee** *Burhinus senegalensis*
U: 6 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1 and 4 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 112. Temminck's Courser** *Cursorius temminckii*
U: 4 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 113. Collared Pratincole** *Glareola pratincola fuelleborni*
U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
- 114. Black-winged Pratincole** *Glareola nordmanni*
U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- Collared Pratincole / Black-winged Pratincole** *Glareola pratincola/nordmanni*
U: 1 Lake Bisina 31.1.
- 115. Rock Pratincole** *Glareola n. nuchalis*
U: 5 Victoria Nile 30.1, 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1 and 20 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 116. Long-toed Lapwing** *Vanellus c. crassirostris*
U: Widespread. Up to 20 several days.
R: 20 Akagera NP 19.2.

117. Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*

U: 10 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 30 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 5 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2 and 100 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 20 Akagera NP 19.2.

118. Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 2 en route 2.2, 10 Lake Albert 8.2 and 7 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

119. Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus s. senegallus*

U: 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp, MFNP 31.1, 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 6 en route 2.2, 7 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 1 there 10.2.

R: 2 en route 16.2, 4 Akagera NP 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.

120. Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

121. Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula tundrae*

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1 and 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2.

122. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius curonicus*

U: 1 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2.

123. Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius*

U: 30 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

124. Three-banded Plover *Charadrius t. tricoloris*

U: 6 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2.

125. White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus mehowi*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

126. Common Snipe *Gallinago g. gallinago*

U: 1 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 4 Lake Albert 8.2, 1 en route 21.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

African Snipe/Common Snipe *Gallinago nigripennis aequatorialis* / *G. g. gallinago*

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 31.1 and 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

127. Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa l. limosa*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

128. Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

U: 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

129. Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

U: 1 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2 and 15 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

130. Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

U: 3 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2, 1 Lake Albert 8.2, 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

131. Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*

U: 1 en route 29.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

132. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

U: Fairly common. Seen 9 days. Highest number 20 Lake Albert 8.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2.

133. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2.

134. Little Stint *Calidris minuta*

U: 25 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2 and 15 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

135. Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

U: 1 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2.

136. Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

U: 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

137. Dunlin *Calidris a. alpina*

U: 2 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2.

138. Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*

U: 5 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

139. Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*

[Very complex systematics. Form *heuglini* sometimes considered as a separate species, due to claimed overlap with nominate *fuscus* without interbreeding. The form *taiomyrensis*, determined by photos, could be new for Uganda.]

U: 3 Lake Albert boat trip 8.2, 500 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 3 Entebbe 22.2 (ssp. *fuscus*). 4 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 (ssp. *heuglini*). 1 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 (ssp. *taiomyrensis*).

140. Grey-hooded Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus poiocephalus*

[Genus *Larus* has been divided into several new genera since it is regarded as not monophyletic]

U: 4 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 150 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

141. Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

[Genus *Larus* has been divided into several new genera since it is regarded as not monophyletic]

U: 10 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

142. Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon n. nilotica*

U: 2 Lake Albert 8.2, 25 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 5 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

143. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*

U: 10 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 5 Lake Albert 8.2.

144. White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

U: 3 en route 29.1, 50 Lake Bisina 30.1, 50 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 100 Lake Albert 8.2, 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 50 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

145. African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*

U: 9 Murchison Falls NP 31.1 and 12 there 1.2.

146. Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*

U: Widespread. Seen 7 days.

R: Seen 16.2.

147. Speckled Pigeon *Columba g. guinea*

U: Widespread. Highest number 30 en route to Soroti 29.1.

R: 5 en route 19.2.

148. Afep Pigeon *Columba uncinata*

U: 5 Kibale Forest NP 5.2 and 5 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.

149. Rameron Pigeon *Columba arquatrix*

U: Fairly common. Seen 8 days. Highest number 30 Semliki NP 5.2.

R: 2 Volcanoes NP 16.2, 10 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 20 there 18.2.

150. Dusky Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia lugens*

U: 10 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

151. African Mourning Dove *Streptopelia decipiens logonensis*

U: 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 1 there 10.2.

152. Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata*

U: Common. Seen 15 days. Highest number 50 Kibale – Semliki 5.2.

R: Fairly common. Up to 10 daily.

153. Ring-necked Dove *Streptopelia capicola tropica*

U: Fairly common. Seen 7 days. Highest number 50 Semliki NP – Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2.

R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2 and 20 there 20.2.

154. Vinaceous Dove *Streptopelia vinacea*

U: 10 S Masindi 30.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 10 there 1.2 and 50 there 2.2.

155. Laughing Dove *Streptopelia s. senegalensis*

U: Widespread. Up to 10 a day.

R: 7 Nyungwe NP – Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 Akagera NP – Uganda border 20.2.

156. Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove *Turtur chalcospilos*

U: 7 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.

157. Black-billed Wood-Dove *Turtur abyssinicus*

U: 2 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 10 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 5 on 2.2.

158. Blue-spotted Wood-Dove *Turtur afer*

U: Fairly common in north and west Uganda. Highest number 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

159. Tambourine Dove *Turtur tympanistria*

U: Widespread. Highest number 10 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

160. Namaqua Dove *Oena c. capensis*

U: 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

161. African Green-Pigeon *Treron calvus*

U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 200 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2.

R: 4 Akagera NP + 6 en route 20.2.

162. Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* (probably introduced)

U: 5 Entebbe 22.2.

163. Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*

U: 5 Mabira FR 29.1, 1 Kampala 29.1, 4 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2, 2 Kibale FR 4.2, 2 there 5.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

164. Meyer's Parrot *Poicephalus meyeri saturatus*

U: 1 on 31.1, 2 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 4 on 22.2.

R: 4 Akagera NP 19.2 and 6 there 20.2.

165. Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata*

U: Fairly common. Seen 9 days. Highest number 10 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

R: 5 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 10 there 18.2.

166. Black-billed Turaco *Tauraco schuettii emini*

U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 7 Ruhija 13.2.

R: 2 heard Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

168. White-crested Turaco *Tauraco leucolophus*

U: 2 S Masindi 30.1.

167. Ruwenzori Turaco *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 1 heard Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

R: 3 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 7 there 18.2.

168. Ross's Turaco *Musophaga rossae*

U: 1 en route to Masindi 2.2, 1 en route to Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2 and 3 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

169. Bare-faced Go-away-bird *Corythaixoides personatus leopoldi*

U: 5 en route to Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.

171. Eastern Plantain-eater *Crinifer zonurus*

U: Fairly common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 20 Mabamba Swamp – Entebbe 22.2.

R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2.

172. Pied Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus pica*

U: 3 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

173. Levillant's Cuckoo *Clamator levillantii*

U: 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 3 there 7.2, 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2 and 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2.

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

174. Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius*

U: 3 Lake Bisina 30.1.

175. Red-chested Cuckoo *Cuculus solitarius*

U: Common. Seen or heard 17 days, up to 5 a day.

176. Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus gabonensis*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1, 5 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 1 heard there 7.2 and 1 heard Ruhija 12.2.

177. Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

U: 3 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2.

178. African Cuckoo *Cuculus gularis*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1 and 10 Semliki WR 8.2.

R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2 and 3 there 20.2.

Common Cuckoo/African Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus/gularis*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 there 2.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

179. Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx mechowi*

U: Widespread. Highest number 8 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.

180. Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx olivinus*

U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 5.2 and 2 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.

181. Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx m. montanus*

U: 5 Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 3 Ruhija 14.2.

R: 2 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 2 heard there 18.2.

182. Yellow-throated Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx flavigularis*

U: 7 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 3 + 2 heard there 7.2 and heard Semliki NP 8.2.

183. Klaas's Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

U: 2 Mabira FR 29.1, 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 1 heard Semliki NP 8.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

184. African Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx cupreus*

U: Common. Seen or heard 13 days, up to 5 a day.

185. Dideric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*

U: Widespread. Highest number 5 1.2 and 2.2.

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

186. Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares a. aereus*

U: Widespread. Highest number 5 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.

187. Black Coucal *Centropus grillii*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2.

188. Black-throated Coucal *Centropus leucogaster neumanni*

U: 2 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 2 heard there 7.2.

This species was recorded as new for Uganda just a few years ago at this locality.

189. Blue-headed Coucal *Centropus monachus fischeri*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 2 Nyamuriro Swamp 14.2 and 5 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

R: 1 heard Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

190. Senegal Coucal *Centropus s. senegalensis*

U: 3 en route 29.1, 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 en route to Masindi 30.1, 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 5 en route to

Masindi 2.2. and 2 en route Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2.

191. White-browed Coucal *Centropus superciliosus loandae*

U: Fairly common. Seen 10 days. Highest number 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

R: 5 Akagera NP 20.2.

192. Verreaux's Eagle-Owl *Bubo lacteus*

U: 1 ad + 1 juv Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2. The juvenile seen also 9-10.2.

193. Pearl-spotted Owlet *Glaucidium perlatum*

U: 1 heard Masindi 31.1.

194. 195. Red-chested Owlet *Glaucidium tephronotum medje*

U: 1 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

195. Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigriscapularis*

U: 1 heard Queen Elisabeth NP 10.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

196. Montane Nightjar *Caprimulgus r. ruwenzorii*

[Complex systematics. The form *ruwenzorii* often regarded as a separate species, Rwenzori Nightjar, in that case an Albertine Rift endemic. But at present regarded as conspecific with the form *guttifer*. The form *guttifer* sometimes regarded as belonging to the sister species Abyssinian Nightjar, *C. poliocephalus* or sometimes even regarded as a separate species (Usambara Nightjar). On the other hand is Montane N. sometimes regarded as conspecific with Abyssinian N.]

R: 3 Nyungwe NP 18.2.

197. Swamp Nightjar *Caprimulgus n. natalensis*

U: 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

198. Long-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus climacurus sclateri*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

199. Slender-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus clarus*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

200. Square-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus fossii welwitschii*

U: 5 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

201. Standard-winged Nightjar *Macrodipteryx longipennis*

U: 10 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

202. Scarce Swift *Schoutedenapus myoptilus chapini*

U: 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 2 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2, 1 there 11.2 and 5 The Neck 12.2.

R: 200 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 10 there 18.2.

203. Sabine's Spinetail *Rhaphidura sabini*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1, 3 Budongo FR 2.2 and 5 there 3.2.

