

# Madagascar

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 October - 16 November 2016

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Black & White Ruffed Lemur by Ian Balmer



Short-legged Ground Roller by Julian Heyes



Madagascan Hog-nosed Snake by Stephen Cotton



Red-fronted Brown Lemur by Jude Brown

Report compiled by Paul Harmes  
Photos by Ian Balmer, Stephen Cotton, Keith Rogers, Jude Brown, Julian Heyes & Paul Harmes



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Tour Leaders:	Paul Harmes (Naturetrek Naturalist) with 12 Naturetrek group members. Claude Rambeloson (Local Guide & Naturalist)		
Drivers: -	Yves & Andy (Tana to Tulear)		
-	Roget (Tana & Tana to Andasibe)		
	Rivo (Fort Dauphin & Berenty)		
	Andy & Mbola (Mahajanga to Ankarafantsika)		
Boatman (Anakoa):	Julian		
Boatman (Ampijoroa):	Ngaka		
Guides:	Reserve Privee de Lemuriens	-	Princia
	Ranomafana	-	Jean-Chry with Bacu & Zo
	Ambalavao & Anja	-	Adrian
	Isalo	-	Roland
	Zombitse	-	Lucien & Odilon
	Antsokay Arboretum	-	Jean-Tu
	Rienala	-	Dabe
	Fort Dauphin – Siadi	-	Benoit
	Berenty	-	Benoit
	Ankarafantsika	-	Guy & Olga
	Andasibe/Perinet	-	Maurice with Jean Claude
	Parc Mitsinjo	-	Maurice & Natasha

## Day 1

Monday 24th October

### London Heathrow to Paris Charles de Gaulle

Five group members, Jude, Linda, Keith, Jane and Stephen, met with Paul at the departure gate at London Heathrow Airport, Terminal 4, for the Air France flight AF1781 to Paris Charles de Gaulle, departing at 3.50pm. Meanwhile, Janet had arrived in Paris on the Air France flight AF5011 from Manchester, Uschi and Julian on flight AF 1619 from Frankfurt, Ruth and Phil on flight AF1487 from Edinburgh and Wendy and Ian on Eurostar. Upon our separate arrivals in Paris, we found our way to the rapid transit system, the CDG Val, and made the short journey to the Ibis Hotel, where we were to spend the night. We soon checked in and, after time to freshen up, we all met in the bar for a drink before heading to the restaurant for dinner.

## Day 2

Tuesday 25th October

### Fly Paris Charles de Gaulle to Antananarivo (Tana).

The group met in the hotel lobby at 7am, where Paul gave a short briefing on the tour, before making our way, via the CDG Val rapid transit system, to Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport, Terminal 2E, and our Air France flight AF934 to Antananarivo (Tana), departing at 11.35am. After checking in and completing security, we went for breakfast before boarding the flight.

On our arrival in Tana, we completed immigration and visa formalities and the collection of our luggage, and met with Claude, our local guide, and Yves, our driver for the first part of the trip. Claude and Paul assisted with

the changing of currency and the moving of our baggage to our waiting bus. From the airport, we transferred to the Hotel Combava, for the night.

## Day 3

Wednesday 26th October

### Tana to Antsirabe.

This morning we had a leisurely start to the day, with breakfast at 8.30am. Before eating, we had a brief scan of the trees in the hotel grounds, finding a good number of Red Fodys and Malagasy White-eyes. At 9.30am we joined our bus for the journey to the Réserve Privée de Lémuriens. On the way we stopped to buy water, before continuing on. As we went we saw Mascarene Martin and, in the many rice paddies, Great Egret, Cattle Egret and Dimorphic Egret. The street trees comprised mainly of *Jacaranda* c.f. *cuspidifolia* (Jacaranda), all with splendid displays of mauve flowers, and there were a number of clumps of *Senna didymobotrya* (Popcorn Senna) and *Veronia appendiculata*, both growing on waste ground.

We then made the short step to the Lemurs' Park, just west of Tana. Here, there are a number of lemur species that have been rescued from illegal captivity or pet ownership, and which are now roaming free. It is important to note that these animals are not, and will never be, truly wild. For this reason they are very obliging with regard to being photographed, and the reserve provided us with a splendid early introduction to this unique primate group. We were led around the reserve by our guide, Princia, who began by showing a Hamerkop and its huge untidy nest, before we encountered a small family of Coquerel's Sifaka followed closely by Crowned Sifaka, both species with babies. Further on, Common Brown Lemur, Red-fronted Brown Lemur and Mongoose Lemur were also added. In the adjacent trees and bushes, Malagasy Bulbul, Malagasy White-eye and Madagascan Wagtail were all noted, and some of the group had distant views of Madagascan Cuckoo. Across the river we saw Malagasy Kingfisher, Common Sandpiper and Madagascan Stonechat. As we progressed, we added Variegated Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, also with young. In the bushes we found Oustalet's Chameleon, the largest of the Madagascan chameleons. The gardens had been planted up with specimens of native plants including *Kalanchoe beharensis* (Napoleon's Hat), *Pachypodium rosulatum* subsp. *densiflorum* (Elephant's Foot), *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Baobab) and several species of *Euphorbia*, to name only a few. After our walk, we sat down to a splendid lunch, before it was time to make our way south from Tana some 170km to the town of Antsirabe, where we would be spending the night en route to Ranomafana.

The road took us past vegetable fields and rice paddies, among which Great Egret, Cattle Egret, Squacco Heron and Dimorphic Egrets were hunting frogs. As it began to get dark, and we neared our destination, the rain began to fall and there was also the odd flash of lightning.

It took about four hours before we arrived at the Couleur Café Hotel, Antsirabe, and our overnight accommodation. Rooms were quickly allocated, and we all met up in the bar, prior to sitting down to dinner.

## Day 4

Thursday 27th October

### Antsirabe to Ranomafana.

After breakfast, we boarded our bus for the next leg of the journey to Ranomafana. Leaving the Couleur Café Hotel, we re-joined National Route 7, the main north-to-south road from Tana to Tulear. As we went, we were

seeing many people working in the rice paddies, with men doing the preparation and women the planting and tending the crop. The now-familiar Dimorphic Egret, Great Egret and Cattle Egret were all seen, and overhead there were Mascarene Martins. Along the roadsides we recorded, *Senna didymobotrya* (Popcorn Senna) and *Rosa x borboniana* (Bourbon Rose).

We now continued on to the town of Ambositra, renowned for its wood-carving tradition, and on southwards for another three hours before stopping for lunch at the Ialatsara Forest Camp. Along the way we saw Malagasy Kestrel, Yellow-billed Kite and Pied Crow, as well as *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapiá tree) and the introduced *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum).

At the Forest Camp we enjoyed a splendid lunch. After eating we did a little exploring, finding a small family of Red-bellied Lemurs which posed well, and in another clearing we saw a male O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon.

Sadly, all too soon, we were leaving the Forest Camp, and making our next stop in the town of Ambohimahasoá, where there are a number of trees scattered around the town which are colonised as heronries. Cattle Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret, and Squacco Heron all congregate here to raise their young, noisily alongside one another.

The final 60km of the journey yielded Malagasy Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite. Plants along the roadsides were mainly *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Anthocleista madagascariensis* (Lightning Tree), with occasional *Grevillea robusta* as well.

We arrived at our destination, the Centrest Sejour Hotel, Ranomafana, our base for the next three nights, at 6.30pm. After we had settled into our rooms, we met in the restaurant for dinner. On the restaurant walls, we found two nocturnal species. The first was a Common House Gecko, and the second was a Lined Day Gecko.

## Day 5

Friday 28th October

### Ranomafana National Park – Main Reserve

We awoke today to the distant calls of Malagasy Coucal, before having an early breakfast at 5.45am, and leaving the hotel at 6.45am. Our driver dropped us at the gates to the main National Park, having already met up with our local guide, Jean-Chry, with his son, Zo and Bacu, our two spotters. Ranomafana is a substantial area of rain forest and home to some very interesting and rare wildlife. From the car park, we recorded Lesser Vasa Parrot and Malagasy Kestrel, before making our way into the National Park. Crossing the bridge over the Namorona River, we entered the forest. It was not long before we saw a female Velvet Asity and the beautiful pink flowers of *Dichaetanthera horrida*. Our first lemur encounter was with group of the rare Golden Bamboo Lemur, and we spent some time watching them feeding and moving around the tree tops. This lemur is endemic to Ranomafana, and only confirmed in 1986 by the American anthropologist, primatologist and conservationist, Patricia Wright. It is thought there are as few as 60 or 70 individuals left in the park.

Our next encounter was with the Greater Bamboo Lemur, another critically endangered species. One of them spent some time on the ground feeding, an unusual occurrence to experience. As we began to make our way back, we heard the distinctive calls of Cuckoo Roller, and it was not long before we saw a small group of Red-fronted Brown Lemurs and a separate group of Red-bellied Lemurs. We also added Rufous Vanga at the nest,

Souimanga Sunbird and the curious Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko. We now made our way along the undulating paths back to the car park, where we re-joined our bus for the return journey to the hotel for lunch

The grounds of the Centrest Sejour Hotel produced Lined Day Gecko as well as Madagascan Wagtail, among other species seen after lunch.

After a quiet afternoon, we met up again at 4pm, to visit another area of the National Park at Vohiparara, a 30-minute drive from the hotel. Walking the paths through the forest, we soon encountered a troop of the beautiful Milne-Edwards Sifakas. This is another of the specialities of Ranomafana, and it was a joy to watch them interacting in the tree tops. As the light began to fade, we made our way out of the forest. As we went, we were lucky enough to get good views of the secretive Pollen's Vanga. A real treat!

One of the main objects of the evening was to see Rufous Mouse Lemur. There is a place where these tiny primates are attracted to banana which has been spread on the trees. We were not disappointed, as two of them were seen. It was now time to return to the Centrest Hotel for dinner.

