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The birds (Aves) of Oromia, Ethiopia – an annotated checklist

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Abstract. Oromia is the largest National Regional State of Ethiopia. Here we present the first comprehensive checklist of its birds. A total of 804 bird species has been recorded, 601 of them confirmed (443) or assumed (158) to be breeding birds. At least 561 are all-year residents (and 31 more potentially so), at least 73 are Afrotropical migrants and visitors (and 44 more potentially so), and 184 are Palearctic migrants and visitors (and eight more potentially so). Three species are endemic to Oromia, 18 to Ethiopia and 43 to the Horn of Africa. 170 Oromia bird species are biome restricted: 57 to the Afrotropical Highlands biome, 95 to the Somali-Masai biome, and 18 to the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome. 26 species of birds of Oromia are Threatened (three Critically Endangered, nine Endangered, and 14 Vulnerable), and an additional 20 species are classified as Near Threatened. International regulations affect 225 Ethiopian bird species. Of the polytypic species, a total of 620 subspecies can be taxonomically assigned to Oromia. 11 of them are endemic to Oromia, 71 to Ethiopia and 150 to the Horn of Africa. This very high diversity underlines the high responsibility of the Oromia National Regional State for bird conservation.

Keywords. Birds of Ethiopia, Oromia, check-list, taxonomy, conservation.

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Introduction

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia is administratively subdivided into nine National Regional States (NRS) and two chartered cities (Fig. 1). Being the largest NRS, accounting for about one quarter of the total area of Ethiopia, Oromia is a region of great physiographical and habitat diversity. Therefore, Oromia is of exceptional importance for Ethiopia's avifauna and precise knowledge about the distribution and conservational needs of its birdlife is crucial for effective protection measures.

The scientific study of the birds of Oromia is rooted in the explorations of the Horn of Africa that began in the first half of the 19th century. The research of Friedrich Wilhelm Hemprich, Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg and Eduard Rüppell led to the description of many new species, but focused exclusively on areas in modern Eritrea and northern Ethiopia (Amhara, Tigre). It was only in the second half of the 19th century that Theodor von Heuglin became the first ornithologist to penetrate the region of today's Oromia (Heuglin 1868). His work had considerable consequences: while the first systematic index of the birds of Northeast Africa by Rüppell (1845) included some 500 species, Heuglin's subsequent lists (Heuglin 1856, 1869–1874) finally comprised over 900 species. From the late 19th century to the first half of the 20th century numerous scientific expeditions took place, extending the knowledge of the avifauna of Oromia substantially. Among the explorers travelling in Oromia and its borders, significant collections were made by Orazio Antinori, Antonio Cecchi, Frank L. James, Prince Eugenio Ruspoli, Arthur Donaldson Smith, Carlo von Erlanger, Oscar Neumann, Edgar Mearns, Augusto Toschi, Marchese Saverio Patrizi Naro Montoro and Constantine W. Benson. During this time, comprehensive handbooks were published on African birds (Shelley 1896–1912; Reichenow 1901–1905), and on the Horn of Africa (Moltoni & Ruscone 1940–1944, unfinished).

The first checklist of birds of Ethiopia (including present-day Eritrea) was published in 1971 by Urban & Brown, while the first distribution atlas by Ash & Atkins appeared as recently as 2009. With the present

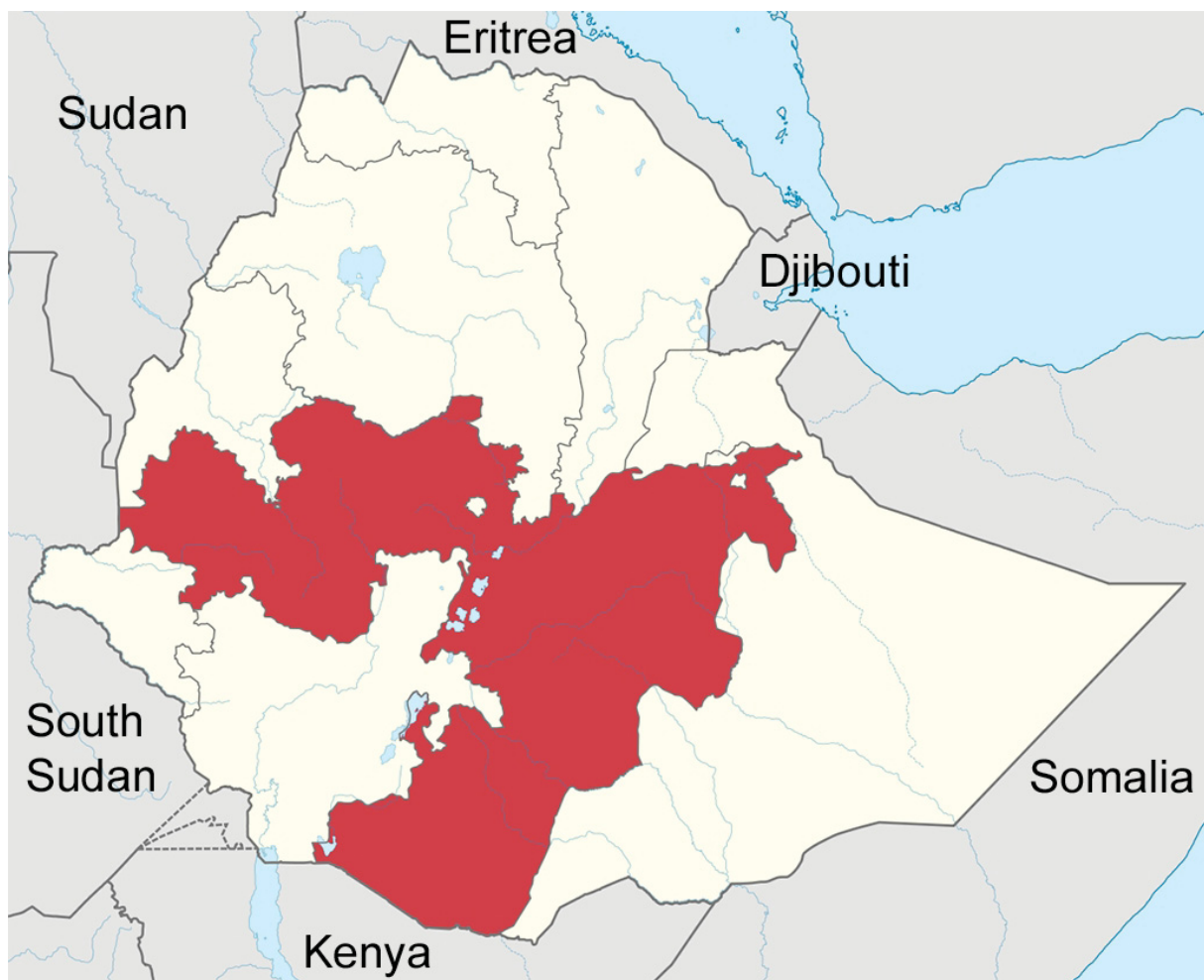


Fig. 1. The National Regional State of Oromia (red) within Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa (boundaries after MapLibrary 2013).

checklist, being the first for a single Ethiopian NRS, we not only address incomplete knowledge about the distribution or the taxonomic position of particular bird taxa in Oromia but also explicitly consider the subspecific level for the first time. We agree with Collar & Stuart (1985) that the environmental crisis of our planet is so great now that focusing merely on species means failing to recognize the considerable loss of genetic diversity we are about to sustain at the subspecific level. Thus, with this checklist we also seek to contribute to a broader knowledge of Ethiopian birds and to support ongoing conservation activities. As the current constitution of Ethiopia guarantees substantial authority to each NRS, with regional parliaments having legislative and executive powers to regulate their own internal affairs, both the central government and the regional governments are responsible for the protection and management of natural resources and protected areas (Vreugdenhil *et al.* 2012). We sincerely hope that our checklist will be used as a basis to conduct further research.

Material and methods

The checklist consists of two parts: the actual species list (Appendix 1) and the annotations (Appendix 2). Appendix 1 covers basic distributional information and data on conservation etc., while Appendix 2 comprises detailed commentaries on taxonomic issues and/or further research needs. Additionally, for the first time in a study of such scope we have assigned individual subspecies to biomes following Fishpool & Evans (2001).

Study site

The total area of the Oromia NRS is 284 538 km² (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia 2012; Fig. 1) which corresponds to about 26% of Ethiopia's surface area. Regarding major biotic communities, of the 15 African biomes, characterized by the dominant forms of plant life and the prevailing climate (Fishpool & Evans 2001), three are to be found in Oromia: the Afrotropical Highlands biome, the Somali-Masai biome, and the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome (Fig. 2). About 44% of all bird species regularly occurring in Africa are confined to a single biome (Birdlife International 2008). A recent statistical analysis (Linder *et al.* 2012) shows that the Somali-Masai biome and the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome are clearly delineated on grounds of their birdlife, whereas the Afrotropical Highlands do not constitute a continuous biogeographic unit across Africa. However, the study recognizes the Ethiopian Highland region as a biogeographically distinct unit (Linder *et al.* 2012).

The Highlands of Oromia include the mountain ranges east and west of the Rift Valley. The highest peak is Mt. Tullu Deemtu (4377 m a.s.l.) in the Bale Mountains. Outside of protected zones the area is densely populated and heavily used for agriculture, particularly coffee and various cereals. Today only a few remnants of the highlands' original forest cover remain. The middle Awash region in north-eastern Oromia, the Rift Valley and the territories south and southeast of the Bale Mountains are assigned to the Somali-Masai biome. This is primarily a savanna landscape, extending from around 600 m a.s.l. at the Awash and Chew Bahir to 1800 m a.s.l. on the Borana plateau. The area is, apart from the Rift Valley, sparsely populated and primarily used pastorally. The Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome extends from the west to the highlands of Oromia. The region includes savanna and deciduous woodlands. It is less densely populated than the higher areas and mainly used for agriculture.

Major rivers are the Awash, Wabe-Shebele, Genale, Gibe, Baro, Dedessa and Guder. Besides some smaller crater lakes, the large Rift Valley lakes (e.g., Koka, Zway, Abiyatta, Shalla and Langano) are particularly important as breeding, roosting and wintering sites for birds.

In Oromia there are six National Parks, some of which are not fully established yet (Vreugdenhil *et al.* 2012): Awash National Park (756 km², shared with Afar NRS, established 1958, federally managed), Dharti-Welel National Park (1031 km², originally controlled hunting, established as a park in 2010, regionally managed), Bale Mountains National Park (2200 km², established 1962, federally

managed), Borena National Park (1500 km², the previous Yabello Wildlife Sanctuary, which was initially almost 2500 km², upgraded to a National Park in 2013 and renamed Borena National Park, regionally managed), Abjiatta Shalla National Park (887 km², established 1963, federally managed), Arsi Mountains National Park (pending approval, four units, incl. former Deara Sanctuary, regionally managed). Two other protected areas have the status of Wildlife Sanctuaries and are designed to protect large mammals (Babile Elephant Sanctuary, shared with the Somali Region, and Sinkele Swayne's Hartebeest Sanctuary, shared with the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region). Both are federally managed. Furthermore, there is a number of formally protected National Forest Priority Areas. A comprehensive depiction and analysis of the current system of protected areas in Ethiopia, as well as proposals for its development, has been submitted by Vreugdenhil *et al.* (2012).

The Birdlife International "Important Bird Areas" (Fishpool & Evans 2001) as well as the "Endemic Bird Areas" (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998) are not subject to legal protection.

Data collection

For this checklist we largely relied on Ash & Atkins (2009) who present the first comprehensive appraisal of ornithological data from Ethiopia and Eritrea. Our evaluation included all 1-degree tetrads where Oromia has a share of at least 10%, and in which the respective species was observed (Fig. 3). We

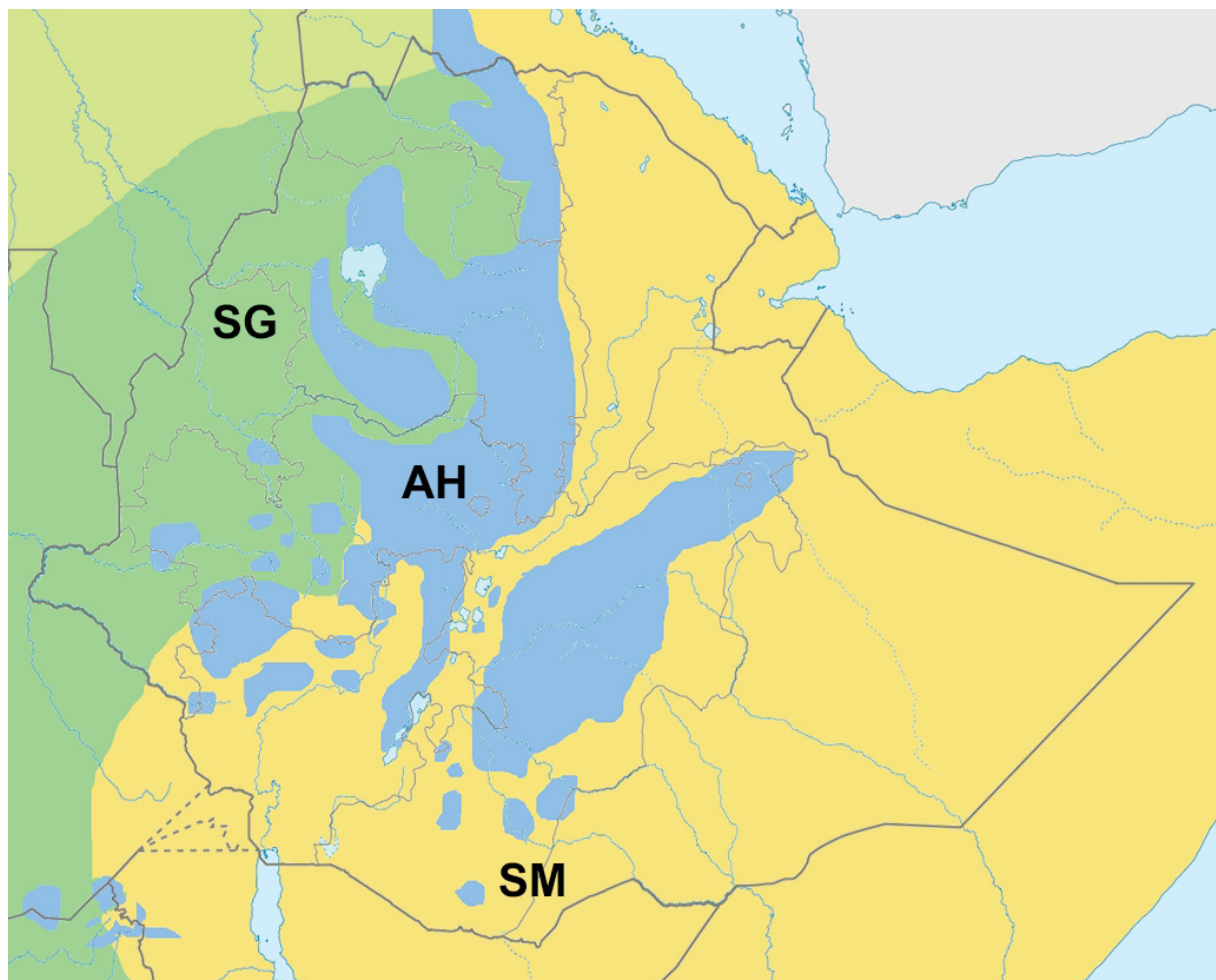


Fig. 2. Biomes in the Horn of Africa following Fishpool & Evans (2001). SG = Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome (green); AH = Afrotropical Highlands biome (blue); SM = Somali-Masai biome (yellow).

also consulted the seven-volume *Birds of Africa* (Brown *et al.* 1982; Fry *et al.* 1988; 2000, 2004; Keith *et al.* 1992; Urban *et al.* 1986, 1997) and the sixteen-volume “*Handbook of the Birds of the World*” (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992–2011). Further literature was considered if necessary for the clarification of details or if published after Ash & Atkins (2009). Otherwise, we referred to the extensive bibliography contained therein. Regarding the distribution of birds throughout neighbouring countries we consulted Ash & Miskell (1983, 1998) for Somalia, Lewis & Pomeroy (1989) for Kenya, and van den Elzen & König (1983) and Nikolaus (1987) for Sudan.

Nomenclature

The nomenclature and order of taxa including their respective numbers follow Clements *et al.* (2015) and the species numbers used by Ash & Atkins (2009) are given as well. All hitherto identified bird species of Oromia are listed in the checklist and annotations are made concerning pending taxonomic changes not implemented in Clements *et al.* (2015). Occasionally, different assessment of taxa by del Hoyo & Collar (2014) was not considered in order to maintain consistent taxonomic treatment, as the second part of their list had not been published. Subspecies are listed in Appendix 2, however, notes on monotypic species are only made if further explanation was necessary. Hybrids and records in question were not considered, for such cases the lists B and C in Ash & Atkins (2009) should be consulted.

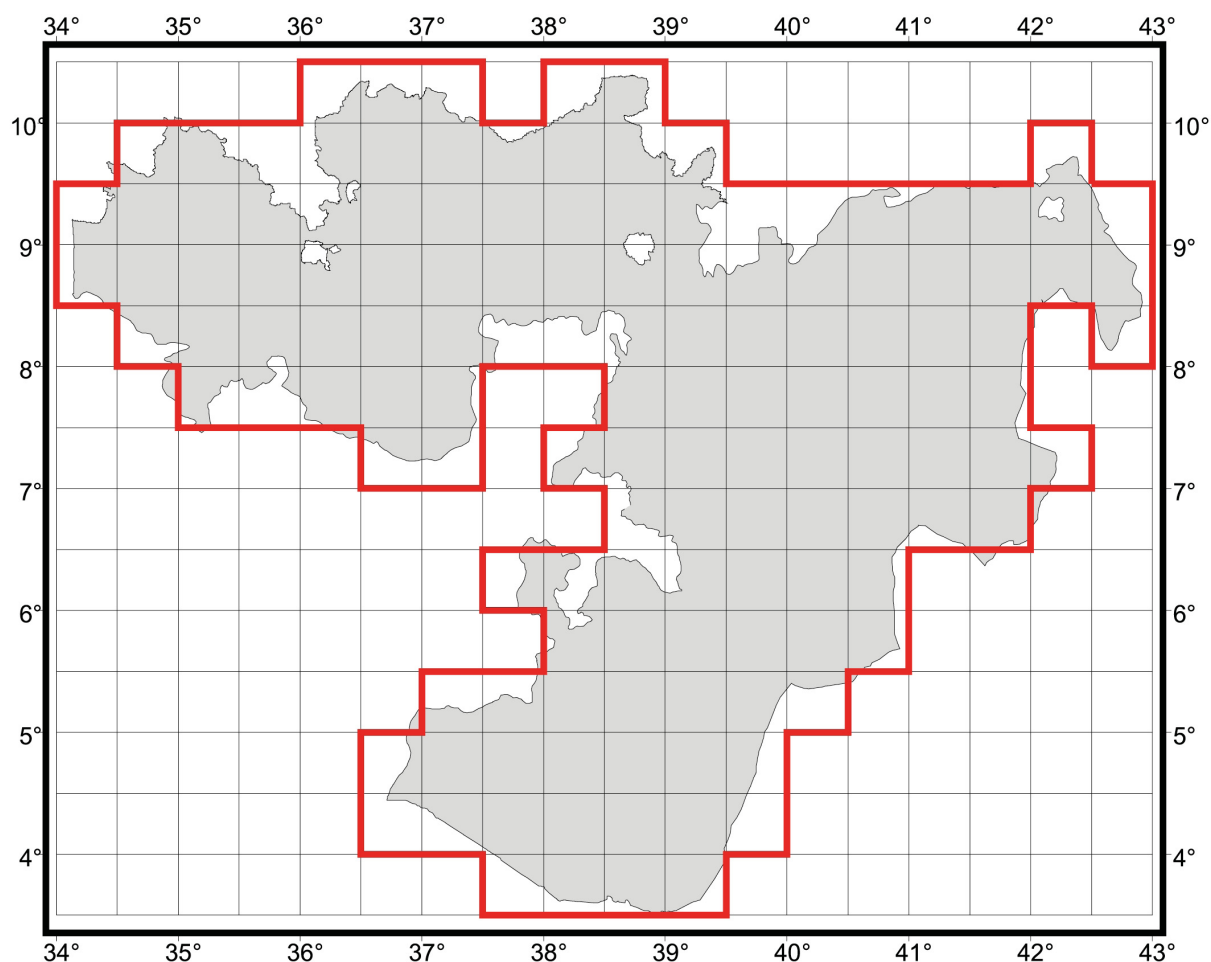


Fig. 3. The National Regional State of Oromia covered by 1-degree-tetrads. For the bold-red framed tetrads the data on distribution of birds was taken from the distribution atlas of Ash & Atkins (2009).

Status of occurrence

As to the status, we distinguish between all-year residents (species which are present throughout the year, although fluctuations during the year and local/regional movements are possible), Afrotropical migrants and visitors (species which are seasonally absent due to movements within tropical sub-Saharan Africa, incl. vagrants), and Palaearctic migrants and visitors (species which are seasonally absent due to movements between tropical sub-Saharan Africa and the Palaearctic region; direct evidence through banding, telemetry; species or subspecies affiliation and/or indirect indicators such as fluctuations in numbers of individuals during the year or in irregular periods, incl. vagrants). Furthermore, we assessed the breeding of each taxon. Evidence of breeding included occupied nests, recently fledged juveniles, eggs in ovaries and the like. Breeding is assumed if no verified breeding records in Oromia exist so far, but reproduction there is most likely. All classifications are based on data in Ash & Atkins (2009).

Abundance

In assessing abundance of taxa we have combined the ten classifications of Ash & Atkins (2009) into three broader groups: “vagrant or rare” (“vagrant” = 1–2 records, “very rare” = few records, “rare” = unlikely to be recorded), “uncommon” (“very uncommon” = recorded on 5–20% of occasions, “uncommon” = recorded on 21–30% of occasions, “reasonably common” = recorded on 31–45% of occasions, “fairly common” = recorded on 46–60% of occasions), and “common” (“common” = usually recorded, “very common” = an intermediate category, “abundant” = common in large numbers). Where necessary, we have adjusted the classification for the whole of Ethiopia and Eritrea by Ash & Atkins (2009) in order to reflect the situation in Oromia.

Endemism and biome restriction

For each species and subspecies we have identified whether its occurrence is restricted to either Oromia, Ethiopia, or the Horn of Africa, or to one of the three biomes. We have assigned the category “restricted to Oromia” even if small parts of the total range lie outside the Oromia NRS. Attribution of species to Oromia and Ethiopia is based on the distribution maps in Ash & Atkins (2009). “Horn of Africa” refers to Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti and Socotra. The assignment of taxa to the latter region is based mainly on distribution maps in *The Birds of Africa*, Vols 1–7 (Brown *et al.* 1982; Fry *et al.* 1988, 2000, 2004; Keith *et al.* 1992; Urban *et al.* 1986, 1997). Biome boundaries correspond to those given by Fishpool & Evans (2001). When assigning species to biomes we largely followed Ash & Atkins (2009) and have come to other assessments only occasionally.

Legal protection/regulations

The present checklist should also serve as a guide to the implementation of practical conservation measures. We have therefore included information on the legal protection status of each species according to the relevant sources. Ethiopia is a party to the following international agreements: the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS, effective 23 Feb. 2012), the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA, adopted Sep. 2008), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, valid from 3 Apr. 2012). At national level, the government of Ethiopia regulates the designation of protected areas, the utilization of wildlife, and the respective responsibilities applying the Development, Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife Proclamation No. 541/2007. Specific regulations for protection, use and hunting of wild species in Oromia are found in the Council of Ministers Regulations to Provide for Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization No. 163/2008 in which protected, tradable and huntable species are defined.

Results

Species

The species list (Appendix 1) includes a total of 804 species recorded in Oromia. Ash & Atkins (2009) list a total of 872 species for Ethiopia and Eritrea. Accordingly, around 92% of these species are represented in Oromia, although Oromia comprises only about a quarter of the territory of the two countries.

Of the 804 species, 601 of them are confirmed (443) or assumed (158) to be breeding birds; at least 561 are all-year residents (and 31 more potentially so), at least 73 are Afrotropical migrants and visitors (and 44 more potentially so), and 184 are Palaearctic migrants and visitors (and eight more potentially so).

Of the listed species, three are endemic to Oromia (Table 1), 18 are endemic to Ethiopia and 43 are endemic to the Horn of Africa (Appendix 1). Of the latter, ten have offshoots of their ranges into Kenya and/or Sudan and South Sudan. According to Redman *et al.* (2011) there is a total of 61 endemic bird species in the Horn of Africa, about 70% of which are found in Oromia. At least 170 bird species known from Oromia are biome-restricted: 57 to the Afrotropical Highlands biome, 95 to the Somali-Masai biome, and 18 to the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List names 26 species from Oromia (three Critically Endangered, nine Endangered, 14 Vulnerable). In total, 225 species are affected by international regulations and fall within at least one of the following agreements: CMS (nine species), AWEA (134 species) and CITES (97 species). Under national law, 17 species are protected, 122 species are tradable, and 47 species are huntable.

Subspecies

About 41% (327) of Oromia's 804 bird species are monotypic. Since some of the remaining 477 polytypic species are represented in the area by more than one subspecies, the total number of nominal

Table 1. Endemic or nearly endemic bird taxa of Oromia. The scientific names follow Clements *et al.* (2015). Taxon numbering corresponds to Clements *et al.* (2015) and Ash & Atkins (2009), respectively (separated by slash).

Taxon no.	Species name
1230 / 12	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis atrifrons</i> (Conover, 1930)
1332 / 6	<i>Scleroptila psilolaema psilolaema</i> (G.R. Gray, 1867)
5776 / 329	<i>Tauraco leucotis donaldsoni</i> (Sharpe, 1895)
5777 / 337	<i>Tauraco ruspolii</i> (Salvadori, 1896)
20014 / 503	<i>Zavattariornis stresemanni</i> Moltoni, 1938
20762 / 553	<i>Calandrella somalica megaensis</i> Benson, 1946
20862 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae huei</i> Érard & de Naurois, 1973
21134 / 528	<i>Hirundo megaensis</i> Benson, 1942
23234 / 613	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens omoensis</i> (Neumann, 1905)
24127 / 567	<i>Cisticola robustus omo</i> Neumann & Lynes, 1928
24532 / 634	<i>Sylvia lugens griseiventris</i> Érard, 1978
25604 / 638	<i>Turdoides aylmeri boranensis</i> (Benson, 1947)
26451 / 684	<i>Cossypha semirufa donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895
29094 / 847	<i>Anthus caffer australoabyssinicus</i> Benson, 1942

Table 2. Summary of the bird species and subspecies found in Oromia. The species without subspecific assignment are *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789, *Sylvia borin* (Boddaert, 1783), *S. nisoria* (Bechstein, 1795) and *Chalcomitra hunteri* (Shelley, 1889).

Species	Nominal taxa
327 monotypic species	327
364 with 1 subspecies	364
81 with 2 subspecies	162
22 with 3 subspecies	66
5 with 4 subspecies	20
1 with 6 subspecies	6
4 without classification	4

taxa is at least 945 (Table 2). Overall, 620 of the subspecies can be taxonomically assigned to Oromia with sufficient accuracy. Of these subspecies, 11 are restricted to Oromia (Table 1), 71 to Ethiopia, and 150 to the Horn of Africa, although 36 of them have offshoots of their ranges into Kenya and/or Sudan and South Sudan.

Discussion

Although the number of Ethiopian bird taxa recorded in Oromia is comparatively high, the status and the ranges of many species and subspecies are not adequately known yet. Future studies should address these gaps, which is why we put forward various suggestions for further research as given in Appendix 2.

With three bird species and 11 subspecies endemic to Oromia (Table 1), plus an additional 18 species and 71 subspecies endemic to Ethiopia, and a total of 804 species known up to now, the Oromia NRS has a very high level of responsibility in the protection of bird diversity. A number of range-restricted species, such as *Bostrychia carunculata* (Rüppell, 1837), *Columba albitorques* (Rüppell, 1837), *Agapornis taranta* (Stanley, 1814), *Melaenornis chocolatinus* (Rüppell, 1840) or *Serinus tristriatus* (Rüppell, 1840), are still numerous and/or occur in human-modified habitats so that no special protection measures are currently required. For six groups of birds, however, there is specific and often urgent need for action to ensure their conservation. These groupings are based on hitherto identified common threats, e.g., to certain habitats, population size or lifestyle.

(1) Birds of the highland grasslands and moorlands, e.g., *Cyanochen cyanoptera* (Rüppell, 1845), *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764), *Scleroptila psilolaema psilolaema* (G.R. Gray, 1867), *Vanellus melanocephalus* (Rüppell, 1845), *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax baileyi* Rand & Vaurie, 1955 and *Macronyx flavicollis* Rüppell, 1840. These birds naturally have a small distribution in Oromia. Their habitats are often still intact, but are expected to change in the course of global warming (McSweeney *et al.* 2010). It should be a main objective to secure sufficiently large protected areas that are not substantially affected by humans. The Bale Mountains National Park and the proposed Arsi Mountains National Park play important roles in a coherent system of protected areas.

(2) Birds of forests, woodlands and river beds, e.g., *Pternistis erckelii* (Rüppell, 1835), *Pternistis harwoodi* (Blundell & Lovat, 1899), *Pternistis castaneicollis atrifrons* (Conover, 1930) (Fig. 4),

Tauraco leucotis donaldsoni (Sharpe, 1895), *Tauraco ruspolii* (Salvadori, 1896) and *Salpornis salvadori erlangeri* Neumann, 1907. The habitats of these birds are under extreme pressure due to various forms of exploitation. The natural forest cover in the South Central Rift Valley area declined from 16% in 1972 to 2.8% in 2000, caused by small-scale agriculture, commercial logging, and commercial farms (Dessie & Kleman 2007). The existing system of National Priority Forest Areas is obviously not a sufficient instrument to prevent the disappearance or deterioration of habitats of forest and woodland birds. New approaches to prevent deforestation like community-based forest management are needed but only effective if adequately monitored and supervised (Takahashi & Todo 2012).

