

Madagascar's Lemurs

Naturetrek Tour Report

14 - 28 September 2013



Ring-tailed lemur by Peter Gosling



Long-tailed Ground Roller by Elaine Stewart



Madagascar Tree Boa by Peter Gosling



Madagascar Giant Swallowtail by Peter Gosling

Report compiled by Paul Harnes

Photos by Debbie Stewart, Peter Gosling and Paul Harnes

Tour Leaders:	Paul Harmes Rivo Rarivosoa	Naturetrek Naturalist Local Guide & Naturalist
Participants:	John Corkindale Margaret Gosling Pete Gosling Glyn Hammond Marina Harrison Craig Harrison David Ouvry John Plowman Susan Smith Aaron Pawson Elaine Stewart Debbie Stewart	

Day 1

Saturday 14th September

Weather: London: Dull and wet. Paris: Overcast with drizzle

Four group members, John P, David, Glyn and John C, met with Paul, at the departure gate at London Heathrow for the flight to Paris. Meanwhile, Margaret and Pete had arrived in Paris on the Air France flight from Manchester. Upon our separate arrivals in Paris, we soon found our way to the new rapid transit system, and made the short journey to the Hilton Hotel, where we were to spend the night. We checked in and, after time to freshen up, we met in the restaurant for dinner, after which Paul gave a short briefing about the trip.

Day 2

Sunday 15th September

Weather: Paris: Cloudy. Antananarivo (Tana): Warm and cloudy

Six members of the group met in the hotel lobby at 07-30hrs, before making our way, via the rapid transit system, to the airport for our flight to Tana, departing at 10-45hrs. The remaining members of the group: Debbie, Elaine, Marina and Craig, and Susan and Aaron, joined us at the departure gate. We arrived in Tana at 23-15hrs, local time. Having completed immigration formalities and the collection of our luggage, we met with Rivo, our local guide, and a driver, who assisted with the changing of currency and the moving of our baggage to our waiting bus. From the airport, we transferred to the Orchid Hotel for the night.

Day 3

Monday 16th September

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny

This morning we had a leisurely start to the day, with breakfast at 09-00hrs. At 10-00hrs, we joined our bus for the short trip to Lake Anosy in the centre of the city, with its memorial to the Malagasi people who died in the Second World War. Here, we took a short stop to check out the bird-life on and around the lake.

A number of Mascarene Martins were hunting insects across the surface, whilst Great Egret was fishing in the middle and small group of Black Egrets were feeding on the margins, shading the water with their wings. Nearby, on the verge, we found a splendid planted tree of *Spathodea campanulata* (Flame of the Forest) and also *Jacaranda c.f. cuspidifolia* (Jacaranda).

From here, we made a step across the capital, to the Reserve Privee de Lemuriens, a small private reserve, just west of Tana where a number of Lemur species have been rescued from illegal captivity or ownership, and which are roaming free. It is important to note that these animals are not, and will never be, truly wild. For this reason they are very obliging with regard to being photographed, and the reserve provided us with a splendid early introduction to this unique animal group. We were led around the reserve by our guide, Toanina, who began by showing us two Crowned Sifakas, one of which had only been at the reserve for four and a half months. In the adjacent trees and bushes, Madagascar Brush Warbler, Madagascar Bulbul, Madagascar White-eye and Madagascar Wagtail were all noted. As we progressed, we added Ring-tailed Lemur, Common Brown Lemur, and Black and White Ruffed Lemurs. *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon) was also recorded, and the gardens had been planted up with specimens of native plants including, *Kalanchoe*, *Pachypodium* (Elephants Foot) and *Adansonia* (Baobab).

After our walk, we sat down to a splendid lunch, before it was time to make our way south from Tana some 170km to the town of Antsirabe, where we would be spending the night en route to Ranomafana. The road took us past vegetable fields and rice paddies, among which Great Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Common Squacco Heron and Dimorphic Egrets were hunting frogs. As it began to get dark, a Barn Owl flew across the road in front of the bus. After about four hours, we arrived at the Camellia Hotel, Antsirabe, and our over-night accommodation. Rooms were quickly allocated, and we all met up in the bar, prior to sitting down to dinner.

Day 4

Tuesday 17th September

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny

After breakfast, we boarded our bus for the next leg of the journey to Ranomafana. Leaving the Camellia Hotel, we joined Route 7, the main north to south road from Tana to Tular. Our first stop was near the village of Manandona, where we scanned the rice paddies, finding Dimorphic Egret, Great Egret and Cattle Egret, and overhead there was a mixed flock of Mascarine Martins and African Palm Swifts. Along the roadsides we found *Catharanthus roseus* (Madagascar Periwinkle) and the mauve flowered *Ageratum conyzoides*, and a solitary Painted Lady butterfly was seen.

We now continued on the town of Ambositra, renowned for its wood-carving tradition. Along the way we saw Madagascar Bee-eaters, Madagascar Kestrel and Pied Crow. In the town, Rivo and Paul went to buy fuel and some fruit, whilst the group had a chance to look at the shops and to take morning coffee, before continuing our journey. We now moved on some way before stopping by some ponds and marshland, below cultivated fields, where we took our picnic lunch. Whilst eating, we watched several Madagascar Stonechats and a Purple Heron, hunting for their lunch. Overhead, Common Sand Martin, Yellow-billed Kite and a flock of thirteen Red-billed Teal were seen. Distant views were also had of Madagascar Buzzard, and a Sooty Falcon was also recorded. Waders were a particular target group here, and Three-banded Plover and Madagascar Snipe were both present.

