

WALLACEA

A Birdwatchers Guide



by
David Gibbs

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Front cover *Zoothera dohertyi*; David Gibbs.

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WALLACEA.

A site guide for birdwatchers.

Introduction.

Indonesia, with a list of about 1500 species of birds, many of them endemic, and still much intact rainforest, has much to attract the bird-watcher. This is particularly true of the relatively under-developed and isolated islands of Sulawesi, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara. Together these islands constitute the biogeographical area known as Wallacea.

Wallacea, named after the great nineteenth century naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, is geographically situated between South-east Asia on the Sunda Shelf and the Austro-Papuan region on the Sahul Shelf. Consequently the avifauna of Wallacea has been strongly influenced by both regions giving the appearance of being 'transitional' between the two. However the islands of Wallacea are oceanic, never having been joined by a land bridge to either of the continental shelves. While this fact has left Wallacea with a somewhat impoverished avifauna relative to those of adjacent New Guinea and the Greater Sundas it has also led to the high degree of endemism we see today.

Getting there and around. I flew with Garuda Indonesia (the national carrier) from Gatwick to Sydney stopping at Jakarta and Denpasar on both outbound and return flights. The return fare was nearly £700 and the ticket valid for a year. Return flights to Jakarta were about £500. It is also possible to enter Indonesia through Medan (N. Sumatra) and Padang (Cen. Sumatra) from Malaysia, Denpasar (Bali) and Kupang (Timor) from Australia and Biak (Irian Jaya) from U.S.A. (this flight may not be operating any longer). There are many less frequently used entreports both air and sea, fuller details of which can be found in Bruce, Covernton & Samagalski 1986.

Once in Indonesia travel is as easy as in any developing country. Between them Garuda, Merpati and Bouraq fly to all major centres and are not too expensive. There are frequent vehicle ferries between most of the Nusa Tenggara islands. Sumba is the exception but the passenger liner 'Keli Mutu' does a two-weekly round trip Surabaya-Lembar-Bima-Waingapu-Ende-Kupang-Dili returning by the same route. Schedule from Pelni office. There are boats to and around Sulawesi and Maluku but they are rather scarce and I did not use any (See Bruce *et al.* 1986). Once on land you will usually be spoilt for choice as buses, bemos and trucks all vie for your custom. If there is a driveable road there will be transport, usually cheap and frequent.

Visas. Nowadays Indonesia is very well disposed towards tourism at all levels. They want your dollars and to this end visas are not required for citizens of U.K., U.S., Australia and cost West European countries provided you have a return/onward ticket, enter and leave through designated entreports (see Bruce *et al.* 1986; Kupang in Timor has been added to the list) and stay no more than two months. Recent changes may require you to renew your visa after one month, check this with the embassy. For longer stays a visa extendible up to three months can be obtained from any Indonesian embassy. Most people leave the country to Darwin or Singapore then re-enter for another two months.

Health. Not a problem if you take the usual precautions. Boiled water is available everywhere so Chlorine pills are unnecessary. Malaria is rife. You will no doubt meet many tourists who do not and will not take anti-malarials. They get away with it because they stay in the towns. Where there are birds there are many more mosquitoes. Tropical ulcers can be a problem, particularly in wet areas, ensure you carry effective treatment for these, if left untreated they can become very serious. Antibiotic salves available over the counter in any Apotik (chemist/drug store) in most towns seem to work well.

