

# Sri Lanka – Tropical Flora

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 – 28 March 2019

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*Osbeckia rubicunda*



*Pseuderanthemum latifolium*



*Memecylon umbellatum*



*Gmelina asiatica*



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Tour Participants: Himesh Jayaratne with six Naturetrek clients

## Highlights

We explored a vast area of the island's lagoons, dry moist monsoon forests, rain forests, cloud forests at central mountains and arboretums and identified many varieties of ferns, fruiting trees and flowering plants, including a few endemics. The journey through the dry zone to the wet zone via the intermediate zone displayed the changing stature of forest composition and its appearance due to different species specialized for those habitats. Although there were many changes to the island's weather patterns, we were lucky to see the Daffodil Orchid *Ipsea speciosa* in bloom in the Thangamale sanctuary and flushing of *Syzygium rotundifolium* and *Calophyllum walkeri* at Horton Plains. After exploring the island for 12 days we were able to intensively identify 163 plant species along with 80 birds, 10 mammals and 9 reptiles & amphibian species.

### Day 1

Saturday 16th March

The tour started with an overnight flight from the UK to Sri Lanka.

### Day 2

Sunday 17th March

#### Katunayake

The group arrived at Katunayake International Airport at 1pm and, after getting know each other, we proceeded to the Airport Garden Hotel for a short rest before starting our evening excursion.

We drove for about 30 minutes from the hotel to the Muthurajawela sanctuary, situated in Negombo lagoon, and hopped on to a boat to explore the plant life. This is one of the well-known mangrove habitats in Sri Lanka where we were able to see different types of species and their unique rooting arrangements. We saw a mat of *Acanthus ilicifolius* plants, blooming in blue, and many *Acrostichum aureum* plants, which is the only Mangrove Fern found in the country. While there, we had a chance to see much aquatic bird life whilst also observing the behaviour of a Toque Macaque troop.

Upon returning to the hotel we discussed the whole programme ahead and did the checklist before sitting down to enjoy our first meal together.

### Day 3

Monday 18th March

#### Sigiriya

After breakfast, we headed set off to Sigiriya, observing the transition of vegetation from wet zone to dry zone. We traversed mainly through cultivated land which consisted of coconut, pineapple, paddy etc. On the way we stopped for a drink at Kurunegala and sat on a bench under a shady tree. One of the interesting plants that we saw there was Yellow Bamboo, which some of our members thought were Giant Bamboo due to its large size. In the garden we saw Star Fruit, June Plum (Amberella) and Rose Apple.

We reached the Hotel Sigiriya for lunch and relaxed until evening. In the evening we took a walk along the dirt road running through the Sigiriya Sanctuary just behind the hotel. A liana with green flowers *Artabotrys hexapetalus* was an unusual plant to see there. We saw many colourful Acanthaceae herbs including *Ecbolium ligustrinum*, *Eranthemum capense*, *Pseuderanthemum latifolium*, *Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis* and *Justicia betonica*. A troop of Grey Langurs and their playful young attracted all the members of the group to their location. We returned to the hotel at 6pm and then met for the checklist at 7.30pm which followed by the briefing and dinner.

## Day 4

Tuesday 19th March

### Sigiriya

After the breakfast, we drove for about 45 minutes to Popham Arboretum at Damblla, which was a re-established forest in abandoned cultivated land. The Manager of the arboretum welcomed us and explained the history and ongoing process of the property. In the meantime, he brought to us an immature Collared Scops Owl, which had fallen from its nest and the manager was now taking care of it. We enjoyed observing its behaviour which is rarely seen by many people at this stage of its life. On our walk, we saw many dry-zone tree species including *Diospyros ebenum*, *Diospyros malabarica*, *Chloroxylon swietania* and *Firmiana colorata*. Butterfly life in the garden was also noteworthy today.

We returned to the hotel for lunch and in the evening, we had a walk in the garden of the Sigiriya archaeological site. In the pond, we saw many aquatic plants including water-lilies, Lotus, *Aponogeton natans*, *Colocasia esculenta* etc. We were able to compare three species of Kingfisher in the same location – Common Kingfisher, White-breasted Kingfisher and Stork-billed Kingfisher. We had a quick visit to the Sigirya museum as well.

Before dinner we did our checklist and had our briefing for the following day.

