



Cameroon 2003

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KAMERUN - CAMEROON - CAMEROUN



Front cover: Mount Kupé Bushshrike, *Telephorus kupeensis*, by Dan Zetterström
Cameroon map: Jonas Nordin

INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING. By Erling Jirle

FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The population is about 11 millions. There are over 200 ethnic groups, in the southeast pygmies for example. In the north Moslems are in majority, and in the south Christians.

Official languages are French and English. In most of the country French is the dominant language, English is spoken mainly in the southwest part of the country, in the former English colony.

The flora consists of over 8000 known species.

In the rainforest belt you can find 22 primate species (like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Drill, Mandrill) and 22 antelopes.

There are 7 National Parks and several large fauna reserves.

In all 4,5 percent of the land area are reserves.

CLIMATE

The climate in Cameroon is complicated, since it comprises of several climate zones. All Cameroon is tropical. Annual mean temperature is 23-28 depending on altitude. In the North the rains are between June - September (400 mm), then Waza National Park usually becomes impassable.

In the inner parts of Cameroon there are two "rains"; May - June and Oct. - Nov. (1500 mm annually).

The rainy season along the coast is around 8 months, roughly April - November (3800 mm). West of Mount Cameroon you find the third wettest spot on earth, with over 10 000 mm per year. Also the Western Highlands gets almost 10 meter rain between May - October.

Conclusion: A good period to go is December - March. We went in March.

PARTICIPANTS AND TASKS

This was a private trip with 9 Swedish bird-watchers. No paid tour leader, we split all costs among us. No local guides were hired either.

- Erling Jirle, Lund. Main organiser. Logistics, car rentals, hotels, economy, equipment, web site, trip report. "Tour leader".
- Bengt-Eric Sjölander, Basel, Switzerland. Main organiser. Itinerary, checklists, birds site info.
- Dan Zetterström, Karlstad. Bird calls guide.
- Jonas Nordin, Stockholm. Bird calls. Trip logbook manufacturing.
- Ola Elleström, Malmö. Bird list compilation (page 23-)
- Nils Kjellén, Lund. Proof-reader.
- Claes Engelbrecht, Lund.
- Bengt Grandin, Skanör.
- Sten Stemme, Lidingö.

BIRDS

We had 591 bird species on our trip, in 24 birding days.

The Cameroon bird list is about 922 species. 7 are true endemics, then there are about 10 near-endemics (occurring also other side of the border in Nigeria, in Gabon or on Bioko).

The major "dips" were Brown-chested Lapwing, Cameroon Speirops, Cameroon Francolin, White-bellied Robin-Chat and Green-breasted Bushshrike. Cameron Pipit is no longer a separate species, but a subspecies of African Pipit.

As comparison, here are some other trip records;

- Hornbuckle March – April 1997. 551 bird species in 24 days.
- Vermeulen Dec 1997. 539 bird species in 23 days.
- Mills and Cohen. March 2003. 532 bird species.
- Elling 2003 (Swedish tour). 434 bird species.

Our bird list follows the systematics in Clements, J.F. Birds of the World. A Checklist. Ed. 5, 2000, plus updates published on his web site.

Jonas made an excellent spiral bound log book, one for each participant, with the checklist and columns for all trip days and 922 species + map, itinerary and blank pages for diary. This logbook made the bird listing in the evenings more efficient. Bengt-Eric and I, made as usual on our trips, an Excel spreadsheet with all the species listed (easy to ask for from Santa Barbara Software) and then for each species columns for known sites, habitat and taxonomic notes, which facilitates planning of where to go, how long time to spend on each site and which species to expect on each site. B-E prints out lists for each site, so we can keep track of target species.

B-E also includes other trip report species lists in the spreadsheet, where then you can see how often species are seen at a specific location.

MONEY

The currency used is called Central African Franc (shortened CFA) but the correct banking abbreviation is XFA (Communauté Financière Africaine Francs BEAC). You can't buy XFA outside the countries using it (a currency union consisting of 6 countries).

Best foreign currency to bring is €, but USD is probably also OK. Credit cards can be used in major cities, tourist hotels and lodges. ATM machines are very rare, but you find them at the airport in Douala and Yaoundé. In smaller cities you need to go to the bank to get cash, and that seems to be time consuming. We brought about 1000 € each in cash, and changed to a good rate at Yaoundé airport by a double

transaction at the bank there and via a private person (rate 1 € = 656 XFA). The rate converted to Swedish kronor was 1 SEK = 70,26 XFA.

TRIP COST

The trip cost per participant was about 6240 SEK for accommodation, food, drinks, petrol etc on the whole trip, plus 8560 SEK for car rent and the mean value for the flights was 13 700, the total trip cost per person then added up to 28 500 SEK (3052 €). (48:22 SEK/species).

FLIGHTS

All flights were booked by a Travel Agent in Lund; Lunds Resebyrå. We booked half a year in advance, but despite that it was rather expensive to fly Scandinavia – Bioko – Cameroon with Swiss. Then it took a long time to get the Cameroon domestic flights booked and paid in advance, took a month. There was no suitable connection directly to Douala, because of that we had to stay the first night in the capital. But we got all tickets pre-paid and everything went perfect. All domestic flights went on time and arrived on time, no problems whatsoever.

Flights (3 block letters are IATA shortenings):

Kastrup/Arlanda – Zürich (Swiss)

Zürich – Bioko – Yaoundé NSI (Swiss)

Yaoundé NSI – Douala DLA (Cameroon Airlines)

Douala DLA – Yaoundé NSI – Maroua MVR (Cameroon Airlines)

Ngaoundéré NGE – Douala DLA (Cameroon Airlines)

Douala DLA – Bioko – Zürich (Swiss)

Zürich – Kastrup/Arlanda (Swiss)

Prices:

Kastrup (Denmark) – Yaoundé 11 800 SEK (1264 €)

Arlanda (Sweden) – Yaoundé 10 200 SEK (1092 €)

Domestic flights 2 700 SEK (290 €).

CARS

Car rental was made via e-mail from Sweden directly to Avis in Yaoundé/Doula, and worked fine. We got correct type of cars at all three rent occasions. The cost for 4WD is extremely high, but since we were 9 and wanted to be able to go everywhere I booked two 4WD instead of 3 small normal sedan cars with 2WD (which worked fine in Argentina one year later). One big advantage with 4WD with obligatory Avis driver is that they can stay by the car and guard the car. In Namibia 1996 we lost almost all our luggage the last day on the trip when we left our car in an unguarded parking lot in Windhoek.

The car rental costs, excluding petrol, was 77 000 SEK (8922 USD) for 10 + 2 + 3 = 15 days. That is 58 % of the trip cost excluding air flights.

ACCOMODATION

Here I really wasted a lot of time and effort trying to book hotels and lodges from Sweden. Fax rarely works. The Cameroon telephone system seems to be fairly unreliable.

E-mail communication was often difficult; most e-mail addresses in the Lonely Planet guide were outdated or at least in one case misspelled. (Seamansmission instead of Seemannsmission in Doula). They responded via e-mail directly once I found out the correct spelling.

There are some big hotel web sites where you are supposed to book directly on-line. This probably only works for the bigger luxury hotels in Doula and Yaoundé.

So what I did was writing letters. The mail addresses in Lonely Planet and the Rough Guide seems to work better than the e-mail and fax. The problem with letters is that it in two cases took 2 months to reach the destination, then 2 months for the return letter (Waza Lodge fully booked, and Ngaoundaba ranch OK). One other hotel got my letter, but didn't write back with confirmation, probably they considered the postage to be too expensive (Bufflé Noir).

When we arrived in Cameroon and showed up on different hotels and lodges they were usually empty of guests, or nearly empty. So, if you are a small group you probably don't have to book at all in advance.

We got booked in advance in Douala, Bufflé Noir and Ngaoundaba Ranch. In all other places we just arrived and got rooms anyway.

VISAS

Visas were obtained by sending passports to the consulate in Stockholm. It took less than a week to get, but it was fairly expensive, 500 SEK.

Observe that the visa must be activated 1 month after issue at the latest, so don't apply too early.

EQUIPMENT

Some tips:

Telescope and tripod (we shared 5 sets).

MD-player plus loudspeaker and microphone, MD-discs with calls.

Torches (big ones for night watching, small ones for Korup evenings)

Laser pointer (to point out birds for the others in dark rainforest)

GPS (if you want to take coordinates)

Swiss army knife or Letherman

Small umbrella (perfect for short intensive showers)

Malaria pills

Mosquito repellent (but we never saw many mosquitoes)

French phrase book (if you don't speak French).

REFERENCES

Van Perlo, B. **Collins Illustrated Guide to the Birds of West Africa**. 2002. Harper Collins.

The Collins Illustrated Guide is small and handy in the field when you want a quick look of which species to choose between when you see a bird. Text and plates are opposite each other.

Borrow, N. and Demey, R. 2001. **Birds of Western Africa**. 2001. Christopher Helm.

If you really want to see how the bird looks like you use the Borrow-Demey guide. You need one in the field, but it is heavy, and plates are separated from the text. The maps are more accurate and the text is a lot more detailed than in the Collins guide.

Wheatley, N. **Where to Watch Birds in Africa**. 1995.

Good introduction to the major birding sites, with listed endemics, specialities and other interesting species.

Important bird areas in Africa and associated islands: Priority sites for conservation. BirdLife Conservation Series 11. BirdLife International 2001.

Cameroon map, scale 1:1,480,000. ITMB/International Travel Maps, Vancouver. 2000.

It is difficult to get good maps once in Cameroon, buy them at home or via Internet (NHBS in England for example). In Sweden Kartcentrum in Stockholm has a wide range of country maps.

The maps are fairly inaccurate, but you got at least a clue how the road network works. But many names of villages were missing or wrong.

West Africa. 5th edition. October 2002. Lonely Planet Publishing.

If you want to save weight, just copy important parts of the Cameroon chapter.

West Africa - a Rough Guide. Hudgens & Trillo. 3rd edition. November 1999.

At preparations at home also the following reference works were used; del Hoyo et.al. (Eds.) **Handbook of the Birds of the World** (Vol 1-7, Lynx Editions 1992-2002).

Fry, Keith & Urban et.al. (Eds.) **The Birds of Africa** (Vol. I-VI, Academic Press, 1982-2000).

Bird calls recordings:

Chappuis, C. **African bird sounds**. North, Central, West Africa and Atlantic Islands. 1466 species. 2001. 15 CD Box.

Travel reports:

Hornbuckle, Jon. Cameroon Birding Trip report 20 March - 13 April 1997.

Vermeulen, Jan. A birding trip to Cameroon - December 1997.

Santa Barbara Software (free country lists on request); <http://member.aol.com/sbsp/>

CONTACT ADDRESSES

Auberge Mora-Massif, B.P. 34, Mora

Campement du Bufflé Noir, B.P. 165, Garoua Tel/Fax: 273275

Campement de Waza, B.P. 13, Maroua (open Nov – May)

Atalantic Beach Hotel Complex, P.O. Box 63, Limbé. Tel: (237)-32-23-32

Le Ranch de Ngaoundaba, B.P. 3, Ngaoundéré. Tel. (237) 976 16 15 (open Nov – May)

Mondial Hotel, P.O. Box 9, Bamenda. Tel 36 18 32, Fax: 36 28 84

Foyer du Marin, B.P. 5194, Douala. Tel: (237) 342 27 94

douala@seemannsmission.org

Avis Douala/Yaoundé; Jocelyne Dikoume jdikoume@cfaogroup.cm

ITINERARY

Date	Travelling	Birding
08 March	Copenhagen/Stockholm (7:00) – Zürich – Malabo – Yaoundé (18:00)	0
09 March	Flight Yaoundé (16:20) – Douala (17:05) Taxis Yaoundé – Mbalmayo – southwards.	Birding south of Yaoundé
10 March	Flight Douala (7:30) – Yaoundé – Maroua (10:15) Drive Maroua – Mora	Along the road Maroua – Mora and N Mora
11 March	Drive Mora – Waza	Mora – Waza – Waza N.P.
12 March	Drive Waza – Mora	Waza – Mora.
13 March	Drive Mora – Garoua	Mora – Garoua – Bénoué R.
14 March	Drive Garoua – Bénoué N.P. (Bufflé Noir)	Garoua – Bénoué N.P.
15 March		Bénoué N.P.
16 March	Drive Bénoué – Ngaoundéré – Ngaoundaba Ranch	Bénoué N.P. – Dang Lake – N.
17 March		Ngaoundaba
18 March		Ngaoundaba
19 March	Drive Ngaoundaba – Ngaoundéré. Flight Ngaoundéré (16:00) – Douala (18:15)	Ngaoundaba
20 March	Drive Douala – Bamenda	Bamenda Highlands (evening)
21 March	Drive Bamenda – Nyasoso (at Mt Kupé)	Bamenda Highlands (morning)
22 March		Mt Kupé
23 March		Mt Kupé
24 March		Mt Kupé (overnight camping)
25 March	Minibus Nyasoso – Mundemba	Mt Kupé (morning)
26 March	Land Rover Mundemba – Mana River	Korup N.P. (Chimp. Camp)
27 March		Korup N.P. (Chimp. Camp)
28 March		Korup N.P. (Rengo Camp)
29 March	Land Rover Mana River – Mundemba	Korup N.P. all day
30 March	Drive Mundemba – Kumba – Buea	Mundemba Road
31 March	Drive up on Mt Cameroon – drive Limbé	Mt Cameroon and Limbé
1 April	Drive Limbé – Douala – Sanaga River – Douala. Flight Douala (21:10) – Malabo –	Douala – Sanaga River
2 April	– Zürich (9:35) – Copenhagen/Stockholm (11:40)	0

TRAVEL DIARY By Erling Jirle

8 March

Departure with Swiss from Arlanda, Sweden or Kastrup, Denmark at 7:00., to Zürich, Switzerland, where Bengt-Eric joined. With a Swiss MD-11 5 hours and 30 minutes to Malabo on Bioko, the island belonging to Equatorial Guinea, just 100 km off the Cameroon coast. It was +32 C and very humid outside, stopover there for 1,5 hrs. We landed in the capital of Cameroon, Yaoundé at 18:00. The customs and immigration control went swift.

Hired a Toyota van for the rip off price of 90 € and went to the nearest hotel, Xaviera. The most luxurious hotel on the trip; 20 000 XFA/double. Very nice with a beer on the veranda in the tropical evening, and no bird listings to do either (as on all other evenings on the trip).

9 March

Due to difficulties in getting good flight connections, we had to go to Yaoundé first, and then fly to Douala the next day and then further north the third day.

So we had to spend the second day in Cameroon in the Yaoundé area waiting for the evening flight to Douala.

But this proved to be a very lucky strike. We saw a lot of species and among them a number of specialities we didn't see anywhere else on the trip.

We squeezed into 2 Corolla taxis after an early breakfast and took off in the darkness before 6.00. Just went southwards along the national road N2 towards Ebolowa and made frequent stops en route (we had to, in one of the cars we were 4 in the back seat !). Birds were everywhere, both in open terrain, small forest patches and at river crossings. The best stop was near the village Mbalmayo. We saw 98 species along the road, and unique trip species were African Hobby, Gabon Coucal, Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill, Grey-throated Barbet, Ansgorge's Greenbul, Golden Greenbul, Swamp Greenbul, Red-faced Cisticola, Little Grey Flycatcher, Tessmann's Flycatcher, West African Batis, Bates' Paradise-Flycatcher, Superb Sunbird, Grey-green Bushshrike, Grosbeak Weaver and Pale-fronted Negrofinch. The best forest we found was about 10 km to the south, with a forestry school (ask for permission before you enter, we didn't). It is signposted "École de Management de Forestière".

