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THE FOREST BIRDS OF KENYA AND UGANDA

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ABSTRACT

Robust and rapid ways of assessing and monitoring forest biodiversity are increasingly necessary. To this end, we present a classification of forest birds in Kenya and Uganda into three simple categories: forest-specialists (FF species), forest generalists (F species) and forest visitors (f species). FF and F species, but not f species, are dependent on forests. Out of 479 forest birds in the two countries, 214 are FF, 156 F and 109 f species. Forest-dependent birds, and particularly forest specialists, are less widespread than forest visitors. Uganda has 420 forest birds compared to Kenya's 335, and a higher proportion of forest specialists: this reflects differences in forest structure and biogeography, rather than the area of natural forest. Using this classification allows species lists and densities to be interpreted more meaningfully. The number of FF species is an initial measure of a forest's relative conservation importance, while the proportion of FF, F and f species and their relative abundance will shift according to changes in forest structure.

INTRODUCTION

As forests come under increasing threat, the birds that live in them are receiving greater attention. From a conservation point of view, studies of forest birds may be especially useful for at least two reasons. First, the richness and composition of a forest's avifauna can give an indication of its overall value for the conservation of biological diversity (ICBP, 1992; Thirgood & Heath, 1994). And second, environmental change and the impacts of habitat alteration (or, more rarely, restoration) are often assessed by monitoring avian communities (Furness & Greenwood, 1993). Because birds are relatively easy to observe, count and identify (Pomeroy, 1992), avifaunal surveys can be made in a fraction of the time and expense required for most other faunal groups.

Some species have intrinsic conservation interest because they are rare, endangered or endemic (Collar *et al.*, 1994; Bennun & Njoroge, 1996). In other cases, however, we need an additional guide as to the importance of particular species in indicating forest condition and value. Of particular concern here are those species that may depend upon relatively intact, undisturbed forest. These 'forest specialists' are typical of the forest interior and are the species most likely to disappear when the forest is modified to any great extent. There are other species, 'forest generalists', that may also occur in undisturbed forest but which are

able to exist—and may even be more numerous—at the forest edge or in modified and fragmented forests. However, these generalists continue to depend upon forests for some of their resources, such as nesting sites.

A third category of species are those which sometimes occur in forests but are more typical of other habitats, especially moist woodlands and thickets. Because they are not dependent upon forests, these species would almost certainly survive in those habitats even if all of the forest disappeared. Their presence in a forest, like that of truly non-forest birds, may sometimes be an indication of forest disturbance.

Using a simple classification of this type provides considerably more information than simple lists of species, and helps in the detection of subtle differences between forest avifaunas both in space and time (Bennun & Waiyaki, 1992a-e; Mlingwa *et al.*, in press). In this paper we classify the forest birds of Kenya and Uganda into these three categories and examine ways in which this classification can be used. We follow Hamilton (1990, page 7), in defining forests as "...a type of vegetation dominated by trees and without narrow-leafed grasses in the herbaceous layer".

METHODS

The classification has been developed from earlier versions for the forest birds of Uganda (Pomeroy, 1988) and Kenya (Bennun & Waiyaki, 1992f). Our classification is based primarily upon the habitat preferences of birds given by Britton (1980). Since these were developed for an entirely different purpose, this gives the classification a degree of independence. However, we have modified some of Britton's (1980) descriptions in the light of our own field experience, and that of a number of experienced colleagues who have commented upon earlier versions. Some disagreement will always remain about such a classification, although ours represents the consensus view of a number of forest ornithologists. However, we stress that the purpose of the list is *not* to provide a definitive statement about species' habitat requirements, but to allow *standardised* comparisons between and within particular forests. The structure of different forest types in East Africa varies greatly and so does the response to disturbance (see Bennun & Fanshawe, in press), which makes it difficult to set down definitions in structural terms. Our distinction here is simply between forest that largely has the *original* structure it possessed when not subjected to human disturbance ('intact' or 'undisturbed' forest), and forest that has been altered to a marked degree by human impacts ('disturbed' or 'secondary' forest), or is transitional in character between forest and other habitats (as in edges, small patches and narrow forest strips).

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the revised East African list (OS-C, 1996). We have distinguished different races of a species when these show consistently different habitat preferences.

DEFINITIONS

We use the following working definitions in this paper:

Forest-dependent species

FF species (forest specialists) are the 'true' forest birds, characteristic of the interior of undisturbed forest. They may persist in secondary forest and forest patches if their particular

ecological requirements are met. Where they do occur away from the interior, they are usually less common. They are rarely seen in non-forest habitats. Breeding is almost invariably within forest.

F *species* (forest generalists) may occur in undisturbed forest but are also regularly found in forest strips, edges and gaps. They are likely to be commoner there and in secondary forest than in the interior of intact forest. Breeding is typically within forest.

Forest visitors

f species are birds which are often recorded in forest, but are not dependent upon it. They are almost always more common in non-forest habitats, where they are most likely to breed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our classification is shown in Appendix 1. We identified 479 forest birds in Kenya and Uganda (treating separately two sub-species each of Little Sparrow Hawk *Accipiter minullus*, Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus* and African Barred Owlet *Glaucidium capense*), slightly over one-third of the total avifauna of 1,232 species (OS-C, 1996). table 1 summarises the numbers of species in each category in Kenya and Uganda.

Table 1. The numbers of species in each category of forest birds in Kenya and Uganda

	Kenya only	Both countries	Uganda only	Total
FF-species	27	83	104	214
F-species	26	94	36	156
f-species	6	99	4	109
TOTAL	59	276[a]	144	479[a]

Total numbers of forest bird species[a]: Kenya 335, Uganda 420
[a]Sub-species of three species are counted separately differ in their habitat preferences

Of the 214 FF species, 61.2% are found in only one of the two countries and 38.8% are shared by both. Corresponding proportions for the other categories are F, 39.7% and 60.3% (n =156) and f, 9.2% and 90.8% (n = 109). Clearly, the more specialised forest birds are less likely to occur in both countries (x^2= 80.8, df = 2, P < 0.0001), implying that they tend to have smaller ranges.

The forest-dependent species confined to Kenya are mostly from the coastal forests, with a small element from the Taita Hills and the montane forests of central Kenya. Most of the species confined to Uganda occur in the west of the country. These include montane species of the Albertine Rift refugium (Prigogine, 1985) and lowland birds characteristic of the Congo basin forests. All these areas have characteristic species with very restricted ranges (< 50,000 km^2), and are categorised as Endemic Bird Areas (ICBP, 1992; Stattersfield *et al.*, in press). Thus, the smaller ranges of FF birds in East Africa are linked to biogeographical factors: they are more likely than less specialised species to be confined to a restricted area of avian endemism. This pattern concords with the view that such areas acted as 'refuges' during periods of the Pleistocene when forests shrank in size (e.g. Hamilton

1988, Lovett 1993). Forest-specialist species would presumably be less capable than others of dispersing through intermediate habitats, such as woodland or riverine forest strips.

Uganda has around the same number of F and f species as Kenya (table 1) but considerably more FF birds—187 versus 110. Thus, the forest-dependent birds confined to Uganda include a much higher proportion of FF species (74.3%) than those confined to Kenya (50.9%, $x^2 = 8.6$, df = 1, P = 0.003). This is not the result of differences in forest area, since Kenya in fact has more natural forest cover (12,400 km^2, Wass 1995) than Uganda (7,400 km^2, Howard 1991). However, most of Kenya's forest cover is montane or a relatively dry, low coastal form. Both these types are less rich in bird species than the moist lowland forests of Uganda (see below). Several Ugandan forests are also close to, or part of, the so-called Central Refugium, which has more endemic forest species than any other part of Africa (Stuart 1985).

