

# Madagascar

Naturetrek Tour Report

23 October - 15 November 2017

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Short-nosed Chameleon - by T. Marsh



Black morph Dimorphic Egret - by M. Nevison



*Oeonia rosea* - by P. Harnes



Coquerel's Sifaka - by T. Marsh

Report compiled by Paul Harnes  
Photos by Tony Marsh, Mark Nevison & Paul Harnes



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Tour Participants	Paul Harmes (Leader) & Tovonanahary (Tovo) Rasolofoharivelo (Local Guide) With 12 Naturetrek clients		
Drivers: -	Roget [with Stefan] (Tana to Tulear)		
-	Jean-Paul (Tana & Tana to Andasibe)		
-	Rivo (Fort Dauphin & Berenty)		
-	Malik, Kenny, Kelly, Nicholas & Christof (Mahajunga to Ankarafantsika)		
Boatman (Anakoa Express):			Julian
Boatman (Safari Vezo):	-		Camille
Boatman (Ampijoroa):	-		Ngaka
Guides:	Reserve Privee de Lemuriens	-	Clara
	Ranomafana	-	Jean-Chry with Nambinina, Bacu & Sylvia
	Ambalavao & Anja	-	Adrian
	Isalo	-	Charles
	Zombitse	-	Lucien & Martin
Antsokay Arboretum	-		Jean-Tu
Reniala & Ifaty	-		Dabe
Berenty	-		Benoit
Ankarafantsika	-		Olga & Gerard
Andasibe/Perinet	-		Maurice with Christof (Chris)
Parc Voi M.MA	-		Maurice and Chris
Parc Mitsinjo	-		Maurice & Chris

## Day 1

Monday 23rd October

### London Heathrow to Paris Charles de Gaulle

Eight group members, met with Paul at the departure gate at London Heathrow Airport, Terminal 4, for the Air France flight AF1781 to Paris Charles de Gaulle, departing at 3.50pm. Meanwhile, a further four group members arrived in Paris on the Air France flight AF1281 from London, and flight AF1159 from Newcastle. Upon our separate arrivals in Paris, we found our way to the rapid transit system, the CDG Val, and made the short journey to the Ibis Hotel, where we were to spend the night. We soon checked in and, after time to freshen up, we all met in the bar for a drink before heading to the restaurant for dinner.

## Day 2

Tuesday 24th October

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

The group met in the Hotel lobby at 6.30am to go for our buffet breakfast, before leaving the hotel at 7.15. We made our way, via the CDG Val rapid transit system, to Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport, Terminal 2E and our Air France flight AF934 to Antananarivo (Tana), departing at 11.10am. After checking in and completing security, we made our way to the departure gate for the flight.

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

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

## Day 3

Wednesday 25th 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 Fodys, Madagascar Wagtail, African Palm Swift, Black-crowned Night Heron and Malagasy White-eyes. At 9am we joined our bus for the journey to the Réserve Privée de Lémuriens. On the way we stopped to buy water. As we went we saw Mascarene Martin and, in the many rice paddies, Great Egret and Dimorphic Egret. The street trees comprised mainly of *Jacaranda* c.f. *cuspidifolia* (Jacaranda), all with splendid displays of mauve flowers, and there were a few of clumps of *Senna didymobotrya* (Popcorn Senna) and *Veronia appendiculata*, both growing on waste ground.

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

The road took us past vegetable fields and rice paddies, among which Great Egret, Cattle Egret and Dimorphic Egrets were hunting frogs. In addition, Malagasy Kestrel, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascar Buzzard were also recorded. As it began to get dark and we neared our destination, the rain began to fall and there was also the odd flash of lightning.

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

## Day 4

Thursday 26th October

### Antsirabe to Ranomafana.

After breakfast at 7am, we boarded our bus at 8am, for the next leg of the journey to Ranomafana. Leaving the Couleur Cafe Hotel, we re-joined National Route 7, the main north-to-south road from Tana to Tulear. As we went, local people were busy in the rice paddies. The now-familiar Dimorphic Egret, Great Egret and Cattle Egret were all seen, plus a solitary Common Sandpiper, and overhead there were Mascarene Martins and Malagasy Kestrel. Along the roadsides we recorded, *Senna didymobotrya* (Popcorn Senna) and *Rosa × borboniana* (Bourbon Rose). At one point we made a brief stop to watch Olive Bee-eaters, Yellow-billed Kite, Madagascan Mannikin and Souimanga Sunbird. On the verges we found *Macropodium atropurpureum* (a Dark Purple Pea) and *Bidens* sp. (Bur-marigold), and on adjacent hillsides, *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia) trees.

We now continued on to the town of Ambositra, renowned for its wood-carving tradition, which we stopped to explore, before continuing southwards for another 30 kilometres, stopping at the Ankazomivady Reserve for our picnic lunch. Along the way we saw Madagascan Buzzard and Pied Crow, as well as more *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia) and the introduced *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum) and *E. robusta* (Ironbark) trees. This lunch location overlooks a marsh, which supported a flock of White-faced Whistling Duck. We also heard Madagascan Turtle Dove and saw Common Jery and African Palm Swift. African Wood White, Painted Lady and African Monarch butterflies were also recorded, as well as a solitary Jewel Chameleon.

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

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

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

## Day 5

Friday 27th October

### Ranomafana National Park – Main Reserve

We awoke today to the distant calls of Malagasy Coucal, before having an early breakfast at 5am, and leaving the hotel at 5.30am. Roget dropped us at the gates to the main National Park, having already met up with our local guide, Jean-Chry, his assistant, Nambinina, and Bacu and Sylvia, our two spotters. Ranomafana is a substantial area of rain forest and home to some very interesting and rare wildlife. From the car park, we recorded Lesser Vasa Parrot, Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Rand's Warbler, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and Madagascan Starling, before making our way into the National Park. Crossing the bridge over the Namorona River, we entered the forest. It was not too long before we became aware of movement behind us. On the path we saw a pair of Ring-tailed Mongoose, which were very obliging to the photographers. Our first Lemur encounter was with a group of

the rare Golden Bamboo Lemur, and we spent some time watching them feeding and moving around the tree tops. This lemur is endemic to Ranomafana, and only confirmed in 1986 by the American anthropologist, primatologist and conservationist, Patricia Wright. It is thought there are as few as 60 or 70 individuals left in the park. Moving on, we soon began to see and hear birds. These included Tylas Vanga, Spectacled Tetraka, Red-tailed Vanga, Madagascar Blue Pigeon and a pair of Velvet Asity. We also had good views of Red Forest Rat. We were also very fortunate to see Southern Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, a usually secretive species.

Our next encounter was with the Greater Bamboo Lemur, another critically endangered species. One of them spent some time on a bamboo feeding, whilst another was sleeping. As we began to make our way back to the bus, Bacu found Ranomafana Grey Bamboo Lemur, and we also heard the distinctive calls of Cuckoo Roller. 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 we added Belted Chameleon, Nose-horned Chameleon and the curious Giraffe-necked Weevil, as well as the striking *Crinum firmifolium*, growing on the river bank.

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

After a quiet afternoon, we met up again at 3.30pm, to visit another area of the National Park at Vohiparara, some 30-minutes' drive from the hotel. As we alighted from the bus, Common Jery was seen on a high tree. Walking the paths through the forest, we soon encountered a solitary Milne-Edwards' Sifaka. This individual had only one eye and had apparently lost contact with his troop. This is another of the specialities of Ranomafana. As we progressed, we encountered a small troop of Common Brown Lemur, and it was a joy to watch them interacting in the tree tops. As the light began to fade, we made our way out of the forest. As we went, we found Darwin's Bark Spider, and Cuckoo Roller and Madagascar Cuckoo were heard.

One of the main objectives 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, together with Blue-legged Chameleon, and two Orchids, *Cynorkis purpurescens* (Dancing Ladies) and *Oeonia rosea*. It was now time to return to the Centrest Hotel for dinner.

## Day 6

Saturday 28th October

### Ranomafana National Park; Vohiparara

This morning we again took an early breakfast at 5am, before boarding the bus and travelling back to Vohiparara for an extended visit. The hotel garden produced African Palm Swift, Common Myna and Madagascar Wagtail. When we arrived, we set off into the forest, and it was not too long before the spotters found the troop of Milne-Edwards' Sifaka, which we followed and watched for some time. In addition, Common Newtonia, Stripe-throated Jery, Common Sunbird-Asity and Dark Newtonia were among the bird sightings, and also the curious Giraffe-necked Weevil, both male and female. As we progressed we added Velvet Asity, Cuckoo Roller and several, rather vocal, Madagascar Cuckoos. Notable plants were *Dombeya lucida* (White Ball Tree), *Cyathea madagascariensis* (a Tree Fern), *Cathariostachys madagascariensis* (Madagascar Giant Bamboo) and *Dichaetanthera arborea*, the food plant of the Giraffe-necked Weevil.

