

Madagascar

Naturetrek Tour Report

26 October – 18 November 2016



Grey-brown Mouse Lemur by Ali Bourne



Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher by Janet Wood



Four-lined Iguanid By Paul Calloway



Acraea calida by Derek Brown

Report compiled by Paul Harnes
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Tour Participants:	Paul Harmes (Leader) with ten Naturetrek Clients Claude Rambelason (Local Guide & Naturalist)	
Drivers	George Francois Fidy & Oswald Lala & Eric	Tana to Tulear - Tana Roget Fort Dauphin & Berenty Mahajanga to Ankarafantsika Tana to Andasibe
Boatman (Anakoa)	Camille	
Boatman (Ampijoroa)	Ngaka	
Guides	Toanina Jean-Chry with Bertin, Adrian Parsons Randria & Lucien Jean-Tu Dabe Alfonse Olivier Fort Benoit Amede and Guy Florin with Lala Lucy & Pierre	Reserve Privee de Lemuriens Bacu & Zo Ranomafana Ambalavoa & Anja Isalo Zombitsi Antsokay Arboretum Rienala Reserve de Nahampoana Dauphin – Siadi Berenty Ankarafantsika Andasibe/Perinet Parc Mitsinjo

Day 1

Monday 26th October

London Heathrow to Paris Charles de Gaulle

Seven group members, met with Paul at the departure gate at London Heathrow Airport, Terminal 4, for the Air France flight AF 1781 to Paris Charles de Gaulle, departing at 4pm. Meanwhile, Dave had arrived in Paris on the Air France flight AF5013 from Manchester, and Felicia and Gene on flight AF77 from Los Angeles, USA. 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, and a short briefing about the trip from Paul, before heading to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 2

Tuesday 27th October

Fly Paris Charles de Gaulle to Antananarivo (Tana).

The group met in the Hotel lobby at 7am, 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 10.45am. 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 George, our driver for the first part of the trip. They 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 28th October

Tana to Antsirabe.

This morning we had a leisurely start to the day, with breakfast at 8am. Before eating we had a brief scan of the trees in the hotel grounds, finding a good number of Red Fody, Malagasy Bulbul, a mating pair of Malagasy Kingfishers and a roosting Black-crowned Night Heron. At 9am 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 a good number of Mascarene Martins and, in the many rice paddies, Great Egret, Western Cattle Egret, Squacco Heron and Black Egrets which, as they fed, shaded the water with their wings. 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 the pink flowers of *Vernonia appendiculata*, both growing on waste ground.

We then made the short step to the Lemur 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 animal group. We were led around the reserve by our guide, Taonina, who began by showing us two Black-and-white Ruffed Lemurs, followed closely by Coquerel's Sifaka and Crowned Sifaka, both species with babies. Further on, Common Brown Lemur and Red-fronted Brown Lemur were also added. In the adjacent trees and bushes, Malagasy Brush Warbler, Malagasy Bulbul, Malagasy White-eye and Madagascar Wagtail were all noted, and we had splendid views of Madagascar Cuckoo. Across the river we added Malagasy Kingfisher, Common Sandpiper, Madagascar Stonechat and a small group of Madagascar Mannikins. As we progressed, we added Ring-tailed Lemur, also with young. In the bushes by the restaurant, we found Oustalet's Chameleon, the largest of the Madagascar chameleons. The gardens had been planted up with specimens of native plants including *Kalanchoe beharensis* (Napoleon's Hat), *Pachypodium densiflorum* (an Elephant's Foot), *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Fony 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, Western 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 over-night accommodation. Rooms were quickly allocated, and we all met up in the bar, prior to sitting down to dinner.

Day 4

Thursday 29th 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 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. Malagasy Kingfisher, Dimorphic Egret, Great Egret and Western Cattle Egret were all seen, and overhead there were Mascarene Martins. Along the roadsides we recorded *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *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. On the northern outskirts of the town, we stopped for a comfort stop and refreshments. The fields behind the hotel yielded Common Myna and a pair of Green-backed Herons, and a magnificent, fully flowering specimen of *Senna meridionalis* (Andapary).

We now moved on some way 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* (Tapia tree), *Solanum mauritanicum* (Mauritius Nightshade), *Senna meridionalis* (Andapary), *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum) and *Symphonia clusoides*.

From the car park at the Forest Camp, we walked some one hundred metres to the buildings. Along the path we found *Combretum coccineum*, *Vernonia appendiculata* and *Ageratum conyzoides* (Goat Weed). As we approached the buildings, a small troop of Red-bellied Lemurs were seen feeding in the surrounding trees, affording very good photographic opportunities. After eating our meal, and taking more pictures of the lemurs, we set off to explore the immediate area around the camp, which proved very good for Chameleons. First we found both male and female O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon, followed quickly by Short-nosed Chameleon.

Leaving the Forest Camp, we made our next stop in the town of Ambohimahasoia, where there are a number of trees scattered around the town which are colonised as heronries. Western Cattle Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret 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), with occasional *Grevillea robusta* (Silk Oak).

We arrived at our destination, the Centrest Sejour Hotel, Ranomafana, our base for the next three nights, at 5pm. After we had settled into our rooms, we met in the restaurant for a briefing from Claude and Paul, before sitting down to dinner. On the restaurant walls, we found two nocturnal species of House Gecko. In addition, we also saw Whitebelly Reed Frog and Mascarene Ridged Frog.

Day 5

Friday 30th October

Ranomafana National Park – Main Reserve

We awoke today to the distant calls of Cuckoo Roller, before having an early breakfast at 6am, and leaving the hotel at 6.45am. George 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 spotters. Ranomafana is a substantial area of rainforest and home to some very interesting and rare wildlife. In the car park we saw a distant Rand's Tetraka and also a large black Millipede. Making our way into the National Park, it was not long before we saw Short-nosed Chameleon. Crossing over the Namorona River bridge we entered the forest. Early sightings included *Emilia bumifusa* ("Orange Buttons"), Brown Leaf Chameleon, the strange Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko and Eastern Ring-tailed Mongoose. Our first lemur encounter was with a pair of Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, feeding in the canopy. Having watched them for a while, we moved on to watch a group of the rare Golden Bamboo Lemur, watching them feeding and moving around the tree tops. This lemur is endemic to Ranomafana, and was thought to be extinct until it was re-found in 1996. 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. However, they proved difficult to see as they were very high in the canopy. As we began to make our way back, we heard the distinctive calls of Cuckoo Roller, and it was not long before we saw one perched above us. We also added Malagasy Brush Warbler, Rufous Vanga, Souimanga Sunbird, Red-tailed Vanga and a Pill Millipede. 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. Along the way to the bus, we added *Oeonia rosea* (an Orchid) and a male and female of the curious Giraffe-necked Weevil, feeding on *Dichaetanthera arborea*, its food-plant.

The grounds of the Centrest Sejour Hotel once again proved a rich source of reptiles. Parson's Chameleon [subsp. *parsonii*], Eyed Emerald Day Gecko and Belted Chameleon were all seen after lunch.

After a quiet afternoon, we met up again at 5pm to visit an area of wet cliffs, west of the National Park entrance. The site also overlooks the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River. The first plant we encountered was *Cynorkis purpurescens* (Dancing Ladies). Nocturnal frogs were calling, but very hard to find, and we had very good views of Nose-horned Chameleon, Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon, an endemic of Ranomafana, and also Blue-legged and O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon.

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 31st October

Ranomafana National Park

This morning we again took an early breakfast at 6am, before boarding the bus and travelling to another tract of forest called Vohiparara. The hotel garden produced Madagascan subspecies of African Palm Swift. It was raining quite hard when we arrived, and we set off into the forest. Common Newtonia, Stripe-throated Jery and Souimanga Sunbird were among our early sightings. As we progressed we added Common Sunbird-Asity, Malagasy Brush Warbler, Madagascan Blue Pigeon and several, rather vocal, Madagascan Cuckoos. Notable

plants were the epiphytic *Kalanchoe peltata*, together with *Dombeya lucida* (White Ball Tree), *Cyathea madagascariensis* (a Tree Fern), and *Dichaetanthera cordifolia*.

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 Pandanus Frog as well as 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 of these scarce animals. Making our way out of the forest, we heard Madagascar Flufftail, and Tylas Vanga, and saw *Rhipsalis baccifera* subsp. *mauritiana* (Mistletoe Cactus), Madagascar's only native member of the Cactus family.

We now returned to the bus and Jean-Chry took us to a roadside location, west of Vohiparara village. Here we saw Giraffe-necked Weevil, Nose-horn Chameleon and Baron's Painted Frog.

A mid-day break and lunch were taken at the Centrest Hotel, before re-joining our bus for the afternoon excursion, where, once again we visited the wet roadside cliffs west of Ranomafana. We were joined by a second Guide, Berthin with Bacu and Zo. Moving back past the village, we left the bus and began walking down towards the National Park entrance. A female Madagascar Bright-eyed Frog was seen, together with Blue-legged Chameleon, African Palm Swift, Mascarene Martin and Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher, rounding off a fruitful, but wet, 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 1st November

Ranomafana to Isalo via Anja

Following breakfast at 6am, 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, Common Myna and Malagasy Kestrel. As we were making our way towards Vohiparara, we stopped for photos at the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River.

