



MALI - BIRDING IN AN ANCIENT LAND

February 2006

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This 11-day, exploratory trip was designed to investigate dry-country birding of Mali, combined with visits to Timbuktu and Dogon Country, some of Africa's most famous historical sites. The main habitats birded were the fringes of the Sahara desert, the Sahel, Guinea Woodlands and the Niger River and associated wetlands. Highlights from this trip included Pharaoh's/Desert Eagle Owl, Cream-coloured Courser, Red-necked Nightjar, Mali Firefinch, Ferruginous Duck, Egyptian Plover, Little Grey Woodpecker, Western Red-billed Hornbill, Sudan Golden Sparrow, Desert Sparrow, Lavender Waxbill, Fulvous Chatterer, White-crowned Black Wheatear, Desert Lark, Great Snipe, House Bunting and Sardinian Warbler.

DAY 1: Bamako area

Our tour kicked off in Bamako, a large, sprawling city set on the banks of the languid Niger River. Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, Common Chiffchaff and delicate Lavender Waxbill and African Silverbill frequented our hotel gardens, where we all gathered. In the early afternoon we forced our way through town traffic and drove some 50km west of Bamako, in search of Guinea Woodlands. En route, we found Red-throated and Northern Carmine Bee-eaters drifting overhead. Well-developed woodland along the base of a rocky hillside looked promising, so we took the opportunity for a gentle introductory amble. Double-spurred Francolin and Stone Partridge favoured tall grass and rocks along the cliffs, whereas Red-necked Rock Hyrax hopped along the cliff tops. In the woodlands below, we found a large, mixed foraging flock of birds including a pair of Fine-spotted Woodpecker, dainty Senegal Eremomela, raucous Brown Babblers and Yellow-billed Shrikes, Pygmy and Beautiful Sunbirds, Grey-headed Bush-Shrike, White Helmetshrike and Red-cheeked Cordon-Blue. We also found Black-billed and Vinaceous Doves, Senegal Parrot, Western Grey Plantain-eater, Western Red-billed Hornbill, a couple of striking Bearded Barbets and a single, timid European Pied Flycatcher. We timed our return in the evening to watch the sun setting over the Niger River.

DAY 2: Bamako to Gao

Gao, in the far east of the country, was, like its more famous cousin, Timbuktu, an important trading post in 1500 and 1600s. Today its importance is much diminished, although getting there couldn't be easier. From Bamako we flew eastwards, stopping at Mopti (Village Indigobird and Greater Blue-eared Starling) and Timbuktu on our way. Our arrival was followed with a relaxed lunch in the hotel gardens, accompanied by Blue-naped Mousebird. But we wasted no time in getting out to the surrounding plains. Not far out of town, we flushed from the road a pair of Desert Larks, and shortly afterwards a small flock of Black-crowned Sparrowlarks. Nearby, Acacia thickets held Black Scrub-Robin. Next, a large flock of Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse was spotted foraging on the ground, in the company of African Collared Dove, followed by Northern Wheatear and a party of five Fulvous Chatterers scurrying from bush to bush. As the sun kissed the horizon, we spotted our first flock of Cream-coloured Courser, which we watched dart about until it was too dark to see. We rounded off a great afternoon with a short night drive, finding Sand Fox and Red-necked Nightjar, calling incessantly.

DAY 3: Gao area

With a full day to explore the Saharan edge around Gao, we made an early start, crossing the Niger River to the west. As we waited for our ferry, we scanned the banks of the river, finding African Jacana, Black-winged Stilt, our first of many Egyptian Plover, Spur-winged Lapwing and, in the rank river-side vegetation, Black-headed Weaver. Overhead, tens of Purple Herons were heading out to forage, together with the odd Spur-winged Goose and Knob-billed Duck. Several Western Marsh Harriers were also in search of breakfast.

