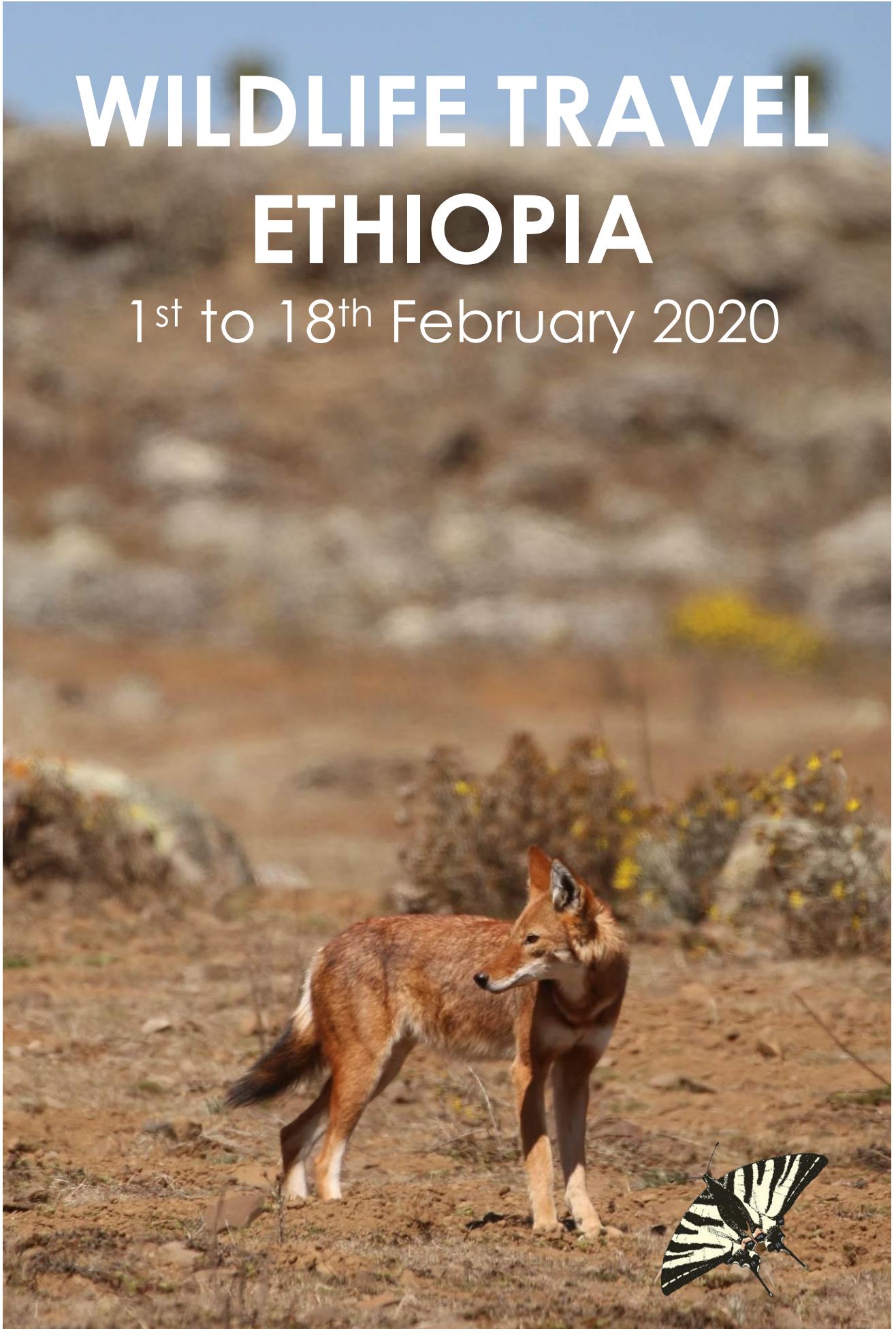


# WILDLIFE TRAVEL ETHIOPIA

1<sup>st</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020



# Ethiopia 2020: trip report and species lists

## Guides

Zelalem Haile Michael (1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup>)

Melkamu Alemu (3<sup>rd</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>)

Kassahun Biset (Lalibela)

## Leader

Philip Precey

Wildlife Travel



A gallery of photos from the trip is at [www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157713185465473](https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157713185465473)

## Ethiopia 2020: trip report and species lists

**2<sup>nd</sup> February 2020 Addis Ababa to Debre Libanos**

Dawn of our first day in Ethiopia saw the early birds gathering in the grounds (gardens would be too formal a word) of our hotel to meet up with Zele, our guide.

A slightly time-zone-befuddled exploration introduced us to some of the 'common or garden' birds we would get to know over the next couple of weeks: Brown-rumped and Streaky Seed-eaters, Swainson's Sparrow, Abyssinian Thrush, Dusky Turtle Dove, Abyssinian Slaty Flycatcher, Baglaffeht Weaver, Speckled Mousebird and the handsome Tacazze Sunbird amongst them. A small flock of African Silverbills appeared on the lawn, a less expected sighting, with a pair of Brown Warbler (sounding much more exciting under their old name of Brown Parisoma) and a trio of Ethiopian Bee-eaters (recently split from the more widespread Blue-chested Bee-eater) adding to the interest. Overhead, a constant stream of Yellow-billed Kites, Hooded Vultures and Pied Crows were commuting into the city from a nearby roost site, with Nyanza Swift higher up.

After breakfast, we headed off, heading north out of Addis Ababa, a city of some 5 million inhabitants, crossing over the Entoto Hills into the Oromia province.

Onto the grassy plateau, and we made a stop on the Sululta Plains, an area under increasing pressure from human encroachment, with new houses and roads, and plenty of grazing animals as well as a little gang of kids who followed on our heels as we walked across the fields: Ethiopia isn't somewhere to come if you're looking for solitude!

Despite the less-than-pristine feel to the habitat, it was crammed full of birds. Blue-winged Goose, Wattled Ibis, Ethiopian Siskin, Ethiopian Cisticola and White-collared Pigeon, all Ethiopian specialities, all ticked off in quick succession. A Green Sandpiper was flushed from a small ditch, along with a small mixed group of Fan-tailed Widowbird and Yellow Bishop, all in their less glamorous 'eclipse' plumage. A sleeping horse played host to a small gang of Red-billed Oxpeckers, while various 'flava' wagtails chased around in front of the grazing cattle, with males of both Blue-headed and Grey-headed amongst them. Nearby, we found a pair of Abyssinian Longclaws, another local speciality and the one we were most hoping to find here. They gave great views as they fed quietly amongst the tussocks, occasionally by chased by the Groundscraper Thrush, before one flitted up onto a post to pose for one last set of photos...

Back on the bus, and we headed off across the plateau, a patchwork of wheat, barley and the local staple 'teff', a grain used to produce the traditional flatbread 'injera' that we would become very familiar with; grazed land and ploughed land; small plots of eucalyptus forestry, neatly domed hay stacks and similarly domed round houses, with the road at times seeming more pothole than tarmac...

At the far side of the plateau, the Jemaa Valley opened out in front of us, with the ground dropping away in a dramatic escarpment. With lunch, and our first taste of injera (like delicious damp underlay), out of the way, we headed to the edge of the escarpment for strong coffee (Ethiopia is after all the birthplace of coffee drinking). Fan-tailed Ravens soared and swooped in front of us, along with one or two Hooded Vultures and the larger Rüppell's Vulture higher above them. A small group of Olive Baboons was found feeding in the bushes near the bungalows, before our real target for the afternoon was found, two pairs of Gelada Baboons enjoying some relaxing mutual grooming time down amongst the rocks, while Rock Martins and a Rüppell's Black Chat flitted about (Rüppell was obviously a busy man... a German naturalist who set off on his first expedition in 1821, and became the first naturalist to cross Ethiopia in 1830. He has three bats, a fox, a chameleon and at least seven bird species named after him).

Back to the Geladas, and we spent some time watching them, and trying to find a way of getting closer for our David Attenborough moment. Alas, it wasn't to be this time, so we set off towards the monastery at Debre Libanos, an area famed for its approachable Geladas... Not today, though. It being a Sunday, the area was crammed full of pilgrims, followed close behind by a very noisy wedding party. We had to make do with another small group of Geladas glimpsed moving through the bushes in the distance, heading for their night roost site on the cliffs.

The baboons may not have been playing ball this afternoon, but the local Lammergeiers were more than happy to take up the mantle of entertaining the Wildlife Travellers. At least 4 birds soared about along the escarpment,

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including a pair that seemed to be displaying together, and another then came through very close, allowing us to look down on him from the cliff top.

Eventually we tired of Gelada hunting and turning down the marvellous retail opportunities offered by the 'just one basket' ladies, and headed to our hotel in nearby Fiche, where the travel and time zones finally caught up with us.