- 204. Cassin's Spinetail** *Neafrapus cassini*
U: 1 Budongo FR 2.2 and 2 there 3.2.
- 205. African Palm-Swift** *Cypsiurus parvus myochrous*
U: Very common in the north and west.
- 206. Alpine Swift** *Tachymarptis melba*
U: Widespread. Highest number 400 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2.
R: 5 Volcanoes NP 16.2.
- 207. Mottled Swift** *Tachymarptis a. aequatorialis*
U: 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 208. Common Swift** *Apus apus*
U: Common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 100 S Masindi 30.1.
R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2, and probably this species seen also 17.2 and 19.2.
- 209. Little Swift** *Apus affinis*
U: Common. Seen 13 days. Highest number 300 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
R: 50 Akagera NP 19.2 and 50 there 20.2.
- 210. White-rumped Swift** *Apus caffer*
U: Widespread. Highest number 30 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 211. Speckled Mousebird** *Colius striatus kiwuensis*
U: Common. Seen 17 days. Highest number 50 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
R: Common. Highest number 20 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 212. Blue-naped Mousebird** *Urocolius macrourus griseogularis*
U: Widespread. Highest number 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
R: 10 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 213. Narina Trogon** *Apaloderma narina*
[Nominate subspecies *narina* in most of Uganda. In Albert Rift Valley below about 850 m ssp. *brachyurum*]
U: Widespread. Highest number 5 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.
- 214. Bar-tailed Trogon** *Apaloderma vittatum*
U: 2 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2, 1 heard Ruhija 12.2 and 4 Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.
- 215. Shining-blue Kingfisher** *Alcedo quadibrachys guentheri*
U: 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
- 216. Malachite Kingfisher** *Alcedo cristata galerita*
U: Widespread. Highest numbers 10 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 10 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.
R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 217. African Pygmy-Kingfisher** *Ispidina p. picta*
U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp, Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 2 en route to Masindi 2.2, 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 2 Lake Albert 8.2, 10 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 1 there 10.2. and 1 Entebbe 22.2.
- 218. Dwarf Kingfisher** *Ispidina lecontei*
U: 1 Kanyio Pabidi FR 31.1, 2 Budongo FR 2.2, 10 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
- 219. Chocolate-backed Kingfisher** *Halcyon b. badia*
U: 3 Budongo FR 2.2 and 2 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2.
- 220. Grey-headed Kingfisher** *Halcyon leucocephala*
U: Fairly common, except in the south. Seen 10 days. Highest number 50 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

- 221. Woodland Kingfisher** *Halcyon senegalensis*
 U: Widespread. Highest number 15 Mabamba Swamp – Entebbe 22.2.
 R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 222. Blue-breasted Kingfisher** *Halcyon m. malimbica*
 U: Widespread in low numbers.
- 223. Striped Kingfisher** *Halcyon c. chelicuti*
 U: Widespread. Highest number 10 en route to Queen Elisabeth NP 8.2.
- 224. Giant Kingfisher** *Megaceryle maximus*
 U: 2 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2 (ssp. *gigantea*). 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 (ssp. *maximus*)
- 225. Pied Kingfisher** *Ceryle r. rudis*
 U: Common. Seen 11 days. Highest number 200 Kazinga Channel boat trip, Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
 R: 10 Akagera NP 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.
- 226. Black Bee-eater** *Merops gularis australis*
 U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2, 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.
- 227. Red-throated Bee-eater** *Merops bullocki frenatus*
 U: 100 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 30 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 5 Semliki WR 8.2.
- 228. Little Bee-eater** *Merops pusillus*
 U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 10 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 and 2 Mabamba Swamp 22.2 (ssp. *ocularis*). 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 5 Semliki WR 8.2, 5 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 2 there 10.2 (ssp. *meridionalis*).
- 229. Blue-breasted Bee-eater** *Merops variegatus loringi*
 U: 6 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 230. Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater** *Merops oreobates*
 U: Widespread. Highest number 30 Ruhija 12.2.
 R: 2 en route to Nyungwe NP 16.2, 10 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 5 there 18.2.
- 231. Swallow-tailed Bee-eater** *Merops hirundineus heuglini*
 U: 15 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 10 en route to Masindi 2.2.
- 232. White-throated Bee-eater** *Merops albicollis*
 U: Common in the west. Highest number 100 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2. Also 15 en route Entebbe to 22.2.
- 233. Blue-checked Bee-eater** *Merops p. persicus*
 U: Widespread. Highest number 20 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.
 R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2.
- 234. European Bee-eater** *Merops apiaster*
 U: 5 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 10 there 1.2, 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 10 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
 R: 20 Akagera NP 19.2 and 30 there 20.2.
- 235. Northern Carmine Bee-eater** *Merops nubicus*
 U: 50 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 10 there 1.2 and 2 en route to Masindi 2.2.
- 236. Abyssinian Roller** *Coracias abyssinicus*
 U: 10 en route to Masindi 30.1.
- 237. Lilac-breasted Roller** *Coracias c. caudatus*
 U: 8 Lake Mburo – Entebbe 21.2.
 R: 7 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.
- 238. Broad-billed Roller** *Eurystomus glaucurus*
 U: 5 en route to Soroti 29.1, 7 en route to Masindi 2.2, 4 en route to Kibale 3.2, 45 en route 21.2 and 40 en route 22.2.

- 239. Blue-throated Roller** *Eurystomus gularis neglectus*
U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1, 1 Budongo FR 2.2, 4 there 3.2, 2 Kibale Forest NP 4.2 and 1 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.
- 240. Eurasian Hoopoe** *Upupa epops*
U: 1 en route to Masindi 2.2 (ssp. *epops*). 1 Semliki WR 8.2 (ssp. *africana*).
R: 1 en route 20.2 (ssp. *africana*).
- 241. Green Woodhoopoe** *Phoeniculus purpureus*
5 S Masindi 30.1 and 3 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.
- 242. White-headed Woodhoopoe** *Phoeniculus bollei jacksoni*
U: 10 Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 1 heard Ruhija 14.2.
R: 6 Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 5 there 18.2.
- 243. Common Scimitar-bill** *Rhinopomastus cyanomelas schalowi*
U: 5 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 5 Akagera NP 20.2.
- 244. White-crested Hornbill** *Tockus albocristatus cassini*
U: 2 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.
- 245. Black Dwarf Hornbill** *Tockus hartlaubi granti*
U: 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 1 there 7.2.
- 246. Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill** *Tockus camurus*
U: 8 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 10 there 7.2 and heard Semliki NP 8.2.
- 247. Crowned Hornbill** *Tockus alboterminatus*
U: 2 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 1 en route to Bwindi 10.2 and 1 Ruhija 14.2.
R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2 and 2 there 20.2.
- 248. African Pied Hornbill** *Tockus f. fasciatus*
U: Mabira FR 29.1, 1 en route to Soroti 29.1, 2 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2, 5 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 5 Mabamba Swamp 22.2 and 5 Mpanga FR 22.2.
- 249. African Grey Hornbill** *Tockus nasutus*
U: 4 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 20 en route to Masindi 2.2, 5 Semliki WR 8.2 and 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 2 Akagera NP 19.2 and 4 there 20.2.
- 250. Piping Hornbill** *Ceratogymna fistulator duboisi*
U: 2 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2, 30 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 5 there 7.2 and 30 Semliki NP 8.2.
- 251. Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill** *Ceratogymna subcylindrica subquadrata*
U: Fairly common. Seen 15 days. Highest numbers 20 Kibale Forest 4.2 and 5.2.
- 252. White-thighed Hornbill** *Ceratogymna albotibialis*
U: 6 Kanyio Pabidi FR 31.1, 15 Budongo FR 2.2, 10 there 3.2, 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 10 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 3 there 7.2.
- 253. Black-casqued Hornbill** *Ceratogymna atrata*
U: 6 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 5 there 7.2.
- 254. Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill** *Bucorvus abyssinicus*
U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 31.1 and 10 there 1.2.
- 255. Yellow-billed Barbet** *Trachyphonus purpuratus elgonensis*
U: 5 Mabira FR 29.1, 1 heard Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 10 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2, 5 heard there 7.2 and 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.
- 256. Crested Barbet** *Trachyphonus vaillantii suahelicus*

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

257. Grey-throated Barbet *Gymnobucco bonapartei cinereiceps*

U: 1 Kibale Forest NP 5.2, 5 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2, 5 The Neck and Ruhija 12.2 and 1 Ruhija 13.2.

258. Speckled Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus scolopaceus flavisquamatus*

U: Fairly common. Seen 12 days. Highest number 10 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

259. Western (Green) Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus coryphaeus hildamariae*

U: 3 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

R: 2 heard Nyungwe NP 18.2.

260. Red-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus atroflavus*

U: 4 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 1 heard there 7.2.

261. Yellow-throated Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus subsulphureus flavimentum*

U: Widespread. Seen 10 days. Highest number 10 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2.

262. Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus bilineatus*

U: 2 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 5 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 (ssp. *leucolaima*). 4 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2, 15 there 11.2, 10 Ruhija 12.2, 5 there 13.2 and 1 heard Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2 (ssp. *mfumbiri*).

R: 3 heard Nyungwe NP 17.2 and 2 heard there 18.2 (ssp. *mfumbiri*).

263. Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus c. chrysoconus*

U: 1 heard Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 3 there 2.2.

R: 4 Akagera NP 19.2 and 5 there 20.2.

264. Yellow-spotted Barbet *Buccanodon duchaillui*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1 and 1 heard Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.

265. Hairy-breasted Barbet *Tricholaema hirsuta ansorgii*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1, 2 Kanyiyo Pabidi FR 31.1, 1 heard Budongo FR 2.2, 5 Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 2 there 5.2, 1 heard Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 3 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2, 5 The Neck 12.2 and 3 Mpanga FR 22.2.

266. Spot-flanked Barbet *Tricholaema lachrymosa*

U: 2 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2 and 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 (ssp. *lachrymosa*). 2 Lake Mburo NP 21.2 (ssp. *radcliffei*).

R: 5 Akagera NP 19.2 and 3 there 20.2 (ssp. *radcliffei*).

267. White-headed Barbet *Lybius l. leucocephalus*

U: 1 Semliki WR 8.2 and 2 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2.

268. Red-faced Barbet *Lybius rubrifacies* (restricted range species)

R: 5 Akagera NP 20.2.

269. Black-billed Barbet *Lybius guifsobalito*

U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1, 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 5 en route to Masindi 2.2 and 5 Semliki WR 8.2.

270. Double-toothed Barbet *Lybius bidentatus aequatorialis*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 2 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2 and 1 Semliki WR 8.2.

271. Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

U: 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2, 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2 and 1 heard The Neck 12.2.

272. Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1 (ssp. *teitensis*). 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2 (ssp. *riggenbachi*).

R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2 (ssp. *teitensis*).

273. Thick-billed Honeyguide *Indicator c. conirostris*

U: 1 Semliki NP 8.2 and 1 Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.

274. Willcock's Honeyguide *Indicator w. willcocksi*

U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 5.2, 3 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 5 The Neck 12.2.

275. Least Honeyguide *Indicator exilis pachyrhynchus*

U: 1 Kanyio Pabidi FR 31.1, 1 heard Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 1 heard Ruhija 12.2.

276. Dwarf Honeyguide *Indicator pumilio* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2 and 1 Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.

277. Cassin's Honeyguide *Prodotiscus i. insignis*

U: 1 Royal Mile, Budongo FR 3.2 and 1 The Neck 12.2.

278. Nubian Woodpecker *Campethera n. nubica*

U: 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 1 heard Murchison Falls NP 1.2, 3 en route to Masindi 2.2., 1 Queen Elisabeth NP 9.2 and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

279. Tullberg's Woodpecker *Campethera tullbergi taeniolaema*

U: 1 Kibale Forest NP 5.2 and 3 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.

280. Buff-spotted Woodpecker *Campethera nivosa herberti*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1, 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2 and 2 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.

281. Brown-eared Woodpecker *Campethera c. caroli*

U: 1 Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 5 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 1 there 7.2.

282. Speckle-breasted Woodpecker *Dendropicos poecilolaemus*

U: 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2.

283. Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens lepidus*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1, 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 2 en route to Masindi 2.2.

284. Bearded Woodpecker *Dendropicos n. namaquus*

R: 2 Akagera NP 20.2.