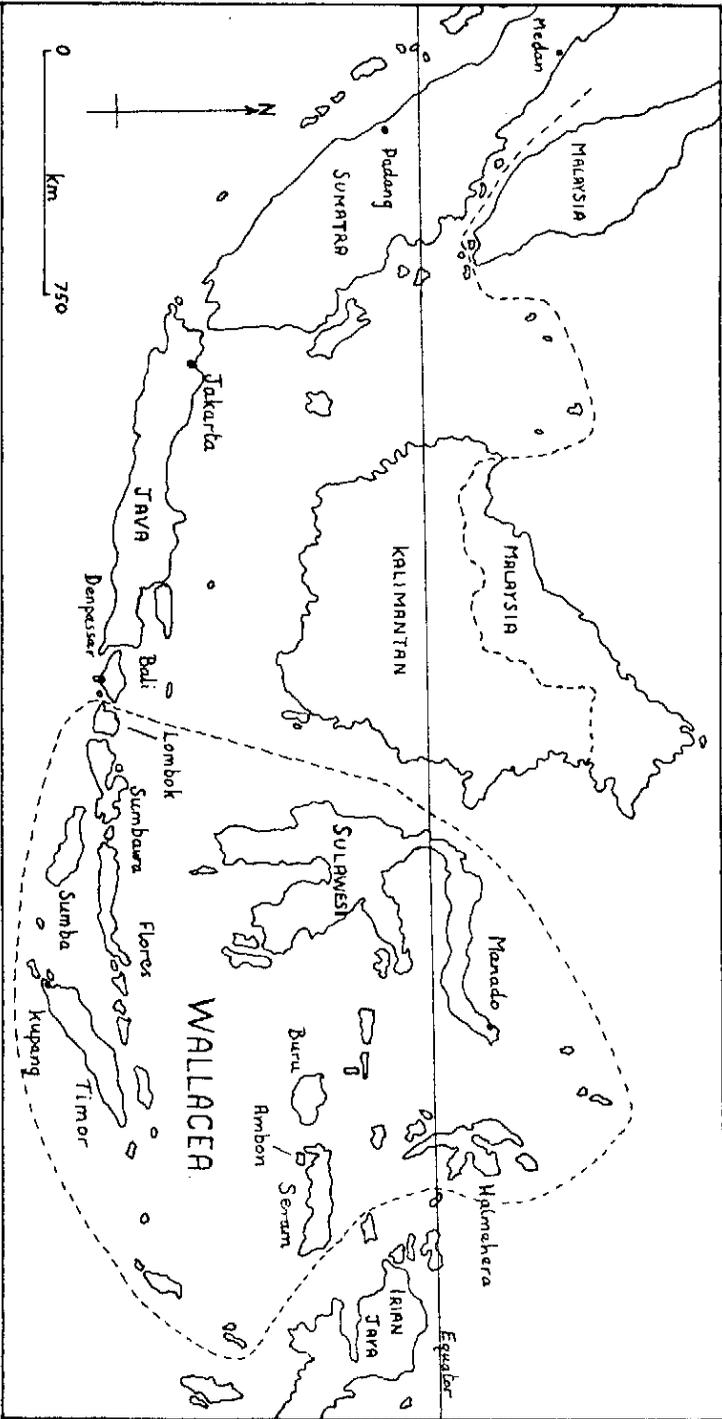
Climate. Transport problems will be less if you avoid the worst of the rains. If travelling extensively in Wallacea this is very difficult, somewhere it will be raining. Nusa Tenggara has a distinct wet season from about December to April/May. Sulawesi has a much less obvious rainy season. I was there during the apparent wet, dirt roads were still passable and I reached all the sites I planned to without difficulty. Maluku is supposed to be dry August to March. In March Halmahera was very dry but Seram very wet. If possible August/September would be the ideal time to visit Wallacea. It is not worth worrying too much about this as rain will rarely stop you getting where you want to go or spoil your birding too much, indeed if it is too dry birding can be very unproductive.

Language. Bahasa Indonesia is considered one of the easier languages to learn. With a bit of application you will soon pick up enough to ease travelling etc. Useful English is spoken by few people in Wallacea and then only in the towns on the tourist trail. At some sites I stayed in the houses of the villagers, to do this you must at least be able to explain your purpose. A phrase book and dictionary are very useful, the latter is readily available throughout Indonesia.

Money. The Rupiah is fairly stable trading at about 3000 rp. to the £1 and 1800 rp. to the \$1 U.S. In some more remote areas banks accept only \$ U.S. from major companies, AmEx is safest. This favourable exchange rate makes Indonesia a cheap country to travel in, equivalent to Thailand. However prices, particularly internal flights and accommodation are becoming more expensive. Prices quoted in Bruce *et al.* (1986) are well out of date.