## Day 6

Saturday 29th October

### Ranomafana National Park - Vohiparara

This morning we again took an early breakfast at 5.30am, before boarding the bus and travelling back to Vohiparara for an extended visit. The hotel garden produced African Palm Swift, Madagascan Magpie-Robin, and Madagascan Wagtail. When we arrived, we set off into the forest, to the call of Pitta-like Ground Roller. In addition, Common Newtonia, Stripe-throated Jery and Malagasy Green Sunbird were among our early sightings, together with the curious Giraffe-necked Weevil, both male and female. As we progressed we added Velvet Asity, Malagasy Brush Warbler, Blue Coua and several, rather vocal, Madagascan Cuckoos. Notable plants were *Dombeya lucida*, *Cyathea madagascariensis* (a Tree Fern), *Cathariostachys madagascariensis* (Madagascar Giant Bamboo) and *Dichaetanthera arborea*.

As we continued following the clearly marked tracks, Jean-Chry took us past some streams with massive *Pandanus* (Screwpine) species on their margins. Here we found the tiny Ivohamanita Madagascar Frog. At this point, Jean-Chry spotted a small group of four Milne-Edwards Sifakas feeding quietly in the forest canopy. We were able to see them extremely well, and everyone had good views. A little further on, we found a solitary James's Sportive Lemur, roosting in a tree. This species was only recently described, and is endemic to Ranomafana.

Making our way out of the forest, we saw Blue Vanga, Red-tailed Vanga and Tylas Vanga, and recorded *Rhipsalis baccifera* (Mistletoe Cactus), Madagascar's only native member of the Cactus family, *Eriocaulon bifistulosum*, *Cyperus prolifera* and *Symphonia clusioides*. On our way to the hotel, we found the rare Belted Chameleon, crossing the road, and a Blue-legged Chameleon in a bush, as well as a troop of Red-fronted Brown Lemurs.

A midday break and lunch were taken at the Centrest Hotel, before re-joining our bus for the afternoon excursion, when we visited the wet roadside cliffs west of Ranomafana, including the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River. As we explored we found three frogs, Mountain Madagascar Frog, Madagascar Bright-eyed Frog and Andrangoloaka Madagascar Frog, as well as Darwin's Bark Spider. Moving along the

roadside, back towards the National Park entrance, we added Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon and had a second look at the Rufous Mouse Lemurs. African Palm Swift, Mascarene Martin and Nelicourvi Weaver rounded off a fruitful afternoon.

We now made our way back to the bus for the return journey to our hotel, in good time to pack for our onward journey tomorrow, and dinner.

## Day 7

Sunday 30th October

### Ranomafana to Isalo, via Anja Private Reserve

Following breakfast at 5.45am, our bags were loaded onto the bus, as it was time to leave Ranomafana on the next leg of the journey, to Isalo. Before we departed, we saw Madagascar Wagtail and African Palm Swift, and Malagasy Coucal was heard. As we were making our way towards Vohiparara, we stopped for a solitary Red-bellied Lemur, which was spotted in some roadside bushes.

Our first scheduled stop was in the city of Fianarantsoa, where we filled up the bus with fuel, and stretched our legs. The next leg of the journey took us to Ambalavao. Along the way we saw Yellow-billed Kite, Western Cattle Egret, Pied Crow, Olive Bee-eater, Madagascar Cisticola, a pair of Striated Herons and Hamerkop.

When we reached Ambalavao, we made a visit to a small cooperative, where they make paper, where we met Adrian, our guide, and the co-founder of the community reserve of Anja. He began by showing us *Trilepisium madagascariensis* (Avoha), the plant from which the bark fibres are taken to start the paper-making process, before he explained the various stages of the manufacturing process; we finished in the shop, and took the opportunity for a comfort break before we went to the Tsienimparihy Lodge Restaurant, for lunch. The restaurant garden produced a nest of Malagasy Green Sunbird, with two hungry chicks, and the parents were seen hunting insects for them.

A further 14 kilometres south brought us to the community reserve of Anja. On our arrival, Claude arranged the day tickets and we then set off, with Adrian, to find the Ring-tailed Lemurs for which this reserve is famous. Anja has a population of in the region of 850 of these enigmatic primates. The troops we found comprised some 20 members, and many of the females had babies. We also saw a solitary Oustalet's Chameleon, while Pied Crow and Yellow-billed Kite patrolled the sky.

Thanking Adrian for his guidance, we re-joined the bus for the final leg of our journey, some 150 kilometres to Isalo, via Ihosy, arriving at Le Jardin du Roy at 7pm. Along the way, we saw Madagascar Larks and Marsh Owl, at close quarters.

## Day 8

Monday 31st October

### Isalo National Park – Namaza Canyon

After breakfast at 6.45am, we left the Hotel at 7.30am, driving north-eastwards to Ranohira to collect our permits and our guide, Roland. As we went, Madagascar Lark, African Palm Swift, Madagascar Stonechat and Yellow-billed Kite were seen. From Ranohira, we made our way out towards the area known as the canyons, on

the eastern side of the Isalo sandstone escarpment. Along the way, Madagascan Cisticola, Pied Crow, Malagasy Kestrel and Madagascan Hoopoe were all seen. We parked the bus at the entrance to the Namaza Canyon. In the car park, a flock of Red Fodys and Malagasy Bulbul were seen, and Madagascan Cuckoo was calling.

We now set off slowly along the path into the canyon, where we found some very diverse wildlife. As we went, Roland found Stick Insects, Snout Bugs, Praying Mantis and Flatid Leaf Bugs. The path we were on followed the river, where we found *Pandanus variabilis* and *Pandanus pulcher* (Screwpiners), *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia), the attractive lilac-coloured *Dichrostachys dumetaria*, *Mimosa latispinosa* and *Humbertiaturraea* sp., whilst overhead Malagasy Kestrel, Madagascan Buzzard and Madagascan Stonechat were seen. Basking in the sun along the rocky margins of the path, we found Four-lined and Spiny-tailed Iguanids and on the trees, Thick-tailed Day Gecko, Jewel Chameleon and Dwarf Plated Lizard. About one kilometre in, there is a camping area. Here we spent time watching a group of Ring-tailed Lemurs. Roland found two snakes at this point, Madagascar Tree Boa and, the curiously named, Zebu-killing Snake. We also added Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and a very entertaining group of three Madagascan Buttonquail, before it was time to retrace our steps back to our vehicle. We now made our way back to the hotel for lunch.

After a leisurely afternoon, we met up at 5pm, when Paul and Claude led a walk around the hotel grounds. A solitary, rare Malagasy Pond Heron, Broad-billed Roller, Madagascan Hoopoe, Malagasy Coucal and Crested Drongo were seen, as we went. Among the plant species, *Pachypodium rosulatum* subsp. *gracilis* (Elephant's Foot) *Ravenea rivularis* (a Palm), *Aloe contigua*, *Kalanchoe sensipala* and *Pandanus pulcher* (Screwpine) were all recorded. It was now time to return to our rooms to freshen up in time for dinner.

## Day 9

Tuesday 1st November

### Isalo to Ifaty Beach, via Zombitse and Tulear.

This morning we took an early breakfast in our rooms at 4am, in order to be on the road at 4.30am en route to the Zombitse National Park, where we arrived at 6am. As we went and it became lighter, we recorded Pied Crow, African Palm Swift, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascan Lark. We also passed *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia). At the Park entrance, we were met by our local guides, Lucien and Odilon, and we made our way into the dry deciduous forest. Our first encounter was with calling Common Newtonia and Giant Coua, and we also saw several Lesser Vasa parrots, followed closely by a solitary, sleepy Zombitse Sportive Lemur, roosting in a tree, and White-browed Hawk-Owl, and everyone enjoyed good views. Emerging from this segment of the forest we added an epiphytic orchid, *Aerangis ellisii*, and the attractive *Uncarina leandrii* (Leandre's Uncarina).

We now moved to the forest compartment on the west side of the road, and immediately found a large male Oustalet's Chameleon. Our guides were actively seeking the elusive Appert's Tetraka. While they were searching, we enjoyed a small flock of Long-billed Bernieria and a solitary Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding in the low canopy. Overhead Cuckoo Rollers were calling, and all around Souimanga Sunbirds, Common Newtonia and Common Jery were very active. At this point we were advised that the Appert's Tetraka had been located, and the whole group had good views of this secretive bird.

Our guides now took us to some splendid specimens of *Adansonia za* (Baobab), all in the region of 800 years old. On one of them, a pair of Sickie-billed Vangas had chosen to build their nest, and, in some adjacent scrub, a pair

of Hook-billed Vangas was also spotted. As we were leaving the forest, a rather obliging Giant Coua was feeding on the path in front of us.

We now said farewell to Lucien and Odilon, and re-joined our bus for the next leg of our journey to Tulear. Little new was added during the next two hours, apart from some good examples of *Alluandia comosa* (an Octopus Tree) and *Delonix floribunda*, before we arrived on the outskirts of Tulear, the principal town of the south-west, where we made our way to the Antsokay Arboretum for lunch. As we approached the entrance, Namaqua Doves were seen.

After eating, we spent an hour or so taking an excursion around the Arboretum with our guide, Jean-Tu. Many of the species growing here have always been here, and many others have been added, but the plants only represent the species found in the spiny forest, associated with south-west region of Madagascar. Genera seen included *Aloe*, *Euphorbia*, *Moringa*, *Delonix*, *Commiphora*, *Didierea*, *Alluandia* and *Kalanchoe*. Jean-Tu explained to us many of the local uses for the various species. While we were there, we also saw Spiny-tailed Lizard, Peters' Dwarf Plated Lizard, Boulder Mabuya and sleeping Grey-brown Mouse Lemurs. Also seen sleeping was Madagascan Nightjar, with two chicks. After our walk, we returned to the bus for the last leg of our journey to Ifaty Beach. Along the way we added Kittlitz's Plover and Curlew Sandpiper.

