



# **NAMIBIA & BOTSWANA:**

**FROM THE NAMIB TO  
THE OKAVANGO**  
A Tropical Birding Set Departure

**October 6-21, 2017**  
**Guide: Ken Behrens**

**All photos taken by Ken Behrens**

## **TOUR SUMMARY**

Our Namibia and northern Botswana tour has long been one of our most popular, and for good reason. The Namib escarpment and desert hold a suite of endemic birds that is shared only with adjacent Angola. These include the croaking Rueppell's Bustard, taxonomic oddity Rockrunner, boldly pied White-tailed Shrike, and cryptic Dune Lark. Farther north and east, the Okavango system holds a great wealth of birds, including two of the continent's most wanted species: White-backed Night-Heron and Pel's Fishing-Owl. There is no better spot in Africa for these scarce and shy birds. Although they expect the special birds, birders are often also surprised by this tour's richness of mammals. Etosha National Park is one of Africa's great parks, and is at its best during the late dry season timing of this tour. The spectacle of thousands of big mammals crowding together for precious mouthfuls of water while trying to avoid the big predators that await in ambush, ranks among Earth's great natural spectacles. And Etosha is just one of several sites on this trip that always have lots of mammals. But the real thing that makes tours in Namibia and Botswana special is not the specific birds and mammals that these countries hold, but rather a magical quality to the landscapes of this part of the world. It's hard to explain what it's like to travel through these vast, wild, and largely "empty" countries, but every visitor comes away

with a special experience. Indeed, the landscape itself seems to be the most fascinating “character” encountered on this tour, and memories of sunset in the Namib Desert or the endless papyrus swamps of the Okavango, are likely to stay with you for a lifetime. To put it another way, I often tell people that “you would have to actively hate nature not to enjoy a tour in Namibia”! Sure, there are some tours which mainly appeal to keen birders with a specific set of targets in mind, but this is not one of them... with enchanting landscapes, excellent infrastructure, and a formidable lineup of marquee creatures, Namibia and Botswana are nearly impossible not to love, whether you’re a die-hard lister or a casual naturalist.

On this tour, we recorded 364 species of birds, including nearly all of the Namibian near-endemics, plus Pel’s Fishing-Owl, Bat Hawk, White-backed Night-Heron, African Skimmer, Orange River Francolin, and Souza’s Shrike. We also racked up 48 species of mammals including Lion, Leopard, Honey Badger, and Black Rhino. We didn’t neglect reptiles and amphibians either, and identified 14 species, including Water Monitor and some huge Nile Crocodiles.



**A daytime Honey Badger was one of our top mammal sightings.**

Our tour started in small and tranquil Windhoek, which is a surprisingly birdy city, situated where the Kalahari meets the Namib Escarpment. Dry scrub held species like Monteiro’s Hornbill, Brubru, White-browed Sparrow-Weaver, Violet-eared Waxbill, Kalahari Scrub-Robin, Pin-tailed and Shaft-tailed Whydahs, and Crimson-breasted Shrike, Namibia’s national bird. On a small rock escarpment, we found a Rockrunner, a special species that can be hard to find.



**A Layard's Warbler in glorious early morning light at scenically spectacular Spreetzhooigte Pass.**

From the central highlands, we struck southwest across the escarpment and towards the Namib Desert. Along the way, we took in some spectacular landscapes that are almost empty of any evidence of humans. The top bird of this part of the tour was Herero Chat. We enjoyed long views of a pair at only a few yards' distance. Other birds on the way down into the Namib included Karoo Scrub-Robin, Chat Flycatcher, Bokmakierie, Layard's Warbler, White-

throated Canary, and several Southern Pale Chanting-Goshawks.

Below Spreetzhooigte Pass, we entered the Namib Desert proper, a vast plain that just gets drier as you approach the coast. Here we marveled at the stark landscapes, and the sight of desert-adapted creatures like Springbok, Southern Oryx, Burchell's Courser, and Rueppell's Korhaan (Bustard). Stopping at an area of red sand dunes, we eventually found a Dune Lark, and enjoyed lengthy views as it engaged in an odd feeding behavior, jumping up to snatch something from the low-hanging limbs of a small bush. At the end of a long drive, we finally arrived in the coastal town of Swakopmund, a strangely incongruous place that is cool and dry despite being on the coast, quite the opposite of the average coastal city!



**Dune Lark is Namibia's only "political" endemic bird.**

We enjoyed a full day of

exploring the Namib coastline, a bizarre mix of sand dunes, gravel plains, and productive wetlands. The Walvis Bay was teeming with flamingoes and other waterbirds, including a good selection of recently-arrived migrant shorebirds. Cape Fur Seals bodysurfed in the huge waves, while Cape Gannets flew by close to the shore and Kelp and Hartlaub's Gulls milled about. Thousands of Cape Cormorants nested on a guano platform, and scanning through them also turned up Great (White-breasted), Crowned, and Bank Cormorants. On both of our nights in Swakopmund, we enjoyed excellent seafood dinners in this charming seaside town. As usual, the locally caught Kingklip fish was fabulous!



**A nesting colony of Cape Cormorants between Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.**

Leaving the coast, we struck back inland, to search out the remaining Namibian escarpment endemics. Our first stop was the iconic mountain of Spitzkoppe, where we spotted a few new mammals: Short-eared Elephant-Shrew, Black Mongoose, and Klipspringer. Here we also saw our first Ludwig's Bustard, a rather nomadic species that seemed to be just returning to the area. The Erongo Mountains are the richest area for Namibia near-endemics, so our time there was highly productive. Along dry riverbeds, we located Violet Woodhoopoe, Rueppell's Parrot, and Damara Red-billed Hornbill.



