

# Madagascar's Lemurs

Naturetrek Tour Report

6 - 20 October 2011

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*Zombitse Sportive Lemur*



*Oplurus cyclurus*



*Phelsuma liniata*



*Junonia goudoti*

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	Desire (Desi) Rajery	Local Guide
Other Guides	Lemurs Park	Toanina
	Berenty	Benoit
	Zombitse	Lucien
	Anja	Jean
	Ramanafana	Fidi & Jean-Cree
	Andasibe	Maurice
Drivers	Berenty	Rajeau
	Tulear to Andasibe	Lala & Rija
Participants:	Angela Batten	
	Leo Batten	
	Kate Cherry	
	Hannah Oxer	
	Neil Waterson	
	Julia Porter	
	Richard Porter	
	Ros Sim	
	Bob Francis	
	Wendy Sim	
	Mary Woodman	
	Chris Woodman	

## Day 1

Thursday 6th October

Weather: London: Cloudy. Paris: Cloudy

Six group members met with Paul at the departure gate at London Heathrow Terminal 4, for the Air France flight to Paris, departing at 16-00hrs. Upon our arrival in Paris, we collected our luggage and made our way to the rapid transport system which took us the two stops to the Hotel Ibis, where we were to spend the night.

After checking in and freshening up, we made our way to the bar, where we met up with Kate, who had arrived directly from Edinburgh. Paul outlined much of the tour agenda and advised us on the logistics and natural history highlights we could look forward to. Ros, Wendy and Bob arrived at the Ibis later in the evening.

It was now time to get some dinner and retire, as we had an early start to look forward to tomorrow.

## Day 2

Friday 7th October

Weather: Paris: Cloudy; Tana: Warm

We met at 07-00hrs in the Hotel Ibis reception area, where Ros, Wendy and Bob met up with the rest of the group. We needed to make the short journey back to Charles de Gaulle Airport, Terminal 2C, for our Air France flight to Tana, departing at 10-30hrs. After check-in, we made our way to a small café where we indulged in a continental breakfast, whilst Paul outlined the basics of the tour to those who had missed them the night before.

We arrived in Madagascar at 21-45hrs, after an eleven hour flight. Upon our arrival in Antananarivo (known as Tana), and having completed immigration/visa formalities and collected our luggage, we were met by Desi, our local guide, and a driver, who assisted us with changing our currency and moving our baggage to the waiting bus. From the airport, we transferred the short distance to the Hotel Orchid for the night.

## Day 3

Saturday 8th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny

This morning was a leisurely start, with breakfast at 08-00hrs. Here, we met with the last two group members, Hannah and Neil, who had arrived earlier the previous day from Australia. The hotel garden produced our first wildlife with a female *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon), Common Myna and Mascarine Martins.

After breakfast, we set off for the Lemurs Park. This was an unscheduled excursion, taken up when Air Madagascar had made changes to their flight schedules some weeks earlier which meant we were unable to fly to Fort Dauphin until the evening. The Lemurs Park is situated by a river, some 22km west of Tana at Katsaoka. This park has a number of captive, free-ranging Lemurs, and a Tortoise-breeding Programme. Many of the Lemurs here are rescued from pet owners, or represent those abandoned by their mothers. This is a good place to make early familiarization with these endemic primates. Ten species are represented, four of which we hoped to see in the wild as our tour progressed. These were: Ring-tailed Lemur, Common Brown Lemur, Black & White Ruffed Lemur and Eastern Lesser Bamboo Lemur. All of them were seen and early photos taken. The gardens and the river attract a number of birds, and we saw Madagascar White-eye, Madagascar Brush Warbler, Madagascar Wagtail and Madagascar Green Sunbird. We also found the splendid *Nephila madagascariensis* (Golden Orb-web Spider) and another Oustalet's Chameleon.

We took lunch at the Lemurs Park, before setting off back to Tana airport, for our flight to Fort Dauphin. Along the way we passed numerous paddy-fields most of which seemed to have a varied population of herons; among them were Great Egret, Cattle Egret and Common Squacco Heron. We arrived in Fort Dauphin at 20-15hrs, and made our way to the Fort Dauphin Hotel, where we checked in and went straight to dinner.

## Day 4

Sunday 9th October

Weather: Rain early on, becoming fine hot and sunny

We took breakfast at 06-00hrs. The gardens of the hotel were home to several species of birds, and we recorded Madagascar Fody, Common Jerf, African Palm Swift and the ever-present Common Myna.

At 07-00hrs, after eating, we boarded our bus for the four hour journey, of some 90km, to the private reserve of Berenty. Joining Paul and Desi for the journey, was Benoit, who would be our local guide for the duration of this part of the tour. Leaving Fort Dauphin, we travelled west and north. After a brief stop for water, we continued on, stopping in the village of Soanercana to buy local bananas. A little further on Benoit stopped to explain to us the significance of memorial obelisks, erected in the memory of the dead. We also took a stop by some rice paddies to watch a small flock of Black Egrets, a couple of Hamerkops, Dimorphic Egret, Pied Crow, African Palm Swift and Mascarene Martins. By an adjacent stream there was a fine example of *Raphia farinifera* (Raffia Palm). Two species of Chameleon, *Furcifer lateralis* (Jewel or Carpet Chameleon) and *Furcifer verrucosa* (Spiny-backed Chameleon) were found.