The Birds. As yet no field guide exists for Wallacea. White & Bruce 1986 is a taxonomic review of the regions avifauna and, while not intended to be used in the field, all endemics except pigeons and parrots are briefly described. These, together with the distributional information, facilitate confident identification of most species. Experience of Wallacean families and genera from Southeast Asia and Australia is of considerable value. However difficulty may be experienced with some Meliphagidae, *Coracina* and *Accipiter* especially the latter. Full descriptions of pigeons and parrots can be found in Goodwin (1983) and Forshaw (1978) respectively. Until a field guide is produced, White & Bruce is essential. Additionally King & Dickinson (1975) and Beehler, Pratt & Zimmerman (1986) proved useful. I did not carry a telescope and rarely regretted this. I also lacked a tape recorder and this I regretted often. A powerful torch is also a must, have spare batteries and bulbs readily available. After this the most essential item of equipment is an umbrella.

Indonesia.



The Report. This report is based on about five months spent in the region in 1989-1990, 1990, 1992 and 1995. The primary object of this report is to provide information to facilitate travel and bird-finding in Wallacea. However, I hope the information provided is sufficiently detailed to provide data of use to conservation bodies. If not please get in touch with me and I shall try to extract more details from my original notes.

I have divided this report into three sections, Sulawesi, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara. These are the major administrative divisions of Wallacea and are slightly at variance with the biogeographical regions used by White & Bruce (i.e. Wetar, Tanimbar and the islands in between are included with the Moluccas not the Lesser Sundas). These regions correspond more closely with the transport organisation and the administration of national parks etc. As this report is primarily concerned with easing travel and bird finding in Wallacea, and not with describing the avifauna, I feel these divisions are more appropriate.

I have tried to indicate 'seeability' of each species with a star rating:-

** scarce/rare.
* infrequent.
no star common.
H. Heard only.

Some species have been classed as 'specialities' of a particular site. These are Wallacean endemics, near endemics and species difficult to see elsewhere. A subjective and rather arbitrary arrangement but I hope it will give you an idea of how much time and effort to dedicate to a particular species or site. In the lists the English names of these species appear in capitals.

Throughout this report taxonomy and nomenclature follows White & Bruce 1986. In Appendix 1. I mention a few potential taxonomic changes, notes on the identification of some critical species where White & Bruce is inadequate, and some hints on finding some species. Species treated thus are indicated by a super-script number after its scientific name which corresponds to the number in the appendix.

Acknowledgements. The success of my trip was largely due to the help and information I received before leaving for, and while in, Indonesia. I drew heavily on Tim Andrews excellent report of his trip in 1988 and it formed the basis of my itinerary. I am also very grateful to Hugh Buck for information on Timor and Sumba, John Mckean for his report on Timor and Flores and John Hornbuckle for his Indonesia report which includes Sulawesi, and Frank Lambert for the benefit of his knowledge.

Within Indonesia I was helped by far too many people to list here. I would particularly like to thank the personnel of the Kebun Sari logging company, Demianus Bagali (Anu) of Sidangoli, Father Verheijen, the staff of Kisol Seminary and Kepala Desa at Taupkole all of whom made my stay far more successful and comfortable.

SULAWESI.

This strange shaped island straddling the equator was, for me, the main magnet in Wallacea. The 14 endemic genera and 84 endemic species (White & Bruce 1986) include some rare and very striking birds.

Taman Nasional Lore Lindu.

This park is accessible from Palu in north central Sulawesi. From Ujung Pandang or Manado it is possible to go overland to Palu but this is a long arduous journey so it is best to fly.

This superb park deserves as much time as you can afford. I birded at four widely separated sites and travel between them cut my time in the field. These four sites I treat separately below. In addition there are other good areas to visit but I ran out of time. Two weeks here would not be wasted.

Before visiting Lore Lindu a surat jalan (permit) must be obtained in Palu from Sub Balai Kawasan Pelestarian Alam on Jalan Moh Yamin. If your Bahasa is still limited ask for Rolex Lamende who speaks excellent English and will help you. Permits are free but a donation is appreciated.

Kamarora (Lore Lindu H.Q.) is reached by bus from the Mosomba Terminal in Palu, 1500 rp. The H.Q. is only a short walk from Kamarora so if your driver does not take you straight there get out at the village. Otherwise you will be subjected to a tour of every village in the valley via some diabolical roads.