285. Golden-crowned Woodpecker *Dendropicos xantholophus*

U: 1 Kanyio Pabidi FR 31.1, 10 Budongo FR 2.2, 5 there 3.2, 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 3 there 7.2.

286. Elliot's Woodpecker *Dendropicos e. elliotii*

U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 5.2, 5 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2 and 3 The Neck 12.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

287. Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicos g. goertae*

U: 4 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 3 Semliki WR 8.2.

288. Olive Woodpecker *Dendropicos griseocephalus ruwenzori*

U: 2 heard Mubwindi Swamp Trail, Ruhija 13.2.

R: 1 Volcanoes NP 16.2.

Non-Passerines [compiled by B.-E. Sjölander]

289. African Broadbill *Smithornis capensis meinertzhageni*

U: 1 heard Bwindi 11.2.

290. Rufous-sided Broadbill *Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis*

U: 1 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.

291. Grauer's Broadbill (African Green Broadbill) *Pseudocalyptomena graueri* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

292. White-tailed Lark *Mirafra albicauda*

U: 1 QENP 10.2.

- 293. Rufous-naped Lark** *Mirafra africana ruwenzoria*
U: 1 heard QENP 8.2, 3 QENP 10.2.
- 294. Flappet Lark** *Mirafra rufocinnamomea*
U: 7 seen on 4 days in MFNP and QENP (*kawirondensis*).
R: 3 Akagera 20.2 (*torrida*).
- 295. Bank Swallow** *Riparia r. riparia*
U: Common – 1000+ on 13 days
R: 10 Akagera 20.2.
- 296. Plain Martin** *Riparia paludicola ducis*
U: 50 QENP 9.2.
- 297. Grey-rumped Swallow** *Pseudhirundo g. griseopyga*
U: 3 Mabamba 22.2
- 298. Rock Martin** *Ptyonoprogne fuligula fusciventris*
U: Widespread – 39 seen on 7 days.
R: 10 Volcanoes 16.2 and 10 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 299. Barn Swallow** *Hirundo r. rustica*
U: Common – seen all 20 days.
R: Common – seen all days except 18.2 (Nyungwe).
- 300. Angola Swallow** *Hirundo angolensis*
U: Common in the south – 50+50+10 around Kampala 29.1 and 21-22.2; 7 Kibale 5.2 and 4 Lake Kyafahi 14.2.
R: 20 Nyungwe 17.2 and 20+10 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 301. Wire-tailed Swallow** *Hirundo s. smithii*
U: 20 each day at MFNP 31.1-2.2 and 1 QENP 10.2.
R: 2 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 2+2 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 302. White-throated Blue Swallow** *Hirundo nigrita*
U: 5 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 303. Lesser Striped Swallow** *Cecropis abyssinica unitatis*
U: Common - 190 seen on 14 days.
R: 30+10 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 304. Rufous-chested Swallow** *Cecropis semirufa gordonii*
U: Widespread – 38 on 8 days.
- 305. Mosque Swallow** *Cecropis senegalensis saturator*
U: 3 Lake Bisina 30.1, 2 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 6 QENP 9.2 and 1 Mabamba 22.2.
- 306. Red-rumped Swallow** *Cecropis daurica emini*
U: 4 QENP 9.2, 20 Ruhija 12.2, 10 there 14.2 and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 10 Volcanoes 6.2 and 5 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 307. House Martin** *Delichon u. urbicum*
U: 1 en route to Soroti 29.1, 20 Budongo 2.2, 100 both days at Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
R: 100 Nyungwe 17.2 and 10 Akagera 20.2.
- 308. White-headed Sawwing** *Psalidoprocne a. albiceps*
U: Common in the lowlands – 150+ seen on 11 days.
R: 20+20 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 309. Black Sawwing** *Psalidoprocne pristopectera ruwenzori*
U: 150 seen Bwindi and Ruhija 10-14.2.
R: 30 Volcanoes 16.2 and 50+20 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 310. African Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla aguimp vidua*

U: Common - 140 seen on 20 days.
R: 20 en route to Nyungwe 16.2, 1 Nyungwe 17.2 and 30+10 Akagera 19-20.2.

311. Cape Wagtail *Motacilla capensis wellsi*

U: 1 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 1 Nyamuriro 14.2 and 1 Lake Bunyonyi 14.2.

312. Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

U: Widespread adjacent to wetlands – 500+ seen on 15 days.

R: 50 Akagera 19.2.

Subspecies *flava*, *thunbergi* and *beema* seen.

313. Mountain Wagtail *Motacilla clara chapini*

U: 1 Bwindi 11.2.

314. Yellow-throated Longclaw *Macronyx croceus*

U: Widespread adjacent to wetlands – 50+ seen on 8 days.

R: 1 Volcanoes – Nyungwe 16.2, 5 Akagera 20.2 and 2 en route to Uganda border the same day.

315. Plain-backed Pipit *Anthus leucophrys zenkeri*

U: 4 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo Forest 3.2 and 5 QENP 10.2.

316. African Pipit *Anthus cinnamomeus lichenya*

U: 3 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 1 Volcanoes 16.2 and 3 Akagera 20.2.

317. Tree Pipit *Anthus t. trivialis*

U: 2 MFNP 1.2 and 10 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2.

318. Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

U: 1 S Masindi 30.1.

319. Grey Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina caesia pura*

U: 2 Ruhija 12.2 and 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

R: 2+4 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

320. Petit's Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga petiti*

U: 2 Kibale 5.2, 4+4 Bwindi 10-11.2 and 4 The Neck 12.2.

321. Black Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga flava*

U: 1 Budongo 2.2, 6 Lake Albert 8.2, 2 QENP 9.2 and 1 Mabamba 21.2.

322. Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga phoenicea*

U: 2 QENP 9.2 and 1 Mpanga 22.2.

323. Purple-throated Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga quiscalina martini*

U: 2 Mabira 29.1.

324. Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus tricolor*

U: Common – seen all days.

R: Common – seen all days.

325. Shelley's Greenbul *Andropadus masukuensis kakamegae*

U: 5 Bwindi 11.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.

326. Little Greenbul *Andropadus v. virens*

U: Common in forested areas - 60+ seen on 9 days.

327. Grey Greenbul *Andropadus gracilis ugandae*

U: Fairly common in forested areas - 27 seen on 6 days.

328. Ansoerge's Greenbul *Andropadus a. ansoergei*

U: 2 Bwindi 11.2

- 329. Plain Greenbul** *Andropadus c. curvirostris*
U: Fairly common in forested areas - 27 seen on 9 days.
- 330. Slender-billed Greenbul** *Andropadus g. gracilirostris*
U: Common in forested areas - 60 seen on 13 days.
- 331. Yellow-whiskered Bulbul** *Andropadus l. latirostris*
U: 5 Kibale 5.2, 2+1 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2, 5 The Neck 12.2, 3 Ruhija the same day and 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 5 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 332. Eastern Mountain-Greenbul** *Andropadus nigriceps kikuyuensis*
U: 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 10 Ruhija 14.2, 5 Echuya the same day and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 4+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 333. Honeyguide Greenbul** *Baeopogon i. indicator*
U: Fairly common in forested areas - 16 seen on 7 days.
- 334. Spotted Greenbul** *Ixonotus guttatus*
U: 6 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.
- 335. Yellow-throated Greenbul** *Chlorocichla flavicollis flavigula*
U: 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 2 MFNP 1.2, 2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 8.2 and 5 QENP 10.2.
- 336. Joyful Greenbul** *Chlorocichla l. laetissima*
U: 3 Bigodi 4.2 and 1 Kibale 5.2.
- 337. Leaf-love** *Phyllastrephus scandens orientalis*
U: 1 heard Sempaya Hot Springs, Semliki 5.2.
- 338. Cabanis' Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus cabanisi sucosus*
U: 2 Kibale 5.2.
- 339. Toro Olive-Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus hypochloris*
U: Fairly common in forested areas - 15 seen on 7 days.
- 340. Yellow-streaked Bulbul** *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus olivaceogriseus*
U: 5 Bwindi 11.2, 2 Ruhija 12.2 and 10 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 5 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 341. White-throated Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus a. albigularis*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 4 Kanyio Pabidi 31.1, 2 Budongo 2.2, 8 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2 and 5 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 342. Xavier's Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus x. xavieri*
U: 2 heard Budongo 2.2, 1 heard Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 5+20 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 343. Common Bristlebill** *Bleda syndactylus woosnami*
U: 5 Mabira 29.1 and 8 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 344. Lesser Bristlebill** *Bleda notatus ugandae*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1 and 6 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 345. Yellow-spotted Nicator** *Nicator chloris*
U: Fairly common in forested areas - 29 seen on 9 days.
- 346. Yellow-throated Nicator** *Nicator vireo*
U: 1 heard +10 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 347. Red-tailed Greenbul** *Criniger calurus emini*
U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 3 Budongo 2.2, 15+10 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 5 Bwindi 11.2 and 5 Ruhija 12.2.
- 348. Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush** *Neocossyphus fraseri vulpine*

U: Fairly common in forested areas - 22 seen or heard on 8 days.

349. Red-tailed Ant-Thrush *Neocossyphus rufus gabunensis*

U: 3 Kanyio Pabidi 31.1 and 1 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.

350. White-tailed Ant-Thrush *Neocossyphus poensis praepectoralis*

U: 10 Kibale Forest 4.2.

351. Olive Thrush *Turdus olivaceus bambusicola*

U: 2 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 3 Nyungwe 18.2.

352. African Thrush *Turdus pelios*

U: Fairly common - 37 seen on 13 days (*centralis*).

R: 2 Akagera 19.2 (*graueri*).

353. Brown-chested Alethe *Alethe poliocephala carruthersi*

U: 3 heard Kibale 4.2, 1 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2 and 2 heard there 7.2.

354. Red-throated Alethe *Alethe p. poliophrys* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 5 Bwindi 11.2.

R: 2 Nyungwe 17.2.

355. Fire-crested Alethe *Alethe diademata woosnami*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 3 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 5+3 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 2 Mpanga 22.2.

356. Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops sylvia*

U: 2 heard Mabira 29.1, 5 Bigodi 4.2, heard Lake Albert 8.2 and 3 QENP 9.2.

357. Singing Cisticola *Cisticola cantans belli*

U: 1 QENP 9.2.

R: 1 heard Akagera 19.2.

358. Trilling Cisticola *Cisticola w. woosnami*

U: 10 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 20+20 Akagera 19-20.2.

359. Chubb's Cisticola *Cisticola c. chubbi*

U: 1 heard Kibale 5.2, seen and heard all days Bwindi, Ruhija and Mgahinga 10-15.2.

R: 5 Volcanoes 16.2 and 10+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

360. Rattling Cisticola *Cisticola chiniana simplex*

U: 50 MFNP 1.2, 3 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 1 heard Lake Albert 8.2 and 5 QENP 9.2.

361. Winding Cisticola *Cisticola galactotes nyansae*

U: Widespread adjacent to wetlands – 100+ seen or heard on 9 days.

362. Carruthers's Cisticola *Cisticola carruthersi*

U: 1 heard en route to Soroti 29.1, 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 10 Nyamuriro 14.2 and 5 Mabamba 22.2.

363. Croaking Cisticola *Cisticola natalensis strangei*

U: 1 heard S Masindi 30.1, 1+10 QENP 9-10.2.