Flew to Douala right on time 16:20, arrived after 35 minutes.

At Foyer du Marin (or Deutsche Seemannsmission) we had reservations, got 4 rooms. Very nice garden and a swimming pool, with barbecue evenings and beer on tap, a popular and crowded garden.

10 March

Reveille 5:30, Nils and I shared a big papaya for breakfast and then 3 pre-booked taxis took us to the airport 5:45 in 12 minutes. Swift check-in and a good jet carrier (Cameroon Air) which departed right on time, 7:30, stopover in Yaoundé (were we were yesterday !) and landed right on time in Maroua 10:10. All the domestic flights we did went surprisingly well, they were all right on time. You can read horror stories about overbooked flights and 1-2 day delays.

But at the Maroua airport all cars went away and we were alone there, and no Avis cars in sight. Got a bit nervous until we reached the Avis office in Douala via cellular phone, they had misunderstood the landing time, another plane arrives at 12:00. So after 1 hour the first car showed up and after 2 hours the other. But it took only 5 minutes after arrival to the airport until the first beautiful Scissor-tailed Kite was spotted, and then the crew spread out in the terrain and got a number of species, while me and 2 others had to go to the police office and explain what the people were doing around the airport. But if you stay calm and explain in a polite way everything gets solved, we never got into any real trouble during the trip.

But at Yaoundé airport, avoid getting a "guide", or "fixer", we had to pay money to several people to get reconfirmation on the pre-booked seats, by an "airport manager". Also in the reserves where local people runs the business you have to be prepared to pay extra money and buy whisky, Spanish red wine and disgusting palm wine to the local chiefs. Some members of our team had problems with this, but to get upset or angry doesn't solve anything. This is deep Africa. And split on 9 people we didn't pay any large sums of money.

At noon we went away, in almost brand new Toyota Landcruisers with our 2 Avis drivers; Mana Souleymanou and Ibrahim Abdoulbagy. Two very good guys always polite, eager to assist and careful drivers. But you had to communicate in French, they spoke very little English. Although the main roads are tarmac roads, there are so many deep pot holes that a sturdy 4WD is comfortable, and you have better visibility from a high car in the parks when the grass is tall. But a normal 2WD sedan car is probably OK on most roads in the north for 2-3 people, except some minor roads in the national parks, or if it gets rainy. The hire of a 4WD is considerable, about half the trip cost excluding flights was spent on car rentals. On the other hand food, beverages and lodging is cheap.

We went north and made a first longer stop at a kopje (a granite inselberg) about 20 km north Maroua, where we saw our first Fox Kestrels.

Arrived at Mora at 15:00, where we went to Auberge Mora-Massif and booked rooms. As in most hotels in Cameroon there were no other or very few other guests, so my concern before the trip about the problems to book hotels via fax/e-mail/letter showed to be exaggerated.

Mora is 60 km north of Maroua and is a very sandy place. Sandy streets and small houses with a sandy garden encircled by clay walls. A small city centre with some shops and cafes, where we quenched our thirst in soda and coffee. But I saw no restaurant. After checking in at the hotel, Auberge Mora-Massif, we went north along the road just a few kilometres and searched the fields for birds. Back to the hotel at 18:00, where we had a nice dinner. The dinner we ordered before going into

the field in the afternoon, because they had to drive down to a town further south to buy chicken !

We had 3 rooms with A/C, plus 2 round bungalows with thatched roofs, called "boukarous" in Cameroonian. The boukarous had no A/C, but were equipped with fans, which was quite OK far up north, where the air is dry.

Special birds seen today were White-bellied Bustard, White-headed Barbet, Cricket Longtail, Yellow-bellied Eremomela, Senegal Batis, Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver and Cinnamon-breasted Bunting.

11 March

In the morning we went towards Waza N.P. En route we stopped frequently, because there were lots of interesting birds in fields and bushes early in the morning.

Just a few kilometres before Waza, on the left side, is a series of water holes where we spend several hours and had good birding. Huge amounts of big locusts were chewing up the acacias in this area. Unlimited food supply for breeding Scissor-tailed Kites.

The tarmac road was full of pot holes, so 50 km/h was the pace we travelled in, then you also have a chance to spot birds en route. We arrived at the gate to the Parc National at 8:00 when it opens and had a quick drink stop and got the obligatory guides in the front seats. Then we went into the park where we spent the rest of the day. We drove about 10 km up to a swampy area with a water hole where you were allowed to walk around, in the rest of the park you have to stay in the car. This spot was a stake-out for River Prinia.

Waza N.P. is the northernmost reserve in the country and consists of sahel savannah with scattered acacias, baobabs and other trees. Fairly sandy soil in some places. Water holes attracted birds and mammals. When you meet Giraffes and a big herd of Elephants you realise that you are back in Africa.

We spent one full day in the national park, and that seems to be enough, we saw most of the birds we had expected.

Special birds we saw in Waza N.P. were;

Ostrich, Little Bittern, six species of Stork, White-faced Whistling-Duck, Rüppell's Griffon, Bateleur, Tawny Eagle, Martial Eagle, Secretary Bird, Clapperton's Francolin, Black Crowned Crane, Arabian Bustard, Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill, Grey Woodpecker, Northern Anteater-Chat, Sennar Penduline-Tit and Cut-throat.

After the park visit we tried to get rooms at the small hotel at the gate, but they were full, as was the Waza lodge 1 km away (got reply in letter saying they were fully booked). So we went into the small village Waza and got very simple and cheap rooms without facilities at "Chez Jeanne". The owner was a friendly lady, as seems to be the case in many hotels in Cameroon, and you get plenty of food for dinner, and as much beer as you can drink, which is needed after a long hot day.

12 March

Today we drove back from Waza to Mora, and checked the ponds again along the west side of the road near Waza again. Birds seen here were ducks like Comb Duck, waders, lots of Scissor-tailed Kite and the very abundant Red-billed Quela.

Further south the habitat changed from open sahel Acacia terrain to open woodland with higher trees. We stopped in a suitable spot and made a one-hour walk into the woodlands. Special birds here were Blue-naped Mousebird, Green Crombec and Common Gonolek.

At 15:00 we arrived at Mora, where we checked into Auberge Mora-Massif again, and then at 15:30 went back to the fields just north of the town, where we searched for the enigmatic Quail-plover. We had to work hard, lining up and scanning the fields, but after 2 hours we found a spot where we flushed 4 birds several times and had excellent views in the telescopes down to less than 20 meters. We also saw Red-necked Falcon, and plenty of Black Scrub-Robin. After that we went up to a kopje at 18.00 where we saw Mocking Cliff-Chat, Rock-loving Cisticola and Stone Partridge, all of them typical kopje species.

Celebrated the Quail-plover with whisky in the evening. There were special birds every day during the trip, so we didn't have to bring any whisky back home.

13 March

After breakfast at 5:30 we departed southwards at 6:00 along N1 to Garoua, 176 km. The temperature today was the usual +34, but more humid than in Waza, and quite thick fog towards

lunch time made birding harder, but nevertheless we spotted 2 Abdim's Storks, the only ones on the trip. I had tried to book in advance at Hotel Relais Saint Hubert in Garoua, but they had never heard of me. But as usual there were rooms available, we got 3 A/C bungalows in a garden, with a bar and a pool, and one big apartment with A/C, TV etc. They even had CNN and Euronews. Back to civilisation.

After a nice salad lunch at the hotel veranda we went down to the Bénoué River in the southern outskirts of Garoua, which is one of the largest cities in Cameroon.

Along the river we saw a number of new species between 15:00 - 18:00, like Lesser Moorhen, Senegal Thick-knee, Egyptian Plover, Collared Pratincole, Grey-headed Gull, African Pipit and Winding Cisticola. But no Grey Pratincoles. The N1 road bank just after the bridge was a good point to watch from.

14 March

We left the hotel at 6:10, no breakfast, since they wanted over 3000 XFA per person and didn't want to serve before 6 o'clock. The villages along the road are full of small food stalls where you can get soda, coffee and different types of buns, fried or baked. The cars were filled up with tons of bottled mineral water, you drink like a camel when it is +34 in the shade, and we needed supplies for the coming visit to Bénoué N.P.

Jonas had a bad day today, not feeling very well, and the coming days a few in the team had some stomach problems for 1-2 days, but nothing serious for anyone during the whole trip. The restaurants and hotels are mostly in good clean shape

(for African standards i.e.).

We went along the N1 southwards and made stops when the habitat looked interesting, or when a huge Stanley's Bustard came flying parallel to the road. One good stop was about 2 kms north of Bouk, where we had Heuglin's Wheatear, Rufous-rumped Lark, Brown-backed Woodpecker and skulking in the ditch, a Moustached Grass-Warbler.

At 13:00 we arrived at the Banda turn-off after 157 kms driving. Then we drove slowly through Parc National de Bénoué, but didn't see very much, it is as always slow birding in the hot afternoon. After 26 km through the national park we arrived at our lodge for the coming two nights, Campement du Bufflé Noir.

My letter had arrived, so boukarous were reserved. We got 3 doubles and 1 triple, then we also had to pay for one extra for the drivers. We relaxed with beverages at the lookout with nice views over the Bénoué River in front of the lodge between 15-16, then we made a 2 hour tour with the cars in the park.

The lodge is about 400 m.a.s.l. The temperature at noon was +34 °C, same as up north, but it was less humid than in Garoua.

15 March

In Bufflé de Noir it was possible to get breakfast at 5 in the morning; omelette, toasts and good strong black coffee to wake you up. Then we could take off at 6:15 and do some good morning birding.

We drove up northwards to the Campement Bel-Eland (no Giant Elands though, they are very rare). The small campement was closed and deserted.

Here we saw one Rufous Cisticola, the only one on the trip.

Bénoué is mainly woodland of miombo type. The ground this time of the year consists of large tracts of burned grass under bushes and trees, to get new fresh grass for the wildlife when the rains come in April-May.

Also farmers burn the fields after harvest before sowing new crop, so you see a lot of burned grounds during a trip to Cameroon in March. You also get black staining on trouser legs or bare legs when you walk around in fields or in the bush.

Between 12-15 it was lunch and siesta, plus some washing of dusty clothes. But also some good birding in the lodge garden, which holds a high number of species, especially smaller ones that are difficult to see from a car. The hot spot was the water tower, where some dripping pipes attracted birds all day long.

The garden was a good spot for birds like Scarlet-chested Sunbird, Beautiful Sunbird, Copper Sunbird, Grey-headed Oliveback, Bar-breasted Firefinch, Black-bellied Firefinch and Black-faced Firefinch.

Between 15:00-18:15 we made a safari with the Land Cruisers. A guide is obligatory (3000 XFA per day), and is needed, as the road system is complicated. Most narrow roads in Bénoué was only negotiable with 4WD.

Dinner at 19:00. It was 6000 per person, fairly expensive, but good, and a lot of food. The drink account at this lodge got high, the number of consumed water bottles, soda bottles and beer bottles was astronomic. One soda type was especially popular, a yellow lemon tasting type, not so sweet as Coca Cola and other soda brands.

Interesting birds seen in Bénoué N.P. during two and half days were White-headed

Lapwing, Three-banded Plover, Adamawa Turtle-Dove, Senegal Parrot, White-crested Turaco, Violet Turaco, Red-throated Bee-eater, Green Wood-hoopoe, Fine-spotted Woodpecker, Grey-rumped Swallow, Familiar Chat, Senegal Batis, Spotted Creeper, African Golden Oriole, Black-headed Gonolek and White Helmetshrike.

16 March

After 2 hours bird watching around the lodge we left the lodge at 8:00. On the way out to the N1 we had a possible Emin's Shrike, but did not see it well enough, so we had to let go of this species.

We went southwards again on N1. After about 50 km the road started to climb, and we reached the Adamawa Highlands, with a partially different avifauna compared to the lowlands in the north. We made a stop at Dang Lake, just a few km north of Ngaoundéré. It was difficult to determine species of the many ducks laying in the lake, because of the distance, but we saw for example Eared Grebe, Spur-winged Goose, African Pygmy-Goose and Yellow-billed Duck. At the lakeshore several Yellow-throated Longclaw.

In Ngaoundéré we had lunch and took a stroll in the city centre. Not much to see here for a tourist, except for the busy street life. Tourism seems to be very undeveloped in Cameroon, we saw very few Western tourists, except in a few spots. I think it was nice with the lack of tourists, but one effect was the difficulty to find postcards and there were few Internet cafes. Never tried one, they didn't look especially reliable, and it was few customers in them. Instead one common sight was small booths where a person (usually a lady) was sitting with a cellular phone, which people used and then paid for the call.

We continued 36 km along N1 and then turned off and arrived at Ngaoundaba Ranch at 14:30, where we were welcomed by the very friendly and service minded Mademoiselle Jallon. Ngaoundaba Ranch had replied on my letter, so we knew we were expected. Got two big boukarous, each with three rooms. The lodge is very nicely situated, at the slope of a water-filled crater at 1230 m.a.s.l. The whole crater belongs to the lodge, and there is a foot path all along the crater lake, with some good dense forest patches. We walked the path around the lake in the afternoon. In the dusk we sat with some gin & tonics or beer at the lodge veranda and watched flocks of Cattle Egret and Black-crowned Night Heron coming in to roost in trees along the lakeshore. We looked hard for White-backed Night-Heron but never saw one.

We stayed three nights at Ngaoundaba. The lodge area is fairly small, but there is a lot to see, and a number of skulking specialities that are very hard to spot.

East of the lodge, towards the main road there are gallery forests along small river gullies and fields to check.

At this lodge we meet an American tour group, Ornifolks, with a British guide, Mark Andrews, who is very experienced. He has made trips to Cameroon the last 15 years or so, and we got several good advices from him where to look for certain species. We bumped into the Ornifolks group in several places further on during the trip, they were making a fairly similar round trip as we were.

17-18 March

At 6:15 we drove a few km towards the N1 and checked one of the creeks with gallery forest. There was a small stream in the creek and lots of birds. We spend 4 hours here walking both sides of the creek, and also lined up to make a try for the elusive Brown-chested Plover. We did this 3 days in a row without success, contrary to the Ornifolks group, who saw it. But we saw several Sun Larks on the south side of the road, and heard Schegel's Francolin. The gallery forest was good for White-breasted and Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrikes.

Then some of us spend several hours at a small stream about 500 metres from the ranch, while some others were resting in the boukarous or sun bathing.

This small creek with a trickling stream and dense bushes covering it we named "the fly creek", go there and you will know why !

Birds seen in this creek was several very tricky and beautiful ones, often with spots (making them harder to spot maybe ?);

White-spotted Flufftail (also heard at the crater lake), Thrush Babbler, Leaflove, Red-winged Grey Warbler, Oriole Warbler, Bamenda Apalis (endemic), Gambaga Flycatcher, Red-faced Pytilia, Brown Twinspot and Dybowski's Twinspot.

You had to sit still and wait for a long time to get them jumping into sight in the darkness inside the bushes along the creek. The second day, the whole group spend several hours here, and everybody saw most of the species.

Two evenings (19:00-20:10 and 21:15-22:30) we made night drives and stopped close to the junction with N1 where there are open terrain with night active birds;

Bronze-winged Courser, Greyish Eagle-Owl, Freckled Nightjar, Black-shouldered Nightjar, Long-tailed Nightjar and Standard-winged Nightjar. We saw several of the species by using Maglite torches, for example several Standard-winged males from a distance of only a couple of metres making their incredible display flight when they angle up their fantastic standards straight up while circling low over the ground.

These night drives were really memorable.