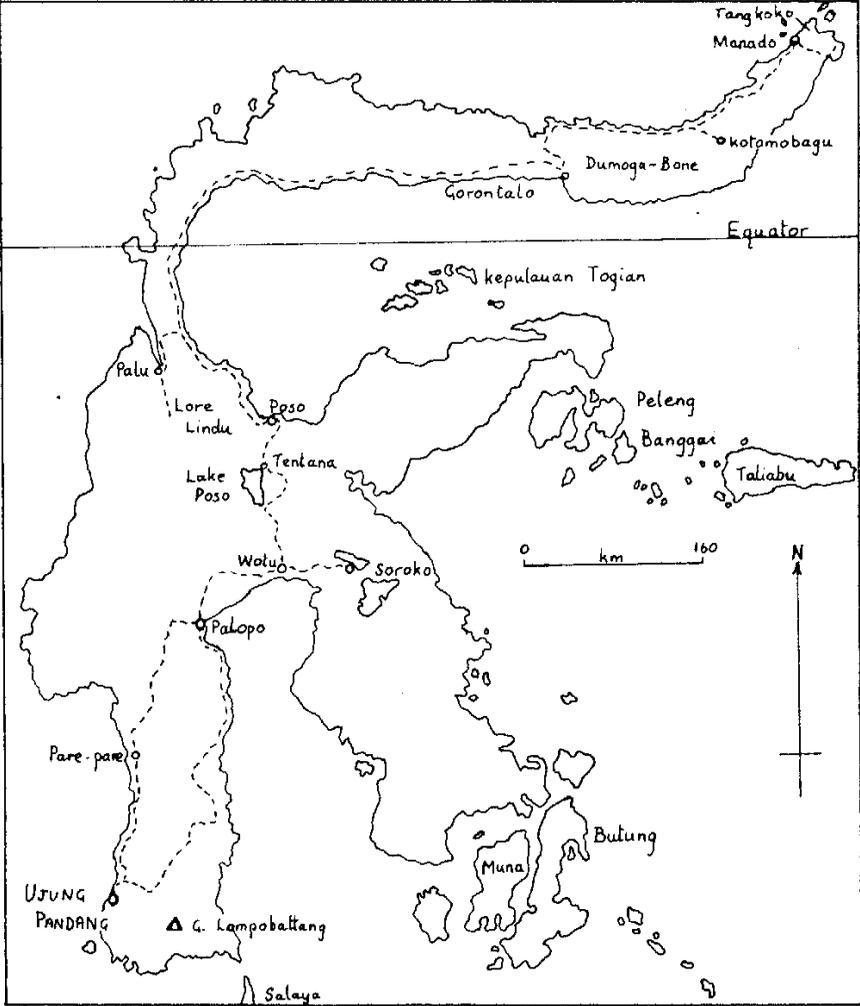
Kamarora.

Accommodation is available at the P.P.A. H.Q. at 2500 rp. There are a couple of *warungs* (cafes) and shops in Kamarora where food and other supplies can be bought.

Birding is rather restricted to the road to Napu south of Kamarora and the few short trails into the forest west of the road. However, this is an excellent area of forest containing some scarce and difficult endemics.