Finally, a Hamerkop landed on a nearby rock, giving great views for the whole group. There were one or two flowering plants noted including, *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Lion's Tail) and *Helichrysum heterotrichum* (an Everlasting).

Our next stop was the town of Ambohimahaso, for a comfort stop. However, there are a number of trees scattered around the town which are colonised as heronries. Cattle Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and both colour morphs of Dimorphic Egret all congregate here to raise their young, noisily alongside one another. The final 60km of the journey yielded Peregrine Falcon, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher, Madagascar Kestrel and Yellow-billed Kite. Some of the plants along the roadsides included *Lantana camara* (Lantana), the yellow racemes of *Buddleja madagascariensis* (Madagascar Buddleja) and the white plumes of *Veronia appendiculata*.

We arrived at our destination, the Centrest Sejour Hotel, Ranomafana, our base for the next three nights, at 18-00hrs. We were soon settled into our rooms, and we met in the bar for a briefing from Rivo and Paul, before sitting down to dinner. In the restaurant, Paul and Rivo pointed out two species of Gecko, *Phelsuma lineata bifasciata* (Lined Day Gecko) and *Hemidactylus frenatus* (a House Gecko).

Day 5

Wednesday 18th September

Weather: Misty at first, becoming fine, warm and sunny

We had a very early start today, with breakfast at 05-30hrs, and left the hotel at 06-15hrs. Before boarding the bus, we saw a pair of Madagascar Cuckoo Rollers and a small flock of Madagascar Spine-tailed Swifts. Lala dropped us at the gates to the main National Park, where we met up with our local guides, Jean-Chry and Berthin. Ranomafana is a substantial area of rainforest and home to some very interesting and rare wildlife. In the car park we had good sightings of Madagascar Wagtail, distant views of Rand's Warbler and heard Tylas Vanga, and on the roadside a pair of *Sanzinia madagascariensis* (Madagascar Tree Boas) were resting, and a Madagascar Brush Warbler was also seen.

We made our way down the path, over the Namorona River Bridge and into the forest, passing the not insubstantial web of *Caerostris darwini* (Darwin's Bark Spider). Early sightings included White Throated Oxylabes and Mascarene Martins, which were nesting in the riverside rocks. Our first Lemur encounter was with a small group of the very local Golden Bamboo Lemur, feeding in the canopy. We took a while watching them whilst our guides scouted for more wildlife opportunities. We did not have to wait long. We were shown the endemic Velvet Asity, and heard the calls of a Blue Coua, on our way to see a sleeping Small-toothed Sportive Lemur, which will spend the daylight hours dozing in the fork of a tree. The next Lemur species we saw was the endangered Greater Bamboo Lemur. Thought to be extinct until it was re-found in 1996, this Lemur is thought to have as few as 60 or 70 individuals left in the park, and is found nowhere else. As we began to make our way back, Jean-Chry spotted the strange and intriguing *Uroplatus phantasticus* (Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko), acting like a dead leaf as it waited for its next meal to pass by. We now made our way along the undulating paths back to the car park, along the way we added *Mantidactylus tenebrus* (a frog sp.) and, on a small bush, *Calumma nasuta* (Nose-horned Chameleon). With photos taken, we re-joined our bus for the return journey to the hotel for lunch.

After a quiet afternoon, we met up again at 16-30hrs, in order to go and visit an area of wet cliffs, west of the National Park entrance. The site also overlooks the Chute Andriamamovoka Waterfall on the Namorona River. The first plants we encountered were *Cynorkis purpurescens* (Dancing Ladies) and *Streptocarpus* sp., both of which hung off the cliffs in profusion. Nocturnal frogs were calling, and began to emerge as the light faded.

We had very good views of *Boophis madagascariensis* (a Tree Frog) together with one or two other nocturnal reptiles, including *Calumma nasuta* (Nose-horned Chameleon) and *Calumma glawi* (Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon), an endemic of Ranomafana. One of the main objects of the evening was to see Rufous Mouse Lemur. There is a place where these tiny primates are attracted to banana which has been spread on the trees. We were not disappointed, as two of them were seen. It was now time to return to the Centrest for dinner.

Day 6

Thursday 19th September

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny, clouding over later

This morning we again took an early breakfast at 05-30hrs, before boarding the bus and travelling to another tract of forest called Vohiparara. When we arrived, we took a little time to check out the river banks and adjacent forest, finding both Madagascar Green and Souimanga Sunbirds, Common Sandpiper, Chabert's Vanga, Crested Drongo and Rand's Warbler. We also had several 'fly-overs' with Lesser Vasa Parrot, Madagascar Cuckoo Roller and Madagascar Spine-tailed Swift. Notable plants were the large white stars of *Crinum firmifolium* and the dangling pompoms of *Dombeya sp.*

We now made our way into the forest, following the clearly marked tracks. Along the way we recorded Common Newtonia, Long-billed Tetraka, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher, Forest Fody, Tylas Vanga and Blue Coua. After about twenty-five minutes walking, we came across a group of four Milne-Edwards Sifakas, feeding quietly in the forest canopy. We were able to follow them for about an hour, and everyone had good views of them. Making our way out of the forest, we heard Madagascar Flufftail, and saw *Mantidactylus majori* (a frog sp.), and added *Rhipsalis baccifera* (Mistletoe Cactus), Madagascar's only native member of the Cactus family, *Dracaena reflexa* (Dragon Tree) and a tiny blue *Lobelia*.