Conservation significance

Since birds of the forest interior (the FF species) appear to be less adaptable than those of the forest edge, it is not surprising that many of them also have relatively limited distributions. Hence they are the ones of greatest conservation concern.

Pomeroy and Ssekabiira (1990) used data on bird distributions from Snow (1978) for non-passerines and Hall and Moreau (1970) for passerines to estimate the ranges of land birds in Africa. The forest birds of Kenya and Uganda are a subset of these data and the extents of their distributions are shown in figure 1. (Some species could not be included, for example because of taxonomic revisions). The earlier study had found that various categories of specialist species tended to have smaller distributions than non-specialists; and non-passerines were more widely distributed than passerines. These generalisations also apply to the more detailed data for forest birds in East Africa (figure 1). The global distributions of FF-species are generally smaller than those of F-species, and much smaller than the f-species. For each of these three categories, the passerines have smaller distributions on average than the non-passerines (table 2).

Table 2. The extents of the global distributions of various categories of forest birds. The figures represent the modal number of squares occupied by species in each group. Each square is 2.5° of latitude by 2.5° longitude

	Non-passerines	Passerines
FF species	25	18
F species	45	28
f species	105	55

Reflecting their smaller ranges and lower adaptability, FF species are more likely to be threatened with extinction than F or f species. In Kenya and Uganda, 21 FF species (9.8% of the total: table 1) are regarded as globally threatened or near-threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994), compared to just three F species (1.9%; $x^2 = 8.47$, P < 0.005)[1]. No f species is listed as globally threatened.

[1]This ignores Taita Apalis *Apalis fuscigularis*, Taita White-eye *Zosterops silvanus* and Kulal White-eye *Z. kulalensis*, listed by Collar, *et al.* (1994) but not recognised as valid species in our list, where Taita Apalis is treated as a sub-species of Bar-throated Apalis (FF) and the white-eyes as sub-species of Montane White-eye (F). Including these species makes no

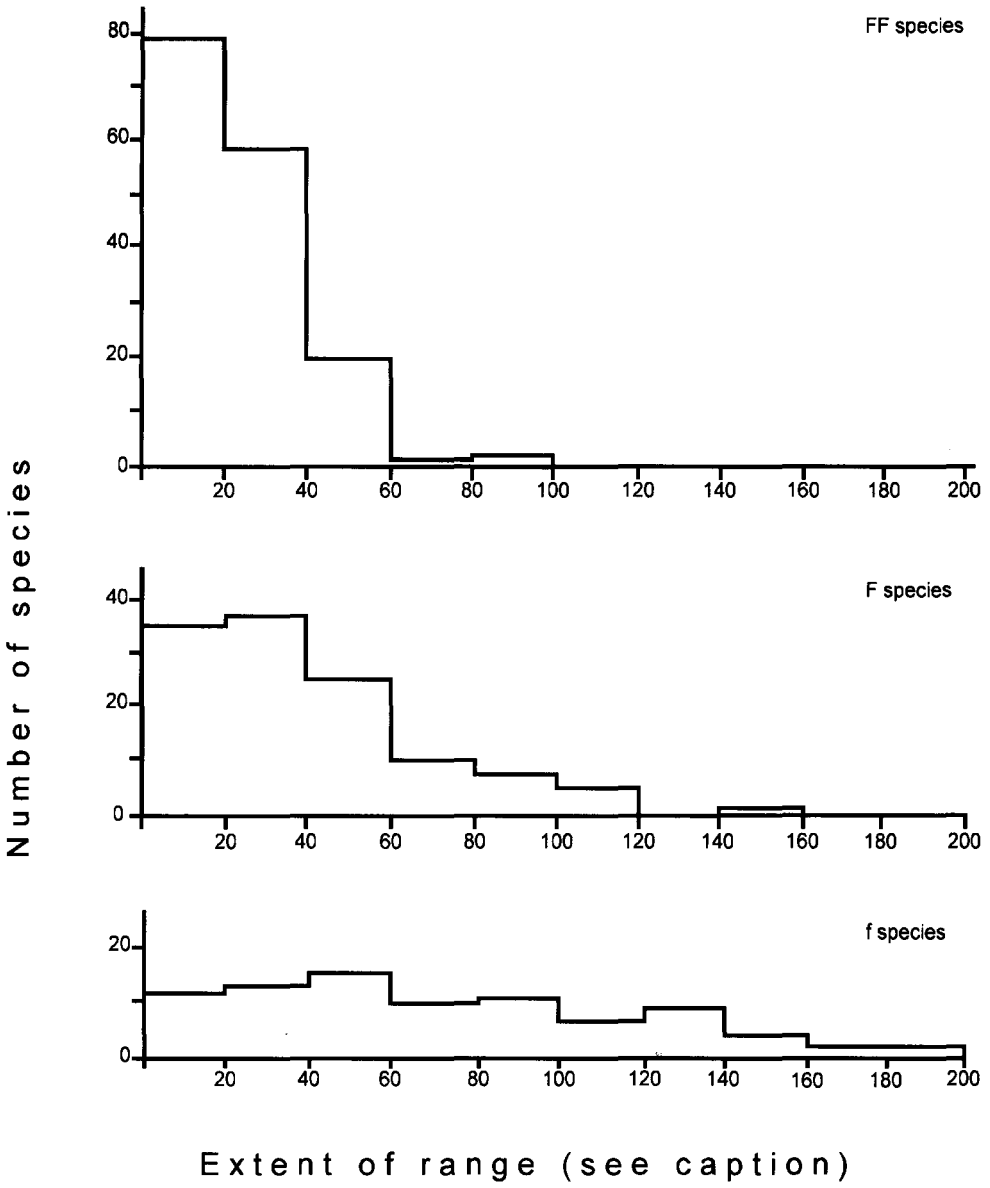

Figure 1. The extents of the global distributions of East African forest birds. The units are squares of 2.5° of latitude by 2.5° longitude. (Note that the total forested area in Africa is equivalent to about 50 squares, but a much larger number of squares contains at least some forest.)

difference to the conclusion from this analysis (test for difference in the proportions of threatened FF and F species that are threatened, $x^2 = 6.02$, $P < 0.025$).

The same pattern is clear at a regional level. table 3 shows the number of forest birds in each category that are classed as threatened with extinction in the eastern African region (Bennun & Njoroge, 1996; note that this classification excludes some species that have marginal ranges or populations in East Africa). The proportion of species that is threatened or near-threatened clearly rises with the degree of forest-dependence, from 3.7% for f species to 12.7% and 31.1% for F and FF species respectively (x^2 = 37.8, df = 2, P < 0.0001). The ratio of threatened to near-threatened species is higher for the FF than the F category (FF, 70.0% of the combined total threatened; F, 38.9%; x^2 = 5.4, df = 1, P = 0.02).

Table 3. Numbers of species in each category of forest-dependence that are threatened or near-threatened with extinction in East Africa (Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda; from Bennun & Njoroge, 1996). The numbers of species considered not threatened or not qualifying for consideration because of marginal ranges or population are also shown

	FF	F	f	Total
Threatened/near-threatened				
Critical	1	0	0	1
Endangered	8	1	0	9
Vulnerable	26	6	0	32
Near-threatened	15	11	4	30
Total	50	18	4	72
Not threatened	111	124	105	340
Not qualifying for consideration	53	14	0	67
Total	**214**	**156**	**109**	**479**

The FF species are also the least known. The Kampala area has had many birders over the last 100 years. Yet in a comprehensive review of the area's avifauna (Carswell, 1986), 75% of the FF species recorded had no breeding records and/or an unclear status. Comparative figures for F and f species were 32.3% and 13.3% respectively (x^2 = 62.3, df = 2, P < 0.001; comparing FF and F species only, x^2 = 24.7, df = 1, P < 0.0001; for numbers in each category, see table 4). This difference is much less pronounced in the Kenya bird atlas square containing Kakamega Forest, where the forest-interior avifauna has been specifically studied by a number of workers (e.g. Zimmerman, 1972; Mann, 1985) (proportion of birds with confirmed breeding records, FF = 40.5%, F = 49.4%, n = 74, 77 respectively, x^2 = 1.2, P > 0.25; records from Lewis & Pomeroy [1989] for atlas square 48D). However, even in Kakamega breeding has been confirmed for well under half the forest avifauna, which is probably composed almost entirely of resident species. This reinforces the conclusion that much more attention generally needs to be paid to forest-dependent birds, especially the forest-specialist passerines.