We arrived at Hotel Le Paradisier at 5pm, which was to be our base for the next two nights. We re-convened in the restaurant at 7.30pm for dinner.

## Day 10

## Wednesday 2nd November

### Reniala Reserve.

Today we had an early start at 5am, joining our bus for the short drive to the village of Mangily, and the Reniala Local Reserve, where we were met by the local guide, Dabe. Along the way we saw Pied Crow and Common Myna and heard Madagascan Nightjar. As we were approaching the entrance to the reserve, Sakalava Weavers and a small flock of Grey-headed Lovebirds were seen. As we began our walk, Souimanga Sunbird, Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Crested Drongo and Common Newtonia were noted. At this point Dabe and his assistants located the Long-tailed Ground Roller, one of the target species. This secretive bird is not easy to see, but on this occasion the entire group had clear views. It was not long before we encountered the other of our two main target birds, a solitary male Subdesert Mesite, perched motionless on a tree branch. Again, all group members had good views of the bird. Stripe-throated Jery, Red-tailed Vanga and Sickle-billed Vanga were added before we found three species of Coua: Running Coua, Green-capped Coua and Crested Coua. Some of the spiny-forest plant species we had been shown the previous day at the Arboretum, including *Delonix decaryi*, *Givotia madagascariensis*, *Didierea madagascariensis* (Octopus Tree) and *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Fony Baobab) were also seen. After a group photo by a 1200-year-old Baobab tree, it was time to return to the bus, and our hotel, for breakfast. Along the way we saw Great Egret and Black-winged Stilt.

Following a leisurely morning and early afternoon, including lunch, we reconvened at the bus, in order to make a short journey to search some salt-pans near Mangily. We were particularly looking for Madagascan Plover but, unfortunately, we could not find it. We did, however, find Curlew Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone and White-fronted Plover, before returning to the hotel.



At 6.30pm, we met with some of the hotel guardians for a nocturnal walk in the adjacent spiny forest. We began by seeing a number of Madagascan Nightjars and a Spiny-backed Chameleon. We also saw House Geckos hunting insects on the path lights, a solitary Grey-brown Mouse Lemur and a juvenile Dumeril's Boa, before it was time to go to dinner and to prepare our main luggage, and an overnight bag, for the next stage of the tour.

## Day 11

Thursday 3rd November

### Nosy Ve Island - Anakao

Breakfast this morning was at 6.45am, and we were on the road to Tulear at 7.30am. As we travelled south we saw Madagascan Cisticola, Black-winged Stilt, Madagascan Lark, Mascarene Martin and Olive Bee-eater.

Once in Tulear, we made our way to the office of the boat that would take us of the next stage of the journey, to Anakao. We loaded ourselves and our light luggage into four Zebu carts, which took us out to the waiting boat, and Julian, our boatman. The boat journey took approximately one hour, before we arrived at the island of Nosy Ve, where we were put ashore, at the southern end of the island. Our principal objective was to see Red-tailed Tropicbirds, which nest here. As we landed, several of these superb birds could be seen flying around. In some scrubby vegetation, we found several adult birds on eggs and a couple of well-grown chicks. All of them seemed happy to be photographed. On the beach we also saw Grey Heron, both morphs of Dimorphic Egret, Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone, Grey Plover, White-fronted Plover and no less than 10 Crab-plovers. Having watched the waders for some time, we set off towards the northern end of the island, where our boat had positioned itself. A good number of group members re-joined the boat for snorkelling, whilst others swam and paddled from the beach. We also saw a number of Madagascan Cisticolas. There were also some impressive clumps of the emerging, pink *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (a Morning Glory), scattered along the beach.

At this point we all re-joined the boat for the 10-minute journey to Anakao, and the Safari Vezo Hotel, where we were met by our host, Cathy. We were quickly settled into our rooms, before gathering for lunch. The rest of the afternoon was free to do what we liked. Some chose to relax, others took a walk.

## Day 12

Friday 4th November

### Anakao to Tulear

We had a slightly later start today, with breakfast at 7.30am, preceded by a short early bird walk. Species seen included the nest of Littoral Rock Thrush, with attendant parents, Madagascan Button Quail, Malagasy Kestrel, and Subdesert Brush Warbler. After our meal, we said our farewells to Cathy and joined Julian and the boat for the return journey to Tulear. On the beach at Tulear, the Zebu carts were waiting for us, and several Whimbrels were seen, also.

Waiting to meet us was Andy and the bus, and we soon made our way to the Victory Hotel, in Tulear, to check in for the night. On our arrival, we collected our luggage and were allocated rooms before going for lunch.

Later in the afternoon, we joined our bus, for the short trip to visit some thorny scrubland along the road near Saint Augustin. The objective was to seek out some of the local, unusual birds. Grey-headed Lovebird, Sakalava Weaver, Red Fody, Madagascan Lark and Malagasy Turtle Dove all gave excellent views. However, one of our

target species, Verreaux's Coua, sadly only gave a fleeting, in-flight view, before it was time to return to our hotel for dinner.

## Day 13

Saturday 5th November

### Fly Tulear to Fort Dauphin, via Tana - Saidi Botanic Gardens

At 5.30am, we joined a bus for the 10-minute journey to Tulear Airport, following breakfast at the Victory Hotel. We were making the transition from the south-west to the south-east, via Tana. We arrived in Fort Dauphin at 11am, and soon made the transfer, with our new driver, Rivo, to the Le Dauphin Hotel, where we were met by the Hotel Manager, Mercia, who soon had our rooms allocated.

Following lunch, we re-joined our bus at 2.30pm for the short drive to the Siadi Gardens, an area of Lowland rainforest, which had had other species added some 50 years ago. We were joined by local our Guide, Benoit, who would remain with us throughout our visit, both here and at Berenty. As we approached our destination, Claude spotted a Malagasy Pond Heron on the edge of a rice paddy. This normally elusive bird was very patient and sat still for all to observe and photograph.

Upon our arrival, Benoit gave us a short explanation of the gardens layout and history, before we set off to explore. Souimanga Sunbird, Malagasy Kingfisher and a calling Madagascar Crested Drongo were soon recorded. *Ravenala madagascariensis* (Traveller Palm) and *Raphia farinifera* (Raffia Palm) and the splendid *Typhonodorum lindleyanum* (Water Banana) were all present in some numbers. Soon we came across a small troupe of Ring-tailed Lemurs, under a large stand of Bamboo. A little further on there was a troop of Collared Brown Lemurs. Finally, we had views of a solitary Southern Bamboo Lemur, which was showing high in the Bamboo, and we also added Dwarf Plated Lizard and Lined Day Gecko.

We now returned to our vehicle for the return journey to Le Dauphin Hotel, for dinner. As we went, we passed the remains of the seventeenth century forts, and we paused to take in the sea view overlooking the beach on the east side of the town, where we added Madagascan Gull and Greater Crested Tern.

Later in the evening, Hissing Cockroaches were found in the hotel Garden, and a House Gecko was seen in the bar.

## Day 14

Sunday 6th November

### Fort Dauphin to Berenty Private Reserve.

Breakfast was at 6.15am, this morning, as we had a long drive up to the Private Reserve of Berenty. We left Le Dauphin Hotel at 7am, to begin our northwest bound route, along highway 13. The 55-mile journey would take us about five hours due to the poor state of repair to the road. As we went we saw Western Cattle Egret, Great Egret, Hamerkop, Malagasy Kingfisher, Pied Crow and Yellow-billed Kite. With the move from coastal Lowland rainforest to transitional forest, we saw a good number of the rare and restricted *Dyopsis decaryi* (Three-cornered Palm), and moving into spiny forest, we added *Alluaudia dumosa*, *Alluaudia procera*, *Alluaudia humbertii*, *Alluaudia ascendens* (Octopus Trees) and *Aloe vahombe* and, the very rare, *Aloe susanna*. Strip-throated Jery was quite commonly heard and we also added Subdesert Brush Warbler, Crested Drongo and numerous Red Fodys.

We next passed through the village of Amboasary, before crossing the Mandrare River on the newly re-built bridge, before arriving at Berenty just before midday, where we quickly settled into our rooms, meeting for lunch at 1pm.

Later in the afternoon, at 3.30pm, when the heat had diminished, we met with Benoit for a stroll in the Tamarind Gallery Forest. Our first encounter was with a colony of Sakalava Weavers, nesting in a tree over the car park. Before long we had seen families of Ring-tailed Lemurs and also Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding, 'dancing' and posing readily for the cameras. We completed the diurnal Lemurs for Berenty when we found a family group of Red-fronted Brown Lemur moving methodically through the canopy in search of food. Everywhere we went, we were shadowed by Ring-tailed Lemurs. Birds included Western Cattle Egrets, nesting in the high Acacia trees. Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher, Malagasy Turtle Dove, White-browed Hawk-Owl, Crested Coua and Giant Coua in a clearing on the forest trail. We also found more nymphs of Flatid Leaf Bugs, *Tamarindus indicus* (Tamarind), *Rinorea greveana* and *Pithecellobium dulce*, all food sources for the Lemurs.

Upon our return, we prepared for an evening, torch-light walk in the Anefitony ['Boundary'] area of Spiny Forest, meeting at the bus at 6.45pm, for a short, 10-minute, drive. After parking, we followed Benoit, who soon found a White-footed Sportive Lemur, which was difficult to see. Soon after this we located a Grey-brown Mouse Lemur, which was also uncooperative. These agile creatures can move about the canopy with amazing speed and agility. A sleeping juvenile Spiny-backed Chameleon was also recorded. As we made our way back to the bus, there was a magnificent display of the night sky with the Milky Way clearly visible.