We took a mid-day break and lunch at the Setam Lodge, before re-joining our bus for the thirty minute drive to the Circuit Amboditanimena, west of the village of Vohiparara. Along the way, we stopped to try and find the curious *Trachelophorus giraffa* (Giraffe-necked Weevil). We were not disappointed, with our guides finding both male and female specimens. The food-plant of this species is *Dichaetanthera arborea*. Arriving at Amboditanimena, we made the journey on foot, of approx. 1.5km, to a marshy scrub, where it is possible to find Grey Emutail. This secretive bird responded to Berthin's tape-call, but only showed itself fleetingly. We did, however, get clear distant views of a Blue Coua and Malagasy Stonechat, with Mascarene Martins patrolling the sky.

Jean-Chry, decided that we should try another location, so we retraced our steps to another area of scrub on top of the hill, overlooking the river. Red-billed Teal were on the river, and a pair of the rare Mellor's Duck flew in while we were there. We did manage to get the Emutails to come close but, once again, we only managed tantalising glimpses. We now made our way back to the bus for the return journey to our hotel, in good time to pack for our onward journey tomorrow, and dinner. As we went Rivo spotted a pair of Madagascar Turtle Doves on the road in front of the vehicle

Day 7

Friday 20h September

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny with some high cloud

Following breakfast at 07-00hrs, our bags were loaded onto the bus, as it was time to leave Ranomafana on the next leg of the journey, to Isalo.

Before we departed, we saw Madagascar Spine-tail Swift, Lesser Vasa Parrot, Madagascar Wagtail, Common Myna and Common Pigeon. As we were making our way towards Vohiparara, a Crested Drongo was seen and, further on, Madagascar Buzzard and Pied Crow. Our first scheduled stop was in the city of Fianarantsoa. Whilst Paul and Rivo went to fill up the bus with fuel, and to purchase water and snacks for lunch, the group enjoyed coffee and shopping for postcards.

The next leg of the journey took us from Fianarantsoa to Ambalavao. Along the way we saw Madagascar Kestrel, Black Egret, both forms of Dimorphic Egret, Yellow-billed Kite, Pied Crow and Hamerkop. When we reached Ambalavao, we went to visit a small cooperative, where they make paper. We were shown around by Adrian, our local guide, who would also lead us around the Lemur reserve at Anja. He began by showing us *Trilepisium madagascariensis* (Avoha), the plant from which the bark fibres are taken to start the process. Adrian then took us around the 'factory' and explained the various stages of the manufacturing process, before we finished in the shop, and took the opportunity for a comfort break. We now continued south for a further 14km, to the community reserve of Anja.

Upon our arrival, Rivo arranged the day tickets and we then took our picnic lunch, before setting off to find the Ring-tailed Lemurs this reserve is famous for. Anja has a population of these enigmatic primates, in the region of six hundred individuals. The troop we found comprised some twenty-five members, and many of the females had babies. We also saw *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon) and *Mimophis mahafalensis* (Big-eyed Grass Snake). Birdlife was somewhat limited due to the heat of the middle of the day, but the lake had Red-billed Teal, Dimorphic Egret and Cattle Egret, and Pied Crows and Yellow-billed Kites patrolled the skies, whilst Madagascar Lark was also present. Thanking Adrian for his guidance, we re-joined the bus for the final leg of our journey, some 150km to Isalo, via Ihosy, arriving at Le Jardin du Roy Hotel at 19-00hrs.

Day 8

Saturday 21st September

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny

After breakfast at 06-30hrs, we left the hotel at 07-00hrs, driving north-eastward to Ranohira to collect our permits and our guide, Narina. From here, we made our way a short distance eastwards, before leaving the road and joining the track to the Isalo Gorges. It would take us one hour to get to the car park, as the track was very rough and uneven. As we went, Narina gave us a short history of the Bara people and their way of life, and pointed out things of interest as we went, such as Madagascar Bush Lark, Madagascar Cisticola, and Madagascar Kestrel. Plants included, *Cryptocarpus* sp and *Crotalaria resuta* (a Yellow Pea). We eventually arrived at the car park, and set off along the raised paths through paddy fields. Almost immediately we found *Bibilava lateralis* (Lined Snake) and, in a *Pandanus* (Screwpine), *Heterixalus luteostriatus* (a Yellow-lined Frog), while overhead several of the group caught a glimpse of Madagascar Sandgrouse, which landed in the grass and disappeared.

The route now took us into a tract of forest, where Souimanga Sunbird, Madagascar Green Sunbird, Common Jery and Madagascar Bulbul were seen, and a fleeting glimpse of Crested Coua was had by some. Crossing two streams, we had opportunities to photograph many butterflies and dragonflies, most of which were impossible to

name. Narina worked hard on our behalf, but was unable to locate the Lemurs, but all agreed it was a wonderful place to spend the morning.

On the return journey to the car park, Button Quail and Stripe-throated Jery were added, and a flock of Cattle Egrets were seen patrolling the rice paddies. We dropped Narina back at Ranohira, before returning to the hotel for lunch. After a leisurely afternoon, we met up at 16-30hrs, when Paul and Rivo led a walk around the hotel grounds, concentrating on the lake area. Purple Heron and Common Squacco Heron were seen on the lake margins. In the regenerating reeds, we found Madagascar Cisticola and a flock of Madagascar Mannikins and, in some open ground, a pair of Madagascar Button Quail. In the vicinity of the hotel we saw Benson's Rock Thrush, Crested Drongo and Pied Crow, while a Madagascar Coucal was heard. It was now time to return to our rooms to freshen up in time for dinner.