Podocarpaceae	<i>Afrocarpus gracilior</i>	<b>East African Yellowwood</b> In the hotel gardens, Addis
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	<b>Africa Juniper</b> eg the forest behind the monastery, and around churches in Addis
Asparagaceae	<i>Dracaena steudneri</i>	Dragon tree, around Debre Libanos
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe debrana</i>	The bright red aloe all through the rocky areas: endemic to central Ethiopia
Asteraceae	<i>Echinops longisetus</i>	The giant Echinops, towards Debre Libanos
Asteraceae	<i>Echinops sp.</i>	Common at the roadside
Bignoniaceae	<i>Spathodea campanulate</i>	<b>African Tulip Tree</b> red flowers, roadside tree in Addis
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cf murielii</i> (= <i>candelabrum</i> )	Large succulent Euphorbia, planted as a hedging plant on the plateau
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia abyssinica</i>	The flat-topped Acacia from around Debre Libanos onwards
Musaceae	<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	<b>False Banana</b> or <b>Ensete</b> , a local staple food plant
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<b>Tasmanian Blue Gum</b> common, planted for forestry
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp <i>cuspidata</i>	<b>African Olive</b> Grows to be a tall forest tree in the montane forests of East Africa. eg the forest behind the monastery
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	<b>Mexican Prickly Poppy</b> cream-flowered 'poppy', common roadside weed in towns/villages
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex nervosus</i>	Shrubby dock, eg at the Gelada site
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis simensis</i>	The 'old man's beard' clematis, common eg Debre Libanos
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa abyssinica</i>	<b>Abyssinian Rose</b> common wild rose at the roadside
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buddleja polystachya</i>	Orange-flowered shrubby buddleia at roadside
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Smaller roadside Solanum, with purple flowers
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	The large 'apple of sodom' spiky nightshade at Sululta

### 3<sup>rd</sup> February. Debre Libanos to Debre Berhan

An early start, we had breakfast as the sun rose, setting off not long after to head to Debre Libanos, in the hope of bumping into the local Gelada troop... alas, despite hearing a couple of monkey-like calls from the forest above the road, we couldn't find any sign of the Geladas here. Instead, we enjoyed a pair of White-cheeked Turacos in a tree top, and a low pass by a Tawny Eagle.

Heading off across the plateau, our next roadside stop was to enjoy a flock of Spot-breasted Lapwings, a handsome bird, endemic to the highlands of Ethiopia, along with a single African Wattled Lapwing, looking a little lost. A passing dog put some of them up, but they whirled about calling and landed even closer to us than before.

On a nearby pile of stones, a male Red-breasted Wheatear sat, singing to us, while an Augur Buzzard flew past and landed on a nearby telegraph post, and a building at the far side of the fields was attracting the attention of large numbers of Hooded Vultures, Yellow-billed Kites and local dogs... an abattoir or something equally meaty.

We continued to the town of Muke Turi, where we filled up with fuel for the bus, enjoying the local Greater Blue-eared Starlings, in the process, and then turned off across the plateau towards the Jemma escarpment. More roadside birding included stops for a flock of Black-winged Lapwings, a group of Common Cranes, and another Ethiopian endemic in the form of Erlanger's Lark. Common roadside birds across the plateau included White-collared Pigeon, Wattled Ibis and Blue-winged Goose, with plenty of wheatears: Isabelline, Northern, Red-breasted, Pied and what was almost certainly Cyprus Pied Wheatear, with a couple of males with peachy wash to the chest and dark mottling on the cap.

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Re-joining the Jemma escarpment, we had a scan around for primates, finding a couple of Olive Baboons looking out over the view but none of their vegetarian cousins, with a Cinnamon-breasted Bunting singing from atop a fencepost.

Almost having given up on Geladas, we took the side road towards Debre Birhan... and then not long later we were stopped again, as Zele spotted some movement over on the escarpment edge: a troop of Geladas, led by a big, caped male, moving slowly across the stubble fields. We set off towards them, and before too long we were enjoying close views of the male as he sat to one side of the group, keeping his eye on the strange troop of vertical primates with their cameras all snapping away... Meanwhile, his family completely ignored us and just carried on picking over the recently harvested stubble fields.

We enjoyed the Geladas, until the presence of a local boy whose job it is to scare them away from the farmland meant that the male moved off, and then so did we, back onto the road (well, gravel still counts as a road!), and off across the plateau to Debre Birhan, passing villages busy with threshing the teff crop and fenced around by living fences of *Euphorbia ingens*, arriving in the 'big town' of Debre Birhan in time for a late lunch.

As well as feasting on more spaghetti bolognese than anyone could rightly want, we bade farewell to Zele and were introduced to Melkamu, in whose safe hands we would be spending the next 12 days.

Lunch out of the way, and we headed east, to the 'broken mountain' of Gemessa Gedel, famous as a 'stakeout' for the Ankober Serin. It's almost as famous for its weather, with dense fog a frequent 'hazard' when looking for serins... and today was to be no different, with such a pea souper that we could barely see the cliff edge, let alone find a small brown bird feeding down on the cliff itself... two White-billed Starlings and some impressive woven hats had to fill that serin-shaped hole for today. Defeated by the fog, we returned to Debre Birhan, stopping for a Bush Duiker on the way home before dinner... the end of a busy day on the Ethiopian central plateau.

Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cf ingens</i>	Candelabra Tree, also used for living fences.
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum sp</i>	Spiny, shrubby 'everlasting' at Gemessa Gedel
Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis cf alpina</i>	Large, white-flowered 'brassica' at Gemessa Gedel
Orobanchaceae	<i>Bartsia decurva</i>	Gemessa Gedel

### 4<sup>th</sup> February. Ankober and Melka Gebdu

After our best breakfast buffet so far, we set off eastwards from Debre Birhan, across the plateau towards the Rift Valley escarpment.

The gravel road was in the process of being upgraded to a tarmacked one, very much 'in the process' in some places, but our driver took it all in his stride!

Close to Debre Birhan, we had our first Black Kites, a migratory visitor from Europe, alongside it's resident cousin the Yellow-billed Kites. More winter visitors from more familiar northern climes included Green and Common Sandpiper and a male Marsh Harrier.

Heading across the highland grassland, we saw many familiar faces: Ethiopian Cisticola, Erlanger's Lark, Red-breasted Wheatear, Abyssinian Longclaw, and we stopped for our first proper look at a family of Moorland Chats. Nearby, we found a pair of Abyssinian Wheatears, the male mostly black with a greyish cap, with a streaky female collecting nesting material.

As we gained height, the clouds closed in and we found ourselves in thick fog as we reached the former royal capital of Ankober and then dropped down into the Rift Valley, passing a small troop of Grivet Monkeys on the way.

Our eventual destination was Melka Gebdu, an unassuming stream in a valley of dry Acacia-scrub. Butterflies were much in evidence, with numerous blues, whites, orange-tips and sulphurs of various, unidentified species, and a single Plain Tiger, also known as African Monarch, which posed for photos.

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Down by the stream, a Mocking Cliff-chat was singing by (surprise surprise) a small cliff, with Grey-backed Caramoptera, Lesser Striped Swallow and a pair of very confiding Red-cheeked Cordonbleu all new for our list. But this wasn't why Mel had brought us here...

After making our way over some stubble fields, and searching more areas of bush, he finally found a small, unassuming finch with a yellow rump, preening at the top of an acacia tree... and thanks to Peter's ever-impressive zoom, we managed to see the lemon throat patch of a Yellow-throated Seedeater, a bird with a tiny world range which, for some unknown reason, centres on this valley! The same bushy slope turned out to be the 'birdiest' spot we found all day, with Shining Sunbird, Rufous Chatterer, Ruppell's Weaver, Cut-throat Finch and Common Waxbills all putting in an appearance. A single Yellow-breasted Barbet flew past, disappearing into the depths of the bushes. More accommodating was an African Pygmy Kingfisher, who sat out for all of us (eventually) to get great views.

Back to the bus, and a rather surprising picnic lunch, before we set off back up onto the escarpment, hearing the tale of a donkey, a goat and a dog sharing a taxi along the way... Up past Ankober, and the cloud was still hugging the top of the escarpment, doing it's best to prevent us from enjoying the view. Not to be put off, we spent some time watching for gaps in the cloud, although not entirely successfully. The finch that we had hoped to see didn't put in an appearance, but we did find a troop of Guereza Colobus monkeys down in the tree tops below us. A patch of the locally endemic *Aloe ankoberensis* was growing from the cliff face, Tree Heather *Erica arborea* down below us, and a variety of flowers in the short cliff-top turf, including the pink four-petalled flowers of *Oldenlandia monanthos*, a very fragrant *Thymus* and the purple flowers of *Trifolium acaule*, all down in the turf.

An Erckel's Francolin was heard calling from the mist, and a Thick-billed Raven flew low over head as we were getting back on the bus, from where we headed back across the plateau to our hotel.

Apocynaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	<b>Apple of Sodom Milkweed.</b> Small tree with large, round, glaucous leaves, at the roadside near Melka Gebdu.
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe ankoberensis</i>	On the cliff face at the escarpment, broad succulent leaves, not in flower. Endemic to the Ankober escarpment
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus macracanthus</i>	White-flowered, stemless thistle, in the short turf at the cliff top
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula abyssinica</i>	Cliff-top turf
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum cf splendidum</i>	Yellow-flowered, silvery-leaved bush on the escarpment
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum coeruleum</i>	Cliff-top turf
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Minuartia filifolia</i>	Cliff-top turf
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum quartinianum</i>	Shrubby Hypericum, growing below the escarpment
Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium leucoblepharum</i>	Succulent aeonium, growing on the cliff face below the escarpment
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Scabious, on the cliff top turf
Ericaceae	<i>Erica arborea</i>	<b>Tree Heather</b> growing on the cliffs below the escarpment
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium acaule</i>	Pink pea flowers, in the short turf at the cliff top
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium arabicum</i>	Small pink-flowered Geranium in the cliff-top turf
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium multibracteatum</i>	White-flowered Pelargonium, from the bus, on the way down from Ankober (near the monkeys)
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	<b>Lion's Tail</b> , like an orange-flowered Jerusalem Sage, quite common around towns
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia merjamie</i>	Blue-flowered sage
Lamiaceae	<i>Satureja imbricata</i>	The large-flowered 'thyme' in the short turf
Lamiaceae	<i>Thymus schimperi</i>	The small-flowered thyme in the short turf
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis cf procumbens</i>	Small, yellow-flowered Oxalis in the cliff-top turf
Rubiaceae	<i>Oldenlandia monanthos</i>	Pink four-petalled flower, mat forming in the short turf at the cliff top
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum stelurum</i>	roadsides

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Vitaceae

*Cissus quadrangularis*

The weird succulent 'vine' at Melka Gebdu

5<sup>th</sup> February. Debre Birhan to Awash

This morning we retraced our steps, back to the escarpment above Ankober, and what a difference a day makes. The wind overnight had blown the clouds through, and we were greeted with stunning views down into the valley. Unfortunately, the clear conditions didn't help us to find Ankober Serin, and we had to make do with a close pass by a Lammergeir and a distant pair of Verreaux's Eagles, as well as plenty of interesting flowers in the clifftop turf.

With a lot of distance to cover, we were quickly back on board, and headed down into the lowlands. Just below Ankober, a pair of Little Rock Thrush flew across in front of us.

Travelling beyond yesterday's stop at Melka Gebdu, we stopped at the roadside to investigate the acacia scrub, and enjoyed a whole new suite of birds: an Abyssinian Roller posed next to the road, with noisy Ruppell's Starlings, White-headed Buffalo Weavers and a pair of Northern Red-billed Hornbills moving through the bushes. Even more interesting were the party of wood-hoopoes that we found: according to the books, the wood-hoopoes in Ethiopia are all Black-billed Wood-hoopoe, but these birds definitely had bright red bills and a purple gloss to the back: these seemed to be Violet Wood-hoopoes, well out of their range.

Travelling on through the acacia-filled plains, we came across our first Egyptian Vultures, Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill, White-backed Vulture and Superb Starling. Another new Aloe appeared at the roadside, *Aloe trichosantha*.

This is the territory of the nomadic Afar people, sheep and camel herders who move around the countryside following the grazing. The men were particularly striking, with their hair cut into an afro, topped with a 'diadem', and carrying spears and the occasional Kalashnikov... not people to be messed with!

The paved road petered out, and we struck out along the gravel again, running parallel to the railway line coming down from the ports at Djibouti. The acacia here has been 'invaded' by the South American Mesquite *Prosopis juliflora*, forming a dense thorny understorey.

In an open area we found our first ostriches, a male and two females. But surprisingly, these weren't the expected blue-necked Somali Ostrich, but the endangered Red-necked Ostrich of North Africa, another 'out of range' surprise.

A Pygmy Falcon posed on the wires, before we finally found some shade in which to have our lunch.

Back on the paved road, and we found our first Hamadryas Baboons, along with soaring Marabou Storks, Northern Carmine Bee-eaters and a pair of Spur-winged Plover, before we finally made it to our lodge.

After settling in to our rooms, we finished off the day with a short walk around the entry track to the lodge, where we found a good range of acacia-scrub species, including a little group of shuffling Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse, a larger group of Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse flying off over the ridge, a busy little Red-fronted Cisticola flicking its tail like a metronome, singing Brubru, a hyperactive party of Mouse-coloured Penduline Tits and a group of Nile Valley Sunbirds mobbing a Turkestan Shrike.

Back at the lodge, it was something of a surprise to see Hippo in the lake! Although I'm sure it was even more of a surprise to the group of Germans, who earlier had been swimming in the same lake...

Orobanchaceae

*Cycniopsis humilis*

The yellow 'viola' flower, at the bush stop below Ankober

Fabaceae

*Prosopis juliflora*

**Mesquite**, invasive shrub through the arid areas

Asphodelaceae

*Aloe trichosantha*

Pinky-orange flowered Aloe in the dry scrub land

Asparagaceae

*Dracaena* (= *Sansevieria*) *ehrenbergii*

**Wild Sisal**, in the dry scrub at Doho Lodge



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### 6<sup>th</sup> February. Ali Deghe Plains, and Awash National Park

After a little time spent getting the luggage loaded up on the roof, we set off from the lodge, heading for the tarmac... but even before we'd made it to the road, we had stopped several times, with a pair of Black-backed Jackals chasing an Abyssinian Hare, a party of Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters on the railway wires, a passing flock of Wattled Starlings and a trio of Ethiopian Swallows amongst others.

Onto the tarmac, and we set off northwards, picking up a park ranger along the way, to visit the grassy plains of Ali Deghe. Whilst it may not compare with the famous 'safari' destinations of East and Southern Africa, the plains here are home to some scarce and otherwise hard to find beasts.

Almost the first thing we saw once we were on the plains was a pair of Grevy's Zebra, albeit somewhat distant and busy putting yet more distance between themselves and us. Equally skittish, and equally restricted in range, were a male Somali Ostrich, showing off his blue thighs and bluey grey neck, very different to yesterday's Red-necked Ostrich, and a couple of Soemmering's Gazelles. These proved to be the most numerous of the plain's 'big beasts', with 50 or more seen during our morning here. No longer as confiding as they used to be, following disturbance from an inter-tribal fracas on the plains in the past year or two, the gazelles were equally keen to keep us at a safe distance. Far less shy were the Arabian Bustards, of which we saw at least 6 individuals, each of whom was chauffeuring a pair of Northern Carmine Bee-eaters around!

Along with the 'big game', there was plenty of smaller fayre to keep us interested. Flocks of Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Larks were flitting about, along with a handful of Gillett's Larks. In the acacia bushes, Woodchat and Steppe Grey Shrikes were perched up, alongside Isabelline Wheatears aplenty, a single Siberian Stonechat, both Abyssinian and European Rollers and a single Eurasian Hoopoe. A couple of Unstriped Ground Squirrels were seen, alongside Black-headed Lapwing, and we disturbed a couple of Harlequin Quail, flushed up out of the grass. Raptors of the plains included Common Kestrel, both Pallid and Montagu's Harriers, a couple of Steppe Eagles, Black-winged Kite and the absolutely stunning African Swallow-tailed Kite, hawking overhead.

After our park escort failed to persuade our driver that his track across the plains actually existed, we headed back the way we came, finally finding a single Beisa Oryx stood in the shade as the day warmed up.

We didn't spend too long on the tarmac, before we headed off in the opposite direction, this time driving through a more wooded area, where after some searching we found what we were looking for: a pair of Northern Gerenuk, the elegant, long-necked antelope that specialise in feeding on the fresh acacia leaves, stretching up to browse from the canopy.

Time for lunch, and we had some distance to cover before we finally arrived in Awash, passing through the customs checkpoint on the way: apparently, a bus load of English tourists is the perfect way to smuggle contraband from Djibouti!

The final stretch of our journey was along the gravel track through Awash National Park, which gave us views of Dark Chanting Goshawk, Black-chested Serpent Eagle and a lovely little Harar Dikdik along the way.

At the end of the track, we found our lodge for the next two nights, sat right next to the impressive Awash Falls, where we also found Nile Crocodile, African Fish Eagle, and a pretty sunset, to close off another successful day.

### 7<sup>th</sup> February. Awash National Park

Our day started with a pair of cheeky Grivet Monkeys coming to help themselves from the breakfast table... apparently, fried eggs aren't a Grivet's favourite food.

We spent the morning driving the tracks through the scrub and open plains of Awash National Park. Unfortunately, grazing by domestic livestock is even more prevalent here than at Ali Deghe, and as a consequence the wild herbivores have suffered. However, with a little searching we were able to find much of what we had hoped to see...

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During the day we found a total of 24 Beisa Oryx, eventually getting excellent views of a little group at close range, including a youngster. A total of 6 Soemmerring's Gazelles were also present during the morning, as well as a pair of delicate Harar Dikdik and an Abyssinian Hare who didn't run off too far, allowing us to get a good view as he cleaned his long ears behind a bush...

There was plenty of birdlife to keep us distracted, including Buff-crested and White-bellied Bustards, two family triples of Abyssinian Ground Hornbills, Fox Kestrel, Striped Kingfisher, a male Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse and a little male Pygmy Falcon. Smaller fayre included a trio of handsome bush-shrikes, starting with Orange-breasted and Grey-headed Bush-shrikes singing from within the same patch of bushes, and then three or four Rosy-patched Bush-shrikes in the more open areas, with the first male posing atop an acacia as he sang his fluting song and showing off his bright pink chest patch.