## Day 5

Wednesday 20th March

### Knuckles / Matale

We had our breakfast at checked out of the hotel at 8am. Today we left the dry zone and drove towards the south-east to reach the intermediate zone habitat of Knuckles mountain range. This is the driest part of the Knuckles mountain range and has a contrasting difference in species from the higher-elevation wet zone. On the way, we were able to see the newly built Kaluganga reservoir and Moragahakanda reservoir, which is the largest such reservoirs in Sri Lanka. Upon arriving at our destination, we walked along the dirt road to Rambuk Oluwa. There we saw a vast range of plant species from giant trees to small herbs via scrubs, bushes, lianas and vines. *Mussaenda frondosa* was an interesting plant, which uses a distinct, large, white bract to attract pollinators since it has indistinguishable small flowers. *Osbeckia aspera*, *Hibiscus furcatus*, *Strobilanthes lupulina*, *Begonia cordifolia* were some attractive flowers that we saw during the visit. Apart from plant life, we saw thousands of butterflies and some interesting spiders and their different web structures.

We drove back towards Matale from the wilderness and had our lunch at a spice garden. A person at the buffet explained about the vegetables that were used for our curries. After lunch, a presenter came to us and we had a nice, educational walk through the spice garden. Our presenter brought us to the spice plants and explained

about them. After the garden visit, he explained about the products that they made out of spices and all of us had a nice massage at the end.

We arrived at the Grand Mountain hotel at about 4pm and the rest of the evening was at leisure. We met again at 7.30pm for our checklist, briefing and dinner, before calling it a night.

## Day 6

Thursday 21st March

### Knuckles Mountain Range/ Kandy

After breakfast, we left for Knuckles Mountains again with a packed lunch. Our aim of the day was to explore the wet-zone habitats of the mountains. Our first stop was Riverstone, which is the highest point on the main road. There we were able to experience the mist and the chill for the first time in Sri Lanka. This area has a unique forest, which is called Pigmy Forest, where the trees are stunted to withstand the heavy winds that blow in the latter months of the year. We were lucky to see some species endemic to Knuckles, including *Ilex knucklesensis* and *Syzygium fergusonii*. The Leaf-nosed Lizard is also a point-endemic species which we came across here.

After exploring a large area of Riverstone, we returned to the vehicle and drove towards the lower elevation for our lunch. We enjoyed our lunch under a shady tree with the cool breeze against our faces. Just as we finished our lunch, the weather changed and we had some heavy rains. Since there were no signs of it ceasing, we continued our walk in the rain and were able to see some carnivorous plants at a stream edge, including *Utricularia* species and *Drosera* species. Here we had a chance to compare *Osbeckia rubicunda* and *Osbeckia aspera* since both of these species were growing together.

Since the weather was not getting any better, we had to retreat and make our way to Kandy. We reached the Hotel Thilanka at 6.30pm and met for the checklist and dinner by 7.30pm

## Day 7

Friday 22nd March

### Peradeniya Botanical Gardens

We had breakfast at 8am and set off to the Peradeniya Royal Botanical Gardens. Upon our entry to the gardens we were met by a Sri Lanka Birdwing butterfly feeding on the nectar of the *Saraca asoca*. The Sri Lanka Birdwing is the National Butterfly of Sri Lanka. Thereafter we saw a busy Palm Squirrel collecting nesting material and running up on to a tree. We visited the famous orchid house which consists of many colourful ornamental orchids. Double Coconut, Cannonball Tree, Giant Bamboo, *Ficus benjamina* and Durian trees were some of distinctive exotics in the garden. In the arboretum section, there were many native tree species reaching to the sky. The *Alphonsea hortensis* is an important tree, since it is the only tree of its kind to be seen in this garden with its wild population becoming extinct now. Amongst the many plant delights we enjoyed we also enjoyed walking along a suspension bridge above the Mahaweli River at the northern border of the garden.

We returned to the hotel for lunch and had a rest until the evening session. Some of the members visited the Temple of the Tooth and learnt about Sri Lankan Buddhist culture and history. We met for the checklist at 7pm and thereafter had our dinner and called it a night.