Day 9

Sunday 22nd September

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with a breeze

This morning we took an early breakfast in our rooms, at 05-00hrs, in order to be on the road at 05-30hrs en route to the Zombitse National Park, where we arrived at 07-00hrs. As we went and it became lighter, we recorded Madagascar Spine-tailed Swift, Madagascar Palm Swift and Madagascar Bush Lark. We also passed the last of the *Bismarckia nobilis* (Bismarck Palm) and *Uapaca bojeri* (Tapia). As we were approaching Zombitse National Park, Lala spotted a troop of Verreaux's Sifakas sunning themselves high in a tree, just back from the road. Clear but distant views were had by all, and photo opportunities taken, until they moved off deeper into the forest. As we were quite close to the park entrance, we elected to walk along the road instead of re-joining the bus. Madagascar White-eye, Common Jery, Madagascar Hoopoe, Madagascar Cuckoo Shrike, Lesser Vasa Parrot and Madagascar Magpie Robin were all seen, and Common Newtonia was heard.

At the park entrance, we were met by our local guide, Lucien and his two assistants, and we made our way into the dry deciduous forest. Our first encounter was with a fully grown male *Furcifer oustaleti* (Oustalet's Chameleon), followed closely by a sleepy Hubbard's Sportive Lemur, roosting in the fork of a tree. This species is endemic to this area and everyone enjoyed good views. Overhead Madagascar Cuckoo Roller was calling, and all around Souimanga Sunbirds and Common Jery were very active. Lucien now took us to two splendid specimens of *Adansonia za* (Baobab), both in the region of 800years old. On an adjacent dead tree there were three *Phelsuma standingi* (Marbled Emerald Day Gecko), another local endemic. As we were leaving the forest, Lucien found a Coquerel's Coua, which most of the group got to see, and two pairs of the third local endemic, Appert's Tetraka, which were particularly obliging. Just before we emerged from the forest, we added *Lygodactylus tolampyae* (a Bark Gecko) and, when we finally emerged, we found both *Mimophis mahafalensis* (Big-eyed Snake) and *Opleurus madagascariensis* (Three-eyed Lizard).

We now said farewell to our guides and re-joined our bus for the next leg of our journey to Tulear. Little new was added during the next two hours, apart from Madagascar Black Swift. Arriving in Tulear, the principal town of the southwest, we made our way to 'Le Jardin' Restaurant for a leisurely lunch. Once back on the road, we only had another 17km to go to Ifaty Beach. However, progress was slow owing to the state of the road, which gave ample time to be looking out for new species. Whimbrel, Common Greenshank and Kittlitz's Plover were added to the bird list and a number of the very large *Pharmacophagus antenor* (Madagascar Giant Swallowtail) was seen. We arrived at Hotel Le Paradisier at 16-30hrs, which was to be our base for the next two nights. Some of

the group took a look around the grounds and surrounding spiny forest, reporting Sub-desert Brush Warbler and Madagascar Nightjar.

Day 10

Monday 23rd September

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny, with a breeze

Today we had a very early start with coffee and tea at 05-00hrs, before joining our bus for the thirty minute drive to the village of Mangily, and the Rianala Reserve Ornithologique, where we were met by the local guide, Dabi. As we approached the entrance to the reserve, Chabert's Vanga, Madagascar Kestrel and Sakalava Weaver were seen, and distant Grey-headed Lovebird heard. As we began our walk we added Souimanga Sunbird, Crested Drongo and Madagascar Turtle Dove, before we had close views of a Green-capped Coua. It was not long before we encountered one of our two main target birds, the Long-tailed Ground-Roller. This secretive species is not easy to see, but did give us some clear views in the open, but mostly views obscured by bushes. Nevertheless, the entire group saw it. Immediately following this encounter, we were shown a solitary Subdesert Mesite, perched motionless on a tree branch. This was our second target species and also one much restricted by range and loss of habitat, as is the Ground-Roller. We concluded our visit by seeing Crested Coua, Running Coua and *Mimophis mahafalensis* (Big-eyed Snake).

It was now time to return to the bus, and our hotel, for breakfast. The rest of the day was free to do what we liked. Some chose to relax, other took a boat trip out to the reef to snorkel and others explored the beach and grounds. At lunch reports of sightings were made. These included Three-banded Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Common Greenshank and the rare Madagascar Plover. Also reported were *Pharmacophagus antenor* (Madagascar Giant Swallowtail), together with *Opleurus madagascariensis* (Three-eyed Lizard), and *Tracheloptychus madagascariensis* (Dwarf Plated Lizard), both of which inhabit the sand and leaf-litter.

We reconvened at 17-00hrs in reception, when Rivo and Paul led a late afternoon and night walk in the spiny forest around the hotel. Running Coua, Madagascar Hoopoe, Subdesert Brush Warbler and Crested Coua were all seen in the fading light. After darkness fell, Madagascar Nightjar was seen and Torotoroka Scops Owl was tantalisingly close, but only heard. Two reptiles spotted were *Paroedura pictus* (Large-headed Gecko) and the locally endemic *Furcifer belalandaensis* (a Chameleon). We now returned to the hotel for dinner.

Day 11

Tuesday 24th September

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny

After a leisurely breakfast, we boarded our bus and set off back towards Tulear and the Arboretum. We spent the morning taking an excursion around the Arboretum with our guide, Farah. Many of the species growing here have always been here, and many others have been added, but the plants only represent the species found in the spiny forest, associated with southwest Madagascar. Genera seen include *Aloe*, *Euphorbia*, *Moringa*, *Delonix*, *Ceropegia*, *Didierea*, *Stapelianthus* and Palm species. Farah explained to us all the different uses that the population use the various species for. While we were there, we also saw *Phelsuma mutabilis* (Day Gecko), *Oplurus cyclurus* (Spiny-tailed Iguanid) and two sleeping Rufous Mouse Lemurs.