As we headed back to the lodge for lunch, we passed a big male baboon who showed mixed characters of both Olive Baboon and Hamadryas Baboon: hybrids are apparently not infrequent, in this area where the two species meet. Back near the lodge, we caught up with a large troop of Olive Baboons, some of whom seemed as intrigued by us as we were by them.

After lunch, we had a siesta to sit out the heat of the day, before heading out again later in the afternoon for a walk along the riverbank. Alas, we could find neither hide nor hair of the Park's Lesser Kudu, but we did enjoy spending some more time with the troop of Olive Baboons, while the birds of the riverbank included a large swirling roost gathering of weavers, a pair of Senegal Thick-knees, a single Pink-backed Penguin sailing about on the open water, a flock of Bruce's Green Pigeons feeding in the trees on the opposite bank, a quartet of Red-bellied Parrots that came in to feed as the light was falling, and a pair of Wahlberg's Eagles at their nest on the electricity pylons.

### **8<sup>th</sup> February. Awash to Langano, via Lake Besaka**

After another round of omelettes and porridge, under the ever-watchful eye of the local Grivet Monkeys, we were back on the bus and heading out of Awash, passing a pair of Harar Dikdiks and a single Warthog on our way out of the park.

A little way down the road, we took the old road across Lake Besaka, with its array of cormorants and egrets, to check out the lava flow area at the far side. Here, the very first bird we spotted after getting out of the bus was the locally endemic Sombre Rock Chat. Not the most inspiring of beasts, but one with a tiny world range, restricted as it seems to be to the lava slopes of this stretch of the Ethiopian Rift Valley. Nearby, a pair of male Common Rock Thrush were chasing around in the bushes, while a variety of well-travelled 'flava' wagtails feeding nearby included Blue-headed Wagtails, from Central Europe, Black-headed Wagtail, from the Balkans, and a 'superciliaris' wagtail from Romania or the Ukraine.

Our next stop was a little way beyond Metahara, where we found a colony of Abyssinian Rock Hyrax idling around on the rocks, with Bristle-crowned Starling, Blackstart, Northern Crombec and Blue Rock Thrush also putting in appearances.

The rest of the day was spent putting some kilometres between us and Awash, with Scarlet-chested Sunbird at our lunch stop, and a Goliath Heron and a little flotilla of Great White Pelicans on Lake Koka the main distractions from the road.

Eventually we pulled off the tarmac, onto the gravel road down to Lake Langano. A variety of new species began to appear, as we moved into the Acacia/Fig woodland of the Langano area: Lilac-breasted Roller, Bare-faced Go-away-bird, Grey Kestrel, Eastern Grey Woodpecker and Black Scimitarbill were all new to us, along with our first Black-winged Lovebird.

At our lodge, we arrived in time for a late afternoon wander around the grounds, adding Banded Barbet, Red-fronted Tinkerbird, Yellow-fronted Parrot and Northern Puffback to our already burgeoning lists. We also enjoyed some great

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close-up views of the local Guereza Colobus, with a troop of about 10 feeding in the figs just behind the rooms, and a quartet of Bohor Reedbuck came out to feed on the long grass, before disappearing back into the bushes.

We went to bed to the sound of Senegal Thick-knees calling and Slender-tailed Nightjar singing their car-alarm-like song from the lake shore.

Asphodelaceae      *Aloe gilbertii*

Branching Aloe, in the dry Acacia scrub near Langanu

### 9<sup>th</sup> February. Langanu to Bale Mountains, via Lake Besaka

We started the day with an early coffee, and a dawn chorus of Guereza Colobus and Senegal Thick-knees, with the moon setting over the still waters of Lake Langanu.

Our pre-breakfast excursion took us a couple of kilometres further round the lake shore, to the forest edge where we enjoyed some excellent early morning birding. Silver-cheeked Hornbill, Northern Black Flycatcher, White-winged Black Tit, Ethiopian Boubou, Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike, Lesser Honeyguide, African Olive Pigeon, Cardinal Woodpecker, Diedric Cuckoo and an almost invisible (for some) Western Banded Snake Eagle: new birds came thick and fast!

Yellow-fronted Parrots flew low overhead, Abyssinian Citril were common, feeding on the flowering trees, and then Mel heard the low 'woofing' call of the Narina Trogon. A flash of red, and then there he was, a stunning bird sitting right out in the open for some of us. All too soon he swooped down and away into the forest depths, but we persevered and eventually all had great views of up to three of these scarlet and green beauties.

Back to our lodge, for a later than usual breakfast, and then it was back in the bus, and back on the road again, with plenty of kilometres to be covered by the day's end.

Along the gravel track, we stopped to view the decorated 'wakefata' animist graves, and found Reichenow's Seedeater, Double-toothed Barbet and Red-winged Starling along the way.

Back onto the tarmac: just outside Negele, a scrum of vultures were feeding on a roadside carcass: White-backed and Ruppell's, along with a single Hooded Vulture. Equally insalubrious, a pair of Thick-billed Ravens were picking through roadside rubbish in the town.

A coffee stop at Shashemene, and then we were back up into the highlands, the land of Wattled Ibis, Groundscraper Thrush, Moorland Chat and White-collared Pigeons.

After lunch, we were back on the Chinese-built road ("build very fast, break very fast"), and an ascent from 2500m, through the forest of Afrocarpus, Juniper and Hagenia, to the grasslands above, to 3650m at Sabsibe Wacha, our highest point of the day.

A pair of Rouget's Rails were new, before we dropped down into the Gaysay valley, home to large numbers of Bohor Reedbuck (c150+), as well as at least 30 Mountain Nyala (albeit rather distant), similar numbers of extremely well fed Warthogs and a single, distant Bush Duiker.

Migrant storks were a feature of the afternoon, with White Storks in the arable stubble, and Abdim's Storks just beyond Gaysay.

And then it was one last push, to make it to Goba and the 'faded grandeur' of the old government Wabi Shabelle hotel, putting us in just the right position for the next day's adventures...

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### 10<sup>th</sup> February. Bale Mountains National Park: Sanetti Plateau and Harrena Forest

The day dawned bright and calm: somehow we managed to avoid the low cloud and strong winds that so often affect these mountains.

After another 5:3 breakfast, we set off, out of Goba and up through eucalyptus plantations and native juniper forest, past flaky-barked *Hagenia* trees, draped in pink and brick-red flower heads, like rusty Spanish moss, and out into agricultural areas, scattered with *Hypericum* trees and the asphodel-like tufts of *Kniphofia* leaves.

Permits checked, and we were through the gates of the National Park and onto the Sanetti Plateau. White cushions of *Helichrysum* covered the landscape, looking for all the world like ashy rocks.

As we were driving across a hillside recovering from a burn less than a year ago, with freshly sprouting *Erica arborea*, our driver spotted an animal running: a mongoose? No, black and white striped, and legging it through the bush... amazingly, we all got brilliant views of a speedy Zorilla, a spectacular start to our day on the plateau, and Melkamu's first ever sighting in the Bale Mountains!

Up onto the plateau proper, we found some stand-out birds. A pair of Wattled Cranes stalked across the moorland, a rare breeding resident of these mountains. And a trio of species were seen that have their only sub-Saharan populations in these mountains: Red-billed Chough, Golden Eagle and a pair of Ruddy Shelduck.

The moorland was amazingly alive with rodents. Blick's Grass Rats bounded from clump to clump, rock to rock, like hyperactive Pikas. A larger, greyer rodent was Black-clawed Brush-furred Rat, while a smaller, more rat-like species was Ethiopian Meadow Rat. But the most entertaining of the lot led us a merry dance, a game of 'whack-a-mole', or should that be 'spot-a-mole-rat', the Giant Mole Rat who would stick his big head up out of a burrow, nibble on some grasses and then just as quickly disappear underground again. Eventually we all got a look at this giant gingery furball, but it definitely took some doing!

All these wonderful mammals were certainly great to see, but we'd be lying if we said that was why we came up to 4100m asl... The Sanetti Plateau is famous as the last refuge of the world's most endangered wild dog, and all of a sudden there she was: the unmistakable gingery outline of an Ethiopian Wolf, busy feeding. She had obviously just caught herself a meal, and we were able to approach her to pretty close range while she was intent on her meal, while still very much aware of our presence. Eventually she finished eating, stood up and decided to head off, hunting for her next Giant Mole Rat or Grass Rat snack, trotting through the *Helichrysum* bushes in a very relaxed manner, even walking towards us on a couple of occasions, before crossing the road and heading off across the plateau. An amazing experience.

As if that wasn't enough, we had another two wolf sightings during the day, not bad for a Critically Endangered mammal, thought to perhaps number no more than 150 adults...

Heading down from the plateau at the other side, we were back in the *Erica/Hagenia* zone when we started to notice locusts... first one or two at the roadside, but soon more and more, and we realised that the sky was absolutely full of flying insects, a mega swarm of locusts all seemingly heading in the same direction, filling the skies for the next few hours. How many individuals must have flown past us this afternoon, certainly many millions... an amazing, at times even unsettling experience.