As we continued following the clearly marked tracks, Jean-Chry took us past some streams with massive *Pandanus* (Screw-pine) species on their margins. Here we found the tiny Ivohamanita Madagascar Frog and Lined Day Gecko. At this point, the spotters reported Red-bellied Lemurs, with one youngster, and Common Brown Lemur, and good views were had by all. A little further on, we heard Blue Coua, but were not able to locate it.

Making our way out of the forest, we saw *Rhipsalis baccifera* (Mistletoe Cactus), Madagascar's only native member of the Cactus family, *Eriocaulon bifistulosum*, *Cyperus prolifera* and *Symphonia clusioides*.

Following lunch, a midday break was taken at the Centrest Hotel, before re-joining our bus at 4pm, for the late afternoon excursion, where we visited a marshy area west of the village of Vohiparara. Here, Jean-Chry and the spotters went off to find Baron's Painted Frog. We were not disappointed, they soon returned with a specimen of this tiny, beautifully marked, relative of the South American Poison-arrow frog. With the group happy, the frog was returned quickly. Blue Pigeon, Madagascan Turtle Dove and Souimanga Sunbird were also recorded.

We now moved to the wet roadside cliffs west of Ranomafana, including the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River. As we explored wet cliff, we found Madagascan Bright-eyed Frog, and *Drosera madagascariensis* (Madagascan Sundew). At this point it began to rain quite heavily, so we returned to our hotel, in good time to pack for our onward journey tomorrow, and dinner, saying goodbye to Jean-Chry, Nambinina, Bacu and Sylvia

## Day 7

Sunday 29th October

### Ranomafana to Isalo, via Anja Private Reserve

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 Madagascan Wagtail and African Palm Swift, and Darwin's Bark Spider, which, owing to the overnight rain, was clearly visible by the water droplets on its enormous web.

Our first scheduled stop was in the city of Fianarantsoa, where we filled up the bus with fuel, bought water and stretched our legs. The next leg of the journey took us to Ambalavao. Along the way we saw Dimorphic Egret, Western Cattle Egret and Pied Crow.

When we reached Ambalavao, we made a visit to a small cooperative, where they make paper. Here we briefly met Adrian, our guide, and the co-founder of the community reserve of Anja. Then, with Tovo translating, one of the ladies began the tour by showing us *Trilepisium madagascariensis* (Avoha), the plant from which the bark fibres are taken to start the paper-making process, before she explained the various stages of the manufacturing process; we finished in the shop and took the opportunity for a comfort break before we went to the T'sienimparihy Lodge Restaurant, for lunch. The restaurant garden produced Malagasy Green Sunbird, Common Jery and Olive Bee-eater.

A further 14 kilometres south of the town, brought us to the community reserve of Anja. On our arrival, Tovo arranged the day tickets and we then set off, with Adrian, to find the Ring-tailed Lemurs for which this reserve is famous. Anja has a population of in the region of 850 of these enigmatic primates. The troops we found

comprised some 20 members, and many of the females had babies. We also saw a several Oustalet's Chameleons, the nymphs and adults of Flatid Leaf-bugs, while Pied Crow and Yellow-billed Kite patrolled the sky.

Thanking Adrian for his guidance, we re-joined the bus for the final leg of our journey, some 150 kilometres to Isalo, via Ihosy, arriving at Le Jardin du Roy at 7pm. Along the way, we saw Madagascan Larks and Yellow-billed Kite and Malagasy Black Swift.

## Day 8

Monday 30th October

### Isalo National Park; Namaza Canyon

After breakfast at 6.30am, we left the Hotel at 7.30am, driving north-eastwards to Ranohira to collect our permits and our guide, Charles. As we went, Madagascan Harrier-Hawk, Madagascan Lark and Yellow-billed Kite were seen. From Ranohira, we made our way out towards the area known as the "Canyons", on the eastern side of the Isalo sandstone escarpment. Along the way, Madagascan Cisticola, Pied Crow, Malagasy Kestrel and Western Cattle Egret were all seen. We parked the bus at the entrance to the Namaza Canyon. In the car park, Malagasy Bulbul was seen, and Madagascan Cuckoo was calling.

After a short briefing from Charles, we set off slowly along the path into the canyon, where we found some very diverse wildlife. As we went, Charles found Snout Bug and Flatid Leaf Bug. The path we were on followed the river, where we found *Pandanus variabilis* and *Pandanus pulcher* (Screw-pines) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia), whilst overhead Malagasy Kestrel, Madagascan Cisticola, Olive Bee-eater and Yellow-billed Kite were noted and, basking in the sun along the rocky margins of the path, we found Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard. About one kilometre in, there is a camping area. Here we spent time watching a group of Ring-tailed Lemurs, and a solitary Verreaux's Sifaka. Further on, we found Forest Rock Thrush. Recently, this bird had been considered to be different to the wider species and was known as Benson's Rock Thrush; however, following DNA analysis, they have been proved to be the same. We also added Malagasy Coucal, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and a very entertaining group of Madagascan Buttonquail and, in addition, several Red-fronted Brown Lemur, before it was time to retrace our steps back to our vehicle. We now made our way back to the hotel for lunch.

After a leisurely afternoon, we met up at 4.30pm, when Paul and Tovo led a walk to the small lake near the hotel. Broad-billed Roller, Madagascan Hoopoe, Madagascan Partridge, Malagasy Coucal and Crested Drongo were seen as we went. A couple of pairs of White-faced Whistling Duck were seen on the water, but the activities of the local fishermen, meant that birdlife was scarce. It was now time to return to our rooms to freshen up in time for dinner.

## Day 9

Tuesday 31st October

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

This morning we took an early breakfast in our rooms at 4am, in order to be on the road at 4.30am, en route to the Zombitse National Park, where we arrived at 6am. As we went, and it became lighter, we recorded Pied Crow, African Palm Swift, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascan Lark. We also passed *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia). At the park entrance we were met by our local guides, Lucien and Martin, and we made our way into the dry deciduous forest. Almost immediately we found a large male Oustalet's Chameleon,

and our first lemur encounter was with a group of Verreaux's Sifaka, which we watched for some time, whilst hearing Common Newtonia and Giant Coua. Following this, a solitary, sleepy, Zombitse Sportive Lemur was found roosting in a tree. Cuckoo Rollers were performing and calling overhead. The guides were actively seeking the elusive Appert's Tetraka and it was not too long before a pair was found, flitting close to the ground. Our final species was a White-browed Hawk-Owl, of which everyone enjoyed good views. Emerging from this segment of the forest we added *Uncarina leandrii* (Leandre's Uncarina) and *Kalanchoe gastonis* (Donkey Ears). During the walk, Lucien also showed us some splendid specimens of *Adansonia za* (Baobab), all in the region of 800 years old.

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

Before 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 we saw included *Aloe*, *Euphorbia*, *Moringa*, *Delonix*, *Commiphora*, *Didierea*, *Alluandia* and *Kalanchoe*. Jean-Tu explained to us many of the local uses for the various species. While we were there, we also saw Spiny-tailed Lizard and Boulder Mabuya. Birds included Sub-desert Brush Warbler, Green-capped Coua and also the Madagascar Giant Swallowtail butterfly. After our walk, we returned restaurant for lunch, and some last-minute shopping, before returning to the bus for the last leg of our journey to Ifaty Beach. Along the way we added Kittlitz's Plover, Madagascan Plover and Curlew Sandpiper.

We arrived at Hotel Le Paradisier, which was to be our base for the next two nights, at 4.45pm. We re-convened in the restaurant at 7.30pm for dinner.

## Day 10

Wednesday 1st November

### Reniala Reserve

Today we had an early start at 5am, joining our bus for the short drive to the village of Mangily, and the Reniala Local Reserve, where we were met by the local guide Dabe. Along the way we saw Pied Crow and Common Myna, Dimorphic Heron, a solitary Humblot's Heron and heard Madagascan Nightjar. Reniala Reserve is a private, community-run project. As we set off around the reserve, Sakalava Weaver, and numerous Red Fodys were noted, but Dabe took us straight to see one of our two specific target birds, the Sub-desert Mesite. A group of five males and one female were seen in a huddle on the low branch of a tree. Paul indicated that it was very unusual to see more than one of these critically endangered birds. As we progressed, we added Madagascan Magpie-Robin, Grey-headed Lovebird, White-headed Vanga, Sickle-billed Vanga and Archbold's Newtonia. Dabe also found Madagascar Velvet Gecko, in a crack of a Baobab tree. At this point, the spotters located the Long-tailed Ground Roller, the second of our target species. This secretive bird is not easy to see, but on this occasion the entire group had very clear views. Stripe-throated Jery, four Crested Couas, Running Coua and a solitary Standing's Day Gecko, completed our mornings walk.



Some of the spiny-forest plant species we had been shown the previous day at the Arboretum, including *Delonix decaryi*, *Givotia madagascariensis*, *Didierea madagascariensis* (Octopus Tree) and *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Fony Baobab) were also seen. It was now time to re-join to the bus, and our hotel, for breakfast.