Some special birds seen in Ngaoundaba; Ross' Turaco, African Hawk-Eagle, African Rail, Red-headed Lovebird, Yellowbill, Blue-breasted Kingfisher, Black Scimitar-bill, Double-toothed Barbet, Lesser Honeyguide, Willcock's Honeyguide, Green-backed Woodpecker, Yellow-throated Greenbul, Leaf-love, Whistling Cisticola, Yellow-breasted Apalis, Yellow-bellied Hyliota, Black-headed Batis, Blackcap Babbler, Tropical Boubou, Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike, Grey-headed Bushshrike, White-collared Starling, Red-headed Quela and Cameroon Indigobird.

19 March

In the morning at 6:30 at a small gravel road close to a farm we had nice views of a pair of the difficult Schegel's Francolin, which only was heard before.

Back to the lodge at 10, and left at 12:00. Arrived at the Ngaoundéré airport just before 14:00. During bird watching 2 days before I send one driver to the airport to reconfirm the flight, because this flight, Ngaoundéré - Yaoundé - Douala was very difficult to get booked in Sweden, it took 2 months to get the tickets and the schedule was changed several times. It is a very long road trip on bad mountain roads to drive Ngaoundéré - Doula, probably takes 2 full days. As usual the flight

took off on the minute according to the time table, much better than in Europe ! Before taking off we gave our two drivers during 10 days 20 000 XFA each as a bonus, because they had been so good. They got very happy ! The small aircraft with about 20 passengers made a 1 hour stopover in Yaoundé, then we landed in Douala after 30 minutes, at 18:30. Taxi back to our favourite beer garden at Foyer du Marin where we had barbecue dinner.

20 March

Bengt-Eric and I went to the Avis office and paid the 2 cars used up north, then got 2 new for the trip to Bamenda Highlands. One Landcruiser and one Toyota Coran, a 2WD bus which is cheaper to rent, and succeeded on the roads, despite they were very bad in some places (Bamenda and Koupé). We also confirmed the third rent, for Korup and the coast at the last week of the trip. It takes quite some time with these procedures, Visa cards to get checked, cars to go through and so on. But at 11 o'clock we took off towards Bamenda Highlands. We made a stop at the river mouth (the Cameroon Estuaire) in the west part of Douala, where we saw water birds, like 8 species of heron, waders and Royal Tern. The N5 and N6 were tarmac with good quality, but a lot of towns to drive through (with lots of bumps), so the 360 kilometres to Bafut-Nguemba Forest Reserve took 5,5 hours. We arrived when it was still daylight, at 16:30, so we could drive into the area and do bird watching until 18:30. But the road down to Lake Amin was partially very, very bad, so the driver in our 2WD bus had to go very slow and careful not to get stuck in the ditches on the road. But it had fairly good clearance, a small sedan car wouldn't have made it. The habitat was depressing, almost all of the Bamenda Highland indigenous forest is cut down, and replaced with Eucalyptus plantations and fields. But nevertheless we found some gullies after a few kilometres, after passing an open metal gate (2 poles only) where we saw some of the endemic species already this first day. In our itinerary there was no birding planned here already this day, but only the second.

We arrived to the city Bamenda in darkness at 19:00, and couldn't find the hotel I had planned to stay at, Hotel Skyline, but we found another one, Hotel Mondial, thanks to a big neon sign on the roof.

21 March

We left the hotel at 5:43 and arrived at the road into the reserve at 6:05. The first good valley is on the left side 3,1 kilometres along the gravel road to Lake Amin. Then the second good valley is 300 metres further on. We checked these valleys carefully for several hours and got almost all of the specialities we had expected; Bannermann's Turaco (endemic), Bates' Swift, Elliot's Woodpecker, Chubb's Cisticola, Bangwa Scrub-Warbler, African Dusky Flycatcher, Mountain Robin-Chat, Banded Wattle-eye (endemic), African Hill Babbler, White-bellied Tit, Yellow-breasted Bobou, Bannerman's Weaver, Preuss' Weaver, Red-faced Crimson-wing, Oriole Finch and Thick-billed Seed-eater. The Bamenda Highlands are part of the Cameroon Mountains EBA (Endemic Bird Area) with 29 restricted-range species of which 12 are threatened due to the major habitat loss in recent years.

Then we drove another kilometre to Lake Amin were there was a noisy school class. At 11 we headed back southwards. We drove 250 kilometres to the small village Nyasoso, were the Avis cars dropped us off at the Women's Centre guest house. The cars returned to Douala. The guest house was maintained by a women cooperative. They were very friendly and served splendid home cooked food, more genuine Cameroonian than in most normal restaurants. We got 3 doubles, then 3 persons stayed on mattresses in a big meeting room.

Then there was a lot of organising for the coming expedition up to Mount Kupé, which took the rest of the evening. We had to rent porters for equipment, one guide, two cooks and camping equipment. But everything is fairly cheap and it gives the villagers an opportunity to earn some extra money on birdwatchers coming to the village, making them more positive to protect the nature (hopefully) .

Then we had to participate at a ceremony to get our blessings before going to the holy Mount Kupé ! The small village Nyasoso had three parts, so there was three chiefs. Each one demanded a bottle of whisky, plus a lot of extra alcohol. So we had to go to a shop and buy a big demijohn with fermenting palm wine, one box with Spanish red wine and then one whisky (for the head chief). The other chiefs got other alcoholic beverages, because the shop only had one bottle of whisky, and the price got doubled when he saw we were white. The ceremony consisted of some chanting, and a lot of drinking and toasting, ended by a blessing speech by the head chief. This part of Cameroon, the southwest part, was formerly an English colony, so most people here spoke English, which made it easier for us to communicate.

Then the chiefs and all the others gathered in the chiefs house asked us if we could sing something in Swedish. So all 9 of us sang with loud voices a typical Swedish snaps song; "Helan går". You should have seen the faces of the chiefs ! They were stunned ! Then we sang another song and we were a success. Probably fairly unusual that the visiting tourists respond with singing.

22 March

Very good breakfast at 5:30, the ladies were busy supplying us with a lot of food, tuna filled pancakes for example. Departed at 6:08 with our guide along the Shrike Trail up on Mt Kupé. Very steep and narrow trail. But the climate is more comfortable here. +15 in the morning and +20 during the day. Nyasoso is 850 m.a.s.l. The habitat is fine pristine mountain rain forest with big trees and lot of epiphytes. But not especially many birds, fairly quiet forest. We heard one Mt Kupé Bushshrike at 1250 metres, but it was shy and never showed up. At 11:00 we went down the trail again and then walked the Max's Trail through farm bush with palms and banana trees. We spotted a number of birds there, at 17:00, several Black Bee-eaters for example, but also got a heavy shower, and walked back to the village under umbrellas.

23 March

Breakfast at 5:30, then took off to Mt Kupé after leaving mattresses, food and water to 9 porters, which carried it up to the campsite at 1550 metres, almost on the top of the mountain. We walked the Max's Trail up the mountain this time, it is less steep and narrow than the Shrike Trail. Fairly good birding in the morning. We birded our way slowly up along the trail during the whole day, and arrived 17:00 to the camp site. Here we got dinner; chicken and rice, the staple food in Cameroon. Luckily we got no rain during the night on the mountain, since the tents and rain shelters were in very bad shape, and wouldn't have survived a heavy downpour.

24 March

The forest on the top of the mountain is very dense and full of lichens and epiphytes. It was hard birding inside the forest, the glade at the camp site was a better place to spot the birds from. But it seemed to be a fairly low density of birds here, we didn't see any bird waves at all, and it was fairly quiet even in the morning. We went about 500 metres more further up the mountain, probably to the top, and then returned to camp 1550 at noon. Spent the afternoon walking down the mountain at slow pace, looking for birds and sheltering under umbrellas during a heavy shower at 15:00. Back to Nyasoso and a nice fish dinner at 17:00.

Special birds at Mt Kupé: Red-thighed Sparrowhawk, Cassin's Hawk-Eagle, Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo, Naked-faced Barbet, Bristle-nosed Barbet, Western Tinkerbird, African Piculet, Grey-headed Broadbill, Cameroon Mountain Greenbul, Plain Greenbul, Western Mountain-Greenbul, Honeyguide Greenbul, Grey-headed Greenbul, Yellow-throated Nicator, Crossley's Ground-Thrush, Black-capped Apalis, Black-faced Rufous-Warbler, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, Lemon-bellied Crombec, Yellow Longbill, Black-capped Woodland-Warbler, Sooty Flycatcher, Yellow-footed Flycatcher, Dusky-blue Flycatcher, Bocage's Akalat, Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat, Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher, Black-necked Wattle-eye, Chestnut-capped Flycatcher, White-bellied Crested-Flycatcher, Rufous-vented Paradise-Flycatcher, Blackcap Illadopsis, Grey-chested Illadopsis, White-throated Mountain-Babbler, Tithylia, Green Sunbird, Ursula's Sunbird, Bates' Sunbird, Western Black-headed Oriole, Red-eyed Puffback, Pink-footed Puffback, Mountain Sooty Boubou, Many-coloured Bushshrike, Shining Drongo, Narrow-tailed Starling, Forest Weaver, White-breasted Negrofinch, Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch, Grey-headed Negrofinch and Fernando Po Oliveback.

25 March

Today we birded Max's Trail between 6-10, then a Toyota bus we had arranged drove us during the day to Mundemba. It got one puncture, and there were lots of police controls and "home made" controls with just a bar blocking the road, were the people tried to rip our driver of money each time. At the police controls he had to pay a "fee" (= bribe) but at most of the others he got angry and showed them papers that he doesn't have to pay, then they presented some documents and arguing started. Time consuming and annoying. There were at least 10 of these road barriers during the 100 km trip. The stretch on road P16 down to Ekondo Titi was

uninteresting habitat, mostly huge oil palm plantations, replacing the rain forest. But after Ekondo Titi there were forest patches and river crossings with good views from the bridges. At the largest bridge before Mundemba, about 10 kilometres from Mundemba, we saw several large black swifts we couldn't determine, they didn't look like African Swift. New subspecies ? We arrived at Mundemba at 17:30, and stopped at the National Parks Office, where we met Chief Adolf Nwese (chief park guide) and the Ornifolks group. Unfortunately the American group was staying at the camps in the Korup Park the same nights as us, and had booked the best bird guide (Kennedy) and the best camp for Picathartes (Rengo Camp) for 3 nights. We got another guide, Joseph, probably less experienced than the other, and had to book a camp with a less reliable Picathartes site, Chimpanzee Camp. Luckily the only hotel in Mundemba, Hotel Iyaz, had rooms for both the Ornifolks group and our group, and the restaurant and bar was quite OK. We went through the logistics for the coming days at the hotel with Chief Adolf and Mark Andrews, who as usual gave us good advice, especially regarding Picathartes watching.

26 March

After breakfast at 6:30 repacking to small day packs plus luggage for porters. The group birded around the hotel while I, Sten, Bengt and Joseph walked into the town and bought supplies for the coming 4 days. It took 1,5 hours, because each little shop had different things to sell. Dry food at one shop, 22 chicken legs at another, 8 kilo rice, 18 cans of sardines, biscuits, eggs in a third and then on to the market place for fruits and vegetables. Then it took another 30 minutes to be able to pay with Euros, Adolf had to call his economic supervisor twice. Then at 11 we went away with a Land Rover belonging to the park office, 8 kilometres to the Mana River. In the literature, like Lonely Planet, the suspension bridge was said to be under repair, but luckily it was now fully repaired. The river is broad, and wouldn't have been easy to cross without a bridge. We waited for the porters to arrive with the Land Rover, then we went into the Korup National Park. This is a large pristine lowland rain forest, 1260 km². Warm, humid and demanding. With 620 species of trees and bushes, 480 herbs, 82 reptiles, 92 amphibians, 1000 butterflies, 130 fishes and 160 mammal species. Over 400 bird species are recorded. This is the western part of the Afro tropical rain forest belt, that stretches from Nigeria - Cameroon - Central African Republic - Congo - Uganda - and reaches western Kenya (Kakamega Forest). The forest type is also called the Lower Guinea forest. Several species occur over the whole stretch, but others only in West Africa.

Most of the area we walked in had fairly large trees. The undergrowth is not especially dense, so it was often possible to find birds jumping on the ground or low in bushes. As always it is also good to know bird calls and songs. Dan was our bird call expert, he had led several tours to Uganda, where many of the species are the same as in Cameroon, for example the Greenbuls, which differ more by their calls than when you see them up in a tree against the sun jumping inside foliage. Both Dan and Jonas had MD players, Dan also external loudspeakers, while Jonas had a microphone to record and play back sounds. It worked sometimes, but not always.

Dan had a MD collection with 243 target species and difficult ones, while Jonas had the whole Chappuis CD-collection converted to MD disks.

There were lots of small streams in the park, but the trails were good, with footbridges over streams and swampy areas. All trails were sign posted, but it is anyway good to have a guide with you, in some places the trails were unclear because of fallen trees. We walked 10,7 km and arrived in the late afternoon at Chimpanzee Camp. It consisted of 4 large wooden cabins, with bunk beds without mattresses (so the porters had to bring that in also). Between 17-18 we made the first attempt at a Picathartes site up on a hill about 1 km from the camp, Big Boulder, where we saw one old nest.

27 March

Breakfast at 6, off at 7:30. Walked westwards along Namata Ledges trail for 3 km, then north 2 km along N-S Line. Turned back at 15:00. Fairly cloudy today, and one shower. In the morning the forest is lively with birds and sounds, but after 10 at goes quiet very fast, even though you spot some birds now and then.

We got back to the camp at 16:40, then three of us went up a second time to Big Boulder. Very sweaty to go uphill, and then sit absolutely still for 1 hour among flies and then walk back in rain. But after this heavy shower we didn't get more rain during our stay in Korup.

28 March

Now we had seen quite a good number of birds, but the main target species for Korup, the Picathartes, we really had to see, so today we made a transfer of the whole camp to Rengo Camp. Since we had no porters any more, the two remaining cooks had to work very hard today. It was 7,5 km between the two camps, and they walked back and forth three times with all our equipment and food ! They really were worth the 2000 bonus XFA we gave them each. We white luxurious tourists walked with just our day packs plus 2 telescopes on tripods. One would have been enough, we didn't use them very much in Korup.

We walked Namata Ledges Trail and then N-S Line. Arrived 14:00 to Rengo Camp. Then we walked the Colubus Trail up to Picathartes Knoll where we sat still 15-19:15. We sat at the entrance to the cave-like collection of huge boulders. Saw a nest of Picathartes, but no bird. Third attempt. But the Americans who sat behind a log outside the cave saw one. Depressing! We spend the night on the verandas to the cabins occupied by the American group. There was one cabin available, but the floor was so eaten by termites that it broke, and one bed went down through the floor together with one of the heaviest members in our team (no names).

29 March

Now we were desperate. Attempt four on Picathartes. Up on Colubus Trail at 5:15, arrived 5:45, still pitch dark. This time we stayed behind the "American log". At 6:18 a shadow passed over us and we heard a Grey-necked Picathartes calling 3 times right behind and above us. Yippee ! We tried to spot it at first light, but it is very shy and fast, none of us managed to spot it. Luckily we are Swedes, so we don't have to

see a bird to twitch it, the call is enough. It was also an important tick on the Family List.

Went back and watched from the forest glade at the camp until 10:30. Then the porters arrived from Mundemba. They were tired, they had walked all the way from Mundemba as no Land Rover showed up. We arranged with Mark Andrews to get transport with their bus both for the porters, and later us. We decided to make attempt five on Picathartes and try to see it also, and then walk back to the river in darkness at 18:00 and get a pick up at 20:30.