We delved into Harrena Forest for lunch: the largest remaining contiguous block of forest in the country, it was certainly an impressive place. As well as shady picnic spot, the forest offered us the chance to catch up with another of Ethiopia's endemic and range-restricted mammals. And after a little searching, Mel led us into the forest where we were able to follow a shy troop of Bale Monkeys. A densely-furred, stockier version of the Grivet we had seen earlier in the trip, the Bale Monkey is 'the panda of Ethiopia', a specialist feeder on the bamboo that makes up much of the understorey of this forest, to which the entire species is now apparently restricted...

## Ethiopia 2020: trip report and species lists

After returning to the bus, we were lucky to bump into a second troop, with three animals posing out in the open as they fed on the bamboo.

Nearby, a part of Chestnut-naped Francolins fed at the base of a large Hagenia, and a Yellow-spotted Bush Hyrax sprinted across the opening in front of us.

Time to head home: back across the plateau, where at least 12 Steppe Eagles were waddling around on the ground eating locusts, and we had one last wolf sighting for the day.

Acanthaceae	<i>Acanthus eminens</i>	Blue spiny acanthus, Harrena Forest
Asphodelaceae	<i>Kniphofia foliosa</i>	Common across the lower slopes of the plateau: several plants in flower around the National Park entry gates
Asphodelaceae	<i>Kniphofia thomsonii</i>	Two or three flower spikes on the far side, above Harrena Forest
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron alpinus</i>	Purple-flowered 'aster' near the wolf
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum citrispinum</i>	The spiny, white flowered cushion across the plateau
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum formosissimum</i>	Pinky-flowered Helichrysum
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum gofense</i>	White-flowered, lower growing
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia cf amygdalina</i>	White-flowered daisy bush
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia erlangeriana</i>	The tiny blue-flowered Lobelia in the forest turf
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia giberroa</i>	Forest Giant Lobelia, like a giant Echium
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia rhynchopetalum</i>	Montane Giant Lobelia, forming 'palm trees' across the moorland plateau
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum revolutum</i>	St John's Wort tree
Ericaceae	<i>Erica arborea</i>	<b>Tree Heather</b> growing on the cliffs below the escarpment
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia abyssinica</i>	Epiphytic 'pepper' on large forest trees
Rosaceae	<i>Hagenia abyssinica</i>	<b>Kosso</b> , the huge forest tree with red/pink flowers
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus steudneri</i>	Bramble, in the forest
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Hebenstretia angolensis</i>	White spiked 'scroph' amongst the Ericas above Harrena Forest
Urticaceae	<i>Girardinia bullosa</i>	The giant nettle in the forest
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica simensis</i>	The stinging nettle in the village

### 11<sup>th</sup> February. Bale Mountains National Park: Sanetti Plateau, Dinsho and Gaysay Grasslands

Another bright morning for our second visit to the Sanetti Plateau.

On the way, we stopped to explore the roadside Juniper forest, coming away with good views of Abyssinian Catbird and Brown Woodland Warbler, as well as numerous Willow Warblers and Chiffchaffs. We walked amongst some wonderful veteran old Juniper and Hagenia trees, with a carpet of tiny blue *Lobelia erlangeriana*, so very different from yesterday's giants. Nearby, a White-cheeked Turaco called, but alas too far away...

Back up on the plateau, and we had new mammals in mind. Rounding a rocky crag, we found a pair of Ethiopian Klipspringers perched above the road, their dark coats blending in perfectly with the rocks, so much so that it wasn't until one of them moved that some of us finally got a view.

Another equally well camouflaged mammal was next on our agenda: walking slowly across a rock-strewn slope, we disturbed two or three Starck's Hares, yet another species endemic to the mountains of Ethiopia. When running away, their long ears acted like a flag, bright white with the end quarter black. But as soon as they stopped, with the pale of the ears hidden, their reddish legs and grizzled grey back was a perfect match for their surroundings.

## Ethiopia 2020: trip report and species lists

Today, for some reason, the Giant Root Rats were much more accommodating, and we all got to watch several animals digging their burrows and feeding, popping their heads up above ground or, in the case of one or two, fully emerged onto the turf. The smaller rodents bounded about, but despite the abundance of prey, today we didn't catch sight of any wolves.

The birdlife was much as yesterday: Ruddy Shelduck, Red-billed Cough, three pairs of Wattled Cranes and the ever-abundant Ethiopian Siskins, with Steppe Eagles seemingly permanently in sight overhead.

We headed back down from the plateau for lunch in the town of Robe, where the chef seemed to have mixed up his salt and sugar whilst making our soups, but the ten plates of chips were very welcome.

In the afternoon we went for a walk (or should that be a hike?) through the Juniper/Hagenia forest surrounding the National Park headquarters in Dinsho. An Abyssinian Ground Thrush glowed orange from the salubrious location of just behind the toilet block, and a small party of White-backed Black Tit were feeding in the junipers.

Protected from the grazing pressure and constant human presence that is such a feature of Ethiopia, the large mammals here were both numerous and bold, with plenty of Warthogs and Mountain Nyalas, the latter including 3 or 4 large males. Lower down, the placid Bohor Reedbuck were grazing in the shade, and a handful of Menelik's Bushbuck were seen, our 30<sup>th</sup> mammal species for the trip.

One last stop for the day, again with mammals in mind, we headed back to the Gaysay Grasslands. As last time, they were full of Mountain Nyala and Bohor Reedbuck, with Warthogs aplenty. A ghostly male Pallid Harrier flew across the grasslands, followed a little later by a 'ringtail' female, and one or two pied Ethiopian Stonechats were feeding from the bush tops.

Stopping where we could scan the grasslands, we spent some time watching and waiting... a couple of Bush Duikers emerged from the undergrowth, one moving in a particularly feline manner causing a brief jump in heart rate. But then, right behind it, a Spotted Hyaena emerged and loped slowly across the clearing. Keen for a better view, some of us headed off through the bushes to a slightly higher area, from where we could see the next grassy clearing... and there he was, emerging from the bushes and then pondering his next move. The local Warthogs weren't very keen on sharing their patch with the predator, and after summoning up the courage, they ran at him, chasing him off back into the bushes.

Back at the bus, those who hadn't gone romping after the hyaena carried on scanning the grassland, and had a fantastic sighting on a Serval, stalking purposefully across from one patch of bushes to the next, with the photos to prove it.

After the excitement of Gaysay, our return to the hotel was a little later than normal: a long day, but definitely worth it.

### **12<sup>th</sup> February. Goba to Hawassa**

A leisurely start to what was essentially a travel day, taking us back down into the Rift Valley.

Just outside Robe, we stopped at the roadside for our first (and, as it turns out, only) look at Somali Crow, with a pair low down by the road and another pair high up chasing an eagle. Initially the eagle was just a useful point of reference for directing our attention to the crows, but on closer inspection it turned out to be an immature Eastern Imperial Eagle, a scarce winter visitor to Ethiopia.

Crossing the Gaysay Grasslands we saw the now familiar suite of grazers, along with a large troop of Olive Baboons picking at the roadside. Nearby, a gang of litter pickers was a refreshing sight.

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At the far side, we had a short stop by a small roadside pool, with a large flock of Spot-breasted Lapwings resting at the far side, and a variety of waterbirds in residence including a pair of male Garganey, two female Shoveler, a couple of Little Grebes and a Black-headed Heron.

Our next stop took us to a point where we could look down onto a cliff face, where a local woman was waiting... after some negotiating on the part of Melkamu, she led us to the cliff face and pointed down to a small bush growing out of the rocks. There, in the shadow beneath the bush, was a Cape Eagle Owl, blinking back at us. From a different angle, we could see a second adult sleeping a little lower down, and over the next half hour or so we shared the owls with a stream of locals, including the village patriarch and a variety of his children and grandchildren. A pair of Lanners were chasing low over the fields, hunting locusts and making half hearted attacks at a couple of doves.

Lunch (eventually) was in Shashamene, with a constant flow of Marabou Storks and Hooded Vultures overhead, from where we drove on the remaining 30km to Hawassa, and our hotel by the shores of the lake.

After settling in to our as-yet-electricity-free rooms, we had a short wander around the hotel gardens, where we very quickly found the star bird of Lake Hawassa: an African Spotted Creeper, treecreeper-like on the branches of a tree right outside our rooms. Western Black-headed Batis, Little Weaver, Woodland Kingfisher, Northern Black Flycatcher and a little flock of Bronzy Mannikins were also around the gardens, with Marabou Storks nesting in the tall trees. On the way back to our rooms, we stopped to look into an as-yet-unfinished bungalow, where we found a roosting group of Epauletted Fruit Bats, staring down at us.

### 13<sup>th</sup> February. Hawassa

We spent the day exploring the shores of Lake Hawassa.