Not far out of town we came to a screeching halt; our second group of Cream-coloured Coursers had been spotted. In the sharp morning light we admired all their finer features, eventually distracted by several warbler species in a nearby thicket: Western Bonelli's, Western Orphee and Subalpine Warblers. Further on, in a sea of sand dunes, we went for a long stroll, finding several Saharan species. These included Southern Grey Shrike, Brown-necked Raven, Cricket Warbler and Black-eared Wheatear. The highlight was a sharp African Swallow-tailed Kite, which lazily circled over our head. On our way back to Gao for lunch, we found our first of many Sudan Golden Sparrows, before heading out to some nearby cliffs for the afternoon. Around the base of the cliffs, a pair of Crested Larks and several House Buntings fed quietly among the dark gravel. A Blackstart flitted about nervously, flicking its wings in agitation. Along one of the densely-choked gullies we found a striking pair of Yellow-breasted Barbets and a party of Little Green Bee-eaters, but the undoubted champion was a stunning Pharaoh's Eagle Owl, that sat sunning itself for the last hour of light, its big orange eyes glowing like the sun.

DAY 4: Gao to Timbuktu

With the long, sandy drive to Timbuktu ahead of us, we set off before sunrise, our highly accomplished Taureg driver, Baba, at the helm. We bounced along the north bank of the Niger, with the occasional Taureg town

perched along its banks. At one of these, we made a breakfast stop to examine a large group of terns and waders, with Black-tailed Godwit, Spotted and Common Redshanks, Gull-billed and Caspian Terns and Pied Wagtail in its ranks. One of the more surprising finds was White-crowned Black Wheatear, which frequented rooftops in most of the villages. Several raptors put in an appearance, most noteworthy of which included a lone Egyptian Vulture soaring over the desert, a Red-necked Falcon perched in a Niger-side palm and a smart Lanner sitting atop a rose-coloured sand dune. Few birds were seen in the desert, although one flock of about 15 Greater Short-toed Lark was found. We reached Timbuktu in the late afternoon, with the sense that the nature of the journey was befitting of our destination.

DAYS 5 and 6: Timbuktu – deserts and lakes

The vicinity of Timbuktu offers excellent desert and wetland birding in spectacular surrounds. The town itself warranted some of our attention too – we were at the ends of the world, after all - particularly the impressive mosque. We had two full days to explore the area of Timbuktu, and to acquaint ourselves with one of the most famous, yet least-visited, places on earth.

Once again with our revered driver, Baba, in charge, we sailed through the sand dunes north of Timbuktu. Dune after dune stretched as far as the eye could see, only occasionally interrupted by a Taureg nomad with camels. Although the birding wasn't spectacular, the experience of driving deeper into the Sahara from Timbuktu was not to be sneezed at. We also found our only Desert Sparrows of the trip, small flocks feeding among Fulvous Chatterers, and a particularly popular Arabian Bustard, which watched us warily from atop a dune.

To the west of Timbuktu, stands of Acacias were more prominent, holding a greater array of species. One stop was particularly productive, producing Black Scimitarbill, a pair of Great-spotted Cuckoos, three Little Grey Woodpeckers, arguably Africa's least-seen woodpecker, and a surprise Sardinian Warbler.

The birding highlight of the Timbuktu area, however, is a series of lakes located some 80 to 100 km to the west of the city. We spent a day exploring these, and were not disappointed, particularly by the numbers of Palaearctic migrants. Raptors were plentiful, with at least 30 individuals seen at one of the lakes; among these were Short-toed Eagles, Montagu's, Western Marsh and Pallid Harriers and Booted Eagles. The lake shores hosted thousands of wading birds, including the occasional Collared Pratincole and Common Ringed Plover, many Little Ringed and Kittlitz's Plovers, Temminck's Stint and a lone Great Snipe. These were accompanied by the likes of Eurasian Turtle-Dove, Ethiopian Swallow, Yellow Wagtail by the thousand, Red-throated Pipit, Sedge Warbler, Cinnamon-chested Bunting and White-rumped Seedeater. In the more swampy areas we found impressive numbers of herons, and a healthy population of Purple Swampphen. The highlight, however, was a flock of wintering waterfowl that must have been some 100 000 strong. Most of these were Northern Shoveller, Garganey or Northern Pintail, but some 5 000 plus Ferruginous Duck joined their ranks. An impressive sight!

DAY 7: Timbuktu to Douentza

Leaving the sand seas of the Sahara behind us, we crossed back over the Niger River and made our way southwards towards Douentza, through the Reserve of Elephants. The wind had picked up considerably today and most birds were lying low, although we did find a Tawny Eagle perched next to the road, in an area of open dunes with scattered trees. Nearer Douentza trees became more prominent, with groves of *Faidherbia* attracting Abyssinian Roller, Woodchat Shrike, White-billed Buffalo Weaver, Speckle-fronted Weaver and Northern Long-tailed Starling.