(3) Birds of open savannas, e.g., *Zavattariornis stresemanni* Moltoni, 1938 (Fig. 5), *Heteromiraфра archeri* Clarke, 1920, *Calandrella somalica megaensis* Benson, 1946, *Hirundo megaensis* Benson, 1942 (Fig. 6). The habitats of these birds are also under considerable exploitation pressure. Essential causes are increasing population density, overgrazing, encroachment, ban of rangeland burning and the conversion of pastures into farmland (Homann 2005; Gemedo-Dalle *et al.* 2006). These birds show a clear reliance on modified habitats, some obviously within narrow climatic limits (Donald *et al.* 2012). Traditional pastoral land use promotes their existence, and this must be considered in the management within and outside protected areas. Bassi (2010) and Bassi & Tache (2011) argue that strengthening customary governance holds the best prospect for improving the situation of both the pastoralists and the environment.



Fig. 4. The Black-fronted Francolin *Pternistis castaneicollis atrifrons* (Conover, 1930) exists in a small mountain range around Mega in southern Oromia (Borana zone). It shows a number of distinct features that may justify the split from *P. castaneicollis* (Photo: Kai Gedeon).

(4) Migratory waterbirds, e.g., *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758, *Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758, *Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt, 1770), *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Phoenicopterus roseus* Pallas, 1811, *Phoeniconaias minor* (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1798), *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Pelecanus rufescens* Gmelin, 1789, *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766), *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Grus grus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Of the great lakes of the Rift Valley, only Lake Abijiatta and Lake Shalla are protected as a conjoint National Park. The park has one of the highest wetland bird diversities in Ethiopia but is in an extremely critical state in terms of its conservation status (Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society 2008/2009). Immediate action is urgently needed. Official protected-area status should be given to other lakes and wetlands as well, and this should be supported by an effective management. According to a recent study by the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (2011), the most important areas are Chelekleka Wetland in Debre Zeit, a roosting site for more than 18000 *Grus grus* cranes from October to March, Green Lake (10 km southeast of Debre Zeit), Lake Zway and Lake Langano. Smaller and more isolated waters (e.g., Horo Bake near Yabello) are also relevant because they serve as important stepping-stones for migratory species. They should be protected by the local authorities.



Fig. 5. The Ethiopian Bush-crow *Zavattariornis stresemanni* Moltoni, 1938 is restricted to the Borana zone in SE Oromia, with a total range of just 6000 km² (Photo: Kai Gedeon).

(5) Patchily distributed, often rare, and globally endangered species, including Palaearctic visitors, e.g., *Balaeniceps rex* Gould, 1850, *Geronticus eremita* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Sarothrura ayresi* (Gurney, 1877), *Sagittarius serpentarius* (J.F. Miller, 1779), *Balearica pavonina* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Bugeranus carunculatus* (Gmelin, 1789), *Vanellus gregarius* (Pallas, 1771), *Acrocephalus griseldis* (Hartlaub, 1891), *Cercomela dubia* (Blundell & Lovat, 1899), *Carduelis ankoberensis* (Ash, 1979), *Serinus flavigula* Salvadori, 1888 and *Serinus xantholaemus* Salvadori, 1896. The scattered ranges of these species are poorly covered by the existing system of protected areas in Oromia, which essentially consists of the establishment and management of large National Parks or sanctuaries. Nonetheless, smaller-scaled areas may equally require effective protection. In these cases, new legal and administrative strategies need to be found to improve the conservation status of these species.

(6) Still widespread and at least locally abundant species for which a significant decrease in population and/or distribution is to be feared. This especially includes the various species of vultures, e.g., *Gypaetus barbatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Trigonoceps occipitalis* (Burchell, 1824), *Torgos tracheliotos* (J.R. Forster, 1796), *Necrosyrtes monachus* (Temminck, 1823), *Gyps africanus* Salvadori, 1865 and *Gyps rueppelli* (A.E. Brehm, 1852). Massive declines in abundance were recently documented for seven of eight scavenging raptor species in neighbouring Kenya, apparently as a result of land-use changes and pesticide use, e.g., Carbofuran (Otieno *et al.* 2011; Virani *et al.* 2011).



Fig. 6. The White-tailed Swallow *Hirundo megaensis* Benson, 1942 is another endemic species to Oromia, restricted to the Borana and Guji zone (Photo: Kai Gedeon).

Because Carbofuran is also used in Ethiopia, it should be banned immediately (Arkumarev *et al.* 2014). Another serious risk is unsecured power lines. More studies on the extent of this threat, similar to those by Arkumarev *et al.* (2014) and by Smallie & Virani (2010) for Kenya, are urgently needed

Thus, an important priority for practical conservation actions would be the sustainable and proper management of conservation areas. The stakeholders involved in nature conservation in Ethiopia will face major challenges in the coming years, not least against the background of new land acquisition schemes (Abbink 2011). In its implementation both economic and social interests as well as the protection of biodiversity must be reconciled.

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Appendix 1. Checklist of the birds of Oromia, Ethiopia. **Subspecies:** (number of subspecies found in Oromia / total number of subspecies per species): n = only nominate form in Oromia; m = monotypic; * = further comments in appendix 2. **Status of occurrence:** R= all year resident; Af = Afrotropical migrant or nomad; Pl = Palearctic migrant; (B) = breeding confirmed in Oromia; (b) = breeding assumed; ? = status questionable. **Abundance:** * = vagrant or rare; ** = uncommon; *** = common. **Endemism:** O = Oromia; E = Ethiopia; H = Horn of Africa (incl. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti and Socotra). H+ = Horn of Africa incl. cases where offshoots of the ranges extend to Kenya, Sudan and South Suda. **Biome:** SG = Sudan-Guinea; SM = Somali-Masai; AH = Afrotropical Highlands. **Conservation status:** CR = critically endangered; EN = endangered; VU = vulnerable; NT = near threatened (according to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, version 2012.1). **Official protection/ regulations:** CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; AEWA = Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds; CITES = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; P = protected; T = tradable; H = huntable according to regional regulations. The English and scientific names follow Clements *et al.* (2015). Taxon numbering, separated by slash, corresponds to the numbers given by Clements *et al.* (2015) and Ash & Atkins (2009), respectively.

Taxon	English name	Subspecies	Status of occurrence	Abundance	Endemism	Biome	Conservation status	Official protection/ regulations
STRUTHIONIFORMES: Struthionidae								
1 / 1	<i>Struthio camelus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Ostrich	1/4*	R(B)	**			H
6 / 1	<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i> Reichenow, 1882	Somali Ostrich	m*	R(B)	**			H
ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae								
216 / 17	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	White-faced Whistling-Duck	m	R(B)+Af	***			AEWA; T, H
223 / 18	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	m	Af(b)	**			AEWA; T, H
230 / 19	<i>Thalassornis leucotis</i> Eyton, 1838	White-backed Duck	n/2	R(b)	**			AEWA; T, H
321 / 22	<i>Cyanochen cyanoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Blue-winged Goose	m	R(B)	***	E, H	AH	VU
337 / 21	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Comb Duck	n/2	Af	***			AEWA; T, H
353 / 23	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Egyptian Goose	m	R(B)	***			AEWA; T, H
354 / 25	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Ruddy Shelduck	m*	R(B)+Pl?	**			AEWA
358 / 24	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Shelduck	m	Pl	*			AEWA
363 / 20	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spur-winged Goose	n/2	R(B)+Af?	***			AEWA; T, H
383 / 26	<i>Nettapus auritus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	African Pygmy-Goose	m	R?+Af	**			AEWA
400 / 30	<i>Anas sparsa</i> Eyton, 1838	African Black Duck	1/2*	R(B)	***			T, H
403 / 28	<i>Anas strepera</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Gadwall	n/2	Pl	**			AEWA; T, H
407 / 29	<i>Anas penelope</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Wigeon	m	Pl	***			AEWA; T, H
415 / 32	<i>Anas undulata</i> C.F. Dubois, 1839	Yellow-billed Duck	1/2*	R(B)	***			AEWA; T, H
419 / 31	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mallard	n/2	Pl	*			AEWA; T, H
466 / 33	<i>Anas clypeata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Northern Shoveler	m	Pl	***			AEWA; T, H
478 / 34	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i> Gmelin, 1789	Red-billed Duck	m	R(B)+Af?	**			AEWA; T, H
479 / 35	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Northern Pintail	m	Pl	***			AEWA; T, H

497 / 38	<i>Anas hottentota</i> (Eyton, 1838)	Hottentot Teal	m	Af	**				AEWA; T, H
498 / 36	<i>Anas querquedula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Garganey	m	PI	***				AEWA; T, H
500 / 37	<i>Anas crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Green-winged Teal	n/2	PI	***				AEWA; T, H
520 / 27	<i>Anas capensis</i> Gmelin, 1789	Cape Teal	m	R(B)	***				AEWA; T, H
538 / 39	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i> (Wied-Neuwied, 1833)	Southern Pochard	1/2*	Af	**				AEWA; T, H
545 / 40	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Pochard	m	PI	**				AEWA; T, H
548 / 41	<i>Aythya nyroca</i> (Güldenstädt, 1770)	Ferruginous Duck	m	PI	**			NT	CMS, AEWA; P, T, H
554 / 42	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tufted Duck	m	PI	**				AEWA; T, H
640	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> (Eyton, 1838)	Maccoa Duck	m	R(b)	***			NT	AEWA; T, H
GALLIFORMES: Numididae									
816 / 2	<i>Numida meleagris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Helmeted Guineafowl	2/9*	R(B)	***				T, H
831 / 3	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i> (Hardwicke, 1834)	Vulturine Guineafowl	m	R(B)	***		SM		T
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae									
843 / 4	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Stone Partridge	1/2*	R(B)	***				T, H
1149 / 15	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Quail	m*	Af(B)+PI	***				T, H
1150 / 16	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i> Delegorgue, 1847	Harlequin Quail	n/3	R(B)+Af	**				T, H
1228 / 12	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	Chestnut-naped Francolin	2/2*	R(B)	***	H+	AH		T, H
1231 / 13	<i>Pternistis erckelii</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	Erckel's Francolin	m	R(B)	***	H+	AH		T, H
1239 / 9	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i> (Cassin, 1857)	Scaly Francolin	m*	R(B)	***				T, H
1246 / 10	<i>Pternistis clappertoni</i> (Children & Vigors, 1826)	Clapperton's Francolin	m*	R(B)	***				T, H
1247 / 11	<i>Pternistis harwoodi</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	Harwood's Francolin	m	R(B)	***	E, H	AH	VU	P
1251 / 14	<i>Pternistis leucosepeus</i> G. (R. Gray, 1867)	Yellow-necked Francolin	m	R(B)	***		SM		T, H
1282 / 8	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	Crested Francolin	1/5*	R(B)	***				T, H
1304 / 5	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	Coqui Francolin	1/4*	R(B)	**				T, H
1324 / 7	<i>Scelopoptila gutturalis</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	Orange River Francolin	1/2*	R(B)	**				T, H
1331 / 6	<i>Scelopoptila psilolaema</i> (G. R. Gray, 1867)	Moorland Francolin	n/2*	R(B)	**		AH		T, H
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae									
1676 / 47	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe	1/9*	R(B)+Af?+ PI?	***				AEWA
1719 / 48	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Crested Grebe	1/3*	R(B)+Af?+ PI?	***				AEWA
1723 / 49	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> C. L. Brehm, 1831	Eared Grebe	1/3*	R(b)+Af?+ PI?	**				AEWA
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae									
1746 / 50	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> Pallas, 1811	Greater Flamingo	m	R+Af+PI	***				AEWA
1748 / 51	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1798)	Lesser Flamingo	m	R(B)+Af	***			NT	AEWA
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae									
2072 / 53	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i> Temminck, 1823	African Openbill	n/2	R(b)+Af	**				AEWA
2075 / 54	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Stork	m	PI	**				AEWA, CITES
2076 / 55	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Abdim's Stork	m	R(B)+Af	***				AEWA
2077 / 56	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Woolly-necked Stork	1/3*	R(b)+Af	**				AEWA
2084 / 57	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White Stork	n/2	PI	***				AEWA

2092 / 58	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i> (Shaw, 1800)	Saddle-billed Stork	m	R(B)	**		
2095 / 59	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i> (Lesson, 1831)	Marabou Stork	m	R(B)	***		AEWA
2100 / 52	<i>Mycteria ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Yellow-billed Stork	m	R(b)+Af	***		AEWA
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae							
2162 / 93	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Cormorant	1/6*	R(B)	***		AEWA
2216 / 92	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Long-tailed Cormorant	n/2	R(B)	***		
SULIFORMES: Anhingidae							
2227 / 95	<i>Anhinga rufa</i> (Daudin, 1802)	African Darter	n/2	R(B)	***		
PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae							
2241 / 88	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great White Pelican	m	R(B)+Af+PI	***		AEWA
2243 / 89	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> Gmelin, 1789	Pink-backed Pelican	m	R(b)	***		AEWA
PELECANIFORMES: Balaenicipitidae							
2247 / 87	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> Gould, 1850	Shoebill	m*	R(b)	*	VU	AEWA, CITES
PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae							
2248 / 86	<i>Scopus umbretta</i> Gmelin, 1789	Hamerkop	n/2	R(B)	***		
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae							
2261 / 68	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Bittern	2/3*	Af+PI	**		AEWA
2269 / 69	<i>Ixobrychus sturmi</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Dwarf Bittern	m	Af(b)	**		AEWA
2301 / 75	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Gray Heron	n/4	PI+Af?	***		AEWA
2311 / 76	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i> Children & Vigors, 1826	Black-headed Heron	m	R(B)	***		AEWA
2317 / 77	<i>Ardea goliath</i> Cretzschmar, 1829	Goliath Heron	m	R(B)	***		
2318 / 78	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Purple Heron	n/3	R+PI	***		AEWA
2324 / 79	<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Egret	1/4*	R(b)+PI	***		AEWA
2331 / 80	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Intermediate Egret	1/3*	R(b)	***		AEWA
2340 / 82	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret	n/4*	R(b)+Af?+PI	***		AEWA
2346 / 83	<i>Egretta gularis</i> (Bosc, 1792)	Western Reef-Heron	1/2*	Af	**		AEWA
2371 / 81	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Black Heron	m	Af	**		
2372 / 74	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle Egret	n/3	R(b)+Af?+PI	***		AEWA
2376 / 73	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Squacco Heron	m	R(B)+PI	***		AEWA
2391 / 72	<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striated Heron	1/26*	R(B)	**		
2426 / 71	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron	n/4	R(B)+PI	***		AEWA
2448 / 70	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	White-backed Night-Heron	m	R(B)	*		
PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae							
2464 / 64	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Glossy Ibis	m	Af+PI?	***		AEWA
2486 / 60	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Sacred Ibis	n/3	R(B)	***		AEWA; T
2500 / 61	<i>Geronticus eremita</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern Bald Ibis	m	PI	*	CR	CMS, AEWA, CITES; P
2510 / 62	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i> (Latham, 1790)	Hadada Ibis	1/3*	R(B)	***		
2514 / 63	<i>Bostrychia carunculata</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Wattled Ibis	m	R(B)	***	H AH	
2516 / 65	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Spoonbill	n/3	Af?+PI	**		AEWA, CITES

2521 / 66	<i>Platalea alba</i> Scopoli, 1786	African Spoonbill	m	R(b)	***		AEWA
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Sagittariidae							
2544 / 114	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> (J. F. Miller, 1779)	Secretarybird	m	R(B)	**	VU	CITES
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae							
2545 / 115	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Osprey	n/4	Af?+PI	**		CITES
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae							
2554 / 119	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	Black-shouldered Kite	n/4	R(B)	**		CITES
2564 / 120	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	Scissor-tailed Kite	m	Af(B)	**		CITES
2565 / 140	<i>Polyboroides typus</i> A. Smith, 1829	African Harrier-Hawk	n/2	R(B)	***		CITES
2571 / 123	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lammergeier	1/2*	R(B)	**		CITES; P
2574 / 124	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Egyptian Vulture	n/3*	R(B)+Af?+PI?	**	EN	CMS, CITES
2586 / 117	<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Honey-Buzzard	m	PI	**		CITES
2607 / 116	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i> Swainson, 1837	African Cuckoo-Hawk	1/3*	R(b)	**		CITES
2638 / 129	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i> (Burchell, 1824)	White-headed Vulture	m	R(B)	**	VU	CITES
2640 / 130	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i> (J. R. Forster, 1796)	Lappet-faced Vulture	1/3*	R(B)	**	VU	CITES
2644 / 125	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> (Temminck, 1823)	Hooded Vulture	m	R(B)	***	EN	CITES
2645 / 126	<i>Gyps africanus</i> Salvadori, 1865	White-backed Vulture	m	R(B)	***	EN	CITES
2649 / 127	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i> (A. E. Brehm, 1852)	Rueppell's Griffon	1/2*	R(B)	***	EN	CITES
2654 / 128	<i>Gyps fulvus</i> (Hablizl, 1783)	Eurasian Griffon	n/2	PI	**		CITES
2693 / 135	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Bateleur	m	R(B)	***	NT	CITES
2697 / 131	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Short-toed Eagle	m	PI	**		CITES
2699 / 132	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i> A. Smith, 1829	Black-breasted Snake-Eagle	m	R(B)	**		CITES
2700 / 133	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1818	Brown Snake-Eagle	m	R(b)	**		CITES
2702 / 134	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i> J. W. von Müller, 1851	Banded Snake-Eagle	m	R(b)	**		CITES
2704 / 118	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i> Westerman, 1851	Bat Hawk	1/3*	R(b)	**		CITES
2711 / 172	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Crowned Hawk-Eagle	m	R(B)	**	NT	CITES
2734 / 170	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Martial Eagle	m	R(B)	**	NT	CITES
2747 / 171	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Long-crested Eagle	m	R(B)	***		CITES
2751 / 159	<i>Clanga pomarina</i> (C. L. Brehm, 1831)	Lesser Spotted Eagle	m	PI	**		CITES
2753 / 160	<i>Clanga clanga</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Greater Spotted Eagle	m	PI	**	VU	CMS, CITES; P
2756 / 166	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Wahlberg's Eagle	m	Af(B)+R?	**		CITES
2757 / 168	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Booted Eagle	m	PI	**		CITES
2760 / 169	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i> (Gurney, 1862)	Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	m	R(b)	**		CITES
2761 / 161	<i>Aquila rapax</i> (Temminck, 1828)	Tawny Eagle	1/3*	R(B)	***		CITES
2765 / 162	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i> Hodgson, 1833	Steppe Eagle	1/2*	PI	***		CITES
2769 / 163	<i>Aquila heliaca</i> Savigny, 1809	Imperial Eagle	m	PI	*	VU	CMS, CITES; P
2771 / 164	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Golden Eagle	1/6*	R(B)	*		CITES
2782 / 165	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i> Lesson, 1831	Verreaux's Eagle	m	R(B)	**		CITES
2786 / 167	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	African Hawk-Eagle	m	R(B)	**		CITES

2788 / 152	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Lizard Buzzard	n/2	R?(b)	*				CITES
2791 / 141	<i>Melierax metabates</i> Heuglin, 1861	Dark Chanting-Goshawk	n/5	R(B)	***				CITES
2797 / 142	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i> Cabanis, 1868	Eastern Chanting-Goshawk	m	R(b)	***	SM			CITES
2801 / 143	<i>Micronisus gabar</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Gabar Goshawk	1/3*	R(B)	***				CITES
2820 / 153	<i>Butastur rufipennis</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Grasshopper Buzzard	m	Af	***				CITES
2824 / 136	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	n/2	PI	***				CITES
2827 / 137	<i>Circus ranivorus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	African Marsh-Harrier	m	R?+Af?	*				CITES
2842 / 138	<i>Circus macrourus</i> (S. G. Gmelin, 1770)	Pallid Harrier	m	PI	***		NT		CITES
2844 / 139	<i>Circus pygargus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Montagu's Harrier	m	PI	***				CITES
2868 / 144	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> (Daudin, 1800)	African Goshawk	2/5*	R(b)	**				CITES
2876 / 145	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Shikra	1/6*	R(B)	***				CITES
2886 / 146	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i> (Severtzov, 1850)	Levant Sparrowhawk	m	PI	*				CITES
2953 / 147	<i>Accipiter minullus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Little Sparrowhawk	m	R(B)	**				CITES
2985 / 148	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i> Gurney, 1875	Ovampo Sparrowhawk	m	Af	*				CITES
2986 / 149	<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	n/6	PI	**				CITES
2994 / 150	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i> A. Smith, 1830	Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk	1/2*	R(B)	**				CITES
3023 / 151	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i> A. Smith, 1830	Black Goshawk	n/2	R(B)	**				CITES
3048 / 121	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite	2/7*	R(B)+Af+ PI	***				CITES
3068 / 122	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> (Daudin, 1800)	African Fish-Eagle	m	R(B)	***				CITES
3213 / 154	<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Buzzard	1/6*	PI	***				CITES
3226 / 155	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i> Hartert & Neumann, 1914	Mountain Buzzard	m*	R(b)	**	AH			CITES
3232 / 156	<i>Buteo rufinus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1829)	Long-legged Buzzard	n/2	PI	**				CITES
3239 / 157	<i>Buteo auguralis</i> Salvadori, 1865	Red-necked Buzzard	m	Af(B)	***				CITES
3240 / 158	<i>Buteo augur</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	Augur Buzzard	m	R(B)	***				CITES
OTIDIFORMES: Otididae									
3251 / 173	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Arabian Bustard	n/4*	R(b)	**		NT		CITES
3256 / 174	<i>Ardeotis kori</i> (Burchell, 1822)	Kori Bustard	1/2*	R(B)	***				CITES
3266 / 175	<i>Neotis denhami</i> (Children & Vigors, 1826)	Denham's Bustard	n/3*	R(b)	*		NT		CITES
3270 / 175	<i>Neotis heuglinii</i> (Hartlaub, 1859)	Heuglin's Bustard	m	R(b)	*	SM			CITES
3272 / 177	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i> (Vieillot, 1820)	White-bellied Bustard	1/5*	R(B)	***				CITES
3288 / 179	<i>Eupodotis gindiana</i> Oustalet, 1881	Buff-crested Bustard	m	R(B)	***	SM			CITES
3295 / 180	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	Black-bellied Bustard	n/2	R(B)	***				CITES
3298 / 181	<i>Lissotis hartlaubii</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	Hartlaub's Bustard	m	R(B)	**				CITES
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae									
3428 / 187	<i>Crex crex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Corn Crane	m	PI	**				AEWA; P
3429 / 188	<i>Rougetius rougetii</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	Rouget's Rail	m	R(B)	***	H	AH	NT	
3485 / 185	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i> Gmelin, 1789	African Rail	m	R(b)	**				AEWA
3503 / 186	<i>Creccopsis egregia</i> (W. Peters, 1854)	African Crane	m	Af(B)	*				AEWA
3545 / 189	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i> (Swainson, 1837)	Black Crane	m	R(B)	***				AEWA

3556 / 191	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Baillon's Crake	1/6*	R(B)+PI?	*		AEWA
3565 / 192	<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Crake	m	PI	*		AEWA
3628 / 194	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i> Thomson, 1842	Allen's Gallinule	m	Af(B)	**		AEWA
3635 / 193	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Purple Swamphen	m*	Af(B)	**		
3655 / 195	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Moorhen	1/5*	R(B)	**		AEWA
3675 / 196	<i>Gallinula angulata</i> Sundevall, 1850	Lesser Moorhen	m	Af(B)	**		AEWA
3679 / 197	<i>Fulica cristata</i> Gmelin, 1789	Red-knobbed Coot	m	R(B)	***		AEWA
GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae							
3714 / 182	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i> (A. Smith, 1839)	Buff-spotted Flufftail	n/2	R?(b)+Af?	*		AEWA
3717 / 183	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Red-chested Flufftail	1/3*	R?(B)+Af?	**		
3729 / 184	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (Gurney, 1877)	White-winged Flufftail	m*	R?(B)+Af?	**	EN	AEWA; P
GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae							
3732 / 198	<i>Podica senegalensis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	African Finfoot	n/4*	R(b)	**		
GRUIFORMES: Gruidae							
3759 / 199	<i>Balearica pavonina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Crowned-Crane	1/2*	R(B)+Af	***	VU	AEWA, CITES
3764 / 201	<i>Bucconas carunculatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Wattled Crane	m*	R(B)	**	VU	AEWA, CITES; P
3780 / 202	<i>Grus grus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Crane	m	PI	***		AEWA, CITES
CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae							
3795 / 207	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	Water Thick-knee	n/2	R(b) R	*		
3798 / 205	<i>Burhinus oedincnemus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Thick-knee	n/5*	PI	**		
3805 / 206	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i> (Swainson, 1837)	Senegal Thick-knee	m	R(B)	***		AEWA
3806 / 208	<i>Burhinus capensis</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Spotted Thick-knee	1/4*	R(B)	**		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Pluvianidae							
3821 / 265	<i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Egyptian Plover	m	Af(B)	***		AEWA
CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae							
3822 / 211	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-winged Stilt	m	R(B)+PI	***		AEWA; T
3834 / 212	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Pied Avocet	m	Af	***		AEWA; T
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae							
3862 / 223	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-bellied Plover	m	PI	**		AEWA
3867 / 222	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Pacific Golden-Plover	m	PI	**		AEWA
3875 / 213	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i> (Hartlaub, 1855)	Long-toed Lapwing	1/2*	R(B)	*		
3879 / 214	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Spur-winged Lapwing	m	R(B)	***		AEWA; T
3882 / 215	<i>Vanellus tectus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black-headed Lapwing	n/2*	R(B)	***		
3887 / 216	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1829)	Black-winged Lapwing	n/2	R(B)	***		AEWA
3890 / 217	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Crowned Lapwing	2/2*	R(B)	***		AEWA
3893 / 218	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Wattled Lapwing	1/3*	R(B)	***		AEWA
3897 / 219	<i>Vanellus melanocephalus</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Spot-breasted Lapwing	m	R(B)	***	E, H	AH
3910 / 220	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Sociable Lapwing	m	PI	*	CR	CMS, AEWA
3924 / 230	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Pallas, 1776	Lesser Sand-Plover	1/5*	PI	**		AEWA
3932 / 231	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Lesson, 1826	Greater Sand-Plover	1/3*	PI	*		AEWA

3937 / 232	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i> Pallas, 1773	Caspian Plover	m	PI	***		AEWA
3944 / 226	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i> Temminck, 1823	Kittlitz's Plover	m	R(B)	***		AEWA
3947 / 229	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Kentish Plover	n/3	Af?+PI	***		AEWA
3961 / 224	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Ringed Plover	1/2*	PI	***		AEWA
3969 / 225	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Scopoli, 1786	Little Ringed Plover	1/3*	PI	***		AEWA
3974 / 227	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> Vieillot, 1818	Three-banded Plover	n/2	R(B)	***		AEWA
CHARADRIIFORMES: Rostratulidae							
4018 / 233	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Greater Painted-snipe	m	R(B)	**		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae							
4021 / 234	<i>Microparra capensis</i> (A. Smith, 1839)	Lesser Jacana	m	R(b)	**		
4022 / 235	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	African Jacana	m	R(B)	***		T
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae							
4045 / 251	<i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Güldenstädt, 1775)	Terek Sandpiper	m	PI	**		AEWA
4046 / 252	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Sandpiper	m	PI	***		AEWA
4049 / 249	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Green Sandpiper	m	PI	***		AEWA
4056 / 245	<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Spotted Redshank	m	PI	***		AEWA
4058 / 248	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunnerus, 1767)	Common Greenshank	m	PI	***		AEWA
4065 / 247	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein, 1803)	Marsh Sandpiper	m	PI	***		AEWA
4066 / 250	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wood Sandpiper	m	PI	***		AEWA
4067 / 246	<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Redshank	2/6*	PI	***		AEWA
4078 / 242	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Whimbrel	n/4	PI	*		AEWA
4087 / 244	<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Curlew	1/2*	PI	**	NT	AEWA
4095 / 240	<i>Limosa limosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-tailed Godwit	n/3	PI	**	NT	AEWA
4109 / 253	<i>Arenaria interpres</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ruddy Turnstone	n/2	PI	***		AEWA
4128 / 262	<i>Calidris pugnax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ruff	m	PI	***		AEWA
4129 / 261	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i> (Pontoppidan, 1763)	Broad-billed Sandpiper	n/2	PI	*		AEWA
4134 / 259	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan, 1763)	Curlew Sandpiper	m	PI	***		AEWA
4135 / 256	<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Leisler, 1812)	Temminck's Stint	m	PI	***		AEWA
4136 / 257	<i>Calidris subminuta</i> (Middendorff, 1853)	Long-toed Stint	m	PI	*		
4139 / 254	<i>Calidris alba</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Sanderling	m	PI	*		AEWA
4140 / 260	<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dunlin	n/9*	PI	**		AEWA
4161 / 255	<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Leisler, 1812)	Little Stint	m	PI	***		AEWA
4168 / 258	<i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Pectoral Sandpiper	m	PI	*		
4192 / 236	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Brunnich, 1764)	Jack Snipe	m	PI	**		AEWA
4198 / 238	<i>Gallinago media</i> (Latham, 1787)	Great Snipe	m	PI	***	NT	AEWA; H
4200 / 239	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Snipe	n/2	PI	***		AEWA; H
4220 / 237	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i> Bonaparte, 1839	African Snipe	1/3*	R(B)	***		
4235 / 263	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-necked Phalarope	m	PI	**		AEWA
4236 / 264	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Phalarope	m	PI	*		AEWA

CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae							
4241 / 203	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	Small Buttonquail	1/9*	R?(B)+Af?	**		
4307 / 204	<i>Oryxelos meiffrenii</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Quail-plover	m	R?+Af?	*		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae							
4313 / 267	<i>Cursorius somalensis</i> Shelley, 1885	Somali Courser	2/2*	R(B)	**	H	SM
4317 / 268	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i> Swainson, 1822	Temminck's Courser	m	R(B)	***		
4319 / 269	<i>Smutsornis africanus</i> (Temminck, 1807)	Double-banded Courser	2/8*	R(B)	**		
4328 / 270	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	Three-banded Courser	n/3*	R(B)	***		
4332 / 271	<i>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Bronze-winged Courser	m	Af	*		
4336 / 272	<i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Collared Pratincole	n/3*	R(B)+PI	**		AEWA
4342 / 273	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i> Fischer von Waldheim, 1842	Black-winged Pratincole	m	PI	*		NT AEWA
4345 / 275	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i> G. R. Gray, 1849	Rock Pratincole	n/2	R(b)	*		AEWA
CHARADRIIFORMES: Stercorariidae							
4361 / 301	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Parasitic Jaeger	m	PI	*		
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae							
4450 / 283	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i> (Breme, 1839)	Slender-billed Gull	m	PI	*		AEWA
4461 / 281	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Gray-hooded Gull	1/2*	Af(B)	***		AEWA
4465 / 282	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-headed Gull	m	PI	***		AEWA
4486 / 280	<i>Ichthyaeus ichthyaeus</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Pallas's Gull	m	PI	**		AEWA
4537 / 278	<i>Larus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2/5*	PI	***		AEWA
4611 / 294	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Sooty Tern	1/8*	PI	*		AEWA
4651 / 292	<i>Sterna saundersi</i> (Hume, 1877)	Saunders's Tern	m	Af?	*		AEWA
4657 / 284	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Gull-billed Tern	n/6	PI	***		AEWA
4665 / 285	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Pallas, 1770)	Caspian Tern	m	Af+PI	**		AEWA
4667 / 297	<i>Chlidonias niger</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Tern	n/2	PI	*		AEWA
4670 / 296	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	White-winged Tern	m	PI	***		AEWA
4671 / 295	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Whiskered Tern	n/7*	PI	***		AEWA
4694 / 289	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Tern	n/4	PI	*		AEWA
4729 / 287	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> (Latham, 1787)	Sandwich Tern	n/3	PI	*		AEWA
4748 / 299	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> Vieillot, 1816	African Skimmer	m	Af	**		NT AEWA
PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae							
4757 / 302	<i>Pterocles exustus</i> Temminck, 1825	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	2/6*	R(B)	***		T, H
4769 / 304	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i> A. Smith, 1836	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	1/2*	R?(b)+Af?	***		T, H
4778 / 305	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i> Cabanis, 1868	Black-faced Sandgrouse	1/3*	R?(b)+Af?	***		SM T, H
4783 / 306	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii</i> Temminck, 1825	Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse	2/5*	R?(B)+Af?	***		T, H
4794 / 307	<i>Pterocles quadricinctus</i> Temminck, 1815	Four-banded Sandgrouse	m	R(B)	***		T, H
COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae							
4798 / 308	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)	-/13*	R(B)	***		T
4820 / 309	<i>Columba guinea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Speckled Pigeon	n/2	R(B)	***		T, H

4823 / 310	<i>Columba albitorques</i> Rüppell, 1837	White-collared Pigeon	m	R(B)	***	H	AH	
4841 / 311	<i>Columba arquatrix</i> Temminck, 1808	Rameron Pigeon	m	R(B)	***			T
4849	<i>Columba larvata</i> Temminck, 1809	Lemon Dove	1/4*	R(b)	**			T
4946 / 314	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Turtle-Dove	3/4*	PI	**			T
4951 / 315	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Dusky Turtle-Dove	m	R(B)	***		AH	T
4965 / 316	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> (Sundevall, 1857)	African Collared-Dove	2/2*	R(b)	***			T
4971 / 317	<i>Streptopelia reichenowi</i> (Erlanger, 1901)	White-winged Collared-Dove	m	R(B)	*	H+	SM	NT
4972 / 318	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> (Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870)	Mourning Collared-Dove	2/6*	R(B)	***			T
4979 / 319	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Red-eyed Dove	m	R(B)	***			T, H
4980/ 320	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i> (Sundevall, 1857)	Ring-necked Dove	3/6*	R(B)	***			T, H
4987/ 321	<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Vinaceous Dove	m	R(b)	***			T
5002 / 322	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Laughing Dove	n/5	R(B)	***			T
5071 / 323	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	m	R(B)	***			T
5072 / 324	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i> (Sharpe, 1902)	Black-billed Wood-Dove	m	R(B)	*			T
5073 / 325	<i>Turtur afer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-spotted Wood-Dove	m	R(B)	***			T
5074 / 326	<i>Turtur tympanistreria</i> (Temminck, 1809)	Tambourine Dove	m	R(B)	**			T
5079 / 327	<i>Oena capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Namaqua Dove	n/2	R(B)	***			T
5426 / 328	<i>Treron waalia</i> (F. A. A. Meyer, 1793)	Bruce's Green-Pigeon	m	R(B)	***			T
5441 / 329	<i>Treron calvus</i> (Temminck, 1808)	African Green-Pigeon	1/17*	R	**			

CUCULIFORMES: Musophagidae

5774 / 336	<i>Tauraco leucotis</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	White-cheeked Turaco	2/2*	R(B)	***	E, H+	AH	CITES; T
5777 / 337	<i>Tauraco ruspolii</i> (Salvadori, 1896)	Prince Ruspoli's Turaco	m*	R(b)	**	O, E, H	SM	VU
5789 / 338	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i> (Rüppell, 1842)	Bare-faced Go-away-bird	n/2*	R(B)	**			
5797 / 339	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i> (Rüppell, 1842)	White-bellied Go-away-bird	m	R(B)	***		SM	T
5799 / 340	<i>Crinifer zomurus</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	Eastern Plantain-eater	m	R(b)	***			

CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae

5802 / 341	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied Cuckoo	2/3*	Af(B)	**			
5806 / 342	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i> (Swainson, 1829)	Levaillant's Cuckoo	m	R(b)+Af?	**			
5808 / 343	<i>Clamator glandarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Spotted Cuckoo	m	Af(b)+PI?	**			
5826 / 344	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i> Stephens, 1815	Red-chested Cuckoo	m	R?(B)+Af+ PI?	**			
5827 / 345	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i> Latham, 1802	Black Cuckoo	2/2*	Af(b)	**			
5833 / 346	<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Cuckoo	2/4*	PI	***			
5838 / 347	<i>Cuculus gularis</i> Stephens, 1815	African Cuckoo	m	Af	**			
5930 / 348	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Klaas's Cuckoo	m	R(B)+Af?	***			T
5931 / 349	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i> (Shaw, 1792)	African Emerald Cuckoo	n/3	R(b)+Af?	***			T
5935 / 350	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Dideric Cuckoo	m	Af(B)+PI?	***			T
5981 / 351	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Yellowbill	1/3*	R(b)	*			
6093 / 352	<i>Centropus grillii</i> Hartlaub, 1861	Black Coucal	m	R(b)	*			
6106 / 353	<i>Centropus monachus</i> Rüppell, 1837	Blue-headed Coucal	2/2*	R(b)	***			

6110 / 354	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Senegal Coucal	n/3	R(b)	***	
6114 / 355	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1829	White-browed Coucal	n/4*	R(B)	***	
STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae						
6227 / 357	<i>Tyto capensis</i> (A. Smith, 1834)	African Grass-Owl	m	R?+Af?	*	
6228 / 356	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	1/29*	R(B)	**	
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae						
6362 / 359	<i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Scops-Owl	2/6*	PI	**	
6372 / 358	<i>Otus senegalensis</i> (Swainson, 1837)	African Scops-Owl	n/3	R(B)	***	
6491 / 360	<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Northern White-faced Owl	m	R(B)	**	
6544 / 362	<i>Bubo capensis</i> A. Smith, 1834	Cape Eagle-Owl	1/3*	R(B)	**	
6554 / 363	<i>Bubo cinerascens</i> Guerin-Meneville, 1843	Grayish Eagle-Owl	m	R(B)	**	
6564 / 364	<i>Bubo lacteus</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	m	R(B)	**	
6591 / 365	<i>Scotopelia peli</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Pel's Fishing-Owl	m	R(b)	**	
6607 / 367	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Pearl-spotted Owlet	1/2*	R(B)	**	
6823 / 366	<i>Strix woodfordii</i> (A. Smith, 1834)	African Wood-Owl	1/4*	R(B)	*	
6835 / 369	<i>Asio abyssinicus</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	African Long-eared Owl	n/2*	R(B)	**	AH
6846 / 370	<i>Asio flammeus</i> (Pontoppidan, 1763)	Short-eared Owl	n/10	PI	*	
6860 / 371	<i>Asio capensis</i> (A. Smith, 1834)	Marsh Owl	n/3	R?(b)+Af?	*	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae						
7214 / 385	<i>Caprimulgus longipennis</i> (Shaw, 1796)	Standard-winged Nightjar	m	Af(B)	**	
7227 / 372	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Nightjar	2/6*	PI	**	
7235 / 373	<i>Caprimulgus fraenatus</i> Salvadori, 1884	Sombre Nightjar	m	R(B)+Af?	**	SM
7239 / 374	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Egyptian Nightjar	n/2	PI	*	
7242 / 375	<i>Caprimulgus nubicus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Nubian Nightjar	1/4*	Af, PI?	*	
7269 / 376	<i>Caprimulgus donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	Donaldson-Smith's Nightjar	m	R(b)	**	SM
7276 / 377	<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i> Rüppell, 1840	Abyssinian Nightjar	m	R(B)	**	AH
7287 / 378	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i> A. Smith, 1845	Swamp Nightjar	n/2	Af	*	
7290 / 380	<i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i> Heuglin, 1869	Plain Nightjar	m	R(B)	**	
7291 / 381	<i>Caprimulgus stellatus</i> Blundell & Lovat, 1899	Star-spotted Nightjar	m	R(b)	**	SM
7304 / 382	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i> Rüppell, 1840	Freckled Nightjar	n/5	R(B)	**	
7316 / 3383	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i> Vieillot, 1824	Long-tailed Nightjar	1/3*	R(B)+Af?	*	
7320 / 384	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i> Reichenow, 1892	Slender-tailed Nightjar	m	R(B)	***	
APODIFORMES: Apodidae						
7580 / 386	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	Scarce Swift	n/3	Af	*	AH
7585 / 388	<i>Apus melba</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Alpine Swift	1/10*	R(b)+Af?+ PI?	***	
7596 / 389	<i>Apus aequatorialis</i> (J. W. von Müller, 1851)	Mottled Swift	n/4	R(b)	***	
7602 / 390	<i>Apus apus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Swift	1/2*	PI	***	
7606 / 391	<i>Apus niansae</i> (Reichenow, 1887)	Nyanza Swift	1/2*	R(B)	***	AH
7615 / -	<i>Apus barbatus</i> (P.L. Sclater, 1866)	African Swift	1/7*	Af?	*	

7641 / 392	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1830)	Little Swift	1/6*	R(B)	***	
7654 / 393	<i>Apus horus</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	Horus Swift	n/2	R(B)	***	
7657 / 394	<i>Apus caffer</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	White-rumped Swift	m	Af(B)	***	
7680 / 387	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	African Palm-Swift	1/3*	R(B)	**	
COLIIFORMES: Coliidae						
8647 / 395	<i>Colius striatus</i> Gmelin, 1789	Speckled Mousebird	1/17*	R(B)	***	
8670 / 396	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-naped Mousebird	2/6*	R(B)	***	T
TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae						
8795 / 397	<i>Apaloderma narina</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Narina Trogon	n/4	R(B)	**	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae						
8847 / 424	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Hoopoe	3/9*	R?(B)+Af+ PI	***	T
BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae						
8860 / 425	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i> (J. F. Miller, 1784)	Green Woodhoopoe	1/6*	R(b)	*	
8871 / 426	<i>Phoeniculus somaliensis</i> (Ogilvie-Grant, 1901)	Black-billed Woodhoopoe	2/3*	R(B)	***	SM
8883 / 427	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Black Scimitar-bill	1/4*	R(B)	**	
8891 / 428	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Abyssinian Scimitar-bill	2/2*	R(B)	**	SM
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucurvidae						
8894 / 437	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill	m	R(B)	***	
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae						
8897 / 429	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i> Büttikofer, 1889	Crowned Hornbill	m	R(B)	**	
8902 / 430	<i>Lophoceros hemprichii</i> (Ehrenberg, 1833)	Hemprich's Hornbill	m	R(B)	***	SM
8903	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	African Gray Hornbill	n/2	R(B)	***	
8910 / 433	<i>Tockus flavirostris</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill	m	R(B)	**	SM
8912 / 435	<i>Tockus jacksoni</i> (Ogilvie-Grant, 1891)	Jackson's Hornbill	m*	R(b)	*	SM
8913 / 434	<i>Tockus deckeni</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	Von der Decken's Hornbill	m*	R(B)	***	SM T
8920 / 432	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i> (Temminck, 1823)	Northern Red-billed Hornbill	m	R(B)	***	T
8932 / 436	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i> (Friedmann, 1929)	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	m	R(B)	***	T
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae						
9079 / 410	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i> Swainson, 1823	Half-collared Kingfisher	1/3*	R(b)	**	
9157 / 409	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i> (Pallas 1764)	Malachite Kingfisher	1/5*	R(B)	**	T
9174 / 408	<i>Ispidina picta</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	African Pygmy-Kingfisher	n/3	R(B)	**	
9244 / 403	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	Gray-headed Kingfisher	n/5*	R(B)+Af	***	T
9252 / 406	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Woodland Kingfisher	n/3*	R(B)	***	T
9259 / 405	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i> (Shaw, 1811)	Blue-breasted Kingfisher	n/4*	R(b)	*	
9269 / 404	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Striped Kingfisher	n/2	R(B)	***	
9447 / 411	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Giant Kingfisher	n/2	R(B)	**	T
9461 / 412	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pied Kingfisher	n/4	R(B)+Af	***	T
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae						
9489 / 416	<i>Merops bulocki</i> Vieillot, 1817	Red-throated Bee-eater	1/2*	R?(b)+Af?	*	SG

9495 / 414	<i>Merops pusillus</i> Statius Müller, 1776	Little Bee-eater	2/5*	R(B)	***		
9501 / 415	<i>Merops variegatus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Blue-breasted Bee-eater	1/4*	R(B)	***		
9507 / 413	<i>Merops hirundineus</i> A. A. H. Lichtenstein, 1793	Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	1/4*	R(b)	*		
9513 / 417	<i>Merops revoilii</i> Oustalet, 1882	Somali Bee-eater	m	R(b)	***	SM	
9514 / 418	<i>Merops albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1817	White-throated Bee-eater	m	Af(B)	***		T
9515 / 419	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1802	Green Bee-eater	1/8*	Af	*		
9530 / 420	<i>Merops persicus</i> Pallas, 1773	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	n/2	Pl	***		
9533 / 421	<i>Merops superciliosus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Madagascar Bee-eater	n/2	R?(B)+Af	***		
9539 / 422	<i>Merops apiaster</i> Linnaeus, 1758	European Bee-eater	m	Pl	***		T
9545 / 423	<i>Merops nubicus</i> Gmelin, 1788	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	m	R(B)+Af?	***		T
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae							
9548 / 401	<i>Coracias garrulus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	European Roller	n/2	Pl	**	NT	
9551 / 400	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i> Hermann, 1783	Abyssinian Roller	m	R(B)+Af?	***		T
9552 / 399	<i>Coracias caudatus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Lilac-breasted Roller	1/2	R?(B)+Af	***		T
9556 / 398	<i>Coracias naevius</i> Daudin, 1800	Rufous-crowned Roller	n/2*	R(B)	***		
9566 / 402	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	Broad-billed Roller	1/2*	Af(B)	**		
PICIFORMES: Lybiidae							
9748 / 446	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i> Cabanis, 1878	Red-and-yellow Barbet	2/3*	R(B)	***	SM	
9752 / 447	<i>Trachyphonus margaritatus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1828)	Yellow-breasted Barbet	2/2*	R(B)	***		
9755 / 448	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i> (Prevost & Des Murs, 1847)	D'Arnaud's Barbet	2/4*	R(B)	***	SM	
9815 / 438	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i> (Dumont, 1816)	Red-fronted Tinkerbird	2/3*	R(B)	***		
9819 / 439	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i> (Temminck, 1832)	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	1/3*	R(B)	**		
9831 / 440	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i> (Heuglin, 1861)	Red-fronted Barbet	n/2*	R(B)	**		
9842 / 441	<i>Tricholaema melanocephala</i> (Cretzschmar, 1829)	Black-throated Barbet	3/4*	R(b)	**	SM	
9847 / 442	<i>Lybius undatus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Banded Barbet	3/4*	R(B)	**	H	AH
9866 / 444	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i> Hermann, 1783	Black-billed Barbet	m	R(B)	***		T
9879 / 445	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i> (Shaw, 1799)	Double-toothed Barbet	1/2*	R(b)	**		T
PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae							
10141 / 449	<i>Prodotiscus zambesiae</i> Shelley, 1894	Green-backed Honeyguide	1/2*	R(b)	**		
10144 / 450	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i> Sundevall, 1850	Wahlberg's Honeyguide	n/2	R(B)	**		
10165 / 451	<i>Indicator minor</i> Stephens, 1815	Lesser Honeyguide	2/6*	R(B)	**		
10175 / 452	<i>Indicator variegatus</i> Lesson, 1830	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	m	R(B)	**		
10180 / 453	<i>Indicator indicator</i> (Sparrman, 1777)	Greater Honeyguide	m	R(b)	**		
PICIFORMES: Picidae							
10184 / 454	<i>Jynx torquilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Wryneck	n/4	Pl	**		
10189 / 455	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i> Wagler, 1830	Rufous-necked Wryneck	1/3*	R(B)	***		
10373 / 456	<i>Campethera nubica</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Nubian Woodpecker	n/2	R(B)	***		T
10391 / 457	<i>Campethera cailliautii</i> (Malherbe, 1849)	Green-backed Woodpecker	1/4*	R(b)	*		
10413 / 458	<i>Dendropicus abyssinicus</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Abyssinian Woodpecker	m	R(B)	**	H	AH

10414 / 459	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Cardinal Woodpecker	3/9*	R(B)	***			
10429 / 460	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein, 1793)	Bearded Woodpecker	1/3*	R(B)	**			
10438 / 461	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	Gray Woodpecker	1/4*	R(B)	**			T
10444 / 461	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Gray-headed Woodpecker	n/2*	R(b)	*			
10451 / 462	<i>Dendropicos obsoletus</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Brown-backed Woodpecker	1/4*	R(b)	*			
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae								
11081 / 96	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	Pygmy Falcon	m*	R(B)	***			CITES
11095 / 97	<i>Falco naumanni</i> Fleischer, 1818	Lesser Kestrel	m	PI	***			CMS, CITES; P
11096 / 98	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Kestrel	3/10*	R(B)+Af+PI	***			CITES
11122 / 99	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i> A. Smith, 1829	Greater Kestrel	2/3*	R(b)	*			CITES
11146 / 100	<i>Falco alopex</i> (Heuglin, 1861)	Fox Kestrel	m	R(B)	**		SG	CITES
11147 / 101	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i> Vieillot, 1823	Gray Kestrel	m	R(b)	**			CITES
11150 / 102	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800	Red-necked Falcon	1/3*	R?(B)+Af	**			CITES
11156 / 104	<i>Falco amurensis</i> Radde, 1863	Amur Falcon	m	PI	*			CITES
11157 / 105	<i>Falco eleonorae</i> Gene, 1839	Eleonora's Falcon	m	PI	*			CITES
11158 / 106	<i>Falco concolor</i> Temminck, 1825	Sooty Falcon	m	Af	*			CITES
11170 / 107	<i>Falco subbuteo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Hobby	n/2	PI	***			CITES
11173 / 108	<i>Falco cuvierii</i> A. Smith, 1830	African Hobby	m	R(B)	**			CITES
11194 / 109	<i>Falco biarmicus</i> Temminck, 1825	Lanner Falcon	1/5*	R(B)	***			CITES
11201 / 110	<i>Falco cherrug</i> J. E. Gray, 1834	Saker Falcon	n/2	PI	**		EN	CMS, CITES
11205 / 111	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, 1771	Peregrine Falcon	2/18*	R(B)+PI	**			CITES; P
11227 / 112	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i> Temminck, 1829	Barbary Falcon	m	R?+PI?	**			CITES
11230 / 113	<i>Falco fasciinucha</i> Reichenow & Neumann, 1895	Taita Falcon	m	R?	*		NT	P
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae								
11789 / 331	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-headed Lovebird	1/2*	R(b)	*			CITES
11792 / 332	<i>Agapornis taranta</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Black-winged Lovebird	m	R(B)	***	H	AH	CITES
11817 / 333	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i> (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Meyer's Parrot	1/6*	R(b)	*			CITES
11829 / 334	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Red-bellied Parrot	1/2*	R(B)	**		SM	CITES; T
11835 / 335	<i>Poicephalus flavifrons</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Yellow-fronted Parrot	m	R(B)	**	E H	AH	CITES
PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae								
12380 / 463	<i>Pitta angolensis</i> Vieillot, 1816	African Pitta	1/3*	Af	*			
PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae								
17403 / 467	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	Brown-throated Wattle-eye	1/3*	R(b)	**			
17453 / 464	<i>Batis orientalis</i> (Heuglin, 1870)	Gray-headed Batis	3/4*	R(B)	***			
17458 / 465	<i>Batis minor</i> Erlanger, 1901	Black-headed Batis	1/3*	R(B)	***			
17463	<i>Batis perkeo</i> Neumann, 1907	Pygmy Batis	m	R(B)	**		SM	
PASSERIFORMES: Vangidae								
17470 / 468	<i>Prionops plumatus</i> (Shaw, 1809)	White Helmetshrike	3/5*	R(B)	***			

PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae						
17571 / 481	<i>Nilaus afer</i> (Latham, 1802)	Brubru	1/9*	R(B)	***	
17581 / 475	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Northern Puffback	1/4*	R(B)	***	
17586 / 476	<i>Dryoscopus pringlii</i> Jackson, 1893	Pringle's Puffback	m	R(b)	**	SM
17602 / 472	<i>Tchagra minutus</i> (Hartlaub, 1858)	Marsh Tchagra	n/3	R(b)	**	
17607 / 474	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Black-crowned Tchagra	1/10*	R(B)	***	
17629 / 473	<i>Tchagra jamesi</i> (Shelley, 1885)	Three-streaked Tchagra	n/2	R(B)	**	SM
17631 / 478	<i>Laniarius ruficeps</i> (Shelley, 1885)	Red-naped Bushshrike	1/3*	R(b)	**	SM
17646 / 479	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)	Tropical Boubou	m	R(B)	***	
17668 / 480	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i> (Cretzschmar, 1829)	Black-headed Gonolek	m	R(b)	*	
17672 / 477	<i>Laniarius funebris</i> (Hartlaub, 1863)	Slate-colored Boubou	n/2*	R(B)	***	
17685 / 471	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i> (Ehrenberg, 1828)	Rosy-patched Bushshrike	1/4*	R(B)	**	SM
17699 / 470	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	1/2*	R(B)	***	
17729 / 469	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i> Stephens, 1826	Gray-headed Bushshrike	2/7*	R(B)	***	
PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae						
17943 / 482	<i>Coracina caesia</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Gray Cuckoo-shrike	1/3*	R(B)	***	AH
17947 / 483	<i>Coracina pectoralis</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike	m	R(b)	**	
18053 / 484	<i>Campephaga flava</i> Vieillot, 1817	Black Cuckoo-shrike	m	R(b)+Af?	**	
18055 / 485	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i> (Latham, 1790)	Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike	m	R(B)	**	
PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae						
18512 / 487	<i>Lanius collurio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Red-backed Shrike	m	Pl	***	
18513 / 488	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i> (Schalow, 1875)	Red-tailed Shrike	m*	Pl	***	
18514 / 488	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i> Ehrenberg, 1833	Isabelline Shrike	2/3*	Pl	***	
18579 / 490	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i> Temminck, 1820	Southern Gray Shrike	2/12*	R(b)+Pl	***	
18593 / 489	<i>Lanius minor</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1788	Lesser Gray Shrike	m	Pl	**	
18597 / 491	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i> Prevost & DesMurs, 1847	Gray-backed Fiscal	2/3*	R(B)	***	T
18602 / 492	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i> Cabanis, 1878	Taita Fiscal	m	R(B)	**	SM
18603 / 493	<i>Lanius somalicus</i> Cabanis, 1859	Somali Fiscal	m	R(B)	***	SM
18605 / 494	<i>Lanius humeralis</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Northern Fiscal	n/3*	R(B)	***	T
18622 / 496	<i>Lanius nubicus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Masked Shrike	m	Pl	***	
18623 / 495	<i>Lanius senator</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Woodchat Shrike	1/3*	Pl	**	
18637 / 486	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i> Bonaparte, 1853	White-rumped Shrike	m*	R(B)	***	
PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae						
18966 / 497	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Golden Oriole	m	Pl	***	
18969 / 4989	<i>Oriolus auratus</i> Vieillot, 1817	African Golden Oriole	n/2	Af	**	
19006 / 499	<i>Oriolus monacha</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Dark-headed Oriole	2/2*	R(B)	**	H AH
19009 / 500	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	African Black-headed Oriole	1/6*	R(B)	***	T
PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae						
19053 / 501	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i> (Bechstein, 1794)	Fork-tailed Drongo	1/4*	R(B)	***	

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae									
19474 / 502	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i> (Muller, 1776)	African Paradise-Flycatcher	1/10*	R(B)	***				T
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae									
20014 / 503	<i>Zavattariornis stresemanni</i> Moltoni, 1938	Ethiopian Bush-crow	m*	R(B)	***	O E H	SM	EN	P
20033 / 504	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-billed Chough	1/8*	R(B)	**				
20047 / 505	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Piapiac	m	Af	*		SG		
20085 / 507	<i>Corvus capensis</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Cape Crow	1/2*	R(B)	***				
20149 / 508	<i>Corvus albus</i> Muller, 1776	Pied Crow	m	R(B)	***				
20151 / 510	<i>Corvus edithae</i> E. L. Phillips, 1895	Somali Crow	m*	R(B)	***		SM		
20152 / 511	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i> Hartert, 1918	Fan-tailed Raven	m	R(B)	***				
20154 / 512	<i>Corvus crassirostris</i> Rüppell, 1836	Thick-billed Raven	m	R(B)	***	H+	AH		
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae									
20497 / 537	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i> Blyth, 1845	Singing Bushlark	1/4*	R(B)	**				
20511 / 539	<i>Mirafra pulpa</i> Friedmann, 1930	Friedmann's Lark	m*	R?(b)	*		SM		
20516 / 541	<i>Mirafra hypermetra</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	Red-winged Lark	2/4*	R(B)	***		SM		
20553 / 542	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i> (Salvadori, 1865)	Flappet Lark	3/15*	R(B)	***				
20579 / 545	<i>Mirafra gilletti</i> Sharpe, 1895	Gillet's Lark	n/2	R(b)	**	H+	SM		
20583 / -	<i>Heteromirafra archeri</i> Clarke, 1920	Liben Lark	m*	R(b)	*	E H	SM	CR	P
20585 / 546	<i>Calendulauda poecilosterna</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	Pink-breasted Lark	m	R(B)	**		SM		
20605 / 543	<i>Calendulauda alopex</i> (Sharpe, 1890)	Foxy Lark	1/2*	R(b)	**		SM		
20669 / 558	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	n/5	R(B)	***				
20675 / 560	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i> (Gould, 1839)	Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark	1/4*	R(b)	**				
20685 / 559	<i>Eremopterix signatus</i> (Oustalet, 1886)	Chestnut-headed Sparrow-Lark	2/2*	R(b)	***		SM		
20695 / 550	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Desert Lark	1/24*	R(B)	**				
20733 / 551	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> (Leisler, 1814)	Greater Short-toed Lark	n/8	Pl	*				
20751 / 552	<i>Calandrella blanfordi</i> (Shelley, 1902)	Blanford's Lark	1/3*	R(b)	*				
20755 / 552	<i>Calandrella erlangeri</i> (Neumann, 1906)	Erlanger's Lark	m*	R(B)	***	E H	AH		
20760 / 553	<i>Calandrella somalica</i> (Sharpe, 1895)	Somali Short-toed Lark	2/4*	R(B)	***		SM		
20804 / 554	<i>Spizocorys personata</i> Sharpe, 1895	Masked Lark	1/4*	R(B)	*		SM		
20810 / 555	<i>Pseudalaemon fremantlii</i> (Lort Phillips, 1897)	Short-tailed Lark	1/3*	R?(b)+Af?	**		SM		
20814 / 556	<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Crested Lark	1/37*	R(b)	**				
20854 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae</i> (Brehm, 1858)	Thekla Lark	4/12*	R(B)	***				
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae									
21038 / 521	<i>Riparia paludicola</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Plain Martin	1/7*	R(B)	***				
21051 / 522	<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bank Swallow	n/5	Pl	***				
21065 / 523	<i>Riparia cincta</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Banded Martin	1/5*	R?(B)+Af?	***				
21076 / 529	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Eurasian Crag-Martin	m	Pl	**				
21077 / 531	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i> (M. H. K. Lichtenstein, 1842)	Rock Martin	3/13*	R(B)+Pl	***				
21096 / 524	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Barn Swallow	n/7	Pl	***				