At 10:30 we walked the trail to Rengo Rock, which is a huge monolith about 3 kilometres from Rengo Camp. We arrived there at 14:00. Nice views over the forest, there is even an outlook tower on the rock.

Arrived back to Rengo Camp at 15:30. Relaxed for two hours. Both camps had streams with drinking water (upstream) and a bathing pool (downstream !) were you could take a refreshing dip and get rid of the sweat.

17:00. Last attempt, number 5, on Picathartes. Ola and I probably saw one, a black shadow flashing by on the back side of the cave opening, but no one had any good view. This time of the year is not the optimal to see this species well.

Then we made a tough walk from the knoll 10 kilometres to the suspension bridge, 18:00-20:40, were the Land Rover instead of the bus arrived after a while. This fast march through the rain forest in dawn at the beginning, then pitch dark, using torches got us quite exhausted, but along the trail we heard Brown Nightjar, which Mark Andrews was missing on his list he told us when we met him at Iyaz.

The restaurant served a good chicken dinner and lots of cold beer.

Here are some of the birds we recorded in Korup National Park:

Black Guineafowl, Nkulengu Rail (heard from the Knoll), Rock Pratincole (at the suspension bridge), Blue-headed Wood-Dove, Black-throated Coucal, Sjöstedt's Owllet, Sabine's Spinetail, Bare-cheeked Trogon, Blue-throated Roller, Red-billed Dwarf-Hornbill, Black-casqued Hornbill, Yellow-casqued Hornbill, Rufous-sided Broadbill (with fantastic loop-flight display), African Pitta (only seen by Nils, in front of him on a trail), 16 species of Greenbuls, Black-eared Ground-Thrush (difficult, I dipped it twice), Fire-crested Alethe, Grey Longbill, Forest Robin, Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye, Blue-headed Crested-Flycatcher, Scarlet-tufted Sunbird, Velvet-mantled Drongo and 5 species of Malimbe.

30 March

Two Avis Land Cruisers arrived at 8:00. After going through payment procedures with Chief Adolf we left Mundemba at 8:40. Made frequent stops the first hours, were there was good forest or a river bridge.

Then we went for lunch towards the main road (N8), but our driver in the front car was speeding at around 100 Km/h, a bit too fast on the narrow gravel road we though. We should have told him to slow down a bit, but before we got to tell him, he was overtaking a bike in a uphill curve, and the car started to sway, he lost control of it and we rolled over at about 80 km/h and rolled down in a ditch in the small village. Oil and water started to leak from the car, which got the roof deformed.

Luckily no one got hurt, but Claes had to seek medical advice after coming home, he

got a slight injury in his back. All villagers in Komboné Mission got upset, probably more than we. We went to a café while the other car went to Kumba, 14 kilometres away and dropped the passengers in a hotel bar, then returned and picked us up. Then we gave the Avis drivers 140 000 XFA for costs to get the crashed car towed, petrol etc. We later realised that they managed to get it up from the ditch, fixed and driven all the way to Doula ! I thought it would have been towed all the way. Land Cruisers are sturdy.

We gathered at a hotel bar while arranging with 2 taxis to Buea. This was a quite different type of transport. Now you realised how difficult all the pot holes are for a small sedan car. And our taxi had a boot door that opened at bumps, so I had to run out and close it frequently..... And our taxi driver first had to drive home and fetch his driving licence, then to a petrol station. The other taxi behind us got really entertained. It took quite some time to reach Buea in this slow pace, but we didn't lose much birding time despite the crash, most of this stretch is cultivated and heavily populated.

Parliamentarian Flats in Buea was a large hotel, with a restaurant and a bar. They never got my booking letter, but as usual this was no problem, since the hotel was almost empty.

We got the hotel staff to contact the tourist bureau in Buea. After a while the bureau manager and a guide came to the hotel, and we arranged the trip for tomorrow up on Mount Cameroon. We paid the different fees to him, 140 € in total, a rather expensive fee.

31 March

Breakfast at 5:30. Then all 9 of us plus our guide Ello and the driver squeezed into the Land Cruiser and went from Buea (850 m.a.s.l.) up to Mount Cameroon. In the first village we were stopped by the village chief people who demanded a fee. After some negotiation we gave them 15 000 XFA, since we didn't want any delays. Then we were stopped after a short drive by another villager claiming that he also wanted a fee from us. Then we got angry and shouted at him until he let us go. An advice is to bring some whisky and cigarettes when you go for Mount Cameroon.

The track up towards the radio station was almost invisible, overgrown with bushes, and it was just as wide as our car, but the driver was very skilled and managed to drive up to 1330 m.a.s.l., where the road was missing for 20 meters. We left the car there and started to walk uphill. Good forest for some kilometres. Some of the specialities we saw here when we walking up and when we returned down was; Banded Prinia, Green Longtail, Cameroon Scrub-Warbler, White-tailed Warbler and Red-faced Crimson-wing.

Then we reached the clear cut areas above 1500 m.a.s.l. They are difficult to walk, overgrown deep gullies suddenly, and overgrown lava fields. Where villagers had burned fields it was easier to walk. But we didn't see especially much up here on the slope, no Speirops or francolin despite intensive search in the small remaining pockets of forest. I think Mount Cameroon was a depressing site, so much clear cut and burned areas on a mountain with a number of very rare and local species.

Mount Cameroon belongs to the Cameroon Mountains EBA (Endemic Bird Area) with 29 restricted-range species and among them several endemics.

We walked up to 1750 m, a bit west of the radio station. Then clouds started to form, and the visibility went down significantly. It is easy to get lost up here, the guide had a hard work keeping track of our spread out group. Probably the usual weather high up is clear morning and cloudy afternoon, and rain on the west slope (third rainiest area in the world, over 10 000 mm annually). We walked down to the good forest close to the car and saw some of the species mentioned before. Got back to the hotel at 14:00.

At 15:00 the "unlucky" driver showed up with a Land Cruiser Prado from Doula. We were surprised, though maybe he got fired, but probably crashes are common, could be the reason why the renting costs are so high.

With 2 cars once again we went to Limbé at the coast in 1 hour. We got 3 boukarous at the nicely set Atlantic Beach Hotel, just at the black lava shore. Difficult to take a swim in the Atlantic ocean here, but they had a big swimming pool, where we had a refreshing swim and a beer.

The hotel was right beside the Botanical Gardens. We went there and saw some nice birds; Carmelite Sunbird, Western Bluebill and several kingfishers.

We had a very good dinner at the small hotel restaurant by the shore. They had a long menu, we took a 3 course meal, including a nice fish dish. A nice last evening in Cameroon.

1 April

Today we drove to Doula. We skipped the breakfast at 6, the cooks were still asleep. At 7:30 we stopped by Douala river mouth and walked out through a small fishing village just east of the river bridge. Saw Mouse-brown Sunbird here.

Breakfast at a Greek restaurant while Bengt-Eric and I dealt with Avis at the office about the money we lent them after the crash. We had to pay the taxis ourselves.

Then we headed southwards along N3. 1,8 km beyond Dimamba River there was a small lake Mark had told us about. 4 Hartlaub's Ducks were sitting in a tree. "Goood", Bengt-Eric said!

Then we continued to Sanaga River. Just before crossing the Sanaga River we turned right on the dirt road to Dizangua for about 10 km until we were driving alongside the river. In the broad river there were sandbars where we quickly located Grey Pratincole and African Skimmer.

Further on the road there was a police post that didn't want us to get through with the cars, some sort of restricted area, but we walked by and found a forest with a trail. It was very hot at noon, so we went to a local bar near Dizangua and had some refreshments. We drove back towards Doula and made some more stops along N3, at a couple of ponds in forest. Some new birds seen along the road were White-thighed Hornbill and Slender-billed Weaver.

BIRD LIST

Compiled by Ola Elleström

No location mentioned means it's a daily total, mostly birds or mammals counted en route or a sum of several localities.

BIRDS

The taxonomy follows Clements Birds of the World – A Checklist. Fifth Edition. 2000, plus updates 2000-2004 at the website of this book. But American spelling are in some cases changed to British (Gray > Grey f.ex.), and according to the latest taxonomy the orders Anseriformes and Galliformes are placed in the beginning, after Struthioniformes (Ostrich).

Subspecies names are added in some cases (for species with more than one subspecies in Cameroon, or when there is debate concerning splits).

Ostrich *Struthio camelus*
20 Waza N.P 11.3.

White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*
100 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3, 50 Garoua 13.3.

Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus*
3 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3.

Spur-winged Goose *Plectropterus gambensis*
20 Waza 11.3, 200 Dang Lake 16.3.

Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
21 south of Waza 12.3.

Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii*
4 at a little pond, 1,8 km beyond Dimamba River along road N1 east of Douala 1.4.
This species is rare and classified as "near-threatened".

African Pygmy-Goose *Nettapus auritus*
23 Dang Lake 16.3.

Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulata*
50 Dang Lake 16.3.

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*
1 male Waza N.P. 11.3.

Garganey *Anas querquedula*
500 Waza N.P. 11.3, 100 Dang Lake 16.3.

Schlegel's Francolin *Francolinus schlegelii*
1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 seen (splendid observation at short range) Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Scaly Francolin *Francolinus squamatus*
1 heard Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Double-spurred Francolin *Francolinus bicalcaratus*

4 en route 14.3, 15 Bénoué 15.3, 10 Bénoué 16.3, a total of 75 at Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 1 heard Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Clapperton's Francolin *Francolinus clappertoni*

30 11.3 (mainly en route but a few in Waza N.P), 15 en route 12.3.

Stone Partridge *Ptilopachus petrosus*

4 south of Mora 10.3, 12 (incl. some chicks) 12.3, 10 en route 14.3 and 7 Bénoué 15.3.

Black Guinea fowl *Agelastes niger*

3 Korup 28.3.

Helmeted Guinea fowl *Numida meleagris*

Very common in the far North (north of Mora). Apart from that; 20 en route 13.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3.

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Long-tailed Cormorant *Phalacrocorax africanus*

1 Garoua 13.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 40 16.3, 10 daily at Ngaoundaba 17-19.3, 10 Douala 20.3, 2 26.3, 1 30.3, 10 Limbé 31.3, 10 Douala 1.4.

Darter *Anhinga melanogaster rufa*

1 Douala 20.3, 1 Douala 1.4.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Douala 20.3, 1 30.3.

Black-headed Heron *Ardea melanocephala*

5 10.3, 400 (!) Waza N.P. 11.3, 20 12.3, 10 Bénoué 13.3, 3 Bénoué 14.3, 5 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Douala 20.3 (the only observation in the South).

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 Dang Lake 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 25.3, 1 26.3, 1 1.4.

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

1 Dang Lake 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 75 Douala 20.3.

Black Heron *Egretta ardesiaca*

7 Douala 20.3.

Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*
10 Douala 20.3, 1 Limbé 31.3, 20 Douala 1.4.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
25 Douala 9.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 50 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1
Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 5 Douala 20.3, 20 1.4.

Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*
10 Douala 20.3, 15 Limbé 31.3.

Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 en route 11.3, 2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 8 Garoua 13.3, 2 Garoua 14.3, 2
Dang Lake 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2
Ngaoundaba 19.3, 90 (!) Douala 20.3, 30 Douala 1.4.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Common throughout, except in rainforest. 100+ seen daily 9-20.3 with more than
1000 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 21.3, 50 25.3, 20 26.3, 10 30.3, 31.3, 100 1.4. One of five
species seen at Malabo Airport on Bioko 8.3.

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*
1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
50 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 50 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 30 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba
19.3, 2 Douala 20.3, 1 en route 30.3, 2 Douala 1.4.

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
1 Ngaoundaba 17.3. A rare visitor to Cameroon, with just a few previous records.

Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*
1 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 3
Ngaoundaba 19.3, 5 Douala 20.3, 1 Douala 1.4.

Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis*
3 Waza N.P. 11.3.

African Openbill *Anastomus lamelligerus*
50 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3, 1 en route 13.3, 26 Garoua 13.3, 1 en route
14.3.

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
2 east of Douala 1.4 (outside normal winter range).

Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii*
2 en route 13.3.

Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*

1 south of Waza 11.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 south of Waza 12.3.

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

50 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 en route 12.3.

Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 south of Waza 12.3.

Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

300 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 south of Waza 12.3, 6 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

10 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3, 20 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 80 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Hadada Ibis *Bostrychia hagedash*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.4, up to 5 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 2 east of Mundemba 30.3, 2 en route 31.3.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

European Honey-buzzard *Pernis apivorus*

1 Douala 20.3, 2 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 en route 25.3, 2 29.3, 4 30.3, 2 31.3, 1 1.4.

Bat Hawk *Macheiramphus alcinus*

1 Nyasoso 23.3. Great view in the morning.

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

A total of 21 in the North 10-14.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Scissor-tailed Kite *Chelictinia riocourii*

2 Maroua Airport 10.3, 3 en route 10.3, 20 en route 11.3, 25 Waza N.P. 11.3, 50 (incl. a flock of 30) 12.3. Only seen in the far North. A big number thanks to a good year for locusts.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Common throughout except in forest and at Ngaoundaba, seen 16 out of 24 days. Most common raptor seen during transport. Also seen at Malabo Airport on Bioko 8.3.

African Fish-Eagle *Haliaeetus vocifer*

5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 south of Waza 12.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1 Douala 20.3.

Palm-nut Vulture *Gypohierax angolensis*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3. Fairly common in the south with a total of 32 at 8 dates 20.3-1.4. Also seen at Malabo Airport on Bioko 8.3.

Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*

100 10.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3, 50 13.3, 20 14.3, up to 3 daily at Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

1 ad Waza N.P. 11.3.

White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*

2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Rüppell's Griffon Vulture *Gyps rueppellii*

20 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Short-toed Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*

2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 12.3. 2 en route 20.3 was either this species or Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle *Circaetus beaudouini*.

Brown Snake-Eagle *Circaetus cinereus*

3 west of Bénoué 14.3, 2 en route 16.3, 2 Mt Kupé 19.3.

Western Banded Snake-Eagle *Circaetus cinerascens*

1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3.

Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*

4 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3.

Western Marsh-Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

2 Mora 10.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 en route 12.3, 2 Dang Lake 16.3, 1-3 daily at Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 1 en route 25.3.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

1 3-cy male Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 ad male south of Waza 12.3, 1 female en route 14.3.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*

6 10.3, 70 (!) Waza N.P. 11.3, 20 12.3, 10 13.3, 5 14.3, 1 16.3.

African Harrier-Hawk *Polyboroides typus*

6 Yaoundé-Mbalmayo 9.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 12.3, 2 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3. Common in the South, seen 10 out of 13 days 20.3-1.4, a total of 86 birds seen, highest number 30 on 20.3.

Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus*

3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 en route 20.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 en route 25.3, 2 30.3, 2 1.4.

Dark Chanting-Goshawk *Melierax metabates*

20 mainly Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3, 2 13.3, 5 14.3.

Gabar Goshawk *Micronisus gabar*

3 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 en route 12.3, 2 en route 14.3.

Red-chested Goshawk *Accipiter toussenelii macroscelides*

1 Nyasoso 25.3. Sometimes considered conspecific with African Goshawk, *A. tachiro*.

Shikra *Accipiter badius*

1 Garoua 13.3, 2 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 21.3.

Red-thighed Sparrowhawk *Accipiter erythropus*

1 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Black Goshawk *Accipiter melanoleucus*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 3Mt Cameroon 31.3, 1 en route 1.4.

Grasshopper Buzzard *Butastur rufipennis*

A total of 25 seen in the North, most commonly seen along the road while driving, highest number was 10 between Garoua and Bénoué 14.3. Last seen en route between Bénoué and Ngaoundaba 16.3.

