



INDRI

Ultimate Wildlife Tours

Trip Report
Madagascar Mammals of a Magical Island
4th to 23rd November 2012 (20 days incl. extension)



Trip Report compiled by tour leader Lawrence Weitz

Mammals of a Magical Island	
Day 1, 4 November	Arrive in Antananarivo
Day 2, 5 November	Antananarivo to Ampijoroa
Day 3, 6 November	Ankarafantsika National Park
Day 4, 7 November	Ankarafantsika National Park
Day 5, 8 November	Ampijoroa to Antananarivo
Day 6, 9 November	Antananarivo to Berenty
Day 7, 10 November	Berenty
Day 8, 11 November	Berenty to Antananarivo
Day 9, 12 November	Antananarivo to Kirindy
Day 10, 13 November	Kirindy Forest
Day 11, 14 November	Kirindy Forest
Day 12, 15 November	Kirindy to Morondava
Day 13, 16 November	Morondava to Perinet
Day 14, 17 November	Perinet/Mantadia National Parks
Day 15, 18 November	Perinet/Mantadia National Parks
Day 16, 19 November	Perinet to Antananarivo
Day 17, 20 November	Antananarivo to Ranomafana
Day 18, 21 November	Ranomafana National Park
Day 19, 22 November	Ranomafana National Park
Day 20, 23 November	Ranomafana to Antananarivo

Tour Summary

Madagascar is home to some of the most wonderful wildlife this planet has to offer. With almost all of the diverse flora and fauna being endemic to this island, it certainly provides all visitors with a unique and charming experience. Some bizarre species not only capture your attention but leave you with a magical sensation.

Amongst the captivating natural wonders of the country, Madagascar's cultural heritage and history is intriguing to say the least. Madagascar holds records which are rivalled by no other country and if you are looking for a special wildlife experience, then Indri's tour of this magical island is not to be overlooked!

Our tour began in the capital city Antananarivo. We had a short flight to the port city Mahajanga and then a 2hr drive to Ankarafantsika National Park. The park lies in the West of the country and is a hot region with little rainfall. The deciduous forest is home to a variety of species. Here we were to have our first close up views of some of Madagascar's wildlife. On arrival we did a short walk on the shore of Lac Ravelobe and had great views of Nile crocodile, Madagascar fish eagle, Cuckoo roller, jacana and other specials which are endemic to this region.

After lunch we immediately set off on our first hike. The walk took us around Lac Ravelobe and lasted three hours.

A visit to the park's sacred Baobab tree (*A. madagascarensis boensis*) marked the beginning of a great walk. Jacana, Humblot's heron and Malagasy pond heron were amongst the birds seen on the lake shores. We did see our first Oustalet's chameleon on the walk and the group got to enjoy fresh tamarind fruits from the forest floor.

The research station at Ampijoroa delivered the first views of the gorgeous Coquerel's sifaka late that afternoon. Although the light was fading fast, we did have a lovely first encounter with some lemurs.



A small family was moving toward their roosting site and allowed us to see the grace with which these primates move through the trees. We spent ten minutes with the group and then made our way to our accommodation on the border of the National Park to freshen up for a night-walk and dinner.

The night-walks in Madagascar are not to be missed! Every minute of each walk provided some excitement in the form of reptiles, nocturnal mammals and some birds. They are conducted outside of National Parks, often in community areas. This night we saw Grey Mouse lemur, Fat-tailed Dwarf lemur, Nose Horned chameleon and the world's biggest chameleon, Oustalet's chameleon.



After dinner we retired to a needful rest in order to prepare for our first morning hike. The early hours of the morning are great for wildlife viewing in the western region of the island as temperatures can be high during midday.

This morning in the forest delivered great views of Coquerel's sifaka, delicately bounding through the trees. We also had great views of the hard to find Mongoose lemurs, Common Brown

lemurs, Western Woolly lemur and on the reptilian front, saw lovely Madagascar Day geckos, Plain Big headed geckos and a variety of snakes including the Lesser Hog-nosed snake.

The Milne-Edwards Sportive lemur was a favourite amongst many of the participants.

On our last day here, we also visited a local primary school.

We spent two full days at Ankarafantsika National Park and many of the first encounters with animals here were amongst the most memorable of the trip.