21107 / 525	<i>Hirundo lucida</i> Hartlaub, 1858	Red-chested Swallow	1/3*	R(B)	***				
21111 / 526	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i> Blanford, 1869	Ethiopian Swallow	2/2*	R(B)	***				
21117 / 527	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Leach, 1818	Wire-tailed Swallow	n/2	R(B)	***				
21134 / 528	<i>Hirundo megaensis</i> Benson, 1942	White-tailed Swallow	m*	R(B)	**	O	E	H	SM VU P
21141 / 535	<i>Cecropis daurica</i> (Laxmann, 1769)	Red-rumped Swallow	3/9*	R(B)+Pl?	***				
21160 / 533	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	Lesser Striped-Swallow	n/6*	R(B)	***				
21170 / 534	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Mosque Swallow	1/3*	R?(B)+Af?	***				
21210 / 532	<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common House-Martin	1/3*	Pl	***				
21232 / 519	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Black Sawwing	4/12*	R(B)	***				
21247 / 520	<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Gray-rumped Swallow	n/2	Af(B)	***				
PASSERIFORMES: Paridae									
21563 / 514	<i>Melaniparus guineensis</i> (Shelley, 1900)	White-shouldered Black-Tit	m*	R(B)	**				
21564 / 514	<i>Melaniparus leucomelas</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	White-winged Black-Tit	n/2*	R(B)	**				
21586 / 516	<i>Melaniparus thruppi</i> (Shelley, 1885)	Somali Tit	2/2*	R(B)	**				SM
21590 / 515	<i>Melaniparus leuconotus</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	White-backed Black-Tit	m	R(B)	**	H			AH
PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae									
21618 / 518	<i>Anthoscopus musculus</i> (Hartlaub, 1882)	Mouse-colored Penduline-Tit	m	R(B)	**				SM
PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae									
21871 / 649	<i>Salpornis salvadori</i> (Franklin, 1831)	African Spotted Creeper	1/4*	R(b)	**				
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae									
22547 / 589	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated Greenbul	1/5*	R(B)	**				
22594 / 590	<i>Phyllastrephus strepitans</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	Northern Brownbul	m	R(B)	***				
22715 / 587	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	Common Bulbul	4/10*	R(B)	***				T
PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae									
23016 / 621	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i> Lafresnaye, 1839	Northern Crombec	1/3*	R(b)	***				
23028 / 622	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i> (Shelley, 1894)	Red-faced Crombec	1/4*	R(B)	**				
23033 / 624	<i>Sylvietta isabellina</i> (Elliot, 1897)	Somali Crombec	m	R(B)	**				SM
23046 / 595	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i> (Fraser, 1843)	Moustached Grass-Warbler	1/5*	R(B)	***				
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae									
23231 / 613	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Brown Woodland-Warbler	1/9*	R(B)	**				AH
23244 / 614	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Willow Warbler	3/3*	Pl	***				
23248 / 615	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Common Chiffchaff	2/6*	Pl	***				
23268 / 616	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i> (C. L. Brehm, 1855)	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	m	Pl	*				
23270 / 617	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> (Bechstein, 1793)	Wood Warbler	m	Pl	*				
PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae									
23469 / 607	<i>Iduna pallida</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	2/4*	Pl	***				
23476 / 611	<i>Iduna natalensis</i> (Smith, 1847)	African Yellow Warbler	1/4*	R(b)	**				
23483 / 608	<i>Hippolais languida</i> (Ehrenberg, 1833)	Upcher's Warbler	m	Pl	***				
23484 / 609	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i> (Strickland, 1837)	Olive-tree Warbler	m	Pl	*				

23486 / 610	<i>Hippolais icterina</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Icterine Warbler	m	PI	**		
23496 / 603	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sedge Warbler	m	PI	***		
23506 / 605	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> (Bechstein, 1798)	Marsh Warbler	m	PI	***		
23507 / 604	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> (Hermann, 1804)	Eurasian Reed-Warbler	n/2	PI	***		
23511 / 604	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	African Reed-Warbler	1/6*	R(b)	**		
23519 / 599	<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i> (Hartlaub, 1891)	Basra Reed-Warbler	m	PI	**	EN	CMS
23520 / 600	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i> (Hartlaub, 1864)	Lesser Swamp-Warbler	2/8*	R(B)	***		
23538 / 601	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Reed-Warbler	2/2*	PI	**		
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae							
23653 / 591	<i>Schoenicola brevirostris</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Fan-tailed Grassbird	1/2*	R?(b)+Af?	*		
23674 / 594	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler	n/4	R(B)	***	AH	
23684 / 592	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Little Rush-Warbler	2/10	R(B)	***		
23698 / 593	<i>Bradypterus alfredi</i> Hartlaub, 1890	Bamboo Warbler	n/2	Af?	*	AH	
23717 / 597	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i> (Wolf, 1810)	Eurasian River Warbler	m	PI	**		
23718 / 598	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i> (Savi, 1824)	Savi's Warbler	3/3*	PI	**		
23727 / 596	<i>Locustella naevia</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Common Grasshopper-Warbler	1/4*	PI	*		
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae							
23849 / 583	<i>Apalis flavida</i> (Strickland, 1852)	Yellow-breasted Apalis	3/9*	R(B)	***		
23919 / 585	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i> (Vieillot, 1820)	Green-backed Camaroptera	1/17*	R(B)	***		
23947 / 584	<i>Urorhipis rufifrons</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Red-fronted Warbler	1/3*	R(B)	**		
23963 / 586	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i> (Cabanis, 1878)	Gray Wren-Warbler	m	R(b)	***	SM	
23993 / 561	<i>Cisticola erythropis</i> (Hartlaub, 1857)	Red-faced Cisticola	2/6*	R(B)	**		
24001 / 562	<i>Cisticola cantans</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	Singing Cisticola	n/7*	R(B)	**		
24041 / 564	<i>Cisticola bodessa</i> Mearns, 1913	Boran Cisticola	2/2*	R(B)	***	SM	
24044 / 563	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i> (A. Smith, 1843)	Rattling Cisticola	1/17*	R(B)	***		
24062 / 565	<i>Cisticola cinereolus</i> Salvadori, 1888	Ashy Cisticola	2/2*	R(b)	***	SM	
24065 / 569	<i>Cisticola ruficeps</i> (Cretzschmar, 1830)	Red-pate Cisticola	1/3*	R(b)	*	SG	
24096 / 566	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Winding Cisticola	2/11*	R(B)	***		
24122 / 567	<i>Cisticola robustus</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Stout Cisticola	3/7*	R(B)	**		
24132 / 568	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i> (Smith, 1843)	Croaking Cisticola	2/7*	R(B)	**		
24153 / 571	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i> (Sharpe, 1870)	Siffling Cisticola	1/9*	R(B)	***		
24164 / 572	<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i> (Antinori, 1864)	Foxy Cisticola	1/2*	R(b)	**	SG	
24167 / 570	<i>Cisticola nana</i> G. A. Fischer & Reichenow, 1884	Tiny Cisticola	m	R(B)	**	SM	
24168 / 573	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	Zitting Cisticola	1/17*	R(B)	***		
24190 / 574	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i> Witherby, 1900	Desert Cisticola	1/9*	R(B)	***		
24215 / 576	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i> Heuglin, 1862	Pectoral-patch Cisticola	1/6*	R(B)	***		
24257 / 582	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i> (Cretzschmar, 1830)	Buff-bellied Warbler	m	R(B)	***		
24381 / 578	<i>Prinia subflava</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Tawny-flanked Prinia	2/10*	R(B)	***		
24403 / 579	<i>Prinia somalica</i> (Elliot, 1897)	Pale Prinia	2/2*	R(B)	***	SM	

24430 / 580	<i>Prinia erythroptera</i> (Jardine, 1849)	Red-winged Prinia	1/4*	R(B)	**		
24437 / 619	<i>Eremomela flavicrissalis</i> Sharpe, 1895	Yellow-vented Eremomela	m	R(b)	**		SM
24438 / 618	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1839)	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	1/9*	R(B)	***		
24449 / 620	<i>Eremomela canescens</i> Antinori, 1864	Green-backed Eremomela	1/4*	R(B)	***		SG
PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae							
24475 / 645	<i>Parophasma galinieri</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	Abyssinian Catbird	m*	R(B)	***	E	AH
24476 / 636	<i>Sylvia abyssinica</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	African Hill Babbler	n/6	R(B)	**		AH
24486 / 625	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Blackcap	2/5*	PI	***		
24492 / 626	<i>Sylvia borin</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Garden Warbler	?/2*	PI	***		
24497 / 627	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i> (Bechstein, 1795)	Barred Warbler	?/2*	PI	***		
24505 / 635	<i>Sylvia boehmi</i> Reichenow, 1882	Banded Warbler	2/3*	R(B)	**		SM
24516 / 628	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Whitethroat	2/6*	PI	***		
24526 / 634	<i>Sylvia lugens</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Brown Warbler	2/5*	R(B)	**		AH
24550 / 633	<i>Sylvia mystacea</i> Menetries, 1832	Menetries's Warbler	n/3*	PI	**		
24565 / 632	<i>Sylvia communis</i> Latham, 1787	Greater Whitethroat	4/4*	PI	***		
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae							
24803 / 647	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i> Bonaparte, 1850	African Yellow White-eye	n/14*	R(b)	**		
24821 / 648	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i> Heuglin, 1861	Broad-ringed White-eye	2/8*	R(B)	***		AH
24831 / 646	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i> Guerin-Meneville, 1843	White-breasted White-eye	3/6*	R(B)	***		T
PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae							
25602 / 638	<i>Turdoides aylmeri</i> (Shelley, 1885)	Scaly Chatterer	2/4*	R(B)	**		SM
25607 / 639	<i>Turdoides rubiginosa</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	Rufous Chatterer	n/4	R(B)	***		SM
25629 / 640	<i>Turdoides tenebrosa</i> (Hartlaub, 1883)	Dusky Babbler	m*	R(b)	*		SG
25643 / 644	<i>Turdoides leucopygia</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	White-rumped Babbler	4/5*	R(B)	***	H+	SM
25654 / 642	<i>Turdoides leucocephala</i> Cretzschmar, 1826	Cretzschmar's Babbler	m*	R(b)	*		SG
25655 / 641	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1828)	Brown Babbler	1/3*	R(b)	*		
PASSERIFORMES: Hyliotidae							
26007 / 612	<i>Hyliota flavigaster</i> Swainson, 1837	Yellow-bellied Hyliota	n/2	R(B)	**		
PASSERIFORMES: Muscipidae							
26018 / 725	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Silverbird	m	R(b)	*		
26019 / 723	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i> (von Müller, 1851)	Pale Flycatcher	2/13*	R(B)	***		
26045 / 724	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i> (Reichenow, 1887)	Grayish Flycatcher	2/5*	R(B)	***		SM
26061 / 721	<i>Melaenornis chocolatinus</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Abyssinian Slaty-Flycatcher	2/2*	R(B)	***	E H	AH
26064 / 722	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i> (Swainson, 1837)	Northern Black-Flycatcher	2/3*	R(B)	***		
26085 / 726	<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Spotted Flycatcher	2/7*	PI	***		
26093 / 727	<i>Muscicapa gambagae</i> (Alexander, 1901)	Gambaga Flycatcher	m	R(B)	**		SG
26129 / 728	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i> (Boie, 1828)	Dusky-brown Flycatcher	1/10*	R(B)	***		
26159 / 729	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i> (Hartlaub, 1858)	Gray Tit-Flycatcher	n/3	R(b)	**		
26185 / 692	<i>Cercotrichas podobe</i> (Muller, 1776)	Black Scrub-Robin	1/2*	Af+Pl?	*		

26188 / 691	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin	1/3*	PI	***		
26192 / 691	<i>Cercotrichas minor</i> (Cabanis, 1850)	African Scrub-Robin	n/2*	R(b)	***		
26201 / 690	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Red-backed Scrub-Robin	1/9*	R(B)	***		
26449 / 684	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Rueppell's Robin-Chat	2/3*	R(B)	***		AH
26453 / 685	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i> Hartlaub, 1866	White-browed Robin-Chat	n/3	R(b)	**		
26457 / 686	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i> Smith, 1840	Red-capped Robin-Chat	1/3*	Af(b)	**		
26465 / 687	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i> (Lafresnaye, 1838)	Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	n/2	R(B)	**		
26468 / 688	<i>Cossypha albicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-crowned Robin-Chat	1/3*	R(b)	*		
26476 / 689	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i> (Heuglin, 1862)	Spotted Morning-Thrush	3/3*	R(B)	***		
26611 / 683	<i>Irania gutturalis</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	White-throated Robin	m	PI	**		
26612 / 681	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Thrush Nightingale	m	PI	**		
26613 / 682	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> (Brehm, 1831)	Common Nightingale	3/3*	PI	***		
26622 / 680	<i>Luscinia svecica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bluethroat	3/12*	PI	**		
26763 / 730	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i> (Homeyer, 1885)	Semi-collared Flycatcher	m	PI	**		NT
26812 / 694	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Redstart	2/2*	PI	***		
26820 / 693	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (S. G. Gmelin, 1774)	Black Redstart	1/7*	PI	*		
26835 / 719	<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Little Rock-Thrush	n/2	R(B)	***		AH
26852 / 718	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush	m	PI	***		
26853 / 720	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Rock-Thrush	1/5*	PI	***		
26866 / 695	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Whinchat	m	PI	***		
26876 / -	<i>Saxicola maurus</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Siberian Stonechat	2/6*	PI	***		
26885 / 696	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	African Stonechat	1/16*	R(B)	***		
26940 / 714	<i>Myrmecocichla melaena</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Rueppell's Chat	m	R(b)	**	H	AH
26941 / 715	<i>Myrmecocichla albifrons</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	White-fronted Black-Chat	1/5*	R(b)	*		
26951 / 716	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i> (Lafresnaye, 1836)	Mocking Cliff-Chat	2/8*	R(B)	***		
26960 / 717	<i>Thamnolaea semirufa</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	White-winged Cliff-Chat	m	R(B)	***	H	AH
26977 / 709	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Familiar Chat	1/8*	R(b)	**		
26986 / 710	<i>Cercomela scotocerca</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	Brown-tailed Chat	1/5*	R(B)	**		SM
26995 / 711	<i>Cercomela dubia</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	Sombre Chat	m*	R(B)	**	E H	SM
26996 / 712	<i>Cercomela melanura</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Blackstart	1/6*	R(B)	***		
27003 / 713	<i>Cercomela sordida</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Moorland Chat	n/5	R(B)	***		AH
27023 / 701	<i>Oenanthe phillipsi</i> (Shelley, 1885)	Somali Wheatear	m*	R(b)	*	H	SM
27024 / 700	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern Wheatear	2/4*	PI	***		
27030 / 707	<i>Oenanthe lugubris</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	Mourning Wheatear	1/3*	R(B)	***		
27050 / 704	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i> (Lepechin, 1770)	Pied Wheatear	m	PI	***		
27052 / 705	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-eared Wheatear	1/2*	PI	**		
27060 / 706	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> (Temminck, 1825)	Desert Wheatear	n/4	PI	**		
27069 / 699	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i> (Temminck, 1829)	Isabelline Wheatear	m	PI	***		

27070 / 697	<i>Oenanthe bottae</i> (Bonaparte, 1854)	Red-breasted Wheatear	1/2*	R(B)	***	
27073 / 698	<i>Oenanthe heuglini</i> (Finsch & Hartlaub, 1870)	Heuglin's Wheatear	m*	R(b)	**	
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae						
27111 / 674	<i>Geokichla piaggiae</i> (Bouvier, 1877)	Abyssinian Ground-Thrush	n/5*	R(B)	**	AH
27342 / 675	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	Groundscraper Thrush	1/4*	R(B)	***	
27358 / 678	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789	Abyssinian Thrush	n/6*	R(B)	***	AH
27386 / 676	<i>Turdus pelios</i> Bonaparte, 1850	African Thrush	2/10*	R(B)	***	
27400 / 677	<i>Turdus tephronotus</i> Cabanis, 1878	African Bare-eyed Thrush	m	R(b)	**	SM
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae						
27919 / 651	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	European Starling	n/12	Pl	*	
27934 / 652	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i> (Meuschen, 1787)	Wattled Starling	m	R(b)+Af	***	T
27935 / 650	<i>Pastor roseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Rosy Starling	m	Pl	*	
27988 / 662	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Violet-backed Starling	2/3*	R(B)+Af	***	T
27992 / 665	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	Slender-billed Starling	n/2*	R(B)	***	AH
27999 / 664	<i>Onychognathus morio</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-winged Starling	1/2*	R(B)	***	
28012 / 668	<i>Onychognathus albirostris</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	White-billed Starling	m*	R(B)	***	H AH
28013 / 667	<i>Onychognathus salvadorii</i> (Sharpe, 1891)	Bristle-crowned Starling	m*	R(B)	***	SM
28021 / 671	<i>Speculipastor bicolor</i> Reichenow, 1879	Magpie Starling	m*	R?(b)+Af	**	SM
28022 / 670	<i>Pholia rabica</i> (F. J. Jackson, 1898)	Sharpe's Starling	m*	R(B)	**	AH
28025 / 669	<i>Poepoia stuhlmanni</i> (Reichenow, 1893)	Stuhlmann's Starling	m	R(b)	**	AH
28035 / 659	<i>Lamprotornis shelleyi</i> (Sharpe, 1890)	Shelley's Starling	m*	R(B)+Af	***	SM
28037 / 656	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i> Rüppell, 1845	Rueppell's Starling	n/2	R(B)	***	T
28047 / 655	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	Splendid Starling	n/4	R(b)	**	
28053 / 657	<i>Lamprotornis regius</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	Golden-breasted Starling	m	R(B)	***	SM
28054 / 658	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i> Rüppell, 1845	Superb Starling	m	R(B)	***	T
28057 / 663	<i>Lamprotornis albicapillus</i> (Blyth, 1856)	White-crowned Starling	2/2*	R(B)	***	H+ SM
28060 / 661	<i>Lamprotornis fischeri</i> (Reichenow, 1884)	Fischer's Starling	m	R(b)	*	SM
28061 / 654	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i> Swainson, 1838	Lesser Blue-eared Starling	n/2	R(B)	***	SG
28067 / 653	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i> Ehrenberg, 1828	Greater Blue-eared Starling	1/4*	R(B)	***	T
PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae						
28082 / 672	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Red-billed Oxpecker	m	R(B)	***	
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae						
28359 / 731	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i> Hartlaub, 1880	Kenya Violet-backed Sunbird	m	R(B)	***	SM
28370 / 732	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Collared Sunbird	2/9*	R(B)	***	
28380 / 733	<i>Hedydipna platura</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Pygmy Sunbird	m	Af	*	
28381 / 734	<i>Hedydipna metallica</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Nile Valley Sunbird	m	R(B)+Af?	***	
28416 / 735	<i>Cyanomitra obscura</i> (Jardine, 1843)	Western Olive Sunbird	1/6*	R(B)	**	
28441 / 736	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	1/5*	R(B)	***	T
28447 / 737	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri</i> (Shelley, 1889)	Hunter's Sunbird	?/2*	R(b)	***	SM

28493 / 738	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i> (Stanley, 1814)	Tacazze Sunbird	n/2*	R(B)	***	AH	T
28500 / 739	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Malachite Sunbird	1/2*	R(b)	**		
28554 / 741	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Beautiful Sunbird	1/2*	R(B)	***		T
28557 / 742	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i> A. Smith, 1836	Mariqua Sunbird	1/3*	R(B)	***		
28566	<i>Cinnyris nectarinioides</i> Richmond, 1897	Black-bellied Sunbird	1/2*	R(b)	*	SM	
28579 / 745	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828)	Shining Sunbird	2/5*	R(B)	***	SM	
28598 / 746	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i> (Shaw, 1799)	Variable Sunbird	2/5*	R(B)	***		T
28610 / 747	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i> (Shaw, 1812)	Copper Sunbird	n/2	R(b)	**		
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae							
28851 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Western Yellow Wagtail	6/12*	PI	***		
28875 / 834	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776	Citrine Wagtail	n/3	PI	*		
28884 / 835	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	Gray Wagtail	n/3	PI	***		
28888 / 836	<i>Motacilla clara</i> Sharpe, 1908	Mountain Wagtail	n/3*	R(B)	***		
28892 / 837	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White Wagtail	2/10*	PI	***		
28908 / 838	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i> Dumont, 1821	African Pied Wagtail	1/2*	R(B)	**		
28939 / 841	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i> Rüppell, 1840	African Pipit	n/13*	R(B)	***		
28961 / 843	<i>Anthus similis</i> Jerdon, 1840	Long-billed Pipit	2/20*	R(B)	***		
28986 / 842	<i>Anthus campestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tawny Pipit	n/3	PI	**		
28990 / 844	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i> Vieillot, 1818	Plain-backed Pipit	1/7*	R(B)	***		
28998 / -	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i> Shelley, 1900	Buffly Pipit	1/8*	R(B)	**		
29030 / 845	<i>Anthus trivialis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tree Pipit	n/2	PI	***		
29043 / 846	<i>Anthus cervinus</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Red-throated Pipit	m	PI	***		
29093 / 847	<i>Anthus caffer</i> Sundevall, 1850	Bush Pipit	1/5*	R?+Af?	*		
29101 / 839	<i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i> (Cabanis, 1878)	Golden Pipit	m	R(b)+Af?	**	SM	
29112 / 840	<i>Macronyx flavicollis</i> Rüppell, 1840	Abyssinian Longclaw	m	R(B)	***	E H AH NT	
PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae							
31491 / 864	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i> C. L. Brehm, 1855	Cinereous Bunting	1/2*	PI	*		
31494 / 865	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Ortolan Bunting	m*	PI	***		
31499 / 867	<i>Emberiza striolata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	House Bunting	2/3*	R(b)	**		
31507 / 868	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i> A. Smith, 1836	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	n/4	R(b)	***		
31551 / 869	<i>Emberiza poliopleura</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	Somali Bunting	m	R(B)	***	SM	
31552 / 871	<i>Emberiza affinis</i> Heuglin, 1867	Brown-rumped Bunting	1/4*	R(b)	**	SG	
PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae							
32678 / 862	<i>Carduelis ankoberensis</i> (Ash, 1979)	Ankober Serin	m*	R(b)	*	E H AH VU	p
32703 / 848	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i> (Blanford, 1869)	Yellow-crowned Canary	n/3	R(B)	***	SM	
32711 / 852	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	White-rumped Seedeater	n/2	R(b)	**	SG	
32714 / 857	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Yellow-fronted Canary	2/10*	R(B)	***		
32725 / 849	<i>Serinus nigriceps</i> Rüppell, 1840	Abyssinian Siskin	m	R(B)	***	E H AH	
32726 / 850	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i> Rüppell, 1840	African Citril	n/2*	R(B)	**	AH	

32730 / 851	<i>Serinus hypostictus</i> (Reichenow, 1904)	Southern Citril	1/2*	R(b)	*		AH		
32750 / 853	<i>Serinus reichenowi</i> Salvadori, 1888	Reichenow's Seedeater	m	R(B)	***				
32751 / 854	<i>Serinus xanthopygius</i> Rüppell, 1840	Yellow-rumped Serin	m*	R(b)	**	H	AH		
32753 / 859	<i>Serinus dorsostratus</i> (Reichenow, 1887)	White-bellied Canary	1/3*	R(B)	***		SM		
32757 / 855	<i>Serinus flavigula</i> Salvadori, 1888	Yellow-throated Serin	m*	R(b)	*	E H	SM	EN P	
32758 / 856	<i>Serinus xantholaemus</i> Salvadori, 1896	Salvadori's Serin	m*	R(B)	**	E H	SM	VU P	
32759 / 858	<i>Serinus donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	Northern Grosbeak-Canary	m	R(b)	**		SM		
32775 / 863	<i>Serinus striolatus</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	Streaky Seedeater	n/2	R(B)	***		AH		
32802 / 860	<i>Serinus reichardi</i> (Reichenow, 1882)	Reichard's Seedeater	1/2*	R(b)	**				
32805 / 861	<i>Serinus tristriatus</i> Rüppell, 1840	Brown-rumped Seedeater	m	R(B)	***	H	AH		
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae									
32853 / 753	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	1/12*	R(b)	*		SM		
32874 / 754	<i>Passer castanopterus</i> Blyth, 1856	Somali Sparrow	1/2*	R(b)	*		SM		
32893 / 755	<i>Passer shelleyi</i> Sharpe, 1891	Shelley's Rufous Sparrow	m*	R(B)	**		SM		
32899 / 756	<i>Passer griseus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Northern Gray-headed Sparrow	1/3*	R(B)	***			T	
32903 / 756	<i>Passer swainsonii</i> (Rüppell, 1838)	Swainson's Sparrow	m*	R(B)	***	H+	AH	T	
32904 / 756	<i>Passer gongonensis</i> (Oustalet, 1890)	Parrot-billed Sparrow	m*	R(b)	**		SM		
32930 / 758	<i>Passer eminibey</i> (Hartlaub, 1880)	Chestnut Sparrow	m	R(B)	***				
32932 / 761	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i> (Heuglin, 1862)	Yellow-spotted Petronia	n/2	R(B)	**		SM		
32943 / 760	<i>Petronia dentata</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Bush Petronia	m	R?(b)+Af?	***		SG		
32952 / 759	<i>Carpospiza brachydactyla</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Pale Rockfinch	m	PI	*				
PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae									
32978 / 763	<i>Bubalornis niger</i> Smith, 1836	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	1/2*	R(B)	***				
32981 / 764	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	n/2	R(B)	***		SM		
32984 / 765	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Speckle-fronted Weaver	n/2*	R(B)	*				
32988 / 748	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i> Smith, 1836	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	1/4	R(B)	***			T	
32993 / 749	<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	m	R(B)	***		SG		
32995 / 750	<i>Plocepasser donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver	m*	R(b)	*		SM		
32997 / 751	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Gray-headed Social-Weaver	n/2*	R(B)	***				
33000 / 752	<i>Pseudonigrita cabanisi</i> (Fischer & Reichenow, 1884)	Black-capped Social-Weaver	m	R(B)	***		SM		
33026 / 782	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	Red-headed Weaver	1/3*	R(B)	***				
33032 / 767	<i>Ploceus baglafecht</i> (Daudin, 1799)	Baglafecht Weaver	3/8*	R(B)	***		AH	T	
33046 / 768	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Little Weaver	m	R(B)	***				
33051 / 770	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1805)	Black-necked Weaver	1/3*	R(b)	**				
33057 / 769	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i> Smith, 1839	Spectacled Weaver	1/3*	R(B)	***				
33085 / 773	<i>Ploceus taeniopterus</i> Reichenbach, 1863	Northern Masked-Weaver	m	R(B)	*				
33086 / 774	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i> Rüppell, 1845	Lesser Masked-Weaver	n/3*	R(B)	***			T	
33097 / 775	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Vitelline Masked-Weaver	1/2*	R(B)	***				
33104 / 772	<i>Ploceus galbula</i> Rüppell, 1837	Rueppell's Weaver	m	R(B)	***		SM	T	

33105 / 776	<i>Ploceus spekei</i> (Heuglin, 1861)	Speke's Weaver	m*	R(B)	**		SM	
33110 / 777	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> (Muller, 1776)	Village Weaver	1/8*	R(B)	***			T
33124 / 778	<i>Ploceus dichrocephalus</i> (Salvadori, 1896)	Salvadori's Weaver	m	R(B)	*	H+	SM	
33131 / 780	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i> Rüppell, 1837	Chestnut Weaver	n/2*	R(B)	***			
33185 / 781	<i>Pachyphantes superciliosus</i> (Shelley, 1873)	Compact Weaver	m	R(B)	*			
33186 / 783	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i> (Hartlaub, 1880)	Cardinal Quelea	m	Af	*			
33187 / 784	<i>Quelea erythropus</i> (Hartlaub, 1848)	Red-headed Quelea	m	Af	***			
33188 / 785	<i>Quelea quelea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-billed Quelea	1/3*	R(B)+Af	***			
33206 / 789	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i> (Isert, 1789)	Orange Bishop	m*	R(B)	***			T
33209 / 788	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-winged Bishop	m	R(B)	***			T
33210 / 787	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i> Cabanis, 1880	Black Bishop	1/3*	R(b)	**			
33214 / 786	<i>Euplectes afer</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Yellow-crowned Bishop	2/3*	R(B)	**			T
33220 / 790	<i>Euplectes capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Yellow Bishop	1/6*	R(B)	***			T
33228 / 793	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i> (Cassin, 1848)	White-winged Widowbird	1/3*	R(B)	**			
33232 / 792	<i>Euplectes macroura</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Yellow-shouldered Widowbird	1/3*	R(b)	***			T
33236 / 794	<i>Euplectes ardens</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-collared Widowbird	1/3*	R(B)	**			
33240 / 791	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i> (Smith, 1838)	Fan-tailed Widowbird	2/5*	R(B)	**			T
33256 / 766	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Grosbeak Weaver	1/10*	R(B)	***			
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae								
33297 / 809	<i>Coccyphygia quartinia</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Yellow-bellied Waxbill	n/3*	R(B)	***		AH	
33301 / 799	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i> (Hartlaub, 1865)	Green-backed Twinspot	1/4*	R(b)	***			
33310 / 800	<i>Cryptospiza salvadorii</i> Reichenow, 1892	Abyssinian Crimson-wing	n/3*	R(B)	**		AH	
33324 / 810	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i> Heuglin, 1863	Fawn-breasted Waxbill	1/6*	R(b)	***			
33335 / 811	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i> Sundevall, 1850	Crimson-rumped Waxbill	n/2	R(b)	***			T
33339 / 813	<i>Estrilda astrild</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Waxbill	1/15	R(B)	***			T
33368 / 814	<i>Estrilda charmosyna</i> (Reichenow, 1881)	Black-cheeked Waxbill	n/2	R(B)	**		SM	
33387 / 806	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	n/4	R(B)	***			T
33394 / 808	<i>Granatina ianthinogaster</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	Purple Grenadier	m	R(B)	***		SM	T
33409 / 795	<i>Pytilia lineata</i> Heuglin, 1863	Red-billed Pytilia	m*	R(B)	**	E H+	SG	
33410 / 797	<i>Pytilia melba</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green-winged Pytilia	1/9*	R(B)	**			
33421 / 796	<i>Pytilia afra</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Orange-winged Pytilia	m	R(B)	*			
33422 / 802	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-billed Firefinch	3/6*	R(B)	***			T
33429 / 801	<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i> (Fraser, 1843)	Bar-breasted Firefinch	1/2*	R(B)	**		SG	
33433 / 805	<i>Lagonosticta larvata</i> (Rüppell, 1838)	Black-faced Firefinch	n/3*	R(B)	***		SG	
33440 / 803	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	African Firefinch	1/4*	R(b)	**			
33446 / 804	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i> (Heuglin, 1868)	Jameson's Firefinch	n/3	R(b)	**			
33454 / 798	<i>Amadina fasciata</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	Cut-throat	1/4*	R(B)	***			T
33462 / 815	<i>Sporaeginthus subflavus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Zebra Waxbill	n/2	R(b)	**			
33478 / 816	<i>Ortygospiza fuscocrissa</i> Heuglin, 1863	African Quailfinch	n/5*	R(b)	**			