Following a leisurely morning and afternoon, including lunch, we reconvened at 6.30pm, in reception, to undertake a nocturnal walk in the spiny forest, once again with Dabe as our guide. Calling Torotaroka Scops Owl, found in the canopy of a tree, Grey-brown Mouse Lemur, and Madagascar Nightjar, were the highlights.

At 7.30pm, we met for dinner and to prepare our main luggage, and an overnight bag, for the next stage of the tour.

## Day 11

Thursday 2nd November

### Ifaty to Anakao

Breakfast this morning was at 6.30am, and we were on the road to Tulear at 7.30am. As we travelled south we saw Kittlitz's Plover, Black-winged Stilt, Madagascar Plover, Common Greenshank and Curlew Sandpiper, and a solitary Greater Flamingo flew over. There were also a couple of Madagascar Giant Swallowtails.

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. A number of Whimbrel were seen on the tidal mud. We loaded ourselves and our light luggage into Zebu carts, which took us out to the waiting boat. The Anakao Express boat journey took approximately one hour, before we arrived at the remote resort of Anakao, where we were met by Cathy, our host. Bungalows were soon allocated, and we settled in.

At 4.30pm, we set off to explore the area at the rear of the hotel, finding *Thamnornis*, a pair of Madagascar Hoopoes and Pied Crow.

Dinner was taken at 7.30pm.

## Day 12

Friday 3rd November

### Nosy-Ve Island; Anakao to Tulear

Today, we left Anakao at 5am, by boat, to visit Nosy Ve Island. Upon our arrival, Camille, our Anakao Safari boatman, gently made his way north along the east side of the island, where we saw Whimbrel, White-fronted Plover and Ruddy Turnstone, before a pair of Crab-plovers were spotted. At this point, we were put ashore, where we continued to watch them as they waited for new sand to appear as the tide receded, and we began to spot other Crab-plovers. In all we saw 18 birds, together with Grey Plover, Sanderling and Lesser and Greater Crested Terns.

We now made our way south on the west side of the island, and before long we came to a heronry comprised of white and dark Dimorphic Herons, Western Cattle Egret and Grey Heron. At the southern end of the island, our principal objective was to see Red-tailed Tropicbirds, which nest here. Several of these superb birds could be seen flying around. In some scrubby vegetation, we found two adult birds on eggs and a couple of well-grown

chicks. All of them seemed happy to be photographed. Camille had moved the boat to the southern end of the island, and some group members re-joined the boat for snorkelling. We also saw Madagascan Cisticolas and Pied Crow.

At this point, we re-joined the boat for the 10-minute journey to Anakao, and the Safari Vezo Hotel, where we took breakfast, before re-joining the Anakao Express boat for the return journey to Tulear. Waiting to meet us was Roget, who soon transferred us to the Victory Hotel, where we would spend the night.

At 4pm, we met in the car park for an excursion to the coastal scrub, south of Tulear below the road to St. Augustine. By now the tide had come in, so the mangroves were underwater, but we still searched the spiny scrub. Here we found Sub-desert Brush Warbler, Namaqua Dove, Red Fody, Sakalava Weaver and Crested Drongo, before heading back for dinner.

## Day 13

Saturday 4th November

### South-east of Andatabo; Fly Tulear to Fort Dauphin

We met at the bus this morning, at 6pm, to make the 30-minute journey to the village of Andatabo, and another area of spiny scrub. Along the way we recorded Madagascan Lark and African Palm Swift. When we reached the site, Roget parked the bus, and we continued on foot. Crested Drongo, Souimanga Sunbird, Common Newtonia and Common Jery were all quite frequent. Soon there was a fleeting glimpse of a Verreaux's Coua, gliding down to the ground from a low branch. One of the group then spotted a second bird in an adjacent tree. This however, was a Green-capped Coua, but it gave excellent views. Moving on we added Sakalava Weaver and Mascarene Martin, and there were tantalising calls from the Verreaux's Coua, but, although we followed the calls, disappointingly, we could not see the bird.

It was now time to make our way back to the bus, and to the Hotel Victory, for breakfast, before packing for our onward journey to Fort Dauphin.

We left the hotel at 12.30pm to make the 10-minute journey to Tulear Airport, for our mid-afternoon Air Madagascar flight, arriving in Fort Dauphin at 4.30pm. Here we were met by the 'Berenty' Bus and staff, who transferred us to the La Croix du Sud Hotel for the night.

At 6.30pm, we met in the bar of the Dauphin Hotel, where Paul and Tovo outlined the programme for the next three days, before going to the restaurant for dinner.

## Day 14

Sunday 5th November

### Fort Dauphin to Berenty Private Reserve.

Breakfast was at 7am this morning, as we had a long drive up to the Private Reserve of Berenty. We left Le Croix du Sud Hotel, with our guide Benoit and our driver Rivo, at 8am, to begin our north-west-bound route, along highway 13. The 55-mile journey would take us about four hours due to the poor state of repair to the road. As we went we saw Western Cattle Egret, Hamerkop, Red Fody, 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* (Three-cornered Palm), and moving into spiny forest, we added *Alluaudia dumosa*, *Alluaudia procera*, *Alluaudia humbertii*, *Alluaudia ascendens* (Octopus Trees) and *Aloe vahombe* and, the very rare, *Aloe susannae*. Common Jery was quite commonly heard and we also added Crested Drongo and Madagascar Giant Swallowtail.

We next passed through the village of Amboasary, before crossing the Mandrare River on the newly re-built bridge, before arriving at Berenty just after midday, 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 colony of Sakalava Weavers, nesting in a tree over the car park. Before long we had seen families of Ring-tailed Lemurs and also Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding, 'dancing' and posing readily for the cameras. We completed the diurnal Lemurs for Berenty when we found a family group of Hybrid Brown Lemur moving methodically through the canopy in search of food. Everywhere we went, we were shadowed by Ring-tailed Lemurs. Birds included Western Cattle Egrets, nesting in the high *Acacia* trees, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher, Malagasy Turtle Dove, White-browed Hawk-Owl, Crested Coua and a fleeting glimpse of Madagascan Cuckoo-Hawk. We also found more nymphs of Flatid Leaf Bugs, and *Tamarindus indicus* (Tamarind), *Rinorea greveana* and *Pithecellobium dulce*, all food sources for the Lemurs.

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, 10-minute, drive. After parking, we followed Benoit, who soon found a White-footed Sportive Lemur, and soon after this, he located a Grey-brown Mouse Lemur, clearly seen in a *Euphorbia* tree. These agile creatures can move about the canopy with amazing speed and agility, and we saw several of each before making our way back to the bus, there was a magnificent display of the night sky, with the Milky Way clearly visible and a wonderful orange moon-rise.

## Day 15

Monday 6th November

### Berenty Private Reserve - Anjipolo

We began today by meeting in the reception car park at 6.30am, to join our bus for the 15-kilometre drive to the remote spiny Forest site of Anjipolo along sand tracks. As we progressed, we also saw Crested Drongo, Crested Coua and Namaqua Dove. After about 45 minutes, we arrived at our destination. We began our walk through this delightful site, finding *Didierea trollii*, *Moringa drouhardii*, and both *Alluaudia procera* and *Alluaudia ascendens*. In addition, we also added more Verreaux's Sifakas and roosting White-footed Sportive Lemurs and Grey-brown Mouse Lemur. Birds were quite quiet, but we did have good views of a colony of Sakalava Weavers in a Baobab, Green-capped Coua and Malagasy Magpie-Robin. We also saw Spider Tortoise and Three-eyed Lizard. As we left the forest to follow a track to our bus, we were preceded by a troop of Ring-tailed Lemurs and also Verreaux's Sifaka.

Upon our return to the main reserve car park, we set off, once again, into the Gallery Forest. Before long, Benoit located a pair of roosting Western Barn Owls and, a little further on, a Solitary Giant Coua.

Following breakfast, we made a brief excursion to the Tamarind Gallery Forest, principally to see a colony of Madagascan Flying Foxes (Fruit Bats). These animals are very sensitive to disturbance, so we did not linger to long, but made our way to a roost for a pair of Torotoroka Scops Owl.

The rest of the morning and early afternoon was free. Lunch was taken at 12.30pm, and we reconvened at the bus at 3.30pm, in order to search for the secretive and elusive Madagascan Sandgrouse. These birds favour the rough, arid grassy fields, where they search for grasshoppers, locusts and other insects. Along the way, we paused to watch some Verreaux's Sifakas, hoping they would 'dance' across the road. One or two of them did but not all. We drove slowly around the area, scanning the fields until, eventually, Rivo spotted three birds flying towards us. They flew straight towards the vehicle and dropped into the field next to us. Cautiously leaving the bus, we were able to get very good views from behind the cover of some marginal *Agave* and *Opuntia* vegetation.

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

## Day 16

## Tuesday 7th November

### Berenty Private Reserve to Fort Dauphin; fly to Tana; Parc Tsarasaotra

Today we were to make our way back to Fort Dauphin, for our onward flight to Tana. We took breakfast at 4.30am and joined our bus for the journey by 5am. Along the way we saw many familiar birds, including Crested Drongo, Western Cattle Egrets, Malagasy Coucal and some very clear views of a splendid male Red Fody. Benoit spotted a pair of the secretive Madagascan Sandgrouse flying towards us, and also Greater Vasa Parrot. A couple of notable plants were *Combretum coccineum*, with its scarlet flower-clusters, and *Raphia farinifera* (Raffia Palm).

