

Sri Lanka - Whales & Leopards

Naturetrek Tour Report

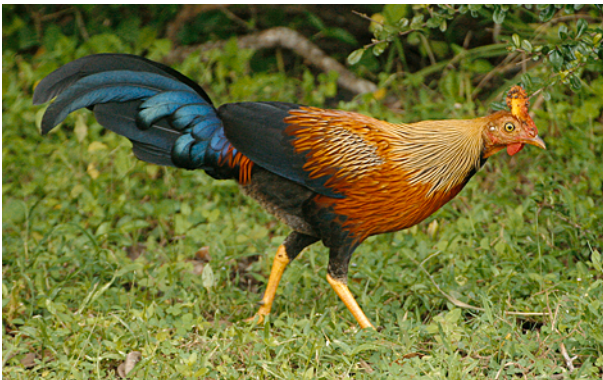
7th – 19th March 2026



Asian Green Bee-eater



Pheasant-tailed Jacana



Sri Lanka Junglefowl



Indian Peafowl

Tour report by Saman Kumara



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Tour participants: Saman Kumara Gamage (leader) with six Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Saturday 7th March

Overnight flight from Heathrow to Colombo.

Day 2

Sunday 8th March

Following an extended flight, the travellers arrived at Bandaranaike International Airport, where they were met by Saman, their guide for the journey. After a short break at a highway service centre, the group continued south and reached Koggala Beach Hotel at around 5.00pm. The evening was spent at leisure. The group gathered again at 7.30pm for a briefing, followed by dinner.

Day 3

Monday 9th March

We assembled before sunrise at 5.30am, carrying breakfast boxes in anticipation of the morning's whalewatching excursion. By 6.30am, the boat had left shore, moving steadily into open water as the light improved. Sightings began almost immediately with a Fin Whale. This was followed by close encounters with Spinner Dolphins, seen actively leaping and spinning alongside the vessel. A pod of Bottlenose Dolphins was also observed, along with a surfacing Green Turtle. Bird activity offshore included Greater Crested, Bridled, Whiskered and White-winged Terns. The group returned to the hotel at 11.30am for lunch, with discussions continuing around the morning's sightings.

At 3.30pm, the group departed for Kirala Kele Sanctuary, located approximately one hour away. This wetland, known for its mix of freshwater marshes and mangroves, supports a high diversity of birdlife, and functions as an important refuge for both resident and migratory species.

Birding in the sanctuary was productive, with 32 species recorded. These included Lesser Whistling Duck, Jacobin Cuckoo, Purple Swamphen, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Asian Openbill, Painted Stork, Oriental Darter, Black-headed Ibis, Yellow Bittern, Great, Intermediate, Little and Eastern Cattle Egrets, Purple Heron, Asian Palm Swift, Brahminy Kite, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Stork-billed and White-throated Kingfishers, Black-hooded Oriole, Common Tailorbird, Blyth's Reed Warbler, White-browed and Red-vented Bulbuls, Striated Weaver and Pallid Harrier. Other wildlife recorded included Toque Macaque, Purple-faced Langur, Indian Palm Squirrel and Least Pipistrelle.

Day 4

Tuesday 10th March

Before sunrise, the group departed the hotel at 5.30am with packed breakfasts, heading out for another morning at sea. The boat moved into open water under improving light, with sightings beginning soon after departure. The highlight of the morning was a pod of Risso's Dolphins, followed by a large aggregation of over a hundred Spinner Dolphins. Seabirds recorded during the outing included Gull-billed Tern and a Masked Booby.

Following lunch and a short rest, the group visited a local turtle hatchery. The visit provided insight into ongoing conservation efforts focused on protecting nesting sea turtles along Sri Lanka's southern coastline. Observing

hatchlings at close range and learning about the challenges faced by conservationists made this a meaningful and engaging experience. Later in the afternoon, the group explored Galle Fort. Originally built by the Portuguese in the 16th century and later fortified by the Dutch, the site is now recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The area combines colonial architecture with active streets, shops and cafés, creating a distinctive cultural setting. Wildlife observations within and around the fort included Purple-faced Langur, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Greater Coucal, Indian Swiftlet, Brahminy Kite, Brown-headed Barbet and House Sparrow.

Day 5

Wednesday 11th March

The group set out at 5.30am, heading once again to sea with the hope of new sightings. Conditions were favourable, and activity began soon after reaching open water. A large pod of Spinner Dolphins was encountered, displaying repeated acrobatic behaviour close to the boat. These were joined by Bottlenose Dolphins. A Green Turtle was also observed surfacing briefly. Several Flying Fish were also seen gliding above the surface.