33562 / 818	<i>Odontospiza griseicapilla</i> (Delacour 1943)	Gray-headed Silverbill	m	R(b)	**	SM	
33563 / 819	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i> (Swainson, 1837)	Bronze Mannikin	1/2*	R(B)	***		T
33566 / 820	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i> (Fraser, 1843)	Black-and-white Mannikin	1/4*	R(b)	***		
33573 / 821	<i>Spermestes fringilloides</i> (Lafresnaye, 1835)	Magpie Mannikin	m	R?(B)+Af?	***		
33575 / 817	<i>Euodice cantans</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	African Silverbill	1/2*	R(B)	***		
PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae							
33685 / 826	<i>Vidua macroura</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Pin-tailed Whydah	m	R(B)	***		
33686 / 830	<i>Vidua orientalis</i> Heuglin, 1870	Northern Paradise-Whydah	n/2	R(b)	*		
33689 / 831	<i>Vidua interjecta</i> (Grote, 1922)	Exclamatory Paradise-Whydah	m	R(b)	*	SG	
33692 / 829	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eastern Paradise-Whydah	m	R(B)	**		
33693 / 827	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i> Verreaux & Verreaux, 1856	Steel-blue Whydah	m	R(B)	**	SM	
33694 / 828	<i>Vidua fischeri</i> (Reichenow, 1882)	Straw-tailed Whydah	m	R(B)	**	SM	
33696 / 822	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i> (Muller, 1776)	Village Indigobird	1/6*	R(B)	***		
33703 / 825	<i>Vidua wilsoni</i> (Hartert, 1901)	Pale-winged Indigobird	m*	R(b)	*		
33706 / 823	<i>Vidua raricola</i> Payne, 1982	Jambandu Indigobird	m*	R(b)	*		
33707 / 824	<i>Vidua larvaticola</i> Payne, 1982	Baka Indigobird	m*	R(b)	*		
33717 / 832	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	Parasitic Weaver	n/2*	R?(b)+Af?	**		

Appendix 2. Annotations to the Checklist of Birds of Oromia. All subspecies recognized by Clements *et al.* (2015) that are found within the area are listed. **Status of occurrence:** x = recorded in Oromia; ? = status in Oromia questionable. **Endemism:** O = Oromia; E = Ethiopia; H = Horn of Africa (incl. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti and Socotra); H+ = Horn of Africa incl. cases where offshoots of the ranges extend to Kenya, Sudan and South Sudan. **Biome restrict:** SG = Sudan-Guinea; SM = Somali-Masai; AH = Afrotropical Highlands. **Notes:** N/n = North/northern; S/s = South/southern; E/e = East/eastern; W/w = West/western; C = Central. The English and scientific names follow Clements *et al.* (2015). Taxon numbering, separated by slash, corresponds to the numbers given by Clements *et al.* (2015) and Ash & Atkins (2009), respectively.

	Taxon	Status of occurrence	Endemism	Biome restrict	Notes
3 / 1	<i>Struthio camelus camelus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			Within Oromia in far W with only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad (Ash & Atkins 2009). Current <i>S. molybdophanes</i> previously considered a subspecies of <i>S. camelus</i> .
7 / 1	<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i> Reichenow, 1883	x			Within Oromia in S and E (Ash & Atkins 2009). Previously considered a subspecies of <i>S. camelus</i> .
354 / 25	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	x			Isolated and only breeding population south of Sahara in Bale Mts. (Oromia). A few scattered records elsewhere in Ethiopia and Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009).
401 / 30	<i>Anas sparsa leucostigma</i> Rüppell, 1845	x			
417 / 32	<i>Anas undulata ruppelli</i> Blyth, 1855	x			
540 / 39	<i>Netta erythrophthalma brunnea</i> (Eyton, 1838)	x			
820 / 2	<i>Numida meleagris meleagris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>N. m. meleagris</i> W of Rift Valley, <i>N. m. somaliensis</i> E of Rift Valley.
821 / 2	<i>Numida meleagris somaliensis</i> Neumann, 1899	x	H	SM	
844 / 4	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus petrosus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	x			Proposed subspecies <i>P. p. florentiae</i> (see map in Ash & Atkins 2009) included in <i>P. p. petrosus</i> .
1149 / 15	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Monotypic, subspecies <i>coturnix</i> and <i>erlangeri</i> (in Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
1229 / 12	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis castaneicollis</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	x	H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. c. castaneicollis</i> mainly in SW, C and NE. <i>P. c. atrifrons</i> in S. The latter nearly restricted to the Mega mountains in Oromia's extreme south below 5°N (beside one single record near Moyale, Kenya). The respective map in Ash & Atkins (2009) documents four occupied one-degree tetrads of which one represents the Mega mountains population. The records from the northernmost of these tetrads (120B), however, refer to nominate Chestnut-naped Francolin but not to <i>atrifrons</i> (cf. Benson 1945), as confirmed by Benson's specimens in the British Museum. Form <i>atrifrons</i> originally described as a separate species but shows a number of distinct features that may justify a split from <i>P. castaneicollis</i> (Töpfer <i>et al.</i> 2014). That would make it another endemic species to Oromia.
1230 / 12	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis atrifrons</i> (Conover, 1930)	x	O, E, H+	AH	
1239 / 9	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i> (Cassin, 1857)	x			Monotypic. Form <i>schuetti</i> (in Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
1246 / 10	<i>Pternistis clappertoni</i> (Children & Vigors, 1826)	x			Monotypic. Forms <i>sharpi</i> and <i>nigrosquamatus</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).

1285 / 8	<i>Francolinus sephaena grantii</i> Hartlaub, 1866	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>F. s. grantii</i> mainly in Rift Valley and S, <i>F. s. spilogaster</i> in easternmost fringes. However, division line between these forms unclear (Ash & Atkins 2009).
1286 / 8	<i>Francolinus sephaena spilogaster</i> Salvadori, 1888	x		SM	
1307 / 5	<i>Peliperdix coqui maharao</i> W. L. Slater, 1927	x		SM	
1327 / 7	<i>Scleroptila gutturalis lortii</i> (Sharpe, 1897)	x			<i>Scleroptila gutturalis</i> formerly named <i>Francolinus levaillantoides</i> (A. Smith, 1836). Within Oromia only <i>S. g. lortii</i> in S and NE (Ash & Atkins 2009). Form <i>archeri</i> from S Ethiopia not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
1332 / 6	<i>Scleroptila psilolaema psilolaema</i> (G. R. Gray, 1867)	x	O, E, H	AH	Split from <i>S. (p.) elgonensis</i> (E Uganda to C Kenya) considered. That would make <i>S. psilolaema</i> another endemic bird species to Ethiopia. Nearly restricted to Oromia, with only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads outside (Ash & Atkins 2009).
1503 / 47	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis capensis</i> (Salvadori, 1884)	x			
1721 / 48	<i>Podiceps cristatus infuscatus</i> Salvadori, 1884	x			
1725 / 49	<i>Podiceps nigricollis gurneyi</i> (Roberts, 1919)	x			
2078 / 56	<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i> G. R. Gray, 1848	x			
2169 / 93	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	x			
2247 / 87	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i> Gould, 1850	x			Records in 2004 on the Weyto river in SW Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). The indicated 1-degree-tetrad is half in Oromia and half in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region.
2262 / 68	<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x			
2263 / 68	<i>Ixobrychus minutus payesii</i> (Hartlaub, 1858)	x			
2326 / 79	<i>Ardea alba melanorhynchos</i> Wagler, 1827	x			
2334 / 80	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha</i> (A. E. Brehm, 1854)	x			
2348 / 83	<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828)	x			
2395 / 72	<i>Butorides striata atricapilla</i> (Afzelius, 1804)	x			
2512 / 62	<i>Bostrychia hagedash nilotica</i> (Neumann, 1909)	x			
2573 / 123	<i>Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis</i> Keyserling & J. H. Blasius, 1840	x			
2575 / 124	<i>Neophron percnopterus percnopterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			<i>N. p. percnopterus</i> in Oromia. In 2010 first record of <i>N. p. ginginianus</i> in Afar region (Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds 2010). The latter could also be expected in Oromia.
2577 / 124	<i>Neophron percnopterus ginginianus</i> (Latham, 1790)	?			
2610 / 116	<i>Aviceda cuculoides verreauxii</i> Lafresnaye, 1846	x			
2642 / 130	<i>Torgos tracheliotos nubicus</i> (C. H. Smith, 1828)	?			Ash & Atkins (2009) list <i>T. t. nubicus</i> for Ethiopia, but according to Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) this subspecies is restricted to Egypt and N Sudan while nominate <i>tracheliotos</i> is said to occur in Africa south of the Sahara.
2651 / 127	<i>Gyps rueppelli erlangeri</i> Salvadori, 1908	x		H	<i>G. r. erlangeri</i> seems to be restricted to Horn of Africa. Subspecific affiliation of S Arabian birds uncertain. These birds mainly show the characteristics of <i>T.t.negavensis</i> , but not consistently (Jennings 2010).

2705 / 118	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus anderssoni</i> (Gurney, 1866)	x			
2762 / 161	<i>Aquila rapax belisarius</i> (J. Levaillant, 1850)	x			
2766 / 162	<i>Aquila nipalensis orientalis</i> Cabanis, 1854	x			
2772 / 164	<i>Aquila chrysaetos homeyeri</i> Severtzov, 1888	?			A very isolated population in the Bale Mts., discovered as late as 1988 (Clouet & Barrau 1999), single birds at Debre Libanos in 1989 and Aseita in 2005 (Ash & Atkins 2009). Genetically distinct, separation could date from about 200,000-300,000 years BP (Wink <i>et al.</i> 2004). Bale birds not described as a separate form, presumably related to <i>A. c. homeyeri</i> of which nearest populations are in Saudi Arabia and Oman.
2803 / 143	<i>Micronisus gabar aequatorius</i> Clancey, 1987	x			
2870 / 144	<i>Accipiter tachiro unduliventer</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x	H	AH	<i>A. t. unduliventer</i> suggested as a separate species (Louette & Borrow 2010).
2871 / 144	<i>Accipiter tachiro croizati</i> Desfayes, 1974	x	E, H	AH	
2881 / 145	<i>Accipiter badius sphenurus</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x			
2995 / 150	<i>Accipiter rufiventris perspicillaris</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x	E, H	AH	Nearly endemic to Ethiopia (only two 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea), core range in Oromia. <i>A. r. perspicillaris</i> considerably larger and darker than <i>A. r. rufiventris</i> and geographically well separated from the latter (Kenya to South Africa).
3050 / 121	<i>Milvus migrans migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	x			<i>M. m. migrans</i> is a Palearctic migrant, <i>M. m. parasitus</i> a breeding resident and intra-African migrant in Oromia.
3058 / 121	<i>Milvus migrans parasitus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	x			
3219 / 154	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i> (Gloger, 1833)	x			
3226 / 155	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i> Hartert & Neumann, 1914	x		AH	Mountain Buzzard <i>B. trizonatus</i> of South Africa formerly considered a subspecies of <i>B. oreophilus</i> .
3254 / 173	<i>Ardeotis arabs butleri</i> (Bannerman, 1930)	?		SG	<i>A. a. arabs</i> in NE Oromia. <i>A. a. butleri</i> could be expected in easternmost Oromia, but no record so far (one occupied 1-degree-tetrad just outside, Ash & Atkins 2009).
3255 / 173	<i>Ardeotis arabs arabs</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			
3257 / 174	<i>Ardeotis kori struthiunculus</i> (Neumann, 1907)	x		SM	
3267 / 175	<i>Neotis denhami denhami</i> (Children & Vigors, 1826)	x		SG	Very rare. Only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in W and SW Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3275 / 177	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis canicollis</i> (Reichenow, 1881)	x		SM	
3557 / 191	<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i> (Hermann, 1804)	x			<i>P. p. obscura</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015), included in <i>P. p. intermedia</i> .
3657 / 195	<i>Gallinula chloropus meridionalis</i> (C. L. Brehm, 1831)	x			
3719 / 183	<i>Sarothrura rufa elizabethae</i> Someren, 1919	x			
3729 / 184	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> (Gurney, 1877)	x			Breeding and maybe all-year resident in Ethiopia. Recent records from only three 1-degree-tetrads. Core areas in Sululta plain and near Addis Ababa (Ash & Atkins 2009). Geographically isolated from birds in S Africa but preliminary genetic and isotope results indicate close relationship between Ethiopian and South African populations.
3733 / 198	<i>Podica senegalensis senegalensis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	?		SG	Birds in S Ethiopia belong possibly to <i>P. s. senegalensis</i> , but differ from this subspecies and may be an undescribed form (Ash & Atkins 2009).

3761 / 199	<i>Balearica pavonina ceciliae</i> Mitchell, 1904	x			
3764 / 201	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	x			Population in Ethiopia geographically isolated from other sub-equatorial populations, the closest as far as Tanzania. Core area of the Ethiopian population in Oromia. Comprehensive list of locations in Collar & Stuart (1985).
3801 / 205	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus saharae</i> (Reichenow, 1894)	?			<i>B. o. oedicnemus</i> is an overwintering Palaearctic visitor in Oromia. <i>B. o. saharae</i> could be expected in Oromia and has been recorded nearby in Somalia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3802 / 205	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus oedicnemus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			
3807 / 208	<i>Burhinus capensis maculosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	x		SG	
3876 / 213	<i>Vanellus crassirostris crassirostris</i> (Hartlaub, 1855)	x			Only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad in E Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3883 / 215	<i>Vanellus tectus tectus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>V. t. tectus</i> in Rift Valley and Awash area. <i>V. t. latifrons</i> could be expected on southernmost fringes, only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad on the Oromia-Kenya border, just outside Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3884 / 215	<i>Vanellus tectus latifrons</i> (Reichenow, 1881)	?		SM	
3891 / 217	<i>Vanellus coronatus coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>V. c. coronatus</i> mainly in S and NE, <i>V. c. demissus</i> in north-easternmost fringe of Oromia. Dividing line between the two subspecies appears uncertain (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3892 / 217	<i>Vanellus coronatus demissus</i> (Friedmann, 1928)	x		SM	
3895 / 218	<i>Vanellus senegallus major</i> (Neumann, 1914)	x		H	Main range of <i>V. s. major</i> in Ethiopia. Few occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009).
3926 / 230	<i>Charadrius mongolus pamirensis</i> (Richmond, 1896)	x			
3934 / 231	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii scythicus</i> (Severtzov, 1873)	?			Only one record of <i>C. leschenaultii</i> in Oromia, possibly referable to <i>C. l. scythicus</i> (formerly named <i>C. l. crassirostris</i> ; cf. Ash & Atkins 2009).
3963 / 224	<i>Charadrius hiaticula tundrae</i> (Lowe, 1915)	x			
3970 / 225	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i> J.F. Gmelin, 1789	x			
4069 / 246	<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			<i>T. t. totanus</i> and <i>T. t. ussuriensis</i> in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. Both are Palaearctic passage migrants and winter visitors. Most birds are probably <i>T. t. ussurensis</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4070 / 246	<i>Tringa totanus ussuriensis</i> Buturlin, 1934	x			
4089 / 244	<i>Numenius arquata orientalis</i> C. L. Brehm, 1831	x			
4147 / 260	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Suggested subspecies <i>C. a. centralis</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) included in <i>C. c. alpina</i> .
4221 / 237	<i>Gallinago nigripennis aequatorialis</i> Rüppell, 1845	x			
4243 / 203	<i>Turnix sylvaticus lepurana</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	x			
4314 / 267	<i>Cursorius somalensis somalensis</i> Shelley, 1885	x		H SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>C. s. somalensis</i> in NE with two occupied 1-degree-tetrads, and <i>C. s. littoralis</i> in S with four occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Ash & Atkins 2009). Lines of subspecific segregation given in Ash & Atkins' (2009) map provisional. Further study needed.
4315 / 267	<i>Cursorius somalensis littoralis</i> Erlanger, 1905	x		SM	
4320 / 269	<i>Smutornis africanus raffertyi</i> (Mearns, 1915)	x		H SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. a. raffertyi</i> scattered mainly in Rift Valley and Middle Awash area. <i>S. a. hartingi</i> in NE with two occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4321 / 269	<i>Smutornis africanus hartingi</i> (Sharpe, 1893)	x		H SM	

4328 / 270	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus cinctus</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	x		SM	<i>R. c. cinctus</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>R. c. mayaudi</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (1996) and Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
4337 / 272	<i>Glareola pratincola pratincola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x			Possibly two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. However, only <i>G. p. pratincola</i> is reliably identified from Oromia, mainly in Rift Valley and Middle Awash area. Presumed <i>G. p. fuelleborni</i> in S (Ash & Atkins 2009). Recent records (2011) in Sarrite plain E of Yabello, but subspecific affiliation not noticed. Clarification needed.
4339 / 272	<i>Glareola pratincola fuelleborni</i> Neumann, 1910	?			
4463 / 281	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i> (Swainson, 1837)	x			
4538 / 278	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Both are Palaearctic winter visitors and presumed passage migrants. <i>L. heuglini</i> treated as a separate species by Ash and Atkins (2009). <i>L. f. fuscus</i> locally very common, few <i>L. f. heuglini</i> . The possibility of other related taxa (e.g. <i>L. cachinnans</i>) is not ruled out (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4541 / 279	<i>Larus fuscus heuglini</i> Bree, 1876	x			
4613 / 294	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosus</i> (Sparrman, 1788)	x			
4672 / 295	<i>Chlidonias hybrida hybrida</i> (Pallas, 1811)	x			<i>C. h. hybrida</i> as a Palaearctic winter visitor in Ethiopia and Oromia. African breeding <i>C. h. delalandii</i> might be in SW Ethiopia just outside Oromia, but no clear evidence (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4677 / 295	<i>Chlidonias hybrida delalandii</i> (Mathews, 1912)	?			
4700 / -	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> Pontoppidan, 1763	x			First record for Ethiopia on Lake Awasa in 2011 (Fisher <i>et al.</i> 2012). The lake is located just outside of Oromia, but on the way to this landlocked place, the bird crossed Oromia almost certainly. Not included in Oromia checklist.
4761 / 302	<i>Pterocles exustus ellioti</i> Bogdanov, 1881	x	H+	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. e. ellioti</i> mainly in Rift Valley and Middle Awash area, <i>P. e. olivascens</i> in S (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4762 / 302	<i>Pterocles exustus olivascens</i> (Hartert, 1909)	x		SM	
4770 / 304	<i>Pterocles gutturalis saturator</i> Hartert, 1900	x			
4779 / 305	<i>Pterocles decoratus ellenbecki</i> Erlanger, 1905	x		SM	
4786 / 306	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii lichtensteinii</i> Temminck, 1825	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. l. lichtensteinii</i> in C and NE, <i>P. l. sukensis</i> in S (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4787 / 306	<i>Pterocles lichtensteinii sukensis</i> Neumann, 1909	x		SM	
4798 / 308	<i>Columba livia</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789	x			Feral birds in towns and some villages. <i>C. l. domestica</i> (cf. Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
4853 / 313	<i>Columba larvata bronzina</i> Rüppell, 1837	x	E, H+		
4947 / 314	<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			All three subspecies said to be in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia (Urban & Brown 1986, Ash & Atkins 2009). No further details, verification required.
4948 / 314	<i>Streptopelia turtur arenicola</i> (Hartert, 1894)	x			
4950 / 314	<i>Streptopelia turtur rufescens</i> (C. L. Brehm, 1855)	X			
4966 / 316	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea roseogrisea</i> (Sundevall, 1857)	?			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. r. arabica</i> in C and NE, <i>S. r. roseogrisea</i> most likely in W with one occupied 1-degree-tetrad. Subspecific distribution in W Ethiopia not clearly understood (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4967 / 316	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea arabica</i> (Neumann, 1904)	x			
4975 / 318	<i>Streptopelia decipiens decipiens</i> (Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. d. decipiens</i> widespread with greatest numbers through the Rift Valley. <i>S. d. elegans</i> in SE with two occupied 1-degree-tetrads. (Ash & Atkins 2009).
4976 / 318	<i>Streptopelia decipiens elegans</i> (Zedlitz, 1913)	x		SM	

4981 / 329	<i>Streptopelia capicola electa</i> (Madarasz, 1913)	x		SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. c. electa</i> in C (Rift Valley), <i>S. c. somalica</i> in E and <i>S. c. tropica</i> in NE and probably in far SW, based on specimen from the early 20 th century. Lines of distribution in Ash & Atkins' (2009) map provisional.
4982 / 320	<i>Streptopelia capicola somalica</i> (Erlanger, 1905)	x		SM	
4983 / 320	<i>Streptopelia capicola tropica</i> (Reichenow, 1902)	x		SM	
5446 / 329	<i>Treron calvus uellensis</i> (Reichenow, 1912)	x			
5775 / 329	<i>Tauraco leucotis leucotis</i> (Rüppell, 1835)	x	H+	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>T. l. leucotis</i> widespread. <i>T. l. donaldsoni</i> in E, nearly restricted to Oromia. In Bale Mts. the latter is found alongside with <i>T. l. leucotis</i> , supporting the view for its specific separation (Ash & Atkins 2009). Research needed.
5776 / 329	<i>Tauraco leucotis donaldsoni</i> (Sharpe, 1895)	x	O, E, H	AH	
5777 / 337	<i>Tauraco ruspolii</i> (Salvadori, 1896)	x	O, E, H	SM	<i>T. ruspolii</i> is an endemic to Oromia with a very small range (Borghesio & Massa 2000). According to recent studies the species is still abundant where appropriate habitat occurs. However, the frequency decreases rapidly as the amount of agriculture in the landscape increases. Hybridizes with <i>T. leucotis</i> . In landscapes modified by human activities, the two species of turacos might come in contact much more frequently, and chances of hybridization might become higher. Conservation efforts and further studies needed.
5790 / 338	<i>Corythaixoides personatus personatus</i> (Rüppell, 1842)	x	E, H	SM	<i>C. p. personatus</i> restricted to Rift valley of Ethiopia (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015), core range in Oromia.
5803 / 341	<i>Clamator jacobinus pica</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>C. j. pica</i> and <i>C. j. serratus</i> are both intra-tropical migrants, with one population of <i>C. j. pica</i> breeding across Sub-Saharan Africa, and another from north-west India visiting eastern Africa. The relative status of the two populations in Ethiopia is unknown. <i>C. j. serratus</i> breeds in southern Africa, and then migrates north (Ash & Atkins 2009).
5804 / 341	<i>Clamator jacobinus serratus</i> (Sparrman, 1786)	x			
5828 / 345	<i>Cuculus clamosus gabonensis</i> Lafresnaye, 1853	x			Two valid subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>C. c. gabonensis</i> in W, and <i>C. c. clamosus</i> in E. Birds in S referred to as <i>C. c. jacksoni</i> represent an intermediate or intergrade population, not a valid subspecies (Ash & Atkins 2009, del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 1997).
5829 / 345	<i>Cuculus clamosus clamosus</i> Latham, 1802	x			
5835 / 346	<i>Cuculus canorus canorus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia, both are Palaearctic passage migrants (Ash & Atkins 2009).
5836 / 346	<i>Cuculus canorus subtelephonus</i> Zarudny, 1914	x			
5984 / 351	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus aereus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	?			<i>C. aereus</i> is an elusive and seldom seen presumed resident in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Rift Valley). Birds generally attributed to <i>C. a. australis</i> , but they are perhaps more likely <i>C. a. aereus</i> , or possibly even a new subspecies (Ash & Atkins 2009).
5985 / 351	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus australis</i> Sharpe, 1873	x			
6107 / 353	<i>Centropus monachus fischeri</i> Reichenow, 1887	?			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. Within Oromia <i>C. m. monachus</i> in C, S and W almost to Sudan border, where it meets <i>C. m. fischeri</i> (van den Elzen & König 1983). No further details on distribution in Ethiopia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Clarification needed.
6108 / 353	<i>Centropus monachus monachus</i> Rüppell, 1837	x		SM	
6117 / 355	<i>Centropus superciliosus superciliosus</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1829	x		SM	
6238 / 356	<i>Tyto alba affinis</i> (Blyth, 1862)	x			
6364 / 359	<i>Otus scops scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Scattered records from Ethiopia and Oromia. All collected birds have been identified as <i>O. s. scops</i> , except for one record of <i>O. s. pulchellus</i> from Moulou (1-degree-tetrad in NE Oromia). Both subspecies Palaearctic winter visitors (Ash & Atkins 2009).
6365 / 359	<i>Otus scops pulchellus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	x			
6546 / 362	<i>Bubo capensis dilloni</i> Des Murs & Prevost, 1846	x	E, H	AH	Core range of <i>B. c. dilloni</i> in Oromia, with few, mostly uncertain records from other parts of Ethiopia, and only one recent record in Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009).
6609 / 367	<i>Glaucidium perlatum licua</i> (Lichtenstein, 1842)	x			

6734 / 368	<i>Athene noctua somaliensis</i> Reichenow, 1905	?	H	SM	No record in Oromia so far, but can be expected in Awash region.
6825 / 366	<i>Strix woodfordii umbrina</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	x	E, H+		Restricted to Ethiopia and SE Sudan.
6836 / 369	<i>Asio abyssinicus abyssinicus</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	x	E, H	AH	<i>A. a. abyssinicus</i> restricted to Ethiopia, core range in Oromia.
7228 / 372	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus europaeus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			
7231 / 372	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus unwini</i> Hume, 1871	x			
7246 / 375	<i>Caprimulgus nubicus torridus</i> Lort Phillips, 1898	x			
7292 / -	<i>Caprimulgus solala</i> Safford, Ash, Duckworth, Telfer and Zewdie, 1995	?	E, H	SM	Known only from a single wing, removed from a decomposing corpse in Nechisar National Park, near to Oromia border (Safford et al. 1995). Not included in the Oromia checklist.
7319 / 383	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus nigricans</i> (Salvadori, 1868)	x			
7586 / 388	<i>Apus melba melba</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	?			<i>A. m. africanus</i> presumed resident and intra-tropical migrant. <i>A. m. melba</i> assumed Palaearctic visitor, but no evidence so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
7589 / 388	<i>Apus melba africanus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	x			
7603 / 390	<i>Apus apus apus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	?			One, maybe two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Passage migrant, some possibly overwintering. <i>A. a. pekinensis</i> confirmed for Ethiopia from a single specimen (Addis Ababa). One <i>A. a. apus</i> specimen collected in Eritrea, but this subspecies may occur also in Ethiopia and Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
7604 / 390	<i>Apus apus pekinensis</i> (Swinhoe, 1870)	x			
7620 / -	<i>Apus barbatus roehli</i> Reichenow, 1906	x			Recorded for the first time in 2014 between Goba and Sannetti plateau (Andrews 2015). Subspecies not identified, according to Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) <i>roehli</i> most likely.
7644 / 392	<i>Apus affinis aerobates</i> Brooke, 1969	x			<i>A. a. aerobates</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>A. a. affinis</i> could occur in the region close to the southern border, but not confirmed so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
7646 / 392	<i>Apus affinis affinis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1830)	?			
7682 / 387	<i>Cypsiurus parvus parvus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	?			In Ethiopia two, possibly all three described subspecies are involved. In W and SW Oromia probably <i>C. p. myochorus</i> , but this subspecies not confirmed with a specimen. In SE Oromia <i>C. p. laemostigma</i> (three occupied 1-degree-tetrads). <i>C. p. parvus</i> could occur in NW Oromia, but no record so far. The subspecies of the birds in the northern Rift is unknown (Ash & Atkins 2009). Clarification needed.
7684 / 387	<i>Cypsiurus parvus myochrous</i> (Reichenow, 1886)	x			
7685 / 387	<i>Cypsiurus parvus laemostigma</i> (Reichenow, 1905)	?			
8655 / 395	<i>Colius striatus mombassicus</i> Someren, 1919	?			<i>C. s. leucotis</i> widespread in Ethiopia, incl. Oromia. <i>C. s. mombassicus</i> could be expected in SE Oromia, and <i>C. s. hilgerti</i> in NE Oromia, but no records so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
8662 / 395	<i>Colius striatus leucotis</i> Rüppell, 1839	x			
8663 / 395	<i>Colius striatus hilgerti</i> Zedlitz, 1910	?			
8673 / 396	<i>Urocolius macrourus pulcher</i> (Neumann, 1900)	?		SM	Four subspecies in Ethiopia, two of them in Oromia. <i>U. m. abyssinicus</i> in C, E, S Oromia, and <i>U. m. griseogularis</i> in W Oromia. <i>U. m. pulcher</i> could be expected in SE Oromia, but no record so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
8674 / 396	<i>Urocolius macrourus abyssinicus</i> Schifter, 1975	x		SM	
8675 / 396	<i>Urocolius macrourus griseogularis</i> Someren, 1919	x			