Forest bird lists

The list in Appendix 1 corresponds closely to other, more geographically limited lists, for example Stuart (1983) and Mlingwa *et al* (1993). Dowsett *et al.* (undated) list over 270 species from the Nyungwe forest of Rwanda, almost all of which occur in Uganda and many in Kenya too. They differ in only three cases in their choice of forest/non-forest categories (although they have no 'edge' category). Similarly, there is close agreement as to what is a forest species in the lists of birds for Kakamega Forest in western Kenya (Zimmerman, 1972; Mann, 1985; Savalli, 1989) and for the Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda (Wilson, 1982).

Agreement seems less close for places further away, such as Senegal (Thiollay, 1985) and Malawi (Dowsett-Lemaire, 1989). For instance, of 105 species of the forest interior and canopy in Malawi, about half are edge species in Kenya and Uganda. There is good agreement about forest species of hornbills, woodpeckers, greenbuls, alethes and warblers between Senegal and the East African list; but there are some interesting differences. Thus Thiollay (1985) considers the Bat Hawk *Macheirhamphus alcinus* and African Cuckoo-Hawk *Aviceda cuculoides* to be forest interior birds, whereas Britton (1980) lists them as occurring mainly in forest edge and woodland. Conversely, several Ugandan forest greenbuls are found in other habitats in west Africa. Thus the Simple Greenbul *Clorocichla simplex* is described by Keith *et al.* (1992) as a bird of 'brushy areas outside true forest, including dense scrub in savanna, orchard bush...' and the Honeyguide Greenbul *Baeopogon indicator* as preferring (amongst others) 'open habitats... and plantations'. Puvel's Illadopsis *Illadopsis puveli* is a bird of 'secondary scrub and gallery forest' in West Africa (Allport *et al.* 1996), but the recently discovered population in Budongo Forest, Uganda, is confined to undisturbed, closed-canopy *Cynometra* forest (Owiunji 1996). In other words, some of the species with more extensive distributions occupy substantially different habitats in different parts of their range.

Kenya and Uganda together make up less than 3% of the Afrotropical region. In an area this size, it appears possible to categorise forest species successfully. In a few species, such as Black Cuckoo *Cuculus clamosus* or Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens*, two sub-species have very different habitat preferences. Apart from these cases, indicated in the list, we have not encountered any species that shifts between forest-dependence categories within Kenya and Uganda.

Using the list

The number of FF species in a particular forest provides one indication of its conservation importance. table 4 gives some examples. Different forest types vary greatly in the numbers of forest-dependent species. Lowland Guineo-Congolian forests and Albertine Rift forests are the richest, with forests of the Kenyan highlands following. Coastal forests have notably few forest-dependent species. Clearly, direct comparisons across types may be misleading, since very different biogeographical histories are involved (see Hamilton, 1982; Stuart, 1985; Lovett, 1993; Stuart *et al.*, 1993; Fjeldså, 1994; Mlingwa *et al.*, in press). Within forest types, however, the list can be useful. Mlingwa *et al.* (in press) use the number of FF species, together with other important variables such as forest size and the presence of rare and endemic species, to assess the relative conservation importance of eastern African coastal forests.

Shifts in the proportion or relative abundance of FF and F species can be used to assess or monitor the effects of forest management on bird communities. Bennun & Waiyaki (1992a) conducted baseline surveys in two adjacent parts of the Trans-Mara Forest, which had undergone differing intensities of logging. Species composition was similar in the two sites, but densities of many FF species were higher in the less-disturbed site. Similar results were obtained in Kakamega (Bennun & Waiyaki, 1992c). This shift in relative densities of FF versus other birds seems to be one of the few consistent responses of East African bird species to forest disturbance, and thus a potentially useful feature for forest monitoring (Bennun & Fanshawe, in press).

This list is based on the habitat preferences of birds in undisturbed systems. The response of particular forest-specialists to forest degradation (e.g. from selective logging) will vary. To begin with, different forest types can show very different structural responses to disturbance (Fanshawe, 1995). These changes in structure will affect bird species in different ways. For

example, the African Broadbill *Smithornis capensis* occurs in pine plantation forest around Kibale Forest. Although this is a highly disturbed, indeed artificial, habitat, the dense shade and an open mid-storey mimic the conditions it favours in natural forest (LAB, unpubl. observations). In Mkongani Forest in the Shimba Hills, however, this species is confined to the small patches of unlogged forest that occur within a matrix of logged-over areas with an open canopy (Bennun & Waiyaki, 1992e and unpubl. data). Despite some specific exceptions we can generally expect declines in the populations of forest-specialists, particularly hole-nesting and insectivorous species, following forest degradation (Johns, 1988; Lambert, 1992; Thiollay, 1992; Fanshawe, 1995; Owiunji, 1996). One advantage of using the classification presented here is that it allows effects to be assessed easily at the community level, as well as species-by-species if required.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOREST BIRDS OF KENYA AND UGANDA

OS-C	Br.	Cat.	English name	Scientific name	Dist.
Threskiornithidae: Ibises and spoonbills					
63	52	FF	African Green Ibis	*Bostrychia olivacea*	K
64		F	Spot-breasted Ibis	*Bostrychia rara*	U
Anatidae: Ducks and geese					
75		F	Hartlaub's Duck	*Pteronetta hartlaubi*	U
Accipitridae: Vultures, eagles, hawks etc.					
97	139	F	African Cuckoo-Hawk	*Aviceda cuculoides*	KU
98	140	F	Eurasian Honey Buzzard	*Pernis apivorus*	KU
99	143	F	Bat Hawk	*Macheiramphus alcinus*	KU
105	87	f	Hooded Vulture	*Necrosyrtes monachus*	KU
113	99	F	Southern Banded Snake Eagle	*Circaetus fasciolatus*	K
114	97	F	Banded Snake Eagle	*Circaetus cinerascens*	KU
117	96	f	African Harrier-Hawk	*Polyboroides typus*	KU
125	111	F	African Goshawk	*Accipiter tachiro*	KU
126	104	FF	Chestnut-flanked Goshawk	*Accipiter castanilius*	U
127	102	f	Shikra	*Accipiter badius*	KU
130	105	FF	(Western) Little Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter minullus erythropus*	U
130	107	f	Little Sparrowhawk	*A. m. minullus/A. m. tropicalis*	KU
133	110	F	Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter rufiventris*	KU
134	106	F	Great Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter melanoleucus*	KU
135	136	FF	Long-tailed Hawk	*Urotriorchis macrourus*	U
137	129	f	Lizard Buzzard	*Kaupifalco monogrammicus*	KU
139	124	FF	Mountain Buzzard	*Buteo oreophilus*	KU
154	126	F	Ayres's Hawk Eagle	*Hieraaetus ayresii*	KU
155	130	f	Long-crested Eagle	*Lophaetus occipitalis*	KU
156	125	FF	Cassin's Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus africanus*	U
157	135	FF	African Crowned Eagle	*Stephanoaetus coronatus*	KU
Falconidae: Falcons					
166	152	F	African Hobby	*Falco cuvieri*	KU
Phasianidae: Quails and francolins					
184	174	FF	Forest Francolin	*Francolinus lathami*	U
191	178	FF	Nahan's Francolin	*Francolinus nahani*	U
195	184	F	Scaly Francolin	*Francolinus squamatus*	KU
196	173	F	Jackson's Francolin	*Francolinus jacksoni*	KU