We arrived in Berenty in time for lunch, although two troops of Ring-tailed Lemurs delayed it for a short while, as food suddenly became less important. After resting through the hottest part of the day, we met with Benoit at 15-30hrs, and took the bus for a short drive to an area of Spiny Thicket, known as Rapily. Here we took a stroll, finding sleeping Reddish-grey Mouse Lemur and white-footed Sportive Lemur. We also had superb views of Madagascar Magpie Robin, Namaqua Dove and a sleeping Madagascar Nightjar. As we were returning to the bus, a female Ring-tailed Lemur with a baby, began alarm-calling, and we caught a glimpse of Madagascar Harrier Hawk, which was probably the source of her concern.

We now returned to the main reception area to prepare for our scheduled night walk, which was to take place in another area of Spiny Thicket. Under torchlight, we were now able to watch Reddish-grey Mouse Lemur and White-footed Sportive Lemur looking for food, and good views of both were had by all, before we returned to the chalets for dinner.

## Day 5

Monday 10th October

Weather: Fine hot and sunny

Meeting with our guides in the reception area at 05-30hrs, we set off into the Tamarind Gallery Forest. Very soon, we watching Giant Coua quietly feeding among the leaf-litter, and our first Lemur sighting was of a troop of Red-fronted Brown Lemurs on the lookout for breakfast. White-browed Owl, Madagascar Kestrel and Crested Coua were soon added. As we progressed through the forest, we also saw Verreaux's Sifaka in some numbers, and Ring-tailed Lemurs. We made our way to a vantage point over-looking the Mandrare River. Here we saw Common Greenshank, Yellow-billed Kite, several flocks of Helmeted Guinea Fowl and Grey-headed Lovebirds.

After breakfast, we again set of into the Tamarind Gallery Forest, only this time we went to the west of the Reserve. The now usual Lemurs were very frequent, with some, very active, treating us to wonderful displays of leaping and dancing. We also found a pair of sleeping White-footed Sportive Lemurs. Nesting Cattle Egrets were rather numerous, and a pair of Madagascar Paradise Flycatchers at the nest afforded everyone good views. Other new species added included, Madagascar Hoopoe, Stripe-throated Jery and Lesser Vasa Parrot.

As the day began to get hot, we made our way back to reception. After lunch we took a rest, before re-convening at 15-30hrs for our third excursion of the day, into the Tamarind Gallery Forest. Benoit led us off in yet another direction. Crested Coua and Sakalava Weaver, together with *Phelsuma leiogaster* (Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko) were seen.

However, our objective was a colony of *Pteropus rufus* (Madagascar Flying Fox). We found some two hundred of them roosting noisily in a *Tamarindus indicus* (Tamarind) tree. There was much bickering going on amongst them and several were flying around. Moving on, we headed back towards the River Mandrare for some more birding. As we went we saw several Verreaux's Sifakas and Red-fronted Brown Lemurs. There was little different at the river, but on our way back towards reception we had a prolonged encounter with a Giant Coua crossing the path.

A short walk in the Gallery Forest after dark produced *Paroedura bastardi* (a Gecko) and *Paroedura pictus* (Big-headed Gecko) and a fleeting glimpse of Totoroka Scops Owl and White-footed Sportive Lemur.

## Day 6

Tuesday 11th October

Weather: Fine hot and sunny

At 05-30hrs, we boarded the bus for the thirty minute drive to an area of Spiny Thicket called Anjapolo. The route took us through Berenty village and along tracks through the Sisal plantations. Several small flocks of Madagascar Fody were seen, as well as a flock of Madagascar Mannikin, Madagascar Green Sunbird and Crested Coua.

We began our walk with several sleepy White-footed Sportive Lemurs and a roosting Totoroka Scops Owl. Paul explained the differences between the different members of the *Didiereaceae* (Octopus Tree) and one or two of the *Euphorbiaceae* (Euphorbia). Sun-bathing Verreaux's Sifakas were spotted in a tree, and *Oplurus madagascariensis* (Three-eyed Lizard), *Phelsuma leiogaster* (Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko), and *Opisthacanthus madagascariensis* (Scorpion) were all seen. Birds recorded included: Crested Coua, Madagascar Magpie Robin, Stripe-throated Jery, Chabert's Vanga and Common Newtonia. We also heard Green-capped Coua and Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo, but unfortunately neither was seen. On the return journey, we stopped to watch Madagascar Cisticola, before returning for breakfast.

After breakfast, the main group visited a further area of Spiny Thicket, whilst other chose to explore alone or to visit the Museum of the Antandroy tribe (People of the Thorns). The main group found *Mabuya elegans* (a Skink), *Peucetia madagascariensis* (Lynx Spider) and more sleeping White-footed Sportive Lemurs. In the distance we could hear a Hook-billed Vanga calling, but it would not come closer to us. On the way back to reception we encountered a small group of Verreaux's Sifakas 'dancing' across the road.

It was now time to pack, and vacate our chalets. Before lunch, there was just time to photograph the Ring-tailed Lemurs, Verreaux's Sifakas and Red-fronted Brown Lemurs for the last time. After lunch, we boarded the bus for the return journey to Fort Dauphin. As we drove we saw Pied Crow, Yellow-billed Kite, Cattle Egret, Black Egret and a pair of Hamerkop. We arrived at the Fort Dauphin Hotel at 17-00hrs, in time for a shower before dinner.