8849 / 424	<i>Upupa epops epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			Three, possibly four, subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>U. e. epops</i> widespread Palearctic passage migrant and winter visitor, <i>U. e. senegalensis</i> breeding intra-tropical migrant and breeding visitor (and possible resident) in N, C and S Oromia. Related <i>U. e. waibeli</i> could be expected in S Oromia, but no evidence so far. <i>U. e. africana</i> with only one record from Oromia (Lake Koka, Ash & Atkins 2009).
8856 / 424	<i>Upupa epops senegalensis</i> Swainson, 1837	x		SG	
8857 / 424	<i>Upupa epops waibeli</i> Reichenow, 1913	?			
8858 / 424	<i>Upupa epops africana</i> Bechstein, 1811	x			
8863 / 425	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus niloticus</i> (Neumann, 1903)	x			A possible recent record from tetrad 107a is mentioned by Rannestad (2016). The similar <i>P. damarensis</i> occurs in the nearby squares 107a,b just outside Oromia (Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 2015); needs research.
8872 / 426	<i>Phoeniculus somaliensis somaliensis</i> (Ogilvie-Grant, 1901)	x	H+	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia, two in Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. s. neglectus</i> in N, C and E, <i>P. s. somaliensis</i> in S, but exact delineation of subspecific distribution poorly understood (Ash & Atkins 2009).
8873 / 426	<i>Phoeniculus somaliensis neglectus</i> (Neumann, 1905)	x	E, H	SM	
8885 / 427	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus emini</i> (Neumann, 1905)	?			<i>R. a. notatus</i> restricted to Ethiopia, Eritrea and western border areas (Sudan). But in Boma Hills in S Sudan <i>R. a. emini</i> (von den Elzen & König 1983) that could also reach SW Oromia. Clarification needed.
8886 / 427	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus notatus</i> (Salvin, 1892)	x	H+		
8892 / 428	<i>Rhinopomastus minor minor</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x	H+	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>R. m. minor</i> in C and E Oromia, <i>R. m. cabanisi</i> in S Oromia, contact zone in SE. Exact delineation of subspecific distribution poorly understood (Ash & Atkins 2009).
8893 / 428	<i>Rhinopomastus minor cabanisi</i> (Filippi, 1853)	x		SM	
8912 / 435	<i>Tockus jacksoni</i> x <i>T. deckeni</i>				Formerly treated conspecific, hybridisation in parts of range (e.g. Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 2015).
9080 / 410	<i>Alcedo semitorquata heuglini</i> Laubmann, 1925	x	H		Main range in Ethiopia, with few occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea. <i>A. s. heuglini</i> geographically isolated from the two other subspecies. Next of these populations as far as Tanzania.
9159 / 409	<i>Corythornis cristatus galeritus</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	x			
9247 / 403	<i>Halcyon leucocephala leucocephala</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	x		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia, one of them (<i>H. l. leucocephala</i>) widespread in Oromia. <i>H. l. hyacinthina</i> could be expected in the south-easternmost fringe of Oromia, but no records so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9248 / 403	<i>Halcyon leucocephala hyacinthina</i> Reichenow, 1900	?		SG	
9253 / 406	<i>Halcyon senegalensis senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	x		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>H. s. senegalensis</i> in N, C, SW. <i>H. s. cyanoleuca</i> could be expected in the westernmost fringe of Oromia, but no evidence so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9255 / 406	<i>Halcyon senegalensis cyanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	?			
9260 / 405	<i>Halcyon malimbica malimbica</i> (Shaw, 1811)	x			Few records from W Ethiopia, three 1-degree-tetrads in W Oromia. An isolated population, morphologically close to <i>H. m. malimbica</i> but far from the nearest known sites on the Sudan/Uganda border; possibly an undescribed subspecies (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9491 / 416	<i>Merops bulocki frenatus</i> Hartlaub, 1854	x		SG	
9497 / 414	<i>Merops pusillus ocularis</i> (Reichenow, 1900)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>M. p. ocularis</i> in W and C Oromia, <i>M. p. meridionalis</i> in E and S Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9499 / 414	<i>Merops pusillus meridionalis</i> (Sharpe, 1892)	x			
9505 / 415	<i>Merops variegatus lafresnayii</i> Guerin-Meneville, 1843	x	H+		<i>M. v. lafresnayii</i> maybe more closely related to <i>M. oreobates</i> than to lowland <i>M. variegatus</i> (N. Redman, pers. comm).
9509 / 413	<i>Merops hirundineus heuglini</i> (Neumann, 1906)	x			
9517 / 419	<i>Merops orientalis viridissimus</i> Swainson, 1837	x		SG	One occupied tetrad in E Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).

9553 / 399	<i>Coracias caudatus lorti</i> Shelley, 1885	x	H+	SM	
9557 / 398	<i>Coracias naevius naevius</i> Daudin, 1800	x		SG	
9568 / 402	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus afer</i> (Latham, 1790)	?			According to Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>E. g. afer</i> in W Ethiopia. But according to del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2001) and Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) <i>E. g. aethiopicus</i> . Clarification needed.
9569 / 402	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus aethiopicus</i> Neumann, 1905	?		SG	
9749 / 446	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus shelleyi</i> Hartlaub, 1886	x	H	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>T. e. shelleyi</i> in NE, <i>T. e. versicolor</i> in S, but range of each unclear and much intergradation where they meet (Ash & Atkins 2009). Two other proposed subspecies from Ethiopia (<i>T. e. gallarum</i> , <i>T. e. jacksoni</i>) probably represent intergrades (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2002) and are not acknowledged.
9750 / 446	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus versicolor</i> Hartlaub, 1882	x		SM	
9753 / 447	<i>Trachyphonus margaritatus margaritatus</i> (Cretzschmar, 1828)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>T. m. margaritatus</i> in C and NE, <i>T. m. somalicus</i> even further to the NE, with some overlapping in the Harar area (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9754 / 447	<i>Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus</i> Zedlitz, 1910	x	H	SM	
9757 / 448	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii darnaudii</i> (Prevost & Des Murs, 1847)	x		SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>T. d. darnaudii</i> common in S and <i>T. d. boehmi</i> patchily distributed in the E. Possible overlap and contact zones of the two ranges not known (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9758 / 448	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii boehmi</i> Fischer & Reichenow, 1884	x		SM	
9816 / 438	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus uropygialis</i> (Heuglin, 1862)	x	H	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>P. p. uropygialis</i> in the far N and NE, <i>P. p. affinis</i> in C and S. Dividing line shown on the map in Ash & Atkins (2009) only approximate.
9817 / 438	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus affinis</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	x		SM	
9820 / 439	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus chrysoconus</i> (Temminck, 1832)	?		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia only <i>P. c. xanthostictus</i> which is mainly found in the highlands of Oromia west and east of the Rift Valley. <i>P. c. chrysoconus</i> in Tigre and Amhara Regional State, with southernmost records just outside Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Occurrence in Oromia conceivable.
9821 / 439	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus xanthostictus</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x	E, H		
9832 / 440	<i>Tricholaema diademata diademata</i> (Heuglin, 1861)	x		SM	
9843 / 441	<i>Tricholaema melanocephala melanocephala</i> (Cretzschmar, 1829)	x	H	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>T. m. melanocephala</i> in N (to 8° N in Rift Valley), <i>T. m. stigmatothorax</i> in S and SE, <i>T. m. blandi</i> far E with only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad (Ash & Atkins 2009).
9844 / 441	<i>Tricholaema melanocephala stigmatothorax</i> Cabanis, 1878	x		SM	
9845 / 441	<i>Tricholaema melanocephala blandi</i> Lort Phillips, 1897	x	H	SM	
9849 / 442	<i>Lybius undatus undatus</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	x	E, H	AH	Four subspecies in Ethiopia, thereof three in Oromia. Within Oromia <i>L. u. undunatus</i> in N, <i>L. u. leucogenys</i> in C, W and SW, and <i>L. u. salvadori</i> in NE (Ash & Atkins 2009). The latter regarded as <i>squamatus</i> by Ash & Atkins (2009) without further explanation. However, <i>L. u. squamatus</i> considered untenable by del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2002).
9850 / 442	<i>Lybius undatus leucogenys</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x		AH	
9850 / 442	<i>Lybius undatus leucogenys</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x		AH	
9851 / 442	<i>Lybius undatus salvadorii</i> Neumann, 1903	x		AH	
9881 / 445	<i>Lybius bidentatus aequatorialis</i> (Shelley, 1889)	x			
10143 / 449	<i>Prodotiscus zambesiae ellenbecki</i> Erlanger, 1901	x			

10168 / 451	<i>Indicator minor diademata</i> Rüppell, 1837	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>I. m. diademata</i> widespread, <i>I. m. teitensis</i> in the southernmost areas along the border to Kenya and Somalia. Few records from Oromia around Moyale (Ash & Atkins 2009).
10170 / 451	<i>Indicator minor teitensis</i> Neumann, 1900	x			
10192 / 455	<i>Jynx ruficollis aequatorialis</i> Rüppell, 1842	x	E, H	AH	Endemic to Ethiopia. Mainly distributed in the highlands of Oromia over rather restricted areas (Ash & Atkins 2009).
10394 / 457	<i>Campethera cailliautii nyansae</i> (Neumann, 1900)	x			Rare in SW Ethiopia. Within Oromia only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads.
10421 / 459	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens lepidus</i> (Cabanis & Heine, 1863)	x		AH	Three subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>D. f. hemprichii</i> in C, N and NE, <i>D. f. lepidus</i> in W, and <i>D. f. massaicus</i> in S. Interbreed where they meet and distribution and relative status poorly understood. (Ash & Atkins 2009). Research needed.
10422 / 459	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens massaicus</i> Neumann, 1900	x		SM	
10423 / 459	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens hemprichii</i> (Ehrenberg, 1833)	x	H+	SM	
10431 / 460	<i>Dendropicos namaquus schoensis</i> (Rüppell, 1842)	x	H+	SM	
10440 / 461	<i>Dendropicos goertae abessinicus</i> (Reichenow, 1900)	x		SG	
10446 / 461	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus spodocephalus</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	x	E, H+		
10454 / 462	<i>Dendropicos obsoletus ingens</i> (Hartert, 1900)	x			
11081 / 96	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	x			<i>P. semitorquatus</i> has two separated and very distinct ranges in SW Africa and NE Africa, respectively. Birds from NE Africa sometimes separated as <i>P. s. castanonotus</i> , but poorly differentiated.
11098 / 98	<i>Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			<i>F. t. rufescens</i> is an uncommon breeding resident in Ethiopia. There are only twelve records, all from May to September. <i>F. t. archeri</i> occurs to an unknown extent along the border to Somalia. Most birds seen in Ethiopia are Palaearctic overwintering migrant <i>F. t. tinnunculus</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009).
11099 / 98	<i>Falco tinnunculus archeri</i> Hartert & Neumann, 1932	x			
11109 / 98	<i>Falco tinnunculus rufescens</i> Swainson, 1837	x			
11123 / 99	<i>Falco rupicoloides fieldi</i> (Elliot, 1897)	x	H	SM	Only a few scattered records from Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>F. r. fieldi</i> in NE, only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad. <i>F. r. arthuri</i> in SW (Ash & Atkins 2009). Nominate <i>rupicoloides</i> in SW Africa, geographically isolated from NE African populations.
11124 / 99	<i>Falco rupicoloides arthuri</i> (Gurney, 1884)	x		SM	
11153 / 102	<i>Falco chicquera ruficollis</i> Swainson, 1837	x			
11155 / 103	<i>Falco vespertinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	?			Few records, but not confirmed (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not included in Oromia checklist.
11198 / 109	<i>Falco biarmicus abyssinicus</i> Neumann, 1904	x			
11209 / 111	<i>Falco peregrinus calidus</i> Latham, 1790	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Uncommon <i>F. p. minor</i> is a breeding resident, <i>F. p. calidus</i> a Palaearctic winter visitor and passage migrant (Ash & Atkins 2009).
11219 / 111	<i>Falco peregrinus minor</i> Bonaparte, 1850	x			
11790 / 331	<i>Agapornis pullarius pullarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	?			Both <i>A. p. ugandae</i> and <i>A. p. pullaris</i> are recorded from SE Ethiopia, but confirmation is desirable for <i>A. p. pullaris</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009).
11791 / 331	<i>Agapornis pullarius ugandae</i> Neumann, 1908	x			

11818 / 333	<i>Poicephalus meyeri meyeri</i> (Cretzschmar, 1827)	x			One, maybe two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. m. meyeri</i> in NW with one occupied 1-degree-tetrad. <i>P. m. saturatus</i> with only one uncertain record in S (Ash & Atkins 2009).
11819 / 333	<i>Poicephalus meyeri saturatus</i> (Sharpe, 1901)	?			
11830 / 334	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris pallidus</i> Someren, 1922	?	H	SM	One, maybe two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. r. rufiventris</i> in E and S. <i>P. r. pallidus</i> could be expected on the easternmost fringes, current records from tetrads just outside Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009)
11831 / 334	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris rufiventris</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x		SM	
12383 / 463	<i>Pitta angolensis longipennis</i> Reichenow, 1901	x			
17405 / 467	<i>Platysteira cyanea aethiopica</i> Neumann, 1905	x	E, H+		Restricted to Ethiopia, core range in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
17454 / 464	<i>Batis orientalis bella</i> (Elliot, 18979)	x	H+	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. In the distribution map in Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>B. o. bella</i> is lumped with <i>B. o. orientalis</i> . The latter is widespread in Oromia, <i>B. o. bella</i> in S Oromia. Area of division is unclear. <i>B. o. chadensis</i> only in westernmost parts (Ash & Atkins 2009). Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2015) state that the broad geographic overlap with <i>B. orientalis</i> might be erroneous.
17455 / 464	<i>Batis orientalis orientalis</i> (Heuglin, 1871)	x	H		
17456 / 464	<i>Batis orientalis chadensis</i> Alexander, 1908	x			
17459 / 465	<i>Batis minor erlangeri</i> Neumann, 1907	x			Sometimes treated as a separate species <i>Batis erlangeri</i> (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2006). Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2015) state that the broad geographic overlap with <i>B. orientalis</i> might be erroneous.
17473 / 468	<i>Prionops plumatus concinnatus</i> Sundevall, 1850	x		SG	Three subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>P. p. concinnatus</i> in W, <i>P. p. cristatus</i> in C and SW, and <i>P. p. vinaceigularis</i> in E and SE (Ash & Atkins 2009).
17474 / 468	<i>Prionops plumatus cristatus</i> Rüppell, 1836	x		SM	
17475 / 468	<i>Prionops plumatus vinaceigularis</i> Richmond, 1897	x		SM	
17574 / 481	<i>Nilais afer minor</i> Sharpe, 1895	x		SM	<i>N. a. minor</i> throughout Oromia. Proposed subspecies <i>N. a. hilgerti</i> synonymised with <i>N. a. minor</i> (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2009). Map in Ash & Atkins (2009) shows <i>N. a. hilgerti</i> and <i>N. a. minor</i> separately.
17585 / 475	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis erythrae</i> O. Neumann, 1899	x	H+		
17615 / 474	<i>Tchagra senegalus habessinicus</i> (Ehrenberg, 1833)	x			
17638 / 478	<i>Laniarius ruficeps rufinuchalis</i> (Sharpe, 1895)	x	H+	SM	
17673 / 477	<i>Laniarius funebris funebris</i> (Hartlaub, 1863)	x		SM	Demarcation line between <i>L. f. funebris</i> and <i>L. f. deneger</i> in SE Ethiopia unclear, subspecies not differentiated in Ash & Atkins (2009). <i>L. f. deneger</i> could reach southern and easternmost Oromia.
17674 / 477	<i>Laniarius funebris degener</i> Hilgert, 1912	?		SM	
17688 / 471	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus hilgerti</i> (Neumann, 1903)	x	H+	SM	
17701 / 470	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus similis</i> (A. Smith, 1836)	x			
17731 / 469	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti catharoxanthus</i> Neumann, 1899	x		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>M. b. catharoxanthus</i> rare in W and NW (two occupied 1-degree-tetrads), <i>M. b. approximans</i> elsewhere (Ash & Atkins 2009).
17732 / 469	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti approximans</i> (Cabanis, 1869)	x		SM	
17944 / 482	<i>Coracina caesia pura</i> (Sharpe, 1891)	x		AH	
18513 / 488	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i> (Schalow, 1875)	x			Formerly considered a subspecies of <i>Lanius isabellinus</i> . Palaearctic passage migrant.

18515 / 488	<i>Lanius isabellinus isabellinus</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833	x			Palearctic passage migrant
18586 / 490	<i>Lanius meridionalis aucheri</i> Bonaparte, 1853	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>L. m. aucheri</i> breeding resident in C and NE. <i>L. m. pallidirostris</i> an uncommon winter visitor, in the south as far as 5° N (Ash & Atkins 2009).
18592 / 490	<i>Lanius meridionalis pallidirostris</i> Cassin, 1852	x			
18598 / 491	<i>Lanius excubitoroides excubitoroides</i> Prévost & Des Murs, 1847	x		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>L. e. intercedens</i> in central-southern areas and presumably <i>L. e. excubitoroides</i> elsewhere. Distribution boundaries between them not very clear (Ash & Atkins 2009).
18599 / 491	<i>Lanius excubitoroides intercedens</i> Neumann, 1905	x			
18607 / 494	<i>Lanius humeralis humeralis</i> Stanley, 1814	x			In Ash & Atkins (2009) referred to as <i>Lanius collaris humeralis</i> .
18626 / 495	<i>Lanius senator niloticus</i> (Bonaparte, 1853)	x			
18637 / 486	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i> Bonaparte, 1853	x			Monotypic species according to Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015). In del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2008) two subspecies recognized: <i>E. r. rueppelli</i> in W and part of S Ethiopia, and somewhat larger <i>E. r. erlangeri</i> in C and SE Ethiopia. Map in Ash & Atkins (2009) without differentiation of subspecies.
19007 / 499	<i>Oriolus monacha monacha</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	x	H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>O. m. monacha</i> north of 9°30' N and <i>O. m. meneliki</i> south of this (Ash & Atkins 2009). Precise information difficult to assess, most notably because <i>O. monacha meneliki</i> easily confused with <i>O. larvatus rolletti</i> in the field. Subspecies intergrade in C Ethiopia (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2008).
19008 / 499	<i>Oriolus monacha meneliki</i> Blundell & Lovat, 1899	x	E, H	AH	
19014 / 500	<i>Oriolus larvatus rolletti</i> Salvadori, 1864	x			<i>O. larvatus rolletti</i> easily confused with <i>O. monacha meneliki</i> in the field (cf. annotations on <i>O. monacha</i> spp.).
19056 / 501	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis divaricatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	x			
19477 / 502	<i>Terpsiphone viridis ferreti</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	x			
20014 / 503	<i>Zavattariornis stresemanni</i> Moltoni, 1938	x	O, E, H	SM	<i>Z. stresemanni</i> is restricted to the Borana zone in SE Oromia, with a total range of 6,000 km ² . Range is a consequence of high reliance on modified habitats within narrow climatic limits. Climate change may therefore pose a serious threat to the species long-term survival (Donald <i>et al.</i> 2012). For studies on distribution, habitat and biology see Borghesio & Giannetti (2005), Gedeon (2006), Ross <i>et al.</i> (2009), Mellanby <i>et al.</i> (2008), Töpfer & Gedeon (2012) and Bladon <i>et al.</i> (2016).
20042 / 504	<i>Pyrhcorax pyrrhcorax baileyi</i> Rand & Vaurie, 1955	x	E, H	AH	Geographically very isolated subspecies. In Sub-Saharan Africa only in Simien and nearby highlands (N and NE Amhara) and in Bale Mts. (Oromia). The two populations are separated by 800 km and may be subspecifically distinct, but no Bale specimen exists for comparison (Ash & Atkins 2009). Next populations of <i>P. pyrrhcorax</i> as far as Israel and Iran.
20087 / 507	<i>Corvus capensis kordofanensis</i> Laubmann, 1919	x			
20151 / 510	<i>Corvus edithae</i> E. L. Phillips, 1895	x		SM	Replaces widespread <i>C. albus</i> in NE Africa, but sympatric occurrence over parts of their range with frequent hybridization in SE Highlands, mixed pairs sporadically reported from most of the range (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2009). Details in Ash & Atkins (2009: 372), further data in Londei (2005, 2008).
20498 / 537	<i>Mirafra cantillans marginata</i> Hawker, 1898	x		SM	Patchily distributed in Ethiopia, apparently populations isolated from each other but relationships between them unclear. Within Oromia only in S (Borana) and NW (middle Awash area). Some movements, but not understood (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20502 / 538	<i>Mirafra albicauda</i> Reichenow, 1891	?			Patchily distributed from Chad to E and NE Africa, with some very isolated populations. In Ethiopia records from only two 1-degree-tetrads on Lake Abaya (one with about 40% area fraction in Oromia). Recently only in Nechisar NP as rare visitor or possible resident, which lies just outside Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not included in Oromia checklist.
20511 / 539	<i>Mirafra pulpa</i> Friedmann, 1930	x		SM	Very locally distributed in Kenya and Ethiopia. The only Ethiopian record is from May 1912 in SW Oromia (specimen, Sagan river). Several searches in the Sagan river area in the past years have not revealed the species' presence (Ash & Atkins 2009).

20519 / 541	<i>Mirafra hypermetra kathangorensis</i> Cave, 1940	x		SM	Most likely <i>M. h. kathangorensis</i> in SW Ethiopia, incl. SW Oromia (SE Borana zone). Geographically isolated <i>M. h. gallarum</i> endemic to Ethiopia (Oromia, Afar and Somali Regional State), mainly in middle Awash area.
20521 / 541	<i>Mirafra hypermetra gallarum</i> Hartert, 1907	x	E, H	SM	Most likely <i>M. h. kathangorensis</i> in SW Ethiopia, incl. SW Oromia (SE Borana zone). Geographically isolated <i>M. h. gallarum</i> endemic to Ethiopia (Oromia, Afar and Somali Regional State), mainly in middle Awash area. One record of <i>M. a. sharpii</i> in E Ethiopia (Somali National Regional State) just outside of Oromia and some more on Somali side of the border. Another recent record of one bird in August 2007 from Huri Hills on the Kenya side of the Oromia-Kenya border (Ash & Atkins 2009); subspecies there unknown, but possibly <i>M. a. athi</i> . Not included in Oromia list.
20523 / 540	<i>Mirafra africana sharpii</i> Elliot, 1897	?	H	SM	Three subspecies of <i>M. rufocinnamomea</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia, whose distributional boundaries are poorly known. <i>M. r. omoensis</i> is found W and SW, <i>M. r. torrida</i> in S and nominate <i>M. r. rufocinnamomea</i> elsewhere, except SE (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20559 / 542	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea torrida</i> Shelley, 1882	x		SM	
20560 / 542	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea rufocinnamomea</i> (Salvadori, 1865)	x	E, H		
20561 / 542	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea omoensis</i> Neumann, 1928	x	E, H	SM	
20578 / 545	<i>Mirafra collaris</i> Sharpe, 1896	?		SM	No record in Oromia so far, but can be expected at the southernmost edge
20583 / -	<i>Heteromirafra archeri</i> Clarke, 1920	x	E, H	SM	<i>H. archeri</i> is one of the most endangered bird species in Africa. Its extinction in the near future must be feared if no serious protective measures are taken (Spottiswoode <i>et al.</i> 2009, Donald <i>et al.</i> 2010). According to recent studies, the species occurs not only in SE Oromia (Liben Plain near Negele Borana), but also near Jijiga (Somali Regional State). Recently it has been shown that <i>H. sidamoensis</i> Erard, 1975 and <i>H. archeri</i> form a single species (Spottiswoode <i>et al.</i> 2013).
20585 / 546	<i>Calendulauda poecilosterna</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	x			Recent records between Turmi and Murle (Dowsett & Dowsett-Lamaire 2015)
20607 / 543	<i>Calendulauda alopec intercedens</i> (Reichenow, 1895)	x		SM	<i>C. alopec</i> formerly placed in genus <i>Mirafra</i> . Treated conspecific with disjunct <i>C. africanoides</i> from S Africa. In E and S Oromia <i>C. a. intercedens</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009). <i>C. a. macdonaldi</i> from Borana considered synonymous with <i>C. a. intercedens</i> (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2004).
20678 / 560	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps melanauchen</i> (Cabanis, 1851)	x			
20686 / 559	<i>Eremopterix signatus signatus</i> (Oustalet, 1886)	x	H+	SM	Most likely both subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>E. s. signatus</i> in NE (middle Awash) and maybe outermost S. Apparently <i>E. s. harrisoni</i> in SW Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Extent of the contact zone in the south, if any, is unclear.
20687 / 559	<i>Eremopterix signatus harrisoni</i> (Ogilvie-Grant, 1900)	?			
20706 / 550	<i>Ammomanes deserti assabensis</i> Salvadori, 1902	x	H	SM	
20754 / 552	<i>Calandrella blanfordi daaroodensis</i> C. M. N. White, 1960	x	H	SM	<i>C. b. daaroodensis</i> with only one occupied 1-minute-tetrad in easternmost Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20755 / 552	<i>Calandrella erlangeri</i> (Neumann, 1906)	x	E, H	AH	<i>Calandrella erlangeri</i> formerly treated as <i>C. blanfordi erlangeri</i> . Within Ethiopia restricted to Amhara and C Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20762 / 553	<i>Calandrella somalica megaensis</i> Benson, 1946	x	O, E, H	SM	Two disjunct subspecies in Oromia: <i>C. s. megaensis</i> in S and <i>C. s. perconfusa</i> in NE (only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads). Nominat <i>somalica</i> from Somalia (and only one occupied record in E Somali Regional State) also reported in SE highlands, but according to Ash & Atkins (2009) no record has been traced. <i>C. s. megaensis</i> seems to be restricted to S Oromia, but with records along the Ethiopian-Kenyan border.
20764 / 553	<i>Calandrella somalica perconfusa</i> C. M. N. White, 1960	x	H	SM	
20806 / 554	<i>Spizocorys personata yavelloensis</i> (Benson, 1947)	x		SM	According to Ash & Atkins (2009) there have been only five <i>S. personata</i> records (altogether 18 birds) in Ethiopia in more than 110 years. In Kenya only three sites are known. That makes worldwide only nine known locations with four subspecies. The range is said to be 350 000 km ² (Birdlife International 2017), but probably much smaller and fragmented. The Birdlife map shows a range divided in three large coherent parts, which do probably not exist in this way. There is need for research, not least because the future outlook for this species could be critical due to climate change. In southern Ethiopia <i>S. p. yavelloensis</i> has been scientifically described from the Yabello area around 70 years ago. Since then apparently no other reliable data exist on the presence of this form near its <i>locus typicus</i> . A search in June 2011 confirmed, however, the presence of the birds in an area about 80 km west of Yabello (K. Gedeon, pers. obs.).