From here we headed via Antananarivo to Berenty. This private reserve protects some of the last standing spiny forest in the south of Madagascar. It is also home to the world famous dancing Verreaux's sifaka. We arrived late in the afternoon and decided to head off on another night-walk as soon as possible. The walk took us through some of the spiny forest, an amazing vegetation type containing some very

specialised species which is home to some unique fauna, such as the White-Footed Sportive lemur and Torotoroka scops owl. Apart from the wildlife in the forest, the sensation that the forest itself gives you is surreal. Eerie shadows from alien like xerophytes are cast in the moonlight, giving a sci fi like background for any visible nocturnes. We walked this forest on both nights that we were in Berenty.



After another lovely dinner and successful day we had a good night rest. The following morning we headed out in search of Ring-tailed lemurs and Verreaux's sifakas. We had not left the breakfast table when we were greeted by a family of habituated Ring-tailed lemurs. These catlike lemurs, which spend a lot of time on the ground are incredibly photogenic and it is possible to spend quality time with them as they are viewed by thousands of visitors each year and have become very confident around humans.

The Verreaux's sifakas are not always "dancing". It takes some patience and timing to be in the correct location to get to see this peculiar locomotion that these lemurs have when moving over open ground to reach the safety of trees. They have aerial predators and are very vulnerable when in the open. It is mostly in the afternoon when they are seen

skipping over open ground. It is a wonderful sight indeed!

We were fortunate to see this spectacle twice and what a welcome sight it was!

The mothers carry their young on their backs, leading the way for the family group.

Apart from the star lemurs, other mammal species included Madagascar's flying fox, the largest bat species island. This huge endemic bat, with a wingspan of over three feet is mostly seen at their roosting sight from a distance away, so as not to alarm this threatened giant. They can be heard from over a hundred meters away, as they jostle for position.

The Ring-tailed lemurs have been the focus of so many television crews and visitors, that they are very relaxed and sometimes in and amongst your feet when viewing around the camp. We had many highlights at Berenty, amongst them were a Tree boa, Radiated tortoise, Spider tortoise, Giant coua and the Flying fox. No need to mention the lemurs.

From Berenty we drove back to Fort Dauphin to catch our flight back to Antananarivo. The following morning we had an early departure to Morondava, the stunning coastal town en route to Kirindy Forest. Morondava is known for its sugar cane plantations and is also the most southern point of Madagascar's resort circuit on the west coast. The drive



from Morondava takes you through the renowned Avenue of Baobabs. Over three hundred baobabs (*A.grandidieri*) declared a national monument in 2008, and the road to Kirindy takes you through some of the tallest and oldest individuals of this species. This is another highlight of the tour and we spent good time here, walking down the road and absorbing the wonder together with a taste of culture in the form of craft markets and children swimming in a small rain filled pool.



Kirindy Forest is another amazing example of Madagascar's natural heritage. It is also a dry deciduous forest and is possibly the best location for night walks. We spent two full days in the forest in search of its inhabitants.

It was hot when we arrived, and the sunset brought a welcome relief. We set off on our first night walk that evening. The forest really comes

alive as soon as the sun drops over the horizon. It is therefore necessary to be in position at that time to hear the vocalisation of many of the nocturnal lemurs. During an hour walk that evening we got great close up views of Pale Fork-marked lemur, Red-tailed Sportive lemur, Grey Mouse lemur and a Warty chameleon.

The research station at Kirindy has its own local wildlife in the form of Red Fronted Brown lemurs, nocturnal Giant Jumping rats (seen only by a few participants) and a resident but shy Fossa. We were constantly on the lookout for the Fossa, which had been seen close to the camp a few days before.

We had fantastic morning walks, before the heat of the day set in. A highlight was a Giant Hog-nosed snake looking for a mate. We spent an hour with this beauty moving very close to us.



A Red Tailed Sportive lemur made for a special moment, allowing us great views in the early morning light.

We spent two full days in the Kirindy Forest with two walks per day and a night-walk each night that we were there.

On the second day the mystical Fossa suddenly showed himself at the camp, casually strolling through as though he was a shareholder! Not all of the group

got good views this time around. He did however return later on and made for great photographic opportunities. This elite predator is a threat to almost all terrestrial mammals in Madagascar, with lemurs and birds included in his diet. They are incredible climbers and one of the only climbers that has reversible ankles on its hind legs allowing it to descend head first at a very controlled rate. They are very agile in the tree canopies and a threat to both nocturnal and diurnal fauna.