R: 1 Akagera 20.2.

364. Tabora Cisticola *Cisticola angusticauda*

U: 4 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 2+8 Akagera 19-20.2.

365. Siffling Cisticola *Cisticola brachypterus ankole* (maybe *hypoxanthus* at QENP)

U: 1+3 QENP 9-10.2 and 1 at the Neck 12.2.

R: 1 Akagera 20.2.

- 366. Foxy Cisticola** *Cisticola t. troglodytes*
U: 1 Paraa Lodge, MFNP 1.2.
- 367. Zitting Cisticola** *Cisticola juncidis uropygialis*
U: 100 MFNP 1.2, 2+5 QENP 9-10.2.
- 368. Black-necked Cisticola** *Cisticola e. eximius*
U: 2 en route to Soroti 29.1 and 4 Lake Bisina 30.1.
- 369. Wing-snapping Cisticola** *Cisticola ayresii entebbe*
U: 1 heard The Neck 12.2
- 370. Tawny-flanked Prinia** *Prinia subflava melanorhyncha*
U: Widespread adjacent to wetlands – 40+ seen on 9 days.
- 371. Banded Prinia** *Prinia bairdii obscura*
U: 4 Bwindi 11.2, 2 The Neck 12.2, 2 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 2 Echuya 14.2 and 3 heard Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 10+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 372. White-chinned Prinia** *Schistolais leucopogon reichenowi*
U: 5 Bigodi 4.2, 3 Kibale 5.2, 3 QENP 9.2, 10+10 Bwindi 10-11.2 and 10 Ruhija 12.2.
- 373. Red-winged Grey Warbler** *Drymocichla incana*
U: 4 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1.
- 374. Ruwenzori Apalis** *Apalis ruwenzorii* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 2 Ruhija 14.2 and 1 Echuya the same day.
R: 3+3 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 375. Black-throated Apalis** *Apalis j. jacksoni*
U: 2+7 Bwindi 10-11.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.
R: 4+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 376. Masked Apalis** *Apalis binotata*
U: 1 heard Kibale 5.2.
- 377. Black-faced Apalis** *Apalis p. personata* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 2 Bwindi 11.2, 2 Ruhija 12.2, 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 8+7 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 378. Yellow-breasted Apalis** *Apalis flavida flavocincta*
U: 1 Lake Mburo 21.2
R: 4+2 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 379. Buff-throated Apalis** *Apalis rufogularis*
[Ssp. *eidos* together with ssp. *argentea* is sometimes treated as a distinct species, **Kungwe Apalis**, *A. argentea*. However, of the four birds we saw at Nyungwe one had a brownish wash to the head.]
U: 10 Mabira 29.1, 5 Kanyiyo Pabidi 31.1, 5 Budongo 2.2, 10 Kibale 4.2, 5+2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 2 QENP 9.2 (*nigrescens*).
R: 4 Nyungwe 18.2 (*eidos*).
- 380. Chestnut-throated Apalis** *Apalis porphyrolaema affinis*
U: 7 Ruhija 12.2, 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 2 Ruhija 14.2.
R: 3 heard+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 381. Grey Apalis** *Apalis c. cinerea*
U: 5+10 Bwindi 10-11.2 and 10 The Neck 12.2.
R: 2 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 382. Grey-capped Warbler** *Eminia lepida*
U: 1 heard Kibale 5.2, 2 heard QENP 9.2, 1 Nyamuriro 14.2, 1 Lake Kyahafi the same day, 2 Lake Mburo 21.2 and 1 heard Mabamba 22.2.

R: 1 Akagera 19.2.

383. Green-backed Camaroptera *Camaroptera brachyura*
[Subspecies undetermined: 3 ssp. occur – *abessinica*, *aschani* and *tincta*.]
U: Common - 60 seen and heard on 15 days.
R: 2 Akagera 19.2 and 1 there 20.2.

384. Yellow-browed Camaroptera *Camaroptera superciliaris*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 3 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2 and 2 heard there 7.2.

385. Olive-green Camaroptera *Camaroptera chloronota toroensis*
U: 3 Mabira 29.1, 1 heard Kibale 5.2, 8 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2 and 1 Bwindi 11.2.

386. Miombo Wren-Warbler *Calamonastus u. undosus*
R: 1+1 Akagera 19-20.1

387. African Bush-Warbler *Bradypterus baboecala centralis*
U: 2 Nyamuriro 14.2.

388. White-winged Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus carpalis*
U: 2 Bigodi 4.2, 2 heard QENP 9.2, 5 Nyamuriro 14.2 and 1 heard Lake Mburo 21.2.

389. Grauer's Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus graueri* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 10 Nyungwe 17.2.

390. Cameroon Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus lopezi barakae*
U: 2 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 1 heard Nyungwe 18.2.

391. Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler *Bradypterus c. cinnamomeus*
U: 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 5 Echuya 14.2, 5 heard Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 3 heard Volcanoes 16.2 and 10+10 heard Nyungwe 17-18.2.

392. Black-faced Rufous-Warbler *Bathmocercus rufus vulpinus*
U: 3 Kibale 5.2, 3 Bwindi 11.2 and 7 heard The Neck 12.2.
R: 1 Nyungwe 17.2.

393. Moustached Grass-Warbler *Melocichla mentalis amaouroua*
U: 5+2 QENP 9-10.2

394. Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 Lake Albert 8.2, 3 QENP 9.2 and 1 Nyamuriro 14.2.

395. Eurasian Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
[Subspecies undetermined: Both ssp. – nominate *scirpaceus* and *fuscus* – winter in Africa and could occur.]
U: 2 Lake Albert 8.2.

396. African Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus baeticatus cinnamomeus*
U: 5 QENP 9.2.

397. Great Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus a. arundinaceus*
U: 1 heard QENP 9.2.

398. Greater Swamp-Warbler *Acrocephalus rufescens ansorgei*
U: 5 Nyamuriro 14.2.

399. Lesser Swamp-Warbler *Acrocephalus gracilirostris jacksoni*
U: 1 heard MFNP 31.1 and 1 Lake Albert 8.2.

400. Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida elaeica*
U: 1 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2 and 10 QENP 9.2.

- 401. African Yellow Warbler** *Chloropeta natalensis massaica*
U: 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1 Bigodi 4.2 and 1 heard QENP 9.2.
- 402. Mountain Yellow Warbler** *Chloropeta similis*
U: 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 1 Echuya 14.2 and 3 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 3 Nyungwe 18.2.
- 403. Papyrus Yellow Warbler** *Chloropeta g. gracilirostris*
U: 1 Nyamuro 14.2.
- 404. Buff-bellied Warbler** *Phyllolais pulchella*
U: 2 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.
- 405. Grauer's Warbler** *Graueria vittata* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 1 Ruhija 12.2.
R: 3 heard+2 heard Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 406. Green-backed Eremomela** *Eremomela c. canescens*
U: 1 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2.
- 407. Greencap Eremomela** *Eremomela scotops citriniceps*
R: 3 Akagera 20.2.
- 408. Rufous-crowned Eremomela** *Eremomela b. badiceps*
U: 10 Budongo 2.2.
- 409. Green Crombec** *Sylvietta virens baraka*
U: Fairly common in forested areas – 40+ seen and heard on 10 days.
- 410. Lemon-bellied Crombec** *Sylvietta d. denti*
U: 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2 and 3 heard+6 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 411. White-browed Crombec** *Sylvietta leucophrys*
U: 2 Kibale 5.2 (*leucophrys*) and 3 Bwindi 11.2 (*chloronota*).
R: 1 Nyungwe 18.2 (*chloronota*).
- 412. Northern Crombec** *Sylvietta brachyura carnapi*
U: 2 en route to Masindi 2.2.
- 413. Red-faced Crombec** *Sylvietta whytii jacksoni*
R: 2 Akagera 20.2.
- 414. Neumann's Warbler** *Hemitesia neumanni* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 2 heard Bwindi 11.2.
R: 5 Nyungwe 17.2 and 1 heard there 18.2.
- 415. Yellow Longbill** *Macrosphenus flavicans hypochondriacus*
U: 3 heard Kanyio Pabidi 31.1 and 5+4 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 416. Grey Longbill** *Macrosphenus concolor*
U: 3 Mabira 29.1, 3 Kanyio Pabidi 31.1, 1 Budongo 2.2 and 1 heard Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.
- 417. Green Hylia** *Hylia p. prasina*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 5 Kanyio Pabidi 31.1, 2 Budongo 2.2 and 1 Semliki 8.2.
- 418. Red-faced Woodland-Warbler** *Phylloscopus l. laetus* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 5 Bwindi 11.2, 1 The Neck 12.2, 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 3 Ruhija 14.2, 3 Echuya the same day and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 5+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 419. Brown Woodland-Warbler** *Phylloscopus umbrovirens wilhelmi*
U: 1 Mgahinga 15.2.

- 420. Willow Warbler** *Phylloscopus trochilus*
 [Subspecies undetermined: All 3 races – nominate *trochilus*, *yakutensis* and *acredula* – winters in Africa.]
 U: Widespread - 40+ seen on 13 days.
 R: 2 Akagera 19.2.
- 421. Wood Warbler** *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
 U: 2+2 Bwindi 10-11.2.
- 422. Fan-tailed Grassbird** *Schoenicola brevirostris alexinae*
 U: 3+2 QENP 9-10.2.
- 423. Garden Warbler** *Sylvia borin*
 [Subspecies undetermined: Both ssp.– nominate *borin* and *woodwardi* – winter in Africa.]
 U: 1 en route to Masindi 2.2 and 1 The Neck 12.2.
- 424. Greater Whitethroat** *Sylvia communis*
 [Subspecies undetermined: 3 out of 4 ssp.– nominate *communis*, *icterops* and *rubiciola* – winter in Africa.]
 U: 1 S Masindi 30.1, 1+1 MFNP 1-2.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.
- 425. Silverbird** *Empidonax semipartitus*
 U: 4 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 15+15 MFNP 1-2.2.
- 426. Pale Flycatcher** *Bradornis pallidus*
 U: 2 S Masindi 30.1 and 1 Lake Albert 8.2 (*parvus*).
 R: 2+2 Akagera 19-20.2 (*murinus*).
- 427. White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher** *Melaenornis fischeri toruensis*
 U: 5 Ruhija 12.2, 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 10 Ruhija and Echuya 14.2 and 3 Mgahinga 15.2.
 R: 3+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 428. Northern Black-Flycatcher** *Melaenornis edolioides lugubris*
 U: 2 S Masindi 30.1, 5 en route 31.1, 2 MFNP 2.2, 5 Lake Albert 8.2 and 5 QENP 9.2.
- 429. Southern Black-Flycatcher** *Melaenornis pammelaina tropicalis*
 R: 1 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 10+5 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 430. Yellow-eyed Black-Flycatcher** *Melaenornis ardesiacus* (Albertine Rift endemic)
 U: 2 Bwindi 11.2 and 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
 R: 4 Nyungwe 17.2.
- 431. African Forest-Flycatcher** *Fraseria o. ocreata*
 U: 2 Budongo 2.2 and 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.
- 432. Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata*
 [Subspecies undetermined: 4 out of 7 ssp.– nominate *striata*, *neumanni*, *balearica* and *sarudnyi* – winter in Africa.]
 U: 1+3 MFNP 1-2.2.
 R: 1 Akagera 20.2.
- 433. Gambaga Flycatcher** *Muscicapa gambagae*
 U: MFNP 1.2.
- 434. Sooty Flycatcher** *Muscicapa infusata minuscula*
 U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 1 Budongo 2.2, 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1 Bigodi 4.2, 1 Kibale 5.2, 1 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2 and 2 Bwindi 11.2.
- 435. Swamp Flycatcher** *Muscicapa aquatica infulata*
 U: Widespread in papyrus – 40+ seen on 7 days.
- 436. Chapin's Flycatcher** *Muscicapa l. lendu*
 U: 2 Bwindi 11.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.
- 437. African Dusky Flycatcher** *Muscicapa adusta pumila*

U: Widespread primarily in forested areas - 50 seen on 9 days
R: 10+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

438. Dusky-blue Flycatcher *Muscicapa c. comitata*
U: 5 Bigodi 4.2 and 5 Bwindi 10.2.

439. Cassin's Flycatcher *Muscicapa cassini*
U: 2 Bigodi 4.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.

440. Ashy Flycatcher *Muscicapa caerulescens brevicauda*
U: 3 QENP 9.2.

441. Grey-throated Tit-Flycatcher *Myioparus g. griseigularis*
U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 2 Budongo 2.2, 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 3 Kibale 4.2, 3+2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.