**Etosha supports large numbers of big mammals, which are concentrated around waterholes late in the dry season.**

Having virtually cleaned up on the Namibian near-endemics, our next destination was Etosha National Park, one of Africa's great parks. Here we soaked in the spectacle of vast numbers of big mammals crowded around the waterholes that provide the only source of water at this time of the year, late in the dry season. We also enjoyed a fantastic Leopard

sighting within minutes of first entering the park. Much later, came our first sight of a big male Lion, lounging next to a water hole. Another excellent predator sighting was a Honey Badger that Judy spotted roving about the plains on our first morning in the park. Despite being dry and dusty, there

are plenty of birds in Etosha as well. Kori and Ludwig's Bustards, Secretarybird, Double-banded Courser, Northern Black Korhaan, and various larks including Pink-billed, and both Chestnut-backed and Gray-backed Sparrowlarks, walked across the dry plains. Huge flocks of birds like Red-headed Finch, and Great and Southern Gray-headed Sparrows, circulated around the waterholes, hunted by various raptors. As we moved east in the park, we passed from the open plains around Okakuejo through vast Mopane woodland, with species like White Helmetshrike and Bare-cheeked



**White Helmetshrike in Mopane woodland in Halali Camp.**

Babbler, before finally enjoying the dense mixed woodland around Namutoni, where there were species like Damara Dik-dik, Gray Go-away-bird, and Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver.

A long drive took us through vast flatlands, into a part of Namibia that is much more like typical Africa than the vast cattle ranches and anachronistic villages of central Namibia. Here we settled into our lodge on the banks of the Kavango River, a perfect place to begin exploring the Okavango, a much richer ecosystem than those elsewhere in Namibia, albeit with lower endemism. The riverside woodlands were pumping with birds, most of which were new for us, including beauties like Violet-backed Starling, Crested Francolin, and Gabon (Swamp) Boubou.



**White-backed Night-Heron: a huge pair of eyes with wings attached!**

Away from the river are vast tracts of broadleaved woodland, which has a completely different character and largely distinct avifauna. Our sightings here included Tinkling Cisticola, Miombo Wren-Warbler, Green-capped Eremomela, and Ovambo Sparrowhawk. On an afternoon



**Southern Carmine Bee-eater at a breeding colony.**

boat trip, we explored the reedbeds and sand bars of the river itself, finding African Skimmer, Rock Pratincoles with tiny fuzzball babies, White-backed Night-Heron, and dozens of other species of waterbirds. The main object of this boat trip, and indeed our visit to this part of Namibia, is to visit a Southern Carmine Bee-eater

colony. Although it's not well publicized, these bee-eater colonies along the Kavango and Zambezi Rivers certainly rank among Africa's great natural spectacles. There are hundreds of brilliant carmine-and-turquoise birds, forming a swirl of color and a hypnotic murmur of quiet calls. As the sun sets over the river to the west, the colors of the birds and the rich yellowish sand into which they dig their nests just become richer and more spectacular, until we reluctantly tear ourselves away for the boat ride back to the lodge.

We spent a morning exploring the Mahango Reserve, which lies on the border with Botswana. Unfortunately, this reserve wasn't quite as good as it normally is, due to abnormally low water levels, and a recent die-off of Hippos. Nonetheless our time in Mahango was well worthwhile, with highlights, ranging from a feisty African Barred Owlet, to a lone Sable, one of Africa's rarest and most beautiful antelope. The unusually dry Kavango Plain was not as birdy as normal, but still held Marabou Stork and Long-toed Lapwing, while raptors and vultures circled overhead. There are always startling numbers of new mammals in Mahango as well, such as Red Lechwe, Southern Reedbuck, and Tsessebee. After a picnic lunch in a shady glade, we crossed into Botswana for the second half of our exploration of the Okavango system.