OS-C	Br.	Cat.	English name	Scientific name	Dist.
197	179	FF	Handsome Francolin	*Francolinus nobilis*	U
Numididae: Guineafowl					
202	188/9	F	Crested Guineafowl	*Guttera pucherani*	KU
Rallidae: Rails and relatives					
208	213	F	White-spotted Flufftail	*Sarothrura pulchra*	KU
209	211	FF	Buff-spotted Flufftail	*Sarothrura elegans*	KU
214	200	FF	Nkulengu Rail	*Himantornis haematopus*	U
Columbidae: Pigeons and doves					
354	358	F	African Green Pigeon	*Treron calva*	KU
357	357	F	Tambourine Dove	*Turtur tympanistria*	KU
358	355	f	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	*Turtur afer*	KU
359	356	f	Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	*Turtur chalcospilos*	KU
362	338	FF	White-naped Pigeon	*Columba albinucha*	U
363	343	FF	Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	*Columba iriditorques*	U
364	340	FF	Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeon	*Columba delegorguei*	KU
365	339	FF	Olive Pigeon	*Columba arquatrix*	KU
367	344	FF	Afep Pigeon	*Columba unicincta*	KU
369	337	FF	Lemon Dove	*Aplopelia larvata*	KU
370	350	f	Red-eyed Dove	*Streptopelia semitorquata*	KU
373	346	f	Ring-necked Dove	*Streptopelia capicola*	KU
376	348	f	Dusky Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia lugens*	KU
Psittacidae: Parrots and lovebirds					
378	371	FF	Grey Parrot	*Psittacus erithacus*	KU
379	368	f	Brown-necked Parrot	*Poicephalus suahelicus*	U
380	366	FF	Red-fronted Parrot	*Poicephalus gulielmi*	KU
382	365	F	Brown-headed Parrot	*Poicephalus cryptoxanthus*	K
384	363	f	Red-headed Lovebird	*Agapornis pullarius*	KU
385	364	F	Black-collared Lovebird	*Agapornis swindernianus*	U
Musophagidae: Turacos					
390	372	F	Great Blue Turaco	*Corythaeola cristata*	KU
391	377	F	Ross's Turaco	*Musophaga rossae*	KU
392	380	FF	Ruwenzori Turaco	*Ruwenzornis johnstoni*	U
393	383	f	Purple-crested Turaco	*Tauraco porphyreolophus*	KU
396	384	FF	Black-billed Turaco	*Tauraco schuettii*	KU
397	378	F	Fischer's Turaco	*Tauraco fischeri*	K
398	379	FF	Hartlaub's Turaco	*Tauraco hartlaubi*	KU
399	381	f	White-crested Turaco	*Tauraco leucolophus*	KU

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Cuculidae: Cuckoos and coucals					
405	394	f	Levaillant's Cuckoo	*Oxylophus levaillantii*	KU
407	400	f	Thick-billed Cuckoo	*Pachycoccyx audeberti*	KU
408	396	f	Black Cuckoo (i)	*Cuculus clamosus gabonensis*	KU
408	396	FF	Black Cuckoo (ii)	*Cuculus clamosus clamosus*	KU
409	399	F	Red-chested Cuckoo	*Cuculus solitarius*	KU
412	398	f	Asian Lesser Cuckoo	*Cuculus poliocephalus*	KU
413	398	f	Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo	*Cuculus rochii*	KU
414	385	FF	Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	*Cercococcyx mechowi*	U
415	387	FF	Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo	*Cercococcyx olivinus*	U
416	386	FF	Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo	*Cercococcyx montanus*	KU
417	389	F	African Emerald Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx cupreus*	KU
418	390	FF	Yellow-throated Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx flavigularis*	U
419	391	f	Klaas's Cuckoo	*Chrysococcyx klaas*	KU
421	401	F	Yellowbill	*Ceuthmochares aereus*	KU
425	405	f	Senegal Coucal	*Centropus senegalensis*	KU
Strigidae: Typical owls					
430	421	FF	Sokoke Scops Owl	*Otus ireneae*	K
437	415	FF	Fraser's Eagle Owl	*Bubo poensis*	U
440	425	F	Pel's Fishing Owl	*Scotopelia peli*	KU
442	420	FF	Red-chested Owlet	*Glaucidium tephronotum*	KU
443	417	F	African Barred Owlet	*Glaucidium capense schlefferi*	K
443	418	FF	Chestnut Owlet	*Glaucidium capense castaneum*	U
444	416	F	African Wood Owl	*Strix woodfordi*	KU
445	411	FF	African Long-eared Owl	*Asio abyssinicus*	KU
Caprimulgidae: Nightjars					
448	436	F	Fiery-necked Nightjar	*Caprimulgus pectoralis*	KU
449	437	F	Montane Nightjar	*Caprimulgus poliocephalus*	KU
458	426	FF	Bates's Nightjar	*Caprimulgus batesi*	U
Apodidae: Swifts					
464	456	FF	Sabine's Spinetail	*Raphidura sabini*	KU
465	455	FF	Cassin's Spinetail	*Neafrapus cassini*	U
466	454	F	Böhm's Spinetail	*Neafrapus boehmi*	K
467	457	F	Mottled Spinetail	*Telacanthura ussheri*	KU
468	453	F	Scarce Swift	*Schoutedenapus myoptilus*	KU
Trogonidae: Trogons					
484	462	F	Narina Trogon	*Apaloderma narina*	KU

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485	463	FF	Bar-tailed Trogon	*Apaloderma vittatum*	KU
Alcedinidae: Kingfishers					
486	473	f	Grey-headed Kingfisher	*Halcyon leucocephala*	KU
490	474	F	Blue-breasted Kingfisher	*Halcyon malimbica*	U
492	471	FF	Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	*Halcyon badia*	U
493	469	F	Half-collared Kingfisher	*Alcedo semitorquata*	K
494	468	FF	Shining-blue Kingfisher	*Alcedo quadribrachys*	KU
496	467	FF	White-bellied Kingfisher	*Alcedo leucogaster*	U
497	478	f	African Pygmy Kingfisher	*Ispidina picta*	KU
498	477	FF	African Dwarf Kingfisher	*Ispidina lecontei*	U
Meropidae: Bee-eaters					
501	480	f	Eurasian Bee-eater	*Merops apiaster*	KU
505	479	f	White-throated Bee-eater	*Merops albicollis*	KU
508	484	FF	Black Bee-eater	*Merops gularis*	U
509	486	FF	Blue-headed Bee-eater	*Merops muelleri*	K
514	488	F	Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	*Merops oreobates*	KU
Coraciidae: Rollers					
522	500	f	Broad-billed Roller	*Eurystomus glaucurus*	KU
523	501	FF	Blue-throated Roller	*Eurystomus gularis*	U
Phoeniculidae: Wood-hoopoes					
525	503	FF	White-headed Wood-hoopoe	*Phoeniculus bollei*	KU
526	504	FF	Forest Wood-hoopoe	*Phoeniculus castaneiceps*	U
Bucerotidae: Hornbills					
535	526	FF	White-crested Hornbill	*Tropicranus albocristatus*	U
536	521	FF	Black Dwarf Hornbill	*Tockus hartlaubi*	U
537	516	FF	Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill	*Tockus camurus*	U
543	515	f	Crowned Hornbill	*Tockus alboterminatus*	KU
544	519	F	African Pied Hornbill	*Tockus fasciatus*	U
547	510	F	Trumpeter Hornbill	*Bycanistes bucinator*	K
548	512	FF	Piping Hornbill	*Bycanistes fistulator*	U
549	509	F	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	*Bycanistes brevis*	K
550	513	F	Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	*Bycanistes subcylindricus*	KU
551	511	FF	White-thighed Hornbill	*Bycanistes cylindricus*	U
552	514	FF	Black-wattled Hornbill	*Ceratogymna atrata*	U
Capitonidae: Barbets and tinkerbirds					
553	533	F	Grey-throated Barbet	*Gymnobucco bonapartei*	KU
554	530	F	White-eared Barbet	*Stactolaema leucotis*	K