442. Grey Tit-Flycatcher *Myioparus p. plumbeus*
U: 1 Lake Albert 8.2 and 1 heard QENP 10.2.

443. Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*
R: 1 male Volcanoes 16.2.

444. White-starred Robin *Pogonocichla stellata ruwenzorii*
U: 1 Ruhija 12.2 and 5 there 14.2, 2 Echuya 14.2, 2 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 5+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

445. Forest Robin *Stiphronis erythrothorax xanthogaster*
U: 1 Budongo 2.2, 2 heard Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 5 heard+10 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 3 Semliki 8.2.

446. Equatorial Akalat *Sheppardia a. aequatorialis*
U: 1 Kibale 5.2, 3 Bwindi 11.2 and 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

447. White-bellied Robin-Chat *Cossyphicula roberti rufescentior*
U: 3 Bwindi 11.2.
R: 2 Nyungwe 17.2.

448. Archer's Robin-Chat *Cossypha a. archeri* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 1 Echuya 14.2 and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 2 heard Volcanoes 16.2 and 5 heard+5 heard Nyungwe 17-18.2.

449. Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat *Cossypha cyanocampter bartteloti*
U: 2 heard Kibale 5.2, 2 heard+3 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2, 1 seen there 7.2 and 1 heard The Neck 12.2.

450. Grey-winged Robin-Chat *Cossypha p. polioptera*
[This species is sometimes regarded as an Akalat, belonging to the genus *Sheppardia*, but the song (including mimicry) is much more robin-chat-like.]
U: 1 Bwindi 10.2.

451. White-browed Robin-Chat *Cossypha h. heuglini*
U: Widespread - 22 seen on 8 days.
R: 1 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 1+5 Akagera 19-20.2.

452. Red-capped Robin-Chat *Cossypha natalensis intensa*
U: 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1+1 Kibale 4-5.2, 1 heard QENP 9.2, 1 heard Bwindi 10.2 and 1 Mpanga 22.2.

453. Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat *Cossypha n. niveicapilla*
U: 1 Bigodi 4.2, 1+10+1 QENP 8-10.2.

454. Spotted Morning-Thrush *Cichladusa g. guttata*
U: 6 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 1+15 MFNP 1-2.2.

455. Brown-backed Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas hartlaubi*

U: 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 3 Bigodi 4.2, 1 Kibale 5.2, 2 heard Semliki 8.2 and 3 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 5 Akagera 20.2.

456. Red-backed Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas leucophrys zambesiana*

[Subspecies of this species form two groups: “white-winged” and “red-backed”, more research needed to determine whether these form two species. Some subspecies are clinal, ssp. *zambesiana* perhaps invalid.]

U: 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 2 MFNP 2.2.

457. Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

U: Widespread – 100+ seen on 9 days.

R: 2 Akagera 20.2.

458. Stonechat *Saxicola torquatus axillaris*

[Sp. belongs to the Afrotropical group].

U: Widespread but less common than Whinchat – 26 seen on 7 days.

R: 10 Nyungwe 17.2 and 3 Akagera 19.2.

459. Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe o. oenanthe*

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 15+5 MFNP 1-2.2 and 5 en route to QENP 8.2.

460. Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*

U: 5+2 MFNP 1-2.2.

461. Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*

U: 2 MFNP 1.2.

462. Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla nigra*

U: 15 MFNP 1.2, 5 Budongo - Kibale 3.2, 5+10 QENP 9-10.2 and 2 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 10+20 around village just outside Akagera 19-20.2.

463. White-headed Black-Chat *Myrmecocichla a. arnotti*

R: 30+15 around village just outside Akagera 19-20.2.

464. African Shrike-flycatcher *Megabyas flammulatus aequatorialis*

U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 1 Budongo 2.2, 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 4 Kibale 4.2, 2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.

465. Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher *Bias m. musicus*

U: 3 Bigodi 4.2, 1 Kibale the same day and 2 Bwindi 10.2.

466. Brown-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira cyanea nyansae*

U: Widespread – 15 seen on 7 days.

467. Chestnut Wattle-eye *Platysteira c. castanea*

U: Widespread – 33 seen on 11 days.

468. Jameson's Wattle-eye *Platysteira jamesoni*

U: 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 2+1 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.

469. Ruwenzori Batis *Batis diops* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 1 heard Echuya 14.2 and 2 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 4+4 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

470. Chinspot Batis *Batis molitor puella*

U: 1 Bwindi 11.2, 2 Ruhija 12.2 and 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

R: 2+6 Nyungwe 17-18.2 and 3 Akagera 20.2.

471. Black-headed Batis *Batis minor erlangeri*

U: 2 S Masindi 30.1, 3 MFNP 1.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.

472. Ituri Batis *Batis ituriensis*

U: 2 Budongo 2.2.

- 473. Chestnut-capped Flycatcher** *Erythrocercus mccallii congicus*
U: 2 Budongo 2.2 and 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.
- 474. African Blue-Flycatcher** *Elminia longicauda teresita*
U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 5 Bigodi 4.2, 1 QENP 9.2, 1 Bwindi 11.2 and 1 Mpanga 22.2.
- 475. White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher** *Elminia albicauda*
U: 8 en route to Kisoro 14.2.
R: 1 en route to Musanze (Ruhengeri) 15.2 and 1 Nyungwe 18.2.
- 476. White-bellied Crested-Flycatcher** *Elminia albiventris toroensis*
U: 2 Bwindi 11.2.
- 477. White-tailed Crested-Flycatcher** *Elminia a. albonotata*
U: 2 Mgahinga 15.2.
- 478. Blue-headed Crested-Flycatcher** *Trochocercus n. nitens*
U: 1 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2.
- 479. Black-headed Paradise-Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone rufiventer*
U: Widespread – 21 seen on 7 days. Based on distribution 2 races recorded – *emini* in Mbira forest 31.1 and *somereni* in Kibale 4-5.2 and Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-8.2
- 480. African Paradise-Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone viridis*
[3 subspecies occur in visited areas – *ferreti* (most of Uganda), *restricta* (Lake Victoria north shore) and *kivuensis* (SW Uganda).]
U: Widespread – 35 seen on 10 days.
- 481. Scaly-breasted Illadopsis** *Illadopsis albipectus*
U: 1 + 2 heard Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1 heard Kibale 4.2, 1 + 2 heard Kibale 5.2, 5 + 10 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2, 1 heard QENP 9.2 and 3 heard Bwindi 11.2.
- 482. Puvell's Illadopsis** *Illadopsis puvelli strenuipes*
U: 5 Kanyiyu Pabidi 31.1.
- 483. Pale-breasted Illadopsis** *Illadopsis r. rufipennis*
U: 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 2 Kibale 4.2 and 2 Bwindi 11.2.
- 484. Brown Illadopsis** *Illadopsis fulvescens ugandae*
U: Widespread – 23 heard and seen on 10 days.
- 485. Mountain Illadopsis** *Illadopsis p. pyrrhoptera*
U: 5 Bwindi 11.2 and 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhya 13.2.
R: 1 heard Nyungwe 17.2.
- 486. Grey-chested Illadopsis** *Kakamega poliothorax*
U: 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhya 13.2.
- 487. African Hill Babbler** *Pseudoalcippe abyssinica atriceps*
[This form often regarded as a separate species, Ruwenzori Hill Babbler, *P. atriceps*]
U: Heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhya 13.2.
R: 2+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 488. Dusky Babbler** *Turdoides tenebrosa*
U: 4 Paraa Lodge, MFNP 1.2. New locality for this species, found by Alfred.
- 489. Black-lored Babbler** *Turdoides s. sharpei*
U: 10 QENP 9.2 and 4 Lake Kyahafi 14.2.
R: 2+10 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 490. Brown Babbler** *Turdoides plebejus cinerea*
U: 5+10 MFNP 1-2.2.

- 491. Arrow-marked Babbler** *Turdoides jardineii emini*
R: 15+10 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 492. Capuchin Babbler** *Phyllanthus atripennis bohndorffi*
U: Heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 493. Red-collared Mountain-Babbler** *Kupeornis rufocinctus* (Albertine Rift endemic)
R: 3 Nyungwe 18.2.
- 494. White-winged Black-Tit** *Melaniparus leucomelas insignis*
U: 1 Lake Bunyonyi 14.2.
R: 8 Akagera 20.2.
- 495. White-shouldered Black-Tit** *Melaniparus guineensis*
U: 2 S Masindi 30.1.
- 496. Dusky Tit** *Melaniparus f. funereus*
U: 6 Bwindi 11.2, 6 The Neck 12.2, 10 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 2 Ruhija 14.2.
- 497. Stripe-breasted Tit** *Melaniparus f. fasciiventer* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 4 Ruhija 12.2 and 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 4+2 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 498. African Penduline-Tit** *Anthoscopus caroli roccatii*
R: 2 Akagera 20.2.
- 499. Grey-headed Sunbird** *Deleornis axillaris*
U: 3 Mabira 29.1, 3 Kanyiyu Pabidi 31.1, 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2 and 5+20 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 500. Western Violet-backed Sunbird** *Anthreptes longuemarei haussarum*
U: 3 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1
- 501. Little Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes seimundi minor*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 3 Budongo 2.2, 5 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2, 1 The Neck 12.2 and 1 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
- 502. Green Sunbird** *Anthreptes rectirostris tephrolaemus*
U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 2 Budongo 2.2, 5 Bigodi 4.2, 2 Bwindi 11.2 and 4 The Neck 12.2.
- 503. Collared Sunbird** *Hedydipna collaris garguensis*
U: Common in forested areas – 100+ seen on 15 days.
R: 5+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 504. Pygmy Sunbird** *Hedydipna platura*
U: 5+1 MFNP 1-2.2.
- 505. Green-headed Sunbird** *Cyanomitra verticalis viridisplendens*
U: Fairly common - 23 seen on 8 days.
R: 1 Nyungwe 18.2 and 1 Akagera 19.2.
- 506. Blue-throated Brown Sunbird** *Cyanomitra cyanolaema octaviae*
U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 1 Kanyiyu Pabidi 31.1, 1 Semliki 8.2 and 1 Bwindi 11.2.
- 507. Blue-headed Sunbird** *Cyanomitra alinae* (Albertine Rift endemic)
U: 1 heard Bwindi 11.2 and 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2 (*alinae*).
R: 5+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2 (*tanganjicae*).
- 508. Western Olive Sunbird** *Cyanomitra obscura ragazzii*
U: 1 Bigodi 4.2, 4 Kibale 5.2, 10+3 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.
R: 1 Nyungwe 18.2.
- 509. Green-throated Sunbird** *Chalcomitra r. rubescens*

U: 2 The Neck 12.2.

510. Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis*

U: Widespread - 39 seen on 12 days. Based on distribution race *acik* in NW, e.g Murchison Falls and *lamperti* in SW Uganda.

R: 2+20 Akagera 19-20.2 (*lamperti*).

511. Hunter's Sunbird *Chalcomitra h. hunteri*

U: 4 en route to Soroti 29.1.

512. Purple-breasted Sunbird *Nectarinia purpureiventris* (Albertine Rift endemic)

R: 3 Nyungwe 18.2.

513. Bronze Sunbird *Nectarinia k. kilimensis*

U: Widespread - 36 seen on 8 days.

R: 2 Akagera 20.2.

514. Malachite Sunbird *Nectarinia famosa cupreonitens*

U: 3 Mgahinga 15.2.

515. Olive-bellied Sunbird *Cinnyris chloropygius orphogaster*

U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 1 MFNP 1.2, 5 Bigodi 4.2, 3 Kibale 5.2, 2 Semliki 8.2 and 1 Bwindi 10.2.

515. Tiny Sunbird *Cinnyris minullus*

U: 2 Bwindi 11.2.

516. Stuhlmann's Sunbird *Cinnyris stuhlmanni* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 15 Mgahinga 15.2 (*graueri*).

R: 10 Volcanoes 16.2 (*graueri*). 10 Nyungwe 18.2 (*schubotzi*).

517. Northern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris r. reichenowi*

U: 10+5 Bwindi 10-11.2, 3 Ruhija 12.2 and 10 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

518. Regal Sunbird *Cinnyris r. regius* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 10 Ruhija 12.2, 3 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 2 Ruhija 14.2, 5 Echuya the same day and 10 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 15+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

519. Beautiful Sunbird *Cinnyris p. pulchellus*

U: 2+5 MFNP 1-2.2 and 2 Lake Albert 8.2.

520. Mariqua Sunbird *Cinnyris mariquensis suahelicus*

U: 3 S Masindi 30.1, 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 3 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 5+20 Akagera 19-20.2.

521. Red-chested Sunbird *Cinnyris erythrocerus*

U: 20 QENP 9.2, 20 Nyamuriro 14.2, 5 Lake Bunyonyi the same day and 1 Entebbe 22.2.

R: 10 Akagera 19.2.

522. Superb Sunbird *Cinnyris s. superbus*

U: 1 Budongo 2.2 and 1 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2.

523. Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris venustus igneiventris*

U: 3 The Neck 12.2 and 3 Ruhija the same day, 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 1 Echuya 14.2 and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 3+10 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

524. Copper Sunbird *Cinnyris c. cupreus*

U: 1 Bigodi 4.2.

R: 1 Akagera 19.2.

525. African Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*

- U: Widespread – 175+ seen on 13 days (*senegalensis* N of 1°N in e.g. MFNP and *stuhlmanni* S of 1°N in e.g. Bwindi).
R: 20+30 Nyungwe 17-18.2 and 5 Akagera 20.2 (*stuhlmanni*).
- 526. Western Black-headed Oriole** *Oriolus brachyrhynchus laetior*
U: Widespread in forested areas – 36 seen on 8 days.
- 527. African Black-headed Oriole** *Oriolus larvatus rolleti*
U: 2 S Masindi 30.1 and 1 Lake Mburo 21.2.
R: 3+3 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 528. Black-tailed Oriole** *Oriolus percivali*
U: 4+5 Bwindi 10-11.2, 5 Ruhija 12.2 and 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 3+1 Nyungwe 17-18.2.
- 529. Rufous-tailed Shrike (Isabelline Shrike)** *Lanius isabellinus*
[Subspecies undetermined: two ssp. winter in Uganda – *isabellinus* and *phoenicuroides*]
U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1 and 7+1 MFNP 1-2.2.
- 530. Lesser Grey Shrike** *Lanius minor*
U: 2 en route to Masindi 29.1.
- 531. Grey-backed Fiscal** *Lanius excubitoroides*
U: Widespread in open areas – 85+ seen on 9 days primarily in Murchison Falls and QENP (*excubitoroides*).
R: 10+20 Akagera 19-20.2 (*boehmi*).
- 532. Mackinnon's Shrike** *Lanius mackinnoni*
U: 1 The Neck 12.2, 1 Ruhija 14.2 and 1 Nyamuriro the same day.
R: 1 Nyungwe 18.2.
- 533. Common Fiscal** *Lanius collaris capelli*
U: Widespread in open areas – 75+ seen on 11 days
R: 5 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 5+10 Akagera 19-20.2
- 534. Woodchat Shrike** *Lanius senator niloticus*
U: 5 MFNP 1.2 and 1 QENP 10.2.
- 535. Yellow-billed Shrike** *Corvinella corvine affinis*
U: 5 MFNP 1.2.
- 536. Brubru** *Nilaus afer massaicus*
U: 1 MFNP 2.2.
R: 1+5 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 537. Northern Puffback** *Dryoscopus gambensis malzacii*
U: 3 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 1 Lake Albert 8.2, 1 QENP 9.2, 3 Ruhija 12.2, 1 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 3 Ruhija 14.2 and 1 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 5+6 Nyungwe 17-18.2 and 1 Akagera 20.2.
- 538. Pink-footed Puffback** *Dryoscopus angolensis nandensis*
U: 1+2 Bwindi 10-11.2 and 1 The Neck 12.2.
- 539. Marsh Tchagra** *Tchagra m. minutus*
U: 1 en route to Soroti 29.1, 2 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1 Bigodi 4.2, 2 QENP 9.2 and 2 Nyamuriro 14.2.
- 540. Black-crowned Tchagra** *Tchagra senegalus armenus*
U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 S Masindi the same day, 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 10+5 MFNP 1-2.2, 2 Lake Albert 8.2 and 3 heard Lake Mburo 21.2.
R: 2+3 Akagera 19-20.2.
- 541. Brown-crowned Tchagra** *Tchagra australis emini*
U: 1 en route 8.2, 3 QENP 9.2, 2 Bwindi 10.2 and 2 The Neck 12.2.

542. Lühder's Bushshrike *Laniarius luehderi*

U: 3 heard Kibale 5.2, 5+3 Bwindi 10-11.2.

543. Tropical Boubou *Laniarius aethiopicus major*

U: 1 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 1 + 1 heard Akagera 19-20.2.

544. Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster*

U: Widespread - 75+ seen on 9 days.

545. Papyrus Gonolek *Laniarius mufumbiri*

U: 2 Bigodi 4.2, 3 QENP 9.2 and heard Lake Mburo 21.2.

546. Slate-coloured Boubou *Laniarius f. funebris*

R: 2+2 Akagera 19-20.2.

547. Sooty Boubou *Laniarius leucorhynchus*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1 and 2 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2.

548. Mountain Sooty Boubou *Laniarius poensis holomelas*

U: 1 Ruhija 12.2, 1 heard Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 2 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 5+8 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

549. Grey-green Bushshrike *Telophorus bocagei jacksoni*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 1 heard Kibale 5.2, 2 heard Bwindi 11.2 and 2 there 11.2.

550. Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike *Telophorus s. sulfureopectus*

U: 1 heard MFNP 1.2, 1 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 1 heard QENP 9.2 and 4 Lake Mburo 21.2.

551. Many-coloured Bushshrike *Telophorus multicolour*

[Based on distribution 2 subspecies occur, *graueri* in the highlands and *batesi* mainly at Kibale.]

U: 1 heard Kibale 5.2 (*batesi*) and 1+1 Bwindi 10-11.2 (*graueri*).

R: 1 heard Nyungwe 17.2 (*graueri*).

552. Doherty's Bushshrike *Telophorus dohertyi*

U: 3 heard The Neck 12.2 and 2 heard Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 3 heard+4 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

553. Lagden's Bushshrike *Malaconotus lagdeni centralis*

U: 1 heard Mgahinga 15.2.

554. Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis fugax*

[In N Uganda *divaricatus* also occurs – potentially the birds in Murchison Falls could have belonged to that race.]

U: 2 S Masindi 30.1 and 2 en route the same day, 3 + 2 Murchison Falls 31.1-1.2, 8 Semliki 8.2, 5 + 10 QENP 9-10.2 and 15 Lake Mburo – Mbamba Swamp 21-22.2.

R: 5+10 Akagera 19-20.2.

555. Velvet-mantled Drongo *Dicrurus modestus coracinus*

U: 1 Kibale 5.2 and 2 Semliki 8.2.

556. Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*

U: 10 en route to Soroti 29.1, 30 Soroti-Masindi 30.1, 3+20+20 MFNP 31.1-2.2 and 10 QENP 8.2.

557. Pied Crow *Corvus albus*

U: Widespread - 300+ seen on 13 days.

R: 200 en route to Nyungwe 16.2, 100+20 Akagera 19-20.2.

558. White-necked Raven *Corvus albicollis*

U: 10 en route to Kisoro 14.2 and 2 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 5 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 3+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

559. Wattled Starling *Creatophora cinerea*

U: 1 MFNP 2.2.

560. Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chalybaeus*

U: 5 en route to Soroti 29.1 (*cyaniventris*).

R: 10+2 Akagera 19-20.2 (*scyobius*).

561. Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis c. chloropterus*

U: 10 S Masindi 30.1 and 20 MFNP 2.2.

562. Splendid Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis s. splendidus*

U: 5 Bigodi 4.2, 10 The Neck 12.2 and 3 Mpanga 22.2.

563. Purple Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis purpureus amethystinus*

U: 1 MFNP 2.2.

564. Rüppell's Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis p. purpuroptera*

U: Common in open areas - 350 seen on 11 days.

R: 50+30 Akagera 19-20.2.

565. Purple-headed Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis purpureiceps*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 1 Kanyiyo Pabidi 31.1, 5 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2 and 2 Bwindi 11.2.

566. Violet-backed Starling *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*

[Subspecies undetermined: 2 races occur in visited areas – nominate *leucogaster* and *verreauxi*.]

U: 5 MFNP 1.2, 50 Bigodi 4.2 and 10 QENP 9.2.

R: 30+100 Akagera 19-20.2.

567. Slender-billed Starling *Onychognathus tenuirostris theresae*

U: 1 The Neck 12.2 and 40 Ruhija 14.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe 18.2.

568. Waller's Starling *Onychognathus walleri elgonensis*

U: 20 Bwindi 10.2, 10 The Neck 11.2 and 20 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

R: 30+20 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

569. Narrow-tailed Starling *Poeoptera lugubris*

U: 1 Kibale 5.2, 2 Bwindi 11.2 and 3 The Neck 12.2.