We arrived at Fort Dauphin airport, in time for our morning flight to Tana via Tulear. Upon our arrival, we were met by Jean-Paul, our driver for our short stay in the capital, who very soon had us at the Combava Hotel.

After putting our luggage in our rooms, we re-joined the bus for the short trip into the centre of Tana and the 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. We arrived at the park gates and were admitted by the guardian. The main lake has a large central island, comprising mainly of *Typha latifolia* (Bulrush) and *Cyperus papyrus* (Papyrus), inhabited by a great number of herons. These included both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret, Black Heron, Squacco Heron, and a solitary, rare Malagasy Pond Heron. On the water, there were large numbers of Red-billed Teal and White-faced Whistling Duck, with the occasional Common Moorhen among them. There were also good views of the very restricted Mellor's Duck. We made our way around half of the circular route which circumnavigated the large lake, and this took us past the second smaller body of water. This lake also proved interesting, yielding Hottentot Teal, Western Cattle Egret and Black-crowned Night Heron. There were also several Malagasy Kingfishers seen. One group member had a sighting of the secretive White-throated Rail. As we were making the return we also found Madagascan Grebe.

It was now time to make our way back to the Hotel for dinner.

## Day 17

Wednesday 8th November

### Fly Tana to Mahajunga.

After another good breakfast at 6.30am, saw us leaving the hotel at 7am for the short trip to the airport for morning flight to the north-west of the island, at Mahajunga. The hotel Combava grounds had Red Fody, Malagasy Bulbul and Malagasy White-eye.

We arrived in Mahajunga soon after 10.30am, where our four 4x4 vehicles were waiting for us, with Nicholas, Kelly, Malik and Kenny, our drivers. With luggage stowed and a stop for water, we were soon on the way to the brand-new Blue Bay Hotel, our overnight accommodation prior to visiting the Ankarafantsika National Park. After settling into our rooms, we met for lunch at 1pm. Later, at 3.30pm, we met up at the vehicles for a late-afternoon excursion to the Lac Sacre, some 15 kilometres to the north. This is a small reserve run by the local village. The small lake is sacred, and the villagers are not permitted to fish in it. Therefore, the fish have all grown to significant size and include Captain Fish, and some large eels, among others. We also recorded Madagascan Green Sunbird, Olive Bee-eaters and a group of Coquerel's Sifakas. There were also *Raphia farinifera* (Raffia Palm) and a splendid *Adansonia digitata* (African Baobab), as well as Collard Iguanid and Koch's Day Gecko.

It was now time to return to the Blue Bay to freshen up for dinner, as we would be starting early the next morning.

## Day 18

Thursday 9th November

### Ankarafantsika National Park; Ravelobe Forest; Ravelobe Lake

An early start saw us joining our vehicles at 4am, for the two-hour drive to the Ankarafantsika National Park. Upon our arrival, we met with our guides, Olga and Gerard, who took us off into the Ankarokaroka Forest. Our first encounter was with a White-headed Vanga, followed by an obliging pair of Red-capped Couas. Along the tracks our guides found the rare and secretive White-breasted Mesite, which all group members saw well. We also saw Coquerel's Coua, Common Jery, Rufous Vanga, Madagascan Magpie-Robin and had fleeting glimpses of another of our target birds, Van Dam's Vanga. However, a little further on, Olga located a nest of this secretive bird and better views were had, before it was time for breakfast. In the car park, Coquerel's Sifakas and Common Brown Lemurs were seen in the mango trees, and Sickle-billed Vanga, Greater and Lesser Vasa Parrot, Madagascan Hoopoe and Broad-billed Roller were all seen.

At 10am, we split into two groups, to take a leisurely boat ride around the Ravelobe Lake. The first group went with Olga and Paul, and the second with Tovo and Gerard. The margins of the lake had largely been cleared of *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth), which many of the water birds hunted in. However, we did see Western Cattle Egret, Glossy Ibis, Squacco Heron, Malagasy Kingfisher and Purple Heron. In addition to these we also recorded the endemic Humblot's Heron and Madagascan Jacana, Striated Heron and, the highlight of the morning, a Madagascan Fish Eagle. Both groups also saw numerous Nile Crocodiles.

In the late afternoon, we set off to see, firstly, the nest site of Madagascan Pigmy Kingfisher, where both birds showed well. We then visited an area of forest where two magnificent examples of *Adansonia madagascariensis* (Madagascan Baobab) grow on a hillside; the only examples in the National Park. To access these trees, we had to cross a stream via a bridge, below which, on our way back, we saw a pair of White-throated Rail.

At 6.15pm, 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. Our first encounter was with a sighting of Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur, followed by Golden-brown Mouse Lemur, which was feeding in a *Mangifera indica* (Mango Tree), but somewhat obscured, and we also added Grey Mouse Lemur. In addition, we saw the locally endemic Angel's Chameleon, as well as Guenther's Leaf-tailed Gecko and Grandidier's Dwarf Gecko, before returning to Ampijoroa Forest Lodge for dinner.

## Day 19

Friday 10th November

Ankarafantsika National Park; Ankarokaroka Forest; return to Tulear via Mahajunga

Today we met in the car park at 5.30am, where we were met with our guides, Olga and Gerard, before boarding our vehicles for the short journey to the Ravelobe Forest, an area of dry deciduous woodland. Before leaving, we noted White-headed Vanga, Broad-billed Roller and Coquerel's Sifaka, and several Evening Brown butterflies, a crepuscular species.

As we parked at Ravelobe Forest, several Western Cattle Egrets flew over. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we found a Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher, and, almost immediately, our first Schlegel's Asity, one of our target species. Unfortunately, it flew before all group members managed to see it. Our guides were conscious of this and continued searching. As we moved slowly forward, we added Long-billed Bernieria, Common Jery, Common Newtonia and Malagasy White-eye. Before long, our guides found the Schlegel's Asity again, and this time, although high in a tree, it showed well. Distant Cuckoo Roller was heard, and Souimanga Sunbird and Crested Drongo were among our other sightings. As we were returning to the vehicles, Greater Vasa Parrot was seen, as well as the nymphs of Flatid Leaf Bugs.

We now made our way back for breakfast, before taking some time to pack up and re-join our vehicles for the return journey to the Blue Bay Hotel, Mahajunga. Before leaving, Malagasy Hog-nosed Snake, Collared Iguanid and a large male Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard were also seen.

Following lunch at the Blue Bay Hotel, the rest of the day was spent relaxing.

## Day 20

Saturday 11th November

Fly Mahajunga to Tana; transfer from Tana to Andasibe National Park

Breakfast today was at 8am, and we spent a leisurely morning packing, before boarding the vehicles a little after 11am, to drive to Mahajunga airport for the flight to Tana.

In Tana, we were met, once again, by Jean-Paul, our driver for the final leg of our journey to Andasibe and back. The route took us through the centre of Tana, before joining the road to the east of the capital. Along the way, a traffic incident delayed us, which involved two lorries, so we took dinner in Moramanga before continuing.

When we arrived at our destination, the Vakona Forest Lodge, bungalows were soon allocated, and we retired for the night.

## Day 21

Sunday 12th November

### Andasibe National Park; Analamazoatra Special Reserve

With breakfast at 6am, by 6.30am we were soon on our way down to the Analamazoatra Special Reserve, where we met our guide, Maurice and his assistant, Chris. While Tovo arranged the permits for the park, Maurice took us into the Forest. Along the access track we heard Madagascan Cuckoo, and saw Tylas Vanga, Blue Vanga, Red-tailed Vanga, Nelicourvi Weaver and several Nuthatch Vangas. *Ravenala madagascariensis* (Traveller Palm) and the arching branches of *Rubus madagascariensis* (Madagascan Bramble) were noted. Our first Lemur was Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur, and we saw two groups of them. Next, our guides showed us a roosting place for Rainforest Scops Owl. Moving on, our main target for the morning was the Indri, the largest and probably most enigmatic of all the diurnal lemurs. However, our next encounter was with Common Brown Lemur.

Before too long, our guides had found a small family group of Indri, which were feeding in the trees above; they included two females and a male. In the distance, we could hear other groups 'singing' their distinctive contact calls. As we went on our way, we added roosting Eastern Woolly Lemur and a small troop of five of the beautiful Diademed Sifakas, which held the group's interest for quite some time. A pink flowered *Dichaetanthera cordifolia* produced male and female Giraffe-necked Weevil. We now made our way back to the park offices car park to re-join the bus. As we went, Chris found Bernier's Grass Snake.

We made a short stop on the homeward journey, to photograph Parson's Chameleon, White-bellied Chameleon and Short-horned Chameleon, before visiting a roost sight for Malagasy Owl formerly known as Madagascar Long-eared Owl. All agreed it had been an eventful and splendid morning.

