

Madagascar

Naturetrek Tour Report

27 October – 19 November 2014



Indri - P. Gudgeon



African Monarch - J. Brown



Spiny Forest - P. Harnes



Ring-tailed Lemurs - P. Gudgeon

Report compiled by Paul Harnes
Images courtesy of Pete Gudgeon, Jim Brown, and Paul Harnes



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Tour Leaders:	Paul Harmes Claude Rambeloson	Naturetrek Naturalist Local Guide & Naturalist
Drivers:	Guest Besan Francois Antoine	Tana to Tulear, & Tana to Andasibe Tana Fort Dauphin & Berenty Mahajanga to Ankarafantsika
Boatman:	Julian	Anakoa
Boatman:	Ngaka	Ampijoroa
Guides:	Becel Jean-Chry and Berthin with Bacu & Zo Adrian Roland Randria & Tiavo Farah Dabe & Bebe Tehke Olivier Amede and Olga Desirai Lucy & Pierre	Reserve Privee de Lemuriens Ranamafana Ambalavao & Anja Isalo Zombitsi Antsokay Arboretum Rianala Reserve de Nahampoana l Berenty Ankarafantsika Andasibe/Perinet Parc Mitsinjo
Participants:	Nelson Allen Jan Brown Jim Brown Anne Kirkham Peter Holman Patricia Philson Pete Gudgeon Lizzie Thomas Matthew Thomas Rita Warren Trevor Weston Michael Wheeler	

Day 1

Monday 27th October

Weather: London: warm and sunny. Paris: Warm

Eight group members, Jan, Jim, Lizzie, Matthew, Mike, Rita, Annie and Peter, met with Paul at the departure gate at London Heathrow Airport, Terminal 4, for the Air France flight AF 1781 to Paris Charles de Gaulle, departing at 4am. Meanwhile, Patricia and Pete had arrived in Paris on the Air France flight AF1469 from Valencia, Trevor on flight AF1159 from Newcastle, and Nelson from Missouri, USA. Upon our separate arrivals

in Paris, we found our way to the rapid transit system, the CDG Val, and made the short journey to the Ibis Hotel, where we were to spend the night. We soon checked in and, after time to freshen up, we all met in the bar for a drink, and a short briefing about the trip from Paul, before heading to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 2

Tuesday 28th October

Weather: Paris: Dull and overcast. Antananarivo (Tana): warm and breezy.

Ten members of the group met in the Hotel lobby at 7am, before making our way, via the CDG Val rapid transit system, to Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport, Terminal 2E, and our Air France flight AF3578 to Antananarivo (Tana), departing at 10.45am. Lizzie and Matthew had been staying in a different hotel, so made their own way to the airport.

On our arrival in Tana, we completed immigration formalities and the collection of our luggage, and met with Claude, our local guide, and Guest, our driver. They assisted with the changing of currency and the moving of our baggage to our waiting bus. From the airport, we transferred to the Le Louvre Hotel for the night.

Day 3

Wednesday 29th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny, clouding over later with stormy conditions.

This morning we had a leisurely start to the day, with breakfast at 8am. At 9am we joined our bus for the journey to the Réserve Privée de Lémuriens. On the way we passed Lake Anosy, in the centre of the city, with its memorial to the Malagasy people who died in the Second World War. Here we saw a good number of Mascarene Martins, hunting insects across the surface, whilst Great Egret was fishing in the middle and a small group of Black Egrets was feeding on the margins, shading the water with their wings. The street trees comprised mainly of *Jacaranda* c.f. *cuspidifolia* (Jacaranda), all with splendid displays of mauve flowers.

We then made the short step across the capital, to the small private reserve, just west of Tana. Here, there are a number of lemur species that have been rescued from illegal captivity or ownership, and which are now roaming free. It is important to note that these animals are not, and will never be, truly wild. For this reason they are very obliging with regard to being photographed, and the reserve provided us with a splendid early introduction to this unique animal group. We were led around the reserve by our guide, Becel, who began by showing us two Black and White Ruffed Lemurs, Common Brown Lemur and Red-fronted Brown Lemur. In the adjacent trees and bushes, Malagasy Brush Warbler, Malagasy Bulbul, Malagasy White-eye and Madagascan Wagtail were all noted, and we had splendid views of Madagascar Cuckoo. As we progressed, we added Coquerel's Sifaka, Crowned Sifaka, Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur and Ring-tailed Lemur. In the bushes by the restaurant, we found Oustalet's Chameleon, the largest of the Madagascan chameleons. The gardens had been planted up with specimens of native plants including *Kalanchoe beharensis* (Napoleon's Hat), *Pachypodium densiflorum* and *P. rosulatum* subsp. *gracilis* (Elephant's Foot), *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Baobab) and several species of *Euphorbia*, to name only a few. After our walk, we sat down to a splendid lunch, before it was time to make our way south from Tana some 170km to the town of Antsirabe, where we would be spending the night en route to Ranomafana.

The road took us past vegetable fields and rice paddies, among which Great Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Squacco Heron and Dimorphic Egrets were hunting frogs. As it began to get dark, and we neared our destination, the rain began to fall and there was also the odd rumble of thunder and some lightning.

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

Day 4

Thursday 30th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny.

After breakfast, we boarded our bus for the next leg of the journey to Ranomafana. Leaving the Camelia Hotel, we joined Route 7, the main north to south road from Tana to Tulear. Our first stop was near the village of Manandona, where we scanned the rice paddies, and watched some local ladies planting rice. We found Malagasy Kingfisher, Dimorphic Egret, Great Egret and Cattle Egret, and overhead there were Mascarene Martins. Along the roadsides we found *Grevillea robusta*, the mauve flowered *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Cassia didymobotrya* (Popcorn Bush) and *Brunfelsia pauciflora* (Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow).

We now continued on to the town of Ambositra, renowned for its wood-carving tradition. Along the way we saw Olive Bee-eater, Malagasy Kestrel and Pied Crow. On the outskirts of the town we stopped at a filling station for a comfort stop. Whilst there, we added Red Fody and a splendid Emperor Moth.

We now moved on some way before stopping for lunch at the Ialatsara Forest Camp. Along the way we saw Madagascan Hoopoe, Yellow-billed Kite and Pied Crow, as well as *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia tree), *Solanum mauritanicum* (Mauritius Nightshade), *Cassia meridionalis*, *Eucalyptus globulus* (Tasmanian Blue Gum) and *Symphonia sp.* After eating our meal, we set off to explore the immediate area around the camp, which proved very good for reptiles. First we found Madagascar Tree Boa, freshly emerged from hibernation. Soon after this we added two species of Chameleon: Blue-legged Chameleon and O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon.

Our next stop was the town of Ambohimahasoia, where there are a number of trees scattered around the town which are colonised as heronries. Cattle Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret all congregate here to raise their young, noisily alongside one another.

The final 60km of the journey yielded Madagascan Buzzard, Malagasy Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite. Plants along the roadsides were mainly *Lantana camara* (Lantana).

We arrived at our destination, the Centrest Sejour Hotel, Ranomafana, our base for the next three nights, at 6pm. After we had settled into our rooms, we met in the restaurant for a briefing from Claude and Paul, before sitting down to dinner. On the restaurant wall, Paul pointed out a nocturnal species of Gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.

Day 5

Friday 31st October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny.

We awoke today to the distinctive calls of Malagasy Coucal, before having an early breakfast at 6am, and leaving the hotel at 6.45am. Guest dropped us at the gates to the main National Park, having already met up with our local guides, Jean-Chry and Berthin. Ranomafana is a substantial area of rain forest and home to some very interesting and rare wildlife. In the car park we saw a splendid male Malagasy Green Sunbird and Malagasy White-eye. Making our way into the National Park, it was not long before we saw Nose-horned Chameleon and the peculiar Giraffe-necked Weevil. Crossing over the Namorona River bridge, and pausing to watch a distant Rand's Warbler, we entered the forest. Early sightings included Mascarene Martins and Crossley's Vanga. Our first Lemur encounter was with a small group of the very local Golden Bamboo Lemur, feeding in the canopy. We took a while watching them feeding and moving around the tree tops. This lemur is endemic to Ranomafana, and thought to be extinct, until it was re-found in 1996. It is thought there are as few as 60 or 70 individuals left in the park. Our next encounter was with the Greater Bamboo Lemur, one of which climbed down to the forest floor to drink, showing no fear for those of us watching at close range. As we began to make our way back, we heard the distinctive calls of Madagascar Cuckoo-Roller, and it was not long before we saw some. We also added Malagasy Brush Warbler, Souimanga Sunbird and a beautifully camouflaged Stick Insect. We now made our way along the undulating paths back to the car park, where we re-joined our bus for the return journey to the hotel for lunch.

After a quiet afternoon, we met up again at 5.30pm, to visit an area of wet cliffs, west of the National Park entrance. The site also overlooks the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River. The first plant we encountered was *Aphloia theiformis* (Tea Bush). Nocturnal frogs were calling, and we had very good views of Nose-horned Chameleon, Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon, an endemic of Ranomafana, and a Stump-tailed Chameleon. In addition, we also watched Darwin's Bark Spider.

One of the main objects of the evening was to see Rufous Mouse Lemur. There is a place where these tiny primates are attracted to banana which has been spread on the trees. We were not disappointed, as two of them were seen. It was now time to return to the Centrest Hotel for dinner.