After our walk, we took lunch, during which we were entertained by a small flock of four Madagascar Bee-eaters, hunting over the pool. From here, we made our way to Tulear Airport for the 17-30hrs Air Madagascar flight to Tana. Upon our arrival, we joined the bus, with our new diver Danny, for the short trip to the Hotel Orchid, our overnight accommodation. We immediately took dinner, and retired to bed for the night.

Day 12

Wednesday 25th September

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

We left Tana at 05-30hrs, after an early breakfast, and drove eastwards towards Manjakandrina and Moramanga, where we stopped for water and a comfort break, and on to our destination of Andasibe. Once again the paddy fields produced Great Egret, Madagascar Kingfisher, Dimorphic Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron and Black Heron. Continuing our journey, we arrived at Perinet and Andasibe at 09-30hrs, and were met by our local guide, Maurice. Whilst Rivo arranged the permits for the park, Maurice and Paul set off with the group into the Perinet Special Reserve. First sightings were displaying Madagascar Cuckoo-Rollers, which put on a spectacular aerial display, Madagascar Fody, and a great view of Madagascar Kingfisher in search of food at a derelict fish farm.

Moving into the forest, we went in search of the Indri, the largest and probably most enigmatic of all the diurnal Lemurs. We were not disappointed, as it was not too long before our guides had found a small family group of three individuals feeding in the trees above us. In the distance, we could hear other groups 'singing' their distinctive contact calls. We followed the group for an hour or so as they moved effortlessly through the canopy. It was soon time to continue on our way, and it was not long before we added Red-tailed Vanga, Madagascar Blue Vanga, Madagascar White-eye, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher and Long-billed Bernieria. The route took us down to the Green Lake, where Maurice found a *Sanzinia madagascariensis* (Madagascar Tree Boa). Back at the park offices, in the grounds, we finished the morning with two chameleons, *Calumma parsonii* (Parson's Chameleon) and *Calumma brevicornis* (Short-horned Chameleon).

It was now time to go to our hotel, Feon'ny Ala, to complete check-in and take lunch, before having a lazy afternoon. At 18-00hrs, we re-convened at the bus, for the short drive to the V.O.I. M.M.A. local community reserve, for a night walk in the forest. Here we had good views of Crossley's Dwarf Lemur and absolutely stunning views of Goodman's Mouse Lemur, sitting some eight feet off the ground in full view, eating a cricket. Madagascar Nightjar was heard calling, and we saw *Calumma parsonii* (Parson's Chameleon) and *Brookesia superciliaris* (Broad-browed Chameleon). It was then time to return to Feon'ny Ala for dinner.

Day 13

Thursday 26th September

Weather: Fine, warm and sunny after a misty start

We had an early breakfast at 05-30hrs, this morning, before boarding the bus and driving to Mantadia Special Reserve to explore a section of primary rainforest. We again met with Maurice and Lalayla en route, and continued on the ninety minute drive along a track towards the reserve. As we went, we saw Chabert's Vanga, Madagascar Bee-eater and Blue Coua. About three-quarters of the way there, we found a solitary Eastern Grey Bamboo Lemur feeding in the open. Good views were had by all, before the animal descended into the forest. We parked at the entrance to the reserve and immediately found Tylas Vanga, Common Newtonia and, in addition, a Madagascar Green Pigeon and a Lesser Vasa Parrot flew over us.

As we entered the forest, Maurice heard the call of Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher, and quickly got us to where it was. Unfortunately, it was only seen fleetingly by a couple of group members, as it flew into the forest. Our next encounter was with the shy Scaly Ground-Roller, found by Maurice in dense undergrowth. The whole group got to see this secretive bird, although seldom clearly. We now began a sequence of Lemur encounters, starting with Common Brown Lemur and continuing with Red-bellied Lemur, the beautiful Diademed Sifaka, Indri and finishing with Black and White Ruffed Lemur. All of these were seen well by the whole group.

After about three hours, we emerged onto a track, where we carried on up the path to a small lake. Along the way Maurice tried to tape-call a Madagascar Flufftail, which only appeared fleetingly. At the lake, a pair of Madagascar Little Grebe was seen well, together with a pair of Mellor's Duck and Madagascar Swamp Warbler. Mascarene Martins and Madagascar Spine-tailed Swift were feeding over the water. There were several other groups at the lake, and one of their guides disturbed a *Hemicentetes semispinosus* (Lowland Streaked Tenrec), which most people were able to see. We now re-joined the bus in order to return to Vakona Lodge, where we were booked in for lunch. After eating, we made our way back down to Feon'ny Ala for a lazy afternoon.

At 18-00hrs, we joined the bus to travel the short distance to Tanafisala, another local initiative by the local community, where we were met by our local guide, Lucy. Setting off into the forest, it was not long before we found *Calumma gastrotaenia* (Short-nosed Chameleon) and Eastern Woolly Lemur. One individual sat still for some time, affording good but distant views. Our next encounter was with *Uroplatus sikorae* (Mossy Leaf-tailed Gecko) and *Brookesia superviliaris* (Broad-browed Chameleon). We finished the walk near the Orchid Garden, where we recorded *Trachelophorus giraffa* (Giraffe-necked Weevil), a *Lampyridae* species (Firefly) and a *Holconia* species (Huntsman Spider), before returning to the hotel for dinner.