Red-necked Buzzard *Buteo auguralis*

1 Yaoundé 9.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 1 en route 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 en route 20.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 4 en route 21.3, 2 en route 25.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3, 1 en route 1.4.

Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*

15 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 12.3.

Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi*

A total of 5 Ngaoundaba 16-18.3. Only observation in the South was 1 30.3.

African Hawk-Eagle *Hieraaetus spilogaster*

1 2cy Ngaoundaba 16.3 and 1 2cy east of Douala 1.4.

Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*

1 Maroua 10.3, 1 Mora 10.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 en route 12.3.

Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Long-crested Eagle *Lophaetus occipitalis*

2 Waza 11.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 20.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Cassin's Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus africanus*

1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Korup 29.3.

Secretary-bird *Sagittarius serpentarius*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Eurasian Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

A total of 24 in the North 10-17.3, highest number 10 12.3. In the South 3 20.3 and 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3 were the only observations.

Fox Kestrel *Falco alopex*

1 south of Mora 10.3, 2 Waza N.P. (just past the entrance, at an inselberg to the left) 11.3, 1 en route 13.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3.

Grey Kestrel *Falco ardosiacus*
1 Yaoundé 9.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*
1 north of Mora 12.3, 1 Garoua 14.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3.

African Hobby *Falco cuvieri*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 12.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Douala 20.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Nyasoso 21.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 31.3.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*
A single observation of 1 en route 12.3.

Quail-plover *Ortyxelos meiffrenii*
4 a few kilometres north of Mora 12.3. The birds were found in small areas of old ricefields within semi-desert. Great observation !

Black Crowned-Crane *Balearica pavonina*
500 Waza N.P. 11.3, 20 south of Waza 12.3.

White-spotted Flufftail *Sarothrura pulchra*
2 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 (a pair) seen + 2 heard Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 25.3, a total of 8 heard Korup 26-29.3. Subspecies *batesi* in Korup, the others subspecies *pulchra*.

Nkulengu Rail *Himantornis haematopus*
3 heard Korup at pre-dawn 29.3.

African Rail *Rallus caerulescens*
1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Black Crane *Amaurornis flavirostris*
5 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 en route 25.3.

Lesser Moorhen *Gallinula angulata*
1 2cy Garoua 13.3.

Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3.

Stanley's Bustard *Neotis denhami*
1 south of Garoua 14.3.

White-bellied Bustard *Eupodotis senegalensis*
4 Mora 10.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3.

African Jacana *Actophilornis africanus*

5 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 Garoua 13.3, 20 Dang Lake 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 4 Douala 20.3, 1 en route 25.3, 3 Douala 1.4, 3 en route 1.4.

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

15 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 en route 12.3, 1 en route 14.3.

Senegal Thick-knee *Burhinus senegalensis*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 8 Garoua 13.3, 3 heard Bénoué 14.3.

Spotted Thick-knee *Burhinus capensis*

6 Mora 10.3, 3 12.3.

Egyptian Plover *Pluvianus aegyptius*

5 Garoua 13.3, 5 Bénoué 14.3.

Bronze-winged Courser *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*

1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

20 en route 13.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 10 Dang Lake 16.3.

Rock Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis*

10 Korup (at the Mana River suspension bridge) 26.3.

Grey Pratincole *Glareola cinerea*

30 Sanaga River 1.4.

Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*

20 Waza N.P. 11.3, 15 Garoua 13.3, 10 Dang Lake 16.3.

Black-headed Lapwing *Vanellus tectus*

15 Mora 10.3, 5 en route 11.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3.

White-headed Lapwing *Vanellus albiceps*

2 Bénoué 14.3, 2 (not the same) Bénoué 15.3, 4 Sanaga River 1.4.

Senegal Lapwing *Vanellus lugubris*

2 en route 16.3.

Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

2 Douala 9.3.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*

1 en route 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3.

Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*

1 Bénoué 14.3.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

10 Douala 20.3, 10 Limbé 31.3, 1 Douala 1.4.

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
17 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*
15 Douala 9.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 Garoua 13.3, 25 Douala 20.3, 2 Limbé 31.3, 10 Douala 1.4, 2 Sanaga River 1.4.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Waza 11.3, 5 12.3, 1 Garoua 13.3, 7 Bénéoué 14.3.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
20 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 south of Waza 12.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 1 en route 14.3, 2 Bénéoué 15.3, 2 Dang Lake 16.3, 1 Douala 20.3, 1 Douala 1.4.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
Widespread, small numbers recorded on 12 days. Highest count was 15 Limbé 31.3.

Little Stint *Calidris minuta*
20 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 Sanaga River 1.4.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*
2 Garoua 13.3.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*
150 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 south of Waza 12.3, 700 Garoua 13.3.

Grey-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus*
1 Garoua 13.3. The only gull of the trip !

Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*
3 Douala 9.3.

Royal Tern *Sterna maxima*
30 Douala 20.3, 10 Douala 1.4.

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*
1 south of Waza 12.3.

African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*
50 Sanaga River 1.4

Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles exustus*
10 Waza N. P. 11.3, 25 en route 11.3, 10 en route 12.3, 3 en route 13.3

Rock (Feral) Dove *Columba livia*
Common in and around towns and villages. Recorded on 14 days, only absent at Ngaoundaba and in rainforest.

Speckled Pigeon *Columba guinea*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Douala 9.3. Common in the North, seen in good numbers daily 10-14.3. 1 Bénéoué 15.3, 3 Bénéoué 16.3.

Cameroon Pigeon *Columba sjostedti*

4 Mt Cameroon 31.3. Classified as a “restricted range” species.

Eurasian Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia turtur*

5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 20 south of Waza 12.3.

Adamawa Turtle-dove *Streptopelia hypopyrrha*

2 Bénoué 15.3, 4 Bénoué 16.3.

African Collared-Dove *Streptopelia roseogrisea*

Common in the far North, from Mora to Waza 11-12.3.

African Mourning Dove *Streptopelia decipiens*

7 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3, 30 Garoua 13.3.

Red-eyed Dove *Streptopelia semitorquata*

Locally common. Seen on 13 days, absent in the far North (where replaced by African Collared-Dove) and in rainforest.

Vinaceous Dove *Streptopelia vinacea*

Common in the North, seen daily 11-19.3.

Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*

Common in the North, seen daily 10-19.3.

Black-billed Wood-Dove *Turtyr abyssinicus*

2 Mora 10.3, 4 Bénoué 15.3. 35 unidentified Wood-Doves in the Garoua/Bénoué-region 13-16.3 was also probably this species.

Blue-spotted Wood-dove *Turtur afer*

Up to 20 daily in Ngaoundaba 17-19.3, 5 Douala 20.3, 2 Limbé 31.3, 2 en route 31.3, 5 1.4.

Tambourine Dove *Turtur tympanistria*

1 Mundemba 26.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3, 4 1.4.

Blue-headed Wood-Dove *Turtur brehmeri brehmeri*

1 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 28.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Namaqua Dove *Oena capensis*

Common in the far North 10-12.3, 50 13.3, 20 14.3.

Bruce’s Green-Pigeon *Treron waalia*

20 daily Bénoué 14-16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17 & 19.3.

African Green-Pigeon *Treron calva*

5 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16 & 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 5 Mt Kupé 24.3, 1 en route 25.3, 10 Mundemba 26.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 29.3, 5 30.3, 2 Sanaga River 1.4. In Ngaoundaba probably subspecies *sharpei*, at other localities subspecies *calva*.

Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*

5 en route 13.3.

Red-headed Lovebird *Agapornis pullarius*
4 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 en route 25.3, 5 daily Korup 26-29.3, 30 30.3, 60 (of which 52 together) en route 1.4.

Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*
7 Bénoué 14.3, 20 Bénoué 15.3, 10 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 en route 25.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3, 7 Sanaga River 1.4.

Guinea Turaco *Tauraco persa zenkeri*
4 Mbalmayo 9.3.

White-crested Turaco *Tauraco leucolophus*
4 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, up to 10 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Yellow-billed Turaco *Tauraco macrorhynchos*
Up to 15 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, up to 5 daily Korup 26-29.3, 2 Mundemba road, 5 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Bannerman's Turaco *Tauraco bannermani*
4 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. A rare, endangered and endemic species.

Violet Turaco *Musophaga violacea*
4 Bénoué 14.3, 6 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3.

Ross' Turaco *Musophaga rossae*
4 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 6 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Western Plantain-eater *Crinifer piscator*
1 Garoua 13.3, 10 14.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3, 5 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3 but 10 there 18.3.

Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius*
1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Red-chested Cuckoo *Cuculus solitarius*
1 heard Bénoué 14.3, 1 heard Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus*
1 heard Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 en route 25.3, 1 heard Korup 28.3, 1 Buea 31.3, 1 heard Sanaga River 1.4.

Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*
1 Mt Kupé 25.3.

African Cuckoo *Cuculus gularis*

2 heard Bénoué 15.3, 1 heard Bénoué 16.3, 6 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Mundemba road. Single birds at Ngaoundaba 17.3 and at Mt Kupé 24.3 was either this species or Common Cuckoo.

Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo *Cercococcyx olivinus*

2 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3.

Klaas' Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx klaas*

3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 en route 14.3, 1 heard Bénoué 16.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1-2 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3.

African Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx cupreus*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1-2 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3, 1 heard 1.4.

Didric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*

3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares aereus*

3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 1-2 daily Korup 26-29.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Black-throated Coucal *Centropus leucogaster*

2 heard Korup 27.3, 2 heard Korup 28.3, 1 heard Korup 29.3.

Gabon Coucal *Centropus anselli*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3. An unexpected surprise !

Blue-headed Coucal *Centropus manachus*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 Sanaga River 1.4, 1 en route 1.4.

Senegal Coucal *Centropus senegalensis*

Up to 15 daily in the North 10-19.3.

African Scops-Owl *Otus senegalensis*

1 heard Bénoué 15.3, 2 heard Bénoué 16.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Greyish Eagle-Owl *Bubo cinerascens*

2 heard Ngaoundaba 18.3.

African Wood-Owl *Strix woodfordii*

1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 heard Korup 29.3.

Sjöstedt's Owlet *Glaucidium sjostedti*

1 heard Korup 27.3, 1 heard Korup 28.3.

Brown Nightjar *Caprimulgus binotatus*

1 heard Korup 29.3. One of the rarest birds of the trip.

Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigriscapularis*

1-2 heard Ngaoundaba each night 16-18.3.

Freckled Nightjar *Caprimulgus tristigma*
1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Long-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus climacurus*
2 heard Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Standard-winged Nightjar *Macrodipteryx longipennis*
7 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 7 Ngaoundaba 18.3. Magnificent species which gave superb views !

Sabine's Spinetail *Rhaphidura sabini*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 29.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Cassin's Spinetail *Neafrapus cassini*
1 Korup 28.3.

African Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus*
Common. Seen 19 out of 24 days.

Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*
Only seen at Ngaoundaba; 5 17.3, 1 18.3, 10 19.3.

African Swift *Apus barbatus*
Common Mbalmayo 9.3, 30 Mt Kupé 24.3, 50 Korup 26.3 & 29.3, 100 Mundemba road 30.3.

Little Swift *Apus affinis*
Common, seen on 17 out of 24 days. Absent only in forested areas. Also seen at Malabo Airport on Bioko 8.3.

White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer*
10 en route 16.3.

Bates' Swift *Apus batesi*
30 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3 and 10 there 21.3, 10 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Unidentified Swift *Apus sp.*
2 swifts seen from a river bridge east of Mundemba 25.3 were puzzling. They were seen extremely well together with other swifts flying both above and under the bridge at just a few meters distance. The birds recalled Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* (which is a rarity in Cameroon) but obviously lacked the facial pattern (mask) of that species. Thus, they seemed all plain with no contrasting features at all. They also seemed to be slightly larger and had quite a powerful flight which also seemed different from Pallid Swift. Most of all the birds recalled Bradfield's Swift *Apus bradfieldii*, a semi-desert species from southern Africa which seem highly unlikely to occur in the forest zone of Cameroon.

Speckled Mousebird *Colius striatus*
Locally fairly common, seen on 14 out of 24 days. Highest numbers at Ngaoundaba (30 17 & 19.3) and at Bafut-Nguemba (20 21.3).

Blue-naped Mousebird *Urocolius macrourus*
10 north of Mora 12.3, 10 en route 13.3.

Narina Trogon *Apaloderma narina*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3.

Bare-cheeked Trogon *Apaloderma aequatoriale*
A total of 7 birds heard and 2 seen in Korup 26-29.3, highest count was 4 27.3.

Bar-tailed Trogon *Apaloderma vittatum*
1 Mt Kupé (at Max's campsite) 23.3.

Shining-blue Kingfisher *Alcedo quadribrachys*
1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Malachite Kingfisher *Alcedo cristata*
1 12.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Limbé 31.3, 1 Douala 1.4.

African Pygmy-Kingfisher *Ispidina picta*
Seen on 10 out of 24 days, a total of 28 birds recorded. Of these, 14 were recorded at Ngaoundaba 16-19.3. Also seen at Mbalmayo, Bénoué, Mt Kupé, Korup and Sanaga River.

Chocolate-backed Kingfisher *Halcyon badia*
1 Korup 27.3 (woke up to the call !), 2 Korup 28.3, 2 Korup 29.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Grey-headed Kingfisher *Halcyon leucocephala*
5 Garoua 13.3, 5 daily Bénoué 14-15.3, up to 5 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 3 en route 20.3, 1 en route 25.3.

Woodland Kingfisher *Halcyon senegalensis*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 en route 20.3, 4 Korup 26 & 1 there 29.3, 1 en route 31.3, 2 Limbé 31.3, 10 1.4.

Blue-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon malimbica malimbica*
1 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Striped Kingfisher *Halcyon chelicuti*
1 Bénoué 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Giant Kingfisher *Megaceryle maxima*
1 en route 14.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Korup 26.3, 1 Limbé 31.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*
1 Douala 9.3, 3 Garoua 13.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Dang Lake 16.3, 2 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 3 Douala 20.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Black Bee-eater *Merops gularis*
4 Mt Kupé 22 & 25.3, 1 en route 25.3, 2 Korup 29.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Red-throated Bee-eater *Merops bullocki*
Common at Bénoué; 70 14.3, 100 15.3, 50 16.3. Also 20 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Little Bee-eater *Merops pusillus*

10 Garoua 13.3, 2 en route 14.3, 10 Douala 20.3, 30 1.4.

White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis*

70 Mt Kupé 24.3, 30 Mt Kupé 25.4, 10 Mundemba 26.3, 30 Korup 29.3, 50 Mundemba road 30.3, 5 Sanaga River 1.4

Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*

10 daily around Mora and Waza 10-12.3.

Northern Carmine Bee-eater *Merops nubicus*

1 en route 11.3, 20 Waza N.P. 11.3, 8 Garoua 13.3, 2 14.3.

European Roller *Coracias garrulus*

1 Mundemba 26.3.

Abyssinian Roller *Coracias abyssinica*

Up to 50 daily in the north 10-16.3. Only observation after that was 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Rufous-crowned Roller *Coracias naevia*

6 en route 13.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 3 Bénoué 16.3.

Blue-bellied Roller *Coracias cyanogaster*

1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus*

Only recorded at Ngaoundaba; 1 16.3, 2 17.3, 3 18.3, 2 19.3.

Blue-throated Roller *Eurystomus gularis*

3 Korup 29.3, 3 Mundemba road 30.3.

Eurasian Hoopoe *Upopa epops*

A total of 16 in the North 11-13.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 17 -19.3. 3 subspecies occur in Cameroon; at the Adamawa Plateau it is *waibeli*, in the North *senegalensis* together with wintering *epops*.