After returning to the hotel for lunch and a short rest, the group revisited Kirala Kele Sanctuary in the afternoon. The wetland continued to produce a good diversity of birdlife. Species recorded included Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, Green Imperial Pigeon, Red-wattled Lapwing, Little Cormorant, White-bellied Sea Eagle, White-bellied Drongo, Sri Lanka Swallow and Yellow-billed Babbler.

Day 6

Thursday 12th March

After breakfast at 7.30am, the group checked out and proceeded towards Yala National Park. En route, a stop was made at Bundala National Park, an important wetland system and a designated Ramsar Convention site, recognized for its significance to migratory waterbirds. Birding here was productive, with sightings including Black-winged Stilt, Marsh and Wood Sandpipers, Eurasian Spoonbill, Grey Heron, Chestnut-headed and Asian Green Bee-eaters, Glossy Ibis and Purple Swamphen.

The group arrived at DoubleTree by Hilton Weerawila Rajawarna Resort around 12.30pm for lunch and a short rest. At 3.30pm, we proceeded to the Debara Wewa area, a well-known location for nocturnal birding. The session produced sightings of Brown Fish Owl, Indian Scops Owl, Brown Hawk-owl and Jungle Owlet. Other species observed included White-browed Fantail and Red-backed Flameback.

A visit was also made to the bat colony near Tissa Wewa, where over two thousand Indian Flying Fox were observed roosting. The large trees along the water's edge support one of the most prominent colonies in the area. During the day, the bats remain suspended in clusters, occasionally shifting position or spreading their wings. As dusk approaches, activity increases, with individuals departing the roost in a steady movement to forage. This species plays an important role in seed dispersal and pollination, contributing to the health of surrounding ecosystems.

Day 7

Friday 13th March

A 5.00am departure set the tone for one of the most rewarding days of the journey. With packed meals in hand, the group travelled to Lunugamwehera National Park, arriving at the gates by 6.30am as the park began to come alive. Birds were active from the outset, with sightings including Sri Lanka Junglefowl, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, Great

Stone-curlew, Barred Buttonquail, Lesser Adjutant, Indian Cormorant, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Sri Lanka Grey and Malabar Pied Hornbills, Pied Kingfisher, Coppersmith Barbet, Indian Pitta, Marshall's Iora, Sri Lanka Woodshrike, Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Brown Shrike, Jerdon's Bush Lark, Purple Sunbird and White-rumped Munia.

The highlight of the safari, however, was the mammal activity. A sighting of the elusive Sri Lankan Leopard provided a significant moment. Herds of Asian Elephant were encountered at close range, moving steadily through the landscape and around water sources. These observations of Sri Lanka's top predator and largest land mammal were key highlights of the day. Other mammals included Ruddy Mongoose, Golden Jackal, Chital, Water Buffalo and Indian Hare. Reptiles included Green Forest Lizard, Bengal Monitor and Indian Star Tortoise.

Day 8

Saturday 14th March

A 5.00am departure marked the start of our most ambitious day yet, with all clients committing to a full-day exploration of Yala National Park. Armed with packed meals and high expectations, we ventured deep into one of Sri Lanka's premier wildlife sanctuaries.

The early morning proved exceptionally rewarding for birdwatching. As first light illuminated the park's diverse habitats, clients recorded an impressive range of species including Sri Lanka Spurfowl, Green Imperial Pigeon, Pacific Golden Plover, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Tibetan and Greater Sand Plovers, Green Sandpiper, Little Stint, Black-necked Stork, Asian Palm Swift, Crested Honey Buzzard, Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, Indian Silverbill and Paddyfield Pipit. Additional highlights included Blue-faced Malkoha, Crested Treeswift and Red-backed Flameback, adding to an already impressive avian tally.

The safari delivered excellent mammal and reptile sightings throughout the day. Notable observations included Asian Elephant, Ruddy Mongoose, Golden Jackal, Chital, Sambar, Water Buffalo, Indian Hare, Mugger Crocodile, Bengal Monitor and Common House Gecko. These encounters showcased the remarkable diversity of Yala's ecosystems, ranging from open grasslands and scrub forests, to wetlands and coastal habitats.

The undisputed highlights of the day were the observation of two Sri Lankan Leopards. The first was encountered during the morning safari, providing memorable views and generating considerable excitement among clients. Later, at approximately 2.30pm, a second Leopard was spotted resting on a distant tree. Although the sighting was brief and at some distance, the group was able to observe the animal clearly before it disappeared from view. Securing two Leopard sightings in a single day was an exceptional achievement, and undoubtedly one of the tour's defining moments.