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556	531	FF	Green Barbet	*Stactolaema olivacea*	K
557	553	F	Speckled Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus scolopaceus*	KU
558	550	FF	Western Green Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus coryphaeus*	U
559	554	FF	Eastern Green Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus simplex*	K
560	551	FF	Moustached Green Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus leucomystax*	KU
561	547	FF	Red-rumped Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus atroflavus*	U
562	555	FF	Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus subsulphureus*	U
563	548	F	Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	*Pogoniulus bilineatus*	KU
566	529	FF	Yellow-spotted Barbet	*Buccanodon duchaillui*	KU
567	538	F	Hairy-breasted Barbet	*Tricholaema hirsuta*	KU
573	545	F	Red-faced Barbet	*Lybius rubrifacies*	U
575	546	f	Black-collared Barbet	*Lybius torquatus*	KU
576	576	f	Brown-breasted Barbet	*Lybius melanopterus*	K
578	534	f	Double-toothed Barbet	*Lybius bidentatus*	KU
580	556	F	Yellow-billed Barbet	*Trachylaemus purpuratus*	KU
Indicatoridae: Honeyguides					
584	564	FF	Spotted Honeyguide	*Indicator maculatus*	U
585	569	f	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	*Indicator variegatus*	KU
586	563	f	Greater Honeyguide	*Indicator indicator*	KU
587	566	f	Lesser Honeyguide	*Indicator exilis*	KU
588	561	FF	Thick-billed Honeyguide	*Indicator conirostris*	KU
589	562	FF	Least Honeyguide	*Indicator exilis*	KU
590	570	FF	Willcocks's Honeyguide	*Indicator willcocksi*	U
591	568	FF	Dwarf Honeyguide	*Indicator pumilio*	U
592	565	f	Pallid Honeyguide	*Indicator meliphilus*	KU
593		FF	Lyre-tailed Honeyguide	*Melichneutes robustus*	U
594	571	FF	Zenker's Honeyguide	*Melignomon zenkeri*	U
595	572	FF	Cassin's Honeybird	*Prodotiscus insignis*	KU
596	574	f	Eastern Honeybird	*Prodotiscus zambesiae*	K
597	573	f	Wahlberg's Honeybird	*Prodotiscus regulus*	KU
Picidae: Wrynecks and woodpeckers					
599	575	f	Red-throated Wryneck	*Jynx ruficollis*	KU
600	577	FF	African Piculet	*Sasia africana*	U
603	578	F	Golden-tailed Woodpecker	*Campethera abingoni*	KU
604		F	Mombasa Woodpecker	*Campethera mombassica*	K
605	580	f	Green-backed Woodpecker	*Campethera cailliautii*	KU
606	584	FF	Fine-banded Woodpecker	*Campethera tullbergi*	KU

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607	582	F	Buff-spotted Woodpecker	*Campethera nivosa*	KU
608	581	F	Brown-eared Woodpecker	*Campethera caroli*	KU
610	585	f	Cardinal Woodpecker (race *lepidus*)	*Dendropicos fuscescens lepidus*	KU
611	586	F	Gabon Woodpecker	*Dendropicos gabonensis*	U
613	594	f	Bearded Woodpecker	*Dendropicos namaquus*	KU
614	592	F	Yellow-crested Woodpecker	*Dendropicos xantholophus*	KU
615	589	FF	Elliot's Woodpecker	*Dendropicos elliotii*	U
616	590	f	Grey Woodpecker	*Dendropicos goertae*	KU
617	591	FF	Olive Woodpecker	*Dendropicos griseocephalus*	U
Eurylaimidae: Broadbills					
619	596	FF	African Broadbill	*Smithornis capensis*	KU
620	597	FF	Red-sided Broadbill	*Smitornis rufolateralis*	U
621	595	FF	African Green Broadbill	*Pseudocalyptomena graueri*	U
Pittidae: Pittas					
622	598	FF	African Pitta	*Pitta angolensis*	KU
623	599	FF	Green-breasted Pitta	*Pitta reichenowi*	U
Hirundinidae: Swallow and martins					
656		FF	White-throated Blue Swallow	*Hirundo nigrita*	U
670	639	f	White-headed Saw-wing	*Psalidoprocne albiceps*	KU
672	640	f	Black Saw-wing	*Psalidoprocne holomelas*	KU
Motacillidae: Wagtails, pipits and longclaws					
675	994	F	Grey Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	KU
676	995	F	Mountain Wagtail	*Motacilla clara*	KU
689	984	f	Tree Pipit	*Anthus trivialis*	KU
692	983	FF	Sokoke Pipit	*Anthus sokokensis*	K
Pycnonotidae: Bulbuls					
698	697	FF	Cameroon Sombre Greenbul	*Andropadus curvirostris*	KU
699	699	FF	Little Grey Greenbul	*Andropadus gracilis*	KU
700	696	FF	Ansorge's Greenbul	*Andropadus ansorgei*	K
701	705	F	Little Greenbul	*Andropadus virens*	KU
702	701	F	Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	*Andropadus latirostris*	KU
703	698	FF	Slender-billed Greenbul	*Andropadus gracilirostris*	KU
704	702	FF	Shelley's Greenbul	*Andropadus masukuensis*	KU
705	704	FF	Mountain Greenbul	*Andropadus nigriceps*	KU
707	703	FF	Stripe-cheeked Greenbul	*Andropadus milanjensis*	K
709	721	F	Grey-olive Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus cerviniventris*	K
710	719	FF	Toro Olive Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus hypochloris*	KU

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711	726	FF	Sassi's Olive Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus lorenzi*	U
712	723	FF	Fischer's Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus fischeri*	K
713	727	FF	Cabanis's Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus cabanisi*	KU
714	729	f	Northern Brownbul	*Phyllastrephus strepitans*	KU
715	730	F	Terrestrial Brownbul	*Phyllastrephus terrestris*	K
716	718	FF	White-throated Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus albigularis*	U
717	725	FF	Icterine Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus icterinus*	U
718	731	FF	Xavier's Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus xavieri*	U
719	724	FF	Yellow-streaked Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus flavostriatus*	KU
720	722	FF	Tiny Greenbul	*Phyllastrephus debilis*	K
721	728	F	Leaflove	*Pyrrhurus scandens*	U
722	733	F	Swamp Greenbul	*Thescelocichla leucopleura*	U
723	706	FF	Honeyguide Greenbul	*Baeopogon indicator*	KU
724	715	FF	Spotted Greenbul	*Ixonotus guttatus*	U
725	711	F	Joyful Greenbul	*Chlorocichla laetissima*	KU
726	710	F	Yellow-bellied Greenbul	*Chlorocichla flaviventris*	K
727	712	F	Simple Greenbul	*Chlorocichla simplex*	U
728	709	f	Yellow-throated Leaflove	*Chlorocichla flavicollis*	KU
729	732	f	Common Bulbul	*Pycnonotus barbatus*	KU
730	708	FF	Red-tailed Bristlebill	*Bleda syndactyla*	KU
731	707	FF	Green-tailed Bristlebill	*Bleda eximia*	U
732	713	FF	Eastern Bearded Greenbul	*Criniger chloronotus*	U
733	714	FF	Red-tailed Greenbul	*Criniger calurus*	U
734	716	F	Western Nicator	*Nicator chloris*	U
735	716	F	Eastern Nicator	*Nicator gularis*	K
736	717	FF	Yellow-throated Nicator	*Nicator vireo*	U
Timaliidae: Babblers					
737	671	FF	African Hill Babbler	*Pseudoalcippe abyssinica*	KU
748	673	FF	Capuchin Babbler	*Phyllanthus atripennis*	U
749	672	FF	Grey-chested Illadopsis	*Kakamega poliothorax*	KU
750	675	FF	Brown Illadopsis	*Illadopsis fulvescens*	KU
751	676	FF	Mountain Illadopsis	*Illadopsis pyrrhoptera*	KU
752	677	FF	Pale-breasted Illadopsis	*Illadopsis rufipennis*	KU
753	674	FF	Scaly-breasted Illadopsis	*Illadopsis albipectus*	KU
		FF	Puvel's Illadopsis	*Illadopsis puveli*	U
Turdidae: Thrushes and relatives					
756	782	F	White-starred Robin	*Pogonocichla stellata*	KU