## Day 8

Saturday 23rd March

### Nuwara Eliya

Whilst enjoying our breakfast this morning we were constantly disrupted by many unruly Toque Macaques around the restaurant. After checking out we started our journey to the hills, making our way to Nuwara Eliya. Before reaching our next hotel, we visited a working tea factory and participated in the process of tea plucking which was supervised by a “tea teacher” and later we were taken in to the factory to witness the transition from a tea leaf to the world famous “Ceylon Tea”. After sampling a few of their factory special teas we continued our journey and reached the Heaven Seven Hotel for lunch.

Later in the evening we visited the Victoria Park situated in the town. Mostly the trees were exotics including Monkey Puzzle tree, *Eucalyptus* species, *Pinus* species etc. We saw two endemic tree-fern species in this garden. Birdlife we witnessed here included Grey Tit, Sri Lanka White-eye, and Scimitar Babbler. We returned to the hotel at 6pm and once again met for our checklist and dinner at 7.30pm.

## Day 9

Sunday 24th March

### Horton Plains

After having an early breakfast, we took our packed lunch and set off to Horton Plains National Park to explore for the rest of the day. After climbing a steep road, we reached a flat plateau consisting of vast grasslands in low-lying areas and forests in the higher areas. Streams in the grasslands were mostly surrounded by the dwarf bamboo, endemic to Sri Lanka called *Kuruna debilis*. We saw the intrusion of *Rhododendron arboreum* trees into the grasslands. There were some European plants such as *Berberis wightiana*, *Hypericum mysurense* and *Viola betonicifolia* since Horton Plains provides a good condition for cold climatic species. *Syzygium rotundifolium* and *Calophyllum walkeri* made the canopy of the forested areas.

After having our lunch, we explored the Thotupola Kanda trail and the Arranga pool area. On the way back to the hotel we explored some vegetable plots and photographed some of it.

Once again at 7.30pm we met for the checklist which was followed by dinner and the briefing for the next day.

## Day 10

Monday 25th March

### Thangamale Sanctuary / Sinharaja

After an early breakfast we set off for our long journey to Sinharaja. En-route we visited the Thangamle Sanctuary, which is a sub-montane forest. Even though it was a brief visit, we were able to see the Daffodil Orchid, a yellow-coloured flower, in full bloom. *Polygala arillata*, *Toona sinensis*, *Zanthoxylum tetraspermum*, *Cajanus trinervius* were some other distinctive species we saw here. We heard the call of Yellow-fronted Barbet several times but were unable to see it. On the way down, we stopped at a viewpoint to look at the steep slope of the southern border of the central hills. From that point, we were able to see the Horton Plains as well as the Southern coastal flat lands with many man-made reservoirs for cultivation. In between these two extremities, there were foothills consisting of Savannah grassland habitats. We drove further down to reach Belihul Oya Rest House for our lunch and enjoyed our meal beside the river.

At about 4.30 p.m. we reached the Blue Magpie Hotel at Sinharaja and since it was a long and tiring journey everyone went to their rooms for a rest. We met for the checklist at 7pm and had dinner thereafter.

## Day 11

Tuesday 26th March

### Sinharaja

After breakfast we picked up our packed lunch and headed in to Sinharaja rainforest. Since the road from the hotel to the forest is in bad condition, we had to go there by a 4-wheel jeep. Here we were able to experience the rain-forest habitat for the first time. Here the trees were tall, only branching near the top and having roots almost on the ground sometimes with tall buttresses. Canopy of the forest was mainly consistent of Dipterocarpaceae species, especially *Shorea trapezifolia*. We witnessed the threats by alien invasive species such as *Dillenia suffruticosa*. Apart from the plants, the butterfly Sri Lanka Tree Nymph was an extraordinary sight. Further on, we saw some nice birds such as Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, Sri Lanka Junglefowl, Yellow-browed Bulbul etc. and fish such as Stripped Rasbora, Comb-tail, Stone-sucker and Walking catfish etc. We had our packed lunch at the research station and returned back to the gate to get into the jeep. It was about 3.30 p.m. when we reached the hotel and there was a power cut. Therefore, all of us came to the chairs in the veranda and did birding in the hotel garden. It was a very productive session since most of the forest birds had come into the village area.

After having a rest in the evening, we met again at 7pm for the checklist and later had our dinner.