## Day 15

Monday 6th November

### Berenty Private Reserve including Anjipolo and Analalava

We began today by meeting in the reception car park at 5.30am, to join our bus for the 15-kilometre drive to the remote spiny Forest site of Anjipolo along sand tracks. As we progressed, we also saw Malagasy Coucal, Crested Drongo, Crested Coua and Namaqua Dove. After about 45 minutes, we arrived at our destination. We began our walk through this delightful site, finding *Didierea trollii*, *Moringa drouhardii*, both *Alluandia procera* and *Alluandia ascendens*. In addition, we also added more Verreaux's Sifakas and roosting White-footed Sportive Lemurs. Birds were quite quiet, but we did have good views of a colony of Sakalava Weavers in a Baobab. We also saw Spider Tortoise, and a Big-eyed Snake. As we left the forest to follow a track to our bus, we were preceded by a troop of Ring-tailed Lemurs. It was now time to return for breakfast

Following breakfast, we made a brief excursion to the Tamarind Gallery Forest to visit a roost of the shy and endangered Madagascar Flying Fox. These impressive bats gave a demonstration of their flying skills, whilst others hung in the trees fanning themselves against the increasing heat, with their wings.

The rest of the morning and early afternoon were free. Lunch was taken at 12.30pm, as we reconvened at the bus at 3.30pm, for the short drive to the Analalava [Long Forest] Spiny Forest area. Upon our arrival, Benoit introduced us to Damy, a local Ranger for the area, before we set off to explore. We began by finding Three-eyed Lizard, before Damy showed us the first of several ground-roosting Madagascan Nightjars, which proved popular with the photographers. He continued to find several White-footed Sportive Lemurs, as well as a Madagascar Scorpion. Grey-headed Lovebirds, Madagascar Magpie-Robin, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher,

Crested Drongo and Sakalava Weaver were also noted. For the plants there was *Alluaudia dumosa*, *Alluaudia procera*, *Alluaudia hildebrandtii* and *Alluaudia ascendens* (Octopus Trees) and two species of the climber, *Cynanchum* (formerly called *Falotsia*), including *C. madagascariensis*, and several magnificent examples of *Adansonia za* (Baobab). We finished off as we began, with a reptile, Madagascar Velvet Gecko.

Re-joining our bus, we now made our way back to our accommodation to freshen up for dinner.

## Day 16

Tuesday 8th November

Berenty Private Reserve to Fort Dauphin – Fly to Tana.

Today we were to make our way back to Fort Dauphin, for our onward flight to Tana. We took breakfast at 5.30am, and joined our bus for the journey by 6am. Along the way we saw many familiar birds, including Hamerkop, Western Cattle Egrets, the almost inevitable Yellow-billed Kite, Malagasy Coucal and some very clear views of a splendid male Red Fody. Benoit stopped the bus at one point, to indicate a pair of the rare and secretive Madagascan Sandgrouse flying towards us and over the bus. A couple of notable plants were the scarlet flower-clusters of *Combretum coccineum* and several *Ficus benghalensis* (Banyan) trees.

We arrived at Le Dauphin Hotel in time for lunch, before moving to the airport for our afternoon flight from Fort Dauphin to Tana via Tulear. Upon our arrival, we were met by Roget, our driver for our short stay in the capital, who very soon had us to the Combava Hotel, in time for dinner

## Day 17

Wednesday 9th November

Fly to Mahajunga – Transfer to Ankarafantsika.

After another good breakfast at 8am, saw us leaving the hotel at 9.30am for the short trip to the airport for late morning flight to the north-west of the island, at Mahajunga. The hotel Combava grounds had Red Fody, Malagasy Bulbul and Madagascan Wagtail.

We arrived in Mahajunga soon after 2.30pm, where our two minibuses were waiting for us, with Mbola and Andy, our drivers. With luggage stowed and a stop for water we were soon on the way to the Ankarafantsika National Park, arriving at around 5.30pm. Along the way we stopped for a 'leg-stretch' by Lake Amboromalandy. Here we saw a good number of Red-billed Teal and in some nearby rice paddies we found Squacco Heron and Black Heron. The National Park car park had several Coquerel's Sifakas in the Mango trees.

We took dinner at 7.30pm, as we had an early start the next day.

## Day 18

Thursday 10th November

Ankarafantsika National Park – Ravelobe Forest – Ravelobe Lake

Today we met in the car park at 5am, where we were met with our guides, Guy and Olga, before boarding our bus for the short journey to the Ravelobe Forest, an area of dry deciduous woodland. As we parked our bus, several Western Cattle Egrets flew over. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we found a Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher on the nest. As we moved slowly forward, we added Madagascan Green Pigeon, Long-

beaked Bernieria and Malagasy White-eye. Our guides found the first of our target species, Schlegel's Asity, a female at the nest, and then a male sitting high on a tree branch. After about two or three minutes, both birds began moving around, offering all of the group excellent views. At one point the male sat in the sunlight providing a great opportunity to the photographers. Cuckoo Roller and Coquerel's Coua were both heard. Moving on, Souimanga Sunbird, Crested Drongo and Crested Coua were among our other sightings. We now took a stroll along the lake-side track, through more forest, finding several spikes of the scarce *Amorphophallus bilderbrandtii* (an Arum Lily), Purple Heron and a Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard, posing on a log. We now returned to the Ampijoroa Forest Lodge for Breakfast. As we went, we had excellent views of a pair of Broad-billed Rollers.

The rest of the morning was free, until we met for lunch, before splitting into two groups, to take a leisurely boat ride around the Ravelobe Lake. The first group went with Olga and Paul, and the second with Claude and Guy. The margins of the lake had patches of *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth), which many of the water birds hunt in. These include Western Cattle Egret, Glossy Ibis, Squacco Heron and Purple Heron. In addition to these we also recorded the endemic Humblot's Heron and Madagascan Jacana, Striated Heron and, the highlight of the afternoon, a pair of Madagascar Fish Eagles. Both groups also saw numerous Nile Crocodiles.

At 6.30pm, we met to set off a short way south to the edge of the national park, in the vicinity of the village of Andranofasika, for a torchlight walk with our guides Olga and Guy. Our first encounter was with a sighting of Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur, which was feeding in a *Mangifera indica* (Mango Tree), but somewhat obscured. We went on to have several encounters with this particular species. In addition, we saw Mongoose Lemur and the locally endemic Rhinoceros Chameleon, as well as Oustalet's Chameleon, before returning to Ampijoroa Forest Lodge for dinner.

## Day 19

Friday 11th November

### Ankarafantsika National Park – Ankarokaroka Forest – return to Tulear via Mahajunga

Another 5am start found us setting off into the Ankarokaroka Forest, behind the Ampijoroa Forest Lodge. Leaving the car park, via the access track, to the south, our first encounter was with a family of Mongoose Lemurs, working their way through the canopy, probably in search of a roosting site. This was followed quite quickly by a small group of Common Brown Lemur, showing well. Cuckoo Roller was heard and Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and Malagasy Bulbul were also seen. There were three particular target species of bird we were looking for. The first two of these were Coquerel's Coua and Red-capped Coua and both were seen quite well. At this point a roosting Milne-Edward's Sportive Lemur was spotted, before Guy and Olga tracked down our third target bird, Van Dam's Vanga. Male and female kept moving in the canopy and, eventually, we got very good sightings of both.

It was now time to return to Ampijoroa for breakfast. In the car park, Coquerel's Sifakas were becoming active and Broad-billed Roller and Sickle-billed Vanga could be heard while Malagasy Bulebuls were seen. Mid-late morning, we joined our vehicles for the journey back to Mahajunga, for our flight back to Tana

## Day 20

Saturday 12th November

### Parc Tsarasaotra – Transfer from Tana to Andasibe National Park

Breakfast today was at 8am, and we were boarding the bus by 9am, to make a visit to Parc Tsarasaotra, a lake in private grounds in the middle of Tana that is home to many birds, aquatic and otherwise. The site is considered important enough to have been awarded RAMSAR status. After negotiating the morning traffic, we arrived at the park gates, and were admitted by the guardian. The main lake has a large central island, comprising mainly of *Typha latifolia* (Bulrush) and *Cyperus papyrus* (Papyrus), inhabited by a great number of herons. These included, Grey Heron, both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret, Black Heron, and Squacco Heron. On the water, there were large numbers of Red-billed Teal and White-faced Whistling Duck, with the occasional Common Moorhen among them. We made our way on a circular route which circumnavigated the large lake, and this took us past the second smaller body of water. This lake also proved interesting, yielding Hottentot Teal, Western Cattle Egret and Madagascar Swamp Warbler. There were also several Malagasy Kingfishers seen. Overhead, a solitary Malagasy Kestrel was recorded.

It was now time to re-join our bus for the drive to the Andasibe National Park. Our route took us through the centre of Tana, passing the French, colonial Railway station, which some group members photographed. We paused along the way to eat our picnic lunch, but otherwise it was a relatively uneventful journey. However, at one point, a Hook-billed Vanga flew across the road in front of the vehicle. We arrived at our destination, the Vakona Forest Lodge. Bungalows were soon allocated, and we met for dinner and the checklist at 7.30pm, when Paul outlined the next two days' programme.

## Day 21

Sunday 13th November

### Andasibe National Park – Analamazoatra Special Reserve

With breakfast at 6am, we were soon on our way down to the Analamazoatra Special Reserve, with our Guide, Maurice. At the entrance to the National Park, we were met by our second local guide, Jean Claude. Whilst Maurice arranged the permits for the park, Jean Claude gave us a tour of the information Centre, and just outside, showed us another Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher on the nest, before setting off into the Forest. Along the access track we heard Common Newtonia and Madagascar Cuckoo, and saw several examples of *Ravenala madagascariensis* (Traveller Palm) and the arching branches of *Rubus madagascariensis* (Madagascan Bramble) as well as the nest of Nelicourvi Weaver. Moving on, our main target for the morning was the Indri, the largest and probably most enigmatic of all the diurnal lemurs. However, our next encounter was with Common Brown Lemur, Lowland Streaked Tenrec and a female White-throated Rail with six chicks.