20812 / 555	<i>Pseudalaemon fremantlii megaensis</i> Benson, 1946	x		SM	<i>P. fremantlii</i> restricted to E and NE Africa with three disjunct subspecies. <i>P. f. megaensis</i> geographically isolated in S Oromia (Borana) and N Kenya.
20848 / 556	<i>Galerida cristata somaliensis</i> Reichenow, 1907	x		SM	Subspecific taxonomy extremely complex. According to Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) 37 subspecies recognized, but that number could be provisional (cf. del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2004). In SE Oromia <i>G. c. somaliensis</i> . This population (extending to N Kenya) is geographically widely separated from <i>G. c. somaliensis</i> , the same subspecies, in N Somali. Such a curious distribution raises doubts about the relative subspecific identification. Up to now no specimen from SE Ethiopia has been examined (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20861 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae praetermissa</i> (Blanford, 1869)	x	H	AH	Five subspecies of <i>G. theklae</i> in Ethiopia, four of them in Oromia: <i>G. t. praetermissa</i> in C Oromia, <i>G. t. huei</i> in Bale and Arusi Mts., <i>G. t. harrarensis</i> in NE, and <i>G. t. huriensis</i> in outermost S. Only
20862 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae huei</i> Érard & de Naurois, 1973	x	O, E, H	AH	<i>G. t. praetermissa</i> and <i>G. t. huei</i> with contact zone, though <i>G. t. huei</i> in higher elevations. Other subspecies disjunct (Ash & Atkins 2009).
20863 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae huriensis</i> Benson, 1947	x		SM	
20865 / 557	<i>Galerida theklae harrarensis</i> Érard & Jarry, 1973	x	E, H	SM	
21041 / 521	<i>Riparia paludicola minor</i> (Cabanis, 1850)	?		SG	Two subspecies in Ethiopia: <i>R. p. minor</i> in NW, <i>R. p. schoensis</i> further south. The latter seems to be restricted to Ethiopia, but no information about their relative distribution (Ash & Atkins 2009). Maybe <i>R. p. minor</i> does not reach Oromia.
21042 / 521	<i>Riparia paludicola schoensis</i> Reichenow, 1920	x	E, H		
21066 / 523	<i>Riparia cincta erlangeri</i> Reichenow, 1905	x			
21082 / 530-531	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula obsoleta</i> (Cabanis, 1850)	?			<i>P. fuligula</i> and <i>P. obsoleta</i> treated as different species by Ash & Atkins (2009). Three or four subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>P. f. arabica</i> and possibly <i>P. o. obsoleta</i> considered as migrant overwintering in Ethiopia (Ash & Atkins 2009). <i>P. f. pusilla</i> is a breeding resident in N, C and E, <i>P. t. fusciventris</i> a breeding resident in C, W, S. There seems to be some geographical overlapping between these subspecies. More study is required to clarify the rather confused situation, as particularly in the west the taxa involved are unknown (Ash & Atkins 2009).
21085 / 530-531	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula arabica</i> (Reichenow, 1905)	x			
21086 / 530-531	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula pusilla</i> (Zedlitz, 1908)	x			
21089 / 530-531	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula fusciventris</i> Vincent, 1933	x			
21109 / 525	<i>Hirundo lucida rothschildi</i> Neumann, 1904	x	E, H		
21112 / 526	<i>Hirundo aethiopica aethiopica</i> Blanford, 1869	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>H. a. aethiopica</i> scattered over N, W and S. <i>H. a. amadoni</i> in E. The latter with only one 1-degree-tetrad in NE Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
21113 / 526	<i>Hirundo aethiopica amadoni</i> C. M. N. White, 1956	x	H+	SM	
21134 / 528	<i>Hirundo megaensis</i> Benson, 1942	x	O, E, H	SM	Endemic to Oromia and restricted mainly to the Borana zone in SE Ethiopia (Mellanby <i>et al.</i> 2008). Biology and habitat requirements poorly understood (Bladon <i>et al.</i> 2015). From the eastern part of the range there are only a few records (Negele in the Guji zone, Gabremichael <i>et al.</i> 2009, Bladon <i>et al.</i> 2015). Studies needed.
21147 / 535	<i>Cecropis daurica rufula</i> (Temminck, 1835)	x			Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: Palearctic <i>C. d. rufula</i> overwinters, but is difficult to separate from breeding resident
21150 / 535	<i>Cecropis daurica melanocrissus</i> Rüppell, 1845	x	E, H		<i>C. d. melanocrissus</i> . The latter is nearly restricted to Ethiopia (mainly Oromia, Amhara, Tigre), with seven occupied 1-degree-tetrads in W Eritrea. Distributed over most of Oromia, but only scattered in SE.
21151 / 535	<i>Cecropis daurica domicella</i> (Hartlaub & Finsch, 1870)	x		SG	<i>C. d. domicella</i> with only two occupied tetrads in E, Baro river area (Ash & Atkins 2009).
21172 / 534	<i>Cecropis senegalensis saturatior</i> (Bannerman, 1923)	x			
- / 536	<i>Petrochelidon</i> sp.	?	E, H		Unidentified species with several records from Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not included in the Oromia checklist.

21211 / 532	<i>Delichon urbicum urbicum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			<i>D. u. urbicum</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia, <i>D. u. meridionale</i> possible (Ash & Atkins 2009).
21211 / 532	<i>Delichon urbicum meridionale</i> (Hartert, 1910)	?			
21235 / 519	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera pristopectera</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x	H		Four subspecies of <i>P. pristopectera</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia, but distributional boundaries poorly known. Within Oromia <i>P. p. pristopectera</i> in NW, <i>P. p. blanfordi</i> and <i>P. p. oleaginea</i> in W, and <i>P. p. antinorii</i> elsewhere, except in far E (Ash & Atkins 2009). Interbreeding to a large extent (Ash & Atkins 2009), but apparently little interbreeding (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2004). Hence, <i>blanfordi</i> , <i>antinorii</i> and <i>oleaginea</i> sometimes treated as full species. Further work required, but distinguishing the different subspecies in the field almost impossible.
21236 / 519	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera blanfordi</i> Blundell & Lovat, 1899	x	E, H		
21237 / 519	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera antinorii</i> Salvadori, 1884	x	H+		
21238 / 519	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera oleaginea</i> Neumann, 1904	x	E, H		
21563 / 514	<i>Melaniparus guineensis</i> (Shelley, 1900)	x			
21565 / 514	<i>Melaniparus leucomelas leucomelas</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	H	AH	<i>M. l. leucomelas</i> in NE Ethiopia and Eritrea geographically far separated from <i>M. l. insignis</i> in Uganda and further south. In NE Oromia across the Harar Mts. The Harar population seems also separated from populations in W Amhara, Tigre and Eritrea. However, distribution in some parts uncertain, e.g. dark-eyed nominate <i>leucomelas</i> seen as far south at Lake Langano (Ash & Atkins 2009). Very different map in Redman <i>et al.</i> (2011). Former subspecies <i>M. l. guineensis</i> now considered a species on its own.
21587 / 516	<i>Melaniparus thruppi thruppi</i> (Shelley, 1885)	x	H	SM	Two subspecies of <i>M. thruppi</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>M. t. thruppi</i> in E, <i>M. t. barakae</i> in S, but dividing line between them uncertain (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not clear if they are spatially isolated or if a contact zone exists in SE Oromia.
21588 / 519	<i>Melaniparus thruppi barakae</i> (F. J. Jackson, 1899)	x	H	SM	
21873 / 649	<i>Salpornis salvadori erlangeri</i> Neumann, 1907	x	E, H		Within Ethiopia centre of distribution in Oromia. The Ethiopian subspecies spatially separated from other African populations, next in W Kenya (<i>S. s. salvadori</i>). Poorly known in Ethiopia. There are clear morphological and vocal differences that separate <i>S. s. erlangeri</i> from the other groups (Tietze & Martens 2010). Further studies should clarify whether <i>S. s. erlangeri</i> is even a separate species.
22549 / 589	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis soror</i> (Neumann, 1914)	x			Birds from Ethiopia are provisionally identified as <i>A. f. soror</i> , but are greener on the back (Ash & Atkins 2009).
22721 / 587	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus schoanus</i> Neumann, 1905	x	H+		Four subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>P. b. schoanus</i> in N, C and W, <i>P. b. somaliensis</i> in NE, <i>P. b. spurius</i> in S, and <i>P. b. dodsoni</i> in S and E. Interbreed where they meet. Subspeciation is not clear-cut, owing to (a) interspecific cross-breeding, (b) much overlap in distribution, (c) different subspecies occurring in different ecological zones, and (d) some wandering (Ash & Atkins 2009).
22722 / 587	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus somaliensis</i> Reichenow, 1905	x	H+		
22723 / 587	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus dodsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	x	H	SM	
22725 / 587	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus spurius</i> Reichenow, 1905	x	H+	SM	
23029 / 621	<i>Sylvietta brachyura leucopsis</i> (Reichenow, 1879)	x			
23029 / 622	<i>Sylvietta whytii loringi</i> Mearns, 1911	x			
23048 / 595	<i>Melocichla mentalis amaouroua</i> (Pelzeln, 1883)	x			
23234 / 613	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens omoensis</i> (Neumann, 1905)	x	O, E, H	AH	<i>P. u. omoensis</i> endemic to Ethiopia and nearly restricted to mountainous areas of Oromia, with only three occupied 1-degree-tetrads outside (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23245 / 614	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus acredula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Three subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. All are Palearctic passage migrants and winter visitors. Subspecific abundance poorly understood, but most birds are probably <i>P. t. acredula</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23246 / 614	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus trochilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			
23247 / 614	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis</i> Ticehurst, 1935	x			

23249 / 615	<i>Phylloscopus collybita abietinus</i> (Nilsson, 1819)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. Both are Palearctic passage migrants and winter visitors (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23250 / 615	<i>Phylloscopus collybita collybita</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	x			
23470 / 607	<i>Iduna pallida elaeica</i> (Lindermayer, A, 1843)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Both overwintering migrants and presumably on passage. Most birds are Palearctic <i>I. p. elaeica</i> . In Oromia <i>I. p. pallida</i> (ssp. breeding in Egypt) has been recorded only in one 1-degree-tetrad, on the westernmost fringe (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23471 / 607	<i>Iduna pallida pallida</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	x			
23478 / 611	<i>Iduna natalensis massaica</i> (Fischer, GA & Reichenow, 1884)	x			
23509 / 604	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus fuscus</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	x			Most Palearctic migrants in Ethiopia are <i>A. s. fuscus</i> , but <i>A. s. scirpaceus</i> may occur (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23514 / 604	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus cinnamomeus</i> Reichenow, 1908	x			
23522 / 600	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris jacksoni</i> (Neumann, 1901)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>A. g. jacksoni</i> on the westernmost fringe (one occupied 1-degree-tetrad), <i>A. g. parvus</i> along the Rift Valley and Awash (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23525 / 600	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris parvus</i> (Fischer, GA & Reichenow, 1884)	x			
23539 / 601	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus arundinaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Both Palearctic migrants and overwintering in small numbers, <i>A. a. arundinaceus</i> predominate (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23540 / 601	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus zarudnyi</i> Hartert, 1907	x			
23654 / 591	<i>Schoenicola brevirostris alexinae</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	x			Last recorded in 1927. Further studies needed.
23689 / 592	<i>Bradypterus baboecala sudanensis</i> Grant & Mackworth-Praed, 1941	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>B. b. sudanensis</i> in the westernmost fringe (one occupied 1-degree-tetrad), <i>B. b. abyssinicus</i> scattered in other parts, with six occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23690 / 592	<i>Bradypterus baboecala abyssinicus</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x	E, H		
23719 / 598	<i>Locustella luscinioides luscinioides</i> (Savi, 1824)	x			Three subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. All are Palearctic overwinterers and difficult to observe. Only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23720 / 598	<i>Locustella luscinioides sarmatica</i> Kazakov, 1973	x			
23721 / 598	<i>Locustella luscinioides fusca</i> (Severtsov, 1873)	x			
23730 / 596	<i>Locustella naevia straminea</i> Seebohm, 1881	x			
23851 / 583	<i>Apalis flavida viridiceps</i> Hawker, 1898	x	H+	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Ethiopia <i>A. f. flavocincta</i> in S, <i>A. f. viridiceps</i> in NE (only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads), and <i>A. f. abyssinica</i> in W. Core range of the latter in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23852 / 583	<i>Apalis flavida flavocincta</i> (Sharpe, 1882)	x		SM	
23855 / 583	<i>Apalis flavida abyssinica</i> Érard, 1974	x	E, H		
23924 / 585	<i>Camaroptera brachyura abessinica</i> Zedlitz, 1911	x			
23949 / 584	<i>Urorhipis rufifrons rufifrons</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	?			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>U. r. smithi</i> in E and S, <i>U. r. rufifrons</i> could be expected in the NE corner. Division line between the two subspecies unknown (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23950 / 584	<i>Urorhipis rufifrons smithi</i> (Sharpe, 1895)	x		SM	

23998 / 561	<i>Cisticola erythrops pyrrhomitra</i> Reichenow, 1916	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>C. e. pyrrhomitra</i> in C and W. <i>C. e. niloticus</i> could be expected in the outermost NW (Ash & Atkins 2009).
23999 / 561	<i>Cisticola erythrops niloticus</i> Madarász, 1914	?			
24006 / 562	<i>Cisticola cantans cantans</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	x	E, H		<i>C. c. cantans</i> nearly restricted to Ethiopia, core range in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24042 / 564	<i>Cisticola bodessa bodessa</i> Mearns, 1913	x		SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>C. b. bodessa</i> in E and S Oromia with offshoots to Kenya. <i>C. b. kaffensis</i> in SW Oromia, W of Rift Valley, where it could reach S Sudan and Kenya
24043 / 564	<i>Cisticola bodessa kaffensis</i> Érard, 1974	x		SM	(Ash & Atkins 2009). However, the distribution of the subspecies somewhat unclear. According to del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2006) <i>C. b. bodessa</i> also in Eritrea and SE Sudan. Further clarification needed.
24046 / 563	<i>Cisticola chiniana fricki</i> Mearns, 1913	x		SM	
24063 / 565	<i>Cisticola cinereolus cinereolus</i> Salvadori, 1888	x	H	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia disjunct distribution, <i>C. c. cinereolus</i> in NE, <i>C. c. schillingsi</i> in S (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24064 / 565	<i>Cisticola cinereolus schillingsi</i> Reichenow, 1905	x		SM	
24068 / 569	<i>Cisticola ruficeps mongalla</i> Lynes, 1930	x		SG	Ash & Atkins (2009) list only three records of <i>C. r. mongalla</i> from Ethiopia. Two recent observations, possibly of <i>mongalla</i> , from Sala river (Rannestad 2016).
24100 / 566	<i>Cisticola galactotes marginatus</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>C. g. marginatus</i> (sometimes considered a separate species <i>C. marginatus</i>) in westernmost Oromia, and <i>C. g. lugubris</i> (sometimes considered a separate species <i>C. lugubris</i>) widespread in Oromia, except S and SE. The latter nearly endemic to Ethiopia, with few occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea
24108 / 566	<i>Cisticola galactotes lugubris</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	E, H		(Ash & Atkins 2009).
24125 / 567	<i>Cisticola robustus schraderi</i> Neumann, 1906	x			Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>C. r. schraderi</i> in NW (only 1 occupied 1-degree). Records near the Sudan border peculiarly geographically isolated from <i>schraderi</i> records from Eritrea and N Ethiopia. <i>C. r. robustus</i> in N and E, and <i>C. r. omo</i> in W (nearly restricted to Oromia). Birds in lower Rift Valley remain subspecifically unidentified (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24126 / 567	<i>Cisticola robustus robustus</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x	E, H		
24127 / 567	<i>Cisticola robustus omo</i> Neumann & Lynes, 1928	x	O, E, H		
24135 / 568	<i>Cisticola natalensis inexpectatus</i> Neumann, 1906	x	E, H		Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>C. n. inexpectatus</i> scattered in W, C and E, core range of this subspecies in Oromia. <i>C. n. argenteus</i> in SE (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24136 / 568	<i>Cisticola natalensis argenteus</i> Reichenow, 1905	x		SM	
24155 / 571	<i>Cisticola brachypterus zedlitzii</i> Reichenow, 1909	x	E, H		<i>C. b. zedlitzii</i> nearly restricted to Ethiopia, with core range in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24166 / 572	<i>Cisticola troglodytes ferrugineus</i> Heuglin, 1864	x		SG	
24186 / 573	<i>Cisticola juncidis uropygialis</i> (Fraser, 1843)	x			
24192 / 574	<i>Cisticola aridulus lavendulae</i> Ogilvie-Grant & Reid, 1901	x	H	SM	Scattered records. In Oromia in Awash region and S.
24220 / 576	<i>Cisticola brunnescens brunnescens</i> Heuglin, 1862	x	H		
24382 / 578	<i>Prinia subflava subflava</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. s. subflava</i> widespread, except in S and SE. <i>C. s. pallascens</i> on the westernmost fringe, with only three occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24383 / 578	<i>Prinia subflava pallascens</i> Madarász, 1914	x			
24404 / 579	<i>Prinia somalica erlangeri</i> Reichenow, 1905	x		SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>P. s. erlangeri</i> in S and SE. <i>P. s. somalica</i> on the north-easternmost fringe, with only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24405 / 579	<i>Prinia somalica somalica</i> (Elliot, 1897)	x	H	SM	

24433 / 580	<i>Prinia erythroptera major</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x	E, H	SG	<i>P. e. major</i> restricted to Ethiopia. Core range in W Oromia.
24440 / 618	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis griseoflava</i> Heuglin, 1862	x			
24452 / 620	<i>Eremomela canescens abyssinica</i> Bannerman, 1911	x			
24475 / 645	<i>Parophasma galinieri</i> (Guerin-Meneville, 1843)	x	E	AH	Formerly placed in family Timaliidae. Recent genetic studies confirm a relationship with Old World Warblers (Gelang <i>et al.</i> 2009), but a final study on the exact taxonomic position of the species is still pending. Restricted to Ethiopia and Eritrea.
24489 / 625	<i>Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. Both are Palaearctic passage migrants and winter visitors, <i>S. a. dammholzi</i> predominant (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24491 / 625	<i>Sylvia atricapilla dammholzi</i> Stresemann, 1928	x			
24493 / 626	<i>Sylvia borin borin</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	?			<i>S. borin</i> is a Palaearctic passage migrant in Ethiopia and Oromia, of which none have been identified subspecifically. However, almost certainly both <i>S. b. borin</i> and <i>S. b. woodwardi</i> are involved (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24494 / 626	<i>Sylvia borin woodwardi</i> (Sharpe, 1877)	?			
24498 / 627	<i>Sylvia nisoria nisoria</i> (Bechstein, 1792)	?			<i>S. nisoria</i> is a Palaearctic passage migrant in Ethiopia and Oromia, of which none have been identified subspecifically. However, almost certainly both <i>S. n. nisoria</i> and <i>S. n. merzbacheri</i> are involved (Ash & Atkins 2009). Ethiopia is located on the main migration route of this Palaearctic species towards the wintering ground, which is limited to Kenya and N Tanzania (Urban <i>et al.</i> 1997).
24499 / 627	<i>Sylvia nisoria merzbacheri</i> Schalow, 1907	?			
24506 / 635	<i>Sylvia boehmi somalica</i> Friedmann, 1928	x	H	SM	Two disjunct subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. b. somalica</i> in NE (only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad). Another discrete pocket in S Oromia maybe <i>S. b. marsabit</i> . Confirmation needed (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24507 / 635	<i>Sylvia boehmi marsabit</i> van Someren, 1931	?		SM	
24517 / 628	<i>Sylvia curruca curruca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Two subspecies have been identified in Ethiopia and occur most likely in Oromia. Both are Palaearctic passage migrants and winter visitors (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24518 / 628	<i>Sylvia curruca blythi</i> Ticehurst & Whistler, 1933	x			
24528 / 634	<i>Sylvia lugens lugens</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	E, H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. Within Oromia <i>S. l. lugens</i> widespread in central parts, with its core range in Oromia. <i>S. l. griseiventris</i> restricted to the Bale Mts. in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24532 / 634	<i>Sylvia lugens griseiventris</i> Érard, 1978	x	O, E, H	AH	
24551 / 633	<i>Sylvia mystacea mystacea</i> Ménétries, 1832	x			<i>S. m. mystacea</i> is the only subspecies recorded from Ethiopia, and most likely present in Oromia. <i>S. m. rubescens</i> and <i>S. m. turcomenica</i> are possible. All are Palaearctic winter visitors.
24552 / 633	<i>Sylvia mystacea rubescens</i> Blanford, 1874	?			
24553 / 633	<i>Sylvia mystacea turcomenica</i> Zarudny & Bilkevich, 1918	?			
24566 / 632	<i>Sylvia communis communis</i> Latham, 1787	x			Four subspecies have been identified in Ethiopia and occur most likely in Oromia. All are Palaearctic passage migrants and winter visitors (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24567 / 632	<i>Sylvia communis volgensis</i> Domaniewski, 1915	x			
24568 / 632	<i>Sylvia communis icterops</i> Ménétries, 1832	x			
24569 / 632	<i>Sylvia communis rubicola</i> Stresemann, 1928	x			
24806 / 647	<i>Zosterops senegalensis senegalensis</i> Bonaparte, 1850	x		SG	

24823 / 648	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus kaffensis</i> Neumann, 1902	x	E, H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>Z. p. poliogastrus</i> widely distributed, <i>Z. p. kaffensis</i> in SW. Delineation between the subspecies not fully understood. In two 1-degree-tetrads both subspecies reported (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24824 / 648	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus poliogastrus</i> Heuglin, 1861	x	H	AH	
24833 / 646	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus abyssinicus</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1843	x	H+	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>Z. a. abyssinicus</i> widely distributed, <i>Z. a. omoensis</i> in SW, and <i>Z. a. jubaensis</i> in SE. Delineation between them not fully understood (Ash & Atkins 2009).
24835 / 646	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus omoensis</i> Neumann, 1904	x	E, H	SG	
24836 / 646	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus jubaensis</i> Erlanger, 1901	x	H+	SM	
25603 / 638	<i>Turdoides aylmeri aylmeri</i> (Shelley, 1885)	x	H	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>T. a. aylmeri</i> in E to SE, and <i>T. a. boranensis</i> in SW (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not clear if they are spatially isolated or if a contact zone exists in SE Oromia.
25604 / 638	<i>Turdoides aylmeri boranensis</i> (Benson, 1947)	x	O, E, H	SM	<i>T. a. boranensis</i> nearly restricted to Oromia, with outshoots to N Kenya.
25629 / 640	<i>Turdoides tenebrosa</i> (Hartlaub, 1883)	x		SG	Records from SW Ethiopia. Only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in W Oromia, on the north-westernmost edge of the range (Ash & Atkins 2009). Needs further investigation.
25644 / 644	<i>Turdoides leucopygia limbata</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x	H+		The majority of the range of <i>T. leucopygia</i> in Ethiopia. Of five accepted subspecies four (except nominate in coastal E Eritrea) occur in Ethiopia and Oromia: <i>T. l. limbata</i> in N Oromia, <i>T. l. omoensis</i> in W Oromia, <i>T. l. lacuum</i> in C Oromia, and <i>T. l. smithii</i> in E Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Poorly known, studies on geographical and ecological separation needed.
25646 / 644	<i>Turdoides leucopygia omoensis</i> (Neumann, 1903)	x	H+		
25647 / 644	<i>Turdoides leucopygia lacuum</i> (Neumann, 1903)	x	E, H		
25648 / 644	<i>Turdoides leucopygia smithii</i> (Sharpe, 1895)	x	H	SM	
25654 / 642	<i>Turdoides leucocephala</i> Cretzschmar, 1826	x		SG	Restricted to E Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in NW Oromia, on the southernmost edge of the range (Ash & Atkins 2009). Needs further investigation.
25658 / 641	<i>Turdoides plebejus cinerea</i> (Heuglin, 1856)	x		SG	Records from SE Ethiopia. Only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in W Oromia, on the westernmost edge of the range (Ash & Atkins 2009). Needs further investigation.
26008 / 612	<i>Hyloti flavigaster flavigaster</i> Swainson, 1837	x		SG	
26022 / 723	<i>Bradornis pallidus parvus</i> Reichenow, 1907	x			Four subspecies in Ethiopia, two of them in Oromia. <i>B. p. parvus</i> in SW Oromia, <i>B. p. bowdleri</i> in C Oromia. In large areas in W and S Oromia subspecific identification lacking. In westernmost fringes <i>B. p. pallidus</i> could be expected, but no evidence so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26023 / 723	<i>Bradornis pallidus bowdleri</i> Collin & E. J. O. Hartert, 1927	x	H		
26046 / 724	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus pumilus</i> Sharpe, 1895	x	H	SM	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>B. m. pumilus</i> in C and NE Oromia and <i>B. m. neumanni</i> in S and SE Oromia. However, these ranges as well as the intervening area are occupied by the species, so there is no clear-cut geographical division between the two subspecies (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26048 / 724	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus neumanni</i> Hilgert, 1908	x		SM	
26062 / 721	<i>Melaenornis chocolatinus chocolatinus</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	E, H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>M. chocolatinus</i> nearly restricted to Ethiopia, only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad in Eritrea. Within Oromia more widespread <i>M. c. chocolatinus</i> in N, C and E.
26063 / 721	<i>Melaenornis chocolatinus reichenowi</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	E, H	AH	<i>M. c. reichenowi</i> in SW, although area of distribution is unclear there (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26066 / 722	<i>Melaenornis edoloides lugubris</i> (J. W. von Müller, 1851)	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>M. e. lugubris</i> in W Oromia, <i>M. e. schistaceus</i> in E and S Oromia. Area of division is unclear, being based on confused and conflicting published evidence (Ash & Atkins 2009), e.g. <i>M. e. schistaceus</i> said to occur also in Eritrea (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015). Further clarification needed.
26067 / 722	<i>Melaenornis edoloides schistaceus</i> Sharpe, 1895	x	E, H+	SM	
26086 / 726	<i>Muscicapa striata striata</i> (Pallas, 1764)	x			Both subspecies in Ethiopia and most likely in Oromia. Palaearctic passage migrants (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26087 / 726	<i>Muscicapa striata neumanni</i> Poche, 1904	x			

26132 / 728	<i>Muscicapa adusta minima</i> Heuglin, 1862	x	E, H		<i>M. a. minima</i> nearly restricted to Ethiopia with only 3 occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea, core range in Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26186 / 692	<i>Cercotrichas podobe podobe</i> (Statius Müller, 1776)	x			According to Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>C. p. podobe</i> a non-breeding visitor to Ethiopia. Could include Palaearctic migrants from W Arabia, where this mainly African subspecies also occurs (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2005). No clear evidence for <i>C. p. melanoptera</i> from S Arabia.
26187 / 692	<i>Cercotrichas podobe melanoptera</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	?			
26190 / 691	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes syriacus</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	?			<i>C. g. familiaris</i> widespread Palaearctic visitor. <i>C. g. syriacus</i> visitor in Eritrea and possibly in Ethiopia, but no clear evidence (Ash & Atkins 2009)
26191 / 691	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes familiaris</i> (Ménétriés, 1832)	x			
26193 / 691	<i>Cercotrichas minor minor</i> (Cabanis, 1850)	x			<i>C. m. minor</i> breeding resident in SE Oromia. Treated by del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2005) as <i>Erythropygia galactotes minor</i> , by Ash & Atkins (2009) as <i>Cercotrichas galactotes minor</i> .
26203 / 690	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys leucoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x			
26450 / 684	<i>Cossypha semirufa semirufa</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x		AH	Two subspecies of <i>C. semirufa</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>C. s. semirufa</i> in N, W, and S (most of the species range), and <i>C. s. donaldsoni</i> in C and parts of E. Subspecies intergrade. <i>C. s. donaldsoni</i> is restricted to Ethiopia and nearly restricted to Oromia, with only one occupied 1-degree-tetrad in Afar National Regional State (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26451 / 684	<i>Cossypha semirufa donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	x	O, E, H	AH	
26459 / 686	<i>Cossypha natalensis intensa</i> Mearns, 1913	x			
26471 / 688	<i>Cossypha albicapillus omoensis</i> Sharpe, 1900	x		SM	<i>C. a. omoensis</i> with tiny range in SE South Sudan and SW Ethiopia. Geographically very isolated from the two other subspecies (next population in S Chad). In Oromia only two occupied 1-km-tetrads on Lake Chew Bahir. Largely a Sudan-Guinean species, but <i>C. a. omoensis</i> more connected to the Somalia-Masai biome (cf. similar situation with <i>Myrmecocichla albifrons pachyrhyncha</i>).
26477 / 689	<i>Cichladusa guttata guttata</i> (Heuglin, 1862)	x			All three subspecies of <i>C. guttata</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>C. g. guttata</i> in SW, <i>C. g. intercalas</i> in S, and <i>C. g. rufipennis</i> in SE. Dividing line between subspecies in Ash & Atkins' (2009) map uncertain.
26478 / 689	<i>Cichladusa guttata intercalans</i> Clancey, 1986	x			
26479 / 689	<i>Cichladusa guttata rufipennis</i> Sharpe, 1901	x			
26615 / 682	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos megarhynchos</i> C. L. Brehm, 1831	x			All three subspecies of <i>L. megarhynchos</i> are Palaearctic visitors and passage migrants (Ash & Atkins 2009). <i>L. m. golzii</i> formerly named <i>L. m. hafizi</i> Severtsov, 1873.
26616 / 682	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos africana</i> (G. A. Fischer & Reichenow, 1884)	x			
26617 / 682	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos golzii</i> Cabanis, 1873	x			
26624 / 680	<i>Luscinia svecica svecica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			Three subspecies of <i>L. svecica</i> are Palaearctic visitors and passage migrants (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26634 / 680	<i>Luscinia svecica cyanecula</i> (Meisner, 1804)	x			Both subspecies of <i>P. phoenicurus</i> are Palaearctic visitors and passage migrants (Ash & Atkins 2009).
26636 / 680	<i>Luscinia svecica magna</i> (Zarudny & Loudon, 1904)	x			
26813 / 694	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x			
26814 / 694	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus samamiscus</i> (Hablizl, 1783)	x			
26827693	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides</i> (F. Moore, 1854)	x			

26855 / 720	<i>Monticola solitarius solitarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	?			Both subspecies in Ethiopia, but few birds subspecifically identified. In Oromia <i>M. s. longirostris</i> . <i>M. s. solitarius</i> is likely, but no evidence so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).		
26856 / 720	<i>Monticola solitarius longirostris</i> (Blyth, 1847)	x					
26877 / -	<i>Saxicola maurus hemprichii</i> Ehrenberg, 1833	x			Note that <i>S. m. hemprichii</i> now refers to <i>S. torquatus variegatus</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009). Moreover, <i>S. t. armenicus</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009) is now treated as <i>S. m. variegatus</i> (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015). Both subspecies are Palaearctic visitors in Ethiopia and Oromia (with few certain records of <i>S. m. variegatus</i>).		
26879 / -	<i>Saxicola maurus variegatus</i> (S. G. Gmelin, 1774)	x					
26901 / 696	<i>Saxicola torquatus albofasciatus</i> Rüppell, 1845	x		AH	Note that <i>S. t. variegatus</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009) now refers to <i>S. maurus hemprichii</i> . Moreover, <i>S. t. armenicus</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009) is now treated as <i>S. m. variegatus</i> (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015).		
26946 / 715	<i>Myrmecocichla albifrons pachyrhyncha</i> (Neumann, 1906)	x	E, H	SM	Geographically isolated subspecies with tiny range restricted to SW Ethiopia. Records only from Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional State. A largely Sudan-Guinean species, but <i>M. a. pachyrhyncha</i> more connected to the Somalia-Masai biome (cf. similar situation with <i>Cossypha albicapillus omoensis</i>).		
26955 / 716	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris albiscapulata</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	x		H	Two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>T. c. albiscapulata</i> in N, W, C and NE (extension into Harar area), and <i>T. c. subrufipennis</i> is said to be in SW. Division line between them unknown (Ash & Atkins 2009).		
26956 / 716	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris subrufipennis</i> Reichenow, 1887	x					
26978 / 709	<i>Cercomela familiaris falkensteini</i> (Cabanis, 1875)	?			<i>C. f. falkensteini</i> recorded above about 11 °N (outside Oromia), <i>C. f. omoensis</i> in SW Oromia and further SW. In the intervening area, and therefore in most parts of Oromia, the subspecies is unknown.		
26979 / 709	<i>Cercomela familiaris omoensis</i> (Neumann, 1904)	x		H+	SM	<i>C. f. omoensis</i> could also reach north westernmost Kenya (see maps in Lewis and Pomeroy 1989, Ash & Atkins 2009).	
26990 / 710	<i>Cercomela scotocerca turkana</i> van Someren, 1920	x			SM	<i>C. scotocerca</i> patchily distributed in C and NE Africa with isolated populations. <i>C. s. turkana</i> in S Oromia. Also isolated records from four 1-degree-tetrads in E Oromia, E of Bale, but affiliation of these birds uncertain. Could be either <i>C. s. turkana</i> or <i>C. s. spectatrix</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009).	
26992 / 710	<i>Cercomela scotocerca spectatrix</i> S. R. Clarke, 1919	?			H	SM	
26995 / 711	<i>Cercomela dubia</i> (Blundell & Lovat, 1899)	x		E, H	SM	<i>C. dubia</i> restricted to C and NE Ethiopia, with most records around Mt. Fantalle (triangle Oromia, Afar, Amhara). Only one old record from Somalia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Single birds found in Djibouti and Somaliland in 2010 (Borrow 2010) and 2012 (Redman 2012)	
26996 / 712	<i>Cercomela melanura lypura</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	x					
27003 / 713	<i>Cercomela sordida sordida</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	x		E, H	AH	<i>C. sordida</i> patchily distributed in NE and E Africa with isolated populations. Nominally nearly restricted to Ethiopia. One recent first record from Eritrea in 1998 (Ash & Atkins 2009).	
27023 / 701	<i>Oenanthe phillipsi</i> (Shelley, 1885)	x			H	SM	Restricted to Ethiopia and Somalia. In Ethiopia nearly all records from Somali National Regional State. Only one occupied 1-minute-tetrad in NE Oromia, more appear possible. Known altitudes in Ethiopia are 220-410 m (Ash & Atkins 2009), but 600-1,200 m in N Somalia (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2005).
27027 / 700	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x					
27028 / 700	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe libanotica</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	x					
27041 / 707	<i>Oenanthe lugubris lugubris</i> (Rüppell, 1837)	x		H	AH	Formerly treated as subspecies of <i>O. lugens</i> . Restricted to Ethiopia and Eritrea, within Oromia in C and N.	
27054 / 705	<i>Oenanthe hispanica melanoleuca</i> (Güldenstädt, 1775)	x					
27072 / 697	<i>Oenanthe bottae frenata</i> (Heuglin, 1869)	x		E, H	AH	Nearly restricted to Ethiopia, with only few records from Eritrea (three 1-degree-tetrads, Ash & Atkins 2009). Within Ethiopia nearly restricted to Amhara and Oromia.	
27073 / 698	<i>Oenanthe heuglini</i> (Finsch & Hartlaub, 1870)	x					
27112 / 674	<i>Geokichla piaggiae piaggiae</i> (Bouvier, 1877)	x			AH	Placed in genera <i>Zoothera</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009).	