## Day 7

Wednesday 12th October

Weather: Fine hot and sunny, with some cloud

An extremely early start saw us down to breakfast at 04-45hrs. During breakfast a *Gehyra mutilata* (a Day Gecko) was spotted on a wall. African Palm Swift and Common Jery were also recorded before we left the hotel.

We took the bus to the Airport for the Air Madagascar flight to Tana. On arrival in Tana, we boarded another bus which took us to the Parc Tsarasaotra, a RAMSAR (an international Convention on wetlands and waterfowl habitats) site situated in the middle of the city, a refuge for large numbers of water birds. There were large numbers of White-faced Ducks and Red-billed Teal, as well as nesting Cattle Egrets, Common Squacco Heron, Dimorphic Egret (both colour morphs) and Black Egret. It was not long before Richard's sharp eyes picked out a solitary Madagascar Pond Heron. We took the perimeter path around the larger of the two lakes to a point where a second small lake was situated. Madagascar Swamp Warbler and Madagascar Mannikin were seen, and, once again thanks to Richard, a small group of seven Hottentot Teal, one of the country's rarer species.

From the park, we made our way to Le Sarunarok Indonesian restaurant in the city for lunch. This completed, we spent the rest of the afternoon in the Tsimbazaza Zoological Gardens. Here we were able to acquaint ourselves with captive examples of other lemurs we would like encounter on the remainder of the tour. It was also a second opportunity to observe nesting herons in the trees around the lake.

It was now time to return to the airport for our 18-15hrs flight to Tulear, arriving at 20-15hrs. Collecting our luggage, we made our way into the car park, where we met with Lala, our driver for the remainder of the tour, and his assistant, Riya. The journey to the Hotel Mahayana, our overnight stop, took about fifteen minutes. Having checked into our rooms, we met for dinner.

## Day 8

Thursday 13th October

Weather: Rain at first, becoming cloudy with a little sun

Today, we awoke to rain, although, this stopped soon after breakfast, which we took at 06-00hrs. Leaving the hotel at 07-00hrs, we set off in a north-east direction towards Isalo. Our first objective was the Zombitse National Park. However, we made a brief stop near Tulear airport, at a wet, muddy pool, where Curlew Sandpiper, Kitz's Plover, Dimorphic Egret and the endemic Madagascar Plover were all seen.

Moving on, we drove directly to Zombitse. Along the way we saw Yellow-billed Kite, Grey-headed Lovebird, Pied crow and Cattle Egret. Paul gave a short explanation of the constituent plants of this area, pointing out *Alluandia comosa* (Octopus Tree), *Delonix pusilla* and *Euphorbia stenoclada*.

Upon our arrival at Zombitse, we were met by Lucien, our local guide. We set off to explore the dry deciduous forest, with several Madagascar Cuckoo-Rollers calling continuously. Our first find was a splendid male *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon) one of Madagascar's largest. The country's only native Cactus, *Rhipsalis baccifera* subsp. *mauritiana* hung like Mistletoe high in several trees. Very soon Lucien and Desi had flushed Appert's Greenbul, a bird endemic to this forest, and not always seen.

Next we had our first lemur experience of the day, with views of a family of Verreaux's Sifaka, seen feeding high in some trees. It was at this point that we got a good view of the Cuckoo-Roller calling from the top of a tree. Having passed two splendid specimens of *Adansonia za* (Baobab), we came across a solitary, rather dozy, Zombitse Sportive Lemur in its daytime roost, on top of an old tree stump.

After a picnic lunch, where Souimanga Sunbirds and Madagascar White-eye were nectar feeding in a Myrtle bush, and Madagascar Bee-eaters were seen flying around, we set off for a second helping of this fine forest.

Madagascar Buzzard and Madagascar Cuckoo-Roller were seen, and we also saw three more Zombitse Sportive Lemurs, one of which had a baby. It was now time to continue north-eastwards for about an hour and a half, passing through the sapphire boom town of Ilakaka, before arriving at the Rock Lodge Hotel, in amongst the rocky outcrops of the Isalo National Park.

## Day 9

Friday 14th October

Weather: Cloudy with sunny periods

Five group members met with Paul and Desi for an early walk to the Piscine Naturale. Although the morning was cloudy, we were optimistic that this new location would prove fruitful. Pied Crow, Madagascar Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite were early sightings. However, down in the stream bed the vegetation was very quiet. Fortunately, we saw Madagascar Bulbul, Crested Drongo and Benson's Rock Thrush. As we returned to the hotel, we disturbed a flock of Helmeted Guinea Fowl.

After breakfast, we boarded our bus for the next section of our journey to the Ranamafana National Park. Our first stop was the village of Ranohira to buy water, before continuing on towards Ihosy, our first scheduled comfort stop. As we were driving through extensive savannah, we were extremely fortunate to get distant, but clear views of a Reunion Harrier, spotted by Leo. This is a scarce bird and normally difficult to find.

The next stop after Ihosy, was the village-based Ring-tailed Lemur Project at Anja. Here we were shown around by local guide Jean. We were treated to some excellent views of a good number of Ring-tailed Lemurs, many of which were females with young. Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo was heard and Hamerkop, Madagascar Magpie Robin, Madagascar Hoopoe and Mascarene Martin were seen. We also found another *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon) and *Oplurus grandidieri* (Grandidier's Iguanid).