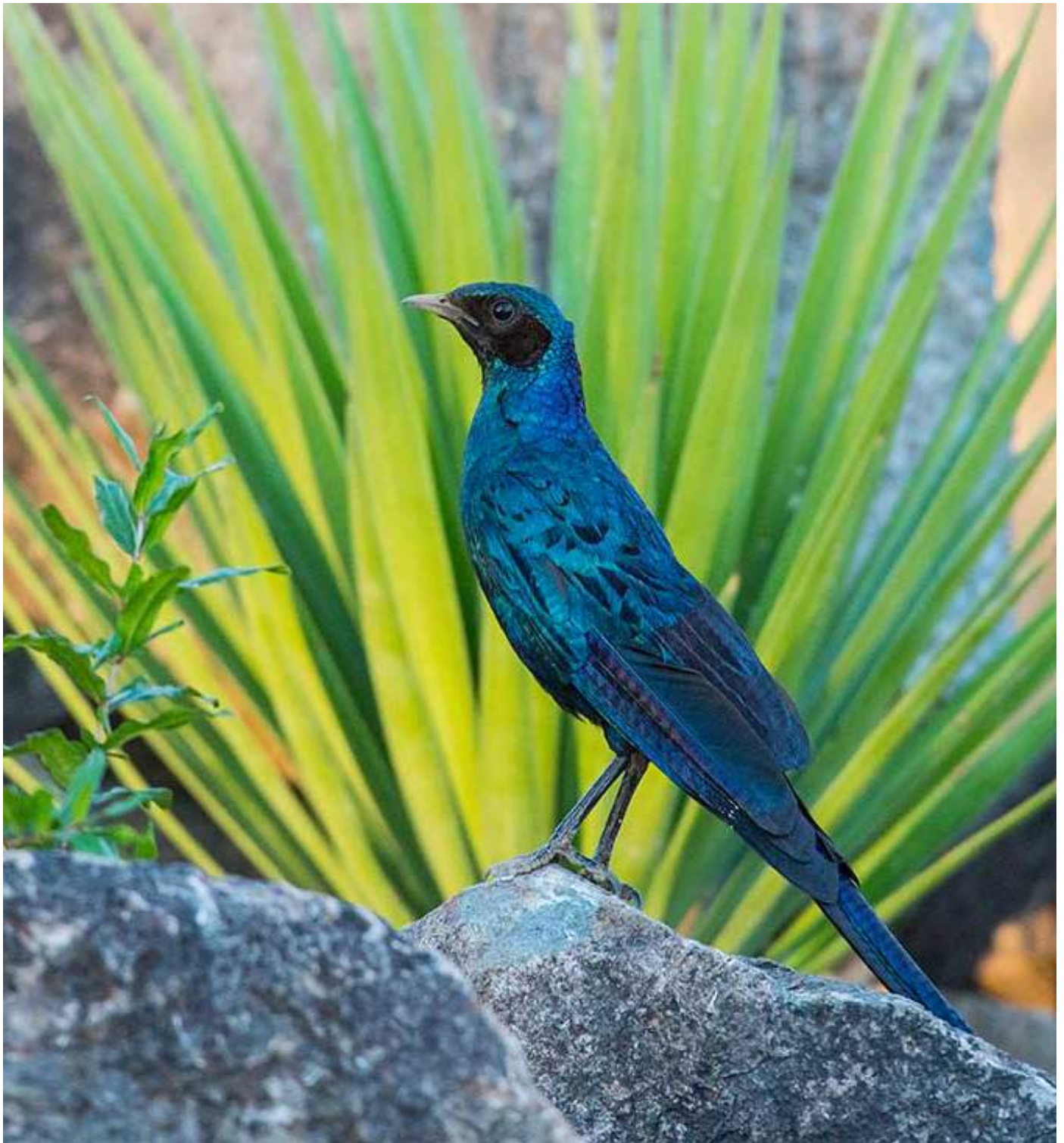
**An African Barred Owlet at Mahango Game Reserve.**

By way of boat trips and easy walks, we sought out new species in the Okavango "Panhandle" of northern Botswana. Chief among these was one of Africa's top birds, the Pel's Fishing-Owl, which we located on our first morning. Nearby floodplains and sandbars held species like Comb Duck, Water Thick-knee, and African Skimmer. Perhaps as a result of the unusually dry conditions, hundreds of Burchell's Sandgrouse were

descending to drink from the river, where they were mobbed by nesting skimmers – a bizarre and unforgettable sight.

Our journey back to Windhoek from the "Panhandle" was long, but was broken up by a few new bird sightings, namely an immature Black-chested Snake-Eagle and a couple of White-

throated Swallows. On our final night we enjoyed a tasty dinner and looked back on the myriad great sightings we had enjoyed in our 16 days in southwestern Africa.



**Burchell's Starling is intricately marked and mesmerizingly iridescent when seen well.**



## ITINERARY

October 6	Arrival in Windhoek, <a href="#">Namibia</a> .
October 7	Windhoek to Spretzhoogte
October 8	Spretzhoogte to Swakopmund
October 9	Swakopmund / Walvis Bay
October 10	Swakopmund to Omaruru
October 11	Omaruru / Erongo Mountains
October 12	Omaruru to Etosha NP
October 13-14	Etosha NP
October 15	Etosha NP to Kavango
October 16	Kavango
October 17	Kavango to Okavango Panhandle, <a href="#">Botswana</a>
October 18	Okavango Panhandle
October 19	Okavango Panhandle to Kavango, <a href="#">Namibia</a>
October 20	Kavango to Windhoek
October 21	Departure from Windhoek



Rock Pratincole on one of our boat rides on the Kavango River.

## PHOTO GALLERY

*Follows tour's chronology*



On a walk on the Namibgrens Farm, we saw White-tailed Shrike (left) and Pearl-breasted Swallow (right).



In the vastnesses of the Namib Desert, we saw many Rueppell's Bustards.



**One morning, we drove 60 kilometers through the Namib Desert, and saw only a single vertebrate, which thankfully was our target bird, the Gray's Lark.**



**The Tractrac Chats of the Namib Desert are extremely pale.**



**Western Rock Sengis at Spitzkoppe.**



**At a lodge near Omaruru, we enjoyed seeing dozens of Damara Red-billed Hornbills, a memorable spectacle, especially considering the scarcity of this species. I suspect that it is nowhere more common.**



**Southern Gray-headed Sparrow (left) and Pearl-spotted Owlet (right): prey and predator!**



**Ring-necked or Cape Turtle Dove is one of Namibia's most common birds. Its endless calls, variously translated as "drink water," "drink lager," and "work harder," can be heard almost everywhere.**



Several times, we encountered huge flocks of Red-billed Quelea, one of Earth's most common birds.



In Etosha, we had a flock of the scarce Caspian Plover, just arrived from their wintering grounds on the steppes of Asia.