It was now time to return to Vakona Forest Lodge for lunch and a free afternoon, before meeting up at 5.30pm for the dinner order, prior to re-joining the bus to return to the National Park for a night walk. This took place at the Voi MMA community project on the northern edge of the Analamazoatra Special Reserve. Once again, we were accompanied by Maurice and Chris, our guides. We set off just as the last daylight receded. Our first sighting was a Spectacled Tetraka, asleep on a low branch. This was followed by a tiny green frog, Dumeril's Bright-eyed Frog, sitting in rain-soaked foliage. The first Lemur we saw was the rare Crossley's Dwarf Lemur. There were two of them moving around in a tree. This was followed by Goodman's Mouse Lemur, which showed very well in relatively low in branches. Moving on around our circuit, we added Parson's Chameleon and Short-nosed Chameleon, before finishing with our third new Lemur of the evening, Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur. During the walk, Rainforest Scops Owl was calling at regular intervals.

We now made our way back to Vakona Lodge for dinner.

## Day 22

Monday 13th November

### Andasibe National Park; Mantadia; Parc Mitsinjo

We had another early breakfast, at 6am, this morning, before a visit to Mantadia National Park, to explore a section of primary rainforest. We again met with Maurice and Chris, in the car park of Vakona Lodge, and set off on the 70-minute drive along a track towards the reserve, in 4x4 vehicles. As we went, we passed the pink pompoms of *Dombeya wallichii* (Pink Ball Tree), and several *Pandanus* sp. (Screw-pine). Maurice had asked Paul what rainforest species were still to be seen, so we made several stops on the way.

The first was to see a Tree Boa, resting on the trackside, having recently eaten. It was spotted by Chris, from the vehicle, and a good photo opportunity was seized upon. A little further on, we found a second Boa and Diademed Sifaka with a baby. Madagascan Cuckoo and Cuckoo Roller could be heard in the distance, as could Indri 'singing'. The next stop was a search for Pitta-like Ground Roller. A short way into the forest Maurice and Chris found the bird which showed quite well. This was followed by an attempt to call Flufftail, a small rail which lives in deep undergrowth. This was only partially successful as only one or two of the group managed to glimpse it.

We parked at the entrance to the reserve, where we were to make our way into the rainforest. Our first focus was on a Scaly Ground Roller's nest. The bird could be heard quite clearly, but, sadly did not show at the nest hole. Tylas Vanga, Nelicourvi Weaver and Lesser Vasa Parrot were all recorded, and we also saw Eastern Red Forest Rat. Our first Lemur sighting was of a small group of Variegated Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, feeding high in the canopy. Maurice added Blue Coua, Red-fronted Coua and Common Jery. Added to this, we also found Madagascan Girdled Lizard.

One final attempt to call Flufftail was made, and this time more people got to see one or both of a pair. Emerging from the forest, Maurice made one last attempt to track down a Scaly Ground Roller, but this elusive bird managed to evade all his efforts. A pair of Blue Pigeons was spotted as we made our way back to the vehicles, to collect our picnic lunch, to take up a small path to a small lake.

At the lake, a Madagascan Grebe was seen, as well as a pair of Red-billed Teal and Common Moorhen. We had good views of Madagascan Swamp Warbler, and Madagascan Starling and a solitary Henst's Goshawk soaring at altitude.

With our picnic complete, we re-traced our steps to where the vehicles were, for the return trip to Vakona Forest Lodge, arriving as a heavy storm broke.

At 5.30pm, we met in the restaurant for our food order, before boarding our bus to return to the Perinet area and the Parc Mitsinjo, a community initiative, run by the local people, where we were led, once again, by Maurice and Chris. Setting off into the forest, in steady rain, it was not long before we found a tree frog, Brown Leaf Chameleon and Short-nosed Chameleon, followed quite quickly by a distant Crossley's Dwarf Lemur. As we progressed, Maurice found a *Mantidactylus* frog. Another splendid show was provided by Goodman's Mouse Lemur which also showed very well. We rounded off the Chameleons with a female Parson's Chameleon and a Brown Leaf Chameleon, as we ended the evening in the Parc Orchidées. At this point we bid farewell to Chris, who would not be joining us tomorrow.

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

## Day 23

Tuesday 14th November

Andasibe National Park; Analamazoatra Special Reserve; transfer to Tana

Today we left Andasibe for the return journey to Tana. However, at 6.30am, following breakfast, we met in the Vakona Lodge car park. Malagasy Bulbul and Mascarene Martins were among the birds seen, before our



departure for the return visit to the Analamazoatra Special Reserve, once again meeting Maurice in the car park before setting off into the forest.

We made our way into the Special Reserve, to the distant calls of the Indri, Malagasy Coucal and Malagasy Cuckoo. Nelicourvi Weaver, Malagasy White-eye, Madagascan Mannikin and Common Jery were all recorded. During the two hours we spent in the forest, both Malagasy Brush Warbler and Red-tailed Vanga showed really well, and all group members had fine views. One of the target species for the morning was Red-breasted Coua, but unfortunately, we only heard it calling. Moving on, we added both male and female Tsarafidy Madagascar Frog, sitting in a *Pandanus* sp. (Screw-pine). All too soon, it was time to make our way back to the car park. However, as we went we encountered a couple of Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemurs, feeding close to the ground, on the edge of the path, affording excellent opportunities for pictures.

We now continued back to the car park to re-join our bus, for the return trip to Vakona Lodge to pack before making our way back through Moramanga and on to Tana.

In Tana, we made our way to the Hotel Le Combava, where we had day rooms, which enabled us to freshen up and re-pack before going to dinner, our last of the trip as a group. After eating we made our way to the airport for the 1.50am Air France flight AF935 to Paris Charles De Gaulle. Before boarding, we said our farewells to Tovo, thanking him for all his help over the past three weeks.

## Day 24

Wednesday 15th November

Paris to London:

We landed at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport at 10.45am local time. Here we said our goodbyes to Leela and Tony, who were catching a different flight back to Newcastle. The remainder of the group were booked on the flight back to Heathrow.

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## Species Lists

Plants ([ ] = Planted; \* = Endemic)

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

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>		
<b>Lycophytes</b>		
<b>Lycopodiaceae</b>		
<i>Lycopodium</i> sp.	-	Isalo
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Basket Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Blechnaceae</b>		
<i>Blechnum</i> sp.	Hard-fern Family a Hard-fern	Lac Sacre
<b>Cyatheaceae</b>		
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	Tree Fern Family a Tree Fern	Andasibe
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	a Tree Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>		
<i>Blotiella madagascariensis</i>	Bracken Family -	Ranomafana
<b>Gleicheniaceae</b>		
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>	Forked Fern Family Old World Forked Fern	Ranomafana
<b>Osmundaceae</b>		
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern Family Royal Fern	Vohiparara
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>		
<i>Platycterium madagascariensis</i>	Polypody Family Stag's-horn Fern	Fort Dauphin
<b>Pteridaceae</b>		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Ribbon Fern Family Maidenhair Fern	Andasibe
<b>Salviniaceae</b>		
<i>Azolla pinnata</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Water Fern Family a Water Fern	Lemur Park
<i>Salvinia hastata</i>	-	Lac Sacre
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Pinaceae</b>		
<i>Pinus patula</i>	Conifers Pine Family Mexican Weeping Pine	Ranomafana
<b>PRE-DICOTS</b>		
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>		
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> ( <i>N. stellata</i> )	Primitive Angiosperms Water-lily Family African Water-lily	Lemur Park et.al.

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>EU-DICOTS</b>		
<b>True Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Pigweed Family</b>	
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Horsewhip	Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>	
[ <i>Mangifera indica</i> ]	Common Mango	Very Common
<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i> *	-	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> *	Madagascar Periwinkle	Ranomafana et.al
<i>Cynanchum grandidieri</i> * ( <i>Folotsia grandiflora</i> )	-	Anjipolo
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Pachypodium geayi</i> *	-	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Pachypodium lamerei</i> *	-	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> subsp. <i>gracilius</i> *	Elephant's Foot	Isalo
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> *	Elephant's Foot	Lemur Park
[ <i>Plumeria rubra</i> ]	Frangipani	Planted at Isalo
[ <i>Plumeria rubra</i> var. <i>alba</i> ]	White' Frangipani	Planted
<b>Bignoniaceae</b>	<b>Indian Bean Family</b>	
[ <i>Jacaranda c.f. cuspidifolia</i> ]	Jacaranda	Antananarivo
<b>Burseraceae</b>	<b>Torchwood or Myrrh Family</b>	
<i>Commiphora madagascariensis</i>	-	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Commiphora mahafaliensis</i> *	-	Reniala
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>	
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	-	Berenty
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> *	Mistletoe Cactus	Andasibe
<i>Rhipsalis horrida</i> *	Mistletoe Cactus	Vohiparara
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Lobelia madagascariensis</i>	Lobelia	Ranomafana
<b>Caricaceae</b>	<b>Papaya Family</b>	
[ <i>Carica papaya</i> ]	Papaya	Planted
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<b>Sheoak Family</b>	
<i>Casuarina .equisetifolia</i>	Sheoak	Mangily
<b>Clusiaceae</b>	<b>Garcinia Family</b>	
<i>Symphonia verrucosa</i> *	-	Ranomafana
<b>Compositae (Asteraceae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Goat Weed	Ranomafana
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Flaebane	Ranomafana
<i>Emilia humifusa</i>	Orange Buttons'	Isalo
<i>Psidia altissima</i> *	-	Lemur Park et.al.
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	-	Lemur Park et.al.
<i>Vernonia appendiculata</i>	-	Antananarivo
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	-	Mahajunga beach