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 both colour forms of Dimorphic Egret, Western Cattle Egret, Yellow-billed Kite, Pied Crow and Hamerkop.

When we reached Ambalavao, we went to the Tsienimparihy Lodge Restaurant to place our lunch order and to use the facilities, before making a visit to a small cooperative where they make paper. Claude began by showing us *Trilepisium madagascariensis* (Avoha), the plant from which the bark fibres are taken to start the paper-making process, and explained the various stages of the manufacturing process, before we finished in the shop. We then returned to the restaurant for our mid-day meal. The restaurant garden produced Common Jery, Malagasy White-eye, Madagascar Magpie-Robin and Malagasy Green Sunbird. Before leaving, we were joined by Adrian, our local guide, and the co-founder of the community reserve of Anja.

A further 14km south brought us to the reserve. On our arrival, Claude arranged the day tickets and we then set off to find the Ring-tailed Lemurs for which this reserve is famous. Anja has a population of in the region of 600+ of these enigmatic primates. The troop we found comprised some 20 members, and many of the females had babies. We also saw the curious Flatid Leaf-bugs and a solitary Jewel Chameleon. On the lake was a small flock of Red-billed Teal, and Pied Crow and Yellow-billed Kite patrolled the sky. At this point our visit was curtailed by a short but torrential rain storm, and we all made a hasty retreat to the bus.

Thanking Adrian for his guidance, we re-joined the bus for the final leg of our journey, some 150km to Isalo, via Ihosy, arriving at Le Jardin du Roy 6.45pm. Along the way, we saw Madagascan Larks and, no less than six Marsh Owls, some at very close quarters. It would appear that the bad weather had encouraged these birds to commence feeding early. Claude remarked that this was an unexpected and unprecedented sighting.

Day 8

Monday 2nd November

Isalo

After breakfast at 6.45am, we left the Hotel at 7.30am, driving north-eastwards to Ranohira to collect our permits and our guide, Parsons. As we went, two African Palm Swift, Madagascan Stonechat and Malagasy Coucal were seen. From Ranohira, we made our way back south to a canyon near the area known as Rock Lodge, where we parked the bus. As we went, Parsons gave us a short history of the Bara people and their way of life as Zebu herders. Setting off slowly along the path through the gorge, which followed the river, almost immediately we found *Pandanus variabilis* and *Pandanus pulcher* (Screw-pines), *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia), *Combretum grandidieri*, *Voacanga thouarsii* and *Albizia gummifera*, whilst overhead Malagasy Kestrel, Broad-billed Roller and Yellow-billed Kite were seen.

Basking in the sun along the rocky margins of the path, we found Four-lined and Spiny-tailed Iguanids. The route now took us down the river, where we turned right, and began to climb up onto the sandstone outcrops. Here we began to find some of the typical succulent and dry-area plants this region is famous for. These included *Pachypodium rosulatum* subsp. *gracilis* (Elephant's Foot) *Aloe isaloensis* (Isalo Aloe) and *Cynanchum macrolobum* among them. Souimanga Sunbird, Common Jery and Malagasy Bulbul were also recorded. We had many opportunities to photograph butterflies, grasshoppers and dragonflies, most of which were impossible to name. We now made our way back to the hotel for lunch.

After a leisurely afternoon, we met up at 4.30pm, when Parsons, Paul and Claude led a walk around the hotel grounds, concentrating on the canyons area. Broad-billed Roller, Madagascan Hoopoe, Malagasy Coucal, Crested Drongo and a pair of the rare Malagasy Pond Heron were seen as we went. Among the plant species, *Catharanthus ovalis* (a Madagascan Periwinkle), *Pachypodium rosulatum* subsp. *gracilis* (Elephant's Foot) *Ravenea rivularis* (a Palm) and *Pandanus pulcher* (Screw-pine) were all recorded. It was now time to return to our rooms to freshen up in time for dinner.

Day 9

Tuesday 3rd November

Isalo to Ifaty Beach, via Zombitse and Tulear.

This morning we took an early breakfast in our rooms at 4.30am, in order to be on the road at 5am en route to the Zombitse National Park, where we arrived at 6.30am. As we went and it became lighter, we recorded African Palm Swift, Pied Crow, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascar Lark. We also passed *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia). At the Park entrance, we were met by our local guides, Randria and Lucian, and we made our way into the dry deciduous forest. Our first encounter was with a pair of Giant Couas and a calling Coquerel's Coua, followed closely by a sleepy Zombitse Sportive Lemur roosting in a tree. This species is endemic to this area and everyone enjoyed good views. This was quickly followed by a small group of 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. 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 Hook-billed Vanga had chosen to build their nest whilst, high in the branches, Sickle-billed Vanga was spotted. As we were leaving the forest, our guides found us a pair of the locally endemic, Appert's Tetraka, which were particularly obliging and we also found two Snakes, Bernier's Grass Snake and Zebu-killing Snake. When we emerged, we found a couple of plants of the rather attractive small tree of *Uncarina leandrii* (Leandre's Uncarina).

We now said farewell to Randria and Lucian 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 *Alluaudia comosa* (an Octopus Tree), *Uncarina stellulifera* (Pink Uncarina) and a solitary, flowering *Delonix floribunda* before arriving 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, George our driver noticed a Chabert's Vanga nest, with the female incubating.

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 include *Aloe*, *Euphorbia*, *Moringa*, *Delonix*, *Commiphora*, *Didierea*, *Alluaudia* 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 and a sleeping Grey-brown Mouse Lemur. Also seen sleeping was Madagascar Nightjar. After our walk, we returned to the bus for the last leg of our journey to Ifaty Beach. As we left, Olive Bee-eaters were hunting over the pool, as well as Madagascar Mannikin and Sakalava Weaver Birds.

Once back on the road, we only had another 17km to go to Ifaty Beach. However, progress was slow owing to the state of the road, and a torrential rain storm. However, Kittlitz's Plover, Black-winged Stilt and a solitary Malagasy Pond Heron were added.

We arrived at Hotel Le Paradisier at 6pm, which was to be our base for one night. We re-convened in the restaurant at 7.15pm for dinner.

Day 10

Wednesday 4th November

Reniala Reserve - Nosy Ve Island - Anakao.

Today we had a very early start at 4.45am, joining our bus for the 30-minute 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 Madagascan Nightjar. As we were approaching the entrance to the reserve, Pied Crow, and Sakalava Weaver were seen, together with several bushes of the red-flowered *Chadsia grevei* (a Flame Bush). As we began our walk we added Souimanga Sunbird, Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Thamnornis (Subdesert Tetraka), Sickle-billed Vanga, Crested Drongo, Common Newtonia and Stripe-throated Jery, before we had close views of a Running Coua. It was not long before we encountered one of our two main target birds, a solitary male Subdesert Mesite, perched motionless on a tree branch. Almost immediately after this, we were rewarded with some very close views of our second target species, the Long-tailed Ground Roller. This secretive bird is not easy to see, but on this occasion the entire group saw it. Some of the spiny forest plant species we had been shown the previous day at the Arboretum, including *Delonix decaryi*, *Givotia madagascariensis* (Givotia), *Didierea madagascariensis* (Octopus Tree) and *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Fony Baobab) were also seen. It was now time to return to the bus, and our hotel, for breakfast. Along the way we saw Kittlitz's Plover.

After breakfast, we returned to our rooms to prepare our main luggage and an overnight bag for the next stage of the tour. We left the hotel at 8.15am, heading for Tulear. As we travelled south we saw a small flock of White-faced Whistling Duck and Malagasy Kingfisher, both on the margins of some Mangroves.

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 Camille, our boatman. The boat journey took approximately one hour, before we arrived at the island of Nosy Ve, where Camille put us ashore. 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. On the beach we also saw Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone, Grey Plover, Caspian, Lesser Crested and Greater Crested (Swift) Terns, White-fronted Plover and no less than 15 Crab Plovers. Having watched the waders and terns for some time, we set off along the beach towards some scrubby vegetation, where we found several adult Tropicbirds sitting on nests, and one well-grown chick, and one with a very young chick, all of which seemed happy to be photographed. We also saw Dimorphic Heron and Madagascan Cisticola. There were also some impressive clumps of *Scaevola taccada* and *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (a Morning Glory), scattered along the beach.

At this point we re-joined the boat, which had moved along the beach to collect the group for the ten-minute journey to Anaka, 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 while others took a walk.

Day 11

Thursday 5th November

Anakao to Tulear - Fly Tulear to Fort Dauphin.

We had a slightly later start today, with breakfast at 7.15am, preceded by a short early bird walk. Species seen included two separate nests of Littoral Rock Thrush, with attendant parents, Madagascan Buttonquail, Malagasy

Kestrel, roosting Madagascan Nightjars and Subdesert Brush Warbler. After our meal, we said our farewells to Cathy and joined Camille and the boat for the return journey to Tulear.