**A couple of very different Etosha characters: Black-throated Canary (left) and Greater Kudu (right).**



**The Namaqua Dove is a common but exquisite little dove.**



Three amigos: a trio of juvenile Red-necked Falcons.



Prize sightings in Etosha: a lone Bare-cheeked Babbler (left) and a recently arrived European Bee-eater (right).





A Burchell's Common Zebra giving a horse yawn.



**A Greater Kestrel guards its nest containing its young chicks.**



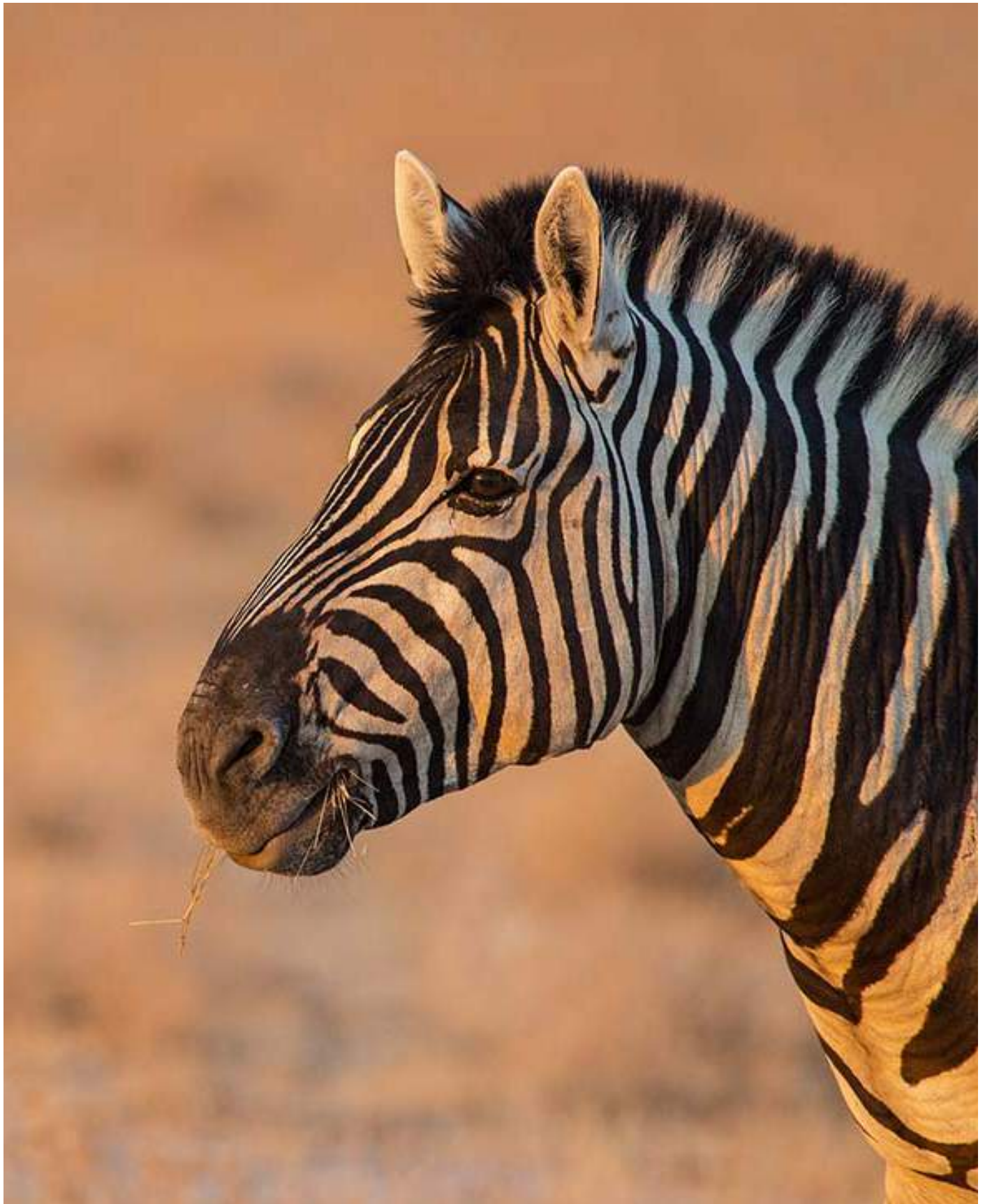
**Lark-like Buntings (left) can be very common in Etosha.  
Red-billed Francolin (right) is also a fairly common species.**



**A Kori Bustard in display mode on the plains around Namutoni.**



**Lions had killed this Zebra during the night, and Spotted Hyaena, Black-backed Jackal, and White-backed Vultures were feasting on the scraps the next morning.**



**Burchell's Common Zebra.**



**Red-breasted Swallow, a hefty grassland-dwelling swallow.**



**Giraffe reflections.**



Splashes of color in the dry brush: Violet-eared Waxbill (left) and Rufous-crowned Roller (right).



A towering flock of Ostrich.