Our 7.30pm species checklist session captured the day's remarkable biodiversity, and was followed by dinner, where the group enthusiastically recounted the dual Leopard encounters and the bird species we had seen. This full-day safari demonstrated why Yala remains Sri Lanka's flagship wildlife destination.

Day 9

Sunday 15th March

Following a relaxed breakfast, the group departed the hotel at 11.00am, bringing the main tour to a gradual close. The journey continued to Centauria Wild for lunch, offering a final chance to reflect on the experiences shared

over the past days. After lunch, the group divided. Two clients proceeded towards airport accommodation in preparation for their international departure, while the remaining four continued south towards Sinharaja Forest Reserve, to begin their extension tour.

This marked the conclusion of the main programme, which had delivered a wide range of wildlife encounters across Sri Lanka's diverse habitats, from coastal waters to wetlands and dry zone forests, and highlighted by memorable sightings of key species including Leopard and Elephant.

The group for the extension arrived at Blue Magpie Lodge at 4.30pm and checked in. The lodge, located on the edge of Sinharaja Forest Reserve, provides immediate access to one of the island's richest rainforest ecosystems. Birdwatching began directly from the restaurant area, where sightings included Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot, Black-headed Cuckooshrike and Square-tailed Bulbul.

Post-tour extension

Monday 16th March

Sinharaja Forest Reserve is Sri Lanka's last remaining primary lowland rainforest, and a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site. Isolated for millions of years, it has evolved into one of the island's most important biodiversity hotspots, particularly for endemic bird species. The dense canopy, constant humidity and layered vegetation create ideal conditions for mixed-species bird flocks, making every walk through the forest both immersive and unpredictable.

After an early breakfast at 6.30am, the group entered the rainforest with packed lunches, moving along shaded trails as the forest gradually came alive. The morning produced a strong range of endemic and resident species, including Sri Lanka Frogmouth, Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill, Crimson-backed Flameback, Black-naped Monarch, Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Orange-billed Babbler, Spot-winged Thrush, Square-tailed Bulbul, Yellow-fronted Barbet and Brown-breasted Flycatcher. Reptile sightings added to the diversity, with Sri Lanka Kangaroo Lizard, Hump-nosed Lizard, Green Forest Lizard and Boulenger's Keelback recorded along forest streams and shaded undergrowth.

The group returned to Blue Magpie Lodge at around 2.00pm for a short rest. At 5.00pm, an evening bird walk around the lodge produced further sightings, including Crimson-fronted Barbet, Black-throated and White-rumped Munias, Sri Lanka Hill Myna, Black-capped Bulbul, Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike and Layard's Parakeet.

At 7.00pm, the group gathered for the daily checklist session, followed by dinner, concluding a full day within one of Sri Lanka's most biologically rich and rewarding forest landscapes.

Tuesday 17th March

After an early breakfast at 5.00am, the group entered the forest with a packed picnic lunch, dedicating the day to further exploration of the rainforest. Key sightings included Sri Lanka Spurfowl and Junglefowl, White-faced Starling, Legge's Flowerpecker, Lesser Yellownappe, Crimson-backed Flameback, Asian Brown Flycatcher, Pale-billed Flowerpecker, Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, Yellow-fronted Barbet, Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill, Square-tailed Bulbul,

Yellow-browed Bulbul, Black Eagle, Sri Lanka Drongo, Ashy-headed Laughingthrush and Orange-billed Babbler. Mammal sightings included Layard's Palm Squirrel, Purple-faced Langur and Toque Macaque. Reptiles recorded were Green Vine Snake, Sri Lanka Green Pit Viper and Common Skink.

The group returned to Blue Magpie Lodge at around 3.00pm for a rest period. At 5.00pm, birdwatching resumed from the lodge restaurant area, where several previously recorded species were observed again. At 7.00pm, the group gathered for the daily checklist session, followed by dinner, concluding the day's activities in the rainforest.

Wednesday 18th March

After breakfast at 6.30am, the group proceeded towards the Ketlapatala area, within Sinharaja Forest Reserve. En route, a short birding stop produced sightings of Green-billed Coucal, Dark-fronted Babbler, Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler and Scaly-breasted Munia. The group returned to Blue Magpie Lodge at 9.30am and spent the late morning at leisure. Lunch was taken at noon, after which the group checked out and began the journey towards Vivanta Airport Garden.

Thursday 19th March

After breakfast at 9.30am, the group proceeded to Bandaranaike International Airport, where final farewells were exchanged, and clients checked in for their onward journeys.