Waiting to meet us was George and the bus, and we soon made our way to the Victory Hotel in Tulear, to re-pack our luggage in preparation for our 1.50pm flight to Fort Dauphin. On our arrival, we collected our luggage and joined our bus, for the short trip to Le Dauphin Hotel, our accommodation for the next two nights.

We met at 7pm, when Claude and Paul outlined the next few days' excursions, before dinner.

Day 12

Friday 6th November

Nahampoana Private Reserve and Saidi Botanic Gardens

At 9am, we joined a bus for the 35-minute drive to the Reserve de Nahampoana, where we were met by our guide for the morning, Alfonse. As we were leaving the hotel, a Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko was seen on the wall in Reception. Nahampoana is managed as 'improved' Lowland rainforest, and our guide set out to show us some of its highlights. We began with a family group of Verreaux's Sifaka. Overhead, Malagasy Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite were seen. Before long, we encountered a very playful group of Ring-tailed Lemurs with young, followed quickly by Red-collared Brown Lemur. Spiny-backed Chameleon was found, and in a large *Pandanus* (Screwpine) we found the locally endemic Boettger's Reed Frog and Lined Emerald Day Gecko. Malagasy Coucal was added, together with two Orchids, *Vanilla planifolia* (a Vanilla Orchid) climbing a tree and *Paralophia palmicola* which, as the name suggests, was epiphytic on a Palm Tree. Our final encounter was with a Southern Bamboo Lemur, which was hiding in a dense stand of Bamboo, and provided only partial views.

It was now time to return to the Le Dauphin hotel for our lunch. When we had eaten, we re-joined our bus for the short drive to the Saidi Botanic Gardens, another area of Lowland rainforest, which had had other species added some 50 years ago. We were joined by local guide, Olivier for this particular excursion. Upon our arrival, Olivier gave us a short explanation of the gardens layout and history, before we set off to explore. Malagasy Coucal, Malagasy Kingfisher and a calling 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 troop of Ring-tailed Lemurs, under a large stand of Bamboo. Above them there was a solitary Southern Bamboo Lemur, which was showing very well, unlike the morning's individual, and all the group had good views. Several Mascarene Ridged Frogs were also found in the wet grass.

We now returned to our vehicle for the return journey to Le Dauphin Hotel, for dinner. Later in the evening, Paul located a Hissing Cockroach in the hotel garden.

Day 13

Saturday 7th 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 and, after collecting more water, we began our north-westbound route to Berenty, along highway 13, with our guide for the next three days, Benoit and our driver, Francois. 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, 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 *Dypsis decaryi* (Triangle Palm). Moving into spiny forest, we added *Alluaudia dumosa*, *Alluaudia procera*, *Alluaudia humbertii*, *Alluaudia ascendens* (all Octopus Trees), *Aloe vahombe* and the very rare *Aloe susanna*. Strip-throated Jery was quite common and we also added Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Crested Drongo and a solitary Madagascan Buzzard.

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

Later in the afternoon, at 4pm when the heat had diminished, we met with Benoit for a stroll in the Tamarind Gallery Forest. Our first encounter was with a small family group of Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding and posing readily for the cameras. Soon after, we found a family group of Red-fronted Brown Lemurs 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 *Tamarindus indicus* (Tamarind), Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher at the nest, and Madagascan Turtle Dove. Benoit found a roosting White-browed Owl and a resting White-footed Sportive Lemur which was, unfortunately, rather difficult to see. We also found more nymphs of Flatid Leaf Bugs.

Upon our return, we prepared for an evening torchlight walk in the Anefitony ['Boundary'] area of Spiny Forest, meeting at the bus at 6.45pm, for a short, ten minute, drive. After parking, we followed Benoit, who soon found a couple of White-footed Sportive Lemurs, showing rather better than the one we saw this afternoon. Soon after this we located a Grey-brown Mouse Lemur, which posed for about two minutes, affording excellent views. 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 14

Sunday 8th November

Berenty Private Reserve including Analalava

We began today by meeting in the reception car park at 5.30am, for a walk through another section of the Tamarind gallery forest to a viewing point over the River Mandrare. As we set off, Crested Coua was seen, and a small group of Red-fronted Brown Lemurs. Early on we found Malagasy Kestrel, Madagascan Magpie-Robin and a solitary Olive Bee-eater. Further on Benoit spotted a roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur which provided a wonderful opportunity for the photographers. Along the path, we added rather vocal Broad-billed Rollers, Crested Drongo and Ring-tailed Lemur. At the river, we could only find Common Sandpiper and a solitary Helmeted Guineafowl. Moving on, we had fleeting views of Frances's Sparrowhawk, Madagascan Green Pigeon, Madagascan Cuckooshrike and a female Madagascan Sparrowhawk. As we began to make our way back for breakfast, we stopped to watch the roost of the shy and endangered Madagascan Flying Fox.

After breakfast, we had a short break before setting off in the bus to search the tracks and fields to the north of the reserve. Along the way we found the rather scarce Three-lined Girdled Lizard and the Boulder Mabuya (a Skink). Our main target was Madagascan Sandgrouse, but they proved rather elusive.

Lunch was taken at 1pm and we reconvened at the bus at 3pm, for the short drive to the Analalava 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 and Peters' Dwarf Plated 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 and a couple of rather obliging Grey-brown Mouse Lemurs, as well as a Madagascar Scorpion and a roosting Rainforest Scops Owl. Grey-headed Lovebirds, Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Crested Drongo, Malagasy Kestrel and Sakalava Weaver were also noted. For the plants there was *Alluandia dumosa*, *Alluandia procera*, *Alluandia humbertii* and *Alluandia ascendens* (Octopus Trees), *Uncarina decaryi*, together with three species of the climber *Cynanchum* (formerly called *Folotsia*), including *C. madagascariensis*. We finished off as we began, with two reptiles, Madagascar Velvet Gecko and Big-eyed Snake.

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

Day 15

Monday 9th November

Berenty Private Reserve including Anjipolo.

Today we once again convened in the car park at 5.30am, for the 15km drive to Anjipolo along sand tracks. As we progressed, we saw Madagascan Cisticola, Crested Drongo and Namaqua Dove. After about 45 minutes, we arrived at our destination. We saw flowering *Didierea trollii*, *Bauhinia madagascariensis*, *Moringa droubardii*, *Uncarina decaryi* and *Alluandia humbertii*. In addition, we also added Verreaux's Sifaka, Ring-tailed Lemur and roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur. 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 well as roosting Madagascan Nightjar.

It was now time to return for breakfast. Along the track we spotted a small flock of the elusive Madagascan Sandgrouse drinking at a large puddle. Good views were had by the whole group, until a Pied Crow arrived to drink, scaring them off.

.After eating, we had word that one of the Reserve staff had located the shy Dumeril's Boa, and we all went to the reception car park to see this snake. Apart from lunch, the rest of the day was free, until 4pm, when we met up once again, to visit the Museum of the local Androy tribe, which gives a stark view of the harsh conditions this tribe has had to deal with in the past.

After this, we returned to prepare for a night walk in the Tamarind Gallery Forest. We met with Benoit at 6.45pm and set off into the forest. Several White-footed Sportive Lemurs were seen, and we had fleeting glimpses of Grey Mouse Lemur. Benoit found a Big-headed Gecko, a local speciality species, and a number of Hissing Cockroaches. Moving on, we found a pair of White-browed Owls and then had some superb views of Grey Mouse Lemur and a hunting Dumeril's Boa. We now made our way back to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 16

Tuesday 10th November

Berenty Private Reserve to Fort Dauphin – Fly to Tana.

Today we awoke to the calls of Giant Coua and Broad-billed Roller. The day would be spent making the return journey to Fort Dauphin, and we left the Private Reserve of Berenty at 6.15am after another good breakfast. Along the way south and east, we recorded Western Cattle Egret, Hamerkop and Yellow-billed Kite, but the record of the journey was a solitary Madagascan Sandgrouse drinking at a puddle in the road. We arrived at Le Dauphin Hotel at around 11am, where we had lunch and relaxed before going to the airport in time for our flight to Tana. We arrived in Tana at 4.15pm, to be met by our driver, Roget, who took us to the Le Combava Hotel for the night.

Day 17

Wednesday 11th November

Parc Tsarasaotra – Fly Tana to Mahajunga - : Ankarafantsika

Breakfast today was at 7am, and we were boarding the bus by 7.30am 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), and inhabited by a great number of squabbling herons. 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 took us past the second smaller body of water. This lake also proved interesting, yielding Hottentot Teal, Western Cattle Egret and two Meller's Ducks. Overhead, a solitary Sooty Falcon was also recorded.