Day 6

Saturday 1st November

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny.

This morning we again took an early breakfast at 5.15am, before boarding the bus and travelling to another tract of forest called Vohiparara. The hotel garden produced Madagascar Mannikin and Madagascar Green Sunbird, while, along the road, we saw several Madagascar Blue Pigeons. When we arrived, we set off into the forest. Common Newtonia, Stripe-throated Jery and Souimanga Sunbird were among our early sightings. As we progressed we added Velvet Asity, Common Sunbird-Asity, Long-billed and Wedge-tailed Tetraka and several rather vocal Cuckoo Rollers. We also had a 'fly-over' from Madagascan Cuckooshrike. Notable plants were the large white stars of *Crinum firmifolium*, the dangling pompoms of *Dombeya lucida*, *Cyathea madagascariensis* (a Tree Fern), and *Dichaetanthera arborea*.

As we continued following the clearly marked tracks, Jean-Chry took us to a nest site for the scarce Yellow-bellied Sunbird-Asity, at the bottom of a steep bank. Unfortunately, only one or two group members managed to see it. At this point, word came that a group of four Milne-Edwards Sifakas had been located, feeding quietly in the forest canopy. We were able to see them extremely well, and everyone had good views of these scarce animals. Making our way out of the forest, we heard Madagascar Flufftail, and saw Thiel's Lined Snake, and added *Rhipsalis baccifera* (Mistletoe Cactus), Madagascar's only native member of the Cactus family, and Blue Coua. We now returned to the hotel to relax before lunch.

A mid-day break and lunch were taken at the Centrest Hotel, before re-joining our bus for the afternoon excursions. Paul, together with Berthin and Zo, and half of the group, made the thirty minute drive to the Circuit Amboditanimena, west of the village of Vohiparara, to look for Grey Emutail. Sadly, we did not see the bird, so we retraced our route back toward the village, stopping on a quiet roadside. Two female Giraffe-necked Weevils were found, and two Baron's Painted Frog, Malagasy Turtle Dove and a pair of Blue Coua were also recorded. Moving back past the village, we left the bus and began walking down towards the National Park entrance. Male and female Tree Frog were seen, together with Forest Rockthrush, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascar Buzzard, and Blue-legged Chameleon rounded off a fine afternoon.

Meanwhile, Claude and Jean Chry, with their group, made their way into the National Park. Here they had superb, prolonged views of Golden Bamboo Lemur feeding at low level, a solitary Red-fronted Brown Lemur and a pair of the curious Lowland Streaked Tenrec.

We now made our way back to the bus for the return journey to our hotel, in good time to pack for our onward journey tomorrow, and dinner.

Day 7

Sunday 2nd November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with some light rain later.

Following breakfast at 5am, our bags were loaded onto the bus, as it was time to leave Ranomafana on the next leg of the journey, to Isalo. Before we departed, we saw Forest Fody, Madagascar Wagtail, Common Myna and Common Jery. As we were making our way towards Vohiparara, we stopped for photos at the Chute Andriamamovoka waterfall on the Namorona River.

Our first scheduled stop was in the city of Fianarantsoa, where we filled up the bus with fuel, and stretched our legs. The next leg of the journey took us from Fianarantsoa to Ambalavao. Along the way we saw Malagasy Kestrel, both forms of Dimorphic Egret, Yellow-billed Kite, Pied Crow and Hamerkop.

When we reached Ambalavao, we went to visit a small cooperative, where they make paper. We were shown around by Adrian, our local guide, who also took us around the Lemur reserve at Anja, after lunch. He began by showing us *Trilepisium madagascariensis* (Avoha), the plant from which the bark fibres are taken to start the paper-making process. Adrian then took us around the 'factory' and explained the various stages of the manufacturing process, before we finished in the shop, and took the opportunity for a comfort break before we took our mid-

day meal in the Bougainvillea Restaurant. We now continued south for a further 14km, to the community reserve of Anja.

On our arrival, Claude arranged the day tickets and we then set off to find the Ring-tailed Lemurs for which this reserve is famous. Anja has a population of in the region of six hundred plus of these enigmatic primates. The troop we found comprised some twenty members, and many of the females had babies. We also saw the curious Flatid Leaf-bug. Reptiles were well represented with male and female Oustalet's Chameleon, Brygoo's Stump-tailed Chameleon hunting in the leaf litter and, on the rocks, Grandidier's Iguanid and Four-lined Iguanid. Birdlife was somewhat limited due to the heat of the middle of the day, but Pied Crow, Madagascar Buzzard, Yellow-billed Kite and Malagasy Kingfisher were all present.

Thanking Adrian for his guidance, we re-joined the bus for the final leg of our journey, some 150km to Isalo, via Ihosy, arriving at Le Relais de la Reine at 6pm. Along the way we saw Malagasy Black Swift, and some of the group had a fleeting glimpse of the scarce Malagasy Harrier.

Day 8

Monday 3rd November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny.

After breakfast at 6.45am, we left the Hotel at 7.30am, driving north-eastward to Ranohira to collect our permits and our guide, Roland. En route, two Madagascar Partridge were seen and we had another fleeting glimpse of Malagasy Harrier. From Ranohira, we made our way west to the car park at the Namaza Gorge. As we went, Roland gave us a short history of the Bara people and their way of life as Zebu herders. We soon arrived at the car park, and set off slowly along the paths through the gorge. Almost immediately we found, in a *Pandanus* (Screwpine), a Yellow-lined Frog, whilst overhead Malagasy Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite were seen. The route now took us into a tract of grasslands, a stream and some forest, where Souimanga Sunbird, Madagascar Lark, Common Jery and Malagasy Bulbul were recorded. We had many opportunities to photograph butterflies, stick insects, Praying Mantis and dragonflies, most of which were impossible to name. Roland worked hard on our behalf, bringing us to a shady rest area, where we took on water and sheltered from the hot sun. Whilst we were here, a small troop of Ring-tailed Lemur appeared, including two females with babies. Buttonquail, Malagasy Turtle Dove, a roosting Rainforest Scops Owl and the wonderfully named Zebu-killing Snake were added, before it was time to retrace our steps back to the car park. Along the way we saw Chabert's and White-headed Vanga, and Madagascar Cisticola. We now returned through Ranohira, on our way back to the hotel for lunch.

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

Day 9

Tuesday 4th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with a breeze by the coast.

This morning we took an early breakfast in our rooms at 4am, in order to be on the road at 4.30am en route to the Zombitse National Park, where we arrived at 6am. As we went and it became lighter, we recorded African Palm Swift, Pied Crow, Yellow-billed Kite and Madagascar Lark. We also passed the last of the *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia). A short distance from the Zombitse National Park, we stopped the bus to check out some rice paddies, finding White-fronted Rail and Green-backed Heron. At the Park entrance, we were met by our local guides, Randria and Tiavo, and we made our way into the dry deciduous forest. Our first encounter was with a Broad-billed Roller, Madagascar Hoopoe and Crested Coua, followed closely by a sleepy Hubbard's Sportive Lemur, roosting in a tree. This species is endemic to this area and everyone enjoyed good views. This was closely followed by a small group of Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding in the low canopy. Overhead, Cuckoo Rollers were calling, and all around Souimanga Sunbirds, Common Newtonia and Common Jery were very active. Our guides now took us to some splendid specimens of *Adansonia za* (Baobab), all in the region of 800 years old. On one of them there was a Marbled Emerald Day Gecko, another local endemic. Also, high in the branches, Sickle-billed Vanga was spotted, and it was also seen to be nesting in the same tree. As we were leaving the forest, we also added Rufous Vanga, Hook-billed Vanga and White-headed Vanga. Our guides now found us a pair of the third local endemic, Appert's Tetraka, which were particularly obliging. When we finally emerged, we found Verreaux's Sifaka sunbathing near the road, and a rather attractive small tree of *Uncarina leandrii*.

We now said farewell to Randria and Tiavo and re-joined our bus for the next leg of our journey to Tulear. Little new was added during the next two hours, apart from some good examples of *Alluaudia comosa* (an Octopus Tree) and a solitary, flowering *Delonix floribunda* before arriving on the outskirts of Tulear, the principal town of the southwest, where we made our way to the Antsokay Arboretum.

We spent the late morning taking an excursion around the Arboretum with our guide, Farah. Many of the species growing here have always been here, and many others have been added, but the plants represent only the species found in the spiny forest, associated with southwest Madagascar. Genera seen include *Aloe*, *Euphorbia*, *Moringa*, *Delonix*, *Commiphora*, *Didierea*, *Stapelianthus* and *Kalanchoe*. Farah explained to us many of the local uses for the various species. While we were there, we also saw Changeable Emerald Day Gecko, Three-eyed Lizard and a sleeping Grey-brown Mouse Lemur. Also seen sleeping was Madagascar Nightjar. After our walk, we took lunch, during which we were entertained by a small flock of four Olive Bee-eaters hunting over the pool, and the comings and goings of Sakalava Weavers.

Once back on the road, we only had another 17km to go to Ifaty Beach. However, progress was slow owing to the state of the road, which gave ample time to be looking out for new species. However, Kittlitz's Plover was the only addition, together with several of the very large Madagascar Giant Swallowtail butterflies.

We arrived at Hotel Le Paradisier at 3.30pm, which was to be our base for one night. We re-convened in the restaurant at 7.00pm for dinner.