Before too long, our guides had found two small family groups of Indri, which were feeding in the trees above; they included a female with a baby, born in May. In the distance, we could hear other groups 'singing' their distinctive contact calls, and before long our group joined in. As we went on our way, it was not long before we found a Madagascan Tree Boa lying on a log in the morning sunshine, a splendid opportunity for photographs. A roosting Collared Nightjar with chicks was seen, a good number of green Pill Millipedes, Red-fronted Coua and Spectacled Tetraka. There followed a small group of Common Brown Lemur feeding in the canopy of the pink flowered *Dichaetanthera horrida*. We now made our way back to the park offices car park to re-join the bus.

As we went, Maurice spotted a Madagascan Wood Rail in a stand of Bamboo. All agreed it had been an eventful and splendid morning.

It was now time to return to Vakona Forest Lodge for lunch and a free afternoon, before meeting up at 7pm for the dinner order.

## Day 22

Monday 14th November

### Andasibe National Park – Mantadia. – Parc Mitsinjo

We had another early breakfast at 6am this morning, before a visit to Mantadia National Park, to explore a section of primary rainforest. We again met with Maurice and Jean Claude, in the car park of Vakona Lodge, and continued on the 70-minute drive along a track towards the reserve, in three 4x4 vehicles. As we went, we passed the pink pompoms of *Dombeya wallichii*, *Ravenala madagascariensis* (Traveller Palm) and *Pandanus* sp. (Screwpine). We parked at the entrance to the reserve, where we were to make our way into the rainforest. Our first records were Malagasy Kingfisher both outside the forest and along a stream, Nelicourvi Weaver and Malagasy Brush Warbler. Our first Lemur sighting was of Red-bellied Lemur. At this point, there was excitement when Janet spotted a bird she did not recognise. This turned out to be a shy and not-often-seen Short-legged Ground Roller, in fact there was a pair looking at a potential nest site, Maurice thought. Red-tailed Vanga, Blue Pigeon, Blue Coua and Common Jery were also seen. At this point we found some resting Indri, followed by some difficult-to-see Diadem Sifakas, one of the more attractive lemurs, rather high and in among the foliage. However, we did get some reasonable views. Further on, there was a family group of Black-and-white Ruffed Lemurs, which led us a merry dance through the forest as they were constantly moving.

Shortly after this, we emerged from the forest, at the northern end of the access track. Here, we moved on up the path to a small lake. As we went, we recorded Madagascan Spinetail and Olive Bee-eaters. At the lake, a pair of Madagascan Grebes was seen, as well as a pair of Meller's Duck. We had good views of Madagascan Swamp Warbler, and Mascarene Martins and Chabert's Vanga. Added to this we also found Dwarf Plated Lizard.

Re-tracing our steps to where the vehicles were, we returned to the forest access point, where we took our picnic lunch. During the meal, Maurice spotted a pair of Pitta-like Ground Rollers under a tree fern.

We now re-joined the vehicles for the return to Vakona Lodge for a free afternoon.

At 5.45pm, we met in the restaurant for our food order, before boarding our bus to return to the Perinet area and the Parc Mitsinjo, a community initiative, run by the local people, where we were met by our local guides, Maurice and reserve guide, Natasha. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we found two Short-nosed Chameleons and several Crickets, followed quite quickly by an extremely obliging Crossley's Dwarf Lemur, which sat still and looked at us for some minutes. As we progressed, Maurice found a Bright-eyed Frog and a *Mantydactylus* frog. Another splendid show was provided by Goodman's Mouse Lemur which also showed very well. We rounded off the walk with two more Chameleons, a female Parson's Chameleon and a Brown Leaf Chameleon, as we ended the evening in the Parc Orchidees.

Thanking our guides, we now made our way back to Vakona Lodge to prepare for dinner.

## Day 23

Tuesday 15th November

### Andasibe National Park – Perinet Special Reserve – Transfer to Tana

Today we left Andasibe for the return journey to Tana. However, at 5.30am, we met in the Vakona Lodge car park. Malagasy Bulbul, Malagasy White-eye and Mascarene Martins were among the birds seen, and Hook-billed Vanga was heard before our departure, for the return visit to the Analamazoatra Special Reserve, once again meeting Jean Claude in the car park, before setting off into the forest.

We made our way into the Special Reserve, to the distant, mournful calls of the Indri. Nelicourvi Weaver, Malagasy Coucal and Malagasy Brush Warbler were recorded, together with Lined Day Gecko. Moving on, we made our way past the abandoned fish farm, where we recorded Madagascan Cisticola, Madagascan Stonechat and Madagascan Mannikin. As we made our way into forest in search of the Indri, we came across a small family group of Diademmed Sifakas, feed quite low down. This group provided very good opportunities for the photographers, especially when two of them tested a sapling to breaking point! Along the path, a curious 'orange' Thorn Spider was seen together with Ward's Vanga and Madagascan Buzzard.

In the forest, we had a brief encounter with Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur, as well as another prolonged period of time with the Indri. Malagasy Green Sunbird, Tylas Vanga and a fleeting view of Madagascan Flufftail, brought our birding to a conclusion. However, we had one final lemur encounter, with Greater Sportive Lemur, roosting in a tree.

We now made our way back to the car park to re-join our bus, for the short trip to Feon' ny Ala for lunch, before making our way back through Moramanga and on to Tana.

In Tana, we made our way to the Hotel Le Combava, where we had day rooms, which enabled us to freshen up and re-pack before going to the Relais des Plateaux Restaurant for our final dinner together as a group. After eating we made our way to the Airport for the 1.50am Air France flight AF935 to Paris Charles De Gaulle. Before boarding, we said our farewells to Ruth and Phil, who were staying on for a further five days, visiting the west.

## Day 24

Wednesday 16th November

### Paris to London:

We landed at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11am local time. Here we said our goodbyes to Ushi and Julian, who were catching a different flight back to Frankfurt, and Janet, who was taking a Manchester flight. The remainder of the group were booked on the flight back to Heathrow.

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## Species Lists

Lemurs (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only; C - Captive, Free-ranging)

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																						
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	<b>Cheirogaleidae</b>																								
1	Grey-brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>								✓	✓	✓			✓										
2	Rufous Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>			✓	✓																			
3	Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>																				✓			
4	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogalus medius</i>																✓							
5	Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>																				✓			
	<b>Lepilemuridae</b>																								
6	Greater Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur mustelinus</i>																				✓			
7	James's Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur jamesorum</i>				✓																			
8	Milne-Edwards Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur edwardsi</i>															H	H	✓						
9	Zombitse Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur hubbardorum</i>								✓															
10	White-footed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur leucopus</i>												✓	✓										
	<b>Lemuridae</b>																								
11	Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus griseus</i>																			C		✓		
12	Southern Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur meridionalis</i>											✓												
13	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>			✓																				
14	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Prolemur simus</i>			✓																				
15	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>					✓	✓					✓	✓	✓										
16	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	C																	✓		✓			
17	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufifrons</i>	C		✓	✓								✓	✓										
18	Red-collared Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur collaris</i>											✓												
19	Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubiventer</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓																✓		
20	Mongoose Lemur	<i>Eulemer mongoz</i>	C																	✓	✓				
21	Variegated Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>	C		H																C		✓		
	<b>Indridae</b>																								
22	Eastern Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi laniger</i>																				✓			
23	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>								✓				✓	✓										
24	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>	C																						
25	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>	C																						

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																					
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
26	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>																				C	✓	✓
27	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>			✓	✓																		
28	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>																				✓	✓	✓

Other Mammals

1	Lowland Streaked Tenrec	<i>Hemicentetes semispinosus</i>																					✓	
2	Eastern Red Forest Rat	<i>Nesomys rufus</i>			✓	✓																		✓
3	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>			✓																			
4	Madagascar Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>															✓							

Birds (\* = Island Endemic, \*\* = Regional Endemic, Do = Domesticated, LO=Leader Only)

1	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>																				✓		✓
2	Meller's Duck*	<i>Anas melleri</i>																						✓
3	Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>																				✓		✓
4	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>																					✓	
5	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>												Do	✓	✓								
6	Madagascar Grebe*	<i>Tachybaptus pelzelinii</i>																						✓
7	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubicauda</i>										✓												
8	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>																					✓	
9	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		✓																			✓	
10	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>					✓			✓				✓		✓						✓	✓	
11	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		✓										✓								✓	✓	
12	Malagasy Pond Heron*	<i>Ardeola idae</i>							✓					✓								✓		
13	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>										✓											✓	
15	Humblot's Heron*	<i>Ardea humbloti</i>																					✓	
16	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>							✓														✓	
17	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>																				✓	✓	
19	Dimorphic Heron	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓									✓	✓	
20	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	✓				✓							✓										
21	Madagascar Harrier-Hawk*	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>				LO																	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	Frances's Sparrowhawk*	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>							✓								✓						
23	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
24	Madagascar Fish Eagle*	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>															✓						
25	Madagascar Buzzard*	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>			✓	✓		✓									✓				✓	H	
26	Subdesert Mesite*	<i>Monias benschi</i>								✓													
27	Madagascar Wood Rail*	<i>Canirallus kioloides</i>																			✓		
28	Madagascar Flufftail*	<i>Sarothrura insularis</i>																			H	✓	
29	White-throated Rail	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i>															H			✓	✓		
30	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>																		✓		✓	
31	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>																		✓			
32	Madagascar Buttonquail*	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>							✓				✓										
33	Crab-plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>										✓											
34	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>									✓	✓	✓						✓				
35	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>									✓	✓											
36	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>								✓	✓												
37	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>																	✓				
38	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>									✓	✓											
39	Madagascar Jacana*	<i>Actophilornis albinucha</i>																	✓				
40	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>									✓	✓	✓										
41	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓		✓						✓								✓		✓		
42	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>									✓	✓											
43	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>								✓	✓												
44	Madagascar Pratincole*	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>																			✓		
45	Kelp (Madagascar) Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus melisandae</i>												✓									
46	Greater Crested (Swift) Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>												✓									
47	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>									✓	✓											
48	Madagascar Sandgrouse*	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>																	✓				
49	Rock Dove [Feral]	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Malagasy Turtle Dove*	<i>Nesoenas picturatus</i>							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					
51	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>							✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			
52	Madagascar Green Pigeon*	<i>Treron australis</i>																✓		✓			
53	Madagascar Blue Pigeon*	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>																				✓	