A pre-breakfast walk along the rushy margins of the lake immediately behind the hotel gave us great views of African Jacana, African Pygmy Goose and Black Crake, with numerous kingfishers, cormorants, herons and egrets, and a single Hippo floating just offshore. Amongst the reeds we found African Reed Warbler, while Eurasian Reed Warbler and Sedge Warbler were in the marshy scrub on the other side of the path. Spur-winged Goose flew past, with Grey-headed Gull and a single Slender-billed Gull a little further out. A pair of Hottentot Teal hid on a small marshy pool, a single White-backed Duck was diving amongst the rushes and both African Swamphen and the smaller, prettier Allen's Gallinule were seen, alongside the more familiar Moorhen. Out in the reeds was an enormous roost of Barn Swallows and Brown-throated Sand Martins, thousands of them, in places turning the reedbeds black.

After breakfast, during which we were watched intently by a family of Guereza Colobus from low in the trees, we drove the short distance to Hawassa Fish Market and the park at Amora Gedel. Grivet Monkeys were immediately obvious, with plenty of them all through the woodland, picking through the leaf (and normal) litter, looking for food.

In the scrubby areas we found plenty of familiar birds, with a family of Rufous Chatterers, Little Weaver, Wattled Starling, a singing Boran Cisticola and both Barred and Double-barred Barbet. New for us were a singing Spotted Palm Thrush and a Red-faced Cisticola. Nearby we found the somewhat oddly named Gambian Sun Squirrel, far from the Gambia and hiding in the shade.

Down at the lake shore, we found a variety of waders: Common, Wood and Marsh Sandpiper, Greenshank, Black-tailed Godwit and Ruff, all spending their winter down at this resort town before heading back up to the taiga marshes of the far north in a couple of months' time. A brood of very new Egyptian Goose goslings elicited the appropriate oohs and aahs. Less appealing were the plentiful Marabou Storks, hulking great dinosaurs who were gathered around the fish market, foraging for scraps. A flotilla of Great White Pelicans were being fed by some locals with an eye on being paid by us for the photo opportunities. A single Black Heron was new for us, with large numbers of White-winged Black Terns flicking over the water, mostly in their grey and white non-breeding plumage, but with enough in their smart black breeding colours to enable us all to get a look.

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After being entertained by the storks, and tempted by the retail opportunities (anyone for a horn spoon?), and now the proud owners of more pineapples than we really knew what to do with, we headed back to the hotel for lunch, and a siesta...

In the afternoon we explored more of the gardens and surroundings, where we found Blue-headed Coucal, Pink-backed Pelicans looking a little incongruous in the tree tops, a Spotted Flycatcher, and another African Spotted Creeper.

### 14th February. Back to Addis

We started our travelling day with a pair of Ethiopian Black-headed Oriole in the hotel gardens as we boarded the bus... at last!

We stopped for lunch on the shores of Lake Ziway, where we lucked out as a pair of Black Crowned Cranes flew in to a nearby marsh and enjoyed perhaps the best soups yet... Alas, the jacanas were all African Jacanas.

An afternoon stop at Koka Reservoir revealed a trio of new waders for us, notably several Temminck's Stints, along with a Redshank and a Common Snipe, probing away like a sewing machine.

But otherwise, the day was pretty much one of travel, back to the snarly traffic of Addis Ababa, where we stocked up on coffee beans and then retreated to our hotel to repack bags and attempt to coax a timely meal out of the restaurant, before bidding farewell to those of the group leaving this evening.

### 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> February. Lalibela extension

Seven of us spent the next two days in the north of Ethiopia, exploring the UNESCO World Heritage Site at Lalibela, with its famous monolithic rock-cut churches, described by some as the finest historical monuments in sub-Saharan Africa.







### **Aloes of Ethiopia**

Top left: *Aloe trichosantha* near Melka Gebdu. Top right: *Aloe ankoberensis* near Ankober  
Bottom left: *Aloe pulcherrima* near Lalibela. Bottom right: *Aloe debrana* near Debre Libanos



**Ethiopian primates**

Clockwise, from top left:

Gelada, Guereza Colobus, Hamadryas Baboon and Grivet Monkey

[www.wildlife-travel.co.uk](http://www.wildlife-travel.co.uk)



Clockwise, from top left:  
Abyssinian Roller, Abyssinian Wheatear, Spot-breasted Lapwing, Rouget's Rail

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ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>MAMMALS</b>																		
<b>Order Chiroptera (Bats)</b>																		
Ethiopian Epauletted Fruit Bat	<i>Epomorphus labiatus</i>											X	X	X				
<b>Order Hyracoidea (Hyraxes)</b>																		
Ethiopian Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia habessinica</i>							X										
Yellow-spotted Bush Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>									X								
<b>Order Primates (Apes &amp; Monkeys)</b>																		
Guereza Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>			X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		X	X				X	X	X	X		X					
Hybrid Baboon	<i>Papio anubis x hamadryas</i>							X										
Hamadryas Baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>				X	X												
Gelada Baboon	<i>Theropithecus gelada</i> <b>Least Concern</b> (decreasing). The population of Gelada is thought to have halved since the 1970s.	E	X	X														
Grivet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>			X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X				
Bale Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus djamdjamensis</i> <b>Vulnerable</b> (decreasing). Originally described as a subspecies of Grivet Monkey. Restricted to bamboo forests between 2355m and 3300m, on the edge of the Bale Mountains. Now essentially restricted to Haremma Forest.	E								X								
<b>Order Lagomorpha (Hares)</b>																		
Abyssinian Hare	<i>Lepus habessinicus</i>	E				X	X											
Starck's Hare	<i>Lepus starcki</i>	E									X							
<b>Order Rodentia (Rodents)</b>																		
Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristatus</i>										S							
Blick's Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis blicki</i> <b>Near Threatened</b>	E								X	X							
Black-clawed Brush-furred Rat	<i>Lophuromys melanonyx</i> <b>Vulnerable</b>	E								X								
Ethiopian Meadow Rat	<i>Stenocephalemys albocaudata</i>	E								X								
Giant Root Rat	<i>Tachyoryctes macrocephalus</i> <b>Endangered</b> (decreasing). Restricted to the Bale Mountains.	E								X	X							
Gambian Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus gambianus</i>												X	X				
Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>					X												
<b>Order Carnivora (Carnivores)</b>																		
Serval	<i>Felis serval</i>										1							
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>					X												
African Golden Wolf (= Golden Jackal)	<i>Canis anthus</i>										D							
Ethiopian Wolf	<i>Canis simensis</i> <b>Endangered</b> (decreasing). Last assessed by IUCN in 2011, when total population thought to number 197 mature individuals. More than half of the species' population lives in the Bale Mountains, where recent epizootics of Rabies and Canine Distemper Virus have contributed to the continued decline of this iconic species.	E								3								
Zorilla	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>									1								
Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguinea</i>							1										
White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>											D						
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>				S	S		D			1							
<b>Order Artiodactyla (Even-toed Ungulates)</b>																		
Grevy's Zebra	<i>Equus grevyi</i> <b>Endangered</b> . Fewer than 2000 individuals remain, mostly in Kenya. Perhaps fewer than 30 individuals survive in Ali Deghe.					2												
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>				3	1		1	30		X	X						
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>				1				3				1					

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ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Eastern Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca bohor</i>								4	X		X	X					
Soemmerring's Gazelle	<i>Nanger soemmerringii</i> <b>Vulnerable</b> (decreasing). Total world population probably fewer than 4000 individuals, found in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. Ethiopia's largest population is probably that in Awash National Park...	E					50	6										
(Northern) Gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri sclateri</i> <b>Near Threatened</b>	E					2											
Harar (=Salt's) Dikdik	<i>Madoqua (saltiana) hararensis</i>	E					1	2	2									
Bush Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>			1						1		8						
Ethiopian Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus saltatrixoides</i>	E										2						
Beisa Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i> <b>Endangered</b> (when treated as conspecific with Fringe-eared Oryx <i>O. callotis</i> . The largest population in Ethiopia is in Awash National Park.	E					1	24										
Mountain Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus buxtoni</i> <b>Endangered</b> (decreasing). Endemic to the mountains of Ethiopia, where the total population is fewer than 2500 individuals.	E								30	4	60	X					
Menelik's Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus (s.) meneliki</i>	E										X						



Soemmerring's Gazelle (top) and Zorilla (bottom)

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS																		
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>						X	X	X									
Agama sp.					X											X	X	
North-east African Saw-scaled Viper	<i>Echys pyramidum</i>						X											
Brook's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus brooki</i>						X											
De Witte's Frog	<i>Afrana wittei</i>											X						