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758	789	FF	Forest Robin	*Stiphrornis erythrothorax*	KU
760	786	FF	Lowland Akalat	*Sheppardia cyornithopsis*	U
761	785	FF	Equatorial Akalat	*Sheppardia aequatorialis*	KU
763	787	FF	East Coast Akalat	*Sheppardia gunningi*	K
766	761	FF	Grey-winged Robin	*Sheppardia polioptera*	KU
767	757	F	Archer's Robin-Chat	*Cossypha archeri*	U
769	749	f	Cape Robin Chat	*Cossypha caffra*	KU
770	752	F	Red-capped Robin Chat	*Cossypha natalensis*	KU
771	755	F	Rüppell's Robin Chat	*Cossypha semirufa*	K
772	751	f	White-browed Robin Chat	*Cossypha heuglini*	KU
773	750	F	Blue-shouldered Robin Chat	*Cossypha cyanocampter*	KU
774	753	F	Snowy-headed Robin Chat	*Cossypha niveicapilla*	KU
775	754	FF	White-bellied Robin Chat	*Cossyphicula roberti*	U
776	734	FF	Fire-crested Alethe	*Alethe diademata*	U
777	737	FF	Red-throated Alethe	*Alethe poliophrys*	U
778	736	FF	Brown-chested Alethe	*Alethe poliocephala*	KU
780	773	FF	Red-tailed Ant Thrush	*Neocossyphus rufus*	KU
781	772	FF	White-tailed Ant Thrush	*Neocossyphus poensis*	KU
787	743	f	Brown-backed Scrub Robin	*Cercotrichas hartlaubi*	KU
788	746	f	Eastern Bearded Scrub Robin	*Cercotrichas quadrivirgata*	K
790	745	FF	Northern Bearded Scrub Robin	*Cercotrichas leucosticta*	U
812	790	FF	Rufous Thrush	*Stizorhina fraseri*	U
816	793	F	Olive Thrush	*Turdus olivaceus*	KU
817		FF	Taita Thrush	*Turdus (olivaceus) helleri*	K
818	801	f	African Thrush	*Turdus pelios*	KU
822	795	FF	Spotted Ground Thrush	*Zoothera guttata*	K
823	794	FF	Black-eared Ground Thrush	*Zoothera cameronensis*	U
824		FF	Grey Ground Thrush	*Zoothera princei*	U
825	796	FF	Orange Ground Thrush	*Zoothera gurneyi*	K
826	802	FF	Abyssinian Ground Thrush	*Zoothera piaggiae*	KU
827	803	FF	Kivu Ground Thrush	*Zoothera tanganjicae*	U
828	800	FF	Forest Ground Thrush	*Zoothera oberlaenderi*	U
Muscicapidae: Old World flycatchers					
831	936	F	African Dusky Flycatcher	*Muscicapa adusta*	KU
832	943	FF	Chapin's Flycatcher	*Muscicapa lendu*	KU
834	939	F	Cassin's Grey Flycatcher	*Muscicapa cassini*	U
835	944	FF	Yellow-footed Flycatcher	*Muscicapa sethsmithi*	U

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836	938	F	Ashy Flycatcher	*Muscicapa caerulescens*	KU
837	940	F	Dusky Blue Flycatcher	*Muscicapa comitata*	U
838	926	FF	Sooty Flycatcher	*Muscicapa fuliginosa*	U
840	933	F	White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	*Melaenornis fischeri*	KU
841	932	F	Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher	*Melaenornis ardesiaca*	U
847	931	F	Forest Flycatcher	*Fraseria ocreata*	U
850	946	f	Lead-coloured Flycatcher	*Myioparus plumbeus*	KU
851	942	FF	Grey-throated Flycatcher	*Myioparus griseigularis*	U
Sylviidae: Old World warblers					
869	918	f	Garden Warbler	*Sylvia borin*	KU
870	917	F	Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	KU
871	907	F	Wood Warbler	*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	KU
872	904	F	Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	KU
873	908	f	Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	KU
874	903	FF	Uganda Woodland Warbler	*Phylloscopus budongoensis*	KU
875	905	FF	Red-faced Woodland Warbler	*Phylloscopus laetus*	U
876	909	F	Brown Woodland Warbler	*Phylloscopus umbrovirens*	KU
877	906	F	Yellow-throated Woodland Warbler	*Phylloscopus ruficapillus*	K
879	889	F	Green Hylia	*Hylia prasina*	KU
883	833	FF	Evergreen Forest Warbler	*Bradypterus lopezi*	KU
884	835	F	Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	*Bradypterus cinnamomeus*	KU
885	831	F	Bamboo Warbler	*Bradypterus alfredi*	U
886	829	FF	Black-faced Rufous Warbler	*Bathmocercus rufus*	KU
892	844	F	Mountain Yellow Warbler	*Chloropeta similis*	KU
898	855	F	Chubb's Cisticola	*Cisticola chubbi*	KU
899	861	F	Hunter's Cisticola	*Cisticola hunteri*	KU
924	913	f	Tawny-flanked Prinia	*Prinia subflava*	KU
926	910	F	Banded Prinia	*Prinia bairdii*	KU
927	911	F	White-chinned Prinia	*Prinia leucopogon*	KU
933	837	f	Grey-backed Camaroptera	*Camaroptera brachyura*	KU
934	838	FF	Olive-green Camaroptera	*Camaroptera chloronota*	KU
935	841	FF	Yellow-browed Camaroptera	*Camaroptera superciliosus*	U
936	818	f	Yellow-breasted Apalis	*Apalis flavida*	KU
937	815	FF	Masked Apalis	*Apalis binotata*	U
938	815	FF	Montane Masked Apalis	*Apalis personata*	U
939	823	FF	Black-capped Apalis	*Apalis nigriceps*	U
940	824	F	Chestnut-throated Apalis	*Apalis porphyrolaema*	KU