It was now time to re-join our bus for the drive to the Relais Des Plateaux Hotel and Restaurant, close to the airport. Here we were able to relax and have a leisurely lunch, before going to the airport to check in for our afternoon flight to Mahajanga, landing at 5pm. We were met by our new driver, Fidy and his assistant, Oswald, who, after a couple of delays, had us on our way to the Ankarafantsika National Park, a journey of about two and a half hours. Along the way, a Small Indian Civet crossed the road in front of bus. We arrived at our destination, the Ampijoroa Forest Lodge, at 9pm.

Day 18

Thursday 12th November

Ankarafantsika National Park

Today we gathered in the car park at 5am, where we were met by our guides, Guy and Amede, before boarding our bus for the short journey to the Ravelobe Forest, an area of dry deciduous woodland. As we parked our bus, several flocks of Western Cattle Egrets and a flock of Glossy Ibis flew over. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we encountered our first target species, Schlegel's Asity, a male sitting high in a tree and partly obscured. Moving on, we added Long-billed Tetraka before finding a pair of the Schlegel's Asities. The male did not linger long, but the female showed well. Our only Lemur of the morning was a solitary Mongoose Lemur, high in a tree. It was not easy to see, but the whole group managed to see it. Souimanga Sunbird, Greater Vasa

Parrot, Coquerel's Coua, Crested Drongo and Crested Coua were among our other sightings, as was *Adenia fringalavensis*, a small 'Bottle Tree'. We now returned to the Ampijoroa Forest Lodge for breakfast.

After breakfast, we set off on foot into the Ankarokaroka Forest, behind the Lodge. As we crossed the car park towards the access track, Collared Iguanid and Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard were seen sunning themselves. Big-headed Snake was an early find, along with a group of Coquerel's Sifakas, feeding near the ground. It was not long before we added Common Brown Lemur and a pair of sleepy Western Woolly Lemurs. Cuckoo Roller was heard and Madagascan Turtle Dove, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher, Madagascan Buzzard and Malagasy Bulbul were also seen.

The rest of the morning was free, until we met for lunch. Afterwards, we split into two groups, to take a leisurely boat ride around the Ravelobe Lake. The first group went with Guy and Paul, and the second with Claude and Amede. The margins of the lake are somewhat clogged with *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth), in which many of the water birds hunt. These include Western Cattle Egret, Glossy Ibis, Squacco Heron and Purple Heron. In addition to these we also recorded the endemic Humblot's Heron, African Darter, Grey Heron and, the highlight of the afternoon, a pair of Madagascan Fish Eagles. One group also saw a solitary Nile Crocodile.

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 Amede 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 another encounter with this particular species, and eventually we had superb views. In addition we saw Grey Mouse Lemur and Golden-brown Mouse Lemur, as well as Oustalet's Chameleon and roosting Common Jerry, before returning to Ampijoroa Forest Lodge for dinner.

Day 19

Friday 13th November

Ankarafantsika - Mahajanga

Another 5am start saw us making a return to the Ankarokaroka Forest, behind the Forest Lodge. A tantalising call of White-breasted Mesite unfortunately failed to produce a sighting, despite the efforts of our guides. However, it was not too long before we had some good views of Milne-Edwards Sportive Lemur, followed soon after by Blue Vanga, and our other target species, Van Dam's Vanga. We also had Greater and Lesser Vasa Parrot, Red-capped Coua, Coquerel's Coua and Rufous Vanga, before returning for breakfast.

At 8am, we reconvened at the bus for the short journey to the Ankijahabe marshland, where we set off in the direction of a small lake. Our objective was the endangered and secretive Madagascan Jacana, and we were not disappointed. A solitary adult was feeding in the marginal vegetation, and completely out in the open, affording the whole group superb views. Here, we also found Malagasy Kingfisher and Madagascan Turtle Dove. On the return journey to the Forest Lodge, We stopped off at the south-eastern end of Lake Ravelobe, to visit an area of forest with some majestic *Adansonia madagascariensis* (Madagascan Boabab), a species we had not yet seen. Whilst here we also found Brown Hog-nosed Snake and another large Longhorn Beetle, as well as Great Egret, Squacco Heron, Glossy Ibis, Malagasy Kingfisher and African Monarch butterfly.

Following lunch, we joined the bus for the return journey to Mahajanga, along National Route 4. This road took us across the western Madagascar Palm savannah. Two species seem to dominate here, *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Hyphaene coriacea*, an introduced African Palm species. As we progressed we saw many of the usual roadside birds, and recorded *Delonix regia* (Flamboyant Tree) and *Zizyphus jujuba* (Jujube). Passing the vast Amboromalandy Reservoir, we saw as many as nine Yellow-billed Kites, which, as the lake does not seem to have much in the way of birdlife on it, was quite revealing. We arrived in Mahajanga at about 4.30pm and made our way past the famous and very old Mahajanga Baobab, *Adansonia digitata* (African Baobab), to the Roches Rouge Hotel, where we were to spend the night.

Day 20

Saturday 14th November

Fly Mahajanga to Tana – transfer to Andasibe National Park.

An early breakfast at 5.30am, saw us on the road to Mahajanga airport by 6.15am, for our Air Madagascar flight to Tana. Upon our arrival, we went to the Relais des Plateaux for lunch, travelling via the supermarket for water.

With lunch complete, we re-joined our bus for the four-and-a-half-hour journey to Andasibe, arriving at Vakona Forest Lodge at 5pm. We drove eastwards towards Manjakandriana and Moramanga, where we stopped for a comfort break, before completing our journey. With chalets allocated and the food order completed, we went to freshen up before returning to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 21

Sunday 15th November

Andasibe-Mantadia National Park – Perinet Special Reserve and Parc Mitsinjo

With breakfast at 6am, we were soon on our way down to the Perinet Special Reserve. At the entrance to the National Park, we were met by our local guide, Florin and his spotter, Lala. Whilst Claude arranged the permits for the park, Florin and Paul looked around the grounds of the Park offices, finding Nose-horned Chameleon and Short-horned Chameleon, before setting off with the group into the Perinet Special Reserve. First sightings along the track were Nuthatch Vanga, Red-tailed Vanga and Madagascar Cuckooshrike, together with a rather obliging Blue Coua. Moving into the forest, we went in search of the Indri, the largest and probably most enigmatic of all the diurnal Lemurs. We were not disappointed, as it was not too long before our guides had found a small family group feeding in the trees above, including a female with a baby. In the distance, we could hear other groups 'singing' their distinctive contact calls, and before long our group joined in. As we continued on our way, we soon added a fleeting 'fly-over' from a Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and Spectacled Tetraka. Our next encounter was with a roosting Collared Nightjar, followed a small group of Common Brown Lemur feeding the canopy of the pink-flowered *Dicbaetanthera cordifolia*. We now made our way back to the car park to re-join the bus for the short journey to the Parc Orchidées. Following a cyclone in the late 1990s, many trees bearing epiphytic Orchids, were blown down in the Mantadia area. The plants were collected and placed in the small area of rainforest, and all the plants here are native to the Andasibe area. Unfortunately, due to an early season, most species had finished flowering, with the exception of two species of *Bulbophyllum*, which were still flowering.

It was now time to return to Vakona Forest Lodge for lunch and a free afternoon, before meeting up at 5.30pm for the dinner order, then 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, Lucy and Pierre. Setting off into the

forest, it was not long before we found a Goodman's Mouse Lemur which, unfortunately, only provided a fleeting view which some of the group missed. This was followed soon after by two Short-nosed Chameleons. Our second encounter with a Lemur was with Crossley's Dwarf Lemur which, again, only showed briefly. This species is one of Madagascar's rarest mammals with an extremely restricted range. As we made our way down into the Parc Orchidées, our guides found a Madagascar Tree Boa. This beautifully marked snake was just settling down for the night, and was coiled up under some vegetation. Finally, as we were about to re-join our bus, *Boophis idea* (Ida's Bright-eyed Frog) was spotted on some leaves of a *Zingiber officinale* (Ginger).

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

Day 22

Monday 16th November

Andasibe National Park – Mantadia.

We had an early breakfast at 6am this morning, before a visit to Mantadia Special Reserve to explore a section of primary rainforest. We again met with Florin and Lala, in the car park of Vakona Lodge, and continued on the 90-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 northern end of the reserve, where we were to make our way on up the path to a small lake. Before setting off, we recorded Madagascan Spine-tail, Ward's Vanga, White-headed Vanga and a small flock of Madagascan Starlings. Along the way we saw Cuckoo Roller display-flying and calling, and had a wonderful encounter with a pair of the rather scare and secretive Madagascan Pigmy Kingfishers. A great photo opportunity was had by all. At the lake, a pair of Madagascan Little Grebes was seen, as well as a pair of Meller's Duck. We had good views of Madagascan Swamp Warbler, Mascarene Martins and Chabert's Vanga. Added to this we also found Madagascar Girdled Lizard.

Re-tracing our steps to where the vehicles had dropped us, we entered the rainforest, and began to seek out Lemurs. After about thirty minutes, a small family group of the stunning Diadem Sifakas, jumping effortlessly from tree to tree, were found feeding. We watched them for about ten minutes, before attempting to find other species. Bird life had become rather quiet by now, and we turned our attention to amphibians, finding Madagascar Jumping Frog. At this point, a call came that Black-and-white Ruffed Lemurs had been spotted; however, by the time we got to where they had been, they had slipped away.