As with most wildlife in Madagascar there is a limited fear of humans and if undertaken correctly, most animals can be approached at unbelievable close range. This certainly was the case on the second morning in Kirindy. We were passing through a bamboo thicket when we spotted some Red-Fronted Brown lemurs high up in a tree canopy. After ten minutes of viewing, one individual made a slight advance towards us. A short

while later he came down further. We all sat down on the ground in anticipation. It was not long after, when the entire group of lemurs descended from the canopy and through the bamboo thicket onto the ground around us. One by one they moved between us, coming in close for views of cameras and humans. An amazing experience which lasted over thirty minutes!



We had a very welcome rain storm that afternoon, which cooled the forest down a lot. Some Narrow-Striped mongoose were seen this afternoon too. The evening was cooler and provided us with good views of the world's smallest primate, Madame Berthe's Mouse lemur! This 30 gram lemur was seen well by all of the group and it too was welcomed after having missed it on the first evening.

Another highlight that evening was the Painted Big Headed gecko. A stunning nocturnal gecko which we stumbled upon during our night walk.

Kirindy's challenging environment was extremely rewarding, and the following day we made our way to the picturesque sea-side town of Morondava for our overnight at a stunning location overlooking the Indian Ocean with an

unforgettable sunset and sundowners included, followed by a fantastic dinner with fresh seafood and other delicious options.



Sunset photo by Tanna Nonnecke.

The following morning we had a short flight back to Antananarivo, in order to make our way to Perinet and Mantadia National Parks. Analamazotra, as it's known locally is home to some habituated Indri families. The largest of the lemurs and one of the most vocal amongst them, the Indri is a very handsome arboreal mammal. We set off on our first morning to look for this special species. It was not long before we encountered a male low down in the forest canopy. He gave us all



an inquisitive look and then leaped off into another position. A few minutes later he began calling, with the rest of the family group falling into unison with their loud and eerie territorial vocal display. This sound can be heard from kilometres away, and if you are fortunate enough to hear it, chances are that you will never forget it.



We spent three quarters of an hour with this small group of Indri. The experience was another highlight, with family members caressing one another and being extremely tactile. The occasional calling enhanced the moment.

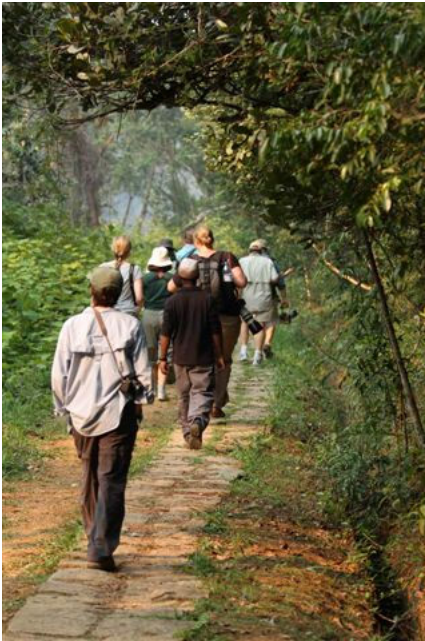
Once we were satisfied with our Indri, we moved on in search of another special lemur species, the Diademed Sifaka. On the way we

had great views of a Blue coua, a stunning forest bird up in the tree canopy. The group also had good views of Common Brown lemurs, and brief views Eastern Grey Bamboo lemurs feeding up high in the stands of bamboo. We did manage to see this species really well the following day.



The cool air of the montane forest allowed for comfortable trekking in the mountainous terrain and we were out for most of the day. Only late in the afternoon were we able to bet our first sighting of the stunning Diademed sifaka. They were becoming active

after their midday rest and feeding on fresh growth in the forest canopy. After a while we had them moving past us at eye level. An amazing sight, these colourful lemurs moved gracefully past us as though they knew they had to perform for their visitors.



That evening we went for a night walk in the community reserve on the edge of Analamazotra Park. We had brilliant views of a Malagasy Scops owl feeding a young bird a cricket. The group had good views of a Side-striped chameleon too. The following morning we drove up to Mantadia for our morning trek. The beautiful yet rugged terrain delivered a rare and close up view of a family of Diademed sifakas. They were feeding on a vine very close to us and we spent the better part of an hour with them 8 meters from us, before they took off downhill with their sport-like leaps from tree to tree. We had a picnic style lunch in the forest before heading back to the lovely hotel on the forested edge of the National Park. Some of the group went out for an extended walk in Analamazotra and were very fortunate to see the shy

Ring-tailed mongoose and have incredible views of eastern Grey Bamboo lemur almost on the ground in the open.