27343 / 675	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa simensis</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	H	AH	<i>P. l. simensis</i> restricted to Ethiopia (widespread) and Eritrea (five occupied 1-degree-tetrads). Geographically isolated from the other three subspecies, living from E Congo/Tanzania to S Africa. Genetic relationships should be investigated.
27362 / 678	<i>Turdus abyssinicus abyssinicus</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789	x	H	AH	Referred to as <i>Turdus olivaceus abyssinicus</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009). Restricted to Ethiopia (widespread) and Eritrea (six occupied 1-degree-tetrads). Range is very similar to that of <i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa simensis</i> .
27386 / 676	<i>Turdus pelios pelios</i> Bonaparte, 1850	x		SG	Two subspecies of <i>T. pelios</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. <i>T. p. pelios</i> widely distributed, and <i>T. p. centralis</i> stated in SW, but <i>T. p. centralis</i> (darker and more heavily streaked on throat) poorly differentiated from nominate form (Ash & Atkins 2009).
27392 / 676	<i>Turdus pelios centralis</i> Reichenow, 1905	x			
27989 / 662	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster leucogaster</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	x			<i>C. leucogaster</i> with all three subspecies in Ethiopia. <i>C. l. leucogaster</i> in C and S, where presumably a breeding resident. <i>C. l. verreauxi</i> also in C and S, where apparently an intra-tropical migrant visitor. <i>C. l. arabicus</i> probably outside Oromia north of at least 10° N. In Ash & Atkins' (2009) map subspecies not separated.
27990 / 662	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster verreauxi</i> (Bocage, 1870)	x			
27991 / 662	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster arabicus</i> C. H. B. Grant & Mackworth-Praed, 1942	?			
27993 / 665	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x	E, H	AH	<i>O. t. tenuirostris</i> nearly restricted to Ethiopia, with only two occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28001 / 664	<i>Onychognathus morio rueppellii</i> (J. Verreaux, 1856)	x	H+	SM	
28012 / 668	<i>Onychognathus albirostris</i> (Rüppell, 1836)	x	H	AH	Endemic to Eritrea and Ethiopia, mainly north of 8°N and locally common there, uncommon in Bale Mts.
28013 / 667	<i>Onychognathus salvadorii</i> (Sharpe, 1891)	x		SM	Small range restricted to NE Africa, in S up to C Kenya. Rather patchily distributed, in E and S Ethiopia locally common (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28014 / 666	<i>Onychognathus blythii</i> (Hartlaub, 1859)	?	H		<i>O. blythii</i> occurs in N and NE Ethiopia. Also records from Oromia (Rift valley, Bale Mts.), but not confirmed (Ash & Atkins 2009). Not included in Oromia checklist.
28021 / 671	<i>Speculipastor bicolor</i> Reichenow, 1879	x		SM	Small breeding range restricted to NE Africa, from Somalia to S and E Ethiopia and N Kenya. Recorded nonbreeding from E Kenya and S Somalia, but movements need investigation.
28022 / 670	<i>Pholia sharpii</i> (F. J. Jackson, 1898)	x		AH	Patchily distributed forest species, in Ethiopia only W and C. Ethiopian population appears geographically isolated, next population in C Kenya.
28035 / 659	<i>Lamprotornis shelleyi</i> (Sharpe, 1890)	x		SM	Small breeding range restricted to NE Africa, from NW Somalia to S Ethiopia, probably also SE South Sudan and N Kenya. Nonbreeding in S Somalia and E Kenya to the Tanzanian border. Movements not fully understood.
28058 / 663	<i>Lamprotornis albicapillus albicapillus</i> (Blyth, 1855)	x	H+	SM	Formerly treated as <i>Spreo albicapillus</i> . Both subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>L. a. albicapillus</i> in S, and <i>L. a. horrensis</i> in Awash area and maybe in the south-easternmost fringe. Dividing line between subspecies unclear (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28059 / 663	<i>Lamprotornis albicapillus horrensis</i> (Keith, 1964)	x		SM	
28069 / 653	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus cyaniventris</i> Blyth, 1855	x			
28374 / 732	<i>Hedydipna collaris djamdjamentis</i> (Benson, 1942)	x	E, H	SM	Three subspecies in Ethiopia, two within Oromia. <i>H. c. djamdjamentis</i> in C, E and S, <i>H. c. garguensis</i> in south-westernmost fringe (Lake Chew Bahir, Ash & Atkins 2009).
28375 / 732	<i>Hedydipna collaris garguensis</i> (Mearns, 1915)	x			
28420 / 735	<i>Cyanomitra obscura ragazzii</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	x			
28444 / 736	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis cruentata</i> (Rüppell, 1845)	x			
28448 / 737	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri hunteri</i> (Shelley, 1889)	?		SM	Both subspecies said to be in S Ethiopia (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015). In Ash & Atkins (2009) no differentiation, occurrence of the two subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia needs clarification.
28449 / 737	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri siccata</i> (Clancey, 1986)	?		SM	

28494 / 738	<i>Nectarinia tacaze tacaze</i> (Stanley, 1814)	x	H	AH	<i>N. t. tacaze</i> restricted to Ethiopia and Eritrea. Geographically well separated from <i>N. t. jacksoni</i> in South Sudan, Kenya, and further S.
28501 / 739	<i>Nectarinia famosa cupreonitens</i> Shelley, 1876	x			
28556 / 741	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus melanogastrus</i> (G. A. Fischer & Reichenow, 1884)	x			
28558 / 742	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis osiris</i> (Finsch, 1870)	x			
28567 / 743	<i>Cinnyris nectarinioides erlangeri</i> (Reichenow, 1905)	x	E, H+	SM	In Ethiopia only in SE Oromia (three 1-minute-tetrads in Ash & Atkins 2009), and in S Somali National Regional State.
28580 / 745	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus habessinicus</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828)	x			Separating line between <i>C. h. habessinicus</i> and <i>C. h. turkanae</i> in S Oromia, but their relative distributions unclear. Larger <i>C. h. alter</i> could reach Oromia in NE (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28582 / 745	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus turkanae</i> van Someren, 1920	x		SM	
28581 / 745	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus alter</i> Neumann, 1906	?		SM	
28602 / 746	<i>Cinnyris venustus fazoqlensis</i> (Heuglin, 1873)	x			Within Ethiopia and Oromia <i>C. v. fazoqlensis</i> (yellow-bellied) in W and <i>C. v. albiventris</i> (white-bellied) in E. Distribution boundaries between them unclear, moreover, there is a wide wedge of overlap of the two subspecies in the southern Rift Valley (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28604 / 746	<i>Cinnyris venustus albiventris</i> (Strickland, 1852)	x		SM	
28854 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava lutea</i> (S. G. Gmelin, 1774)	x			Six subspecies in Ethiopia and Oromia, all Palaearctic overwintering visitors and passage migrants. Proposed <i>M. f. melanogrisea</i> (mentioned by Ash & Atkins 2009) not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015).
28855 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i> Billberg, 1828	x			
28857 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			
28858 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava beema</i> (Sykes, 1832)	x			
28863 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i> Michahelles, 1830	x			
28864 / 833	<i>Motacilla flava leucocephala</i> (Przevalski, 1887)	x			
28891 / 836	<i>Motacilla clara clara</i> Sharpe, 1908	x	E, H	AH	<i>M. c. clara</i> restricted to Ethiopia, except one record in Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009). Widespread in Oromia, but lacking in dry E and SE. Geographically isolated from other subspecies. Next populations as far as SW Kenya.
28894 / 837	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			<i>M. a. alba</i> widespread Palaearctic overwintering visitor and passage migrant. <i>M. a. dukhunensis</i> said to be in S, but only one certain record at Lake Langano (Ash & Atkins 2009).
28895 / 837	<i>Motacilla alba dukhunensis</i> Sykes, 1832	x			
28909 / 838	<i>Motacilla aguimp vidua</i> Sundevall, 1850	x			
28945 / 841	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus</i> Rüppell, 1840	x	E, H		<i>A. c. cinnamomeus</i> probably restricted to Ethiopia. Another subspecies, <i>A. c. annae</i> , seems to be involved, but no clear evidence for Ethiopia or Oromia. Could reach Oromia in north-easternmost fringes.
28946 / 841	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus annae</i> Meinertzhagen, 1921	?		SM	
28955 / 841	<i>Anthus latistriatus</i> Jackson, 1899	?			Dark <i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i> known from Asosa (Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State) resemble <i>A. latistriatus</i> (Ash & Akins 2009). Could also be expected in E Oromia. Further review is necessary. Not included in Oromia checklist.
28970 / 843	<i>Anthus similis nivescens</i> Reichenow, 1905	x			Two subspecies considered to be in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>A. s. nivescens</i> in the far NE, near the Somali border (three occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Oromia) and <i>A. s. hararensis</i> elsewhere, except W. Seems nearly restricted to Ethiopia. Confident identification complicated, further review necessary.
28971 / 843	<i>Anthus similis hararensis</i> Neumann, 1906	x	E, H		

28994 / 844	<i>Anthus leucophrys omoensis</i> Neumann, 1906	x	H+		Only <i>A. l. omoensis</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. Widespread. Former subspecies <i>A. leucophrys saphiroi</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) now assigned to <i>Anthus vaalensis</i> (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015).
28999 / 844	<i>Anthus vaalensis saphiroi</i> Neumann, 1906	x	H	SM	Former <i>A. leucophrys saphiroi</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009) now <i>Anthus vaalensis saphiroi</i> (Clements <i>et al.</i> 2015). Far NE Oromia, five occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Ash & Atkins 2009).
29094 / 847	<i>Anthus caffer australoabyssinicus</i> Benson, 1942	x	O, E, H	SM	<i>A. c. australoabyssinicus</i> apparently endemic to Ethiopia and Oromia. Seems geographically isolated from other subspecies, next populations of <i>A. c. blaymei</i> in S Kenya. Few occupied 1-degree-tetrads with only nine records from S Oromia (Yabello-Mega area, Borana zone). One uncertain record in Somali National Regional State (Ash & Atkins 2009). No further information.
31493 / 864	<i>Emberiza cineracea semenowi</i> Zarudny, 1904	x			
31494 / 865	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> Linnaeus, 1758	x			Ethiopia incl. Oromia is one of the main wintering areas of this W Palearctic species. The majority of all individuals probably concentrated here during the winter season.
31500 / 867	<i>Emberiza striolata striolata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	x			Two disjunct subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>E. s. striolata</i> in NE, and <i>E. s. saturator</i> in SW (Ash & Atkins 2009).
31501 / 867	<i>Emberiza striolata saturator</i> (Sharpe, 1901)	x			
31556 / 871	<i>Emberiza affinis omoensis</i> Neumann, 1905	x	E, H		Nearly restricted to Ethiopia, with records from the border areas to Kenya and Sudan. Largely a Sudan-Guinean species, but <i>E. a. omoensis</i> not restricted to this biome.
32678 / 862	<i>Carduelis ankoberensis</i> (Ash, 1979)	?	E, H	AH	Endemic to Ethiopia (Amhara and most likely Oromia). Patchily distributed, only four occupied 1-degree-tetrads (Ash & Atkins 2009), but maybe overlooked elsewhere. Favourite sites are Ankober and Simien Mts., records also at Koreta and near Lemi (all Amhara National Regional State). But Lemi as well as Ankober are close to the Amhara-Oromia border, the Lemi tetrad even covering mainly Oromia. Occurrence in Oromia therefore most likely but further investigation necessary.
32721 / 857	<i>Serinus mozambicus groti</i> W. L. Sclater & Mackworth-Praed, 1931	x			Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>S. m. gommaensis</i> in NW (nearly restricted to Ethiopia), and <i>S. m. groti</i> in SW. Line of division between the two is unclear (Ash & Atkins 2009).
32722 / 857	<i>Serinus mozambicus gommaensis</i> Grant & Mackworth-Praed, 1945	x	E, H+		
32727 / 850	<i>Serinus citrinelloides citrinelloides</i> Rüppell, 1840	x	E, H	AH	Del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2010) recognize three more subspecies of <i>S. citrinelloides</i> , these separated by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) in two other species. <i>S. c. citrinelloides</i> nearly endemic to Ethiopia, with only three occupied 1-degree-tetrads in Eritrea (Ash & Atkins 2009). Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2105) point out that immature <i>S. citrinelloides</i> males might have been misidentified as <i>C. hypostictus</i> .
32731 / 851	<i>Serinus hypostictus brittoni</i> Traylor, 1970	x		AM	All birds in Ethiopia (incl. Oromia) most likely <i>S. h. brittoni</i> . No subspecific assignment by Ash & Atkins (2009). No record since 1974. May only occur as a rare occasional vagrant, clarification of the status needed. Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire (2105) doubt the occurrence of the species and point out that immature males of <i>S. citrinelloides</i> might have been misidentified as <i>C. hypostictus</i> .
32751 / 854	<i>Serinus xanthopygius</i> Rüppell, 1840	x	H	AH	Relatively poorly known species. Fairly common, but much overlooked or confused with <i>C. reichenowi</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009). Main range in N Ethiopia and Eritrea. Only five occupied 1-degree-tetrads in central Oromia. Potential conspecificity with <i>S. flavigula</i> discussed by Mills & Cohen (2015).
32754 / 859	<i>Serinus dorsostratus maculicollis</i> Sharpe, 1895	x		SM	
32757 / 855	<i>Serinus flavigula</i> Salvadori, 1888	x	E, H	SM	Tiny known range in central Ethiopia. Further research is almost certain to reveal its presence in other areas (Ash & Atkins 2009). Formerly treated conspecific with <i>S. xantholaemus</i> . Birds on Mt. Fantalle with intermediate characters between <i>S. flavigula</i> and <i>S. xantholaemus</i> (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010). Provisionally considered a separate species pending further research (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010) but potential conspecificity with <i>S. xanthopygius</i> discussed by Mills & Cohen (2015).
32758 / 856	<i>Serinus xantholaemus</i> Salvadori, 1896	x			Small range. Patchily distributed in E and SE Oromia and the SW Somali Regional Zone, formerly treated conspecific with <i>S. flavigula</i> . Birds on Mt. Fantalle with intermediate characters between <i>S. flavigula</i> and <i>S. xantholaemus</i> (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010). Provisionally considered a separate species pending further research (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010).
32803 / 860	<i>Serinus reichardi striatipectus</i> (Sharpe, 1891)	x			According to Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>S. r. striatipectus</i> may be a species in its own right, but no further explanation (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010). Only 18 records scattered over Ethiopia and Oromia.
32860 / 753	<i>Passer domesticus indicus</i> Jardine & Selby 1831	x			Introduced. At Megado, near the Kenyan border, hybridisation <i>P. d. indicus</i> × <i>P. castanopterus</i> reported (Gedeon <i>et al.</i> 2015).

32875 / 754	<i>Passer castanopterus castanopterus</i> Blyth, 1855	?	H	SM	Two disjunct subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia only <i>P. c. fulgens</i> in far SW (two occupied 1-degree-tetrads). <i>P. c. castanopterus</i> could be expected in E Oromia, but no record so far (Ash & Atkins 2009).
32876 / 754	<i>Passer castanopterus fulgens</i> Friedmann, 1931	x		SM	
32893 / 755	<i>Passer shelleyi</i> Sharpe, 1891	x		SM	Patchily distributed in NE Africa, in Ethiopia only in far NE and S. Connection between this populations unclear, in S restricted to Oromia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Poorly known species.
32902 / 756	<i>Passer griseus ugandae</i> Reichenow, 1904	x			Of the three closely related grey-headed sparrows in Ethiopia <i>P. swainsoni</i> is widely distributed (except in SE). Overlaps with <i>P. griseus</i> in W and <i>P. gongonensis</i> in S. Degree of ecological separation and interbreeding, if any, is unknown. Further study needed (Ash & Atkins 2009).
32903 / 756	<i>Passer swainsonii</i> (Rüppell, 1838)	x	H+	AH	
32904 / 756	<i>Passer gongonensis</i> (Oustalet, 1890)	x		SM	
32980 / 763	<i>Bubalornis niger intermedius</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	x		SM	
32985 / 765	<i>Sporopipes frontalis frontalis</i> (Daudin, 1800)	x		SG	
32989 / 748	<i>Plocepasser mahali melanorhynchus</i> Rüppell, 1845	x		SM	
32995 / 750	<i>Plocepasser donaldsoni</i> Sharpe, 1895	x		SM	Sometimes treated within a separate Genus <i>Fullerellus</i> . Very small range along the Kenyan-Oromia border, isolated records from S Somalia. Poorly known species.
32998 / 751	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi arnaudi</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	x			<i>P. arnaudi</i> patchily distributed in E Africa. Proposed subspecies <i>P. a. australoabyssinicus</i> for a geographically isolated population in S Oromia is treated as a synonym of nominate (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010).
33027 / 782	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps leuconotus</i> (J. W. von Müller, 1851)	x			
33035 / 767	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht baglafaecht</i> (Daudin, 1802)	x	H+	AH	According to del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2010) <i>P. b. emini</i> in SE Sudan, SW Ethiopia and N Uganda and also in C and S Ethiopia (Awasa and Yabello, van den Elzen & König 1983). However, according to Ash & Atkins (2009) this subspecies within Ethiopia only in central parts, surrounded by and mixed with two other subspecies (<i>P. b. baglafaecht</i> and <i>P. b. reichenowi</i>). Situation is complicated and requires detailed study. Many of these weavers breed during the moult process. Therefore, the description of new forms of "breeding birds" refers not always to the final breeding plumage (van den Elzen & König 1983).
33037 / 767	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht emini</i> (Hartlaub, 1882)	x			
33038 / 767	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht reichenowi</i> (G. A. Fischer, 1884)	x		AH	
33055 / 770	<i>Ploceus nigricollis melanoxanthus</i> (Cabanis, 1878)	x			Population in SW Ethiopia seems to be small and is geographically isolated. Next in C Kenya and S Somalia.
33058 / 769	<i>Ploceus ocularis crocatus</i> (Hartlaub, 1881)	x			Population in Ethiopia geographically isolated. Next in S Kenya and Uganda.
33087 / 774	<i>Ploceus intermedius intermedius</i> Rüppell, 1845	x		SM	
33099 / 775	<i>Ploceus vitellinus uluensis</i> (Neumann, 1900)	x		SM	
33105 / 776	<i>Ploceus spekei</i> (Heuglin, 1861)	x			Remarkably patchily distributed throughout E and NE Africa. Populations in some cases apparently isolated from each other.
33116 / 777	<i>Ploceus cucullatus abyssinicus</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	x			One, probably two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>P. c. abyssinicus</i> widespread. Birds in far SE (one occupied 1-degree-tetrad) most likely <i>P. c. nigriceps</i> . <i>P. c. paropterus</i> (map in Ash & Atkins 2009) synonymised with the latter.
33119 / 777	<i>Ploceus cucullatus nigriceps</i> (E. L. Layard, 1867)	?			
33133 / 780	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus rubiginosus</i> Rüppell, 1840	x		SM	
33190 / 785	<i>Quelea quelea aethiopica</i> (Sundevall, 1850)	x			
33206 / 789	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i> (Isert, 1789)	x			<i>E. f. pusillus</i> , described from Lake Chew Bahir, is not acknowledged by Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015). It often has longer tail-coverts, less red on breast, and its plumage tending towards orange-red (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010)

33211 / 787	<i>Euplectes gierowii ansorgei</i> (E. J. O. Hartert, 1899)	x			<i>E. gierowii</i> remarkably patchily distributed from Cameroun and Angola to Kenya and Ethiopia. Some populations extremely isolated from each other.
33216 / 786	<i>Euplectes afer strictus</i> Hartlaub, 1857	x	H+	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>E. a. strictus</i> in C, and <i>E. a. taha</i> in SW (Ash & Atkins 2009). Species patchily distributed throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.
33217 / 786	<i>Euplectes afer taha</i> A. Smith, 1836	x			
33222 / 790	<i>Euplectes capensis xanthomelas</i> Rüppell, 1840	x	E, H	AH	<i>E. c. xanthomelas</i> endemic to Ethiopia. Geographically isolated from other subspecies.
33229 / 793	<i>Euplectes albonotatus eques</i> (Hartlaub, 1863)	x			Population in Ethiopia geographically isolated.
33234 / 792	<i>Euplectes macroura macrocerca</i> (M. H. C. Lichtenstein, 1823)	x		AH	
33237 / 794	<i>Euplectes ardens laticauda</i> (M. H. C. Lichtenstein, 1823)	x	H+	AH	<i>E. a. laticauda</i> geographically isolated from other subspecies.
33242 / 791	<i>Euplectes axillaris traversii</i> (Salvadori, 1888)	x	E, H	AH	Two subspecies in Ethiopia. Within Oromia <i>E. a. phoeniceus</i> in W, and <i>E. a. traversii</i> mainly in C. The subspecies intergrade presumably over a large area west of the Rift Valley. More work is required to establish the validity of the two subspecies (Ash & Atkins 2009).
33243 / 791	<i>Euplectes axillaris phoeniceus</i> (Heuglin, 1862)	x			
33259 / 766	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons melanota</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	x			
33298 / 809	<i>Coccygia quartinia quartinia</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	x	H	AH	<i>C. q. quartinia</i> restricted to Ethiopia and Eritrea.
33306 / 799	<i>Mandingoa nitidula chubbi</i> (Ogilvie-Grant, 1912)	x			
33312 / 800	<i>Cryptospiza salvadorii salvadorii</i> Reichenow, 1892	x		AH	<i>C. s. salvadorii</i> an apparently uncommon elusive breeding resident in Ethiopia, most records from Oromia (Haremma forest, Wondo Genet, above Shashemene, Ash & Atkins 2009). <i>C. s. crystallochresta</i> (described from Challa, SW Ethiopia) synonymised with nominate form.
33325 / 810	<i>Estrilda paludicola ochrogaster</i> Salvadori, 1897	x			<i>E. p. ochrogaster</i> sometimes considered a separate species (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010). Restricted to Ethiopia and E Sudan.
33347 / 813	<i>Estrilda astrild peasei</i> Shelley, 1903	x	E, H		Seems to be restricted to Ethiopia, only two recent unsubstantiated records from Eritrea. Also records near the border to Sudan and South Sudan (Ash & Atkins 2009).
33409 / 795	<i>Pytilia lineata</i> Heuglin, 1863	x	E, H	SG	The only Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome-restricted bird species endemic to Ethiopia. According to Ash & Atkins (2009) all records from Ethiopia, except one for Sudan near the Sudan-Ethiopian border. Formerly occurred in E Sudan, where several records from close to the Ethiopian border, but none since 1910 (del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> 2010).
33413 / 797	<i>Pytilia melba soudanensis</i> (Sharpe, 1890)	x			
33424 / 802	<i>Lagonosticta senegala rhodopsis</i> (Heuglin, 1863)	x			Three subspecies of <i>L. senegala</i> in Ethiopia and Oromia. Delineation between them on Ash & Atkins' (2009) map only very approximate. Appear to occur close together. No details about ecologically separate or overlapping areas. Studies needed.
33426 / 802	<i>Lagonosticta senegala brunneiceps</i> Sharpe, 1890	x			
33427 / 802	<i>Lagonosticta senegala somaliensis</i> Salvadori, 1894	x		SM	
33430 / 801	<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta rufopicta</i> (Fraser, 1843)	?		SG	According to Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>L. r. rufopicta</i> in Ethiopia. However, following Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) this is <i>L. r. lateritia</i> . <i>L. l. larvata</i> geographically isolated from western subspecies. Main range of
33431 / 801	<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta lateritia</i> Heuglin, 1864	?		SG	<i>L. l. larvata</i> in Ethiopia, also in easternmost Sudan and South Sudan.
33436 / 805	<i>Lagonosticta larvata larvata</i> (Rüppell, 1840)	x	E, H+	SG	

33442 / 803	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata congica</i> Sharpe, 1890	?			According to Ash & Atkins (2009) <i>L. r. ugandae</i> (synonymized with <i>L. r. congica</i>), but following del Hoyo <i>et al.</i> (2010) and Clements <i>et al.</i> (2015) this is <i>L. r. haematocephala</i> .
33443 / 803	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata haematocephala</i> Neumann, 1907	?			
33456 / 798	<i>Amadina fasciata alexanderi</i> Neumann, 1908	x			
33479 / 816	<i>Ortygospiza fuscoerissa fuscoerissa</i> Heuglin, 1863	x	E, H	AH	Regarded as <i>O. atricollis fuscoerissa</i> in Ash & Atkins (2009). On Ethiopian highlands, in Eritrea mainly along the Eritrean-Ethiopian border. Nearly endemic to Ethiopia (Ash & Atkins 2009).
33565 / 819	<i>Spermestes cucullata scutata</i> Heuglin, 1863	x			
33569 / 820	<i>Spermestes bicolor poensis</i> (Fraser, 1843)	x			
33577 / 817	<i>Euodice cantans orientalis</i> (Lorenz von Liburnau & Hellmayr, 1901)	x			
33699 / 822	<i>Vidua chalybeata ultramarina</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789)	x			Widely distributed in C, W and N Ethiopia, but could be confused with other close related species (<i>V. wilsoni</i> , <i>V. raricola</i> and <i>V. larvaticola</i>). More work is required (Ash & Atkins 2009).
33703 / 825	<i>Vidua wilsoni</i> (Hartert, 1901)	x			Only three records from 1970 and 1972 from one locality in W Ethiopia (Ash & Atkins 2009). Next records from S South Sudan. Host is <i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i> , a fairly common species in W Ethiopia.
33706 / 823	<i>Vidua raricola</i> Payne, 1982	x			Only one record in 1971, 38 km north of Yimma toward Suntu (Ash & Atkins 2009). Could be found elsewhere, because host of this parasitic species is <i>Sporaeginthus subflavus</i> , scattered widely in W Ethiopia. Next known population of <i>V. raricola</i> in southern South Sudan.
33707 / 824	<i>Vidua larvaticola</i> Payne, 1982	x			Only four records between 1926 and 1998 in W Ethiopia (Ash & Atkins 2009). According to the authors, two of these records could refer to <i>V. camerunensis</i> . Next records of <i>V. larvaticola</i> in E Sudan along the Sudan-Ethiopian border. Host is <i>Lagonosticta larvata</i> , a locally common species in W Ethiopia.
33718 / 832	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis imberbis</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	x			No subspecies assigned by Ash & Atkins (2009), however, most likely <i>A. i. imberbis</i> .

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