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>BIRDS</b>																		
<b>Family Struthionidae (Ostrich)</b>																		
Somali Ostrich	<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i>					X												
	<b>Vulnerable</b> (decreasing). Restricted to the Horn of Africa and northern Kenya. Formerly considered conspecific with Common Ostrich.																	
Red-necked Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus camelus</i>				X													
	This sub-species of Ostrich is now <b>Critically Endangered</b> : once widespread across northern Africa, they now survive in the wild just in Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Sudan and Ethiopia, as well as in a couple of National Parks in Morocco and Tunisia where they have been reintroduced. This subspecies has also been introduced to a national park in Saudi Arabia and to Israel, within the range of the now-extinct <i>syriacus</i> subspecies.																	
<b>Family Numididae (Guineafowl)</b>																		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>				H		X	X					X					
<b>Family Phasianidae (Partridges, Francolins and Quails)</b>																		
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>					H	X		X					H				
Erckel's Francolin	<i>Pternistis erckelii</i>	E			H													
Chestnut-naped Francolin	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis</i>	E									X	X						
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>						X											
<b>Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)</b>																		
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>														X			
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>														X			
White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>													X				
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>										X	X						
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>													X	X			
African Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus auratus</i>													X				
Blue-winged Goose	<i>Cyanochen cyanoptera</i>	E	X	X	X	X				X	X	X						
	<b>Vulnerable</b>																	
Garganey	<i>Spatula (=Anas) querquedula</i>												X					
Hottentot Teal	<i>Spatula (=Anas) hottentota</i>													X				
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula (=Anas) clypeata</i>												X					
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>		X	X							X	X	X	X				
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>									X								
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>																		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			X						X			X	X				
<b>Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)</b>																		
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopeterus minor</i>														X			
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>																		
Bruce's Green Pigeon	<i>Treron waalia</i>							X		X								
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
White-collared Pigeon	<i>Columba albitorques</i>	E	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X		X	
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>									X								
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>							X		X				X				
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>				X	X				X								
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oean capensis</i>					X	X	X	X						X		X	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>					X	X							X				
Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
<b>Family Pteroclididae (Sandgrouse)</b>																		
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>					X	X											
Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i>					X		X										

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<b>Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)</b>																		
Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>					X	X	X	X									
Montane Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>															X		
<b>Family Apodidae (Swifts)</b>																		
Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>		X	X														
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>					X	X	X	X	X								
<b>Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)</b>																		
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitaries</i>										H							
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>									X								
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>													H			X	
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>										H							
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>					X	X											
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>								H				H	X				
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)</b>																		
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>													X				
Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>													X				
African (Purple) Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio (p.) madagascariensis</i>													X				
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>													X				
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>									X	X	X	X	X	X			
Rouget's Rail	<i>Rougetius rougetii</i>	E								X	X	X	X					
<b>Near Threatened</b>																		
<b>Family Gruidae (Cranes)</b>																		
Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>														X			
	<b>Vulnerable.</b> Formerly considered conspecific with Grey Crowned Crane, <i>B. regulorum</i>																	
Wattled Crane	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>										X	X						
	<b>Vulnerable</b>																	
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			X											X			
<b>Family Otidae (Bustards)</b>																		
Arabian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>						X											
	<b>Near Threatened</b>																	
Buff-crested Bustard	<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>							X										
White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>							X										
<b>Family Musophagidae (Turacos)</b>																		
White-cheeked Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucotis</i>	E		X	H					H	H							
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>								X	X								
White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>							X	X									
Eastern Grey Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonorus</i>				X		X	X										
<b>Family Ciconiidae (Storks)</b>																		
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>					X	X		X						X			
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>									X		X	X					
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>									X		X	X					
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>					X			X				X	X	X			
<b>Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)</b>																		
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		X						X	X			X	X	X			
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>								X					X	X			
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		X					X	X	X			X	X	X			
Wattled Ibis	<i>Bostrychia carunculata</i>	E	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X				
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>														X			
<b>Family Ardeidae (Herons)</b>																		
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>								X					X	X			
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		X	X	X	X			X	X				X	X			
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>								X						X			
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>								X					X	X			
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>													X				
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius alba</i>								X	X								

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	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>								X									
	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>												X					
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>							X	X				X		X			
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>						X		X					X	X			
<b>Family Scopidae (Hamerkop)</b>																			
	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>			X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
<b>Family Pelecanidae (Pelicans)</b>																			
	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>								X	X				X	X			
	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>							X					X	X				
<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)</b>																			
	White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax (c.) lucidus</i>								X	X				X				
	Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>								X					X	X			
<b>Family Anhingidae (Darters)</b>																			
	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>					X			X						X			
<b>Family Burhinidae (Thick-knees)</b>																			
	Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>					X		X	X	X								
<b>Family Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)</b>																			
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>								X					X	X			
<b>Family Charadriidae (Plovers)</b>																			
	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>					X		X	X	X				X	X			
	African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>			X														
	Spot-breasted Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanocephalus</i>	E		X						X			X					
	Black-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tectus</i>						X											
	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>			X														
	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>							X	X						X			
<b>Family Jacanidae (Jacanas)</b>																			
	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>													X	X			
<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)</b>																			
	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>														X			
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>									X				X	X			
	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>														X			
	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>													X				
	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>													X	X			
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>								X	X				X	X			
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X			X			
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				X		X	X	X	X				X	X			
	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>								X						X			
	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>														X			
	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>								X	X			X	X	X			
<b>Family Laridae (Gulls and Terns)</b>																			
	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>									X				X	X			
	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>													X				
	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>								X									
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>								X									
	White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>													X	X			
<b>Family Strigidae (Owls)</b>																			
	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>															H		
	Cape Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo capensis</i>												X					
<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Vultures)</b>																			
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus (m.) migrans</i>			X	X					X			X					
	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus (m.) aegyptius</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			X			X											
	African Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>						X											
	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>						X	X	X	X			X	X	X			

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Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>		X	X		X					X					X		
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> <b>Endangered.</b>					X			X									
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> <b>Critically Endangered.</b> Undergoing extremely rapid declines across its range.		X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i> <b>Critically Endangered.</b> In common with many other vulture species, undergoing extremely rapid declines across its range.					X			X	X					X			
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i> <b>Critically Endangered.</b> Undergoing extremely rapid declines across its range.		X	X						X								X
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>						X											
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>						X											
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>									X								
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				X													
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>						X					X						
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			X		X	X											
Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>					X	X											
Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>						X	X							X			
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>							X				X						
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>						X											
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>			X	X	X				X	X	X				X		
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i> <b>Near Threatened</b>									X								
Eastern Imperial Eagle	<b>Vulnerable</b>												X					
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>										X							
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>			X	X	X			X				X		X			
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>						X	X			X	X						
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>		X					X									X	
Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>				X													
African Hawk Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>										X							
Verreaux's Eagle	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>					X												
Bateleur	<i>Terathopus ecaudatus</i>							X										
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>		X					X	X	X				X				
<b>Family Coliidae (Mousebirds)</b>																		
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>		X						X	X			X	X	X		X	
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>					X		X	X									
<b>Family Trogonidae (Trogons)</b>																		
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>									X								
<b>Family Bucerotidae (Hornbills)</b>																		
Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus flavirostris</i>					X												
Northern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>					X		X	X									
Hemprich's Hornbill	<i>Tockus hemprichii</i>		X	X						X								
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>							X										
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes brevis</i>								X	X			X	X				
<b>Family Bucorvidae (Ground-hornbills)</b>																		
Northern Ground-hornbill	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i> <b>Vulnerable</b>							X		X								
<b>Family Upupidae (Hoopes)</b>																		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					X	X	X		X					X			
<b>Family Phoeniculidae (Wood-hoopoes)</b>																		
Black-billed Wood-hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus somaliensis</i>					X			X									
Violet Wood-hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i> birds seen near Melka Gebdu red-billed with purple gloss, although well out of the range of Violet Wood-hoopoe. Maybe conspecific with <i>P. somaliensis</i> and <i>P. purpureus</i> .					X												

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	Black Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>								X									
	Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>							X										
<b>Family Meropidae (Bee-eaters)</b>																			
	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>						X								X	X		
	Ethiopian Bee-eater	<i>Merops lafresnayii</i> Sometimes considered conspecific with Blue-breasted Bee-eater <i>M. variegatus</i> , or Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater <i>M. oreobates</i> .	E	X		X	X				X							X	
	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>						X											
	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>					X	X						X		X			
<b>Family Coraciidae (Rollers)</b>																			
	Abyssinian Roller	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>					X	X	X	X									
	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>						X											
	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>								X									
	Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>														X			
<b>Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)</b>																			
	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>						X	X	X	X				X				
	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>													X				
	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>							X					X	X				
	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>							X										
	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>													X	X			
	Half-collared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>				H													
	African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>				X				X									
<b>Family Lybiidae (African Barbets)</b>																			
	Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>				H				X	X								
	Black-billed Barbet	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>							X							X			
	Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>									X				X				
	Banded Barbet	<i>Lybius undatus</i>	E							X	X			X	X				
	Yellow-breasted Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus margaritatus</i>				X	X		X										
<b>Family Indicatoridae (Honeyguides)</b>																			
	Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>									X								
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>																			
	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>							X					X	X				
	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>									X								
	Eastern Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>								X	X			X	X				
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons)</b>																			
	Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>					X		X										
	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	
	Fox Kestrel	<i>Falco alopex</i>							X										
	Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>								X									
	Lanner	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>			X		X						X	X					
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>										X							
<b>Family Psittacidae (Parrots)</b>																			
	Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>							X										
	Yellow-fronted Parrot	<i>Poicephalus flavifrons</i>	E							X	X								
	Black-winged Lovebird	<i>Agapornis taranta</i>	E							X	X		X	X				X	
<b>Family Oriolidae (Orioles)</b>																			
	Ethiopian Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus monacha</i>	E		H											X		X	
<b>Family Campephagide (Cuckoo-shrikes)</b>																			
	Red-shouldered C'-shrike	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>								X	X								
<b>Family Prionopidae (Helmetshrikes)</b>																			
	White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>							X										
<b>Family Platysteiridae (Batises and Wattle-eyes)</b>																			
	Grey-headed Batis	<i>Batis orientalis</i>					X												
	Western Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis erlangeri</i>												X	X	X			
	Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>									H								