It was on this evening on the way to the night walk destination, that we surprised a Lowland Streaked tenrec on the road in front of our bus. What a delightful sight, this rarely seen mammal was a big highlight for all!

That evening, the night-walk delivered Goodman's Mouse lemur (discovered 2005). We also saw Nose-horned, Parson's and Short-horned chameleons.

After two full days in these parks we headed back to Antananarivo, to continue with the extension tour at Ranomafana National Park the following day. The full day's drive took us through stunning scenery and quaint villages where people were working their rice paddies in wait for the summer rains.



We arrived in Ranomafana in the early evening and after another great meal turned in for an early night. The following morning were met with more surprises in the montane forests of the park. The first was a family a Golden Bamboo lemurs, feeding in a stand of giant bamboo. The discovery of this species led to the creation of Ranomafana National Park. The rest of the morning brought good views of Red-Bellied lemurs, Red-Fronted Brown lemurs, Greater Bamboo lemurs and the incredible Fantastic Leaf-tailed gecko. This little reptile caught the group's attention and made for a memorable photographic moment!



On the first afternoon we went up into the Vohiparara region in search of the exquisite Milne-Edwards sifaka, which we did not see in the morning. Once again as with most of the sightings on the tour, luck struck us with an unreal view of a family of this species almost on the footpath in front of us. We followed the group as they leapt from tree to tree, moving through the forest. Occasionally, an individual would slide down the tree trunk to

have a closer look at us. It was another special Madagascar moment. The incredible Painted Mantella frog was also seen on this day.



We spent two magical days at Ranomafana National Park, doing some extensive trekking which served us well. One of our group even had a second view of a Fossa in this forest, an incredibly rare encounter! The Fossa was moving beneath a group of Milne-Edwards sifakas and they were alarming from their posts high up in the trees. It was great seeing this interaction! The wildlife, as well as the views of the Namorona River provided all with lasting memories. The following morning we departed back to Antananarivo for our final evening, to head off home the following day. Thank you Madagascar!

**INDRI**

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List of Mammals recorded

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows the publication: Mammals of Madagascar - A Complete Guide (2007) by Nick Garbutt.

Total species recorded: 34

Old World Fruit Bats Pteropodidae

Madagascar Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>
Mauritian Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>

Tenrecs Tenrecidae

Lowland Streaked Tenrec	<i>Hemicentetes semispinosus</i>
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Old World Rats and Mice Muridae

Eastern Red Forest Rat	<i>Nesomys rufus</i>
Giant Jumping Rat	<i>Hypogeomys antimena</i>

Civets & Allies Viverridae

Fossa	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>
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Mongoose Herpestidae

Ring-tailed Mongoose	<i>Viverricula elegans</i>
Narrow-striped Mongoose	<i>Mungotictus decemlineata</i>

Mouse and Dwarf Lemurs Cheirogaleidae

Grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>
Brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>
Golden-brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus ravelobensis</i>
Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>
Furry-eared Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>
Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i>
Coquerel's Giant Dwarf Lemur	<i>Mirza coquereli</i>
Pale Fork-marked Lemur	<i>Phaner pallescens</i>

Sportive Lemurs Lepilemuridae

Red-tailed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur ruficaudatus</i>
Milne-Edwards Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur edwardsi</i>
White-footed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur leucopus</i>

True Lemurs Lemuridae

Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus</i>
Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>
Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur simus</i>
Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>
Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubriventer</i>
Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>
Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>
Mongoose Lemur	<i>Eulemur mongoz</i>

Avahis, Sifakas and the Indri Indridae

Eastern Avahi (Woolly Lemur)	<i>Avahi laniger</i>
Western Avahi (Woolly Lemur)	<i>Avahi occidentalis</i>
Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>
Milne-Edward's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>
Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>
Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>
Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>

List of Amphibians & Reptiles recorded

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows the publication: A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Madagascar by Frank Glaw and Miguel Vences – Third edition (2007).