Green Woodhoopoe *Phoeniculus purpureus*

2 en route 14.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 4 Bénoué 15.3, 4 Bénoué 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Black Scimitar-bill *Rhinopomastus aterrimus*

2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill *Tockus camurus*

Only recorded in Korup; 3 26.3, 3 27.3, 2 28.3, 1 29.3.

Red-billed Hornbill *Tockus erythrorhynchus*

Only seen in the North; 20 11.3, 30 12.3, 5 13.3, 2 14.3.

African Pied Hornbill *Tockus fasciatus*

20 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 Mt Kupé 23 & 25.3, up to 10 daily in lowland rainforest 25-30.3, 5 1.4.

African Grey Hornbill *Tockus nasatus*

Seen daily 10-16.3, a total of 50 with a maximum of 15 11.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Piping Hornbill *Ceratogymna fistulator sharpii*

2 Mt Kupé 23 & 25.3, 7 en route 25.3, a total of 20 Korup 26-28.3, 10 Mundemba road 30.3, 15 1.4.

Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna subcylindricus*

5 Mbalmayo 9.3.

White-thighed Hornbill *Ceratogymna albotibialis*

1 Sanaga River 1.4, 1 en route 1.4.

Black-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna atrata*

5 Korup 28.3, 10 Korup 29.3.

Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata*

1 Korup 26.3, 10 Korup 27.3, 10 Korup 28.3.

Abyssinian Ground Hornbill *Bocorvus abyssinicus*

2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 4 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3.

Naked-faced Barbet *Gymnobucco calvus*

Up to 30 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Bristle-nosed Barbet *Gymnobucco peli*

10 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Grey-throated Barbet *Gymnobucco bonapartei*

25 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Speckled Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus scolopaceus*

5 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mundemba 26.3, 1 Korup 26.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 28.3, 3 Mundemba road 30.3.

Western Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus coryphaeus*

2 heard Mt Kupé 23.3.

Red-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus atroflavus*

3 heard Korup 28.3, 1 heard Korup 29.3.

Yellow-throated Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus subsulphureus*

1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 5 heard Korup 28 & 29.3, 2 Mundemba Road 30.3, 1 heard Sanaga River 1.4.

Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus bilineatus*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, up to 3 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, up to 5 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 1 Mundemba 26.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird *Pogoniulus chrysoconus*

2 south of Mora 10.3, 2 Garoua 13.3, 2 Bénoué 15 & 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Yellow-spotted Barbet *Buccanodon duchaillui*

Up to 10 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, up to 6 daily Korup 26-29.3, 3 Mundemba road 30.3.

Hairy-breasted Barbet *Tricholaema hirsuta flavipunctata*

1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, up to 3 heard daily Korup 26-29.3.

Vieillot's Barbet *Lybius vieilloti*

1 north of Mora 10.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3, 1 en route 13.3, 4 en route 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17 & 18.3.

White-headed Barbet *Lybius leucocephalus*

1 south of Mora 10.3.

Double-toothed Barbet *Lybius bidentatus*

2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3 and 1 there 19.3.

Bearded Barbet *Lybius dubius*

Only recorded in Bénoué; 6 14.3, 5 15.3, 3 16.3.

Yellow-billed Barbet *Trachyphonus purpuratus*

4 Mt Kupé 23.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, 3 Korup 26.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Greater Honeyguide *Indicator indicator*

1 Bénoué 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Lesser Honeyguide *Indicator minor riggenbachi*

1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Thick-billed Honeyguide *Indicator conirostris*

2 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Willcock's Honeyguide *Indicator willcocksii hutsoni*

1 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Cassin's Honeyguide (Honeybird) *Prodotiscus insignis*

1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

2 south of Waza 12.3.

African Piculet *Sasia africana*

2 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Fine-spotted Woodpecker *Campethera punctuligera*

Only recorded in Bénoué; 2 14.3, 3 15.3 and 4 16.3.

Green-backed Woodpecker *Campethera cailliautii*

1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3.

Buff-spotted Woodpecker *Campethera nivosa*

1 Korup 29.3, 2 Sanaga River 1.4.

Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicus fuscescens*

1 Bénoué 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16, 17 & 19.3 but 5 there 18.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Gabon Woodpecker *Dendropicus gabonensis*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Korup 29.3.

Probably two subspecies involved; *gabonensis* at Mbalmayo in the South, and *reichenowi* at Kupé and Korup in the Southwest.

Elliot's Woodpecker *Dendropicus elliotii johnstoni*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicus goertae*

1 Maroua Airport 10.3, 5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 2 south of Waza 12.3, 1 en route 13.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Brown-backed Woodpecker *Dendropicus obsoletus*

1 about 2 km north of Bouk 14.3, 3 Bénoué 15.3.

Grey-headed Broadbill *Smithornis sharpei*

3 heard Mt Kupé 22.3, 3 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Rufous-sided Broadbill *Smithornis rufolateralis*

1 Korup 27.3, 3 Korup 28.3. Amazing display flight !

African Pitta *Pitta angolensis*

1 Korup 26.3.

Singing Bushlark *Mirafra cantillans*

2 north of Mora 10 & 12.3 (probably the same birds seen on both occasions).

Rufous-rumped Lark *Pinarocorys erythropygia*

1 about 2 km north of Bouk 14.3.

Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark *Eremopterix leucotis*

Common in the far North (north of Maroua), 10 en route 13.3.

Crested Lark *Galerida cristata*

5 10.3, 2 en route 11.3, 2 12.3, 4 en route 13.3, 6 Garoua 13.3.

Sun Lark *Galerida modesta strumpelli*

5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*

10 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 12.3, 3 en route 25.3.

Grey-rumped Swallow *Hirundo griseopyga*

20 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3.

Rock Martin *Hirundo fuligula bansoensis*

10 Yaoundé 9.3, 5 en route 20.3, 10 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Seen on 16 of 24 days, absent in rainforest (Mt Kupé, Korup). Daily counts mainly 10-50 but 200 seen en route 25.3 and 30.3.

Ethiopian Swallow *Hirundo aethiopica*

In the North the following daily counts were noted; 5 10.3, 30 11.3, 20 12.3 and 10 13.3. Further south 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 2 Mundemba 26.3, 2 Korup 29.3.

Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*

10 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Benoe 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Lesser Striped Swallow *Hirundo abyssinica*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3, 10 en route 16.3. Seen 9 of 13 days in the South 20.3-1.4, absent only in Korup. Highest count was 80 on 21.3.

Two subspecies involved, *puella* in the North, and *maxima* in the South.

Rufous-chested Swallow *Hirundo semirufa*

1 en route 20.3, 7 Mundemba 26.3, 20 Mundemba road 30.3, 2 en route 1.4.

Mosque Swallow *Hirundo senegalensis*

20 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 en route 16.3, 5 en route 25.3.

Two subspecies involved, *senegalensis* in the North, and *saturation* in the South.

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica*

3 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. A local subspecies; *kumboensis* at Bafut-Nguemba.

Preuss' Swallow *Hirundo preussi*

50 Mbalmayo 9.3, 30 Bénoué 16.3, 100 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 50 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 20 Mt Kupé 24.3, 10 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 Mundemba 26.3, 20 Mundemba road 30.3, 5 Limbé 31.3, 200 1.4.

Forest Swallow *Hirundo fuliginosa*

10 Mbalmayo 9.3, 5 Korup 27 & 28.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Classified as a "restricted range" species.

House Martin *Delichon urbica*

1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3

Square-tailed Sawwing *Psalidoprocne nitens*

10 Mt Kupé 22.3, 5 Mt Kupé 24.3, 2 Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 28.3.

Mountain Sawwing *Psalidoprocne fuliginosa*

30 Mt Cameroon 31.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Petit's Sawwing *Psalidoprocne petiti*

20 Mbalmayo 9.3, 20 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 10 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Fanti Sawwing *Psalidoprocne obscura*

1 en route 25.3.

African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp*

4 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Fairly common and widespread, seen 12 of 24 days, generally in small numbers. Highest counts were 100 Waza N.P. 11.3 and 30 13.3. Subspecies *flava*, *feldegg*, *thunbergi* and *beema* seen.

Mountain Wagtail *Motacilla clara*

1 Mt Kupé 22.3.

Yellow-throated Longclaw *Macronyx croceus*

5 Dang Lake 16.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 2 en route 1.4.

Plain-backed Pipit *Anthus leucophrys*

4 Ngaoundaba 18.3. Some observations of unidentified pipits; 3 Mundemba 26.3, 2 Mundemba 30.3 and 2 Douala 1.4 was probably also this species.

African Pipit *Anthus cinnamomeus lynesi*

2 Garoua 13.3.

Long-legged Pipit *Anthus pallidiventris*

2 Yaoundé Airport 9.3. The birds were seen just outside the terminal building !

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*

10 north of Mora 10.3.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

4 Bénoué 15.3, 7 Ngaoundaba 17.3 and 5 there 18 & 19.3, 5 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 2 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina pectoralis*

1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Grey Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina caesia*

1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Petit's Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga petiti*

Seen only at Mt Kupé; 2 22.3, 2 23.3, 3 25.3.

Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike *Campephaga phoenicea*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*

Common and widespread. One of the most common species of the trip. Seen 21 of 24 days 9.3-1.4. Only absences were 27-29.3, days which were entirely spent in rainforest.

Two subspecies involved; *gabonensis* in the Central parts, *inornatus* in N and S.

Cameroon Mountain Greenbul *Andropadus montanus*

5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Little Greenbul *Andropadus virens*

Often heard but rarely seen in wooded areas north to Ngaoundaba. Noted in various numbers, usually 5-15 daily, at Mbalmayo, Ngaoundaba, Bafut-Nguemba, Mt Kupé, Korup & Mt Cameroon. One of the most common sounds of the rainforest.

Grey Greenbul *Andropadus gracilis*

1 heard Korup 28.3.

Ansorge's Greenbul *Andropadus ansorgei*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Plain Greenbul *Andropadus curvirostris*

1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3.

Slender-billed Greenbul *Andropadus gracilirostris*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Korup 29.3.

Yellow-whiskered Greenbul *Andropadus latirostris*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 5 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, up to 4 daily Korup 26-29.3.

Western Mountain-Greenbul *Andropadus tephrolaemus*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 20 & 21.3, 10 Mt Kupé 23 & 24.3 (subspecies *bamendae* in these two localities), 10 Mt Cameroon 31.3 (nominate subspecies). Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Golden Greenbul *Calyptocichla serina*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Honeyguide Greenbul *Baeopogon indicator*

5 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Mt Kupé 22 & 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.4, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Sjöstedt's Greenbul *Baeopogon clamans*

1 Korup 29.3.

Honeyguide/Sjöstedt's Greenbul *Baeopogon indicator/clamans*

1 Korup 28.3.

Spotted Greenbul *Ixonotus guttatus*

15 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Korup 28 & 29.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Simple Greenbul *Chlorocichla simplex*

1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Yellow-throated Greenbul *Chlorocichla flavicollis*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18 & 19.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3. Two subspecies involved, that may be separate species; *flavicollis* in the North (Bénoué) and *soror* on Adamawa Plateau and southwards.

Swamp Greenbul *Thescelocichla leucopleura*

10 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Leaf-love *Phyllastrephus scandens*

4 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 4 Mundemba 26.3.

Probably two subspecies involved, *scandens* in the North and *orientalis* in the South.

Cameroon Olive-Greenbul *Phyllastrephus poensis*

3 heard Mt Cameroon 31.3. Classified as a “restricted range” species.

Grey-headed Greenbul *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus*

Only recorded at Mt Kupé; 5 22.3, 10 23 & 24.3. Classified as a “restricted range” species.

Icterine Greenbul *Phyllastrephus albigularis*

7 Korup 26.3, 20 daily Korup 27-29.3.

Xavier’s Greenbul *Phyllastrephus xavieri xavieri*

3 Korup 29.3.

Common (Red-tailed) Bristlebill *Bleda syndactyla*

2 heard Korup 27.3, 1 heard Korup 28.3.

Lesser Bristlebill *Bleda notata*

10 Korup 26 & 27.3, 20 Korup 28 & 29.3.

A recent split from Green-tailed Bristlebill, *B. eximia*.

Yellow-spotted (Western) Nicator *Nicator chloris*

1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 5 daily Korup 26-29.3, 5 Mundemba road 30.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Yellow-throated Nicator *Nicator vireo*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3.

Red-tailed Greenbul *Criniger calurus*

(Probably 1 Mt Kupé 22.3), 2 Korup 27.3.

Eastern Bearded Greenbul *Criniger chloronotus*

Only recorded in Korup; 2 27.3, 2 28.3, 3 29.3.

White-bearded Greenbul *Criniger ndussumenis*

2 Korup 26.3.

Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush *Neocossyphus fraseri*

1 heard Korup 26.3, 1 heard Korup 29.3.

White-tailed Ant-Thrush *Neocossyphus poensis*

3 Korup 27.3, 5 Korup 28.3, 3 Korup 29.3.

Crossley’s Ground-Thrush *Zoothera crossleyi*

2 heard Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 heard Mt Kupé 24.3.

Black-eared Ground-Thrush *Zoothera cameronensis*

1 Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 28.3.

African Thrush *Turdus pelios*

Common and widespread, seen 18 of 24 days. Not recorded north of Garoua and absent in Korup, otherwise seen at most localities. Usually 5-10 seen daily, but 20 31.3. Three subspecies involved; *saturatus*, *adamauae* (Adamawa) and *nigrilorum* (Mt Cameroon).

Brown-chested Alethe *Alethe poliocephala*

2 Mt Kupé 22.3, 3 Korup 26.3, 3 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 28.3, 3 Korup 29.3.

Fire-crested Alethe *Alethe diademata castanea*

Only recorded in Korup; 6 26.3, 7 27.3, 10 28.3, 10 29.3.

Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops*

4 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Whistling Cisticola *Cisticola lateralis*

Only recorded at Ngaoundaba; 2 16.3, 2 17.3, 4 18.3.

Chattering Cisticola *Cisticola anonymus*

3 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, 5 Mundemba 26.3, 5 Mundemba road 30.3, 10 Limbé 31.3, 10 1.4.

Chubb's Cisticola *Cisticola chubbi*

10 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 15 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 20 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Separate subspecies on Mt. Cameroon (*discolor*) sometimes treated as a separate species, Brown-backed Cisticola.

Rock-Loving Cisticola *Cisticola aberrans*

2 south of Mora 10.3, 2 north of Mora 12.3.

Red-pate Cisticola *Cisticola ruficeps*

Common (at least 30 recorded) 10.3, 5 11.3, 10 12.3.

Dorst's Cisticola *Cisticola dorsti*

2 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3. Species described 1991.

Winding Cisticola *Cisticola galactotes*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 5 Garoua 13.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Rufous Cisticola *Cisticola rufus*

1 Bénoué 15.3.

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*

1 north of Mora 10.3, 2 south of Waza 12.3, 1 Garoua 13.3.

Tawny-flanked Prinia *Prinia subflava*

10 Mbalmayo 9.3. Recorded daily in small numbers 10-16.3, after that only 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3. Highest count was 20 10.3. Probably 3 subspecies involved.

River Prinia *Prinia fluviatilis*

6 Waza N.P. 11.3, 7 south of Waza 12.3.

White-chinned Prinia *Prinia leucopogon*

1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 4 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 Limbé 31.3.

Banded Prinia *Prinia bairdii*

1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 5 Mt Kupé 24.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 26.3, 5 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Red-winged Prinia (Warbler) *Heliolais erythroptera erythroptera*

3 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Red-winged Grey Warbler *Drymocichla incana*

2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Green Longtail *Urolais epichlora*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 5 Mt Kupé 23.3, 5 Mt Kupé 24.3, 10 Mt Cameroon 31.3.
Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Cricket Longtail *Spiloptila clamans*

4 (2 pairs) north of Mora 10.3.