Day 14

Friday 27th September

Weather: Fine, hot and sunny

Today we left Andasibe for the return journey to Tana, after breakfast at 07-00hrs. We awoke to the calls of Common Brown Lemur and Indri, a wonderful form of alarm clock! Also we saw Blue Coua, Madagascar Wagtail, Souimanga Sunbird, Nelikorvi Weaver and Purple Heron, all before we left. We stopped twice en route, once in Moramanga for water and a comfort stop, and once on the outskirts of Tana for a leg-stretch. At Moramanga we found *Ptychadena mascareniensis* (a frog sp.) and along the route the usual Great Egret, Cattle Egret, Dimorphic Heron and, in addition, Madagascar Kingfisher, all feeding in the rice paddies.

In Tana, we made our way to the Hotel de France, where we had a leisurely lunch, after which we caught up with a little last minute shopping in the Marché de la Digue, on the outskirts of the city. We arrived at the Orchid Hotel in the late afternoon, where we had day rooms, which enabled us to freshen up and re-pack before going to the Savannah Restaurant for our final dinner together as a group. After eating we made our way to the airport for the flight to Paris.

Day 15

Saturday 28th September

We landed at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11-00hrs local time. Here we said goodbye to Marina and Craig, who were stopping over in Paris for a day, before catching their flight back to San Francisco. The remainder of the group were booked on flights back to either Heathrow or Manchester.

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2013 Naturetrek Group Photo by Paul Harnes

Species Lists

Lemurs (✓ = recorded but not counted; C = Captive but free-ranging; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Grey-Brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>											✓				
2	Rufous Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus rufus</i>					✓										
3	Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>												✓	✓		
4	Crossley's Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogaleus crossleyi</i>												✓	✓		
6	Small-toothed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur microdon</i>					✓										
7	Zombitse Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur hubbardorum</i>										✓					
9	Grey Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur griseus griseus</i>						✓								✓	
10	Golden Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur aureus</i>					✓										
11	Greater Bamboo Lemur	<i>Hapalemur simus</i>					✓										
12	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>			C				✓								
13	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>			C										✓	H	
14	Red-bellied Lemur	<i>Eulemur rubiventer</i>													✓		
15	Black and White Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>			C										✓		
17	Eastern Woolly Lemur	<i>Avahi laniger</i>													✓		
18	Crowned Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coronatus</i>			C												
19	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>										✓					
20	Coquerel's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus coquereli</i>			C												
21	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>													✓		
22	Milne-Edwards' Sifaka	<i>Propithecus edwardsi</i>						✓									
23	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>												✓	✓	H	

Other Mammals

31	Ring-tailed Mongoose	<i>Galidia elegans</i>						✓									
32	Lowland Streaked Tenrec	<i>Hemicentetes semispinosus</i>													✓		
33	Eastern Red Forest Rat	<i>Nesomys rufus</i>					✓							✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
31	Whimbrel	<i>Newmenius phaeopus</i>										✓	✓				
32	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>											✓				
33	Madagascar Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>									✓						
34	Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia feral</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
36	Madagascar Green Pigeon	<i>Treron australis</i>														✓	
37	Madagascar Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia picturata</i>						✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		
38	Lesser Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
39	Madagascar Coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>						✓		✓	✓	✓	H			✓	H
40	Madagascar Lesser Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>						H	H	H	H			H	H	H	
41	Green-capped Coua	<i>Coua olivaceiceps</i>											✓				
42	Running Coua	<i>Couacursor</i>											✓				
43	Coquerel's Coua	<i>Coua coquereli</i>										✓					
44	Red-fronted Coua	<i>Coua reynaudii</i>														H	
45	Blue Coua	<i>Coua caerulea</i>					H	✓								✓	✓
46	Crested Coua	<i>Coua cristata</i>								✓		✓					
47	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			✓												
48	Rainforest Scops Owl	<i>Otus rutilus</i>														H	
49	Torotoroka Scops Owl	<i>Otus madagascariensis</i>											H				
50	Madagascar Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		
51	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>				✓											
52	Madagascar Black Swift	<i>Apus balstoni</i>										✓		✓			
53	Madagascar Spine-tailed Swift	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
54	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>				✓					✓	✓					
55	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				✓											
56	Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
57	Madagascar Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo vintsioides</i>			✓	✓									✓	✓	✓
58	Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx madagascariensis</i>														✓	
59	Madagascar Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>				✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
60	Madagascar Cuckoo-Roller	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>				H	✓	✓				H			✓		
61	Scaly Ground-Roller	<i>Brachypteracias squamiger</i>														✓	
62	Pitta-like Ground-Roller	<i>Atelornis pittoides</i>					✓										
63	Long-tailed Ground-Roller	<i>Uratelornis chimaera</i>											✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
64	Velvet Asity	<i>Philepitta castanea</i>					✓								✓		
65	Madagascar Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	Appert's Tetraka	<i>Bernieria apperti</i>									✓						
67	Grey-crowned Tetraka	<i>Bernieria cinereiceps</i>						✓									
68	Long-billed Tetraka	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>						✓						✓	✓		
69	Spectacled Tetraka	<i>Bernieria zosterops</i>													✓		
70	White-throated Oxylabes	<i>Oxylabes madagascariensis</i>					✓										
71	Madagascar Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus albospectularis</i>			LO		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
72	Madagascar Hoopoe	<i>Upupa marginata</i>								✓	✓	✓					
73	Benson's Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola sharpei bensoni</i>								✓							
74	Malagassy Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				✓		✓							✓		
75	Madagascar Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
76	Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>				✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	
77	Common Newtonia	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>					✓	✓				✓	✓		H	✓	
78	Madagascar Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>									✓			✓	✓		
79	Madagascar Bush Lark	<i>Mirafra hova</i>							✓	✓	✓						
80	Madagascar Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus newtoni</i>				✓										✓	
81	Madagascar Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>			✓		✓										
82	Subdesert Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>										✓	H	✓			
83	Grey Emu-tail	<i>Amphispalis seebohmi</i>						✓									
84	Common Jery	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>			H					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
85	Stripe-throated Jery	<i>Neomixis striatigula</i>								✓							
86	Green Jery	<i>Neomixis viridis</i>														✓	
87	Rand's Warbler	<i>Randia pseudozosterops</i>						✓								✓	
88	Cryptic Warbler	<i>Cryptosylvicola randrianasoloi</i>						✓									
89	Madagascar White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
90	Madagascar Green Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia notata</i>						✓		✓		✓					
91	Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia sovimanga</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	White-headed Vanga	<i>Artamella viridis</i>								✓							
93	Chabert's Vanga	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	
94	Madagascar Blue Vanga	<i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i>													✓	✓	
95	Red-tailed Vanga	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>					✓								✓		
96	Hook-billed Vanga	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>						✓									