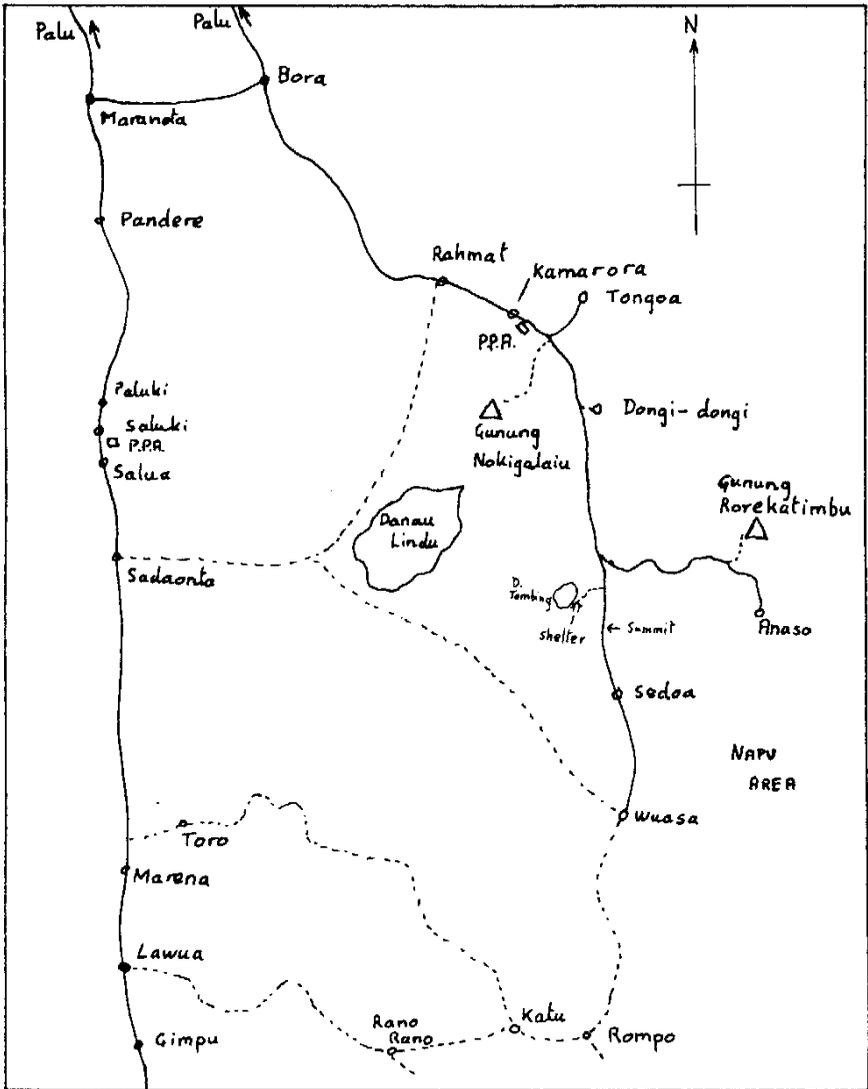
<i>Pernis celebensis</i> ¹	BARRED HONEY-BUZZARD	**
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish-Eagle	*
<i>Spilornis rufpectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent-Eagle	
<i>Spizaetus lanceolatus</i>	Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle	*
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	*
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	**
<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	*
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	
<i>Amaurornis isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Waterhen	*
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Turacoena manadensis</i>	White-faced Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	Grey-checked Green-Pigeon	

Map of Sulawesi



<i>Ptilinopus subgularis</i>	Maroon-chinned fruit Dove	*
<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	*
<i>Ducula forsteni</i>	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Ducula radiata</i>	Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon	**
<i>D. aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	
<i>Loriculus stigmatus</i>	Sulawesi Hanging-Parrot	
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed Parrot	*
<i>Cuculus crassirostris</i>	Sulawesi Hawk-Cuckoo	H
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	*
<i>Eudynamis melanorhyncha</i>	Black-billed Koel	
<i>Phaenicophaeus calyborhynchus</i>	Fiery-billed Malkoha	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>C. celebensis</i>	Bay Coucal	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Aerodramus infuscatus</i>	Moluccan Swiftlet	
<i>Otus manadensis</i>	Sulawesi Scops-Owl	
<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Great Eared Nightjar	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Merops superciliosus</i> ³⁹	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	*
<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	Purple-winged Roller	*
<i>Penelopides exarhatus</i>	Sulawesi Hornbill	*
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Picoides temminckii</i>	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	*
<i>Mulleripicus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	
<i>Coracina leucopygia</i>	White-rumped Cuckoo-shrike	*
<i>C. morio</i>	Sulawesi Cicadabird	*
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Corvus enca</i>	Slender-billed Crow	
<i>Corvus typicus</i>	Piping Crow	**
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	*
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	
<i>Mucicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	*
<i>Ficedula rufigula</i>	RUFIOUS-THROATED FLYCATCHER	**
<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i> ⁴³	Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	*
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Culicicapa helianthea</i>	Citrine Flycatcher	*
<i>Pachycephala sulfuriventer</i>	Sulphur-bellied Whistler	**
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Petchora Pipit	**
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	*
<i>Artamus monarchus</i>	Ivory-backed Woodswallow	*
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	*
<i>Basilornis celebensis</i>	Sulawesi Crested Myna	**
<i>Streptocitta albicollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	Finch-billed Myna	
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> ⁴⁸	Scarlet Honeyeater	*