Another twelve kilometers further on, we stopped in the village of Ambalovao at the Bougainvillea Restaurant for lunch. We also took the opportunity to visit an adjacent community paper-making project and their shop. The final leg of the journey took us through Fianarantsoa, the second largest city in Madagascar. We eventually arrived in Ranamafana National Park at the Setam Lodge, at 18-40hrs. We settled into our rooms and met for dinner at 20-00hrs.

## Day 10

Saturday 15th October

Weather: Cloudy with rain

Following breakfast at 05-30hrs, we made our way, by bus, to the headquarters of the National Park. Desi and Paul introduced us to our local guides, the brothers Fidi and Jean-Cree. From the car park we saw Rand's Warbler, Madagascar Starling and Madagascar Green Sunbird, before setting off into the forest. The access path took us down towards the river. As we went we saw *Calumma nasuta* (Nose-horned Chameleon) and *Furcifer willsii* (Will's Chameleon). Mascarene Martins were obligingly sitting on the rocks by the river, close to their nests. As we entered the main forest, Jean-Cree spotted the curious *Uroplatus sikorae* (Mossy Leaf-tailed Gecko) resting on the trunk of a tree. It was extremely difficult to see, as it was so well camouflaged.

Next we were shown the nest of Crossley's Vanga (formerly Babbler), with a sitting female. At the same moment, there was a close encounter with a Madagascan Wood Rail, but only our guide managed to glimpse it. A little further on, several of the group did get to see a *Nesomys rufus* (Eastern Red Forest Rat).

Our first lemur encounter was with a family group of the rare Golden Bamboo Lemur, which, until 1986, was believed to be extinct. Although they were feeding high in the canopy, good views were had by all. At this point, we were urged to proceed, as the difficult to see Milne-Edwards Sifaka had been found. Five individuals were seen feeding in the trees before they moved on. Once again good views were had by all. Our third find was Greater Bamboo Lemur. Only two individuals remain in this section of forest, and they were quite skittish and wary, but we still got to see them.

As we were leaving the forest, two encounters with *Uroplatus phantasticus* (Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko) were had. This was a great photo opportunity, because this particular Gecko does not blend in with a tree trunk, but hangs over a twigs looking like dead leaves. Returning to the car park, we rejoined the bus back to Setam Lodge for lunch. After the meal, we had a choice of excursion. One group with Paul and Jean-Cree left the bus at the park offices, and planned to walk slowly back to Setam Lodge along the road, looking for insects, birds, plants, amphibians and reptiles. The remaining members of the group with Desi and Fidi went off to another location to seek out some scarcer local birds.

Group one set off as the cloud descended and the rain began again. However, they did find a diverse collection as they went. The curious *Trachelophorus giraffa* (Giraffe-necked Weevil), *Calumma nasuta* (Nose-horned Chameleon), several Orchid Species, including *Cynorkis purpurescens* (Dancing Ladies) and a large Black Millipede, were all recorded. Meanwhile, the second group was also enjoying some success. They failed to find Mellor's Duck, but they did find Grey Emu-tail, Madagascar Swamp Warbler, and Madagascar Brush Warbler.

At 17-45hrs, we set off from the lodge for an evening torchlight walk along the road to the west of the National Park. Brown Mouse Lemur was seen searching for food, and we also found *Boophis madagascariensis* (a Tree Frog), both male and female *Calumma brevicornis* (Short-horned Chameleon), *Calumma gastrotaenia* (Short-nosed Chameleon), and *Calumma fallax* (a Chameleon sp.).

## Day 11

Sunday 16th October

Weather: Cloudy at first, rain later

Following the now obligatory early breakfast, we took our bus to another area of the Ramanafana National Park called Vohiparara. The parking area for this site is situated right beside the river, where Madagascar Kingfisher and Common Sandpiper were seen, and Forest Fody was noted in bushes on the other side of the road. We set off into the forest to take a circular walk of some 5km, once again in the company of Fidi and Jean-Cree. It was not long before we began to record some new birds; Cryptic Warbler, Spectacled Greenbul, and Red-tailed Vanga were early sightings, and Blue Coua and Madagascar Flufftail were heard. We continued on through the forest, passing open areas of grassland and marsh as well as forest streams. On a clump of *Pandanus utilis* (Screwpine), we found *Guibemantis pulchre* (a Tree Frog), but the forest was very quiet from the lemur point of view. Fidi advised that the lemurs tend not to move around when it is cold and wet.



Good views were had of Tylas (formerly Tylas Vanga), Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher and Red-fronted Coua. The highlight for many was a fairly good view of Velvet Asity, a usually secretive species. As we made our way out of the forest, some group members at the rear had good views of Hook-billed Vanga and Rand's Warbler, and also heard Rufous-headed Ground-roller calling.

Upon our return to Setam Lodge, we cleared our rooms and paid bills, before rejoining the bus for the drive to Antsirabe. Just after leaving, we made a brief stop so that those who had not seen the *Cynorkis purpurescens* (Dancing Ladies) could photograph them, as well as getting some good views of the waterfall. We stopped in an area of tall trees to eat our picnic, and saw Madagascar Green Sunbird, Forest Rock Thrush and Madagascar Blue Pigeon. Moving on, we made a stop in Ambositra to visit a local wood carver's shop and to buy water, before completing our journey, arriving at the Arotel in Antsirabe at 17-00hrs.