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			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
54	Malagasy Coucal**	<i>Centropus toulou</i>	H		✓	H	H	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	H	H	
55	Crested Coua*	<i>Coua cristata</i>							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
56	Blue Coua*	<i>Coua caerulea</i>		✓	H	✓														✓	✓		
57	Red-capped Coua*	<i>Coua ruficeps</i>																		✓			
58	Green-capped Coua*	<i>Coua ruficeps olivaceiceps</i>									✓												
59	Red-fronted Coua*	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>																		✓			
60	Coquerel's Coua*	<i>Coua coquereli</i>															H	✓					
61	Running Coua*	<i>Coua cursor</i>									✓						✓						
62	Giant Coua*	<i>Coua gigas</i>								✓						✓							
63	Verreaux's Coua*	<i>Coua verreauxi</i>										✓											
64	Madagascar Cuckoo*	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	✓		H	H		H		H						✓		H		H	H	H	
65	Torotoroka Scops Owl*	<i>Otus madagascariensis</i>														✓	✓						
66	White-browed Hawk-Owl*	<i>Ninox superciliaris</i>								✓						✓	H	H					
67	Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>					✓																
68	Collared Nightjar*	<i>Gactornis enarratus*</i>																		✓			
69	Madagascar Nightjar*	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H	✓	H		H				
70	Madagascar Spinetail*	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>																				✓	
71	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus gracilis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓		✓		
72	Cuckoo Roller*	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>			H	H			✓									H		✓		H	
73	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>						✓	H						✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	H
74	Short-legged Ground Roller*	<i>Brachypteracias leptosomus</i>																				✓	
75	Pitta-like Ground Roller*	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>				✓	H															✓	
76	Long-tailed Ground Roller*	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i>									✓												
77	Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher*	<i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i>			H																		
78	Malagasy Kingfisher*	<i>Corythornis vintsioides</i>	✓	✓					✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
79	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	
80	Madagascar Hoopoe*	<i>Upupa marginata</i>						✓	H	H		✓		✓	✓			✓					
81	Malagasy Kestrel*	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			
82	Greater Vasa Parrot*	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>								✓								✓			✓		
83	Lesser Vasa Parrot*	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
84	Grey-headed Lovebird*	<i>Agapornis canus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓			
85	Velvet Asity*	<i>Philepitta castanea</i>			✓	✓																	

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			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
86	Schlegel's Asity*	<i>Philepitta schlegeli</i>															✓						
87	Red-tailed Vanga*	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>				✓					✓										✓	✓	
88	Hook-billed Vanga*	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>								✓	H						✓	✓	✓	H			
89	Van Dam's Vanga*	<i>Xenopirostris damii</i>																✓					
90	Pollen's Vanga*	<i>Xenopirostris polleni</i>			✓	H																	
91	Sickle-billed Vanga*	<i>Falcula palliata</i>								✓	✓						✓	✓	✓				
92	Chabert's Vanga*	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>								✓			✓			✓					✓		
93	Blue Vanga*	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>				✓																	
94	Rufous Vanga*	<i>Schetba rufa</i>			✓													✓	✓				
95	Tylas Vanga*	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>			H	✓																✓	
96	Common Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>		H		✓	✓			✓	✓				H		✓	H		H	✓	✓	
97	Archbold's Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia archboldi</i>									✓												
98	Ward's Vanga*	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>																		✓		✓	
99	Madagascar Cuckooshrike*	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>				✓												✓				✓	
100	Crested Drongo**	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
101	Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher**	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
102	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	
103	Madagascar Lark*	<i>Eremopterix hova</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
104	Malagasy Bulbul**	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
105	Mascarene Martin**	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
106	Malagasy Brush Warbler**	<i>Nesillas typica</i>			✓	H														✓	✓		
107	Subdesert Brush Warbler*	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>								LO			✓		✓								
108	Madagascar Swamp Warbler*	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>																		H		✓	
109	Long-billed Bernieria (Tetraka)*	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>	✓			✓				✓								✓	✓			✓	
110	Thamnornis* (Subdesert Tetraka)	<i>Thamnornis chloropetoides</i>									✓												
111	Spectacled Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>																		✓		H	
112	Appert's Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis apperti</i>								✓													
113	Common Jery*	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	
114	Stripe-throated Jery*	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>			H	✓					✓			H	H		H			H			
115	Madagascar Cisticola**	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	
116	Malagasy White-eye**	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>	✓		✓	✓												✓		✓		✓	
117	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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118	Madagascan Magpie-Robin*	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
119	Littoral Rock Thrush*	<i>Monticola imerina</i>													✓	✓									
120	Forest Rock Thrush*	<i>Monticola sharpei</i>				H			✓																
121	Madagascan Stonechat*	<i>Saxicola sibilla</i>	✓	✓				H	✓													✓			
122	Souimanga Sunbird**	<i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i>	✓	H	H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
123	Malagasy Green Sunbird**	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>				✓	✓													✓	✓	✓			
124	Nelicourvi Weaver*	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>				✓															✓	✓			
125	Sakalava Weaver*	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>							✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						
126	Red Fody*	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
127	Madagascan Mannikin*	<i>Lepidopygia nana</i>					LO					✓										✓			
128	Madagascan Wagtail*	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			

Reptiles & Amphibians

Frogs																						
1	a Bright-eyed Frog	<i>Boophis doulioti*</i>																✓	✓	✓		
2	Madagascar Bright-eyed Frog	<i>Boophis madagascariensis*</i>				✓																✓
3	Yellow-lined Frog	<i>Heterixalus luteostriatus*</i>							✓													
4	Malagasy Painted Frog	<i>Mantella madagascariensis*</i>				✓																
5	Mascarene Ridged Frog	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i>		✓																		
6	Andrangoloaka Madagascar Frog	<i>Mantidactylus aerumnalis*</i>				✓																
7	Mountain Madagascar Frog	<i>Mantidactylus alutus*</i>				✓																
8	Ivohamanita Madagascar Frog	<i>Mantidactylus majori*</i>				✓																
Chameleons																						
1	Brown Leaf Chameleon	<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>																				✓
2	Belted Chameleon	<i>Calumma balteatus</i>				✓																
3	Blue-legged Chameleon	<i>Calumma crypticum</i>			✓	✓																
4	Short-nosed Chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>																				✓
5	Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Calumma glawi</i>				✓																
6	Nose-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma nasuta</i>			✓	✓																
7	O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon	<i>Calumma oshaughnessyi</i>		✓	✓	✓																
8	Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii parsonii</i>																			✓	✓
9	Jewel' Chameleon	<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>							✓													

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			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>	✓				✓		✓								✓					
11	Rhinoceros Chameleon	<i>Furcifer rhinoseratus</i>															✓					
12	Spiny-backed Chameleon	<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>							✓	✓				✓								
	<b>Lizards, Geckos &amp; Skinks.</b>																					
1	Collared Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cuvieri</i>	✓														✓	✓				
2	Spiny-tailed Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>							✓	✓	✓											
3	Three-eyed Lizard	<i>Oplurus (Chalarodon) madagascariensis</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓							
4	Four-lined Iguanid	<i>Oplurus quadrimaculatus</i>							✓													
5	Grandidier's Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i>																✓				
6	a Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tuberosus</i>															✓	✓				
7	Madagascar Velvet Gecko	<i>Blaesodactylus sakalava</i>																✓				
8	Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>			✓																	
9	a Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma breviceps</i>										✓										
10	Pale-bellied Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma modesta leiogaster</i>																✓				
11	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>		✓	✓	✓																
12	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata lineata</i>											✓							✓		✓
13	Koch's Giant Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis kochi</i>																✓	✓			
14	Thick-tail Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>							✓								✓	✓				
15	Peacock Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>			✓	✓																
16	Standing's Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>									✓											
17	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓		
18	a House Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>										✓		✓				✓	✓			
19	Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus madagascariensis</i>							✓					✓	✓							✓
20	Peters' Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus petersi</i>								✓	✓											
21	Boulder Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) vato</i>								✓												
22	Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>																	✓	✓		
23	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>																		✓	✓	
24	Ornate Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus ornatus</i>	✓																			
	<b>Snakes.</b>																					
1	Big-eyed Snake	<i>Mimophis mahafalensis</i>								✓	✓					✓			✓			
2	Thiel's Lined Snake	<i>Thamnosophis infrasignatus (L. thieli)</i>				✓															✓	
3	Bernier's Grass Snake	<i>Dromicodryas bernieri</i>									✓											

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			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
4	Zebu-killing Snake	<i>Ithycyphus miniatus</i>						✓																	
5	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>			✓	✓		✓													✓				
6	Dumeril's Boa	<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i>								✓				D											
7	Malagasy Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i>																		✓					
8	Brown Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon modestus</i>																		✓					
	<b>Turtles &amp; Tortoises.</b>																								
1	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	C						C						✓										
2	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C				C	C	C				C	C			✓								
	<b>Others.</b>																								
1	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>											C	C			✓								