**Springbok is perhaps the most common of Etosha's antelope.**



**Giraffe family having a drink.**



**Violet Woodhoopoe is a Namibian near-endemic.**



**Southern Oryx or Gemsbok, a beauty by any standard.**





**Collared Pratincole is quite an elegant creature.**



**Two flavors of cormorant along the Kavango: Long-tailed (left) and Great or White-breasted (right).**



**From the river, we approached to within a few feet of this Plain-backed Pipit.**



**Spur-winged Goose, quite a hefty bird.**



**Giant Kingfisher certainly lives up to its name.**



**This Rock Pratincole was sheltering two recently hatched and incredibly cryptic chicks.**



**The deep burrows of Southern Carmine Bee-eaters.**



**Mosque Swallows often nest in baobab trees.**



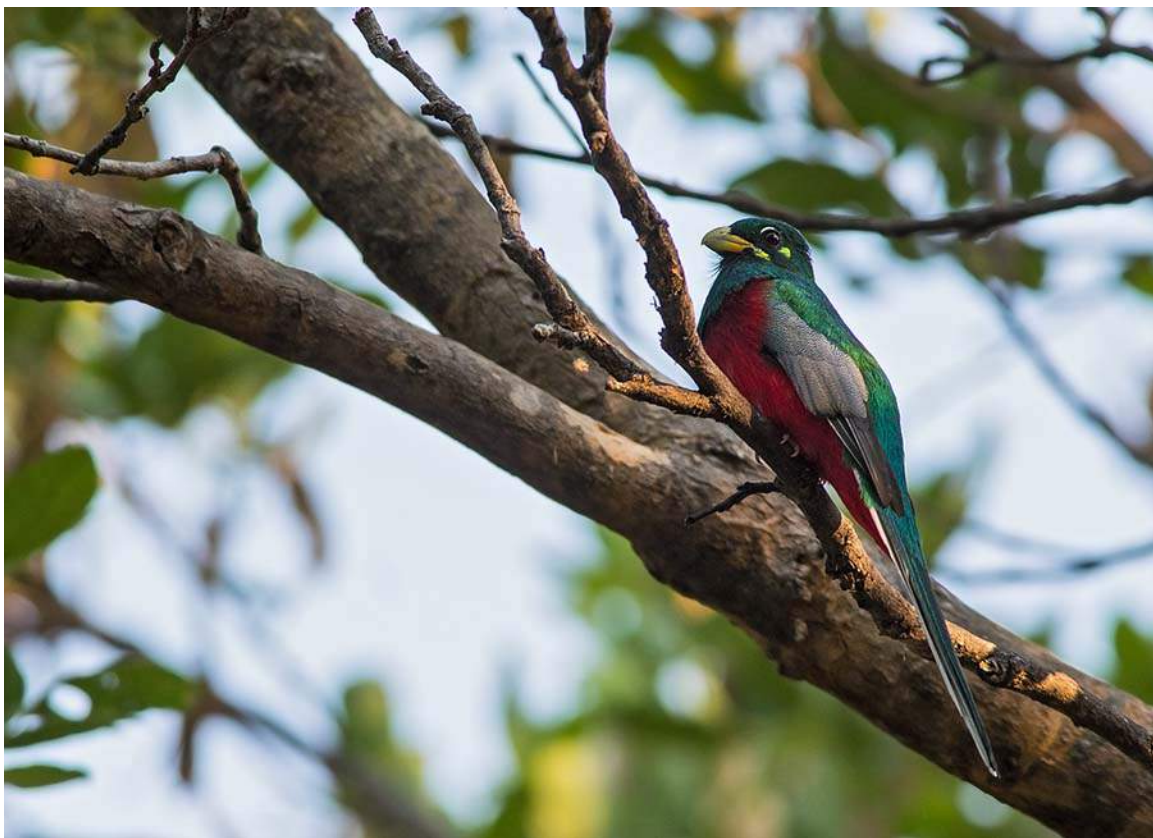
As always, Mahango Reserve was great for mammals like Roan antelope.



Greater Swamp Warbler (left) in the papyrus and Retz's Helmetshrikes (right) in the forest of the Okavango.



**Violet-backed Starling has to count among Africa's best-looking birds.**



**We had a wonderful Narina Trogon sighting on our last morning in Botswana.**



**It was a special treat to see an African Elephant cavorting in the Kavango River.**



**Hundreds of Burchell's Sandgrouse drinking from the Kavango was quite a spectacle.**



The rare and elusive Souza's Shrike was a fine ending to our time in northern Namibia and Botswana.



## BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World*, including updates through 2017.

<b>Struthionidae (Ostrich)</b>		
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	
<b>Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl)</b>		
White-faced (Whistling-) Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Comb (Knob-billed) Duck (☼)	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	
<b>South African Shelduck</b>	<b><i>Tadorna cana</i></b>	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	
<i>Cape Shoveler</i>	<i>Anas smithii</i>	
Red-billed Duck (Teal)	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	
Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	
<b>Numididae (Guineafowl)</b>		
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
<b>Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies)</b>		
Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	
<i>Orange River Francolin</i>	<i>Francolinus levallantoides</i>	
Red-billed Francolin (Spurfowl)	<i>Francolinus adspersus</i>	
Swainson's Francolin	<i>Francolinus swainsonii</i>	
<b>Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Eared (Black-necked) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	
<b>Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)</b>		
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	
<b>Ciconiidae (Storks)</b>		
African Openbill (☼)	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	
Yellow-billed Stork (☼)	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	
<b>Sulidae (Boobies and Gannets)</b>		
<i>Cape Gannet</i>	<i>Morus capensis</i>	
<b>Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)</b>		
Great (White-breasted) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo (lucidus)</i>	
<b>Cape Cormorant</b>	<b><i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i></b>	
<b>Bank Cormorant</b>	<b><i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i></b>	
Long-tailed (Reed) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	
<b>Crowned Cormorant</b>	<b><i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i></b>	
<b>Anhingidae (Anhingas)</b>		