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<b>Family Malaconotidae (Bushshrikes)</b>																		
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>								X	X								
Ethiopian Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	E							H	X			X	X				
Slate-coloured Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>					X												
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>					X												
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>			H	H	X											X	
Rosy-patched Bush-shrike	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>							X										
Grey-headed Bush-shrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>							X										
Orange-breasted Bush-shrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>							X		X								
<b>Family Dicruridae (Drongos)</b>																		
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>						X	X	X	X								
<b>Family Monarchidae (Monarch Flycatchers)</b>																		
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>		X		X		X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Laniidae (Shrikes)</b>																		
Northern Fiscal	<i>Lanius (collaris) humeralis</i>		X	X	X	X										X	X	
Somali Fiscal	<i>Lanius somalicus</i>	E						X										
Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>								X	X			X		X			
Steppe Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius (excubitor) pallidirostris</i>						X											
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>						X											
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			X														
Turkestan Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>					X		X	X									
Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>					X	X	X	X									
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows)</b>																		
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i>										X	X						
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Somali Crow	<i>Corvus edithae</i>												X					
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		X			
Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>		X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X			X	X	
Thick-billed Raven	<i>Corvus crassirostris</i>	E			X					X	X	X	X		X			
<b>Family Paridae (Tits)</b>																		
Dark-eyed (=White-winged) Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus leucomelas</i>									X								
White-backed Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus leuconotus</i>	E										X						
<b>Family Remizidae (Penduline Tits)</b>																		
Mouse-coloured Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus musculus</i>					X		X										
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>																		
Gillett's Lark	<i>Mirafraga gilletti</i>	E					X	X										
Erlanger's Lark	<i>Calandrella erlangeri</i>	E		X	X	X												
Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				X	X					X	X	X					
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-l'rk	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>						X											
<b>Family Macrosphenidae (Crombecs and African Warblers)</b>																		
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyuran</i>								X					X				
<b>Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas, Prinias, Apalises and allies)</b>																		
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icterophygialis</i>							X										
Green-backed Eremomela	<i>Eremomela canescens</i>					X												
Ethiopian Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lugubris</i>	E	X		X						X	X						
Boran Cisticola	<i>Cisticola bodessa</i>						X							X	X			
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>													X				
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>				X							X		X				
Red-fronted Prinia	<i>Prinia (=Urorhipis) rufifrons</i>					X												
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>							X	X					X	X			
Grey-backed Caramoptera	<i>Camamoptera brevicaudata</i>				X	X				X			H	X				
Grey Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>							X										

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<b>Family Acrocephalidae (Acrocephalid Warblers)</b>																		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>												X					
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>												X					
African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>												X					
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>												X					
<b>Family Locustellidae (Locustellid Warblers)</b>																		
Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>			H	H							X						
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)</b>																		
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		X	X		X												
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>							X					X	X				
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				X	X	X	X	X									
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				X	X				X								
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		X	X		X	X											
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>				X													
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>				X	X												
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Ethiopian Swallow	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>					X												
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>									X								
<b>Family Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)</b>																		
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus (b.) barbatus</i>		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	
Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus (b.) tricolor</i>										X	X	X					
<b>Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>																		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				X	X						X	X	X				
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		X		X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Brown Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>											X					X	
<b>Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers et al)</b>																		
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>									X			X					
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				X						X							
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>												X					
Brown Warbler (=Parisoma)	<i>Sylvia lugens</i>		X		X							X						
Abyssinian Catbird	<i>Parophasma galinieri</i>	E			H	H					H	X						
<b>Family Zosteropidae (White-eyes)</b>																		
Ethiopian White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>		X		X						X	X					X	
Abyssinian White-eye	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>												X	X				
<b>Family Leiothrichidae (Babblers)</b>																		
White-rumped Babbler	<i>Turdoides leucopygia</i>		X		X				X	X			X	X				
Rufous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides rubiginosa</i>				X	X							X					
<b>Family Sittidae (Nuthatches and Spotted Creepers)</b>																		
African Spotted Creeper	<i>Salpornis salvadori</i>												X	X				
<b>Family Buphagidae (Oxpeckers)</b>																		
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>		X					X	X			X		X	X			
<b>Family Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>																		
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>									X				X	X		X	
White-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus albirostris</i>	E		X												X	X	
Bristle-crowned Starling	<i>Onychognathus salvadorii</i>								X									
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>					X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>					X		X	X	X			X		X			
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>					X		X	X				X					
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>								X	X								
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes)</b>																		
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X					
Abyssinian Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>		X	X						X	X	X	X			X	X	

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	African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>								X				X	X				
	Abyssinian Ground Thrush	<i>Zoothera piaggiae</i>										H	X						
<b>Family Muscicapidae (Chats and Flycatchers)</b>																			
	Rüppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>		X									X						
	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha</i>													X				
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				X					X			X	X				
	Spotted Palm Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>													X				
	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola (torquatus) maura</i>						X											
	Ethiopian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola (t.) albobasatus</i>											X	X					
	Red-breasted Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe bottae</i>			X	X	X				X		X	X					
	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			X		X												
	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	
	Abyssinian Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugubris</i>	E			X	X											X	
	Sombre Rock Chat	<i>Oenanthe dubia</i>	E							X									
	Blackstart	<i>Oenanthe melanura</i>								X									
	Moorland Chat	<i>Pinarochroa sordida</i>		X		X	X				X	X	X	X					
	Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>				X												X	
	Rüppell's Black Chat	<i>Myrmecochichla melaena</i>		X	X														
	White-winged Cliff Chat	<i>Monticola semirufa</i>																X	
	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>								X									
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>								X									
	Little Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i>					X												
	Abyssinian Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis chocolatinus</i>		X		X							X	X				X	
	Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>									X			X					
	African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>					X		X										
	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>		X		X						X	X	X	X			X	
	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>													X				
<b>Family Nectarinidae (Sunbirds)</b>																			
	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>		X								X	X	X				X	
	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>					X			X					X	X			
	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchella</i>							X							X			
	Shining Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>				X		X	X										
	Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>								X									
	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venusta</i>		X					X						X		X	X	
	Nile Valley Sunbird	<i>Hedypipna metallica</i>					X	X	X	X									
<b>Family Ploceidae (Weavers)</b>																			
	White-headed Buffalo-weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>					X	X	X	X									
	Red-billed Buffalo-weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>							X	X									
	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>								X					X				
	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>				X													
	Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>							X										
	Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>													X				
	Ruppell's Weaver	<i>Ploceus galbula</i>				X		X	X	X						X			
	Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>					X							X	X				
	Baglafaft Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaft</i>		X		X				X	X		X	X	X				
	Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>					X	X		X									
	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes melanotis</i>								X	X								
	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>		X		X	X				X		X	X	X				
	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>		X															
<b>Family Estrildidae (Waxbills)</b>																			
	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>				X				X					X	X			
	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>		X		X				X				X	X				
	African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>								X									

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	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>				X								X					
	African Silverbill	<i>Euodice cantans</i>		X			X		X										
	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>								X	X			X	X				
	Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>				X			X										
<b>Family Viduidae (Indigobirds and Whydahs)</b>																			
	Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua paradiseae</i>								X									
	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>		X						X									
	Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>		X		X									X				
<b>Family Passeridae (Sparrows)</b>																			
	Swainson's Sparrow	<i>Passer swainsonii</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Sahel Bush-sparrow	<i>Gymnoris dentata</i>				X	X												
	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>					X	X	X	X	X				X	X			
<b>Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>																			
	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava agg</i>		X	X		X			X	X				X				
	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (flava) feldegg</i>		X						X						X			
	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (f.) thunbergi</i>		X															
	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (f.) flava</i>								X				X	X	X			
	'Romanian' Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (f.) x superciliaris</i>								X									
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		X														X	
	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>							X										
	Abyssinian Longclaw	<i>Macronyx flavicollis</i>	E	X		X					X								
	African (=Grassland) Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>					X												
	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>										X	X						
	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>								X	X								
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>																			
	Ethiopian Siskin	<i>Serinus nigriceps</i>	E	X	X	X	X					X	X						
	Abyssinian Citril	<i>Crithagra citrinelloides</i>		X							X		X	X	X				
	Reichenow's Seedeater	<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>									X					X			
	Yellow-throated Seedeater	<i>Crithagra flavigula</i>	E			X													
<b>Endangered</b>																			
	Brown-rumped Seedeater	<i>Crithagra tristriata</i>	E	X	X	X	X						X	X			X	X	
	Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>		X		X						X		X				X	
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>																			
	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>			X														
	Somali Bunting	<i>Emberiza poliopleura</i>					X		X	X									