We now re-joined the vehicle in order to return to Vakona Lodge for lunch. After eating, we had a free afternoon.

Day 23

Tuesday 17th 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, Red-tailed Vanga and Malagasy Kestrel were among the birds seen, before our departure for the return visit to Perinet, where we met Florin and Lala 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. Florin then pointed out *Dalbergia pervillei* (Red Palisander or Rosewood), a highly protected, slow-growing species, often the object of illegal felling. Moving on, we trekked through the forest in search of the Indri. We saw a pair of Madagascan Wood Rails as we went. It took some time, but, eventually, we came across a small family group of Indri, grooming and showing really well. After watching them for about 15 minutes, they began calling, a wonderful experience at such close quarters. As we made our way out of the forest, we found a small group of Common Brown Lemurs and had some fleeting glimpses of the rather secretive White-throated Oxylobes.

It was now time to return to the Vakona Forest Lodge for breakfast and to pack, in preparation to leave. We departed at 11.30am, stopping at Feon' ny Ala for lunch, before making our way back through Moramanga and on to Tana. During the meal, some Indri were feeding in the trees across the stream, in open view. Along the route back, the usual Great Egret, Western Cattle Egret and Dimorphic Heron, were all seen feeding in the rice paddies and, as we neared our hotel, several Black-crowned Night Herons were seen as dusk fell.

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 2.10am Air France flight to Paris Charles De Gaulle.

Day 24

Tuesday 17th November

Paris to London:

We landed at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11am local time. Here we said our goodbyes to Felecia and Gene, who were catching a different flight back Los Angeles. The remainder of the group were booked on the flight back to Heathrow.

N.B. The Leaders would like to express their sincere thanks to Derek Brown, for all his hard work on researching the Butterflies recorded on the tour.

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Hook-billed Vanga by Paul Calloway



Ring-tailed Mongoose by Ali Bourne

Species Lists

Lemurs (● = recorded but not counted; H = heard only; CF = Captive, Free-Ranging)

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct/Nov																			
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>												●			●					
2	Grey-brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>						●				●	●									
3	Golden-brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus ravelobensis</i>															●					
4	Rufous Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>			●																	
5	Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>																		●		
6	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogalus medius</i>															●					
7	Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</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>											●	●	●							
11	Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus griseus</i>																			●	
12	Ranomafana Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus ranomafanensis</i>			●																	
13	Southern Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur meridionalis</i>									●											
14	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>			●																	
15	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur simus</i>			●																	
16	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>	CF				●					●	●	●	●	●						
17	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	CF														●			●		●
18	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufifrons</i>	CF		●							●	●	●								
19	Red-collared Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur collaris</i>									●											
20	Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubiventer</i>		●	●																	
21	Mongoose Lemur	<i>Eulemer mongoz</i>															●					
22	Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>	CF		●																H	
23	Western Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi occidentalis</i>															●					
24	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>						●				●	●	●	●	●						
25	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>	CF																			
26	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>	CF														●	●				
27	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>																		●	●	
28	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>				●																

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct/Nov																			
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chameleons																						
1	Brown Leaf Chameleon	<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>			•																•	
2	Belted Chameleon	<i>Calumma balteatus</i>			•																	
3	Short-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma brevicornis</i>			•	•															•	
4	Blue-legged Chameleon	<i>Calumma crypticum</i>			•	•																
5	Short-nosed Chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>		•																	•	
6	Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Calumma glawi</i>			•																	
7	Nose-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma nasuta</i>			•																•	
8	O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon	<i>Calumma oshaughnessyi</i>		•	•																	
9	Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii parsonii</i>			•																	
10	Jewel' Chameleon	<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>					•							•								
11	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>	•	•				•									•					
12	Spiny-backed Chameleon	<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>									•	•		•								
Lizards, Geckos & Skinks.																						
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	Big-headed Gecko	<i>Paroedura pictus</i>													•							
6	Robust Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus pictus</i>															•					
7	Grandier's Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i>					•		•			•			•	•	•	•				
8	a Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tuberosus</i>											•	•	•							
9	Madagascar Velvet Gecko	<i>Blaesodactylus sakalava</i>													•							
10	Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>			•																	
11	Pale-bellied Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma modesta leiogaster</i>										•	•		•							
12	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>																			•	
13	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata lineata</i>	•	•	•	•						•				•						
14	Koch's Giant Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis kochi</i>															•	•	•			
15	Thick-tail Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>											•	•	•							
16	Peacock Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>			•																	
17	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>		•	•	•				•	•						•	•				

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct/Nov																				
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	a House Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>		•	•	•						•						•					
19	Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Trachelyptichus madagascariensis</i>												LO									
20	Peters' Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Trachelyptichus petersi</i>								•				•	•								
21	Boulder Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) vato</i>												•									
22	Elegant Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) elegans</i>												•									
23	Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>																•	•				
24	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>																				•	
25	Ornate Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus ornatus</i>			•	•																	
26	Three-lined Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus trilineatus</i>												•									
Snakes.																							
1	Big-eyed Snake	<i>Mimophis mahafalensis</i>									•			•	•			•					
2	Bernier's Grass Snake	<i>Dromicodryas bernieri</i>								•													
3	Zebu-killing Snake	<i>Ithycyphus miniatus</i>								•			•										
4	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>																				•	
5	Dumeril's Boa	<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i>													•								
6	Brown Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon modestus</i>																•					
Turtles & Tortoises.																							
1	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>												•	•								
2	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>										C	C										
3	Angonoka (Plough-share) Tortoise	<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>																	C				
Others.																							
1	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>											C		C				•				

Birds (* = Endemic,)

1	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>									•					•	•						
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>																			•		
3	Meller's Duck*	<i>Anas melleri</i>																				•	
4	Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>									•												
5	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>																					
6	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>												•		•							
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>																				•	

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct/Nov																				
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	Madagascan Grebe*	<i>Tachybaptus pelzelinii</i>																				•	
9	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phoethon rubicauda</i>								•													
10	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>															•	•					
11	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	•	•												•							•
12	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		•							•	•					•						
13	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	•												•	•	•	•	•				•
14	Malagasy Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola idea</i>						•	•														
15	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	•	•		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•
16	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>															•						
17	Humboldt's Heron*	<i>Ardea humbloti</i>															•						
18	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>															•	•			•		
19	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	•	•													•		•	•			•
20	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	•													•	•	•	•				
21	Dimorphic Heron	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•			•	•			•			•
22	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	•	•			•						•			•							
23	Reed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>																•					
24	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>																•					
25	Madagascan Cuckoo-hawk*	<i>Aviceda madagascariensis</i>											•										
26	Frances's Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>												•									
27	Madagascan Sparrowhawk*	<i>Accipiter madagascariensis</i>													•							•	
28	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptus</i>		•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•				
29	Madagascan Fish Eagle*	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>																•					
30	Madagascan Buzzard*	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>							•				•					•					•
31	White-breasted Mesite*	<i>Mesitornis variegata</i>																	H				
32	Subdesert Mesite*	<i>Monias benschi</i>								•													
33	Madagascan Wood Rail*	<i>Mentocrex kioloides</i>																					•
34	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>															•					•	
35	Madagascan Buttonquail*	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>							•		•												
36	Crab-plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>									•												
37	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>							•	•													
38	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>									•												

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			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
39	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>							•	•													
40	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>								•													
41	Madagascar Jacana*	<i>Actophilornis albinucha</i>																•					
42	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>										•											
43	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	•						•	•					•								
44	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>										•											
45	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								•	•												
46	Kelp (Madagascar) Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus melisandae</i>										•											
47	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>										•											
48	Greater Crested (Swift) Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>										•											
49	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>								•	•	•											
50	Madagascar Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>													•	•							
51	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•					•
52	Malagasy Turtle Dove	<i>Nesoenas picturatus</i>				•	•							•	•	•	•		•	•			
53	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>						•	•	•			•	•	•	•				•			
54	Madagascar Green Pigeon*	<i>Treron australis</i>												•									
55	Madagascar Blue Pigeon*	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>				•																	•
56	Malagasy Coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>		•		•		•	•	•	H	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			H	H	H
57	Crested Coua*	<i>Coua cristata</i>											•	•	•			•					
58	Blue Coua*	<i>Coua caerulea</i>				•															•	•	•
59	Red-capped Coua*	<i>Coua ruficeps</i>																		•			
60	Green-capped Coua	<i>Coua ruficeps olivaceiceps</i>								•				•									
61	Red-fronted Coua*	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>				•																	
62	Coquerel's Coua*	<i>Coua coquereli</i>								H								•	H				
63	Running Coua*	<i>Coua cursor</i>										•											
64	Giant Coua*	<i>Coua gigas</i>								•				•	•								
65	Red-breasted Coua*	<i>Coua serriana</i>																				H	
66	Madagascar Cuckoo*	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	•		H	H	H	H	H					H				H			H		H
67	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>					H																
68	Torotoroka Scops Owl*	<i>Otus madagascariensis</i>												•	H								
69	White-browed Owl*	<i>Ninox superciliaris</i>												•	•	•							