## Day 12

Wednesday 27th March

### Katunayake

After breakfast we went for a village walk and experienced the gardening system of native home gardens. They had several species of plants that they used for various purposes including food, medicine, firewood, timber, ornamental etc. and the gardens looked like a diverse forest. Hedges of the gardens consisted of forest species such as *Mangifera zeylanica*, *Vateria copallifera*, *Symplocos cochinchinensis* and *Bridelia moonii*. We saw some household Rubber trees too. At the junction, we saw a Bo tree with a Buddha statue, which was the tree used by Lord Buddha as shelter before his enlightenment. After this village walk, we returned to the hotel and prepared ourselves for checkout. We met again at 11.30 a.m. for the final checklist and to have our lunch.

After lunch, we drove to the Airport Garden Hotel again via the Southern highway. We reached the hotel at 5pm and met for our final dinner at 7.30pm before calling it a night.

## Day 13

Thursday 28th March

### Katunayake

After breakfast the clients proceeded to the airport in time to catch their flight back to the UK, where their Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

## Species Lists (Bold text denotes endemic or near endemic; some previous names shown in brackets)

### Plants:

	Family APG III	Species	English Name
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Sea Holly/Holly leaved Acanthus
2		<i>Asystasia chelonoides</i>	
3		<i>Ecbolium ligustrinum</i>	Green Shrimp plant
4		<i>Eranthemum capense</i>	
5		<i>Nicotaba betonica</i>	
6		<i>Pseuderanthemum latifolium</i>	
7		<i>Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis</i>	
8		<i>Strobilanthes lupulina</i>	
9	Adoxaceae	<i>Sambucus javanica</i>	Himalayan Elder
10	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
11		<i>Mangifera zeylanica</i>	
12		<i>Spondias dulcis</i>	Bile Tree / Indian Hog Plum / Amberella
13	Annonaceae	<i>Alphonsea hortensis</i>	
14		<i>Artabotrys hexapetalus</i>	
15	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	Wig Banyan
16		<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Devil Tree / Dita Bark
17		<i>Cerbera odollam</i>	Suicide Tree, Dog-bane / Odallum tree
18		<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Frangipani, Temple Tree, Pogado Tree
19		<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Grape Jasmine
20	Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton natans</i>	
21	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex knucklesensis</i>	
22	Araceae	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Giant Taro
23		<i>Areca catechu</i>	Areca-nut / Betel Nut
24		<i>Caryota urens</i>	Fish-tail Palm, Kitul Palm, Sago Palm
25		<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. <i>typica</i>	Coconut, King Coconut
26		<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. <i>aurantiaca</i>	
27		<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i>	Double Coconut
28	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens cuspidata</i>	
29	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia cordifolia</i>	
30	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis wightiana</i>	Barberry
31	Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda cuspidifolia</i>	Jacaranda
32		<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree
33		<i>Tabebuia aurea</i>	
34		<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink Tabebuia
35	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum acidus</i>	
36		<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Alexandrian Laurel
37		<i>Calophyllum walkeri</i>	
38		<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Ironwood
39	Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaw, Papaya, Pawpaw
40	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Country Almond, Indian Almond
41	Compositae	<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Wild Sunflower, Mexican Sunflower, Tree Marigold
42	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Dawn Glory
43	Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia suffruticosa</i>	Simpoh, Shubby Dillenia
44		<i>Dillenia triquetra</i>	
45	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>	
46		<i>Shorea trapezifolia</i>	
47		<i>Vateria copallifera</i>	
48	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera burmanni</i>	Sundew, Tropical Sundew
49		<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Shield-leaved Sundew