Day 10

Wednesday 5th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with a strong breeze by the sea.

Today we had a very early start with coffee and tea at 4.30am, joining our bus for the thirty minute drive to the village of Mangily, and the Rianala Local Reserve, where we were met by the local guides, Dabe and Bebe. As we approached the entrance to the reserve, Chabert's Vanga and Sakalava Weaver were seen. As we began our walk we added Souimanga Sunbird, Sickle-billed Vanga, Red Fody, Crested Drongo, Malagasy Turtle Dove and a calling Hook-billed Vanga, before we had close views of a Green-capped Coua. It was not long before we encountered one of our two main target birds, a solitary Subdesert Mesite, perched motionless on a tree branch. Our next excitement was caused by the nest of a Madagascan Harrier-Hawk, with the male on guard in the open. This was closely followed by the nest of the rare, and difficult to see, Banded Kestrel, with both birds clearly visible to all. It was at this point that our guides located our second target species, the Long-tailed Ground Roller. This secretive species is not easy to see, but did give us some clear views in the open. so the entire group saw it. Immediately after this encounter, we were shown Lafresnay's Vanga, Archibald's Newtonia and Souimanga Sunbird. We concluded our visit by seeing some of the spiny forest plant species we had been shown the previous day at the Arboretum, including *Delonix decaryi*, *Givotia madagascariensis*, *Didierea madagascariensis* (Octopus Tree) and *Adansonia rubrostipa* (Baobab).

It was now time to return to the bus, and our hotel, for breakfast. Along the way we saw Yellow-billed Kite, Madagascan Lark and Kittlitz's Plover. We also saw Bernier's Grass Snake crossing the sand road.

After breakfast, we returned to our rooms to prepare our main luggage, and an overnight bag, for the next stage of the tour. We left the hotel at 10.15am, heading for Tulear. Just before we left, Claude located Large-headed Gecko. This nocturnal species is not normally seen during daylight hours. Once in Tulear, we made our way to the office of the boat that would take us of the next stage of the journey, to Anakao. We loaded ourselves and our light luggage into five Zebu carts, which took us out over the sand to the waiting boat, and Julian, our boatman. On the beach we recorded a number of Whimbrel and Grey Plover. The boat journey took approximately one hour, before we arrived at the Safari Vezo Hotel in Anakao, where we were met by our host, Cathy. We were quickly settled into our rooms, before gathering for lunch. The rest of the afternoon was free to do what we liked. Some chose to relax, other took a walk.

We met up with Paul and Claude at 4.45pm, for a local walk. The only addition was the nest of Littoral Rock Thrush. However, when we met for dinner, there were a number of Common House Geckos hunting moths around the restaurant lights.

Day 11

Thursday 6th November

Weather: Cloudy at first becoming fine, hot and sunny.

We had a slightly later start today, with breakfast at 6.15am, before joining the boat for the short crossing to Nosy Ve, by boat, being dropped at the southern end of the Island. Our principal objective was to see Red-tailed Tropicbirds, which nest here. As we landed, several of these superb birds could be seen flying around. On the beach we also saw Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone and White-fronted Plover. We set off into the scrubby vegetation, where we found several adult Tropicbirds sitting on nests, and two with well-grown chicks, all of

which seemed happy to be photographed. Moving back out onto the beach, we began to walk north, encountering both colour forms of Dimorphic Heron and Grey Heron, whilst Madagascan Cisticola was seen regularly in the scrub.

At this point the boat returned to collect the group members who had expressed an interest in snorkelling, to take them to a suitable spot. Upon their return, they reported seeing Moorish Idol, Parrot Fish, Long-nosed Butterfly Fish and Giant Clam. Meanwhile, those who remained on the beach found Crab Plover, Lesser Crested Terns and a solitary Swift Tern.

It was now time to return to the hotel to vacate our rooms, and prepare for the boat trip back to Tulear, departing Vanakao at 11am, arriving in Tulear at midday. Upon our arrival, Guest was waiting to take us to the Victory Hotel for lunch, and to re-pack our luggage in preparation for our 5.30pm flight back to Tana. On our arrival, we joined the bus, for the short trip to the Le Louvre Hotel, our overnight accommodation. We immediately had dinner, and retired to bed for the night.

Day 12

Friday 7th November

Weather: Cloudy in Tana. Fine, hot and sunny in Fort Dauphin

Breakfast was at 3.50am today, as we had to be at the airport for the 6am flight to Fort Dauphin, via Morandava. As the plane descended into Morandava, we could clearly pick out the unmistakable and majestic forms of *Adansonia grandidieri* (Grandidier's Baobab). We arrived at Fort Dauphin, in the south east of the island, at 8.30am. After collecting our luggage, we transferred to the Le Dauphin Hotel. Once rooms had been allocated, we retired for a restful morning, before meeting for lunch. Red Fody, Souimanga Sunbird and African Palm Swift were seen in the grounds of the hotel, while on the walls, the occasional Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko was also recorded.

At 2.30pm, we joined a bus for the thirty-five minute drive to the Reserve de Nahampoana, where we were met by our guide for the afternoon, Tehkel. This site is managed as 'improved' Lowland Rainforest, and our guide set out to show us some of its highlights, beginning with a family group of Verreaux's Sifaka. In nearby trees, Malagasy Coucal was displaying and Malagasy Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite were also seen. In a large *Pandanus* (Screw pine) we found the locally endemic Boettger's Tree Frog, and in among the grass, *Mantydactylus opisthedon* (a Ground Frog). Before long, we encounter a very playful group of Ring-tailed Lemur, followed quickly by Southern Bamboo Lemur and Red-collared Brown Lemur. On a shady area of water we saw White-faced Duck, and on a magnificent *Typhonodorum lindleyanum* (Water Banana), we found Lined Day Gecko and, nearby, Spiny-backed Chameleon.

It was now time to return to the Le Dauphin hotel for our evening meal. When we had eaten, some of the group went Gecko hunting, finding Common House Gecko.

Day 13

Saturday 8th November

Weather: Heavy rain at first, clearing to fine, hot and sunny with a breeze.

Breakfast was at 6.15am, this morning, as we had a long drive up to the Private Reserve of Berenty. As we were leaving the Le Dauphin Hotel, a Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko was seen on the wall in Reception. We also found Hissing Cockroach and a Rhinoceros Beetle.

After leaving the hotel and picking up more bottled water, we set off north on Route 13, with our local Guide, Olivier and our driver, Francois. The 55-mile journey would take us about five hours due to the poor state of repair to the road. As we drove west and north we saw Great Egret, Black Egret, Western Cattle Egret, Malagasy Kingfisher and Yellow-billed Kite. With the move from coastal Lowland rainforest to transitional forest, we saw a good number of the rare and restricted *Dyopsis decaryi* (Three-cornered Palm), and moving into spiny forest, we added *Alluandia dumosa*, *Alluandia procera*, *Alluandia ascendens* (Octopus Trees) and *Aloe vahombe* and *Aloe susanna*.

We next passed through the village of Amboasary, before crossing the Mandrare River on the newly re-built bridge, stopping to photograph the daily comings and goings of the population, before arriving at Berenty at midday, where we quickly settled into our rooms, meeting for lunch at 1pm.

Later in the afternoon, when the heat had diminished, we met with Olivier for a stroll in the Tamarind gallery forest. Our first encounter was with a small family group of Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding and posing readily for the cameras. Soon after, we found a family group of Red-fronted Brown Lemur moving methodically through the canopy in search of food. Everywhere we went, we were shadowed by Ring-tailed Lemur. Birds included Western Cattle Egrets, nesting in the *Tamarindus indicus* (Tamarind), Crested Coua, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher and Malagasy Turtle Dove. Olivier found a resting White-footed Sportive Lemur which, again, was extremely obliging for photographers. He also located Spiny-backed Chameleon, what he referred to as a 'Calabash' Beetle and the curious white nymphs of Flatid Leaf Bug.

Upon our return, we prepared for an evening, torch-light walk in the Anefitony ['Boundary'] area of spiny forest, meeting at the bus at 6.45pm, for a short, ten minute, drive. After parking, we followed Olivier, who soon found several Grey Brown Mouse Lemur busy feeding and posing, and before long he added White-footed Sportive Lemur. These agile creatures were moving about the canopy with amazing speed and agility, and were squabbling among their number at one point. Sleeping Spiny-backed Chameleon was also recorded, but the highlight of the evening was, not one, but two Lesser Hedgehog Tenrec. These dry forest creatures are very uncommon and seldom seen.

We now returned to base for dinner.

Day 14

Sunday 9th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with some cloud and a breeze,

We began today by meeting in the reception car park at 5.30am, for a walk through another section of the Tamarind gallery forest to a viewing point over the River Mandrare. As we set off, Crested Coua was seen at

close hand, and Giant Coua at some distance, on the forest track. Early on we found a roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur which, again, provided a wonderful opportunity for the photographers. Along the path we added a roosting Western Barn Owl, rather vocal Broad-billed Rollers, Crested Drongo and Souimanga Sunbird, as well as Red-fronted Brown Lemur. At the river, Olivier found a nest of Hook-billed Vanga, and we saw drinking Grey-headed Lovebirds. As we were returning for breakfast, a Frances's Sparrowhawk flew across the path in front of us.