Total species recorded: 51

Reed Frogs Hyperoliidae

Heterixalus alboguttatus

'True' Frogs Ranidae

Boophis madagascariensis
Boophis viridus
Boophis albilabris
Guibemantis pulcher
Guibemantis tornieri
Mantidactylus liber
Mantidactylus brevipalmatus
Mantella madagascariensis
Anodontyla boulengeri
Dyscophus insularis
Aglyptodactylus laticeps

Aglyptodactylus securifer
Aglyptodactylus madagascarensis

Chameleons Testudinidae

Spider Tortoise *Pyxis arachnoides*
Radiated Tortoise *Geochelone radiata*

Crocodiles Crocodylidae

Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*

Chameleons Chamelaeonidae

Greater Stump-tailed Chameleon *Brookesia superciliaris*
Short-horned Chameleon *Calumma brevicornis*
Blue-legged Chameleon *Calumma crypticum*
O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon *Calumma oshaughnessyi*
Nose-horned Chameleon *Calumma nasutum*
Flap-necked Chameleon *Calumma glawi*
Band-bellied Chameleon *Calumma gastrotaenia*
Parson's Chameleon *Calumma parsonii*
Warty Chameleon *Furcifer verrucosus*
Side-striped Chameleon *Furcifer lateralis*
Oustalet's Chameleon *Furcifer oustaleti*

Iguanids Iguanidae

Three-eyed Lizard *Chalarodon madagascariensis*
Cuvier's Iguanid *Oplurus cuvieri*

Geckos Gekkonidae

Painted Big-headed Gecko *Paroedura pictus*
Plain Big-headed Gecko *Paroedura ankarafantsika*
Fantastic Leaf-tailed Gecko *Uroplatus phantasticus*
Moreau's House Gecko *Hemidactylus mabouia*
Mercator House Gecko *Hemidactylus mercatorius*
Southern Bark Gecko *Lygodactylus tuberosus*
Lineated Day Gecko *Phelsuma lineata*
Four-spotted Day Gecko *Phelsuma quadriocellata*
Madagascar Day Gecko *Phelsuma madagascariensis*

Plated Lizards Gerrhosauridae*Tracheloptychus madagascariensis**Zonosaurus laticaudatus***Skinks Scincidae****Elegant Skink***Trachylepis elegans***Boas Boidae****Madagascar Tree Boa***Sanzinia madagascariensis***Typical Snakes Colubridae***Leioheterodon madagascariensis**Leioheterodon modestus**Leioheterodon geayi**Dromicodryas bernieri**Madagascarophis colubrinus**Typhlops decorsei**Liophidium torquatum**Geodipsus infralineata***List of Birds recorded**

Nomenclature and taxonomy follows the IOC List of Please cite: Gill, F. and M. Wright. 2006. Birds of the World: Recommended English Names. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.

Total species recorded: 113**Guineafowl Numididae****Helmeted Guineafowl***Numida meleagris***Ducks and Geese Anatidae****Meller's Duck***Anas melleri***White-faced Whistling Duck***Dendrocygna viduata***Knob-billed Duck***Sarkidiornis melanotos***Grebes Podicipedidae****Madagascar Grebe***Tachybaptus pelzelni*

Ibises & Spoonbills Threskiornithidae**Glossy Ibis***Plegadis falcinellus***Bitterns and Herons Ardeidae****Black-crowned Night Heron***Nycticorax nycticorax***Striated Heron***Butorides striata***Squacco Heron***Ardeola ralloides***Malagasy Pond Heron***Ardeola idae***Western Cattle Egret***Bubulcus ibis***Grey Heron***Ardea cinerea***Humblot's Heron***Ardea humbloti***Purple Heron***Ardea purpurea***Great Egret***Ardea alba***Black Heron***Egretta ardesiaca***Dimorphic Egret***Egretta dimorpha***Anhingas Anhingidae****Darter***Anhinga rufa***Hamerkop Scopidae****Hamerkop***Scopus umbretta***Falcons Falconidae****Malagasy Kestrel***Falco newtoni***Eleonora's Falcon***Falco eleonora***Sooty Falcon***Falco concolor***Kites, Hawks and Eagles Accipitridae****Madagascar Fish Eagle***Haliaeetus vociferoides***Malagasy Harrier***Circus macroscyles***Madagascar Harrier-Hawk***Polyboroides radiatus***Frances's Sparrowhawk***Accipter francesiae***Yellow-billed Kite***Milvus aegyptius***Madagascar Buzzard***Buteo brachypterus***Mesites Mesitornithidae****White-breasted Mesite***Mesitornis variegatus***Rails, Crakes and Coots Rallidae**