## Day 12

Monday 17th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny

It was a leisurely 07-30hrs by the time we had completed breakfast and boarded our bus for the final leg of our journey to Andasibe, via Tana. The area to the south of the capital has extensive rice paddies and vegetable fields. Once again, these were a rich hunting ground for birds, particularly herons and egrets; Black Egret, Cattle Egret, Great Egret and Dimorphic Egret were all seen. When we paused to stretch our legs, a splendid male Red Fody was spotted.

After re-fuelling on the outskirts of Tana, we continued on towards Andasibe, stopping to eat our picnic lunch by a river. Here we found several clumps of an *Angraecum* sp (Comet Orchid) and splendid *Calumma crypticum* (a Chameleon). A further stop on the Mangora River added a pair of the hard-to-find Madagascar Pratincole. These wonderful birds treated us to a splendid aerial display.

Upon our arrival at the Vakona Forest Lodge, we quickly checked into our chalets and reconvened at the bus for a late afternoon and torchlight walk. We took the bus back to Perinet, where we met with Maurice, our local guide. The roadside was quite productive with Madagascar Green Sunbird, Madagascar Bulbul and Madagascar White-eye. Maurice found a female *Trachelophorus giraffa* (Giraffe-necked Weevil). The star find, however, was a secretive White-throated Rail, seen fairly well at the edge of a pool. Long-billed Greenbul and Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher were also seen, and a Purple Heron drifted over.

By now it was getting dark and we made our way into a new community-based sanctuary at Voi Mma, adjacent to the Perinet Special Reserve. Here, we sought out night-active species. We found a fine specimen of *Ithyocyphus perineti* (Perinet Snake), *Brookesia therezieni* (a Stump-tailed Chameleon) and *Calumma gastrotaenia* (Short-nosed Chameleon). We also saw two species of nocturnal lemur; Furry-eared Dwarf Lemur and Goodman's Mouse Lemur, both of which showed fairly well. It was now time to return to Vakona Lodge for dinner.

## Day 13

Tuesday 18th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny, with thunder later

With breakfast completed by 06-15hrs, we took the bus down to the National Park Offices, with the intention of visiting the Perinet Special Reserve.

With booking formalities complete, we set off, once again, in the company of Maurice. Soon after leaving the park offices, we could hear the distinct and mournful calls of the Indri in the distance. Our route took us past a disused fish farm. Here, Maurice found two *Sanzinia madagascariensis* (Tree Boa), trying to warm up in the morning sun. Entering the forest, we heard Red-tailed Vanga and Madagascar Turtle Dove. Rand's Warbler, Blue Coua and Spectacled Greenbul were seen, before we had an encounter with a small family group of Indri, (Madagascar's largest living lemur species) who were feeding in the tops of the trees. They did descend to some thirty feet above the ground and truly splendid views were had by all. Similar encounters followed with Diadem Sifaka and Common Brown Lemur before we concentrated on some other target species. This began with Collared Nightjar, which was sleeping under a *Pandanus* (Screwpine) and Eastern Forest Scops Owl at its daytime roost. We ended with good views of *Calumma parsonii* (Parson's Chameleon), Hook-billed Vanga at the nest and a pair of Eastern Lesser Bamboo Lemurs, as we were returning to the park offices.

After eating our packed lunch, we set off for the Perinet Orchid Park. This is an area of forest with naturally occurring orchids, and a number of introductions from other areas of the National Park. These are often epiphytic species dislodged by weather or clearance work. Some of the species we saw included *Aerangis articulata*, *Bulbophyllum callosum*, *Bulbophyllum baronii*, *Cynorkis ridleyi* and *Microcoelia gilpiniae*. It was also a good spot for birds. Green Jery, Nuthatch Vanga, Madagascar Blue Vanga, and Madagascar Starling were all seen.

In the late afternoon, we had heavy rain, which did not stop until c. 17-30hrs. So we decided to do a short walk around Vakona Lodge, with torches, to look for amphibians. *Boophis viridis* (a Tree Frog), *Boophis madagascariensis* (a Tree Frog) and *Ptychadena mascareniensis* (a Stream Frog) were found, together with *Calumma nasuta* (Nose-horned Chameleon) and *Calumma brevicornis* (Short-horned Chameleon).

## Day 14

Wednesday 19th October

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny, with some cloud

Today, we were to visit Mantadia National Park. The bus collected us after breakfast at 05-30hrs. En route, we stopped briefly while Maurice tried to find Madagascar Rail. Unfortunately, it did not put in an appearance, so we continued on, arriving at the forest after just over an hour. We made our way into the forest, and soon had an encounter with Madagascar Crested Ibis. This secretive bird did not stay long, flying away down a stream. Next, we found a small group of Indri, male, female and baby. Tylas, Broad-billed Roller and Lesser Vasa Parrot were also seen. We completed our forest walk with a pair of Black and White Ruffed Lemurs, which were feeding in the canopy and showing well.