After breakfast the rest of the day was free, until we met up in the car park at 4pm for another short drive to the Anefitony area of spiny forest, for a later afternoon walk. In the car park, just prior to our departure, Madagascan Hoopoe and Sakalava Weavers were seen, the latter busy nest building. Arriving at our destination, Lesser Vassa Parrot, Common Jery, Malagasy Kestrel and Malagasy Coucal were all early sightings along with sleeping or roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur and Grey Brown Mouse Lemur. Reptiles were represented by Changeable Emerald Day Gecko, Three-eyed Lizard, Four-lined Girdled Lizard and a Bark Gecko. Claude and Paul explained some of the spiny forest's constituent plants species, pointing out *Euphorbia alluandii*, *Alluandia ascendens*, *Alluandia dumosa*, *Alluandia procera*, *Cynanchum floriferum* and *Commiphora* species along the way. We also saw Madagascar Scorpion and Lynx Spider. It was now time to return to base to prepare for another evening walk, this time in Tamarind gallery forest.

Our bus dropped us a little way from the reception car park, and we followed Olivier into the forest. At first things were quite slow, with the occasional glimpse of White-footed Sportive Lemur and calls from roosting Ring-tailed Lemur. We had been walking slowly for about twenty minutes, when some members of the group got excellent views of Grey Mouse Lemur and subsequently, we had a few more fleeting glimpses. We now found a Big-headed Gecko in the leaf-litter, and Jan became aware of a Southern Cat-eyed Snake crossing the path, and on an adjacent Tamarind tree, Claude identified a beautifully marked Malagasy Tree Snake. The walk was concluded with a pair of the local colour form of Large-headed Gecko on a tree, and the highlight of the evening was a superb view, for most of the group, of a Palm or Small Indian Civet. We now made our way back to the restaurant for dinner.

Day 15

Monday 10th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny.

Today's early walk convened in the car park at 5.30am, for the short drive to the Analalava (Long Forest) area of spiny forest. Along the way we saw Crested Drongo and Helmeted Guineafowl. The bus dropped us off on the edge of the forest, and we set off. Western Cattle Egrets flew overhead, and Common and Stripe-throated Jery were seen. Plants included *Moringia droubardii*, *Uncarina decaryi*, *Kalanchoe beharensis* and a *Bauhinia* sp. We also found sleeping White-footed Sportive Lemur and Grey-brown Mouse Lemur. Running Coua, Crested Coua and nesting Namaqua Dove, Chabert's Vanga and Sakalava Weaver were also recorded. Everyone got super views of Grey-headed Lovebird, and the Forest Guardian showed us roosting Madagascar Nightjar, Spider Tortoise and a roosting Rainforest Scops Owl. We now returned for breakfast at Berenty.

At 11am, we met up once again, to visit the Museum of the local Androy tribe, which gives a stark view of the harsh conditions this tribe has had to deal with in the past. After this, we returned for lunch.

Today's afternoon excursion was to take our last opportunity to visit an area of spiny forest, at Anjipolo. However, before we set off, Olivier took us to see a colony of Madagascar Flying Fox. He also showed us the breeding programme for the Radiated Tortoise. We now boarded the bus for the 15km drive along sandy tracks, to Anjipolo, an area pristine spiny forest. Soon after setting off, Olivier spotted a small group of Madagascar Sandgrouse, which are normally very elusive. We watched eight birds for a short time before they flew off. As we progressed, we also saw Madagascan Lark, Madagascan Cisticola and Namaqua Dove. After about 35 minutes, we arrived at our destination. One of our aims was to look at the constituent plant species which make up this unique habitat. Claude and Paul set about describing the *Didiereaceae* (Octopus Trees), outlining the differences between them. We saw *Didierea trollii*, *Alluaudia procera*, *Alluaudia ascendens* and *Alluaudia humbertii*. In addition, we also added *Moringa drouhardii*, *Gyrocarpus americanus*, *Jatropha mahaalensis*, *Xerosycios danguyi* and many more. We also saw more specimens of Spider Tortoise and yet another roosting Madagascan Nightjar.

It was now getting late, and the sun was setting behind the Octopus Trees as we set off back for dinner.

Day 16

Tuesday 11th November

Weather: Cloudy but fine. Light rain later in Tana.

Today we awoke to the calls of Giant Coua and Broad-billed Roller. The day would be spent making the return journey to Fort Dauphin, and we left the Private Reserve of Berenty at 7.45am after another good breakfast. Along the way south and east we recorded, Western Cattle Egret, Purple Heron, Hamerkop, Red Fody and Madagascan Buzzard, before reaching Le Dauphin Hotel at midday, where we had lunch and relaxed before going to the airport in time for our flight to Tana via Tulear. We arrived in Tana at 6.30pm, to be met by our former driver, Guest, who took us to the Le Louvre Hotel for the night.

Day 17

Wednesday 12th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny.

Breakfast today was at 7am, and we were boarding the bus by 7.45am, to make a visit to Parc Tsarasaotra, a lake in private grounds in the middle of Tana that is home to many birds, aquatic and otherwise. The site is considered important enough to have been awarded RAMSAR status. After braving the morning city traffic, we arrived at the park gates, and were admitted by the guardian. The main lake has a large central island, comprising mainly of *Typha latifolia* (Bulrush) and *Cyperus papyrus* (Papyrus), inhabited by a great number of squabbling Herons. These included Black Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Squacco Heron, Green-backed or Striated Heron and Dimorphic Egret (white morph). On the water there were large numbers of Red-billed Teal and White-faced Duck, with the occasional Common Moorhen among them. We made our way on a circular route which circumnavigated the large lake, and took us past the small one. This water body also proved interesting, yielding several Hottentot Teal, Western Cattle Egret and two Malagasy Pond Herons. About two thirds of the way round, we found three Meller's Duck, the highlight of the morning.

It was now time to re-join our bus for the drive to the Relais Des Plateaux Hotel and Restaurant, close to the airport. Here we were able to relax and have a leisurely lunch, before going to the airport to check in for our afternoon flight to Mahajanga, via Nosy Be, landing at 5.45pm. We were met by our new driver, Antione, who soon had us on our way to our overnight hotel, Les Roches Rouge, in time to check in before our evening meal.

Day 18

Thursday 13th November

Weather: Fine, very hot and sunny.

Today we left the hotel by 7am, having had breakfast at 6.15am. Soon after leaving the hotel, we passed the famous and very old Mahajanga Baobab, *Adansonia digitata* (African Baobab). After stopping for water, we made our way down National Route 4, towards the town of Ankazomborona. This route took us across the western Madagascar Palm savanna. Two species seem to dominate here, *Bismarckia nobilis* and *Hyphaene coriacea*, an introduced African species. As we progressed we saw many of the usual roadside birds, and recorded *Delonix regia* (Flamboyant Tree), *Zizyphus mauritania* (Sour Plum), one of which had a very large specimen of Oustalet's Chameleon on it.

On our arrival at Ankazomborona, there were both a cattle market and general market in full swing, an amazingly colourful event. On the south side of the town, we stopped to check out the extensive rice paddies for birds, finding Great Egret, Western Cattle Egret, Black Heron, Glossy Ibis, Squacco Heron and Black-winged Stilt. On the opposite side of the road, was the vast Amboromalandy Reservoir. However, it did not have much in the way of birdlife on it. At the south western end of the lake, we parked the bus, and set off along a track, which skirted the southern shore, in the hope of seeing the extremely elusive Madagascan Jacana in distant rice fields. Alas, it was not to be, but we did see Madagascan Cisticola, Olive Bee-eater, both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret and another Oustalet's Chameleon, curiously crossing the track on the ground.

Moving on, it was only 20km to the Ankarafantsike National Park and, after about half an hour, we arrived at the Ampijoroa Forest Station, our base for the next two nights. Claude quickly booked us in and gave out the keys to our cabins, so we could freshen up before lunch. During the meal, we saw several Koch's Emerald Day Gecko, one catching a Mantis, and there was also a young Zebu-killing Snake.

The afternoon was free time, and most of the group undertook local exploration, reporting Coquerel's Sifaka, Collared Iguanid, Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard and a Rhinoceros Beetle.

At 6pm, we met to place our dinner order, before setting off a short way south to the edge of the national park, for an evening walk with our guides Amede and Olga. Our first encounter was with the western subspecies of Cat-eyed Snake, followed very quickly by our first sighting of Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur, which was feeding in a *Mangifera indica* (Mango Tree). We went on to have several encounters with this particular species. Finally, after some effort, we managed to get quite reasonable views of Golden-brown Mouse Lemur, a local endemic. During the walk, we also saw a Bark Gecko and Hissing Cockroach, before it was time to return for dinner.

Day 19

Friday 14th November

Weather: Fine, very hot and sunny.

Today we all met in the car park at 5am, for the short bus ride to the Ravelobe Forest, and area of dry deciduous woodland. Parking the bus, we set off with our guides into the forest. Several groups of Western Cattle Egret flew over us, before we found a Coquerel's Coua, which obligingly stayed out in the open long enough for the whole group to get good views. Next, we found Malagassy Hog-nosed Snake. Broad-billed Tetraka, Crested Coua, Sickle-billed Vanga and Souimanga Sunbird were also recorded. Olga then spotted Madagascan Green Pigeon, quickly followed by a fleeting glimpse, high in the canopy, of the local endemic species, Schlegel's Asity, but sadly it did not stay long. After some more glimpses, we found a solitary male perched out on a twig, and we all had superb views of this scarce bird. Chabert's Vanga, Blue Vanga, Rufous Vanga and singing Turtle Dove were added, together with *Zonosaurus laticaudatus*. Our guides now began to search for the second locally endemic bird, White-breasted Mesite, and a long search produced a brief view, although only for one group member. We now returned to the Forest Station for breakfast and some free time.