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			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
70	Madagascan Owl*	<i>Asio madagascariensis</i>																			H		
71	Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>					6																
72	Collared Nightjar	<i>Gactornis enarratus*</i>																			•		
73	Madagascan Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>							•	•	•		H	•	•	H				H			
74	Madagascan Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>																				•	
75	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus gracilis</i>		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•		•	•		•		•
76	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>					•	•															
77	Malagasy Black Swift	<i>Apus balstoni</i>	•			•	•																
78	Cuckoo Roller	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>			•	H		•	•								H				H	•	
79	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>		H	H			•	•						•		•	•		•	•		
80	Pitta-like Ground Roller	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>			•	•																	H
81	Long-tailed Ground Roller	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i>								•													
82	Madagascan Pygmy Kingfisher*	<i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i>																				•	
83	Malagasy Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis vintsioides</i>	•	•			•	•		•		•	•				•		•			•	•
84	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>			•	•	•	•	•		•			•	•			•					
85	Madagascan Hoopoe*	<i>Upupa marginata</i>						•	•	•				•	•	•		•	H				
86	Malagasy Kestrel	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
87	Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>						•												•			
88	Greater Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>																•	•				
89	Lesser Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>			H	•		•						•				•	•		•	•	
90	Grey-headed Lovebird*	<i>Agapornis canus</i>					•			•				•	•				•				
91	Schlegel's Asity*	<i>Philepitta schlegeli</i>																	•				
92	Common Sunbird-Asity*	<i>Neodrepanis coruscans</i>				•																	
93	Red-tailed Vanga*	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>			•				•												•		•
94	Hook-billed Vanga*	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>							•						H								
95	Van Dam's Vanga*	<i>Xenopirostris damii</i>																H	•				
96	Sickle-billed Vanga*	<i>Falcula palliata</i>							•	•				•				•	•				
97	White-headed Vanga*	<i>Artamella viridis</i>												•								•	
98	Chabert's Vanga*	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>							•									•			•	•	•
99	Blue Vanga	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>																	•				
100	Rufous Vanga*	<i>Schetba rufa</i>			•				•										•				

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct/Nov																				
			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
101	Tylas Vanga*	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>				H																	
102	Nuthatch Vanga*	<i>Hypositta corallirostris</i>																			•	•	
103	Common Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>			•	•		H	•	•						H			H		•	H	•
104	Ward's Vanga*	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>																					•
105	Madagascan Cuckooshrike*	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>			•																	•	•
106	Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
107	Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>			•	•			•					•	•				•	•		•	•
108	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		•			•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•						
109	Madagascan Lark*	<i>Eremopterix hova</i>					•	•	•	•							•						
110	Malagasy Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
111	Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•				•	•			•	•	•	•
112	Malagasy Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>	•		•	H																•	•
113	Subdesert Brush Warbler*	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>									•												
114	Madagascan Swamp Warbler*	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>																					•
115	Long-billed (Tetraka) Bernieria	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>																•	•				•
116	White-throated Oxylabes*	<i>Oxylabes madagascariensis</i>																				LO	•
117	Thamnornis* (Subdesert Tetraka)	<i>Thamnornis chloropetoides</i>									•												
118	Spectacled Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>																				•	•
119	Appert's Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis apperti</i>								•													
120	Rand's (Tetraka) Warbler*	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>			•																	•	•
121	Common Jery*	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>					•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
122	Stripe-throated Jery*	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>				•			•	•				•	•	•						H	•
123	Madagascan Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>					H			•				•		•	•						
124	Malagasy White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>	•	•	•	•	•							•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
125	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		•
126	Madagascan Starling*	<i>Hartlaubius auratus</i>																					•
127	Madagascan Magpie-Robin*	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>			•	•	•		•	•				•	•	•	•					•	•
128	Littoral Rock Thrush*	<i>Monticola imerina</i>								•	•												
129	Forest Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola sharpei</i>						•															
130	Madagascan Stonechat	<i>Saxicola sibilla</i>	•	•			•	•															
131	Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	H

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			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
132	Malagasy Green Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>	•				•								•						•		
133	Nelicourvi Weaver*	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>			•	•															•	•	•
134	Sakalava Weaver*	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>							•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•				
135	Red Fody*	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	•	•					•		•	•	•			•	•			•	•		•
136	Forest Fody*	<i>Foudia omisa</i>																				•	
137	Madagascan Mannikin*	<i>Lepidopygia nana</i>	•	•					•						•				•				
138	Madagascan Wagtail*	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	•	•	•	•	•				•					•	•			•	•	•	•

Butterflies

1	Mocker Swallowtail	<i>Papilio dardanus meriones</i>										•											
2	Citrus Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demodocus</i>			•		•	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
3	Kite Swallowtail	<i>Graphium polices</i>							•							•	•				•		
4	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor*</i>						•	•			•			•						•		
5	Broad-bordered Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta pulchella</i>						•			•							•					
6	African Migrant	<i>Catopsilla florella thauruma*</i>									•		•			•							
7	Small Salmon Arab	<i>Colotis amata crowleyi</i>										•	•										
8	-	<i>Colotis guenei*</i>										•	•										
9	-	<i>Colotis mananhari*</i>										•		•									
10	Albatross White	<i>Appias sabina confusa</i>							•														
11	African Small White	<i>Dixeia charina narena</i>											•										
12	-	<i>Belenois antsianaka*</i>							•														
13	Brown-veined White	<i>Belenois aurota</i>							•														
14	African Common White	<i>Belenois creona prorsus</i>										•		•									
15	-	<i>Belenois helcida*</i>																			•		
16	African Wood White	<i>Leptosia alcesta sylvicola*</i>				•															•		
17	A Black-eye	<i>Leptomyrina phidias*</i>														•							
18	Small Madagascar Babel Blue	<i>Azanius soalalicus*</i>							•		•												
19	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>									•												
20	Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>		•												•							
21	Clover Blue	<i>Zizeeria antanosa</i>														•							
22	White-tipped Blue	<i>Eicochrysops hippocrates</i>														•						•	

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			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	c.f. Ant Blue	<i>Leptidochrysops sp.</i>						•															
24	-	<i>Saribia tepahi*</i>			•	•																	
25	African Monarch	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			
26	A Bush Brown	<i>Heteropsis obscura*</i>			•																		
27	-	<i>Heteropsis ankaratra*</i>									•												
28	-	<i>Heteropsis sp.</i>				•														•	•	•	
29	-	<i>Heteropsis narcissus fraterna*</i>				•														•			
30	-	<i>Strabena nepos*</i>		•																			
31	-	<i>Strabena vinsoni*</i>				•																	
32	Madagascar Green-veined Emperor	<i>Charaxes antamboulou</i>						•	•														
33	Common Joker	<i>Byblia anvatarra</i>						•															
34	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>								•													
35	Brown Pansy	<i>Junonia hedonia</i>									•					•				•	•		
36	a Brown Pansy	<i>Junonia goudoti*</i>									•					•				•			
37	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia oenone epiclelia</i>											•				•	•					
38	Brilliant Blue	<i>Junonia rhadama*</i>												•									
39	-	<i>Precis andremiaja</i>	•														•						
40	-	<i>Precis eurodoce</i>																			•		
41	Great Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina jacintha</i>			•																		
42	Red 'Clearwing'	<i>Acraea sp.</i>												•									
43	-	<i>Acraea ranavalona*</i>															•						
44	-	<i>Acraea fornax*</i>												•									
45	-	<i>Acraea calida*</i>	•														•	•					
46	-	<i>Acraea sambavae*</i>												•									
47	-	<i>Aterica rabena*</i>														•							
48	Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda leda</i>		•	•			•	•			•		•	•								
49	c.f. Policeman Skipper	<i>Coeliades sp.</i>	•					•															
50	c,f, Swift Skipper	<i>Borbo sp.</i>										•											

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			28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes sp.</i>			•																•	•	
19	Longhorn Beetle (Ranomafana)	<i>Cerambycidae sp.</i>			•																		
20	Longhorn Beetle (Ankarafantsika)	<i>Cerambycidae sp.</i>																•					
21	Giraffe-necked Weevil	<i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i>			•	•																	
22	Hairy Weevil	<i>Luxus barbigus</i>																				•	
23	Pill Millipede (Green or Brown)	<i>Sphaerotherium sp.</i>			•				•					•									•
24	Giant Centipede	<i>Scolopendra c.f. subspinipes</i>																					
25	Large Black Millipede	-			•																		•
26	Madagascar Fire Millipede	<i>Aphistogoniulus sp.</i>																				•	•
27	Grey Millipede	-									•												
28	Striped Millipede	-									•												
29	Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis</i>	•	•	•	•	•																
30	Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila sp.</i>				•																	
31	Thorn Spider (Orange)	<i>Gasteracanthinae sp</i>												•								•	
32	Thorn Spider (Yellow / Black)	<i>Gasteracanthinae sp</i>			•									•									
33	"Huntsman" Spider	<i>Holconia sp.</i>												•								•	
34	Darwin's Bark Spider	<i>Caerostris darwini</i>					•															•	
35	Scorpion	<i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i>							•					•								•	