DAY 8: Dogon Country (Douentza to Sanga to Bandiagara)

After Timbuktu, the most famous region of Mali is Dogon country, with its unusual cliff villages located along the 200 m high Bandiagara Escarpment. The escarpment itself rises steeply out of a wide, flat Sahelian plain, onto the rocky Dogon Plateau. We spent the better part of two days exploring this unusual area.

En route from Douentza we found a lone Red-necked Buzzard perched in a *Faidherbia* with a group of Mottled and Alpine Swifts swirling overhead. The shrieks of Rose-ringed Parakeet had now become a regular feature, while a pair of Vieillot's Barbet were finally located, having heard them on several occasions previously. Herds of cattle provided rich pickings for groups of Yellow-billed Oxpecker, and did a good job of disturbing insects for noisy bands of Piapiacs. Once we'd reached the escarpment, a new suite of species appeared. Among the most conspicuous birds were wild-breeding Rock Doves, flocks of jet-black Neumann's Starling, Mocking Cliff Chat and Fox Kestrel, more common here than perhaps anywhere else in Africa. Grassy areas along the escarpment hid coveys of Stone Partridge, the occasional Sun Lark, scarce Rock-loving Cisticola and flocks of seedeaters, including Black-rumped Waxbill and Mali's only endemic bird Mali Firefinch. Bare areas on top of the plateau were frequented by Black-headed Lapwing, with Acacia thickets revealing a striking Cutthroat and Guinea Woodlands a Rufous-crowned Roller.

No trip to Dogon country, however, would be complete without a visit to one of the cliff villages, which surpassed everyone's expectations. At the village of Irelli we climbed towards the base of the steep cliffs, winding through narrow passages through high-walled pantries, admiring Dogon doors and locks and the unusual Togunas, while being regaled with far-fetched stories about flying Tellem, the constructors of the bizarre buildings plastered high up along the inaccessible cliffs. An experience not to be missed!

DAYS 10-12: Back to Bamako (Bandiagara to Djenne to Segou to Bamako)

It was time to complete our journey westwards to Bamako. Still some 1000 km away, we broke our journey with two overnight stops, one at Djenne with its infamous Mosque and colourful Monday market, and one at Segou.

The floodplains along the Niger River around Djenne were excellent for birds. Here we added to our list Black Stork and, on the already-dry floodplain, Temminck's Courser and African Quailfinch. Acacia thickets played home to Greater Whitethroat and Northern Paradise Whydah. Along the river itself we said our farewells to a firm favourite, the iconic Egyptian Plover. Around Segou, woodlands hosted flocks of starlings, including Lesser Blue-eared and Purple Starlings, Common Gonolek and, finally Red-chested Swallow.

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BIRD SPECIES CHECKLIST

PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae

1. Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanus*

PELECANIFORMES: Anhingidae

2. Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* Near-threatened

CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae

3. Gray Heron *Ardea cinerea*
4. Goliath Heron *Ardea goliath*
5. Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
6. Great Egret *Ardea alba*
7. Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*
8. Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
9. Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*
10. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
11. Striated Heron *Butorides striata*
12. Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

CICONIIFORMES: Scopidae

13. Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*

CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae

14. Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
15. White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

CICONIIFORMES: Threskiornithidae

16. Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*
17. Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

18. Fulvous Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*
19. White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*
20. Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis*
21. Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
22. Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*
23. Garganey *Anas querquedula*
24. Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
25. Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca* Near-threatened

FALCONIFORMES: Pandionidae

26. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae

27. Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*
28. Scissor-tailed Kite *Chelictinia riocourii*
29. Black Kite *Milvus migrans*
30. Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*
31. Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*
32. Short-toed Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*
33. Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*
34. Western Marsh-Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*
35. Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* Near-threatened
36. Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*
37. Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus*
38. Dark Chanting-Goshawk *Melierax metabates*
39. Gabar Goshawk *Micronisus gabar*
40. Shikra *Accipiter badius*
41. Red-necked Buzzard *Buteo auguralis*
42. Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*
43. Booted Eagle *Aquila pennatus*

FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae

44. Eurasian Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*
45. Fox Kestrel *Falco alopec*
46. Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*
47. Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus*

GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

48. Double-spurred Francolin *Francolinus bicalcaratus*
49. Stone Partridge *Ptilopachus petrosus*

GRUIFORMES: Rallidae

50. Black Crane *Amaurornis flavirostris*
51. Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*

GRUIFORMES: Otididae

52. Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae

53. African Jacana *Actophilornis africanus*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae

54. Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae

- 55. Egyptian Plover *Pluvianus aegyptius*
- 56. Cream-colored Courser *Cursorius cursor*
- 57. Temminck's Courser *Cursorius temminckii*
- 58. Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae

- 59. Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*
- 60. Black-headed Lapwing *Vanellus tectus*
- 61. Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- 62. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*
- 63. Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae

- 64. Great Snipe *Gallinago media* Near-threatened
- 65. Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
- 66. Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
- 67. Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*
- 68. Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*
- 69. Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*
- 70. Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*
- 71. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
- 72. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
- 73. Little Stint *Calidris minuta*
- 74. Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*
- 75. Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*
- 76. Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae

- 77. Gray-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Sternidae

- 78. Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica*
- 79. Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*
- 80. Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
- 81. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*

PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae

- 82. Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles exustus*

COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae

- 83. Rock Dove *Columba livia*
- 84. Speckled Pigeon *Columba guinea*
- 85. Eurasian Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia turtur*
- 86. African Collared-Dove *Streptopelia roseogrisea*
- 87. African Mourning Dove *Streptopelia decipiens*
- 88. Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata*
- 89. Vinaceous Dove *Streptopelia vinacea*
- 90. Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*
- 91. Black-billed Wood-Dove *Turtur abyssinicus*
- 92. Namaqua Dove *Oena capensis*

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae

- 93. Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*
- 94. Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*

CUCULIFORMES: Musophagidae

- 95. Western Plantain-eater *Crinifer piscator*

CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae

- 96. Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius*
- 97. Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*
- 98. Dideric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*
- 99. Senegal Coucal *Centropus senegalensis*

STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae

- 100. Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae

- 101. Northern White-faced Owl *Ptilopsis leucotis*
- 102. Pharaoh Eagle-Owl *Bubo ascalaphus*
- 103. Pearl-spotted Owlet *Glaucidium perlatum*

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae

- 104. Red-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus ruficollis*

APODIFORMES: Apodidae

- 105. Mottled Spinetail *Telacanthura ussheri*
- 106. African Palm-Swift *Cypsiurus parvus*
- 107. Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*
- 108. Mottled Swift *Tachymarptis aequatorialis*
- 109. Little Swift *Apus affinis*
- 110. White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer*

COLIIFORMES: Coliidae

- 111. Blue-naped Mousebird *Urocolius macrourus*

CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae

- 112. Malachite Kingfisher *Alcedo cristata*
- 113. Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae

- 114. Red-throated Bee-eater *Merops bullocki*
- 115. Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*
- 116. Northern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicus*

CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae

- 117. Abyssinian Roller *Coracias abyssinica*
- 118. Rufous-crowned Roller *Coracias naevia*
- 119. Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus*

CORACIIFORMES: Upupidae

- 120. Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

CORACIIFORMES: Phoeniculidae

- 121. Green Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus*
- 122. Black Scimitar-bill *Rhinopomastus aterrimus*

CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae

- 123. Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus erythrorhynchus*
- 124. African Gray Hornbill *Tockus nasutus*

PICIFORMES: Capitonidae

- 125. Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus chrysoconus*
- 126. Vieillot's Barbet *Lybius vieilloti*
- 127. Bearded Barbet *Lybius dubius*
- 128. Yellow-breasted Barbet *Trachyphonus margaritatus*

PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae

- 129. Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

PICIFORMES: Picidae

- 130. Fine-spotted Woodpecker *Campethera punctuligera*
- 131. Little Gray Woodpecker *Dendropicus elachus*
- 132. Gray Woodpecker *Dendropicus goertae*

PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae

- 133. Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix leucotis*
- 134. Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix nigriceps*
- 135. Desert Lark *Ammomanes deserti*
- 136. Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*
- 137. Crested Lark *Galerida cristata*
- 138. Sun Lark *Galerida modesta*

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae

- 139. Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*
- 140. Rock Martin *Hirundo fuligula*
- 141. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
- 142. Red-chested Swallow *Hirundo lucida*
- 143. Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae

- 144. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*
- 145. Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*
- 146. Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae

- 147. Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae

- 148. African Thrush *Turdus pelios*

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae

- 149. Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops*
- 150. Rock-loving Cisticola *Cisticola aberrans*
- 151. Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*
- 152. Cricket Longtail *Spiloptila clamans*
- 153. Green-backed Camaroptera *Camaroptera brachyura*

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae

- 154. Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
- 155. Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida*
- 156. Senegal Eremomela *Eremomela pusilla*
- 157. Northern Crombec *Sylvietta brachyura*
- 158. Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*
- 159. Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli*
- 160. Greater Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*
- 161. Western Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis*
- 162. Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*
- 163. Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala*

PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae

- 164. Pale Flycatcher *Bradornis pallidus*
- 165. European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*
- 166. African Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas minor*
- 167. Black Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas podobe*
- 168. Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*
- 169. White-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe leucopyga*
- 170. Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*
- 171. Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica*
- 172. Familiar Chat *Cercomela familiaris*
- 173. Blackstart *Cercomela melanura*
- 174. Northern Anteater-Chat *Myrmecocichla aethiops*
- 175. Mocking Cliff-Chat *Thamnodola cinnamomeiventris*

PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae

- 176. Fulvous Chatterer *Turdoides fulvus*
- 177. Brown Babbler *Turdoides plebejus*

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae

- 178. Pygmy Sunbird *Hedydipna platura*
- 179. Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis*
- 180. Beautiful Sunbird *Cinnyris pulchellus*

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae

- 181. African Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae

- 182. African Golden Oriole *Oriolus auratus*

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae

- 183. Southern Gray Shrike *Lanius meridionalis*
- 184. Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*
- 185. Yellow-billed Shrike *Corvinella corvina*

PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae

- 186. Northern Puffback *Dryoscopus gambensis*
- 187. Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegala*
- 188. Common Gonolek *Laniarius barbarus*
- 189. Gray-headed Bushshrike *Malaconotus blanchoti*

PASSERIFORMES: Prionopidae

- 190. White Helmetshrike *Prionops plumatus*

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae

- 191. Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae

- 192. Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*
- 193. Pied Crow *Corvus albus*
- 194. Brown-necked Raven *Corvus ruficollis*

PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae

- 195. Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chalybaeus*
- 196. Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chloropterus*
- 197. Purple Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis purpureus*
- 198. Long-tailed Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis caudatus*
- 199. Chestnut-bellied Starling *Lamprotornis pulcher*
- 200. Neumann's Starling *Onychognathus neumanni*
- 201. Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus africanus*

PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae

- 202. White-billed Buffalo-Weaver *Bubalornis albirostris*
- 203. Speckle-fronted Weaver *Sporopipes frontalis*
- 204. Little Weaver *Ploceus luteolus*
- 205. African Masked-Weaver *Ploceus velatus*
- 206. Village Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus*
- 207. Black-headed Weaver *Ploceus melanocephalus*
- 208. Red-headed Weaver *Anaplectes rubriceps*
- 209. Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*
- 210. Orange Bishop *Euplectes franciscanus*

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae

- 211. Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba*
- 212. Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*
- 213. Mali Firefinch *Lagonosticta virata* Endemic
- 214. Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*
- 215. Lavender Waxbill *Estrilda caerulescens*
- 216. Orange-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda melpoda*
- 217. Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes*
- 218. African Quailfinch *Ortygospiza atricollis*
- 219. African Silverbill *Lonchura cantans*
- 220. Bronze Mannikin *Lonchura cucullata*
- 221. Cut-throat Amadina *fasciata*

PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae

- 222. Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeata*
- 223. Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*

224. Northern Paradise-Whydah *Vidua orientalis*

PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae

225. House Bunting *Emberiza striolata*

226. Cinnamon-breasted Bunting *Emberiza tahapisi*

227. Golden-breasted Bunting *Emberiza flaviventris*

228. Brown-rumped Bunting *Emberiza affinis*

PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae

229. White-rumped Seedeater *Serinus leucopygius*

230. Yellow-fronted Canary *Serinus mozambicus*

PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae

231. Gray-headed Sparrow *Passer griseus*

232. Desert Sparrow *Passer simplex*

233. Sudan Golden-Sparrow *Passer luteus*

234. Bush Petronia *Petronia dentata*