We met again at 12.30pm for lunch. After placing our order, we went to look at the breeding programme for the critically endangered, Plough-share Tortoise, which is sponsored by the Gerald Durrell Foundation. Later in the afternoon, we took a boat ride on Ravelobe Lake. We split into two groups, one with Claude and Amede, and one with Olga and Paul. The lake margins had large mats of *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth) and this was ideal for Herons. Between eight and ten Purple Herons were seen, together with solitary Humblot's Heron and Little Bittern. There were also several sightings of Green-backed Heron and Allen's Gallinule. High in a large tree, we caught sight of a pair of very scarce Madagascan Fish Eagles, quietly watching our antics. Malagasy Pond Heron, Glossy Ibis and large numbers of Western Cattle Egrets were also recorded, together with several sightings of Nile Crocodile.

We now returned to the Forest Station for dinner. At this point, Claude and Paul received the news that the Air Madagascar flight to Tana the following morning had been rescheduled, coming forward two hours.

Day 20

Saturday 15th November

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, clouding over later.

Due to our flight time changing, we rose at 3.30am and were on the road at 4am, heading towards Mahajanga, where we arrived at 7.30am. We stopped for breakfast at a café in the town, before making our way to the airport for the 10am Air Madagascar flight to Tana. Upon our arrival in the capital, we were all pleased to see that our driver for the next four days would be Guest. Stowing our luggage, he drove us to the Relais des Plateaux Restaurant for lunch.

After eating, we left Tana at 1.30pm, and drove eastwards towards Manjakandrina and Moramanga, where we stopped for water and a comfort break, and on to our destination of Andasibe. Once again the paddy fields produced Great Egret, Dimorphic Egret [white and dark morphs] and Black Heron. Just to the west of Moramanga, where the road crosses the Mangoro River, we made a stop to see if we could find Madagascar Pratincole. We were not disappointed, finding two birds on distant rocks in the river. Continuing our journey, we

arrived at Perinet and Andasibe at 6.30pm, and were soon settling into our chalets at the Vakona Forest Lodge. We gathered again, at 7.30pm for dinner.

Day 21

Sunday 16th November

Weather: Cloudy at first, becoming fine, hot and sunny

Leaving Vakona Lodge at 5.30am, we made our way down to the entrance to the National Park, where we were met by our local guide, Desi. Whilst Claude arranged the permits for the park, Desi and Paul set off with the group into the Perinet Special Reserve. First sightings were nesting Madagascan Wagtails and Nose-horned Chameleon. A little further on, we found Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur feeding in a stand of Bamboo. Close to the Green Lake, Desi found the roost of Rainforest Scops Owl and near a derelict fish farm. Next, he located the nest of Madagascan Pygmy Kingfisher, which was calling. Eventually, it showed itself, and all members of the group saw it well. Moving into the forest, we went in search of the Indri, the largest and probably most enigmatic of all the diurnal Lemurs. We were not disappointed, as it was not too long before our guides had found two individuals, which crossed the path in front of us and stopped to feed in the trees above. In the distance, we could hear other groups 'singing' their distinctive contact calls, and before long our two joined in. As we continued on our way, it was not long before we added a fleeting 'fly-over' from a Red-tailed Vanga and also saw Blue Coua, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher on the nest, and Long-billed Tetraka. Our next encounter was with a roosting Collared Nightjar and chick, followed a small group of five Red-bellied Lemur being challenged for feeding rights by a troupe of Common Brown Lemur. The route took us down towards the Green Lake, where Desi found a Madagascar Tree Boa, and Peter spotted a roosting Madagascan Nightjar with chick in a derelict building.

Back at the park offices car park, we re-joined the bus for the short journey to the Feon'ny Ala Hotel for lunch. During the meal, we were entertained by Lined Emerald Day Geckos. After lunch we went to visit the Perinet Orchid Garden. Following a cyclone in the late 1990s, many trees bearing epiphytic Orchids, were blown down in the Mantadia area. The plants were collected and placed in the small area of rainforest, and all the plants here are native to the Andasibe area. Unfortunately, due to an early season, most species had finished flowering, with the exception of *Grammangis ellisii* (Banana Orchid), of which there were two plants with flowering stems. Other highlights were Madagascar Lined Snake and a couple of resting Indri, which were quite close to the ground. Finally, we found both male and female Giraffe-necked Weevil.

It was now time to return to Vakona Forest Lodge for a free afternoon, before meeting up for dinner.

Day 22

Monday 17th November

Weather: Cloudy at first, becoming fine, hot and sunny

We had an early breakfast at 6am this morning, before a visit to Mantadia Special Reserve to explore a section of primary rainforest. We again met with Desi, in the car park, and continued on the 90 minute drive along a track towards the reserve. As we went, we saw a Malagasy Coucal, minus its tail, Lesser Vassa Parrot, Nelicourvi Weaver and Red-breasted Coua. We also passed the pink pompoms of *Dombeya lucida*, *Ravenala madagascariensis* (Traveller Palm) and *Pandanus sp.* (Screwpine). We parked at the northern end of the reserve, where we made our

way on up the path to a small lake. Along the way we saw Broad-billed Roller. At the lake, a family of Madagascar Grebe with three chicks was seen well. Although our other target species, Meller's Duck, was not to be found, we had good views of Madagascar Swamp Warbler, and Mascarene Martins and Madagascar Spinetails were feeding over the water. Re-tracing our steps to where the bus had dropped us, we entered the rainforest, and it was not long before we found a family group of the stunning Diadem Sifaka jumping effortlessly across the path we were on, to feed in a nearby tree. We watched then for about 30 minutes, until the call came that Black & White Ruffed Lemur had been located. We soon made our way to the tree they were in, watching them again for some time. Meanwhile, a pair of Indri was spotted in an adjacent tree, a bonus indeed. Bird life had become rather quiet by now, and we turned our attention to amphibians and reptiles. Brown Painted Frog and Madagascar Painted Frog were both located in swampy ground among dead *Pandanus* leaves, and we found Ornate Girdled Lizard and Madagascar Girdled Lizard. Several species of tree were flowering in the forest, including *Ocotea*, *Symphonia* and *Dichaetanthera arborea*, the food plant of Giraffe-necked Weevil.

We now re-joined the bus in order to return to Vakona Lodge for lunch. After eating, we had a free afternoon, during which some group members elected to visit the Lemur Island sanctuary, where several species of lemur, rescued from pet traps, roam free.

At 5.45pm, we joined the bus to travel down to Perinet to the Parc Mitsinjo, a community initiative, run by the local people, where we were met by our local guides, Lucy and Pierre. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we found Short-nosed Chameleon. Soon after this, our guides spotted a Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur, one of Madagascar's rarest mammals with an extremely restricted range, and group had good, close views. Our next encounter was with a juvenile Broad-browed Chameleon, and we finished the walk near the Orchid Garden, where we recorded Furry-eared or Crossley's Dwarf Lemur, Parson's Chameleon, Giraffe-necked Weevil, and a Firefly, before returning to the hotel for dinner.

Day 23

Tuesday 18th November

Weather: Cloudy with mist at first, becoming fine, hot and sunny.

Today we left Andasibe for the return journey to Tana. However, after breakfast at 6am, we returned to Perinet, picking up Desi en route. We began by checking the high trees along the road near the National Park offices, where we recorded Madagascar Bulbul and Crested Drongo and Common Newtonia. We now made our way into the Perinet Special Reserve, to the distant, mournful calls of the Indri. The nests of Nelikorvi Weaver, Madagascar Blue Pigeon and Madagascar Starling were also seen. Red-fronted Coua was an early target, and we all had very close views. We also saw a solitary Grey Bamboo Lemur quietly going about its morning regime, a pair of sleeping Eastern Woolly Lemur, and the secretive White-throated Oxylabes.

It was now time to return to the Vakona Forest Lodge to pack, and prepare to leave. We departed at 11am, stopping at Feon' ny Ala for lunch. We also had breaks in Moramanga, for fuel, and on the outskirts of Tana. Along the route the usual Great Egret, Green-backed Heron and Dimorphic Heron, were all feeding in the rice paddies.

In Tana, we made our way to the Hotel Le Louvre, where we had day rooms, which enabled us to freshen up and re-pack before going to the Relais des Plateaux Restaurant for our final dinner together as a group. After eating we made our way to the Airport for the 1.50am Air France flight to Paris Charles De Gaulle.

Day 24

Wednesday 19th November

We landed at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11am local time. Here we said our goodbyes to Patricia and Pete, who were catching a different flight back Spain, and Nelson who was staying on in Paris for a day, before catching his flight back to Missouri. The remainder of the group were booked on the flight back to Heathrow.