OS-C	Br.	Cat.	English name	Scientific name	Dist.
942	826	FF	Buff-throated Apalis	*Apalis rufogularis*	KU
945	817	FF	Grey Apalis	*Apalis cinerea*	KU
946	813	F	Brown-headed Apalis	*Apalis alticola*	K
947	821	FF	Black-headed Apalis	*Apalis melanocephala*	K
948	819	FF	Black-throated Apalis	*Apalis jacksoni*	KU
949	816	FF	White-winged Apalis	*Apalis chariessa*	K
950	825	F	Black-collared Apalis	*Apalis pulchra*	KU
951	827	FF	Collared Apalis	*Apalis ruwenzorii*	U
952	828	FF	Bar-throated Apalis	*Apalis thoracica*	K
956	882	FF	Grauer's Warbler	*Graueria vittata*	U
957	875	f	Grey-capped Warbler	*Eminia lepida*	KU
958	895	FF	Grey Longbill	*Macrosphenus concolor*	U
959	896	FF	Yellow Longbill	*Macrosphenus flavicans*	U
960	897	FF	Kretschmer's Longbill	*Macrosphenus kretschmeri*	K
961	884	FF	Short-tailed Warbler	*Hemitesia neumanni*	U
967	923	FF	White-browed Crombec	*Sylvietta leucophrys*	KU
968		FF	Lemon-bellied Crombec	*Sylvietta denti*	U
969	924	F	Green Crombec	*Sylvietta virens*	KU
972	880	F	Green-capped Eremomela	*Eremomela scotops*	KU
974	876	F	Brown-crowned Eremomela	*Eremomela badiceps*	U
975	881	FF	Turner's Eremomela	*Eremomela turneri*	KU
979	891	F	Yellow-bellied Hyliota	*Hyliota flavigaster*	KU
980	890	F	Southern Hyliota	*Hyliota australis*	KU
Zosteropidae: White-eyes					
981	1131	f	Abyssinian White-eye	*Zosterops abyssinicus*	K
982	1132	F	Montane White-eye	*Zosterops poliogaster*	K
983	1133	f	Yellow White-eye	*Zosterops senegalensis*	KU
Paridae: Tits					
987	662	FF	Stripe-breasted Tit	*Parus fasciiventer*	U
988	664	FF	Dusky Tit	*Parus funereus*	KU
989	666	f	Northern Black Tit	*Parus leucomelas*	KU
990	661	f	White-bellied Tit	*Parus albiventris*	KU
994	668	f	African Penduline Tit	*Anthoscopus caroli*	KU
995	901	FF	Tit-Hylia	*Pholidornis rushiae*	U
Monarchidae: Monarch flycatchers					
997	964	FF	Little Yellow Flycatcher	*Erythrocercus holochlorus*	K
999	966	FF	Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	*Erythrocercus mccalli*	U

OS-C	Br.	Cat.	English name	Scientific name	Dist.
1000	963	f	African Blue Flycatcher	*Elminia longicauda*	KU
1001	962	F	White-tailed Blue Flycatcher	*Elminia albicauda*	U
1002	970	FF	White-tailed Crested Flycatcher	*Trochocercus albonotatus*	KU
1003	969	FF	White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	*Trochocercus albiventris*	U
1004	971	FF	Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	*Trochocercus cyanomelas*	KU
1005	972	F	Dusky Crested Flycatcher	*Trochocercus nigromitratus*	KU
1006	973	FF	Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher	*Trochocercus nitens*	U
1007	968	f	African Paradise Flycatcher	*Terpsiphone viridis*	KU
1008	967	FF	Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	*Terpisphone rufiventer*	KU
Platysteiridae: Batises, wattle-eyes and relatives					
1009	956	FF	African Shrike-flycatcher	*Bias flammulatus*	KU
1010	955	f	Black-and-white Flycatcher	*Bias musicus*	KU
1011	950	FF	Forest Batis	*Batis mixta*	K
1012	948	F	Ruwenzori Batis	*Batis diops*	U
1014	954	F	Pale Batis	*Batis soror*	K
1018		FF	Ituri Batis	*Batis ituriensis*	U
1019	960	f	Common Wattle-eye	*Platysteira cyanea*	KU
1020	961	F	Black-throated Wattle-eye	*Platysteira peltata*	KU
1021	958	FF	Chestnut Wattle-eye	*Dyaphorophyia castanea*	KU
1022	957	FF	Jameson's Wattle-eye	*Dyaphorophyia jamesoni*	KU
1023	959	FF	Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	*Dyaphorophyia concreta*	KU
Prionopidae: Helmet-Shrikes					
1024	1042	FF	Red-billed Helmet-Shrike	*Prionops caniceps*	U
1027	1045	f	Retz's Helmet-Shrike	*Prionops retzii*	K
1028	1046	F	Chestnut-fronted Helmet-Shrike	*Prionops scopifrons*	K
Laniidae: Shrikes					
1038	1035	f	Mackinnon's Fiscal	*Lanius mackinnoni*	KU
Malaconotidae: Bush-Shrikes					
1051	1013	F	Bocage's Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus bocagei*	KU
1052	1019	f	Sulphur-breasted Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus sulfureopectus*	KU
1053	1017	FF	Black-fronted Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus nigrifrons*	K
1054	1017	FF	Many-coloured Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus multicolor*	U
1055	1015	F	Doherty's Bush-Shrike	*Malconotus dohertyi*	KU
1056	1018	F	Four-coloured Bush-Shrike	*Malconotus quadricolor*	K

OS-C	Br.	Cat.	English name	Scientific name	Dist.
1057	1014	FF	Fiery-breasted Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus cruentus*	U
1058	1016	FF	Lagden's Bush-Shrike	*Malaconotus lagdeni*	U
1063	1008	F	Lühder's Bush-Shrike	*Laniarius luehderi*	KU
1064	1004	f	Tropical Boubou	*Laniarius aethiopicus*	KU
1068	1005	F	Montane Sooty Boubou	*Laniarius poensis*	U
1069	1007	FF	Sooty Boubou	*Laniarius leucorhynchus*	U
1071	1000	F	Northern Puffback	*Dryoscopus gambensis*	KU
1072	999	F	Black-backed Puffback	*Dryoscopus cubla*	K
1073	1002	FF	Red-eyed Puffback	*Dryoscopus senegalensis*	U
1075	998	FF	Pink-footed Puffback	*Dryoscopus angolensis*	KU
Campephagidae: Cuckoo-shrikes					
1076	688	f	Black Cuckoo-shrike	*Campephaga flava*	KU
1077	690	f	Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike	*Campephaga phoenicea*	KU
1078	689	FF	Petit's Cucko- shrike	*Campephaga petiti*	KU
1079	691	FF	Purple-throated Cuckoo-shrike	*Campephaga quiscalina*	KU
1080	693	FF	Grey Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina caesia*	KU
Dicruridae: Drongos					
1083	644	F	Velvet-mantled Drongo	*Dicrurus modestus*	KU
1084	645	F	Square-tailed Drongo	*Dicrurus ludwigii*	KU
Oriolidae: Orioles					
1085	651	f	Eurasian Golden Oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*	KU
1086	646	f	African Golden Oriole	*Oriolus auratus*	KU
1087	649	f	Black-headed Oriole	*Oriolus larvatus*	KU
1088	652	FF	Montane Oriole	*Oriolus percivali*	KU
1089	647	F	Western Black-headed Oriole	*Oriolus brachyrhynchus*	KU
1090	648	F	Green-headed Oriole	*Oriolus chlorocephalus*	K
1091	650	FF	Black-winged Oriole	*Oriolus nigripennis*	U
Sturnidae: Starlings and oxpeckers					
1099	1069	FF	Narrow-tailed Starling	*Poeoptera lugubris*	U
1100	1070	FF	Stuhlmann's Starling	*Poeoptera stuhlmanni*	KU
1101	1068	FF	Kenrick's Starling	*Poeoptera kenricki*	K
1102	1067	FF	Waller's Starling	*Onychognathus walleri*	KU
1103	1064	f	Red-winged Starling	*Onychognathus morio*	KU
1104	1063	FF	Chestnut-winged Starling	*Onychognathus fulgidus*	U
1105	1066	F	Slender-billed Starling	*Onychognathus tenuirostris*	KU
1107	1058	F	Purple-headed Starling	*Lamprotornis purpureiceps*	U