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Crassulaceae</b>		
<i>Kalanchoe beharensis</i> *	Stonecrop Family Napoleon's Hat	Anjipolo
<i>Kalanchoe gastonis</i>	Donkey Ears	Zombitse
<b>Didiereaceae*</b>		
<i>Alluaudia ascendens</i> *	-	Anjipolo et. al.
<i>Alluaudia comosa</i> *	-	East of Tulear
<i>Alluaudia dumosa</i> *	-	Anjipolo et. al.
<i>Alluaudia humbertii</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Alluaudia procera</i> *	-	Anjipolo et. al.
<i>Didierea madagascariensis</i> *	Octopus tree	Reniala
<i>Didierea trollii</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<b>Droseraceae</b>		
<i>Drosera madagascariensis</i>	Sundew Family Madagascan Sundew	Ranomafana
<b>Ebenaceae</b>		
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon Family Persimmon or 'Ebony'	Lemur Park
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>		
<i>Euphorbia milii</i> *	Spurge Family Crown of Thorns	Commonly planted
<i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i>	-	Reniala
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (E. laro)	Indian Tree Spurge	Anjipolo
<i>Euphorbia viguieri</i> *	-	Berenty
<i>Givotia madagascariensis</i> *	Givotia	Reniala
[ <i>Manihot esculenta</i> ]	Cassava or Tapioca	Planted
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	Common
<b>Gentianaceae</b>		
<i>Anthocleista madagascariensis</i> *	Gentian Family Lightning Tree'	Ranomafana
<b>Gesneriaceae</b>		
<i>Streptocarpus</i> sp.	Pyrenean-violet Family Streptocarpus	Ranomafana
<b>Hernandiaceae</b>		
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	- Propeller Tree	Anjipolo
<b>Lamiaceae</b>		
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Mint Family Lion's Ear	West of Fort Dauphin
<i>Salvia coccininea</i>		Parc Tsarasaotra
<b>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</b>		
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Pea Family -	West of Fort Dauphin
<i>Chadsia flammea</i> *	Flame Bush	Lac Sacre
<i>Chadsia grevei</i> *	a Flame Bush	Reniala
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Clitoria	West of Fort Dauphin
<i>Delonix decaryi</i> *	-	Arboretum d'Antsokay
<i>Delonix floribunda</i> *	-	East of Tulear
<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Flamboyant Tree	Near Antarafantsika
<i>Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn Senna	Antananarivo
<i>Senna (Cassia) meridionalis</i> *	Andapary	Antananarivo
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Berenty

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Loganiaceae</b> <i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	<b>Strychnine Family</b> -	Anjipolo
<b>Loranthaceae</b> <i>Bakerella</i> sp.	<b>Mistletoe Family</b> -	Ranomafana
<b>Lythraceae</b> <i>Koehneria madagascariensis</i>	-	West of Fort Dauphin
<b>Malvaceae</b> <i>Adansonia digitata</i> <i>Adansonia madagascariensis</i> * <i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i> * <i>Adansonia za</i> * <i>Dombeya lucida</i> * <i>Dombeya wallichii</i> <i>Hibiscus ferrugineus</i> *	<b>Mallow Family</b> African Baobab Madagascan Baobab Fony Baobab Baobab White Ball Tree Pink Ball Tree -	Lac Sacre Ankarafantsika Reniala Zombitse Ranomafana Ranomafana Anjipolo
<b>Melastomataceae</b> <i>Dichaetanthera arborea</i> * <i>Dichaetanthera cordifolia</i> ( <i>D.horrída</i> )	<b>Tibouchina Family</b> - -	Ranomafana Ranomafana
<b>Meliaceae</b> <i>Melia azedarach</i>	<b>Mahogany Family</b> Indian Lilac or Bead Tree	Anja
<b>Monimiaceae</b> <i>Tambourissa purpurea</i> * ( <i>T. rota</i> )	<b>Boldo Family</b> -	Ranomafana
<b>Moraceae</b> <i>Ficus rubra</i> ( <i>F. pyriformis</i> ) <i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i>	<b>Fig Family</b> Strangler Fig Avoha	Zombitse Ambalavao
<b>Moringaceae</b> <i>Moringa drouhardii</i> * <i>Moringa hildebrandtii</i> *	- -	Ifaty Arboretum d'Antsokay
<b>Musaceae</b> [ <i>Musa</i> sp.]	<b>Banana Family</b> Banana	Planted
<b>Myrtaceae</b> [ <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> ] [ <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ] [ <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ] <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> [ <i>Psidium guajava</i> ]	<b>Myrtle Family</b> Lemon-scented Gum Tasmanian Blue Gum Iron-bark Paper Bark Cattley or Peruvian Guava Guava	Mantadia Common Roadsides West of Fort Dauphin Andasibe Planted
<b>Papaveraceae</b> <i>Argemone mexicana</i>	<b>Poppy Family</b> Mexican Prickly Poppy	Berenty
<b>Passifloraceae</b> [ <i>Passiflora miniata</i> ]	<b>Passionflower Family</b> -	Ranomafana - Centrest

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Pedaliaceae</b>	<b>Sesame Family</b>	
<i>Uncarina decaryi</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Uncarina leandrii</i> *	Leandre's Uncarina	Zombitse
<b>Phyllanthaceae</b>	<b>Leafflower Family</b>	
<i>Uapaca bojeri</i> *	Tapia	Isalo et.al.
<b>Proteaceae</b>	<b>Protea Family</b>	
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	-	Andasibe
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	N of Fort Dauphin
<b>Roseaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Rosa x borboniana</i>	Bourbon Rose	Commonly naturalised
<i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	-	Andasibe
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
[ <i>Coffae arabica</i> ]	Coffee	West of Fort Dauphin
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>	
[ <i>Litchi chinensis</i> ]	Lychee	Planted
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	
[ <i>Brugmansia versicolor</i> ]	Angel's Trumpets	Ranomafana
<i>Datura stamonium</i>	Thorn Apple	Berenty
[ <i>Solandra guttata</i> ]	Chalice Flower	Tulear
<i>Solanum mauritanicum</i>	Mauritius Nightshade	Roadside ditches
<b>Strelitziaceae</b>	<b>Strelitzia Family</b>	
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> *	Traveller Palm	Ranomafana
<b>Verbenaceae</b>	<b>Verbena Family</b>	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Common on roadsides
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	-	Ranomafana
<b>Violaceae</b>	<b>Violet Family</b>	
<i>Rinorea greveana</i> *	-	Berenty
<b>Zingiberaceae</b>	<b>Ginger Family</b>	
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger	Andasibe
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>	<b>Caltrop Family</b>	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	-	Ranomafana
<b>MONOCOTS</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Alliaceae</b>	<b>Onion Family</b>	
<i>Crinum firmifolium</i> *	-	Ranomafana
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>	
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Taro or Elephant's Ear	Parc Tsarasaotra
<i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i>	Water Banana	West of Fort dauphin
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>	
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> *	Bismarck Palm	Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>[Cocos nucifera]</i>	Coconut Palm	Tulear
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> *	Triangle Palm	W of Fort Dauphin
<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	-	S.E of Mahajunga
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	Tulear
<i>Raphia farinifera (R. ruffia)</i>	Raffia Palm	Ranomafana
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>[Agave americana]</i>	Century Plant	Naturalised
<i>[Agave sesalana]</i>	Sisal	Berenty
<i>Dracaena reflexa var. bakeri</i>	a Dragon Tree	Isalo
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>	
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus	Common
<i>Cyperus prolifera</i>	-	Vohiparara
<b>Eriocaulaceae</b>	<b>Pipewort Family</b>	
<i>Eriocaulon bifistulosum</i>	-	Vohiparara
<b>Iridiaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Neomarica gracilis</i>	Apostle's Iris	Andasibe
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Cynorkis purpurescens</i>	Dancing Ladies	Ranomafana
<i>Oeonia rosea</i>	-	Ranomafana
<b>Pandanaceae</b>	<b>Pandanus Family</b>	
<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Vakoana Screw-pine	Andasibe
<i>Pandanus variabilis</i>	a Screw-pine	Isalo
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>[Bambusa vulgaris var. aurea-variegata]</i>	'Bar-code' Bamboo	Lemur Park
<i>Cathariostachys madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascar Giant Bamboo	Andasibe
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather Fingergrass	Lac Sacre
<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i>	-	Lac Sacre
<i>[Oryza sativa]</i>	Rice	Commonly planted
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Lac Sacre
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	-	Isalo
<b>Pontederiaceae</b>	<b>Pickerelweed Family</b>	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Ravelobe Lake
<b>Typhaceae</b>	<b>Bulrush Family</b>	
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bulrush	Ravelobe Lake
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Aloe divaricata</i> *	-	Berenty
<i>Aloe susannae</i> *	-	E of Ambosary
<i>Aloe vahombe</i> *	-	Anjipolo
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	a Chocolate Lily	Ranomafana