From here, we moved to a small secluded lake, where we added Mellor's Duck and Madagascar Little Grebe, before making our way back to Vakona Lodge to check out of our rooms. We set off for Tana at c.13-00hrs, stopping twice on the way, once to visit the Perinet souvenir shop and once for our picnic lunch by the river. We arrived back in Tana at The Orchid Hotel, where our tour had begun two weeks earlier.

After dinner at the Savannah Café, and saying our farewells to Hannah and Neil, who were staying on for a third week, we made our way to the airport in time to catch our Air France flight home via Paris.

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Red-fronted Brown Lemur

## Species Lists

Lemurs (C = captive; ✓ = recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		<b>Cheirogaleidae</b>												
1	Reddish-grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>		✓										
2	Grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	C											
3	Rufous Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>								✓				
4	Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>										✓		
5	Furry-eared Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>										✓		
6	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i>	C											
		<b>Lepilemuridae</b>												
7	White-footed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur leucopus</i>		✓	✓	✓								
8	Zombitse Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur hubbardorum</i>						✓						
		<b>Lemuridae</b>												
9	Eastern Lesser Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus</i>	C										✓	
10	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>								✓				
11	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur simus</i>								✓				
12	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>	C	✓	✓	✓			✓					
13	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	C							✓			✓	
14	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>		✓	✓	✓								
15	Black Lemur	<i>Eulemur macaco</i>	C											
16	Mongoose Lemur	<i>Eulemur mongoz</i>	C											
17	Black and White Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>	C										C	✓
		<b>Indridae</b>												
18	Eastern Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi laniger</i>											✓	
19	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>	C											
20	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓						
21	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>	C											
22	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>											✓	
23	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>								✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>											✓	✓

## Other Mammals (H = heard only)

1	Western Tuft-tailed Rat	<i>Eliurus myoxinus</i>						H						
2	Eastern Red Forest Rat	<i>Nesomys rufus</i>								✓				
3	Madagascar Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>			✓									

## Birds (H = heard only)

1	Madagascar Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus pelzelinii</i>												✓
2	Madagascar Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola idae</i>					✓							
3	Common Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	✓				✓							✓
4	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			✓	✓	✓							
5	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>				✓						✓	✓	✓
6	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
7	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
8	Black Egret	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓		✓
9	Dimorphic Heron	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
10	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>										✓		
11	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
12	Madagascar Crested Ibis	<i>Lophotibis cristata</i>												✓
13	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>			✓									
14	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓								
15	Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>					✓			✓				
16	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>					✓							
17	Meller's Duck	<i>Anas melleri</i>												✓
18	White-faced Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		✓			✓							
19	Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>					✓							
20	Madagascar Harrier- Hawk	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>		✓										
21	Madagascar Buzzard	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	H
22	Réunion Harrier	<i>Circus maillardi</i>							✓					
23	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	Frances's Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>			✓					✓			✓	
25	Madagascar Kestrel	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>				✓								
27	Helmeted Guinea fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓					
28	Madagascar Wood Rail	<i>Canirallus kioloides</i>								H	H		✓	✓
29	Madagascar Button-quail	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>		✓	✓	✓								
30	White-throated Rail	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i>					H					✓		
31	Madagascar Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura insularis</i>									H			
32	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					✓	✓						
33	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>										✓		
34	Madagascar Plover	<i>Gallinago macrodactyla</i>						✓						
35	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>						✓						
36	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			✓									
37	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		
38	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>						✓						
39	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
40	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
41	Madagascar Blue Pigeon	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>									✓		✓	
42	Madagascar Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia picturata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	H					H	H
43	Grey-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis canus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
44	Greater Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>											✓	✓
45	Lesser Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>		✓	✓	✓								✓
46	Madagascar Coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H	✓	H	✓	✓
47	Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>	H			H			H	H	H	H	H	H
48	Green-capped Coua	<i>Coua olivaceiceps</i>				H								
49	Giant Coua	<i>Coua gigas</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓						
50	Red-fronted Coua	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>									✓			
51	Blue Coua	<i>Coua caerulea</i>								✓	✓	H	✓	✓
52	Crested Coua	<i>Coua cristata</i>		H	✓	✓		✓						
53	White-browed Owl	<i>Ninox supercilialis</i>			✓	H		✓						
54	Rainforest Scops Owl	<i>Otus rutilus</i>										H	✓	
55	Torotoroka Owl	<i>Otus madagascariensis</i>			✓	✓								