Madagascar Wood Rail*Canirallus kioloides***Buttonquail Turnicidae****Madagascar Buttonquail***Turnix nigricollis***Plovers Charadriidae****Three-banded Plover***Charadius tricoloris***Snipes and Sandpipers Scolopacidae****Common Greenshank***Tringa nebularia***Whimbrel***Numenius phaeopus***Common Sandpiper***Tringa nebularia***Little Stint***Calidris minuta***Curlew Sandpiper***Calidris ferruginea***Marsh Sandpiper***Tringa stagnatilis***Sandgrouse Pteroclididae****Madagascar Sandgrouse***Pterocles personatus***Pigeons and Doves Columbidae****Common Pigeon***Columba livia***Malagasy Turtle Dove***Streptopelia picturata***Namaqua Dove***Oena capensis***Madagascar Green Pigeon***Treron australis***Madagascar Blue Pigeon***Alectroenas madagascariensis***Parrots Psittacidae****Grey-headed Lovebird***Agapornis canus***Vasa Parrot***Coracopsis vasa***Lesser Vasa Parrot***Coracopsis nigra***Cuckoos and allies Cuculidae****Malagasy Coucal***Centropus toulou***Green-capped Coua***Coua ruficeps***Crested Coua***Coua cristata***Blue Coua***Coua caerulea***Red-fronted Coua***Coua reynaudii***Coquerel's Coua***Coua coquereli***Running Coua***Coua cursor***Giant Coua***Coua gigas*

Madagascar Cuckoo*Cuculus rochii***Owls Strigidae****Torotoroka Scops Owl***Otus madagascariensis***Malagasy Scops Owl***Otus rutilus***White-browed Owl***Ninox superciliaris***Nightjars Caprimulgidae****Madagascar Nightjar***Caprimulgus madagascariensis***Collared Nightjar***Caprimulgus enarratus***Swifts Apodidae****African Palm Swift***Cypsiurus parvus***Malagasy Black Swift***Apus balstoni***Rollers Coraciidae****Broad-billed Roller***Eurystomus glaucurus***Ground Rollers Brachypteraciidae****Pitta-like Ground Roller***Atelornis pittoides***Cuckoo Roller Leptosomatidae****Cuckoo Roller***Leptosomus discolour***Kingfishers Alcedinidae****Malagasy Kingfisher***Alcedo vintsioides***Pygmy Kingfisher***Ispidina madagascariensis***Bee-eaters Meropidae****Olive (Madagascar) Bee-eater***Merops superciliosus***Hoopoes Upupidae****Madagascar Hoopoe***Upupa marginata***Asities Philepittidae****Velvet Asity***Philepitta castanea*

Vangas Vangidae

Red-tailed Vanga	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>
Hook-billed Vanga	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>
Pollen's Vanga	<i>Xenopirostris polleni</i>
Sickle-billed Vanga	<i>Falcula palliata</i>
White-headed Vanga	<i>Artamella viridis</i>
Chabert's Vanga	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>
Blue Vanga	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>
Rufous Vanga	<i>Schetba rufa</i>
Tylas Vanga	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>
Common Newtonia	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>
Ward's Flycatcher	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>

Cuckooshrikes Campephagidae

Madagascar Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>
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Drongos Dicruridae

Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>
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Monarchs Monarchidae

Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Tersiphone mutata</i>
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Crows Corvidae

Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
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Martins and Swallows Hirundinidae

Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>

Larks Alaudidae

Madagascar Lark	<i>Mirafraga hova</i>
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Cisticolas Cisticolidae

Madagascar Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>
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Family Uncertain

Common Jery	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>
Green Jery	<i>Neomixis viridis</i>
Stripe-throated Jery	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>

Bulbuls Pycnonotidae

Malagasy Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>
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Old World Warblers Sylviidae

Malagasy Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>
Madagascar Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>
Long-billed Bernieria	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>
Spectacled Tetraka	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>
Rands Warbler	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>

White-eyes Zosteropidae

Madagascar White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>
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Starlings Sturnidae

Madagascar Starling	<i>Saroglossa aurata</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>

Old World Flycatchers Muscicapidae

Madagascar Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>
Madagascar Stonechat	<i>Saxicola madagascariensis</i>

Sunbirds Nectariniidae

Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris souimanga</i>
Malagasy Green Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>

Weavers Ploceidae

Nelicourvi Weaver	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>
Sakalava Weaver	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>
Red Fody	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>
Forest Fody	<i>Foudia omissa</i>

Waxbills, Munias & allies Estrildidae

Madagascar Mannikin (Munia)

Lemuresthes nana

Wagtails Motacillidae

Madagascar Wagtail

Motacilla flaviventris

Report and images by Lawrence Weitz.