570. Stuhlmann's Starling *Poeoptera stuhlmanni*

U: 5 Bwindi 11.2, 2 The Neck 12.2 and 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.

571. Sharpe's Starling *Pholia sharpii*

R: 15+2 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

572. Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus a. africanus*

U: 2+10 MFNP 31.1-1.2, 30 QENP 9.2 and 3 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 5 Akagera 20.2.

573. House Sparrow *Passer domesticus indicus* Introduced

[Ssp. *indicus* widely introduced in Sub-Saharan Africa, absorbs introduced ssp. *domesticus* in Southern Africa.]

U: 10 Pakwach, N MFNP 1.2.

574. Grey-headed Sparrow *Passer griseus ugandae*

U: Common except in the forest.

R: Common except at Nyungwe.

575. Speckle-fronted Weaver *Sporopipes frontalis emini*

U: 2 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 15+10 MFNP 1-2.2.

576. White-browed Sparrow-Weaver *Plocepasser mahali melanorhynchus*

U: 2 Lake Bisina 30.1, 5 MFNP 1.2 and 5 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2.

577. Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver *Plocepasser superciliosus*

U: 3 MFNP 1.2 and 5 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2.

578. Baglafaecht Weaver *Ploceus baglafaecht stuhlmanni*

U: 1 Bwindi 10.2, a total of 40 seen Bwindi-Ruhija-Echuya 12-14.2 and 1 Entebbe 22.2.

R: 5 en route to Ruhengeri 15.2, 2 Volcanoes 16.2 and 2 Nyungwe 17.2.

579. Slender-billed Weaver *Ploceus p. pelzelni*

U: 10 en route to Soroti 29.1, 1 en route to Kibale 3.2, 20 QENP 9.2, 10 Nyamuriro 14.2, 50 Mabamba 22.2 and 20 Entebbe the same day.

580. Little Weaver *Ploceus luteolus*

U: 1 Lake Bisina 30.1, 1 MFNP 1.2 and 1 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 5 Akagera 20.2.

581. Lesser Masked-Weaver *Ploceus i. intermedius*

U: 20+20 QENP 9-10.2 and 20 Lake Mburo 21.2.

582. Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis crocatus*

U: 1 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1 and 1 MFNP 1.2.

583. Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus n. nigricollis*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 1 Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 1 Kibale and 2 Bigodi 4.2, 1 QENP 9.2 and 10+5 Bwindi 10-11.2.

584. Black-billed Weaver *Ploceus melanogaster stephanophorus*

U: 2 Kibale 4.2 and 10+10 Bwindi 10-11.2.

585. Strange Weaver *Ploceus alienus* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 3 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 4 Nyungwe 17.2.

586. Holub's Golden-Weaver *Ploceus xanthops*

U: 4 en route to Soroti 29.1, 10 Lake Kyahafi 14.2 and 2 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 3 Akagera 19.2.

587. Orange Weaver *Ploceus aurantius rex*

U: 2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2 and 15 Mabamba 22.2.

588. Northern Brown-throated Weaver *Ploceus castanops*

U: 10 MFNP 31.1, 20 Lake Kyahafi 14.2, 10 Lake Mburo 21.2 and 15 Mabamba 22.2.

589. Vitelline Masked-Weaver *Ploceus vitellinus uluensis*

U: 30+6 MFNP 1-2.2.

590. Village Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus bohndorffi*

U: Widespread – 400+ seen on 10 days.

R: 5 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 50 en route 20.2.

591. Fox's Weaver *Ploceus spekeoides* ENDEMIC

U: 3 Lake Bisina 30.1.

592. Vieillot's Weaver *Ploceus n. nigerrimus*

U: Widespread – 350+ seen on 10 days.

R: 10 en route to Akagera 19.2.

593. Weyns's Weaver *Ploceus weynsi*

U: 20 Mabamba 22.2 and another 20 Mpanga the same day.

594. Black-headed Weaver *Ploceus melanocephalus dimidiatus*

U: 50 QENP 9.2, 20 Lake Bunyonyi 14.2, 50 Lake Kyahafi the same day and 20 Mabamba 22.2.

595. Golden-backed Weaver *Ploceus jacksoni*

U: 40 Mabamba 22.2.

- 596. Maxwell's Black Weaver** *Ploceus albinucha holomelas*
U: 20 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2.
- 597. Forest Weaver** *Ploceus bicolour mentalis*
U: 4 Kibale 5.2.
- 598. Brown-capped Weaver** *Ploceus insignis*
U: 10+5 Bwindi 10-11.2, 2 The Neck 12.2 and 5 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
- 599. Compact Weaver** *Pachyphantes superciliosus*
U: 4 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.
- 600. Crested Malimbe** *Malimbus malimbicus crassirostris*
U: 1 Kanyio Pabidi 31.1, 10+5 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.
- 601. Red-headed Malimbe** *Malimbus rubricollis centralis*
U: 4 Budongo 2.2, 2 Bigodi 4.2, 2 Kibale 5.2, 2 Bwindi 11.2, 5 The Neck 12.2 and 2 Mpanga 22.2.
- 602. Red-headed Weaver** *Anaplectes rubriceps leuconotus*
U: 1 S Masindi 30.1 and 1 MFNP 1.2.
- 603. Cardinal Quelea** *Quelea cardinalis*
U: 10 Lake Mburo 21.2.
- 604. Red-headed Quelea** *Quelea erythrops*
U: 3+1 QENP 9-10.2.
- 605. Red-billed Quelea** *Quelea quelea aethiopica*
U: 100 MFNP 2.2, 10 en route 4.2, 3 Kirumia trail, Semliki 7.2 and 100+50 QENP 9-10.2.
R: 200 Akagera 20.2.
- 606. Black Bishop** *Euplectes gierowii ansorgei*
U: 2 QENP 9.2.
- 607. Black-winged Bishop** *Euplectes hordeaceus*
U: 10 MFNP 1.2, 3 Bigodi 4.2, 1 en route 5.2, 1 Lake Albert 8.2 and 1+2 QENP 9-10.2.
R: 3 Akagera 19.2.
- 608. Orange Bishop** *Euplectes franciscanus*
U: 50 MFNP 1.2.
- 609. Red Bishop** *Euplectes orix*
U: 5 QENP 10.2.
R: 7 Akagera 20.2.
- 610. Yellow Bishop** *Euplectes capensis crassirostris*
U: 5 The Neck 12.2, 5 en route 14.2 and 4 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 10 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 2 Akagera 19.2.
- 611. Fan-tailed Widowbird** *Euplectes axillaris phoeniceus*
U: 5+2 QENP 9-10.2, 30 Nyamuriro 14.2 and 5 en route to Kisoro same day, 1 Mgahinga 15.2 and 5 en route to Entebbe 21.2.
R: 2 en route Nyungwe 16.2 and 10 en route Akagera 19.2.
- 612. Yellow-shouldered Widowbird** *Euplectes macroura macrocerca*
U: 2 en route to Masindi 30.1.
- 613. Red-collared Widowbird** *Euplectes a. ardens*
U: 100+10 QENP 9-10.2.
- 614. Grosbeak Weaver** *Amblyospiza albifrons melanota*
U: Widespread – 140+ seen on 8 days including 100 at Kibale 4.2.

615. Jameson's Antpecker *Parmoptila jamesoni*

U: 2 Bwindi 11.2.

616. White-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita f. fusconotus*

U: 1 Mabira 29.1, 1+1 heard Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2, 6 Bwindi 11.2, 6 The Neck 12.2 and 1 heard Mpanga 22.2.

617. Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita bicolor saturator*

U: 3+3 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2

618. Grey-headed Negrofinch *Nigrita canicapillus schistaceus*

U: 10 Mabira 29.1, 5 Kanyiyi Pabidi 31.1, 10 Bigodi 4.2, 3 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2 and 2 Bwindi 10.2.
R: 4+5 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

619. White-collared Oliveback *Nesocharis ansorgei*

U: 2 Nyamuriro Swamp 14.2.

620. Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba belli*

U: 1 MFNP 2.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.

R: 5+10 Akagera 19-20.2.

621. Green-backed Twinspot *Mandingoa nitidula schlegeli*

U: 2 Mabira 29.1, 6 Kibale 4.2 and heard both days at Kirumia trail, Semliki 6-7.2.

622. Dusky Crimson-wing *Cryptospiza jacksoni* (Albertine Rift endemic)

U: 2 Ruhija 12.2, 1 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2 and 1 Echuya 14.2.

R: 1 +1 Nyungwe 17-18.2.

623. Black-bellied Seedcracker *Pyrenestes ostrinus*

U: 2 Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2.

624. Red-headed Bluebill *Spermophaga r. ruficapilla*

U: 3 Mabira 29.1 and 2 Budongo 2.2.

625. Brown Twinspot *Clytospiza monteiri*

U: 2 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.

626. Dusky Twinspot *Euschistospiza cinereovinacea graueri*

U: 4 close to the Neck 12.2.

627. Bar-breasted Firefinch *Lagonosticta rufopicta lateritia*

U: 2 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1.

628. Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala ruberrima*

U: Widespread – 50+ seen on 7 days.

R: 5 en route to Ruhengeri 15.2 and 20+50 Akagera 19-20.2.

629. Black-bellied Firefinch *Lagonosticta r. rara*

U: 2 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2.

630. African Firefinch *Lagonosticta rubricata congica*

U: 1 Bigodi 4.2, 100+30 QENP 9-10.2 and 5 en route to Kisoro 14.2.

631. Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus b. bengalus*

U: 2 en route to Sorote 29.1, 20 S Masindi 30.1, 20 Red Chilli Rest Camp 31.1, 30+50 MFNP 1-2.2, 2 en route to QENP 8.2 and 5 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 20+20 Akagera 19-20.2.

632. Fawn-breasted Waxbill *Estrilda paludicola roseicrissa*

U: 6 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 5 Sempaya Hot Springs, Semliki 5.2, 5 QENP 10.2 and 2 Nyamuriro 14.2.

633. Crimson-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda rhodopyga centralis*

U: 10 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2 and 5+5 QENP 9-10.2.

634. Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes*

U: 10 QENP 10.2.

635. Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild niansae*

U: 10 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 10 Bigodi 4.2, 3 QENP 9.2 and 5 Lake Kyahafi 14.2.

636. Black-crowned Waxbill *Estrilda n. nonnula*

U: 2 en route to Soroti 29.1, 1 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 20 Bigodi 4.2, 2 Kibale 5.2, 3 QENP 9.2 and 3 Lake Kyahafi 14.2.

637. Kandt's Waxbill *Estrilda kandti*

U: 6 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2, 4 Ruhija 14.2, 6 Echuya the same day and 5 Mgahinga 15.2.

638. Black-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda erythronotos delamerei*

U: 2 en route to Masindi 2.2.

R: 2 Akagera 19.2.

639. Yellow-bellied Waxbill *Coccygia quartinia kilimensis*

U: 3 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 10 The Neck 12.2 and 10 en route to Kisoro 14.2.

R: 5 Nyungwe 17.2.

640. Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes c. cucullatus*

U: Common – 800+ seen on 15 days.

R: 20+30 Akagera 19-20.2.

641. Black-and-white Mannikin *Spermestes bicolor poensis*

U: 50 Bigodi 4.2, 1 Lake Mburo 21.2 and 5 Entebbe 22.2.