Terrestrial Molluscs:

1	Giant African Land Snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i>		•	•																		
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Crustacea:

1	Crayfish	<i>Astacoides betsiloensis</i>				•																	
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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.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES		
Lycophytes		
Clubmosses & Quillworts		
Clubmoss Family		
<i>Lycopodium</i> sp.	-	
<i>Huperzia megastachys</i>	-	Ranomafana
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
True Ferns		
Spleenwort Family		
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Basket Fern	Ranomafana
Hard-fern Family		
<i>Blechnum</i> sp.	a Hard-fern	Ranomafana
Bracken Family		
<i>Blotiella madagascariensis</i>	-	Mantadia
Tree Fern Family		
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	a Tree Fern	Ranomafana
Forked Fern Family		
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Old World Forked Fern	Ranomafana
Pillwort Family		
<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Clover Fern	Paddies N of Fort Dauphin
Polypody Family		
<i>Phymatosorus scolopendria</i>	Monarch Fern	Mantadia
<i>Platycterium madagascariensis</i>	Stag's-horn Fern	Nahampoana
Ribbon Fern Family		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Perinet
<i>Pellaea viridis</i>	-	Mantadia
Water Fern Family		
<i>Azolla pinnata</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	a Water Fern	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Salvinia hastata</i>	-	Ravelobe Lake
GYMNOSPERMS		
Conifers		
Pine Family		
<i>Pinus kesiya</i>	Khasi Pine	
<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican Weeping Pine	Commonly naturalised

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Podocarpaceae <i>Podocarpus madagascariensis</i> *	New Zealand Pine Family -	
PRE-DICOTS		
Primitive Angiosperms		
Nymphaeaceae <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (<i>N. stellata</i>)	Water-lily Family African Water-lily	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
EU-DICOTS		
True Dicotyledons		
Acanthaceae <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>Barleria lupulina</i> [<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>] <i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Bear's-breech Family - - Lollipop or Golden Shrimp Plant Black-eyed Susan	Nahampoana E of Ambosary Saidi Gardens NW of Fort Dauphin
Amaranthaceae <i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Pigweed Family Devil's Horsewhip	W of Vohiparara
Anacardiaceae <i>Abrahamia deflexa</i> * (<i>Protorhus d.</i>) [<i>Mangifera indica</i>] <i>Operculicarya decaryi</i> * <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i> * <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> <i>Sorindeia madagascariensis</i>	Sumach Family Coffin Tree' Common Mango - - Marula -	Zombitse Widely Planted Antsokay Arboretum Antsokay Arboretum E of Ihosy Ankarafantsika
Apocynaceae <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> <i>Cynanchum floriferum</i> * (<i>Folotsia floribunda</i>) <i>Cynanchum macrolobum</i> <i>Cynanchum madagascariense</i> (<i>Folotsia m.</i>) <i>Gonocrypta grevei</i> <i>Pachypodium densiflorum</i> * <i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i> * [<i>Plumeria rubra</i> var. <i>alba</i>] <i>Voacanga thouarsii</i> <i>Asclepias fruticosus</i>	Periwinkle Family - - - - - Elephant's Foot White' Frangipani - Milkweed	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens Analalava Isalo Analalava E of Ambosary Réserve Privée de Lémuriens Isalo Ambelavao Isalo Anja
Bignoniaceae [<i>Jacaranda c.f. cuspidifolia</i>]	Jacaranda	Hotel Combava
Burseraceae <i>Commiphora lamii</i> <i>Commiphora mahafalensis</i> * <i>Commiphora simplicifolia</i> *	Torchwood or Myrrh Family - - -	Rienala Zombitse Analalava
Cactaceae <i>Austrocylindropuntia exaltata</i> <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> <i>Opuntia stricta</i> <i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> subsp. <i>mauritiana</i>	Cactus Family - - - Mistletoe Cactus	Berenty Berenty Ranomafana

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> subsp. <i>horrida</i> *	Mistletoe Cactus	Saidi Gardens
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Lobelia madagascariensis</i>	Lobelia	Ranomafana
Capparaceae	Caper Family	
<i>Thilachium angustifolium</i>	-	Ravelobe Forest
Caricaceae	Papaya Family	
[<i>Carica papaya</i>]	Papaya	Widly cultivated
Casuarinaceae	Sheoak Family	
<i>Casuarina</i> sp.	Sheoak	Mangily
Clusiaceae	Garcinia Family	
<i>Symphonia clusioides</i>	-	W of Ranomafana
Combretaceae	Bush-willow Family	
<i>Combretum coccineum</i>	-	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Combretum grandidieri</i>	-	Ananalava
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	-	Fort Dauphin
<i>Terminalia mantaly</i> *	-	
Commelinaceae	Day Flower Family	
<i>Commelina madagascariensis</i>	-	Anjipola
<i>Commelina ramulosa</i>	-	Parc Tsarasaotra
Compositae (Asteraceae)	Daisy Family	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Goat Weed	Ranomafana
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Argentine Fleabane	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Crassocephalum rubens</i>	-	Ranomafana
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	Ananalava
<i>Emilia humifusa</i>	Orange Buttons'	Perinet
<i>Helichrysum isaloensis</i> *	an Everlasting	Isalo
<i>Psidia altissima</i>	-	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	-	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Vernonia appendiculata</i>	-	Tana
Connaraceae		
<i>Agelaea madagascariensis</i>	-	Saida Gardens
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
[<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>]	Sweet Potato	Widly cultivated
<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i>	-	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	-	Nosy Ve
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Kalanchoe beharensis</i> *	Napoleon's Hat	Ananalava
<i>Kalanchoe hildebrandtii</i>	-	Berenty
<i>Kalanchoe peltata</i>	-	Ranomafana

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Cucurbitaceae <i>Xerosicyos danguyi</i> *	Melon Family -	Anjipola
Didiereaceae* <i>Alluaudia ascendens</i> * <i>Alluaudia comosa</i> * <i>Alluaudia dumosa</i> * <i>Alluaudia humbertii</i> * <i>Alluaudia procera</i> * <i>Didierea madagascariensis</i> * <i>Didierea trollii</i> *	Octopus Tree Family - - - - - Octopus tree -	E of Ambosary NE of Tulear E of Ambosary E of Ambosary E of Ambosary Rienala Anjipola
Droseraceae <i>Drosera madagascariensis</i>	Sundew Family Madagascar Sundew	Ranomafana
Ericaceae <i>Erica isaloensis</i>	Heather Family -	Isalo
Euphorbiaceae <i>Euphorbia alluaudii</i> (<i>E. leucodendron</i>) <i>Euphorbia didiereoides</i> * <i>Euphorbia mili</i> * <i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i> <i>Euphorbia viguieri</i> * <i>Givotia madagascariensis</i> * <i>Hura crepitans</i> (naturalised) <i>Jatropha mahafalensis</i> * [<i>Manihot esculenta</i>] <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Spurge Family - - Crown of Thorns - - Givotia Crocodile Tree - Cassava or Tapioca Castor-oil Plant	E of Ambosary Berenty Commonly cultivated NE of Tulear Réserve Privée de Lémuriens Zombitse Ankarafantsika Rienala Widly cultivated NW of Fort Dauphin
Gentianaceae <i>Anthocleista madagascariensis</i> *	Gentian Family Lightning Tree'	W of Ranomafana
Gesneriaceae <i>Streptocarpus</i> sp.	Pyrenean-violet Family Streptocarpus	Ranomafana
Goodeniaceae <i>Scaevola taccada</i>	Scaevolea Family -	Nosy Ve
Hernandiaceae <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	- Propeller Tree	Anjipola
Lamiaceae <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> <i>Salvia coccinea</i> <i>Teconia grandis</i>	Mint Family Lion's Ear Teak	Zombitse Parc Tsarasaotra Ankarafantsika
Leguminosae (Fabaceae) <i>Abrus precatorius</i> <i>Albizia gummifera</i> <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> [<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>]	Pea Family - Peacock Flower - -	NW of Fort Dauphin Isalo Fort Dauphin Margin of Ravelobe Lake