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1108	1057	F	Black-bellied Starling	*Lamprotornis corruscus*	K
1109	1061	F	Splendid Starling	*Lamprotornis splendidus*	KU
1121	1048	f	Violet-backed Starling	*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*	KU
1122	1047	FF	Abbott's Starling	*Cinnyricinclus femoralis*	K
1123	1049	FF	Sharpe's Starling	*Cinnyricinclus sharpii*	KU
Nectarinidae: Sunbirds					
1131	1081	FF	Grey-headed Sunbird	*Anthreptes fraseri*	U
1132	1088	FF	Plain-backed Sunbird	*Anthreptes reichenowi*	K
1134	1082	f	Western Violet-backed Sunbird	*Anthreptes longuemarei*	KU
1136	1083	FF	Uluguru Violet-backed Sunbird	*Anthreptes neglectus*	K
1137	1085	FF	Amani Sunbird	*Anthreptes pallidigaster*	K
1138	1087	FF	Green Sunbird	*Anthreptes rectirostris*	KU
1140	1080	F	Collared Sunbird	*Anthreptes collaris*	KU
1142	1121	F	Little Green Sunbird	*Nectarinia seimundi*	U
1143	1112	FF	Olive Sunbird	*Nectarinia olivacea*	KU
1144	1129	f	Mouse-coloured Sunbird	*Nectarinia veroxii*	K
1145	1090	FF	Blue-headed Sunbird	*Nectarinia alinae*	U
1146	1130	F	Green-headed Sunbird	*Nectarinia verticalis*	KU
1147	1097	FF	Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	*Nectarinia cyanolaema*	U
1148	1120	F	Green-throated Sunbird	*Nectarinia rubescens*	KU
1149	1091	f	Amethyst Sunbird	*Nectarinia amethystina*	KU
1152	1128	f	Variable Sunbird	*Nectarinia venusta*	KU
1156	1094	F	Olive-bellied Sunbird	*Nectarinia chloropygia*	KU
1157	1109	F	Tiny Sunbird	*Nectarinia minulla*	U
1158	1105	F	Greater Double-collared Sunbird	*Nectarinia afra*	U
1159	1115	F	Northern Double-collared Sunbird	*Nectarinia preussi*	KU
1161	1108	F	Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	*Nectarinia mediocris*	K
1163	1118	F	Regal Sunbird	*Nectarinia regia*	U
1166	1092	f	Purple-banded Sunbird	*Nectarinia bifasciata*	KU
1169	1093	F	Orange-tufted Sunbird	*Nectarinia bouvieri*	KU
1176	1096	f	Copper Sunbird	*Nectarinia cuprea*	KU
1177	1126	f	Tacazze Sunbird	*Nectarinia tacazze*	KU
1178	1117	F	Purple-breasted Sunbird	*Nectarinia bifasciata*	U
1179	1103	f	Bronze Sunbird	*Nectarinia kilimensis*	KU

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1180	1119	f	Golden-winged Sunbird	*Nectarinia reichenowi*	KU
1181	1099	F	Malachite Sunbird	*Nectarinia famosa*	KU
1183	1125	F	Superb Sunbird	*Nectarinia superba*	KU
Ploceidae: Weavers and relatives					
1203	1134	f	Grosbeak Weaver	*Amblyospiza albifrons*	KU
1204	1184	f	Compact Weaver	*Ploceus superciliosus*	KU
1205	1159	f	Baglafecht Weaver	*Ploceus baglafecht*	KU
1207	1179	f	Slender-billed Weaver	*Ploceus pelzelni*	KU
1209	1176	f	Black-necked Weaver	*Ploceus nigricollis*	KU
1210	1177	f	Spectacled Weaver	*Ploceus ocularis*	KU
1211	1174	FF	Black-billed Weaver	*Ploceus melanogaster*	KU
1212	1157	F	Strange Weaver	*Ploceus alienus*	U
1215	1158	f	Orange Weaver	*Ploceus aurantius*	KU
1219	1164	f	Northern Brown-throated Weaver	*Ploceus castanops*	KU
1233	1175	f	Vieillot's Black Weaver	*Ploceus nigerrimus*	KU
1234	1188	F	Weyn's Weaver	*Ploceus weynsi*	U
1235	1167	FF	Clarke's Weaver	*Ploceus golandi*	K
1237	1186	FF	Yellow-mantled Weaver	*Ploceus tricolor*	KU
1238	1156	FF	Maxwell's Black Weaver	*Ploceus albinucha*	U
1239	1161	F	Dark-backed Weaver	*Ploceus bicolor*	KU
1240	1169	FF	Brown-capped Weaver	*Ploceus insignis*	KU
1243	1154	F	Blue-billed Malimbe	*Malimbus nitens*	U
1244	1153	F	Crested Malimbe	*Malimbus malimbicus*	U
1245	1152	FF	Cassin's Malimbe	*Malimbus cassini*	U
1246	1155	FF	Red-headed Malimbe	*Malimbus rubricollis*	KU
Estrildidae: Waxbills					
1268	1252	FF	Red-fronted Antpecker	*Parmoptila woodhousei*	U
1269	1246	F	Grey-headed Negrofinch	*Nigrita canicapilla*	KU
1270	1248	F	Pale-fronted Negrofinch	*Nigrita luteifrons*	U
1271	1245	FF	Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	*Nigrita bicolor*	U
1272	1247	F	White-breasted Negrofinch	*Nigrita fusconota*	KU
1273	1243	f	White-collared Oliveback	*Nesocharis ansorgei*	U
1274	1244	f	Grey-headed Oliveback	*Nesocharis capistrata*	U
1278	1223	F	Red-faced Crimsonwing	*Cryptospiza reichenovii*	U
1279	1224	F	Abyssinian Crimsonwing	*Cryptospiza salvadorii*	KU
1280	1222	F	Dusky Crimsonwing	*Cryptospiza jacksoni*	U

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1281	1225	F	Shelley's Crimsonwing	*Cryptospiza shelleyi*	U
1282	1254	F	Black-bellied Seedcracker	*Pyrenestes ostrinus*	U
1284	1258	FF	Grant's Bluebill	*Spermophaga poliogenys*	U
1285	1259	F	Red-headed Bluebill	*Spermophaga ruficapilla*	KU
1286	1235	F	Peters's Twinspot	*Hypargos niveoguttatus*	K
1287	1242	FF	Green-backed Twinspot	*Mandingoa nitidula*	KU
1288	1221	f	Brown Twinspot	*Clytospiza monteiri*	KU
1290	1220	f	Dusky Twinspot	*Euschistospiza cinereovinacea*	U
1299	1229	f	Yellow-bellied Waxbill	*Estrilda quartinia*	KU
1304	1230	f	Black-crowned Waxbill	*Estrilda nonnula*	KU
1305	1227	F	Black-headed Waxbill	*Estrilda atricapilla*	KU
1319	1265	f	Black-and-white Mannikin	*Lonchura bicolor*	KU
1320	1267	f	Magpie Mannikin	*Lonchura fringilloides*	KU
Fringillidae: Seed-eaters and canaries					
1332	1282	f	Yellow-crowned Canary	*Serinus canicollis*	KU
1333	1283	f	African Citril	*Serinus citrellinoides*	KU
1343	1292	f	Streaky Seed-eater	*Serinus striolatus*	KU
1344	1281	FF	Thick-billed Seed-eater	*Serinus burtoni*	KU
1349	1279	F	Oriole-Finch	*Linurgus olivaceus*	KU

OS-C, species number from OS-C (1996)

Br., species number from Britton (1980)

Cat. forest-dependence category: FF, specialist; F, generalist; f, visitor

Dist., distribution: K, Kenya, U, Uganda