	Family APG III	Species	English Name
50	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Ebony
51		<i>Diospyros malabarica</i>	Gaub Persimmon / Riber Ebony
52	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	
53	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon spp.</i>	
54	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubber
55	Gentianaceae	<i>Exacum trinervium</i>	
56	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum mysurense</i>	St. John's-wort
57	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i>	
58		<i>Plectranthus kanneliyensis</i>	
59		<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Indian Oak, Tek, Teak Tree
60	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne speciosa</i>	Elephant-ear
61		<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Cinnamon Tree / Sweet Bark
62		<i>Neolitsea fuscata</i>	
63	Lecythidaceae	<i>Couropita guianensis</i>	Cannon-ball Tree
64	Fabaceae	<i>Amherstia nobilis</i>	Queen of flowering trees, Pride of Burma
65		<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	
66		<i>Cajanus trinervius</i>	
67		<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Indian Laburnum, Shower of Gold, Purging Fistula
68		<i>Crotalaria spp.</i>	
69		<i>Derris trifoliata</i>	Mangrove Beanstalk
70		<i>Falcataria falcata</i>	White Albizia
71		<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Plant, Touch-me-not
72		<i>Samanea saman</i>	Rain Tree
73		<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Ashoka
74	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia sp.</i>	Yellow Bladderwort
75	Lythraceae	<i>Sonneratia sp.</i>	
76	Malvaceae	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok Tree, Silk Cotton Tree, White Silk Cotton Tree
77		<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Durian
78		<i>Firmiana colorata</i>	Bonfire Tree
79		<i>Grewia damine</i>	Dhaman
80		<i>Helicteres isora</i>	Screw Tree, Screw-fruit Bush
81		<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>	
82		<i>Hibiscus tilliaceus</i>	
83		<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i>	Tropical Rose-mallow
84	Melastomataceae	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Soap Bush, Koser's Curse
85		<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	Blue Mist
86		<i>Osbeckia aspera</i>	
87		<i>Osbeckia lanata</i>	
88		<i>Osbeckia octandra</i>	
89		<i>Osbeckia parvifolia</i>	
90		<i>Osbeckia rubicunda</i>	
91		<i>Sonerila silvatica</i>	
92	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Bead Tree, Indian Lilac, Persian Lilac, Ceylon Mahogany
93		<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Honduras Mahogany, Long-leaved Mahogany
94		<i>Toona sinensis</i>	Red Toon
95	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	
96	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Breadfruit Tree / Bread Nut
97		<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jak, Yak, Jak Fruit
98		<i>Artocarpus nobilis</i>	Wild Breadfruit
99		<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan
100		<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig, Benjamin Fig / Java Fig
101		<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepul, Sacred Bo
102	Musaceae	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	Banana, Plantain



	Family APG III	Species	English Name
103	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Mace, Nutmeg
104	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Timor White Gum
105		<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava
106		<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Wild Guava, Hill Gooseberry
107		<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Clove
108		<i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i>	
109		<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java Plum, Jambol, Black Plum
110		<i>Syzygium fergusonii</i>	Wild Clove
111		<i>Syzygium rotundifolium</i>	
112		<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Wax Apple, Wax Jambu
113	Nelumbonaceae	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Lotus, Sacred Bean, Indian Lotus,
114	Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes distillatoria</i>	Pitcher-Plant
115	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Blue Water-lily, Blue Lotus
116		<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i>	Egyptian Lotus, Water-lily
117	Orchidaceae	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	Grass Orchid
118		<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i>	
119		<i>Ipsa speciosa</i>	Daffodil Orchid
120		<i>Vanda tessellata</i>	Ichneumon Plant
121		<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>	Vanilla
122	Oxalidaceae	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Carambola Apple / Star Fruit
123		<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Manik Watte Weed, Broad-leaved Sorrel
124	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia moonii</i>	
125	Piperaceae	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black Pepper / Common Pepper
126	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Yellow Bamboo
127		<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>	Giant Bamboo
128		<i>Garnotia exaristata</i>	
129		<i>Kuruna debilis</i>	Dwarf Bamboo
130		<i>Kuruna densifolia</i>	
131	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala arillata</i>	
132	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak, Silver Oak
133	Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes sepiaria</i>	
134	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera sp.</i>	
135		<i>Rhizophora sp.</i>	
136	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis lessertiana</i>	
137		<i>Knoxia platycarpa</i>	
138		<i>Lasianthus sp.</i>	
139		<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i>	White Mussaenda
140	Rutaceae	<i>Chloroxylon swietania</i>	Satinwood
141		<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Elephant-apple, Wood-apple
142		<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Curry Leaf
143		<i>Zanthoxylum tetraspermum</i>	
144	Sapindaceae	<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	
145		<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	Ceylon Oak / Lac Tree
146		<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Obtuse Leaved Mimusops
147	Solanaceae	<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Trumpet Flower
148		<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Red Pepper / Chillies / Red Chillies
149	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	
150	Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	
151	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana, Prickly Lantana, Wild Sage
152	Violaceae	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Violet
153		<i>Viola pilosa</i>	Violet
154	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric
155		<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Cardamom