642. Magpie Mannikin *Spermestes fringilloides*

U: 2 at the entrance to Kirumia trail, Semliki 6.2.

643. Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeata centralis*

U: 1 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 40 en route 8.2, 2 en route to Bwindi 10.2, 2 en route to Kisoro 14.2 and 5 en route to Entebbe 21.2.

R: 5 en route 20.2.

644. Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*

U: Widespread – 89 seen on 7 days with 70 of these in QENP 9-10.2.

R: 5 en route to Nyungwe 16.2 and 5+5 Akagera 19-20.2.

645. Yellow-crowned Canary *Serinus flavivertex sassii*

U: 5 The Neck 12.2, 5 Ruhija 14.2 and 10 Mgahinga 15.2.

R: 10 Nyungwe 17.2.

646. Western Citril *Serinus frontalis*

U: 5 just outside Royal Mile, Budongo 3.2, 3 Kibale 5.2, 5 en route to Kisoro 14.2 and 1 Mgahinga 15.2.

647. Papyrus Canary *Serinus koliensis*

U: 2 Nyamuro Swamp 14.2.

648. Black-throated Canary *Serinus atrogularis somereni*

R: 2 Akagera 20.2.

649. Yellow-fronted Canary *Serinus mozambicus barbatus*

U: 2 S Masindi 30.1, 4 MFNP 1.2, 5 Bigodi 4.2 and 2 en route the same day, 10+10 QENP 9-10.2, 2 Lake Bunyonyi 14.2 and 2 Lake Kyahafi the same day.

R: 50+30 Akagera 19-20.2.

650. Brimstone Canary *Serinus sulphuratus sharpii*

U: 5 Bigodi 4.2.

651. Streaky Seedeater *Serinus striolatus graueri*

U: 4 The Neck 12.2, 7 en route to Kisoro 14.2 and 10 Mgahinga 15.2.
R: 20 Volcanoes 16.2 and 20 Nyungwe 17.2.

652. Thick-billed Seedeater *Serinus burtoni tanganijicae*

U: 2 Kibale 5.2 and 2 Mubwindi Swamp trail, Ruhija 13.2.
R: 3 Nyungwe 17.2.

653. Cinnamon-breasted Bunting *Emberiza t. tahapisi*

U: 5 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2 and 1 QENP 9.2.
R: 1 Akagera 20.2.

654. Golden-breasted Bunting *Emberiza flaviventris kalaharica*

U: 5 Butiaba Escarpment 2.2, 1 Lake Albert 8.2, 5 QENP 9.2, 1 heard The Neck 12.2, 1 Ruhija 13.2 and Lake Mburo 21.2.
R: 2 Nyungwe 18.2 and 1 Akagera 20.2.

655. Cabanis's Bunting *Emberiza c. cabanisi*

U: 2 MFNP 1.2.

MAMMAL LIST [compiled by Joakim Johansson]

English and scientific names mainly follows Jonathan Kingdon, *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals*.

Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes*

U: Heard Kanyiyi Pabidi 31.1, heard Budongo 3.2, 25 Kibale NP 5.2, 2 Hot Springs, Semliki NP 5.2 and heard Ruhija 12.2.

Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla beringei*

U: 15 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.
R: 11 Volcanoes NP 16.2.

Central African Red Colobus *Piliocolobus oustaleti*

U: 5 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

Guereza Colobus *Colobus guereza*

U: This most incredible looking monkey is agreeably common and widespread in Uganda. Seen on 12 days with a total of 238 animals.

Angola Colobus *Colobus angolensis ruwenzori*

R: 2 Nyungwe Forest NP 17.2 and 10 there 18.2.

Olive Baboon *Papio anibus*

U: Common and widespread, seen on 10 days.
R: 50 + 20 Akagera 19-20.2.

Grey-cheeked Mangabey *Lophocebus albigena johnstoni*

U: 5 Mabira Forest 29.1, 1 Kibale N.P. 4.2, 5 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2 and 1 Semliki NP 6.2.

Patas Monkey *Cercopithecus patas*

U: 10 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Vervet Monkey *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*

U: Common and widespread.
R: Common and widespread.

L'Hoest's Monkey *Cercopithecus lhoesti*

U: 30 Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 5 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 1 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2, 2 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.
R: 5 + 1 Nyungwe NP 17-18.2.

Blue Monkey *Cercopithecus mitis*

U: 20 Budongo Forest NP 2.2, 20 there 3.2, 20 Semliki NP 5.2, 10 there 6.2 and 4 Ruhija 14.2.
R: 1 Nyungwe NP 18.2.

Golden Monkey *Cercopithecus kandti*

U: 1 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

Red-tailed Monkey *Cercopithecus ascanius schmidti*

U: We had many sightings of this attractive primate in Uganda. A total of 272 on 11 days.

Straw-coloured Fruit Bat *Eidolon helvum*

U: 10 Kampala 29.1.

Yellow-winged Bat *Lavia frons*

U: 2 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2 and 2 there 10.1.

Savanna Hare *Lepus microtis*

U: 2 Lake Mburo 21.2.

Uganda Grass Hare *Poelagus marjorita*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Striped Ground Squirrel *Euxerus erythropus*

U: 5 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Carruther's Mountain Squirrel *Funisciurus carruthersi*

U: 2 Ruhija 12.2.

Boehm's Squirrel *Paraxerus boehmi*

U: 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 1 + 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 10-11.2, 2 Ruhija 12.2, 5 there 13.2 and 1 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

R: 2 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

Alexander's Dwarf Squirrel *Paraxerus alexandri*

U: 3 Mabira FR 29.1, 2 en route 30.1, 2 Budongo FR 2.2, 5 there 3.2 and 2 + 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6-7.2.

Red-legged Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus rufobrachium*

U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 4.2, 1 there 5.2 and 1 The Neck 12.2.

Ruwenzori Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus ruwenzori*

R: 3 Nyungwe NP 18.2.

Crested Porcupine *Hystrix cristata*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Unstriped Grass Rat *Arvicanthis niloticus*

U: 1 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Spot-necked Otter *Lutra maculicollis*

U: 5 Lake Bunyoni 14.2. and 1 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

Slender Mongoose *Galerella sanguinea*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Dwarf Mongoose *Helogale parvula*

U: 10 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

Banded Mongoose *Mungos mungo*

U: 1 Queen Elizabeth NP 10.2 and 3 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 6 Akagera N.P. 20.2

African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*

U: 18 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 30 there 1.2, 10 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2 and 10 there 10.2.

Common Zebra *Equus quagga boehmi*

U: 20 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

R: 40 Akagera NP 20.2.

Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibious*

U: 12 en route to Masindi 30.1, 200 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 50 there 1.2, 10 Semliki WR 8.2, 75 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2 and 50 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 50 Akagera NP 19.2.

Giant Hog *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*

U: 10 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*

U: Common in Murchison Falls NP, Queen Elizabeth NP and Lake Mburo NP.

R: Common in Akagera NP.

Giraffe *Giraffe camelopardalis rothschildi*

U: 15 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

R: 5 Akagera NP 20.2.

African Buffalo *Syncerus caffer*

U: Common in Murchison Falls NP, Queen Elizabeth NP and Lake Mburo NP.

R: 4 +10 Akagera NP 19-20.2.

Buschbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus*

U: 10 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 5 there 1.2, 1 Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary 4.2, 10 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2, 1 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2 and 5 Lake Mburo 21.2.

R: 3 Akagera NP 19.2.

Black-fronted Duiker *Cephalopus nigrifrons*

U: 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2 and 2 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

Harvey's Duiker *Cephalopus harveyi*

U: 2 Kibale Forest NP 4.2.

Oribi *Ourebia ourebi*

U: 200 Murchison Falls NP 1.2 and 1 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

R: 6 Akagera NP 20.2.

Bohor Reedbuck *Redunca redunca*

R: 1 Akagera NP 20.2.

Kob *Kobus kob thomasi*

U: 100 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 1000 there 1.2, 500 Semliki WR 8.2, 50 + 20 + 30 Queen Elizabeth NP 8-10.2..

Waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*

U: 40 Murchison Falls NP 31.1, 100 there 1.2, 20 Semliki WR 8.2, 10 +50 + 50 Queen Elizabeth NP 8-10.2 and 10 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

Topi *Damaliscus lunatus jimela*

U: 5 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.

Hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus*

U: 100 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

References. Mammals.

G.B. Corbet & J.E. Hill. *A World list of Mammalian Species*.

Sandra Erickson Wilson. *Bird and Mammal Checklist for ten National Parks in Uganda*.

HERPTILES (amphibians and reptiles)

[compiled by Joakim Johansson]

Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*

U: 50 Murchison Falls NP 31.3, 8 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2 and 1 Lake Mburo NP 21.2.
R: 1 Akagera NP 19.2.

Tropical House Gecko *Hemidactylus mabouia*

U: Common and widespread.

Brook's Gecko *Hemidactylus brooki*

U: 2 Murchison Falls NP 1.2.

Speckel-Lipped Skink *Trachylepis maculilabris*

U: 2 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2 and 8 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Striped Skink *Trachylepis striata*

U: 1 Murchison Falls NP 31.1 and 2 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 6.2.

Variable Skink *Trachylepis varia*

R: 2 Cyanika 15.2.

Jackson's Forest Lizard *Adolfus jacksoni*

U: 1 The Neck 12.2.

Sparse-scaled Forest Lizard *Adolfus vauereselli*

U: 1 Kisoro 14.2.

Blue-headed Tree Agam *Acanthocerus articollis*

U: Common and widespread.

Finch's Agam *Agama Finchi*

U: 20 en route Masindi 30.1

Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*

U: 2 Murchison Falls boat trip 31.1 and 4 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Ruwenzori Side-striped Chameleon *Chamaeleon rudis*

U: 2 Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Angola Green Snake *Philothamnus angolensis*

U: 1 En route Semliki 5.2.

Forest Cobra *Naja melanoleuca*

U: 1 Kirumia Trail, Semliki NP 7.2.

Great Lakes Bush Viper *Atheris nitschei*

U: 1 Mgahinga Gorilla NP 15.2.

R: 1 Nyungwe NP 17.2.

Kisolo Toad *Bufo kisoloensis*

U: Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.

Flat-backed Toad *Bufo maculates*

U: Common in Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2.

Common Toad *Bufo regularis*

U: 1 Mabira FR 29.1.

Eastern Groove-crowned Bullfrog *Hoplobatrachus occipitalis*

U: 2 Mabamba Swamp 22.2.

Common Reed Frog *Hyperolius viridiflavus*

U: Heard in Semliki WR 8.2 and heard in Queen Elizabeth NP 9.2

Golden-bellied Rocket Frog *Ptychadena chrysogaster*

U: 1 Bwindi Impenetrable NP 11.2.

Green Puddle frog *Phrynobatrachus versicolor*

R: 1 Nyungwe Forest NP 17.2.

References. Amphibians and reptiles.

Alan Channing and Kim M. Howell. *Amphibians of East Africa.*

Stephen Spawls, Kim M. Howell, Robert Drewes and James Ashe. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa.*

Norman Frank & Erica Ramus. *A Complete Guide to Scientific and Common names of Reptiles and Ampibians.*

Produced in July 2010. Erling Jirle.