Butterflies

1	a Kite Swallowtail	<i>Graphium cyrnus cyrnus</i>																					✓
2	a Kite Swallowtail	<i>Graphium policeses</i>		✓	✓	✓											✓						✓
3	Citrus Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demodocus</i>			✓	✓		✓													✓	✓	
4	('Black & White') Swallowtail	<i>Papilio delalandei*</i>															✓						
5	('Black & Blue') Swallowtail	<i>Papilio oribazus</i>															✓						
6	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor*</i>					LO	✓		✓	✓	✓											
7	African Common White	<i>Belenois creona prorsus</i>												✓									✓
8	African Migrant	<i>Catopsilla florella thauruma*</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓										✓			
9	'Orange Tip'	<i>Colotis guenei*</i>						✓															
10	Broad-bordered Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta pulchella</i>	✓																				
11	White-tipped Blue	<i>Eicochrysops hippocrates</i>																			✓		
12	Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>					✓	✓															
13	'Hairstreak'	<i>Saribia tepahi*</i>			✓	✓																	
14	-	<i>Acraea ranavalona</i>					✓			✓				✓	✓				✓				
15	-	<i>Acraea calida*</i>												✓									
16	Red 'Clearwing'	<i>Acraea sp.</i>							✓														
17	-	<i>Aterica rabena*</i>															✓			✓			✓
18	Common Joker	<i>Byblia anvatarata anvatarata</i>							✓														
19	African Monarch	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	-	<i>Heteropsis ankova*</i>																		✓			✓



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			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
21		<i>Heteropsis subsimilis*</i>				✓																			
22	-	<i>Heteropsis vola</i>																					✓		
23	Great Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina jacintha</i>																					✓		
24	Brown Pansy	<i>Junonia hedonia</i>	✓																		✓		✓		
25	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia oenone epiclelia</i>																			✓				
26	Brilliant Blue	<i>Junonia rhadama*</i>																							
27	Clouded Mother of Pearl	<i>Protophormia anarcadii</i>																					✓		
28	Leaf Mimic'	<i>Salamis anteva</i>				✓																			
29	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					LO	✓																	
30	Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sp.</i>																					✓		

## Moths

1	Emperor Moth or Suraka Silkmoth	<i>Antherina suraka</i>				✓																	✓
2	a Hawk-moth	<i>Panogena jasmini</i>																					✓

## Other Invertebrates

1	Banded Groundling	<i>Brachythemis leucosticta</i>																					✓
2	Nose or Slant-faced Grasshopper	<i>Ungarica sp.</i>													✓								
3	Desert Locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>																					✓
4	Cricket sp. (Mitsinjo)	-																					✓
5	Praying Mantis	<i>Polyspilota sp.</i>		✓					✓														
6	American Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>		✓																			
7	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>				✓								✓		✓				✓			
8	Black Cockroach	-				✓																	
9	Cicada	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>	LC							✓	H			LC						✓			
10	Ant-lion sp.	-													✓								
11	Stick Insect	-		✓					✓					✓								✓	
12	Flatid Leaf-bug	<i>Phromnia rosea</i>							✓	✓					✓					✓	✓		
13	Plataspid Shield Bugs	<i>Libyaspis coccinelloides</i>							✓														
14	Snout Bug or Flat-backed Weevil	<i>Zana tenebrosa</i>							✓														
15	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>																					✓
16	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes sp.</i>				✓																	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																						
			26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
17	Giraffe-necked Weevil	<i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i>				✓															✓				
18	Hairy Weevil	<i>Lixus barbiger</i>						✓																	
19	Pill Millipede (Green)	<i>Sphaerotherium</i> sp.																			✓				
20	Pill Millipede (Large Brown)	<i>Sphaerotherium</i> sp.																					✓		
21	Giant Centipede	<i>Scolopendra c.f. subspinipes</i>									✓														
22	Large Black Millipede	-				✓																			
23	Madagascar Fire Millipede	<i>Aphistogoniulus</i> sp.																					✓		
24	Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis</i> *		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓				✓					
25	Thorn Spider (Yellow / Black)	<i>Gasteracanthinae</i> sp.				✓																	✓		
26	"Huntsman" Spider	<i>Holconia</i> sp.		LO									✓												
27	Darwin's Bark Spider	<i>Caerostris darwini</i> *				✓																			
28	Web-casting Spider	<i>Deinopis</i> sp.							✓																
29	Coquerel;s Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope coquereli</i> *																			✓				
30	Orb-web Spider (Analamazaotra)	-																			✓				
31	Scorpion	<i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i>							✓													✓			

Fish

	Longnose Butterflyfish	<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>										✓											
	Moorish Idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>										✓											
	Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>										✓											
	Damselfish sp.	-										✓											
	Parrotfish sp.	-										✓											
	Brown Surgeon Fish sp.	<i>Acanthurus</i> sp.										✓											
	Toby sp.	<i>Canthigaster</i> sp.										✓											
	Long-nosed Wrasse sp.	<i>Gomphosus</i> sp.										✓											
	Mud Skipper	<i>Periophthalmus argentilineatus</i>										✓											

## Plants ([ ] = Planted, \* = Endemic)

Nomenclature contained within this list follows the taxonomic amendments by the Missouri Botanic Garden, published in the Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Madagascar, and following The Plant List, an internationally accepted list of vascular plant families, published and maintained by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Missouri.

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>		
<b>Ferns &amp; Fern Allies</b>		
<b>Lycophytes</b>		
<b>Clubmosses &amp; Quillworts</b>		
<b>Lycopodiaceae</b>		
<b>Clubmoss Family</b>		
<i>Lycopodium</i> sp.	-	Isalo
<i>Huperzia megastachys</i>	-	Mantadia
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>		
<b>True Ferns</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		
<b>Spleenwort Family</b>		
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Basket Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Blechnaceae</b>		
<b>Hard-fern Family</b>		
<i>Blechnum</i> sp.	a Hard-fern	Saiadi Gardens
<b>Cyatheaceae</b>		
<b>Tree Fern Family</b>		
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	a Tree Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>		
<b>Bracken Family</b>		
<i>Blotiella madagascariensis</i>	-	Ranomafana
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Analamazoatra
<b>Gleicheniaceae</b>		
<b>Forked Fern Family</b>		
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Old World Forked Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Lindsaeaceae</b>		
<b>Royal Fern Family</b>		
<i>Odontosoria melleri</i>	-	Ranomafana
<b>Osmundaceae</b>		
<b>Royal Fern Family</b>		
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Vohiparara
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>		
<b>Polypody Family</b>		
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i>	Monarch Fern	Saiadi Gardens
<i>Platycterium madagascariensis</i>	Stag's-horn Fern	Saiadi Gardens
<b>Pteridaceae</b>		
<b>Ribbon Fern Family</b>		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Vohiparara
<b>Salviniaceae</b>		
<b>Water Fern Family</b>		
<i>Azolla pinnata</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	a Water Fern	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Salvinia hastata</i>	-	Ravelobe Lake, Ankarafantsika
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Conifers</b>		
<b>Pinaceae</b>		
<b>Pine Family</b>		
<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican Weeping Pine	Common

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>PRE-DICOTS</b>		
<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>		
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>	<b>Water-lily Family</b>	
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> ( <i>N. stellata</i> )	African Water-lily	Ravelobe Lake, Ankarafantsika
<b>EU-DICOTS</b>		
<b>True Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Acanthaceae</b>	<b>Bear's-breech Family</b>	
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>	
<i>Abrahamia deflexa</i> * ( <i>Protorhus d.</i> )	Coffin Tree'	Zombitse
[ <i>Mangifera indica</i> ]	Common Mango	Commonly planted
<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i> *	-	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Caltropis procera</i>	Mudar or Sodom Apple	Tulear
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> *	Madagascan Periwinkle	Very common
<i>Cynanchum madagascariense</i> ( <i>Folotsia m.</i> )	-	Anjipolo
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> subsp. <i>gracilius</i> *	Elephant's Foot	Isalo
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> *	Elephant's Foot	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Pervillaea venenata</i> * ( <i>Menabea venenata</i> )	Trial Plant'	Isalo
[ <i>Plumeria rubra</i> ]	Frangipani	Isalo
[ <i>Plumeria rubra</i> var. <i>alba</i> ]	White' Frangipani	Isalo
<i>Stapelianthus madagascariensis</i> *	-	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Bignoniaceae</b>		
[ <i>Jacaranda c.f. cuspidifolia</i> ]	Jacaranda	Isalo
<b>Burseraceae</b>	<b>Torchwood or Myrrh Family</b>	
<i>Commiphora madagascariensis</i>	-	Zombitse
<i>Commiphora simplicifolia</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>	
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> *	Mistletoe Cactus	Zombitse
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Lobelia madagascariensis</i>	Lobelia	Ranomafana
<b>Caricaceae</b>	<b>Papaya Family</b>	
[ <i>Carica papaya</i> ]	Papaya	Commonly planted
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<b>Sheoak Family</b>	
<i>Casuarina .equisetifolia</i>	Sheoak	Mangily
<b>Clusiaceae</b>	<b>Garcinia Family</b>	
<i>Symphonia clusioides</i>	-	Mantadia
<b>Combretaceae</b>	<b>Bush-willow Family</b>	
<i>Combretum coccineum</i>	-	NW of Fort Dauphin