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Crab Plover - P. Gudgeon



Frog - *Heterixalus luteostriatus* - P. Harnes



Verreaux's Sifaka - P. Gudgeon



Rainforest Scops Owl - J. Brown

Species Lists

Lemurs (CF = Captive, Free-ranging; H = Heard, ✓ = recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>											✓										
2	Grey-Brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
3	Golden Brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus ravelobensis</i>															✓	✓					
4	Rufous Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>			✓																		
5	Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	<i>Allocebus trichotis</i>																				✓	
6	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogalus medius</i>															✓						
7	Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>																				✓	
8		Lepilemuridae																					
9	Milne-Edwards Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur edwardsi</i>															✓	✓					
10	Zombitse Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur hubbardorum</i>							✓														
11	White-footed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur leucopus</i>											✓	✓	✓								
12		Lemuridae																					
13	Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus griseus</i>	CF																		✓		✓
14	Southern Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur meridionalis</i>												✓									
15	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>			✓	✓																	
16	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur simus</i>			✓																		
17	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>	CF				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
18	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	CF														✓	✓			✓		
19	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufifrons</i>	CF			✓								✓	✓	✓							
20	Red-collared Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur collaris</i>											✓										
21	Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubiventer</i>																				✓	
22	Black and White Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>	CF																			CF	✓
23		Indridae																					
24	Eastern Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi laniger</i>																					✓
25	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>							✓				✓	✓	✓	✓							
26	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>	CF																				

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>	CF														✓	✓					
28	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>																				✓	
29	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>				✓																	
30	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>																			✓	✓	H

Other Mammals (SC = scat)

1	Fossa	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>				SC																	
2	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>															✓						
3																							
4	Lowland Streaked Tenrec	<i>Hemicentetes semispinosus</i>				✓																	
5	Lesser Hedgehog Tenrec	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>															✓						
6	Western Tuft-tailed Rat	<i>Eliurus myoxinus</i>																✓					
7	Eastern Red Forest Rat	<i>Nesomys rufus</i>				✓																	
8	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>								✓													
9	Arboreal Mouse sp	-			✓																		
10	Commerson's Leaf-nosed Bat	<i>Hipposideros commersoni</i>																✓					
11	Madagascar Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>															✓						

Reptiles & amphibians

Frogs

1	Madagascar Jumping Frog	<i>Aglyptodactylus madagascariensis</i>																					✓
2	a Tree Frog	<i>Boophis doulotii</i>																			✓		
3	a Tree Frog	<i>Boophis madagascariensis</i>				✓	✓																✓
4	a Tree Frog	<i>Guibemantis pulcher</i>																			✓		
5	Yellow-lined Frog	<i>Heterixalus luteostriatus</i>							✓														
6	Boettger's Tree Frog	<i>Heterixalus boettgeri</i>															✓						
7	Malagasy Poison or Painted Frog	<i>Mantella madagascariensis</i>																					✓
8	Baron's Painted Frog	<i>Mantella baroni</i>				✓																	
9	Brown' Painted frog	<i>Mantella crocea</i>																					✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	Lined Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata lineata</i>																			✓		✓
14	Koch's Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis kochi</i>																✓	✓	✓			
15	Changeable Emerald day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>						✓									✓	✓					
16	Four-eyed Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>		✓	✓	✓																	
17	Marbled Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>							✓														
18	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓						H	✓	✓					
19	a House Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>	✓																				
20	Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus madagascariensis</i>							✓	✓					✓	✓							
21	Peters' Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus petersi</i>							✓	✓					✓								
22	Broad-tailed Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>															✓	✓					
23	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>																				✓	
24	Ornate Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus ornatus</i>			✓																	✓	✓
25	Four-lined Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus quadrilineatus</i>																					
26	Gold-spotted Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) aureopunctata</i>							✓														
27	Elegant Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) elegans</i>													✓							✓	

Snakes

1	Big-eyed Snake	<i>Mimophis mahafalensis</i>							✓	✓													
2	Madagascar Lined Snake	<i>Bibilava (Liopholidophis) lateralis</i>																				✓	
3	Thiel's Lined Snake	<i>Thamnosophis infrasignatus (L. thieli)</i>				✓																	✓
4	Bernier's Grass Snake	<i>Dromicodryas bernieri</i>								✓						✓							✓
5	Three-lined Snake	<i>Liophidium trilineatum</i>																					✓
6	Malagasy Tree Snake	<i>Parastenophis betsileanus</i>																					
7	Southern Cat-eyed Snake	<i>Madagascarophis meridionalis</i>																					
8	Western Cat-eyed Snake	<i>Madagascarophis colubrinus occidentalis</i>																				✓	
9	Zebu-killing Snake	<i>Ithycyphus miniatus</i>							✓													✓	
10	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>		✓																		✓	✓
11	Dumeril's Boa	<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i>																				✓	✓
12	Malagasy Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i>																				✓	
13	Brown Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon modestus</i>																				✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																	
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Turtles & Tortoises.

1	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoids</i>													✓								
2	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	CF						CF	CF	CF	CF			CF								
3	Angonoka (Plough-share) Tortoise	<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>																	C				

Others (C = Captive)

1	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>																					
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Birds

1	Madagascan Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus pelzelni</i>																					✓
2	Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phoebastria rubicauda</i>								✓													
3	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>																				✓	
4	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		✓				✓									✓		✓			✓	✓
5	Malagasy Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola idea</i>															✓		✓				
6	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	✓															✓	✓	✓	✓		
7	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓	✓														✓		✓			
8	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	✓										✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			
9	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	✓	✓									✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓			✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
11	Dimorphic Heron	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
12	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					✓										✓		✓	✓			✓
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>									✓												
14	Humblot's Heron	<i>Ardea humbloti</i>																		✓			
15	Madagascan Ibis	<i>Lophotibis cristata</i>																					✓
16	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>																	✓	✓			
17	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		✓			✓	✓												✓			
18	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>																	✓	✓			
19	Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>																	✓		✓		
20	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>																		✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	Meller's Duck	<i>Anas melleri</i>															✓						
22	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
23	Madagascar Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>																	✓				
24	Madagascar Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>							✓														
25	Malagasy Harrier	<i>Circus macrosceltes</i>					✓	✓															
26	Madagascar Buzzard	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓									✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
27	Madagascar Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter madagascariensis</i>																					✓
28	Frances's Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>															✓	✓			✓		
29	Malagasy Kestrel	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
30	Banded Kestrel	<i>Falco zoniventris</i>							✓												✓		
31	Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>																			✓		
32	Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>																		✓	✓		
33	Madagascar Partridge	<i>Margaroperdix madagarensis</i>						✓															✓
34	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>																					
35	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>				H							✓	✓		✓							
36	White-breasted Mesite	<i>Mesitomis variegata</i>																			✓		
37	Subdesert Mesite	<i>Monias benschi</i>							✓														
38	Madagascar Buttonquail	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>						✓						✓	✓								
39	Madagascar Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura insularis</i>				H																	
40	White-throated Rail	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i>						H	✓														
41	Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>																			✓		
42	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>															✓		✓				✓
43	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>																			✓		
44	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>																✓					
45	Crab Plover	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>																					✓
46	Common Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>							✓	✓													
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓																				
48	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							✓	✓													
49	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>																					✓
50	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>																					✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>							✓	✓													
52	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>									✓												
53	Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>									✓												
54	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus benghalensis</i>									✓												
55	Madagascar Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>													✓								
56	Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
57	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>						✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓					
58	Madagascar Green Pigeon	<i>Treron australis</i>																	✓				
59	Malagasy Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia picturata</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				H				✓
60	Madagascar Blue Pigeon	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>				✓																	✓
61	Grey-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis canus</i>												✓	✓				✓				
62	Greater Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>			✓																		
63	Lesser Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	
64	Madagascar Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	✓	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		H		H			H	H		H	H	H
65	Green-capped Coua	<i>Coua olivaceiceps</i>								✓													
66	Red-capped Coua	<i>Coua ruficeps</i>																	✓				
67	Running Coua	<i>Coua cursor</i>								✓					✓								
68	Giant Coua	<i>Coua gigas</i>												✓	✓	H							
69	Coquerel's Coua	<i>Coua coquereli</i>																	✓				
70	Red-breasted Coua	<i>Coua serriana</i>																					✓
71	Red-fronted Coua	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>																					✓
72	Blue Coua	<i>Coua caerulea</i>				✓																✓	
73	Crested Coua	<i>Coua cristata</i>							✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓				
74	Malagasy Coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>			H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Rainforest Scops Owl	<i>Otus rutilus</i>						✓							✓							✓	✓
76	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	✓											✓									
77	White-browed Owl	<i>Ninox superciliaris</i>							H					H	✓	H							
78	Collared Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus enarratus</i>																				✓	
79	Madagascar Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>	H	H					✓	✓	H		✓	✓	✓	H		✓		✓	✓		✓
80	Madagascar Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>			✓	✓																	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																			
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
81	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓		✓			
82	Malagasy Black Swift	<i>Apus balstoni</i>					✓	✓							✓							
83	Malagasy Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo vintsioides</i>		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		H
84	Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i>				H														✓		
85	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓				
86	Pitta-like Ground Roller	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>			✓	H																
87	Long-tailed Ground Roller	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i>							✓													
88	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>						✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
89	Cuckoo Roller	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>			✓	✓			✓									H		H	H	H
90	Madagascar Hoopoe	<i>Upupa marginata</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
91	Velvet Asity	<i>Philepitta castanea</i>			✓	✓																
92	Schlegel's Asity	<i>Philepitta schlegeli</i>																✓				
93	Common Sunbird-Asity	<i>Neodrepanis coruscans</i>				✓																
94	Yellow-bellied Sunbird-Asity	<i>Neodrepanis hypoxantha</i>				✓																
95	Madagascar Lark	<i>Eremopterix hova</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					
96	Madagascar Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓				✓	✓	✓
97	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	✓																			
98	Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Madagascar Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
100	Forest Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola sharpei</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓														
101	Littoral Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola imerina</i>							✓	✓												
102	Madagascar Stonechat	<i>Saxicola sibilla</i>	✓	✓				✓														✓
103	Malagasy Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>	✓		✓	✓																✓
104	Subdesert Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>							✓	✓	✓			✓								
105	Madagascar Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>					H	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓					
106	Madagascar Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>				H										H				H	✓	
107	Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
108	Common Jery	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Stripe-throated Jery	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>				✓			✓				✓									✓
110	Malagasy Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
111	White-throated Oxylabes	<i>Oxylabes madagascariensis</i>				✓																	✓
112	Wedge-tailed Tetraka	<i>Hartertula flavoviridis</i>				✓																	
113	Rand's Tetraka	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>			✓	✓																	
114	Appert's Tetraka	<i>Xanthomixis apperti</i>							✓														
115	Dusky Tetraka	<i>Xanthomixis tenebrosa</i>																	✓				
116	Long-billed Tetraka	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>				✓												✓			✓		
117	Spectacled Tetraka	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>																					✓
118	Malagasy White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓												✓				✓	✓
119	Malagasy Green Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>	✓		✓	✓									✓								
120	Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
121	Chabert's Vanga	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓			✓	✓		✓	
122	White-headed Vanga	<i>Artamella viridis</i>						✓	✓														✓
123	Blue Vanga	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>				✓														✓			✓
124	Sickle-billed Vanga	<i>Falcoelea palliata</i>							✓	✓								✓	✓				
125	Rufous Vanga	<i>Schetba rufa</i>							✓										✓				
126	Red-tailed Vanga	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>			✓																	H	
127	Lafresnaye's Vanga	<i>Xenopirostris xenopirostris</i>							✓														
128	Hook-billed Vanga	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>							✓	✓				✓	✓	H			H	H			
129	Crossley's Vanga	<i>Mystacornis crossleyi</i>			✓																		
130	Ward's Vanga	<i>Pseudobias wardi</i>																					H
131	Common Newtonia	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>				✓			✓	✓						H			✓		✓	H	✓
132	Dark Newtonia	<i>Newtonia amphichroa</i>				✓																	
133	Archbold's Newtonia	<i>Newtonia archboldi</i>							✓														
134	Madagascan Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>				✓		✓											✓	✓			
135	Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>			H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
137	Madagascan Starling	<i>Hartlaubius auratus</i>			✓																		✓
138	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
139	Sakalava Weaver	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>							✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓					
140	Nelicourvi Weaver	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>				✓	✓															✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October/November																				
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
141	Red Fody	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						
142	Forest Fody	<i>Foudia omissa</i>			✓		✓														✓		
143	Madagascar Mannikin	<i>Lepidopygia nana</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓												✓	✓	✓	✓