This marked the conclusion of the Sinharaja extension, and the wider tour. From the rich rainforests of Sinharaja Forest Reserve to the dry zone parks and coastal habitats explored earlier, the journey had delivered a comprehensive experience of Sri Lanka's biodiversity. The extension, in particular, highlighted the island's endemic-rich rainforest ecosystem, providing a fitting and memorable end to the holiday.

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Species lists

Birds

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Sri Lanka Spurfowl - E	<i>Galloperdix bicalcarata</i>
Sri Lanka Junglefowl - E	<i>Gallus lafayettii</i>
Green-billed Coucal - E	<i>Centropus chlororhynchos</i>
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
Blue-faced Malkoha - N	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>
Sri Lanka Green Pigeon - E	<i>Treron pompadora</i>
Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>
Great Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Thinornis dubius</i>
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
Tibetan Sand Plover	<i>Anarhynchus atrifrons</i>
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
Yellow Bittern	<i>Botaurus sinensis</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Little Heron	<i>Butorides atricapilla</i>
Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Medium Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Sri Lanka Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus moniliger</i>
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
Indian Swiftlet - N	<i>Aerodramus unicolor</i>
Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>
Brown Hawk-owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>
Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatu</i>
Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>
Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill - E	<i>Ocyrceros gingalensis</i>
Malabar Pied Hornbill - N	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>
Crimson-fronted Barbet - E	<i>Psilopogon rubricapillus</i>
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>
Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>
Yellow-fronted Barbet - E	<i>Psilopogon flavifrons</i>
Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
Crimson-backed Flameback - E	<i>Chrysocolaptes stricklandi</i>
Red-backed Flameback - E	<i>Dinopium psarodes</i>
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Layard's Parakeet - E	<i>Psittacula calthrapae</i>
Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot - E	<i>Loriculus beryllinus</i>
Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>
Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
Marshall's lora	<i>Aegithina nigrolutea</i>
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
Sri Lanka Woodshrike - E	<i>Tephrodornis affinis</i>
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
Sri Lanka Drongo - E	<i>Dicrurus lophorinus</i>
White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
Sri Lanka Blue Magpie - E	<i>Urocissa ornata</i>
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
Jerdon's Bush Lark - N	<i>Plocealauda affinis</i>
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Sri Lanka Swallow - E	<i>Cecropis hyperythra</i>
Black-capped Bulbul - E	<i>Rubigula melanictera</i>
White-browed Bulbul - N	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>
Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
Yellow-browed Bulbul - N	<i>Acritillas indica</i>
Square-tailed Bulbul - N	<i>Hypsipetes ganeesa</i>
Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
Dark-fronted Babbler - N	<i>Dumetia atriceps</i>
Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler - E	<i>Pomatorhinus melanurus</i>
Brown-capped Babbler - E	<i>Pellorneum fuscocapillus</i>
Ashy-headed Laughingthrush - E	<i>Argya cinereifrons</i>
Orange-billed Babbler - E	<i>Argya rufescens</i>
Yellow-billed Babbler - N	<i>Argya affinis</i>
Sri Lanka Hill Myna - E	<i>Gracula ptilogenys</i>
White-faced Starling - E	<i>Sturnornis albofrontatus</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Spot-winged Thrush - E	<i>Geokichla spiloptera</i>
Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
Brown-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Legge's Flowerpecker - E	<i>Pachyglossa vincens</i>
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>
Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Black-throated Munia - N	<i>Lonchura kelaarti</i>
White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>

Mammals

E=endemic, I=introduced	
Common name	Scientific name
Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
Toque Macaque - E	<i>Macaca sinica</i>
Tufted Gray Langur	<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>
Purple-faced Langur - E	<i>Semnopithecus vetulus</i>
Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
Layard's Palm Squirrel - E	<i>Funambulus layardi</i>
Indian Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
Least Pipistrelle	<i>Alionoctula tenuis</i>
Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus medius</i>
Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Ruddy Mongoose	<i>Urva smithii</i>
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>
Spinner Dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>
Water Buffalo - I	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
Chital	<i>Axis axis</i>
Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>
Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>
Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
Oriental Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
Green Forest Lizard	<i>Calotes calotes</i>
Sri Lankan Kangaroo Lizard	<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>
Hump-nosed Lizard	<i>Lyriocephalus scutatus</i>
Common Skink	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>
Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
Green Vine Snake	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>
Boulenger's Keelback	<i>Fowlea asperrima</i>
Sri Lanka Green Pit-viper	<i>Craspedocephalus trigonocephalus</i>