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
56	Collared Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus enarratus</i>											✓	
57	Madagascar Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>		H	H	✓								
58	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			✓	✓								
59	Madagascar Black Swift	<i>Apus balstoni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						
60	Madagascar Spine-tailed Swift	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>												✓
61	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓					
62	Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Madagascar Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo vintsioides</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx madagascariensis</i>											H	
65	Madagascar Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	✓		✓			✓						✓
66	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>					✓							✓
67	Madagascar Cuckoo-Roller	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>						✓		H			✓	✓
68	Pitta-like Ground-Roller	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>								✓				
69	Rufous-headed Ground-Roller	<i>Atelornis crossleyi</i>									H			
70	Velvet Asity	<i>Philepitta castanea</i>									✓		✓	
71	Madagascar Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Appert's Greenbul	<i>Bernieria apperti</i>						✓						
73	Long-billed Greenbul	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>						✓			✓	✓	✓	
74	Spectacled Greenbul	<i>Bernieria zosterops</i>									✓		✓	
75	Crossley's Vanga	<i>Mystacornis crossleyi</i>								✓	✓			
76	Madagascar Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
77	Madagascar Hoopoe	<i>Upupa marginata</i>			✓			✓	✓					
78	Forest Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola sharpei</i>									✓			
79	Benson's Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola sharpei bensoni</i>						✓	✓					
80	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	✓							✓			✓	✓
81	Madagascar Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Common Newtonia	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Madagascar Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>				✓		✓						✓
85	Madagascar Lark	<i>Mirafra hova</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓					
86	Madagascar Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>	H				✓			✓				✓
87	Madagascar Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
88	Subdesert Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>		✓										
89	Grey Emu-tail	<i>Amphilais seebohmii</i>								✓				
90	Common Jery	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Stripe-throated Jery	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>			✓	✓		✓					✓	
92	Green Jery	<i>Neomixis viridis</i>											✓	
93	Rand's Warbler	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>								✓	✓		✓	
94	Cryptic Warbler	<i>Cryptosylvicola randrianasoloi</i>									✓			
95	Madagascar White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Madagascar Green Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia notata</i>	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		
97	Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia sovimanga</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Nuthatch Vanga	<i>Hypositta corallirostris</i>											✓	
99	Chabert's Vanga	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>		✓		✓							✓	
100	Madagascar Blue Vanga	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>											✓	
101	Rufous Vanga	<i>Schetba rufa</i>									✓			
102	Red-tailed Vanga	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>								H	✓		✓	H
103	Hook-billed Vanga	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>				H					✓		✓	✓
105	Tylas	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>									✓		✓	✓
107	Madagascar Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>			✓						✓		✓	
108	Madagascar Starling	<i>Saroglossa aurata</i>								✓			✓	✓
109	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
112	Madagascar Fody	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓		✓
113	Forest Fody	<i>Foudia eminentissima</i>									✓			✓
114	Sakalava Weaver	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
115	Nelicourvi Weaver	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>									✓		✓	
116	Madagascar Mannikin	<i>Lonchura nana</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓			

## Reptiles &amp; Amphibians

1	a Tree Frog	<i>Boophis viridis</i>											✓	
2	a Tree Frog	<i>Boophis madagascariensis</i>								✓	H		✓	



	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	a Tree Frog	<i>Guibemantis pulcher</i>									✓			
4	a Tree Frog	<i>Guibemantis</i> sp. aff. <i>albolmiatus</i> (And)										✓	✓	
5	a Stream Frog	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i>											✓	
6	Pygmy Stump-tailed Chameleon	<i>Brookesia peyrierasi</i>										✓		
7	Permet Leaf Chameleon	<i>Brookesia therezieni</i>										✓		
8	Short-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma brevicornis</i>								✓			✓	
9	Dwarf Chameleon	<i>Calumma fallax</i>								✓				
10	Short-nosed Chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>								✓		✓		
11	Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii</i>											✓	
12	Nose-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma nasuta</i>								✓			✓	
13	Blue-legged Chameleon	<i>Calumma crypticum</i>										✓		
14	Spiny-backed Chameleon	<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>		✓	✓									
15	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>	✓					✓	✓					
16	Jewel (Carpet) Chameleon	<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>		✓	✓									
17	Will's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer willsii</i>								✓				
18	Three-eyed Lizard	<i>Oplurus (Chalerodon) madagascariensis</i>				✓		✓						
19	Spiny-tailed Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>	✓	✓										
20	Grandidier's Iguanid	<i>Oplurus grandidieri</i>							✓					
21	Large-headed Gecko	<i>Paroedura bastardi</i>			✓									
22	Large-headed Gecko	<i>Paroedura pictus</i>			✓									
23	Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>								✓				
24	Mossy Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>								✓				
25	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>											✓	✓
26	Four-eyed Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>							✓	✓				
27	Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma leiogusta</i>		✓	✓	✓								
28	Marbled Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>						✓						
29	a Day Gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>				✓	✓							
30	a Skink	<i>Mabuya aureopunctata</i>						✓						
31	a Skink	<i>Mabuya elegans</i>				✓								
32	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>	✓											
33	Perinet Snake	<i>Ithycyphus perineti</i>										✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
34	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>											✓	
35	Bell's Hinged Tortoise	<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C											
36	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>	C											
37	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoids</i>	C											
38	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	C											

## Butterflies

1	Antenor Butterfly	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor</i>			✓	✓		✓						
2	Kite Swallowtail	<i>Graphium cyrnus</i>						✓						
3	a Swallowtail (dark with green stripes)	<i>Papilio epiphorbas</i>		✓									✓	✓
4	Yellow-shouldered White	<i>Mylothris phileris</i>		✓	✓	✓							✓	
5	Red 'Clearwing'	<i>Acraea ogola</i>		✓	✓	✓								
6	(orange with black dots)	<i>Acraea zitja</i>					✓							
7	African Monarch	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
8	a Pansy	<i>Junonia goudoti</i>	✓			✓	✓					✓		

## Moths

1	a Green Hawkmoth									✓				
2	Morgans Sphinx	<i>Xanthopan morgani</i>											✓	