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
97	Tylas Vanga	<i>Tylas eduardi</i>					H	✓								✓	
98	Madagascar Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>									✓						
99	Madagascar Starling	<i>Saroglossa aurata</i>														✓	
100	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
102	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
103	Madagascar Fody	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>			✓	✓				✓					✓		
104	Forest Fody	<i>Foudia eminentissima</i>						✓									
105	Sakalava Weaver	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>										✓	✓				
106	Nelicourvi Weaver	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>												✓		✓	
107	Madagascar Mannikin	<i>Lonchura nana</i>								✓							

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Madagascar Jumping Frog	<i>Aglyptodactylus madagascariensis</i>					✓										
2	a Tree Frog	<i>Boophis madagascariensis</i>					✓										
3	Mascarene Ridged Frog	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i>								✓				✓		✓	
4	a Frog	<i>Heterixalus luteostriatus</i>								✓							
5	a Frog	<i>Mantidactylus luteus</i>					✓										
6	a Frog	<i>Mantidactylus majori</i>						✓									
7	a Frog	<i>Mantidactylus tenebrus</i>					✓										
8	a Frog	<i>Spinomantis aglavei</i>														✓	
9	Brown Leaf Chameleon	<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>												✓	✓		
10	O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon	<i>Calumma oshaughnessyi</i>					✓										
11	Short-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma brevicornis</i>												✓			
12	Glaw's Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Calumma glawi</i>					✓										
13	Short-nosed Chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>														✓	
14	Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii</i>												✓			
15	Nose-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma nasuta</i>					✓										
16	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>			✓						✓						
17	Belalanda Chameleon	<i>Furcifer belalandaensis</i>										✓	✓				
18	Three-eyed Lizard	<i>Oplurus (Chalarodon) madagascariensis</i>									✓	✓					
19	Spiny-tailed Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>										✓	✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	Four-lined Iguanid	<i>Oplurus quadrimaculatus</i>				✓											
21	Big-headed Gecko	<i>Paroedura pictus</i>										✓					
22	Grandidier's Dwarf Gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i>									✓						
23	Satanic Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>					✓										
24	Mossy Leaf-tailed Gecko	<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>													✓		
25	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>				✓	✓										
26	Lined Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata lineata</i>									✓			✓	✓		
27	Marbled Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>									✓						
28	Changeable Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>															
29	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>				✓	✓	✓					✓				
30	a House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mercatorius</i>									✓						
31	Gold-spotted Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) aureopunctata</i>										LO					
32	Elegant Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis (Mabuya) elegans</i>							LO								
33	Madagascar Girdled Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>														✓	
34	Dwarf Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus madagascariensis</i>										✓					
35	Big-eyed Snake	<i>Mimophis mahafalensis</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓				
36	Lined Snake	<i>Bibilava (Liopholidophis) lateralis</i>								✓							
37	Madagascar Tree Boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>					✓								✓		
38	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>											C				

Butterflies

1	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor</i>									✓	✓	✓				
2	Swallowtail (Black with blue stripes)	<i>Papilio (Graphium) mangoura</i>						✓									
3	Red 'Clearwing'	<i>Acraea sp.</i>														✓	
4	African Monarch	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
5	a Pansy	<i>Junonia goudoti</i>						✓		✓							
6	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓			✓								

Moths (C = cocoon)

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September														
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Other Invertebrates																	
1	Emperor type Dragonfly	<i>c.f. Anax imperator</i>														✓	
2	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis sp.</i>					✓										
3	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>					✓										
4	Cicada	<i>Tibicinidae sp.</i>										✓					
5	Stick Insect	-					✓									✓	
6	Plataspid Shield Bugs	<i>Libyasois coccinelloides</i>						✓									
7	Giraffe-necked Weevil	<i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i>					✓							✓	✓		
8	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>															
9	Madagascar Fire Millipede	<i>Aphistogoniulus sp.</i>					✓										
10	Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis</i>												✓			
11	"Huntsman" Spider	<i>Holconia sp.</i>														✓	
12	Darwin's Bark Spider	<i>Caerostris darwini</i>					✓									✓	

Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Location
PTEROPSIDA		
Ferns & Allies		
Aspleniaceae	Spleenwort Family	
<i>Asplenium nudis</i>	Basket Fern	Rain Forest Ranomafana
Marsileaceae	Pillwort Family	
<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Clover Fern	Isalo
Osmundaceae	Royal Fern Family	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
MAGNOLIIDAE (Dicotyledons)		
Apocynaceae		
<i>Caltropis procera</i>	Mudar or Sodom Apple	Common weed around Tulear
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascan Periwinkle	Verge, Manandona
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Pachypodium geayi</i>	-	Rianala
<i>Pachypodium lamerei</i>	-	Rianala
<i>Pachypodium rosulatum subsp. gracilis</i>	Elephant's Foot	Isalo
Asteraceae		
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	-	Verge, Manandona
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Mexican Poppy	Common weed around Tulear
<i>Veronia appendiculata</i>	-	Common on Roadsides
<i>Helichrysum heterotrichum</i>	an Everlasting	Ambalamanakana
Bignoniaceae		
<i>Jacaranda c.f. cuspidifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Planted
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	Planted
Bombacaceae		
<i>Adansonia rubrostipa</i>	Red-stipuled Baobab	Rianala
<i>Adansonia za</i>	A Baobab	Between Tulear & Isalo
Buddlejaceae		
<i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Buddleja	Various roadsides
Burseraceae		
<i>Commiphora mahafalensis</i>	-	Rianala
Cactaceae		
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Barbary Fig	Commonly naturalised
<i>Rhipsalis baccifera subsp. mauritiana</i>	Mistletoe Cactus	Zombitse

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Kalanchoe sp.</i>	-	Ranomafana
Cucurbitaceae	Melon Family	
<i>Seyrigia gracilis</i>	-	Ifaty
Didiereaceae	Octopus Tree Family	
<i>Alluaudia ascendens</i>	-	Rianala
<i>Alluaudia comosa</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Alluaudia procera</i>	-	Rianala
<i>Didierea madagascariensis</i>	Octopus tree	Ifaty
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Croton sp</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Crown of Thorns	Commonly planted
<i>Euphorbia milii subsp. bevilanensis</i>	a Crown of Thorns	Zombitse
<i>Euphorbia stenoclada</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Givotia madagascariensis</i>	Givotia	Rianala (for making canoes)
<i>Jatropha mahafalensis</i>	-	Ifaty
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	Verge, Manandona
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>	Popcorn Bush	Common around Tana
<i>Croatalaria mucronata</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Croatalaria retusa</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Delonix decaryi</i>	-	Rianala
<i>Delonix pumilla</i>	-	Near Tulear
<i>Indigofera compressa</i>	-	Ifaty
Gesneriaceae	Pyrenean-violet Family	
<i>Streptocarpus sp</i>	Streptocarpus	Ranomafana

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lion's Ear	Ambalamanakana
Malpighiaceae	Malpighia Family	
<i>Acridocarpus excelsus</i>	-	Isalo
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Adansonia rubristipa</i>	Baobab	Rianala
<i>Adansonia za</i>	Baobab	Zombitse
<i>Dombeya sp</i>	-	Ranomafana
<i>Grewia sp</i>	-	Ifaty
<i>Hibiscus ferrugineus</i>	-	Ifaty
Melastomataceae	Tibouchina Family	
<i>Dichaetanthera arborea</i>	-	Ranomafana (food of Giraffe-necked Weevil)
Meliaceae	Mahogany Family	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Lilac or Bead Tree	Anja
Mimosaceae	Acacia Family	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Mimosa	Perinet
Moraceae	Fig Family	
<i>Ficus pyriformis</i>	Strangler Fig	Zombitse
<i>Trilepisium madagascariensis</i>	Avoha	Ambalavao
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family	
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	Mantadia
<i>Syzygium (Eugenia) jambolana</i>	Jambolan	Ranomafana
Nyctaginaceae		
<i>Cryptocarpus sp</i>	-	Isalo

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Nymphaeaceae <i>Nymphaea caerulea</i>	Water-lily Family African Water-lily	Ambalamanakana
Pedaliaceae <i>Uncarina decaryi</i>	Sesame Family -	Zombitse
Phyllanthaceae <i>Uapaca bojeri</i>	Leafflower Family Tapia	Isalo
Rubiaceae <i>Jovetia humilis</i>	Bedstraw Family -	Ifaty
Solanaceae <i>Solanum hippophaeoides</i> <i>Solanum mauritanicum</i>	Nightshade Family - Mauritius Nightshade	Ifaty Common on roadsides
Strelitziaceae <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Strelitzia Family Traveller Palm	Rain Forest Ranomafana
Verbenaceae <i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbena Family Lantana	Common on roadsides
Zingiberaceae <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger Family Ginger	Perinet
LILIIIDAE (Monocotyledons)		
Alliaceae <i>Crinum firmifolium</i>	Onion Family -	Vohiparara
Araceae <i>Typhonodorum lindleyanum</i>	Arum Family Yam	Andasibe

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Arecaceae	Palm Family	
<i>Bismarkia nobilis</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	Tulear
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	a Dragon Tree	Vohiparara
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Cynorkis purpurescens</i>	Dancing Ladies	Ranomafana
<i>Cynorkis ridleyi</i>	-	Vohiparara
Pandanaceae	Pandanus Family	
<i>Pandanus sp.</i>	Vakoana Screwpine	Isalo
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass	Ifaty
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family	
<i>Aloe contigua</i>	-	Isalo
<i>Aloe vaombe</i>	-	Zombitse