African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	
<b>Pelecanidae (Pelicans)</b>		
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	
<b>Scopidae (Hamerkop)</b>		
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
<b>Ardeidae (Hérons, Egrets, and Bitterns)</b>		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Great (White) Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Intermediate (Yellow-billed) Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	
Striated (Green-backed) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
White-backed Night-Heron	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i>	
<b>Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)</b>		
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
(African) Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Hadedda Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
<b>Sagittariidae (Secretary-bird)</b>		
Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	
<b>Pandionidae (Osprey)</b>		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
<b>Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, and Kites)</b>		
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
Black (Yellow-billed) Kite (+)	<i>Milvus migrans (aegyptius)</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	
Black-breasted (-chested) Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	
African Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	
African Harrier Hawk (Gymnogene)	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	
<i>Southern Pale Chanting-Goshawk</i>	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Melierax gabar</i>	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	

Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	
Wahlberg's Eagle ☼	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	
Booted Eagle + ☼	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	
<b>Otididae (Bustards)</b>		
Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	
<b>Ludwig's Bustard</b>	<b><i>Neotis ludwigii</i></b>	
<b>Rueppell's Bustard (Korhaan)</b>	<b><i>Eupodotis rueppellii</i></b>	
<i>Red-crested Bustard (Korhaan)</i>	<i>Eupodotis ruficrista</i>	
<b>White-quilled Bustard (Northern Black Korhaan)</b>	<b><i>Eupodotis afraoides</i></b>	
<b>Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, and Coots)</b>		
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	
Black Crake	<i>Amauornis flavirostra</i>	
African (Purple) Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	
Eurasian (Common) Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
<b>Burhinidae (Thick-knees)</b>		
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	
<b>Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)</b>		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
<b>Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)</b>		
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
(African) Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
Black-bellied (Grey) Plover +	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Common Ringed Plover +	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	
<b>Rostratulidae (Painted-Snipes)</b>		
Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	
<b>Jacaniidae (Jacanas)</b>		
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africana</i>	
<b>Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and Allies)</b>		
Common Sandpiper +	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	
Common Greenshank +	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	

Marsh Sandpiper +	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Wood Sandpiper +	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Whimbrel +	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
Ruddy Turnstone +	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	
Sanderling +	<i>Calidris alba</i>	
Little Stint +	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper +	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Ruff +	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	
<b>Glareolidae (Pratincoles and Coursers)</b>		
<i>Burchell's Courser</i>	<i>Cursorius rufus</i>	
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	
Double-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus africanus</i>	
Collared Pratincole +	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	
Rock Pratincole ☼	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	
<b>Laridae (Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers)</b>		
Grey-hooded (-headed) Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	
<b>Hartlaub's Gull</b>	<b><i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i></b>	
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	
Damara Tern (☼)	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	
White-winged Tern +	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Common Tern +	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
Great Crested (Swift) Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	
Sandwich Tern +	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	
African Skimmer (☼)	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	
<b>Pteroclididae (Sandgrouse)</b>		
<i>Namaqua Sandgrouse</i>	<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	
Double-banded Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>	
<b>Burchell's Sandgrouse</b>	<b><i>Pterocles burchelli</i></b>	
<b>Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>		
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Mourning Collared- (African Mourning) Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked (Cape Turtle) Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>	
<b>Musophagidae (Turacos)</b>		
Grey Go-away Bird	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	
<b>Cuculidae (Cuckoos)</b>		
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	
African Cuckoo ☼	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	
Coppery-tailed Coucal	<i>Centropus cupreicaudus</i>	

Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	G
<b>Tytonidae (Barn-Owls)</b>		
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	H
<b>Strigidae (Owls)</b>		
African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Pel's Fishing-Owl	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
African Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium capense</i>	
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordi</i>	
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>	
<b>Caprimulgidae (Nightjars and Allies)</b>		
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar ☼	<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	
Fiery-necked Nightjar (☼)	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	
<b>Apodidae (Swifts)</b>		
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	
<i>Bradfield's Swift</i>	<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>	
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
White-rumped Swift (☼)	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
African Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
<b>Coliidae (Mousebirds)</b>		
White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>	
Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	
<b>Trogonidae (Trogons)</b>		
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	
<b>Upupidae (Hoopoes)</b>		
Eurasian (African) Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops (africana)</i>	
<b>Phoeniculidae (Woodhoopoes and Scimitar-bills)</b>		
Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
<b>Violet Woodhoopoe</b>	<b><i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i></b>	
Common Scimitar-bill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	
<b>Bucerotidae (Hornbills)</b>		
Monteiro's Hornbill	<i>Tockus monteiri</i>	
Southern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus rufirostris</i>	
<b>Damara Red-billed Hornbill</b>	<b><i>Tockus damarensis</i></b>	
<i>Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill</i>	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	
<b>Bradfield's Hornbill</b>	<b><i>Tockus bradfieldi</i></b>	
African Gray Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	
<b>Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)</b>		
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristata</i>	
Grey-headed Kingfisher ☼	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	

Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
<b>Meropidae (Bee-eaters)</b>		
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundinaceus</i>	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
Southern Carmine Bee-eater ☼	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>	
<b>Coraciidae (Rollers)</b>		
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Rufous-crowned (Purple) Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	G
<b>Lybiidae (African Barbets)</b>		
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	
(Acacia) Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	
Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	
<b>Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>		
Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera bennettii</i>	
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	H
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	
<b>Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)</b>		
African Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	
Eurasian (Rock) Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus (rupicolus)</i>	
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	
<b>Psittaculidae (Old World Parrots)</b>		
Rosy-faced Lovebird	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	
<b>Psittacidae (New World and African Parrots)</b>		
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
Ruppell's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rueppellii</i>	
<b>Platysteiridae (Wattle-eyes and Batises)</b>		
White-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanioturdus torquatus</i>	
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
Pirit Batis	<i>Batis pririt</i>	
<b>Vangidae (Vangas and Helmetshrikes)</b>		
White (-crested) Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	
Retz's Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>	
<b>Malaconotidae (Bushshrikes and Allies)</b>		
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Gabon (Swamp) Boubou	<i>Laniarius bicolor</i>	

<i>Crimson-breasted Gonolek (Shrike)</i>	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	
<b>Bokmakierie</b>	<b><i>Telophorus zeylonus</i></b>	
Sulphur- (Orange-)breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
<b>Laniidae (Shrikes)</b>		
Southern (Common) Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	
Souza's Shrike	<i>Lanius souzae</i>	
Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	
(Southern) White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus anguitimens</i>	
<b>Oriolidae (Old World Orioles)</b>		
African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
<b>Dicruridae (Drongos)</b>		
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
<b>Monarchidae (Monarch Flycatchers)</b>		
African Paradise-Flycatcher ☉	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
<b>Corvidae (Crows, Jays, and Magpies)</b>		
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
<b>Alaudidae (Larks)</b>		
<i>Spike-heeled Lark</i>	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	
<b>Gray's Lark</b>	<b><i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i></b>	
<b>Karoo Long-billed Lark</b>	<b><i>Certhilauda subcoronata</i></b>	
Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	
<i>Grey-backed Sparrowlark</i>	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	
<i>Sabota Lark</i>	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	
Fawn-colored Lark	<i>Calendulauda africanooides</i>	
<b>Dune Lark</b>	<b><i>Calendulauda erythrochlamys</i></b>	
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
<b>Stark's Lark</b>	<b><i>Spizocorys starki</i></b>	
<i>Pink-billed Lark</i>	<i>Spizocorys conirostris</i>	
<b>Hirundinidae (Swallows)</b>		
Plain (Brown-throated) Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Banded Martin ☉	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	
Rock Martin	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	
Barn Swallow +	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
White-throated Swallow ☉	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	
Pearl-breasted Swallow ☉	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	
Greater Striped-Swallow ☉	<i>Cecropsis cucullata</i>	
Lesser Striped-Swallow	<i>Cecropsis abyssinica</i>	
Rufous-chested (-breasted) Swallow ☉	<i>Cecropsis semirufa</i>	
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropsis senegalensis</i>	
<b>South African (Cliff) Swallow ☉</b>	<b><i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i></b>	
Grey-rumped Swallow	<i>Pseudohirundo griseopyga</i>	
<b>Paridae (Chickadees and Tits)</b>		
Southern Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus niger</i>	

<b>Carp's Black Tit</b>	<i>Melaniparus carpi</i>	G
<b>Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)</b>		
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	
Terrestrial Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>	
<i>Black-fronted (African Red-eyed) Bulbul</i>	<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	
Common (Dark-capped) Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus (tricolor)</i>	
<b>Macrosphenidae (African Warblers)</b>		
Cape (Long-billed) Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	
<b>Rockrunner</b>	<i>Achaetops pycnopygius</i>	
<b>Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)</b>		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
<b>Acrocephalidae (Reed-Warblers and Allies)</b>		
Greater Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Little Rush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
<b>Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and Allies)</b>		
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	
(Gray-) Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	
Miombo Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes undosus</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Gray (Tinkling) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>	
Winding (Luapula) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes (luapula)</i>	
Chirping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola pipiens</i>	
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Black-chested Prinia	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	
Green-cap Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>	
Burnt-neck Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	
<b>Sylviidae (Old World Warblers)</b>		
<b>Layard's Warbler (Tit-Babbler)</b>	<i>Sylvia layardi</i>	
<i>Rufous-vented Warbler (Chestnut-vented Tit-Bab.)</i>	<i>Sylvia subcaeruleum</i>	
<b>Zosteropidae (Yuhinas, White-eyes, and Allies)</b>		
African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	
<b>Orange River White-eye</b>	<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	
<b>Leiothrichidae (Laughingthrushes)</b>		
Hartlaub's Babbler	<i>Turdoides hartlaubii</i>	
<b>Southern Pied Babbler</b>	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
<i>Bare-cheeked Babbler</i>	<i>Turdoides gymnogenys</i>	
<b>Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)</b>		
<i>Mariqua (Marico) Flycatcher</i>	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Agricola pallidus</i>	
<i>Chat Flycatcher</i>	<i>Agricola infuscatus</i>	