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Commelinaceae</b>	<b>Day Flower Family</b>	
<i>Commelina madagascariensis</i>	-	Analamazoatra
<i>Commelina ramulosa</i>	-	Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Compositae (Asteraceae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Goat Weed	Ranomafana
<i>Emilia humifusa</i>	Orange Buttons'	Mantadia
<i>Psidia altissima</i> *	-	Anja
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	-	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Vernonia appendiculata</i>	-	Antananarivo
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	-	Nosy Ve
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Kalanchoe beharensis</i> *	Napoleon's Hat	Anjipolo
<i>Kalanchoe hildebrandtii</i>	-	Berenty
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Melon Family</b>	
<i>Xerosicyos danguyi</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<b>Didiereaceae*</b>	<b>Octopus Tree Family</b>	
<i>Alluaudia ascendens</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Alluaudia comosa</i> *	-	Near Tulear
<i>Alluaudia dumosa</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Alluaudia humbertii</i> *	-	Analalava
<i>Alluaudia montagnacii</i> *	-	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Alluaudia procera</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Didierea madagascariensis</i> *	Octopus tree	Reniala
<i>Didierea trollii</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<b>Droseraceae</b>	<b>Sundew Family</b>	
<i>Drosera madagascariensis</i>	Madagascan Sundew	Ranomafana
<b>Ebenaceae</b>	<b>Persimmon Family</b>	
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon or Sharon Fruit	Mantadia
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia enterophora</i> *	-	Zombitse
<i>Euphorbia leucodendron</i>	-	Ananalava
<i>Euphorbia millii</i> *	Crown of Thorns	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Euphorbia sakarahaensis</i>	-	Zombitse
<i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i>	-	Ifaty Beach
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli (E. laro)</i>	Indian Tree Spurge	Ananalava
<i>Euphorbia viguieri</i> *	-	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Givotia madagascariensis</i> *	Givotia	Reniala
<i>Hura crepitans</i> (naturalised)	Crocodile Tree	Ankarafantsika
<i>Jatropha mahafalensis</i> *	-	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
[ <i>Manihot esculenta</i> ]	Cassava or Tapioca	Planted
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	Antananarivo
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>	
<i>Anthocleista madagascariensis</i> *	Lightning Tree'	Near Ranomafana

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Gesneriaceae</b>	<b>Pyrenean-violet Family</b>	
<i>Streptocarpus</i> sp.	Streptocarpus	Ranomafana
<b>Goodeniaceae</b>	<b>Scaevolea Family</b>	
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	-	Nosy Ve
<b>Hernandiaceae</b>		
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	Propeller Tree	Anjipolo
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Mint Family</b>	
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lion's Ear	Zombitse
<b>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Peacock Flower	Ranomafana
[ <i>Bauhinia blakeana</i> ]	-	By Ravelobe Lake
<i>Bauhinia madagascariensis</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Chadsia flammea</i> *	Flame Bush	Reniala
<i>Chadsia grevei</i> *	a Flame Bush	Ifaty Beach
<i>Clitoria lasciva</i> *	Clitoria	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Crotalaria fiherenensis</i> *	-	Isalo
<i>Crotalaria grevei</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Delonix decaryi</i> *	-	Ifaty Beach
<i>Delonix floribunda</i> *	-	Reniala
<i>Delonix pumilla</i> *	-	Near Tulear
<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Flamboyant Tree	SW of Majunga
<i>Mimosa latispinosa</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Mimosa	Andasibe
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	-	Berenty
<i>Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn Senna	Antananarivo
<i>Senna (Cassia) meridionalis</i> *	Andapary	Near Ambositra
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Berenty
<b>Loranthaceae</b>	<b>Mistletoe Family</b>	
<i>Bakerella</i> sp.	-	Vohiparara
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	African Baobab	Mahajunga
<i>Adansonia madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascan Baobab	Ankarafantsika
<i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i> *	Fony Baobab	Reniala
<i>Adansonia za</i> *	Baobab	Zombitse
<i>Dombeya lucida</i> *	White Ball Tree	Ranomafana
<i>Dombeya wallichii</i>	Pink Ball Tree	Vohiparara
<i>Hibiscus ferrugineus</i> *	-	Isalo
<b>Melastomataceae</b>	<b>Tibouchina Family</b>	
<i>Clidemia</i> sp.	-	
<i>Dichaetanthera arborea</i> *	-	Vohiparara
<i>Dichaetanthera cordifolia (D.horrída)</i>	-	Ranomafana
<b>Meliaceae</b>	<b>Mahogany Family</b>	
<i>Humbertioturrea</i> sp.	-	Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Lilac or Bead Tree	Anja
<b>Monimiaceae</b>	<b>Boldo Family</b>	
<i>Tambourissa purpurea*</i> ( <i>T. rota</i> )	-	Mantadia
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Fig Family</b>	
[ <i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i> ]	Jackfruit	Fort Dauphin
<i>Ficus rubra</i> ( <i>F. pyrifolia</i> )	Strangler Fig	Zombitse
<i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i>	Avoha	Ambositra
[ <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> ]	Banyan	NW of Fort Dauphin
<b>Moringaceae</b>		
<i>Moringa drouhardii*</i>	-	Reniala
<i>Moringa hildebrandtii*</i>	-	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Musaceae</b>	<b>Banana Family</b>	
[ <i>Musa</i> sp.]	Banana	Planted
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>	
[ <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> ]	Lemon-scented Gum	Andasibe
[ <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ]	Tasmanian Blue Gum	Very common
[ <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ]	Iron-bark	Andasibe
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	Paper Bark	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Cattley or Peruvian Guava	Analamazoatra
[ <i>Psidium guajava</i> ]	Guava	Planted
<i>Syzygium</i> ( <i>Eugenia</i> ) <i>jambos</i>	Jambolan	Ranomafana
<b>Nepenthaceae</b>	<b>Pitcher Plant Family</b>	
<i>Nepenthes madagascariensis</i>	Pitcher Plant	Saiadi Botanic 'Gardens'
<i>Nepenthes masoalensis</i>	Pitcher Plant	Saiadi Botanic 'Gardens'
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>	
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Mexican Prickly Poppy	Near Anjipolo
<b>Passifloraceae</b>	<b>Passionflower Family</b>	
[ <i>Passiflora miniata</i> ]	-	Centrest Hotel
<b>Pedaliaceae</b>	<b>Sesame Family</b>	
<i>Uncarina decaryi*</i>	-	Analalava
<i>Uncarina leandrii*</i>	Leandre's Uncarina	Zombitse
<i>Uncarina stellulifera*</i>	Pink Uncarina	l'Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Phyllanthaceae</b>	<b>Leafflower Family</b>	
<i>Uapaca bojeri*</i>	Tapia	Common
<b>Proteaceae</b>	<b>Protea Family</b>	
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	NW of Fort Dauphin
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b>	
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> ( <i>Z. mauritiana</i> )	Jujube or Indian Plum	SW of Mahajunga
<b>Roseaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Rosa x borboniana</i>	Bourbon Rose	Ranomafana

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Sapindaceae</b> <i>[Litchi chinensis]</i>	<b>Maple Family</b> Lychee	Planted
<b>Solanaceae</b> <i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i> <i>[Solandra guttata]</i> <i>Solanum mauritanicum</i>	<b>Nightshade Family</b> Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow Chalice Flower Mauritius Nightshade	Parc Tsarasaotra Ranomafana Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Strelitziaceae</b> <i>Ravenala madagascariensis*</i>	<b>Strelitzia Family</b> Traveller Palm	Very common
<b>Verbenaceae</b> <i>Lantana camara</i> <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	<b>Verbena Family</b> Lantana -	Roadsides Ranomafana
<b>Violaceae</b> <i>Rinorea greveana*</i>	<b>Violet Family</b> -	Berenty
<b>Vitaceae</b> <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	<b>Grape-vine Family</b> Veldt Grape	Ananalava
<b>Zingiberaceae</b> <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	<b>Ginger Family</b> Ginger	Naturalised at Andasibe
<b>MONOCOTS</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Araceae</b> <i>Amorphophallus hildebrandtii</i> <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i>	<b>Arum Family</b> - Taro or Elephant's Ear Water Banana	Ravelobe Forest Saiadi Botanic 'Gardens' NW of Fort Dauphin
<b>Areaceae</b> <i>Bismarckia nobilis*</i> <i>[Cocos nucifera]</i> <i>Dypsis decaryi*</i> <i>Hyphaene coriacea</i> <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> <i>Raphia farinifera (R. ruffia)</i> <i>Ravenea rivularis*</i>	<b>Palm Family</b> Bismarck Palm Coconut Palm Triangle Palm - Senegal Date Palm Raffia Palm -	Isalo Tulear NW of Fort Dauphin SE of Mahajunga Tulear NW of Fort Dauphin Isalo
<b>Asparagaceae</b> <i>[Agave sesalana]</i> <i>Dracaena reflexa var. bakeri</i>	<b>Asparagus Family</b> Sisal a Dragon Tree	Planted Isalo
<b>Cyperaceae</b> <i>Cyperus papyrus</i> <i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	<b>Sedge Family</b> Papyrus -	Parc Tsarasaotra Vohiparara
<b>Eriocaulaceae</b> <i>Eriocaulon bifistulosum</i>	<b>Pipewort Family</b> -	Vohiparara
<b>Orchidaceae</b> <i>Aerangis ellisii</i>	<b>Orchid Family</b> -	Zombitse



Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Cynorkis purpurescens</i>	Dancing Ladies	Ranomafana
<b>Pandanaceae</b>	<b>Pandanus Family</b>	
<i>Pandanus pulcher</i>	a Screwpine	Isalo
<i>Pandanus variabilis</i>	a Screwpine	Isalo
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> var. <i>aurea-variegata</i>	'Bar-code' Bamboo	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Cathariostachys madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascar Giant Bamboo	Ranomafana
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass	Parc Tsarasaotra
[ <i>Oryza sativa</i> ]	Rice	Planted
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	-	Isalo
<b>Pontederiaceae</b>	<b>Pickerelweed Family</b>	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Lake Ravelobe
<b>Typhaceae</b>	<b>Bulrush Family</b>	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Aloe divaricata</i> *	-	Berenty
<i>Aloe imalotensis</i> * ( <i>A. contigua</i> )	-	Isalo
<i>Aloe susannae</i> *	-	Near Amboasary
<i>Aloe vahombe</i> *	-	Berenty
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	a Chocholate Lily	Ranomafana

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Collared Nightjar by Keith Rogers



*Hibiscus ferrugineus* by Paul Harnes