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

	Common name	Scientific name	Oct / Nov																					
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	<i>Allocebus trichotis</i>																				✓		
7	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogalus medius</i>																		✓				
8	Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>																				✓	✓	
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>			C																	✓		✓
12	Ranomafana Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus ranomafanensis</i>						✓	✓															
13	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>						✓																
14	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Prolemur simus</i>						✓																
15	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>			C					✓	✓					✓	✓							
16	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>						✓	✓											✓	✓		✓	✓
17	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufifrons</i>									✓													
18	Hybrid Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus x collaris</i>														✓	✓							
19	Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubiventer</i>								✓														
20	Mongoose Lemur	<i>Eulemer mongoz</i>			C															✓				
21	Southern Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata editorum</i>						✓																
22	Variiegated Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>			C																			✓
23	Eastern Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi laniger</i>																				✓		
24	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>									✓	✓				✓	✓							
25	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>			C																			
26	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>			C														✓	✓	✓			
27	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>																				✓	✓	
28	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>						✓	✓															
29	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>																				✓	H	H





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			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
26	Madagascar Cuckoo-Hawk*	<i>Aviceda madagascariensis</i>														✓	✓									
27	Frances's Sparrowhawk*	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>															✓									
28	Henst's Goshawk*	<i>Accipiter henstii</i>																					✓			
29	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
30	Madagascar Fish Eagle*	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>																			✓					
31	Madagascar Buzzard*	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓						✓			✓	✓					
32	White-breasted Mesite*	<i>Mesitornis variegatus</i>																			✓					
33	Subdesert Mesite*	<i>Monias benschi</i>									✓															
34	Madagascar Flufftail*	<i>Sarothrura insularis</i>																					✓	✓		
35	White-throated Rail	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i>									H							✓		✓					H	
36	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>																✓					✓	✓		
37	Madagascar Buttonquail*	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>								✓							✓									
38	Crab-plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>																								
39	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>										✓					✓									
40	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>																✓								
41	Madagascar Plover*	<i>Charadrius thoracicus</i>										✓	✓	✓												
42	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>										✓		✓												
43	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>															✓									
44	Madagascar Jacana*	<i>Actophilornis albinucha</i>																						✓		
45	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓											
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>										✓	✓	✓												
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓	✓	✓															✓				
48	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>										✓				✓										
49	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>															✓									
50	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>										✓	✓	✓												
51	Madagascar Pratincole*	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>																							✓	
52	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>																								
53	Kelp (Madagascar) Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus melisandae</i>																								
54	Greater Crested (Swift) Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>																								
55	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>																								
56	Madagascar Sandgrouse*	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>																								
57	Rock Dove [Feral]	<i>Columba livia feral</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	

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			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
58	Malagasy Turtle Dove*	<i>Nesoenas picturatus</i>				H		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓					H	
59	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
60	Madagascar Green Pigeon*	<i>Treron australis</i>						✓			✓							✓							
61	Madagascar Blue Pigeon*	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>					✓	✓														✓	✓		
62	Malagasy Coucal**	<i>Centropus toulou</i>			H	✓	H	H		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	H		✓	✓	H
63	Crested Coua*	<i>Coua cristata</i>									✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				LO	
64	Blue Coua*	<i>Coua caerulea</i>						H														H	✓	H	
65	Red-capped Coua*	<i>Coua ruficeps</i>																	✓						
66	Green-capped Coua*	<i>Coua ruficeps olivaceiceps</i>									✓	✓			✓		✓								
67	Red-fronted Coua*	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>																					✓		
68	Coquerel's Coua*	<i>Coua coquereli</i>																	✓						
69	Running Coua*	<i>Coua cursor</i>									✓	✓													
70	Giant Coua*	<i>Coua gigas</i>									H						✓								
71	Red-breasted Coua*	<i>Coua serriana</i>																						H	
72	Verreaux's Coua*	<i>Coua verreauxi</i>													✓										
73	Madagascar Cuckoo*	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>			H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	✓		H	H	H		H	H	H		H	H	H
74	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>																✓							
75	Torotoroka Scops Owl*	<i>Otus madagascariensis</i>														H	✓	H		✓					
76	Rainforest Scops Owl*	<i>Otus rutilus</i>																				✓	H		
77	White-browed Hawk-Owl*	<i>Ninox superciliaris</i>									✓					✓	✓	H							
78	Madagascar Owl*	<i>Asio madagascariensis</i>																				✓			
79	Collared Nightjar*	<i>Gactornis enarratus*</i>																					✓		
80	Madagascar Nightjar*	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	H							
81	Madagascar Spinetail*	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>								✓									✓						
82	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus gracilis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
83	Malagasy Black Swift*	<i>Apus balstoni</i>							✓		✓														
84	Cuckoo Roller*	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>					✓	✓		H	✓								H	H		✓	H	✓	
85	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>								H					✓	✓			✓	✓		H	✓	H	
86	Scaly Ground Roller*	<i>Geobiastes squamiger</i>																					H		
87	Pitta-like Ground Roller*	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>					✓																✓		
88	Long-tailed Ground Roller*	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i>										✓													
89	Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher*	<i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i>																	✓			✓			

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90	Malagasy Kingfisher*	<i>Corythornis vintsioides</i>			✓	✓				✓							✓		✓				✓	✓		
91	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
92	Madagascan Hoopoe*	<i>Upupa marginata</i>								✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓					
93	Malagasy Kestrel*	<i>Falco newtoni</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		
94	Greater Vasa Parrot*	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>															✓		✓	✓						
95	Lesser Vasa Parrot*	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>					✓	✓			✓						✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
96	Grey-headed Lovebird*	<i>Agapornis canus</i>								✓		✓					✓			✓						
97	Velvet Asity*	<i>Philepitta castanea</i>					✓	✓																		
98	Schlegel's Asity*	<i>Philepitta schlegeli</i>																				✓				
99	Common Sunbird-Asity*	<i>Neodrepanis coruscans</i>						✓																		
100	Red-tailed Vanga*	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>					✓	✓			✓											✓		✓		
101	Hook-billed Vanga*	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>					H	✓																H		
102	Van Dam's Vanga*	<i>Xenopirostris damii</i>																								
103	Sickle-billed Vanga*	<i>Falculea palliata</i>											✓										✓	✓		
104	White-headed Vanga*	<i>Artamella viridis</i>											✓										✓	✓		
105	Chabert's Vanga*	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>						✓							✓				✓			✓		LO		
106	Blue Vanga*	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>					H																✓			
107	Rufous Vanga*	<i>Schetba rufa</i>						✓			✓				✓					✓						
108	Helmet Vanga*	<i>Euryceros prevostii</i>																								
109	Tylas Vanga*	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>					✓																✓	✓		
110	Nuthatch Vanga*	<i>Hypositta corallirostris</i>																					✓			
111	Dark Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia amphichroa</i>						✓																		
112	Common Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	H	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	H		
113	Archbold's Newtonia*	<i>Newtonia archboldi</i>										✓														
114	Ward's Vanga*	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>					✓																			
115	Madagascan Cuckooshrike*	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>					✓										H							✓		
116	Crested Drongo**	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
117	Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher**	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
118	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
119	Madagascan Lark*	<i>Eremopterix hova</i>							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
120	Malagasy Bulbul**	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
121	Mascarene Martin**	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		

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			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
122	Malagasy Brush Warbler**	<i>Nesillas typica</i>			✓	H	H	✓																✓		
123	Subdesert Brush Warbler*	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>								✓	✓		✓													
124	Madagascan Swamp Warbler*	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>																					✓			
125	Long-billed Bernieria (Tetraka)*	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>						✓													✓					
126	Thamnornis* (Subdesert Tetraka)	<i>Thamnornis chloropetoides</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓											
127	Spectacled Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>						✓															✓			
128	Appert's Tetraka*	<i>Xanthomixis apperti</i>									✓															
129	Rand's Warbler (Tetraka)*	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>						✓																✓		
130	Common Jery*	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		
131	Stripe-throated Jery*	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>						✓				✓		✓			H									
132	Madagascan Cisticola**	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>				H				✓				✓	✓		✓		✓							
133	Malagasy White-eye**	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>			✓		✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
134	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
135	Madagascan Starling*	<i>Hartlaubius auratus</i>						✓																✓		
136	Madagascan Magpie-Robin*	<i>Copsychus albospecularis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
137	Littoral Rock Thrush*	<i>Monticola imerina</i>										✓	✓	✓												
138	Forest Rock Thrush*	<i>Monticola sharpei</i>								✓																
139	Madagascan Stonechat*	<i>Saxicola sibilla</i>			✓	✓																✓				
140	Souimanga Sunbird**	<i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
141	Malagasy Green Sunbird**	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>							✓										✓		✓		✓			
142	Nelicourvi Weaver*	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>						✓	✓													✓	✓	✓		
143	Sakalava Weaver*	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
144	Red Fody*	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		
145	Forest Fody*	<i>Foudia omissa</i>						✓																✓		
146	Madagascan Mannikin*	<i>Lepidopygia nana</i>			LO	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓								✓		
147	Madagascan Wagtail*	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓			✓	✓		