Black-collared Apalis *Apalis pulchra*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Black-capped Apalis *Apalis nigriceps*

3 Mt Kupé 23.3, 5 Mt Kupé 24.3, 3 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Black-throated Apalis *Apalis jacksoni bambuluensis*

2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Masked Apalis *Apalis binotata*

1 Mt Kupé 22.3.

Yellow-breasted Apalis *Apalis flavida*

Only seen at Ngaoundaba; 2 17.3, 2 18.3, 1 19.3.

Buff-throated Apalis *Apalis rufogularis*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Bamenda Apalis *Apalis bamendae*

6 Ngaoundaba 17.3. Endemic species.

Grey Apalis *Apalis cinerea*

4 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 3 Mt Kupé 23.3, 3 Mt Cameroon 31.3.
Two subspecies involved; *funebri* and on Mt Cameroon *sclateri*.

Oriole Warbler *Hypergerus atriceps*

Only seen at Ngaoundaba; 3 17.3, 5 18.3, 2 19.3.

Green-backed Camaroptera *Camaroptera brachyura*

Seen in small numbers daily 9-18.3 except 14 & 17.3. After that the species was noted twice, 1 29.3 & 5 30.3.

Yellow-browed Camaroptera *Camaroptera superciliaris*
2 Mt Kupé 24.3. Up to 4 daily in Korup 26-29.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Olive-green Camaroptera *Camaroptera chloronota*
3 Mt Kupé 22.3, 4 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Mundemba road 31.3.

Cameroon Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus lopezi camerunensis*
5 heard Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Bangwa Scrub-Warbler *Bradypterus bangwaensis*
2 heard Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 heard Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. Classified as a “restricted range” species.

Black-faced Rufous-Warbler *Bathmocercus rufus*
1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Moustached Grass-Warbler *Melocichla mentalis*
1 en route 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
1 Waza N.P. (in extremely dry habitat !) 11.3, 5 Garoua 13.3.

Eurasian Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
1 south of Waza 12.3.

Greater Swamp-Warbler *Acrocephalus rufescens*
2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 heard Sanaga River 1.4.

Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida*
3 Waza N.P 11.3.

Western Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais opaca*
1 Mora 11 & 13.3 (same bird, in the hotel garden).

African Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta natalensis*
1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

White-tailed Warbler *Poliolais lopezi alexanderi*
4 Mt Cameroon 31.3. Classified as a “restricted range” species.

Yellow-bellied Eremomela *Eremomela icteropygialis*
1 north of Mora 10.3.

Senegal Eremomela *Eremomela pusilla*
1 south of Waza 12.3, 5 en route 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 17 & 18.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Rufous-crowned Eremomela *Eremomela badiceps*
3 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 23.3.

Green Crombec *Sylvietta virens*
3 heard Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 22.3, 4 heard Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Limbé 31.3.

Lemon-bellied Crombec *Sylvietta denti*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3.

Northern Crombec *Sylvietta brachyura*
2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 12.3, 1 en route 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Yellow Longbill *Macrosphenus flavicans*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 heard Korup 29.3.

Grey Longbill *Macrosphenus concolor*
Only recorded in Korup; 1 26.3, 5 27.3, 5 28.3, 5 29.3.

Green Hylia *Hylia prasina*
2 heard Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 heard Mt Kupé 24.3, up to 4 daily in Korup 26-29.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Black-capped Woodland-Warbler *Phylloscopus herberti*
4 Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3, small numbers daily 14-19.3 with a maximum of 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 3 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Limbé 31.3.

Yellow-bellied Hylia *Hylia flavigaster*
3 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Greater Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*
A total of 22 recorded in the far north 10-13.3, with a maximum of 15 10.3.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*
5 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 south of Waza 12.3.

Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*
1 male south of Waza 12.3.

Pale Flycatcher *Bradornis pallidus*
2 en route 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Northern Black Flycatcher *Malaenornis edolioides*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 daily at Bénoué 14-16.3, 5 daily at Ngaoundaba 17-19.3.
Probably two subspecies involved; *edolioides* and *lugubris*.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*
1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Gambaga Flycatcher *Muscicapa gambagae*
2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Sooty Flycatcher *Muscicapa infuscata*
1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 4 Korup 29.3.

African Dusky Flycatcher *Muscicapa adusta obscura*
5 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Little Grey Flycatcher *Muscicapa epulata*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Yellow-footed Flycatcher *Muscicapa sethsmithi*
7 Mt Kupé 23 & 24.3.

Dusky-blue Flycatcher *Muscicapa comitata comitata*
1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Tessmann's Flycatcher *Muscicapa tessmanni*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Cassin's Flycatcher *Muscicapa cassini*
2 en route 25.3, 2 Korup 26.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Grey Tit-Flycatcher (Lead-coloured Flycatcher) *Myioparus plumbeus*
3 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3.

European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*
Seen daily in small numbers 14-19.3. Highest count was 5 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Forest Robin *Stiphornis erythrothorax gabonensis*
1 Korup 26.3, 2 Korup 27.3.

Bocage's Akalat *Sheppardia bocagei granti*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3. Subspecies *granti* and *poensis* sometimes considered separate species; Alexander's Akalat.

Mountain Robin-Chat *Cossypha isabellae*
2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 3 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3 (ssp. *batesi*), 6 Mt Cameroon 31.3 (ssp. *isabellae*). Classifies as a "restricted range" species.

Grey-winged Robin-Chat *Cossypha polioptera nigriceps*
3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat *Cossypha niveicapilla*
1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Mt Kupé (in Nyasoso village) 24.3.

White-crowned Robin-Chat *Cossypha albicapilla*
Seen daily in small numbers 14-19.3. Highest count was 10 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

African Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas minor*

20 10.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 12.3. Most birds seen in the dry area north of Mora. Often treated as a subspecies to Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin, *Cercotrichas galactoides*.

Black Scrub-Robin *Cercotrichas podobe*

14 north of Mora 10.3, 2 en route 11.3, 30 12.3.

Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

2 Maroua Airport 10.3, 2 north of Mora 10.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Dang Lake 16.3, up to 20 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3. Several birds also seen en route at Adamawa Plateau, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

African Stonechat *Saxicola torquata salax*

5 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 15 Mt Cameroon 31.3. A recent split from European Stonechat, *Saxicola rubicola*.

Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

1 north of Mora 10.3, 30 Waza N.P. 11.3, 5 12.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Heuglin's Wheatear *Oenanthe heuglini*

2 north of Mora 10.3, 3 en route 14.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3, 5 en route 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Familiar Chat *Cercomela familiaris*

Seen only at the camp at Bénoué; 1 14.3, 2 15.3, 2 16.3.

Northern Anteater-Chat *Myrmecocichla aethiops*

4 Waza (just outside the entrance to the N.P.) 11.3.

Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla nigra*

2 en route at Adamawa Plateau 16.3.

Mocking Cliff-Chat *Myrmecocichla cinnamomeiventris*

2, of the beautiful white-crowned subspecies *coronata*, north of Mora 12.3, 1 female Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher (Vanga Flycatcher) *Bias musicus*

1-2 daily Mt Kupé 23-25.3, 1 Mundemba 26.3.

Brown-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira cyanea*

Widespread. Seen in small numbers on 15 of 24 days, absent only in the far North (north of Bénoué) and in Korup. Highest counts were 10 Mbalmayo 9.3 and 10 31.3.

Banded Wattle-eye *Platysteira laticincta*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. An endangered endemic species.

Chestnut Wattle-eye *Platysteira castanea*

Only recorded in Korup; 1 heard 26.3, 3 27.3, 5 28.3, 3 29.3.

Black-necked Wattle-eye *Platysteira chalybea*
1 Mt Kupé 23.3.

Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye *Platysteira concreta*
2 Korup 26.3, 2 Korup 28.3. A strikingly beautiful species !

Senegal Batis *Batis senegalensis*
3 south of Mora 10.3, 2 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3.

Black-headed Batis *Batis minor*
2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 heard Ngaoundaba 19.3.

West African Batis *Batis occulta*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3.
Often considered conspecific with Fernando Po Batis, *B. poensis*.

Chestnut-capped Flycatcher *Erythrocercus mccallii*
2 Mt Kupé 23.3.

African Blue-Flycatcher *Elminia longicauda*
Up to 5 daily Bénoué 14-16.3, up to 10 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 1 20.3, up to 5 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 2 Mt Cameroon 31.3, 3 Limbé 31.3.

Dusky Crested-Flycatcher *Elminia nigromitrata*
1 Korup 29.3.

White-bellied Crested-Flycatcher *Elminia albiventris*
2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Blue-headed Crested-Flycatcher *Trochocercus nitens*
1 Korup 28.3.

Black-headed Paradise-Flycatcher *Tersiphone rufiventer*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 3 Korup 28.3, 3 Korup 29.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Rufous-vented Paradise-Flycatcher *Tersiphone rufocinerea*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Bates' Paradise-Flycatcher *Tersiphone batesi*
1 male Mbalmayo 9.3. Often considered conspecific with former species.

African Paradise-Flycatcher *Tersiphone viridis*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 male (white-tailed form) Garoua 13.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3, up to 5 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3, 1 21.3. Subspecies *ferretti* in the North, *speciosa* in the South.

Grey-necked Rockfowl *Picathartes oreas*
1 seen as a shadow flying out of the cave and then calling from the forest behind us, at Picathartes Knoll, Korup 29.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Blackcap Illadopsis *Illadopsis cleaveri*

1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 24.3, 1 heard Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 heard Korup 26.3.

Pale-breasted Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufipennis*

1 heard Mt Kupé 22.3, Probably heard in Korup 27-28.3.

Brown Illadopsis *Illadopsis fulvescens*

1 heard Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 heard Mundemba road 30.3.

African Hill Babbler *Illadopsis abyssinica*

1 heard (ssp. *monachus*) Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 5 (ssp. *monachus*) Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 5 (ssp. *atriceps*) Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Grey-chested Illadopsis *Kakamega poliothorax*

2 heard Mt Kupé 24.3.

Thrush Babbler *Ptyrticus turdinus*

2 heard Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Blackcap Babbler *Turdoides reinwardtii*

6 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Brown Babbler *Turdoides plebejus*

5 12.3. Seen daily 14-19.3, highest count was 15 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

White-throated Mountain-Babbler *Kupeornis gilberti*

1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 10 Mt Kupé 24.3. Both observations were near Max's campsite at 1550 m.a.s.l. Classified as both a "restricted range" species and endangered.

White-shouldered Black-Tit *Melaniparus guineensis*

4 Bénoué 16.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3. A recent split from White-winged Black-Tit, *M. leucomelas*.

White-bellied Tit *Melaniparus albiventris*

2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Spotted Creeper *Salpornis spilonotus*

1 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3.

Sennar Penduline-Tit *Anthoscopus punctifrons*

3 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Tit-hylia *Pholidornis rushiae rushiae*

1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Scarlet-tufted Sunbird (Fraser's) Sunbird *Deleornis fraseri*

5 Korup 28.3, 10 Korup 29.3.

Mouse-brown Sunbird *Anthreptes gabonicus*

5 Douala 1.4.

Western Violet-backed Sunbird *Anthreptes longuemarei*
3 Bénoué 15.3, 4 Bénoué 16.3.

Little Green Sunbird *Anthreptes seimundi*
1 Korup 27.3.

Green Sunbird *Anthreptes rectirostris*
1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Collared Sunbird *Hedydipna collaris*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 5 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 29.3, 5 Mundemba road 30.3.

Pygmy Sunbird *Hedydipna platura*
The most common sunbird in the northern part of the country. Seen daily 10-19.3.
Daily counts usually 10-20.

Reichenbach's Sunbird *Anabathmis reichenbachii*
2 Foyer du Marin, Douala 9 & 20.3, 5 Limbé 31.3.

Green-headed Sunbird *Cyanomitra verticalis*
A total of 15 seen on 11 days 14-30.3, but not more than 3 on a single day (17.3).

Cameroon Sunbird *Cyanomitra oritis*
5 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 4 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 5 Mt Kupé 23 & 24.3, 3 Mt Cameroon 31.3.
Subspecies *oritis* on Mt Cameroon, *bansoensis* at Bamenda Highlands and Mt Kupé.
Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Western Olive-Sunbird *Cyanomitra obscura*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, a total of 12 Mt Kupé 23-25.3, a total of 13 Korup 26-28.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Carmelite Sunbird *Cyanomitra fuliginosa*
1 male Limbé Botanical Gardens 31.3.

Green-throated Sunbird *Chalcomitra rubescens*
1 Foyer de Marin, Douala 20.3, 2 Mt Kupé (in Nyasoso village) 24.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3, 2 Limbé 31.3.

Scarlet-chested Sunbird *Chalcomitra senegalensis*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 5 en route 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3, 3 Bénoué 16.3.

Olive-bellied Sunbird *Cinnyris chloropygius*
Common Mbalmayo 9.3, 2 Douala 20.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Nyasoso on four dates 21-25.3, 4 Mundemba 26.3, 2 Mundemba 30.3, 3 Limbé 31.3.

Northern Double-collared Sunbird *Cinnyris reichenowi*
2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Beautiful Sunbird *Cinnyris pulchellus*
3 Waza 11.3, 3 Garoua 14.3, 5 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3.

Orange-tufted Sunbird *Cinnyris bouvieri*
1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Splendid Sunbird *Cinnyris coccinigaster*
4 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Johanna's Sunbird *Cinnyris johannae*
2 Mundemba road 30.3.

Superb Sunbird *Cinnyris superbus*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris venustus*
1 Mora 11.3, 1 Garoua 13.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Ursula's Sunbird *Cinnyris ursulae*
3 Mt Kupé 24.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Bates' Sunbird *Cinnyris batesi*
3 Mt Kupé 22.3, 2 Mt Kupé 23.3.

Copper Sunbird *Cinnyris cupreus*
4 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

African Yellow White-eye *Zosterops senegalensis*
5 daily Bénoué 14-16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 20 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 5 Mt Cameroon 31.3. Subspecies *senegalensis* in the North, in the South *stenocricotus*, the later may be a separate species.

Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*
3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

African Golden Oriole *Oriolus auratus*
2 Bénoué 14.3, 3 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Western Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus brachyrhynchus*
2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3. Probably this species was also heard in Korup 28-30.3.

Black-winged Oriole *Oriolus nigripennis*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis*
1 north of Mora 10.3, 1 north of Mora 12.3.

Grey-backed Fiscal *Lanius excubitoroides*
4 Maroua Airport 10.3, 2 en route 10.3, 1 en route 13.3.

Mackinnon's Shrike *Lanius mackinnoni*

3 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 4 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 3 Mt Kupé 22.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Common Fiscal *Lanius collaris*

10 en route 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 19.3, 1 en route 20.3.

Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus*

1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 3 south of Waza 12.3.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*

3 north of Mora 10.3, 1 12.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Yellow-billed Shrike *Corvinella corvina*

2 Garoua 13.3, 3 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 8 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Brubru *Nilaus afer*

2 Bénoué 14.3, 7 Bénoué 15.3 (ssp. *afer*), 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3 (ssp. *camerunensis*).

Northern Puffback *Dryoscopus gambensis*

1 Garoua 13.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Red-eyed (Black-shouldered) Puffback *Dryoscopus senegalensis*

A total of 7 at Mt Kupé 22-25.3.

Pink-footed Puffback *Dryoscopus angolensis*

4 Mt Kupé 23-24.3.

Large-billed (Sabine's) Puffback *Dryoscopus sabini*

1 male Mundemba road 30.3.

Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegala*

Recorded daily 10-18.3, a total of 30. Highest daily counts were 5 13, 16 & 18.3.

Tropical Boubou *Laniarius aethiopicus*

1 Bénoué 15.3, 4 Bénoué 16.3, up to 10 daily at Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Common Gonolek *Laniarius barbarus*

3 south of Waza 12.3.

Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster*

1 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3.

Yellow-breasted Boubou *Laniarius atroflavus*

5 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 7 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 10 Mt Cameroon 31.3.
Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Sooty Boubou *Laniarius leucorhynchus*

1 heard Mundemba road 30.3.

Mountain Sooty Boubou *Laniarius poensis*
1 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 2 Mt Kupé 24.3, 3 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Grey-Green (Bocage's) Bushshrike *Telephorus bocagei*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike *Telephorus sulfureopectus*
1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Many-colored Bushshrike *Telephorus multicolor*
1 heard Mt Kupé 23.3.

Mt. Kupé Bushshrike *Telephorus kupeensis*
1 heard on Shrike Trail, Mt Kupé at about 1250 m.a.s.l. 22.3.
An endangered endemic species.

Grey-headed Bushshrike *Malaconotus blanchoti*
1 heard Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

White Helmetshrike *Prionops plumatus*
6 Bénoué 14.3, 3 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Shining Drongo *Dicrurus atripennis*
1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*
3 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 en route 13.3, 30 14.3, 20 Bénoué 15.3, 10 Bénoué 16.3, 10 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Velvet-mantled Drongo *Dicrurus modestus*
2 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 28.3, 2 Korup 29.3.

Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*
2 en route 13.3, 2 en route 14.3.

Pied Crow *Corvus albus*
Common and widespread, seen on 14 of 24 days. Absent in forest areas. One of five species recorded at Malabo Airport on Bioko 8.3.

Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chalybaeus*
20 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chloropterus*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, common Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Greater/Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chalybaeus/chloropterus*
About 80 en route 12-14.3 wasn't positively identified to either species.

Bronze-tailed Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis chalcurus*
1 Bénoué 15.3.

Splendid Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis splendidus*

30 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 daily Ngaoundaba 17-19.3, 1 20.3, 5 Mt Kupé 25.3, 3 1.4.

Purple Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis purpureus*

20 en route 14.3, up to 30 daily Bénoué 14-16.3, seen daily in numbers at Ngaoundaba with a maximum of 10 17.3.

Long-tailed Glossy-Starling *Lamprotornis caudatus*

20 11.3, 20 12.3, 4 13.3.

Chestnut-bellied Starling *Lamprotornis pulcher*

5 Maroua Airport 10.3, 15 north of Mora 10.3, 50 11.3, 50 12.3, 100 13.3.

Violet-backed Starling *Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*

Up to 10 daily Bénoué 14-16.3, up to 25 daily Ngaoundaba 16-19.3.

Chestnut-winged Starling *Onychognathus fulgidus*

1 Mt Kupé 22.3, 6 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 Mundemba road 30.3, 5 Mt Cameroon 31.3, 10 Limbé 31.3.

Waller's Starling *Onychognathus walleri*

5 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, a total of 10 Mt Kupé 23-24.3, 10 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Narrow-tailed Starling *Poeoptera lugubris*

25 Mbalmayo 9.3, 6 en route 21.3, up to 20 daily Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 10 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

White-collared Starling *Grafisia torquata*

10 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 15 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Yellow-billed Oxpecker *Buphagus africanus*

2 en route 13.3.

Grey-headed Sparrow *Passer griseus*

Common and widespread, absent only in forest areas. Seen 17 of 24 days. Subspecies *laeneni* in extreme North, otherwise nominate.

Bush Petronia *Petronia dentata*

Common in the northern part of the country and recorded daily 11-19.3 except 13.3. Very common in Waza with good numbers also at Bénoué and Ngaoundaba.

White-billed Buffalo-Weaver *Bubalornis albirostris*

100 en route 11.3, 20 12.3, 20 13.3.

Speckle-fronted Weaver *Sporopipes frontalis*

50 10.3, 10 en route 11.3, 30 12.3.

Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver *Plocepasser superciliosus*

5 north of Mora 10.3, 4 en route 14.3, 1 Bénoué 15.3.

Bannerman's Weaver *Ploceus bannermani*

6 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 6 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Baglafecht Weaver *Ploceus baglafecht*
2 Ngaoundaba 16.3.

Slender-billed Weaver *Ploceus pelzelni*
1 male Sanaga River 1.4.

Little Weaver *Ploceus luteolus*
10 Mora 11.3, 10 12.3, 5 Mora 13.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3.

Spectacled Weaver *Ploceus ocularis*
1 Bénoué 15.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Douala 20.3, 3
Mundemba 26.3, 10 Limbé 31.3. Two subspecies involved; *brachypterus* in the West,
n nominate in East and South.

Black-billed Weaver *Ploceus melanogaster*
4 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 2 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Vitelline Masked-Weaver *Ploceus vitellinus*
20 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 12.3, 10 Douala 20.3, 1 male Mundemba 30.3.
A recent split from African Masked-Weaver *Ploceus velatus*,

Village Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus*
Very common except in the far North (north of Garoua) and in Korup, where absent.
Recorded 18 of 24 days, usually in big numbers.

Vieillot's Weaver *Ploceus nigerrimus*
Common in the southern part of the country, except in rainforest. Seen 9.3 and daily
20.3-1.4 except 27-29.3 when we were in Korup. Daily counts up to 50 were noted.

Forest Weaver *Ploceus bicolor*
10 Mt Kupé 23 & 24.3.

Preuss' Weaver *Ploceus preussi*
1 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3.

Rachel's Malimbe *Malimbus racheliae*
2 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 28.3. Beautiful species !
Classified as a "restricted range" species.

Red-vented Malimbe *Malimbus scutatus*
2 Korup 27.3, 5 Mundemba road 30.3.

Gray's Malimbe *Malimbus nitens*
1 Korup 26.3, 2 Korup 28.3, 1 en route 1.4.

Crested Malimbe *Malimbus malimbicus*
1 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 28.3.

Red-headed Malimbe *Malimbus rubricollis*
1 Korup 27.3, 1 Mundemba road 30.3.

Red-headed Quelea *Quelea erythroptera*
50 Ngaoundaba 19.3.

Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*
Very common, usually in large flocks, in the far North, but not recorded south of Maroua. At least 10 000 were recorded by the pools south of Waza 12.3.

Black-winged Bishop *Euplectes hordeaceus*
25 south of Mora 10.3, 1 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Bénoué 16.3.

Yellow Bishop *Euplectes capensis*
2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 1 female Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 30 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Yellow-shouldered Widowbird *Euplectes macrourus*
10 Bénoué 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 13 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Grosbeak Weaver *Amblyospiza albifrons*
30 Mbalmayo 9.3, 50 Nyasoso 21.3.

White-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita fusconota*
2 Mbalmayo 9.3, 1 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 1 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch *Nigrita bicolor*
2 Mt Kupé 23.3, 1 Mt Kupé 24.3, 2 Mt Kupé 25.3, 1 Korup 27.3, 2 Korup 28.3, 3 Korup 29.3.

Pale-fronted Negrofinch *Nigrita luteifrons*
3 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Grey-headed Negrofinch *Nigrita canicapilla*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3, a total of 22 Mt Kupé 22-25.3, 2 Mundemba 26.3, 1 Korup 28.3, 5 Limbé 31.3.

Fernando Po Oliveback *Nesocharis shelleyi*
5 Mt Kupé (at Max's campsite) 24.3 (ssp. *bansoensis*), 2 Mt Cameroon 31.3 (ssp. *shelleyi*).
Classified as a "restricted-range" species.

Grey-headed Oliveback *Nesocharis capistrata*
1 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba*
25 10.3, 20 12.3, 2 en route 13.3.

Red-faced (Yellow-winged) Pytilia *Pytilia hypogrammica*
1 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Red-faced Crimson-wing *Cryptospiza reichenovii*
2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

Western Bluebill *Spermophaga haematina*
1 Mundemba 26.3, 3 Limbé botanical gardens 31.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

Brown Twinspot *Clytospiza monteiri*
2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 10 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Dybowski's Twinspot *Euschistospiza dybowskii*
3 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 4 Ngaoundaba 18.3, 1 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3.

Bar-breasted Firefinch *Lagonosticta rufopicta*
1 male Bénoué (at the camp) 15.3.

Red-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta senegala*
Common in the North, seen daily 10-19.3, highest counts were 50 12 & 13.3.

Black-bellied Firefinch *Lagonosticta rara*
4 Bénoué 15.3, 2 Bénoué 16.3, 2 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 15 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Black-faced Firefinch *Lagonosticta larvata togoensis*
4 Bénoué 15.3.

Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*
Common in the North, seen daily 10-19.3, highest count was 100 12.3.

Lavender Waxbill *Estrilda caerulescens*
10 south of Mora 10.3.

Orange-cheeked Waxbill *Estrilda melpoda*
Seen 13 of 24 days. Absent in the far North and in rainforest. Highest count was 40 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes*
3 south of Mora 10.3, 15 Waza N.P. 11.3, 10 south of Waza 12.3.

Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild*
2 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Black-crowned Waxbill *Estrilda nonnula*
Locally common. Seen 11 of 24 days, absent north of Ngaoundaba and in Korup. Highest counts were 100 Ngaoundaba 17.3 and 100 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. N nominate ssp. in all localities, except Mt Cameroon (ssp. *eisenrauti*).

Black-headed Waxbill *Estrilda atricapilla*
4 Mundemba 26.3, 3 Mundemba 30.3, 3 Kumba 30.3, 1 Sanaga River 1.4.

African Silverbill *Lonchura cantans*
10 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 10.3, 25 Waza N.P. 11.3, 30 12.3, 10 Garoua 13.3.

Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes cucullatus*
Common except in the far North, not recorded north of Garoua. Seen 15 of 24 days, absent only in rainforest. Highest daily counts were 50 25.3, 31.3 & 1.4.

Black-and-white Mannikin *Spermestes bicolor*
30 Mbalmayo 9.3, 10 Mt Kupé 24.3, 4 Mt Kupé 25.3, 15 Mundemba 26.3, 10 30.3, 10 Limbé 31.3. Two subspecies involved, often intergrading.

Cut-throat *Amadina fasciata*
10 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 south of Waza 12.3.

Cameroon Indigobird *Vidua cameronensis*
1 female Ngaoundaba was identified as it was seen together with its host species; Black-bellied Firefinch. 4 birds together in the same area 19.3 was probably also this species, but the firefinches was not to be seen at the time.

Unidentified Indigobird *Vidua sp.*
1 Garoua 13.3 was probably Village Indigobird *Vidua chalybeata*.

Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*
9 Garoua 13.3, 1 male Douala 20.3, 1 Mundemba 30.3, 10 Douala 1.4.

Northern (Sahel) Paradise-Whydah *Vidua orientalis*
2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 20 south of Waza 12.3.

Unidentified Paradise-Whydah *Vidua interjecta/orientalis/togoensis*
1 13.3. Based on range and habitat it might have been Long-tailed Paradise Whydah *Vidua interjecta*.

Oriole Finch *Linurgus olivaceus*
7 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 10 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3, 1 Mt Cameroon 31.3.

White-rumped Seedeater *Serinus leucopygius*
4 Maroua Airport 10.3, 2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 15 south of Waza 12.3.

Yellow-fronted Canary *Serinus mozambicus*
5 Mbalmayo 9.2, 10 south of Mora 10.3, seen daily in small numbers 12-19.3, 30 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3. Two subspecies involved; *caniceps* in the North, *punctigula* in Central and South Cameroon.

Thick-billed Seedeater *Serinus burtoni*
2 Bafut-Nguemba 20.3, 10 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Cinnamon-breasted Bunting *Emberiza tahapisi goslingi*
10 south of Mora 10.3, 4 Bénoué 14.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 19.3.
Ssp. *goslingi* is a distinct sahel subspecies.

MAMMALS

Unidentified Fruit-bats

10 Yaoundé 9.3, 20 Garoua 13.3, 5 Garoua 14.3.

Black-and-white Colobus *Colobus guereza*

10 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3.

Cameroon Colobus *Colobus preussi*

5 Korup 26.3, 10 Korup 27.3.

Vervet Monkey *Cercopithecus aethiops*

10 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 16.3.

White-nosed Monkey *Cercopithecus nictitans*

Heard Korup 27.3, 1 Korup 29.3.

Patas's Monkey *Erythrocebus patas*

10 en route 11.3, 20 12.3.

Olive Baboon *Papio anubis*

20 Bénoué 14.3, 30 Bénoué 15.3, 30 Bénoué 16.3.

Drill *Papio leucophaeus*

A small flock (probably 5-10) heard Korup 27.3.

Cape Hare *Lepus capensis*

1 12.3.

Scrub Hare *Lepus saxatilis*

4 Ngaoundaba 17.3, 5 Ngaoundaba 18.3.

Lady Burton's Rope Squirrel

2 Mt Kupé 24.3.

Cooper's Mountain Squirrel

3 Bafut-Nguemba 21.3.

Red-legged Sun Squirrel

3 Mbalmayo 9.3.

Striped Ground Squirrel

1 10.3, 3 12.3.

African Giant Squirrel

1 Mt Kupé 25.3.

Fire-footed Rope Squirrel

1 Korup 28.3.

Green Squirrel

5 Korup 27-29.3, 2 Limbé 31.3.

Sand Fox *Vulpes rueppelli*
1 south of Waza 12.3.

Common Jackal *Canis mesomelas*
2 Waza N.P. 11.3, 1 Ngaoundaba 17.3.

Banded Mongoose *Mungos mungo*
3 Waza N.P. 11.3.

White-tailed Mongoose *Ichneumia albicauda*
1 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Lion *Panthera leo*
1 heard at night Bénoué 16.3.

African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*
50 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Rock Hyrax *Procavia ruficeps*
2 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Western Tree Hyrax *Dendrohyrax dorsalis*
Heard daily in Korup 26-29.3.

Warthog *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*
6 Waza N.P. 11.3, 4 Bénoué 14.3, 5 Bénoué 15.3.

Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*
8 Garoua 13.3, 1 Garoua 14.3, 20 Bénoué 14.3.

Giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis*
4 Waza N.P. 11.3, 6 south of Waza 12.3.

Kongoni *Alcelaphus buselaphus*
4 Bénoué 15.3.

Defassa Waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*
2 Bénoué 15.3.

Roan Antelope *Hippotragus equinus*
50 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Topi *Damaliscus lunatus*
30 Waza N.P. 11.3.

Kob *Kobus kob*
50 Waza N.P. 11.3, 50 Bénoué 14.3, 100 Bénoué 15.3, 50 Bénoué 16.3.

Oribi *Ourebia ourebi*
4 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Bénoué 15.3.

Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus*
5 Bénoué 14.3, 2 Bénoué 15.3.

Bush Duiker *Sylvicapra grimmia*
2 Bénoué 14.3, 4 Bénoué 15.3.

Red-flanked Duiker *Cephalophus rufilatus*
5 Bénoué 14.3, 10 Bénoué 15.3, 5 Bénoué 16.3.

Red-flanked Gazelle *Gazella rufifrons*
3 Waza N.P. 11.3.

REPTILES

“Brown Water Snake”
1 Korup 27.3.

BEER

Castel
The most common and widespread beer. Quite good !

33
Common. Not so good, too waterish !

Mützig
Mostly in the south. Not good, too waterish !

Baobab
Only around Douala. Not good, too waterish !

Gold Harp
Only in Limbé. Sweet, quite good !

Isenbeck
Only in Douala. Very ok !