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Chadsia grevei</i> *	a Flame Bush	Rienala
<i>Clitoria teniata</i>	Clitoria	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	-	Fort Dauphin
<i>Dalbergia pervillei</i> *	Red Palisander (Rosewood)	Perinet
<i>Delonix decaryi</i> *	-	Ifaty Beach
<i>Delonix pumilla</i> *	-	NE of Tulear
<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Flamboyant Tree	Mangily
<i>Dialium madagascariense</i>	-	Zombitse
<i>Dichrostachys dumetaria</i>	-	E of Ambosary
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	a Purple Pea	Isalo
<i>Mimosa latispinosa</i>	-	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Mimosa	Ranomafana
<i>Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn Senna	Tana
<i>Senna (Cassia) meridionalis</i> *	Andapary	Near Ambositra
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Berenty
Loranthaceae		
Mistletoe Family		
<i>Bakerella</i> sp.	-	Ranomafana
<i>Bakerella clavatum</i>	-	Anakao
Lythraceae		
<i>Pemphis madagascariensis</i>	-	Near Ihosy
Malvaceae		
Mallow Family		
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	African Baobab	Mahajunga
<i>Adansonia madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascan Baobab	Ankarafantsika N.P.
<i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i> *	Fony Baobab	Rienala Reserve
<i>Adansonia za</i> *	Baobab	Zombitse N.P.
[<i>Ceiba pendrandra</i>]	Kapok	Near Ambalovao
<i>Dombeya lucida</i> *	White Ball Tree	Ranomafana
<i>Dombeya wallichii</i>	Pink Ball Tree	Ranomafana
<i>Grewia grevei</i> *	-	Rienala
[<i>Hibiscus schizopetalus</i>]	-	Saidi Gardens
<i>Megistostegium perrieri</i>	-	Antsokay Arboretum
Melastomataceae		
Tibouchina Family		
<i>Clidemia</i> sp.	-	Isalo
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	-	Mantadia
<i>Dichaetanthera arborea</i> *	-	Ranomafana
<i>Dichaetanthera c.f. cordifolia</i>	-	Ranomafana
<i>Dichaetanthera oblongifolia</i>	-	
Meliaceae		
Mahogany Family		
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Lilac or Bead Tree	Anja
Moraceae		
Fig Family		
[<i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i>]	Jackfruit	Widely Cultivated
<i>Ficus rubra (F. pyrifolia)</i>	Strangler Fig	Ravelobe Forest
<i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i>	Avoha	Ambelavao
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan	Berenty

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
Moringaceae		
<i>Moringa drouhardii</i> *	-	E of Ambosary
<i>Moringa hildebrandtii</i> *	-	Rienala
Musaceae		
[<i>Musa</i> sp.]	Banana Family Banana	Widely Cultivated
Myrtaceae		
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Myrtle Family Lemon-scented Gum	Perinet
[<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>]	Iron-bark	Perinet
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	Paper Bark	NW of Fort Dauphin
<i>Psidium cattleyanum</i>	Cattley or Peruvian Guava	Perinet
[<i>Psidium guajava</i>]	Guava	Widely Cultivated
<i>Syzygium (Eugenia) jambos</i>	Jambolan	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
Nepenthaceae		
<i>Nepenthes madagascariensis</i>	Pitcher Plant Family Pitcher Plant	Saidi Gardens
<i>Nepenthes masoalensis</i>	Pitcher Plant	Saidi Gardens
Papaveraceae		
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Poppy Family Mexican Prickly Poppy	Berenty
Passifloraceae		
<i>Adenia firingalavensis</i>	Passionflower Family -	Ravelobe Forest
<i>Passiflora c.f. caerulea</i>	-	Nahampoana
Pedaliaceae		
<i>Uncarina decaryi</i> *	Sesame Family -	Analalava
<i>Uncarina grandidieri</i> *	-	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Uncarina leandrii</i> *	Leandre's Uncarina	Zombitse
<i>Uncarina stellulifera</i> *	Pink Uncarina	NE of Tulear
Phyllanthaceae		
<i>Uapaca bojeri</i> *	Leafy Family Tapia	NE of Isalo
Plumbaginaceae		
[<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>]	Plumbago Family Cape Leadwort	Tana
Polygonaceae		
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	Dock Family -	Parc Tsarasaotra
Proteaceae		
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Protea Family -	Perinet
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	S of Ambositra
Roseaceae		
[<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>]	Rose Family Loquat	Widly cultivated
<i>Rosa x borboniana</i>	Bourbon Rose	Commonly naturalised
<i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	-	Perinet
Rubiaceae		
<i>Breonia</i> sp.	Bedstraw Family -	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
[<i>Coffae arabica</i>]	Coffee	Cultivated
Sapindaceae [<i>Litchi chinensis</i>]	Maple Family Lychee	Widely cultivated
Scrophulariaceae <i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i> *	Figwort Family Madagascar Buddleja	Roadsides
Solanaceae [<i>Brugmansia versicolor</i>] <i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i> <i>Datura stamonium</i> [<i>Solandra guttata</i>] <i>Solanum mauritanicum</i> <i>Solanum</i> sp. (<i>White</i>)	Nightshade Family Angel's Trumpets Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow Thorn Apple Chalice Flower Mauritius Nightshade -	Ranomafana Parc Tsarasaotra Tulear Mahajunga Inlatsara Anjipolo
Strelitziaceae <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> *	Strelitzia Family Traveller Palm	Ranomafana
Thymelaeaceae <i>Lasiosyphon madagascariensis</i>	Daphne Family -	E of Ambosary
Verbenaceae <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> <i>Lantana camara</i> <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Verbena Family - Lantana -	Berenty Common Ranomafana
Violaceae <i>Rinorea greveana</i> *	Violet Family -	Berenty
Vitaceae <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Grape-vine Family Veldt Grape	Berenty
Zingiberaceae <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger Family Ginger	Ranomafana
Zygophyllaceae <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop Family -	Anakao

MONOCOTS**Monocotyledons**

Alliaceae <i>Crinum firmifolium</i> *	Onion Family -	Vohiparara
Araceae <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i>	Arum Family Taro or Elephant's Ear Water Banana	Perinet Nahampoana
Areaceae <i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> * [<i>Cocos nucifera</i>] <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> *	Palm Family Bismarck Palm Coconut Palm Triangle Palm	Isalo Tulear E of Ambosary

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	-	SE of Mahajunga
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	Tulear
<i>Raphia farinifera</i> (<i>R. ruffia</i>)	Raffia Palm	Fort Dauphin
<i>Ravenea rivularis</i> *	-	Isalo
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
[<i>Agave sesalana</i>]	Sisal	Cultivated at Berenty
<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> var. <i>bakeri</i>	a Dragon Tree	Ranomafana
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus	Ravelobe Lake
<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>	-	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Lipocarpa chinensis</i>	-	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
Eriocaulaceae	Pipewort Family	
<i>Eriocaulon bifistulosum</i>	-	Ranomafana
Iridiaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Neomarica gracilis</i>	Apostle's Iris	Parc Tsarasaotra
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Angraecum germinyianum</i> *	a Spider Orchid	Zombitse
<i>Bulbophyllum</i> c.f. <i>masoalanum</i>	-	Perinet
<i>Cynorkis purpurescens</i>	Dancing Ladies	Ranomafana
<i>Paralophia</i> (<i>Eulophia</i>) <i>palmicola</i>	-	Nahampoana
<i>Oeonia rosea</i>	-	Ranomafana
<i>Vanilla madagascariensis</i> *	Vanilla Orchid	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>	a Vanilla Orchid	Nahampoana
Pandanaceae	Pandanus Family	
<i>Pandanus boivinii</i> * (<i>P. Vandamii</i>)	Van Dam's Screwpine	Perinet
<i>Pandanus namakiensis</i> * (<i>P. pulcher</i>)	a Screwpine	Isalo
<i>Pandanus pulcher</i>	a Screwpine	Isalo
<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Vakoana Screwpine	Andasibe
<i>Pandanus variabilis</i>	a Screwpine	Isalo
<i>Pandanus xerophyticum</i> ?	a Screwpine	Zombitse
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> var. <i>aurea-variegata</i>	Bar-code' Bamboo	Réserve Privée de Lémuriens
<i>Cathariostachys madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascar Giant Bamboo	Ranomafana
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather Fingergrass	Combava Hotel
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass	Tana
[<i>Oryza sativa</i>]	Rice	Widely cultivated
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Common
[<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>]	Sugarcane	Widely cultivated
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	-	Ranomafana
Pontederiaceae	Pickerelweed Family	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Ravelobe Lake
Typhaceae	Bulrush Family	
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Bulrush	Ravelobe Lake

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Fort Dauphin
Xanthorrhoeaceae		
<i>Aloe divaricata</i> *	-	E of Ambosary
<i>Aloe imalotensis</i> * (<i>A. contigua</i>)	-	Isalo
<i>Aloe isaloensis</i> *	Isalo Aloe	Isalo
<i>Aloe susannae</i> *	-	E of Ambosary
<i>Aloe vahombe</i> *	-	Analalava
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	a Chocolate Lily	Ranomafana

Fish

Longnose Butterflyfish, <i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>	Moorish Idol, <i>Zanclus cornutus</i>
Sergeant Major, <i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>	Damselfish sp.
Parrotfish sp.	Clownfish sp.
Blotched Snake-head, <i>Channa maculata</i>	

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Diademed Sifaka by Paul Calloway



Long-tailed Ground Roller by Ali Bourne