Gray Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria plumbeus</i>	H
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria caerulescens</i>	
<b>Herero Chat</b>	<b><i>Namibornis herero</i></b>	
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	
<b>Karoo Scrub-Robin</b>	<b><i>Cercotrichas coryphaeus</i></b>	
<i>Kalahari Scrub-Robin</i>	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	
Red-backed (White-browed) Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
<i>Short-toed Rock-Thrush</i>	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	
(African) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
<b>Southern Anteater-Chat</b>	<b><i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i></b>	
<b>Karoo Chat</b>	<b><i>Cercomela schlegelii</i></b>	
<b>Tractrac Chat</b>	<b><i>Cercomela tractrac</i></b>	
Familiar Chat	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
<i>Mountain Wheatear</i>	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>	
<b>Turdidae (Thrushes and Allies)</b>		
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>	
Kurrichane Thrush	<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	
<b>Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>		
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	
Violet-backed Starling (Amethyst; Plum-coloured) ☼	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Pale-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus nabouroup</i>	
<i>Burchell's Starling</i>	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>	
Meve's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis mevesii</i>	
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	
Cape Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	
<b>Buphagidae (Oxpeckers)</b>		
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
<b>Nectariniidae (Sunbirds and Spiderhunters)</b>		
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedidypna collaris</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	
Mariqua (Marico) Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	
White-breasted (-bellied) Sunbird	<i>Cinniris talatala</i>	
<i>Dusky Sunbird</i>	<i>Cinnyris fusca</i>	
<b>Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)</b>		
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
African (Grassveld) Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	
<b>Emberizidae (Buntings, Sparrows and Allies)</b>		
<i>Lark-like Bunting</i>	<i>Emberiza impetuani</i>	
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	

<i>Cape Bunting</i>	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
<b>Fringillidae (Siskins, Crossbills, and Allies)</b>		
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	
Black-throated Canary	<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	
<i>Yellow Canary</i>	<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	
<i>White-throated Canary</i>	<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	
<b>Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)</b>		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
<i>Great Rufous Sparrow</i>	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	
<i>Cape Sparrow</i>	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	
Yellow-throated Petronia	<i>Petronia supercilialis</i>	
<b>Ploceidae (Weavers and Allies)</b>		
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	
<i>Scaly Weaver (Scaly-feathered Finch)</i>	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	
<b>Social (Sociable) Weaver</b>	<b><i>Philetairus socius</i></b>	
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	
Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	
Southern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthopterus</i>	
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Southern Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
(Southern) Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	
Grosbeak (Thick-billed) Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
<b>Estrildidae (Waxbills and Allies)</b>		
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Black-cheeked (-faced) Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Blue-breasted Cordonbleu (Blue Waxbill)	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	
Violet-eared Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus granatina</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Brown Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta nitidula</i>	
Jameson's Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	
<b>Red-headed Finch</b>	<b><i>Amadina erythrocephala</i></b>	
African Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	
<b>Viduidae (Whydahs)</b>		
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
Eastern (Long-tailed) Paradise-Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	
Shaft-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua regia</i>	

Southern Africa and Namibia / Angola shared endemics in **bold**  
Near-endemics in *italics*  
+ = boreal migrant  
⊕ = intra-African migrant  
( ) = partial migrant



**Kalahari Scrub-Robin, a lanky member of the Old World flycatcher family.**

## MAMMAL LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals* (2003) by Jonathan Kingdon.

Leaf-nosed Bat	<i>Hipposideros</i> sp.	
Four-striped Grass Mouse (Striped Mouse)	<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	
Dassie Rat	<i>Petromus typicus</i>	
Cape Fur Seal	<i>Actophilornis pusillus</i>	
Heaviside Dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	
Chacma Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	
South African Ground Squirrel	<i>Geosciurus inauris</i>	
Smith's Bush Squirrel (Tree Squirrel)	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>	
African Savanna Hare	<i>Lepus microtis</i>	
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	
Cape Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>	
Western Rock Sengi	<i>Elephantulus rupestris</i>	
(African) Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	
Giraffe	<i>Camelopardus giraffa giraffa</i>	
Burchell's Common Zebra	<i>Equus quagga burchelli</i>	
Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	<i>Equus hartmannae</i>	
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	
Grass (White) Rhino	<i>Ceratotherium simus</i>	
Browse (Black) Rhino	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	
Gemsbok (Southern Oryx)	<i>Oryx gazella</i>	
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	
Roan (Antelope)	<i>Hippotragus equines</i>	
Sable (Antelope)	<i>Hippotragus hippotragus</i>	
(Red) Lechwe	<i>Kobus lechwe lechwe</i>	
Steinbuck	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	
Tsessebe	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	
Damara Dikdik	<i>Madoqua kirkii damarensis</i>	
Southern Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	
Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	
Black-faced Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus petersi</i>	
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus melampus</i>	
Kongoni / Red Hartebeest (Khama)	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus caama</i>	
Blue Wildebeest (Brindled Gnu)	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	
Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguinea</i>	
Black Mongoose	<i>Herpestes (sanguinea) nigrata</i>	NL

Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>	
Yellow Mongoose	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	
Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>	
Suricate (Meerkat)	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	
Ratel (Honey Badger)	<i>Mellivora cepensis</i>	

NL = Not seen by guide



Damara Dik-dik is a rather goofy looking miniature antelope.

## REPTILE & AMPHIBIAN LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature based on *Field Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa* (1998) by Bill Branch, with some updates.

Ovambo Tree Skink	<i>Trachylepis binotata</i>	
Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis striata</i>	
Variiegated Skink	<i>Trachylepis variegata</i>	
Bushveld Lizard	<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>	
Wedge-snouted Desert Lizard	<i>Meroles cuneirostris</i>	
Namaqua Sand Lizard	<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	
Water Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	
Ground Agama	<i>Agama aculeata</i>	
Etosha Agama	<i>Agama etoshae</i>	
Namibian Rock Agama	<i>Agama planiceps</i>	
Cape Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus capensis</i>	
Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	
Western Olive Toad	<i>Amietophrynus poweri</i>	H



Namibia has stunning scenery, especially along the Namib Escarpment.