	Family APG III	Species	English Name
156		<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger
157	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria sp.</i>	
158	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	
159	Cyatheaceae	<i>Cyathea crinita</i>	Tree-fern
160		<i>Cyathea walkerae</i>	Tree-fern
161	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas nathorstii</i>	
162	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
163	Pteridaceae	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Mangrove Fern

### Birds (Bold = endemic; alternate names in brackets)

	Common name	Scientific name
1	<b>Sri Lanka Spurfowl</b>	<i>Galloperdix bicalcarata</i>
2	<b>Sri Lanka Junglefowl</b>	<i>Gallus lafayettii</i>
3	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
4	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
5	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
6	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
7	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
8	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>
9	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
10	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
11	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
12	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
13	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
14	Oriental Darter (Darter)	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
15	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
16	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>
17	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
18	White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
19	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>
20	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
21	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
22	Rock Dove - Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
23	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
24	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>
25	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
26	<b>Red-faced Malkoha</b>	<i>Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus</i>
27	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>
28	Indian Scops Owl (Collared Scops Owl)	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>
29	Crested Treeswift (Gray-rumped Treeswift)	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>
30	Indian Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus unicolor</i>
31	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
32	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
33	Little Swift (House Swift)	<i>Apus affinis</i>
34	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>
35	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
36	Green Bee-eater (Little Green Bee-eater)	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
37	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>
38	<b>Yellow-fronted Barbet</b>	<i>Psilopogon flavifrons</i>
39	<b>Crimson-fronted Barbet</b>	<i>Psilopogon rubricapillus</i>
40	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>
41	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>

Common name	Scientific name
42 <b>Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot</b>	<i>Loriculus beryllinus</i>
43 Orange Minivet (Scarlet Minivet, Flame Minivet)	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
44 Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
45 Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
46 White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
47 <b>Sri Lanka Drongo (Sri Lanka Crested Drongo)</b>	<i>Dicrurus lophorinus</i>
48 <b>Sri Lanka Blue Magpie</b>	<i>Urocissa ornata</i>
49 House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
50 Indian Jungle Crow (Large-billed)- (Large-billed Crow)	<i>Corvus culminatus</i>
51 Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
52 <b>Black-capped Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>
53 Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
54 <b>Yellow-eared Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus penicillatus</i>
55 White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>
56 Yellow-browed Bulbul	<i>Acritillas indica</i>
57 Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
58 Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
59 Hill Swallow	<i>Hirundo domicola</i>
60 <b>Sri Lanka Swallow</b>	<i>Cecropis hyperythra</i>
61 Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
62 <b>Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler</b>	<i>Pomatorhinus melanurus</i>
63 Dark-fronted Babbler	<i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>
64 <b>Orange-billed Babbler</b>	<i>Turdoides rufescens</i>
65 Yellow-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides affinis</i>
66 Oriental White-Eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
67 <b>Sri Lanka White-Eye</b>	<i>Zosterops ceylonensis</i>
68 <b>Sri Lanka Hill Myna (Sri Lanka Myna)</b>	<i>Gracula ptilogenys</i>
69 Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
70 Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>
71 Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
72 White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
73 <b>Dull-blue Flycatcher</b>	<i>Eumyias sordidus</i>
74 Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
75 Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
76 Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>
77 Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
78 Loten's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>
79 Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
80 Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>

### Mammals:

Common name	Scientific name
1 Toque Macaque	<i>Macaca sinica</i>
2 Grey Langur	<i>Semnopithecus (Presbytis) entellus</i>
3 Purple-faced Leaf Monkey	<i>Trachypithecus (Presbytis) vetulus</i>
4 Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
5 Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
6 Indian Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
7 Grizzled Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa macroura</i>
8 Dusky Striped Squirrel	<i>Funambulus sublineatus</i>
9 Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus gigantea</i>
10 Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>

## Reptiles & Amphibians:

Common name	Scientific name
1 Green Vine Snake	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>
2 Bengal (Land) Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
3 Oriental (Common) Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
4 Green Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes calotes</i>
5 Black-cheek Lizard	<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i>
6 Rhinoceros-horned Lizard	<i>Ceratophora stoddartii</i>
7 Hard-shelled Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga parkeri</i>
8 Common Skink	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>
9 Leaf-nosed Lizard	<i>Ceratophora tennentii</i>

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