Butterflies

1	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓								
2	Kite Swallowtail	<i>Graphium policeses</i>			✓	✓	✓										✓	✓			✓	
3	Citrus Swallowtail	<i>Papilo demodocus</i>				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓					✓			✓
4	African Monarch	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
5	a Pansy	<i>Junonia goudoti</i>		✓																		

Moths (P = pupa)

1	Comet Moth	<i>Argema mitrei</i>																					P
2	Emperor Moth or Suraka Silkmoth	<i>Antherina suraka</i>		✓														✓					

Other Invertebrates (N = nymph)

1	Dragonfly	<i>Theromthemis madagascariensis</i>	✓														✓					
2	Emperor type Dragonfly	<i>c.f. Anax imperator</i>															✓					
3	Praying Mantis	<i>Polyspilota aeruginosa</i>						✓										✓	✓			✓
4	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>							✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
5	Black Cockroach	-																✓				✓
6	Cicada	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>			H					H			✓						H			
7	Stick Insect	-			✓	✓		✓													✓	✓
8	Flatid Leaf-bug	<i>Phromnia rosea</i>					✓	N	N						N							
9	Plataspid Shield Bugs	<i>Libyaspis coccinelloides</i>						✓														
10	Snout Bug or Flat-backed Weevil	<i>Zana tenebrosa</i>						✓														
11	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>			✓	✓																✓
12	Giant' Wasp	-						✓														
13	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes sp.</i>													✓				✓			

Plants ([] = Planted; * = Endemic)

Scientific name	Common name	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES		
Lycophytes		
Clubmosses & Quillworts		
Lycopodiaceae		
<i>Lycopodium</i> sp.	-	Isalo
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
True Ferns		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Spleenwort Family Basket Fern	Ranamafana
Blechnaceae		
<i>Blechnum</i> sp.	Hard-fern Family a Hard-fern	Isalo
Cyatheaceae		
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	Tree Fern Family a Tree Fern	Perinet
<i>Cyathea madagascariensis</i> *	a Tree Fern	Ranamafana
Osmundaceae		
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern Family Royal Fern	Isalo
Pteridaceae		
<i>Cheilanthes bonapartei</i> * (<i>Adiantopsis linearis</i>)	Ribbon Fern Family -	Ranamafana
<i>Pteris</i> sp.	-	Isalo
Salviniaceae		
<i>Azolla pinnata</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Water Fern Family a Water Fern	Ravelobe Lake
<i>Salvinia hastata</i>	-	Ravelobe Lake
PRE-DICOTS		
Primitive Angiosperms		
Nymphaeaceae		
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (<i>N. stellata</i>)	Water-lily Family African Water-lily	Between Zombitse & Tulear
Lauraceae		
<i>Ocotea c.f. sessiliflora</i> *	Laurel Family -	Mantadia
EU-DICOTS		
True Dicotyledons		
Acanthaceae		
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Bear's-breech Family White or Grey Mangrove	N of Tulear
Anacardiaceae		
Sumach Family		
Aphloiaceae		
<i>Aphloia theiformis</i>	Tea Bush Family Tea Bush	Ranamafana

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Apocynaceae		
<i>Catharanthus ovalis</i> *	a Periwinkle	Isalo
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> *	Madagascan Periwinkle	Anja
<i>Ceropegia dimorpha</i> *	-	Isalo
<i>Cynanchum floriferum</i> * (<i>Folotsia floribunda</i>)	-	Berenty
<i>Mascarenhasia arborescens</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Isalo
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i> *	Elephant's Foot	Isalo
<i>Pervillaea venenata</i> * (<i>Menabea venenata</i>)	-	Isalo
[<i>Plumeria rubra</i>]	Frangipani	Isalo
[<i>Plumeria rubra</i> var. <i>alba</i>]	White' Frangipani	S of Antsiribe
<i>Stapelianthus insignis</i> *	-	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Stapelianthus madagascariensis</i> *	-	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Strophanthus</i> (<i>Roupellina</i>) <i>boivini</i> *	-	Antsokay Arboretum
Asclepediaceae		
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Milkweed	Anja
Asteraceae		
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Goat Weed	Ialatsara Forest Camp
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Mexican Poppy	Tulear
<i>Chrysocephalum</i> sp.	-	Isalo
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Argentine Fleabane	Anja
<i>Helichrysum heterotrichum</i> *	an Everlasting	Isalo
<i>Veronia apendiculata</i>	-	East of Tana
Balsaminaceae		
<i>Impatiens inaperta</i> *	Madagascar Busy Lizzie	Perinet
Bignoniaceae		
[<i>Jacaranda</i> c.f. <i>cuspidifolia</i>]	Jacaranda	Tana
[<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>]	African Tulip Tree	Tana
<i>Stereospermum</i> sp.	-	Ravelobe Forest
Boraginaceae		
<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Assyrian Plum	Isalo
Burseraceae		
<i>Commiphora madagascariensis</i> ?	-	Zombitse
Cactaceae		
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Barbary Fig	Not uncommonly naturalised
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> subsp. <i>mauritiana</i> *	Mistletoe Cactus	Ranamafana
Campanulaceae		
<i>Lobelia madagascariensis</i>	Lobelia	Ranamafana
Caricaceae		
[<i>Carica papaya</i>]	Papaya	Commonly planted