## Other Invertebrates (N = nymph)

1	Dragonfly (Red)	<i>Trithemis selika</i>												✓
2	Dragonfly (small dark marks on wings)						✓							
3	Desert Locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>				✓		✓						
4	Nosed Grasshopper type	<i>Acrida sp.</i>			✓									
5	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis sp.</i>		N						N				
6	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>			✓									
7	Cicada	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>		H	H	H								
8	Stick Insect	-								✓			✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	October											
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9	Giraffe-necked Weevil	<i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i>								✓	✓	✓		
10	Flatid Leaf-bug	<i>Phromnia rosea</i>			N			N						
11	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>										✓	✓	
12	Giant Black Millipede	-								✓				
13	Madagascar Fire Millipede	<i>Aphistogoniulus sp.</i>												✓
14	Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		
15	Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila sp.</i>								✓				
16	Thorn Spider (Orange)	<i>Gasteracanthinae sp</i>								✓		✓		
17	Lynx Spider	<i>Peucetia madagascariensis</i>				✓		✓						
18	Scorpion	<i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i>		✓		✓								
19	Madagascar Leach	<i>Haemadipsa sp.</i>								✓			✓	
20	Land Snail	<i>Helicophanta ibaraoensis</i>									✓			

## Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>MAGNOLIIDAE (Dicotyledons)</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascan Periwinkle	Berenty
<i>Pachypodium geayi</i>	an Elephant's Foot	Berenty
<i>Pachypodium lamerei</i>	-	Berenty
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum subsp. gracilis</i>	an Elephant's Foot	Isalo
<b>Bombacaceae</b>	<b>Baobab Family</b>	
<i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i>	Red-stipuled Baobab	
<i>Adansonia za</i>	-	Zombitse
<b>Buddlejaceae</b>	<b>Butterfly-bush Family</b>	
<i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i>	-	Isalo
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Barbary Fig	Common
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera subsp. mauritiana</i>	Mistletoe Cactus	Zombitse
<b>Didiereaceae</b>	<b>Octopus Tree Family</b>	
<i>Alluaudia ascendens</i>	-	Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty
<i>Alluaudia comosa</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Alluaudia dumosa</i>	-	Berenty (Anjipolo)
<i>Alluaudia humbertii</i>	-	Berenty (Anjipolo)
<i>Alluaudia procera</i>	-	Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty
<i>Didierea madagascariensis</i>	Octopus tree	Near Tulear
<i>Didierea trollii</i>	-	Berenty (Anjipolo)
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	-	Isalo (Planted)
<i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i>	-	Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty
<i>Uapaca bojeri</i>	Tapia	Near Isalo
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Delonix floribunda (D.adansonoides)</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Delonix pumilla</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	a Tamarind	Berenty
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Hibiscus hybridus</i>	-	Isalo
<b>Mimosaceae</b>	<b>Acacia Family</b>	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Mimosa	Andasibe
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Fig Family</b>	
<i>Ficus pyrifolia</i>	Strangler Fig	Zombitse

### Myrtaceae

*Eucalyptus citriodora*  
*Eucalyptus globulus*  
*Eucalyptus robusta*

### Myrtle Family

Lemon-scented Gum  
 Tasmanian Blue Gum  
 Ironbark

Andasibe  
 Roadside plantations  
 Occasional

### Nymphaeaceae

*Nymphaea stellata*

### Water-lily Family

African Water-lily

Between Tulear & Isalo

### Plumbaginaceae

*Plumbago aphylla* (White)

### Plumbago Family

Plumbago

Isalo

### Solanaceae

*Solanum mauritanicum*

### Nightshade Family

Mauritius Nightshade

Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty

### Strelitziaceae

*Ravenala madagascariensis*

### Strelitzia Family

Traveller Palm

Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty

## LILIIDAE (Monocotyledons)

### Araceae

*Colocasia esculenta*  
*Typhonodorum lindleyanum*

### Arum Family

Taro or Elephant Ear  
 Yam

Frequent  
 Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty

### Arecaceae

*Bismarkia nobilis*  
*Dyopsis decaryi*  
*Phoenix reclinata*  
*Raphia farinifera* (R.ruffia)

### Palm Family

-  
 Three-cornered Palm  
 Senegal Date Palm  
 Raffia Palm

Isalo  
 Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty  
 Tulear  
 Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty

### Liliaceae

*Aloe divaricata*  
*Aloe vahombe*

### Lily Family

-  
 -

Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty  
 Between Fort Dauphin & Berenty

### Orchidaceae

*Aerangis articulata*  
*Aeranthus philipis*  
*Bulbophyllum baronii* (Yellow)  
*Bulbophyllum callosum*  
*Bulbophyllum occultum*  
*Cynorchis natans* (Pink & White)  
*Cynorchis purpurescens*  
*Cynorchis ridleyi*  
*Gastorchis tuberculosa*  
*Gastorchis sp* (Green)  
*Gastorchis sp* (White)  
*Jumellea sagittata*  
*Microcoelia gilpinae* (orange)  
*Oeonia rosea*  
*Vanilla planifolia* agg.

### Orchid Family

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 Dancing Ladies  
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 a Vanilla Orchid

Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Mantadia  
 Ramanofana  
 Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Ramanofana  
 Ramanofana  
 Mantadia  
 Perinet  
 Perinet  
 Berenty

### Pandanaceae

*Pandanus amborgensis*  
*Pandanus sp.*  
*Pandanus pucher* (Branched)

### Pandanus Family

Screwpine  
 Vakoana Screwpine  
 Screwpine

Isalo  
 Perinet  
 Isalo