Frogs

1	Madagascar Bright-eyed Frog	<i>Boophis madagascariensis*</i>						✓																
2	Dumeril's Bright-eyed Frog	<i>Boophis viridis*</i>																						✓
3	Tsarafidy Madagascar Frog	<i>Guibemantis pulcher*</i>																						✓
4	Boettger's Reed Frog	<i>Heterixalus boettgeri*</i>									✓													

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5	Yellow-lined Frog	<i>Heterixalus luteostriatus*</i>								✓																
6	Baron's Painted Frog	<i>Mantella baroni*</i>						✓																		
7	Mascarene Ridged Frog	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i>						✓																		
8	Anamalozoatra Madagascar Frog	<i>Spinomantis aglavei*</i>																						✓		
9	Ivohamanita Madagascar Frog	<i>Mantidactylus majori*</i>						✓																		

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	Nose-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma nasuta</i>					✓																	✓	
7	a Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii cristifer</i>																					✓	✓	
8	Angel's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer angeli</i>																					✓		
9	'Jewel' Chameleon	<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>				✓											✓								
10	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>			✓				✓		✓														
11	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	Large-headed Gecko	<i>Paroedura bastardi</i>													LO										
6	Granddier's Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i>															✓					✓			
7	Madagascar Velvet Gecko	<i>Blaesodactylus sakalava</i>											✓												
8	Gunther's Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus guentheri</i>																					✓		
9	Mossy Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>																					✓		
10	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>																							✓
11	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata lineata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓																	
12	Koch's Giant Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis kochi</i>																				✓	✓	✓	

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13	Thick-tail Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>									✓					✓	✓									
14	Standing's Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>									✓	✓														
15	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓	✓						
16	a House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mercatorius</i>											✓	✓												
17	a House Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>														✓										
18	Peters' Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus petersi</i>													✓											
19	Elegant Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) elegans</i>																					✓			
20	Gravenhorst's Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis c.f. gravenhorstii</i>				✓																				
21	Boulder Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) vato</i>									✓															
22	Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>								✓									✓	✓						
23	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>																				✓	✓			

Snakes.

1	Big-eyed Snake	<i>Mimophis mahafalensis</i>														✓								
2	Thiel's Lined Snake	<i>Thamnosophis infrasignatus (L. thieli)</i>										✓												
3	Bernier's Grass Snake	<i>Dromicodryas bernieri</i>																				✓		
4	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>																					✓	
5	Malagasy Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i>																			✓			

Sea Snakes:

1	Black with White markings	<i>Hydrophiinae sp.</i>														✓								
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Turtles & Tortoises.

1	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>			C						C					✓								
2	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>			C					C	C					C								

Others.

1	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>														C			✓					
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	Common name	Scientific name	Oct / Nov																			
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Butterflies

1	Green Lady Swallowtail	<i>Graphium cyrnus cyrnus</i>					✓			✓													✓	✓
2	Madagascar Swordtail	<i>Graphium evombar</i>																	✓					
3	Citrus Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demodocus</i>					✓	✓			✓					✓								
4	Cream-lined Swallowtail	<i>Papilio delalandei*</i>																						✓
5	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor*</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
6	Grandidier's Caper White.	<i>Belenois grandidieri</i>													✓									
7	African Migrant	<i>Catopsilla florella thauruma*</i>								✓							✓							
8	Madagascan Orange Tip	<i>Colotis evanthe*</i>								✓	✓	✓								✓	✓			
9	African Small White	<i>Dixeia charina narena</i>			✓																			
10	Broad-bordered Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta pulchella</i>					✓																	
11	Malagasy Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema floricola</i>					✓			✓													✓	✓
12	African Wood White	<i>Leptosia alcesta sylvicola*</i>				✓		✓	✓															✓
13	Common Smoky Blue	<i>Euchrysops malathana</i>							✓															
14	Common Zebra Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>							✓	✓														
15	Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓																			
16	Hairstreak'	<i>Saribia tepahi*</i>					✓	✓																
17	-	<i>Acraea calida*</i>			✓		✓																	
18	Madagascan Forest Nymph	<i>Aterica rabena*</i>							✓												✓	✓		✓
19	African Monarch or Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
20	-	<i>Heteropsis vola</i>																					✓	✓
21	Yellow Pansy	<i>Junonia hierta paris</i>															✓							
22	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia oenone epiclelia</i>														✓								
23	Brilliant Blue	<i>Junonia rhadama*</i>								✓							✓	✓						
24	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓																		
25	Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda leda</i>																					✓	

Moths

1	Emperor Moth or Suraka Silkmoth	<i>Antherina suraka</i>																						✓
2	Death's Head Hawk-moth	<i>Acherontia atropos</i>																						✓
3	Coquerel's Hawk-moth	<i>Batocnema coquerelii</i>																						✓



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4	Verdant Sphinx Moth	<i>Euchloron megaera</i>																							✓	
5	Morgan's Sphinx Moth	<i>Xanthopan morganii</i>																							✓	
6	Walker's Owlet Moth	<i>Erebus macrops</i>																							✓	

Other Invertebrates (N = Nymph)

1	Emperor type Dragonfly	<i>c.f. Anax imperator</i>				✓																			
2	Desert Locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>									✓						✓								
3	Rainbow Milkweed Locust	<i>Phymateus saxosus</i>									✓														
4	Conehead Katydid	<i>Colossopus grandidieri</i>															✓								
5	Katydid (Green)	<i>Encalypta cucullata</i>				✓																			
6	Mole Cricket	<i>Gryllotalpidae sp.</i>																						✓	
7	Praying Mantis	<i>Polyspilota sp.</i>					✓										✓			✓					
8	American Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>						✓	✓			✓				✓				✓					
9	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>														✓	✓			✓					
10	Cicada (small)	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>																		✓	✓				
11	Cicada (large)	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>									H	H				H					✓				
12	Ant-lion sp.	-					✓				✓	N				✓				✓	✓				
13	Stick Insect	-						✓									✓							✓	
14	Flatid Leaf-bug	<i>Phromnia rosea</i>			N					✓	✓	✓				✓				N	N		N	N	
15	Snout Bug or Flat-backed Weevil	<i>Zana tenebrosa</i>									✓														
16	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>						✓															✓	✓	
17	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes sp.</i>						✓																	
18	Dung Beetle	<i>Scarabaeidae sp.</i>						✓																	
19	Darkling Beetle	<i>Tenebrionidae sp.</i>															✓								
20	Longhorn Beetle (Berenty)	<i>Cerambycidae sp.</i>															✓								
21	Longhorn Beetle (Ankarafantsika)	<i>Cerambycidae sp.</i>																		✓	✓				
22	Longhorn Beetle (Mantadia)	<i>Cerambycidae sp.</i>																						✓	
23	Giraffe-necked Weevil	<i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i>						✓	✓														✓	✓	
24	Madagascar Fire Millipede	<i>Aphistogoniulus sp.</i>																						✓	
25	Striped Millipede	-						✓																	
26	Woodlouse (Berenty)	-															✓								
27	Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis*</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓								✓							✓	

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28	Thorn Spider (Orange)	<i>Gasteracanthinae</i> sp.				✓																				
29	Malagasy Green Lynx Spider	<i>Peucetia madagascariensis</i>																					✓			
30	"Huntsman" Spider	<i>Holconia</i> sp.										✓								✓						
31	Darwin's Bark Spider	<i>Caerostris darwini</i> *					✓		✓														✓			
32	Scorpion	<i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i>									✓															

Terrestrial Molluscs:

	Giant African Land Snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i>																							✓
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Crustacea (Marine):

	Terrestrial Hermit Crab	<i>Coenobita</i> sp.										LO	✓	✓	✓										
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Echinoidea:

	Sea Urchin	-											✓		✓										
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Holothuroidea:

	Sea Cucumber	-													✓										
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Coral:

	Sea Fan	<i>Alcyonacea</i> sp.													✓										
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Marine Fish

1	Longnose Butterflyfish	<i>Forcipiger flavissimus</i>																							
2	Moorish Idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>										✓		✓											
3	Sergeant Major	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>										✓		✓											
4	Jewel Damselfish	<i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i>												✓											
5	Crowned Squirrelfish	<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>												✓											
6	Pipefish	<i>Syngnathinae</i> sp.												✓											
7	Yellow-tailed' Puffer-fish	<i>Tetraodontidae</i> sp.												✓											
8	Wrasse sp.	<i>Labridae</i> sp.												✓											