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Casuarinaceae <i>Casuarina</i> sp.	Sheoak Family Sheoak	Mangily
Clusiaceae <i>Symphonia verrucosa</i> *	Garcinia Family -	S of Antsiribe
Combretaceae <i>Combretum coccineum</i> <i>Terminalia mantaly</i> *	Bush-willow Family - -	Reserve de Nahampoana Reserve Privee de Lemuriens
Convolvulaceae <i>Bonamia spectabilis</i> <i>Cuscuta planiflora</i> var. <i>madagascariensis</i> [<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>]	Bindweed Family - Dodder Sweet Potato	Isalo Isalo Commonly planted
Crassulaceae <i>Kalanchoe beharensis</i> * <i>Kalanchoe</i> sp. <i>Kalanchoe synsepala</i> *	Stonecrop Family Napoleon's Hat - -	Berenty Ranamafana Isalo
Cucurbitaceae <i>Xerosicyos danguyi</i> *	Melon Family -	Berenty
Didiereaceae * <i>Alluaudia ascendens</i> * <i>Alluaudia comosa</i> * <i>Alluaudia dumosa</i> * <i>Alluaudia humbertii</i> * <i>Alluaudia montagnacii</i> * <i>Alluaudia procera</i> * <i>Didierea madagascariensis</i> * <i>Didierea trollii</i> *	Octopus Tree Family - - - - - - Octopus tree -	S of Amboasary NE of Tulear N of Fort Dauphin Anjipolo - Berenty Antsokay Arboretum S of Amboasary Reinalla Reserve Anjipolo - Berenty
Droseraceae <i>Drosera madagascariensis</i>	Sundew Family Madagascan Sundew	Ranamafana
Ebenaceae <i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmion Family Persimmion or Sharon Fruit	Reserve Privee de Lemuriens
Ericaceae <i>Braxilia</i> sp.	Heather Family -	Berenty
Euphorbiaceae <i>Euphorbia alluaudii</i> (<i>E. leucodendron</i>) <i>Euphorbia didiereoides</i> * <i>Euphorbia ensifolia</i> * <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> <i>Euphorbia milii</i> * <i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i> <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (<i>E. laro</i>) <i>Givotia madagascariensis</i> *	Spurge Family - - - Spotted Spurge Crown of Thorns - Indian Tree Spurge Givotia	Berenty Berenty Antsokay Arboretum Isalo Planted in Tana Anakoa Antsokay Arboretum Reinalla Reserve

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Hura crepitans</i> (naturalised)	Crocodile Tree	Ankarafantsika National Park
<i>Jatropha mahafalensis</i> *	-	Antsokay Arboretum
[<i>Manihot esculenta</i>]	Cassava or Tapioca	Commonly planted
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	Ialatsara Forest Camp
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Peacock Flower	Isalo
<i>Bauhinia madagascariensis</i> *	-	Zombitse
<i>Chadsia flammea</i> *	Flame Bush	Isalo
<i>Chadsia grevei</i> *	Flame Bush	Reinalla Reserve
<i>Clitoria lasciva</i> *	Clitoria	N of Fort Dauphin
<i>Crotalaria fiherensis</i> *	-	Isalo
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Delonix decaryi</i> *	-	Reinalla Reserve
<i>Delonix floribunda</i> *	-	NE of Tulear
<i>Delonix pumilla</i> *	-	Indigofera compressa
<i>Delonix regia</i> *	Flamboyant Tree	SE of Mahajanga
<i>Indigofera compressa</i> *	-	Isalo
<i>Senna (Cassia) didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn Senna	Naturalised around Tana
<i>Senna (Cassia) meridionalis</i> *	Andapary	S of Antsiribe
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Anthocleista madagascariensis</i> *	-	W of Ranamafana
Gesneriaceae	Pyrenean-violet Family	
<i>Streptocarpus</i> sp	Streptocarpus	Ranamafana
Hernandiaceae		
<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	Propellar Tree	Berenty
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lion's Ear	Naturalised at Zombitse
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>		Parc Tsarasaotra, Tana
Loganiaceae	Strychnine Family	
<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	-	Zombitse
Loranthaceae	Mistletoe Family	
<i>Bakerella</i> sp.	-	Ranamafana
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	African Baobab	Mahajanga
<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> *	Grandidier's Baobab	Morandava (from the air)
<i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i> *	Baobab	Reinalla Reserve
<i>Adansonia za</i> *	Baobab	Zombitse
[<i>Ceiba pendrandra</i>]	Kapok	between Zombitse & Tulear
<i>Dombeya lucida</i> *	White Ball Tree	Ranamafana
Melastomataceae	Tibouchina Family	
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	-	Naturalised at Perinet

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Dichaetanthera arborea*</i>	-	Ranamafana
<i>Dichaetanthera c.f. horrida</i>	-	Perinet
Meliaceae	Mahogany Family	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Lilac or Bead Tree	Naturalised at Anja
Mimosaceae	Acacia Family	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Mimosa	Naturalised at Ranamafana
Monimiaceae	Boldo Family	
<i>Tambourissa purpurea* (T. rota)</i>	-	Isalo
Moraceae	Fig Family	
[<i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i>]	Jackfruit	Fort Dauphin
<i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i>	Avoha	Ambalavo
Moringaceae		
<i>Moringa drouhardii*</i>	-	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Moringa hildebrandtii*</i>	-	Antsokay Arboretum
Musaceae	Banana Family	
[<i>Musa sp.</i>]	Banana	Commonly planted
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family	
[<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>]	River Red Gum	Naturalised on Roadsides
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Naturalised at Perinet
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	Naturalised S of Antsiribe
[<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>]	Iron-bark	Perinet
<i>Melaleuca c.f. viridiflora</i>	Paper Bark	N of Fort Dauphin
<i>Psidium cattleyanum</i>	Cattley or Peruvian Guava	Naturalised at Perinet
[<i>Psidium guajava</i>]	Guava	Commonly planted
<i>Syzygium (Eugenia) jambos</i>	Jambolan	Nat'd Res.Privee de Lemuriens
Passifloraceae	Passionflower Family	
<i>Adenia isaloensis*</i>		Isalo
Pedaliaceae	Sesame Family	
<i>Uncarina decaryi*</i>	-	Berenty
<i>Uncarina grandidieri*</i>	-	Antsokay Arboretum
<i>Uncarina leandrii*</i>	-	Zombitse
<i>Uncarina stellulifera*</i>	-	Antsokay Arboretum
Phyllanthaceae	Leafflower Family	
<i>Uapaca bojeri*</i>	Tapia	S of Antsiribe
Proteaceae	Protea Family	
<i>Grevillia robusta</i>	Southern Silky Oak	Nat'd Res.Privee de Lemuriens
Restoniaceae		
<i>Ischyrolepis graminifolia</i>	-	Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Rhamnaceae <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Buckthorn Family -	Naturalised SE of Mahajanga
Roseaceae [<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>] <i>Rubus alceifolius</i>	Rose Family Loquat -	S of Antsiribe Naturalised at Perinet
Rubiaceae <i>Psychotria madagascariensis</i> *	Bedstraw Family -	Isalo
Scrophulariaceae <i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i> *	Figwort Family Madagascar Buddleja	Isalo
Solanaceae [<i>Brugmansia versicolor</i>] <i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i> <i>Datura stamonium</i> <i>Solanum mauritanicum</i>	Nightshade Family Angel's Trumpets Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow Thorn Apple Mauritius Nightshade	S of Antsiribe Naturalised S of Antsiribe Mangily Naturalised S of Antsiribe
Strelitziaceae <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> *	Strelitzia Family Traveller Palm	Mantadia
Talinaceae <i>Talinella grevei</i> subsp. <i>sarmentosa</i>	-	Mantadia
Theaceae [<i>Camellia sinensis</i>] (<i>Thea sinensis</i>)	Camellia Family Tea	Uncommonly planted
Verbenaceae <i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbena Family Lantana	Common
Vitaceae <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Grape-vine Family Veldt Grape	Berenty
MONOCOTS	Monocotyledons	
Amaryllidaceae <i>Crinum firmifolium</i> *	Onion Family -	Vohaparara
Araceae <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> <i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i>	Arum Family Taro or Elephant's Ear Water Banana	Naturalised at Perinet Reserve de Nahampoana
Arecaceae <i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> * <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> * <i>Hyphaene coriacea</i> <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> <i>Raphia farinifera</i> (<i>R. ruffia</i>) <i>Ravenea rivularis</i> *	Palm Family - Triangle Palm - Senegal Date Palm Raffia Palm -	Isalo N of Fort Dauphin SE of Mahajanga Tulear Nat.d Res. de Nahampoana Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
[<i>Agave sesalana</i>]	Sisal	An escape around Berenty
<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> var. <i>bakeri</i>	a Dragon Tree	Isalo
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus	Parc Tsarasaotra, Tana
Iridiaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Moraea</i> sp.	-	Naturalised at Perinet
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Angraecum germinyanum</i> *	a Spider Orchid	Ranamafana
<i>Angraecum praestans</i> *	-	Zombitse
<i>Angraecum</i> sp.	-	Ranamafana
<i>Bulbophyllum occultum</i>	-	Ranamafana
<i>Cynorkis stenoglossa</i> *	-	Mantadia National Park
<i>Grammangis ellisii</i> (<i>G. fallax</i>)	-	Perinet
<i>Vanilla madagascariensis</i> *	Vanilla Orchid	Nahampoana
Pandanaceae	Pandanus Family	
<i>Pandanus namakiensis</i> * (<i>P. pulcher</i>)	a Screwpine	Isalo
<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Vakoana Screwpine	Perinet
<i>Pandanus</i> sp.	a Screwpine	Zombitse
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Cathariostachys madagascariensis</i> *	Madagascar Giant Bamboo	Ranamafana
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass	Ranamafana
<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i>	-	Anja
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	-	Isalo
[<i>Oryza sativa</i>]	Rice	Commonly planted
[<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>]	Sugarcane	Commonly planted
Pontederiaceae	Pickerelweed Family	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Ravelobe Lake
Typhaceae	Bulrush Family	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Parc Tsarasaotra, Tana
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family	
<i>Aloe divaricata</i> *	-	Anakoa
<i>Aloe susannae</i> *	-	S of Amboasary
<i>Aloe vahombe</i> *	-	S of Amboasary
<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	a Chocolate Lily	Ranamafana