Map of Lore Lindu area



<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	*
<i>Nectarina aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum aureolimbatum</i>	Yellow-sided Flowerpecker	
<i>D. celebicum</i>	Grey-sided Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	Lemon-bellied White-eye	*
<i>Lonchura pallida</i>	Pale-headed Munia	**
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	

Other good birds recorded here in the past include *Accipiter trinotatus*, *Macrocephalon maleo*, *Cuculus crassirostris* (van den Berg & Bosman 1986) *Loriculus exilis* (Andrews 1988) *Aramidopsis plateni*, *Gymnocrex rosenbergii* and *Zoothera erythronota* (Lambert pers. comm.) *Accipiter griseiceps* (Hornbuckle 1988.).

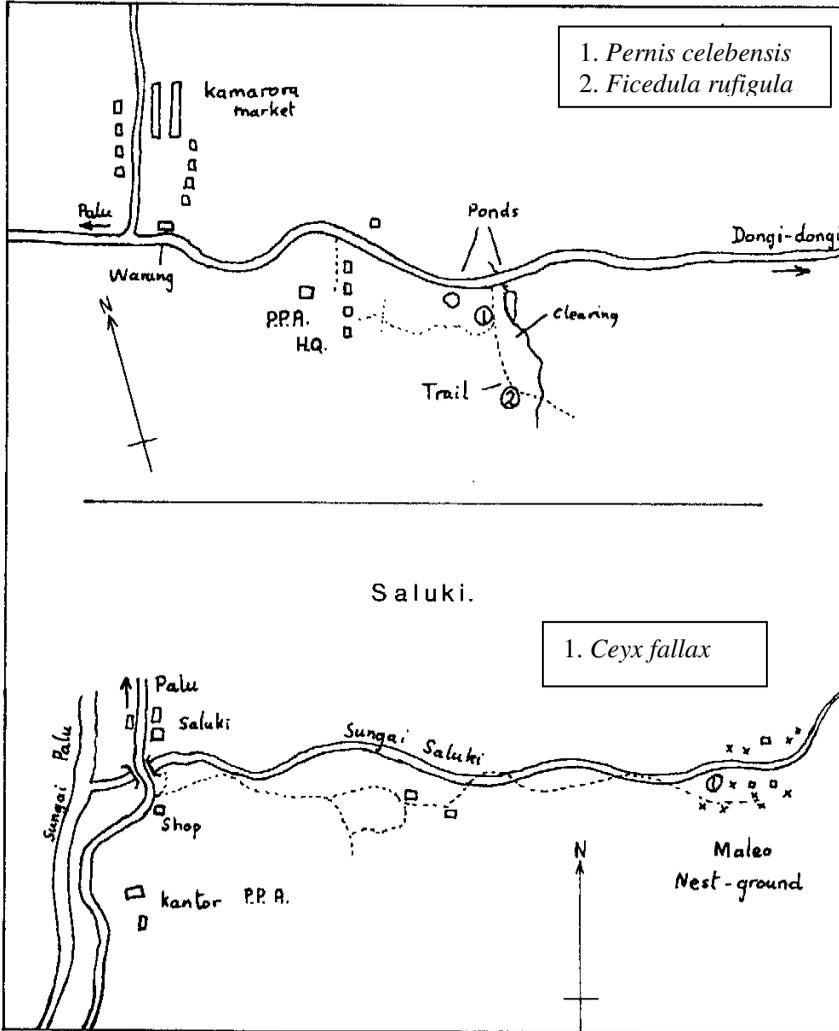
Anaso logging camp.

At over 2000 m in the montane forest this is one of the few accessible sites for Sulawesi's montane endemics. The Kebun Sari Logging Company is no longer operating so hitching to the camp is not possible. It is fairly easy to find transport to the turn-off but getting to the summit will require your own vehicle or some stiff walking. If anybody is still living at the logging camp you can stay there but it would be best to arrive prepared to camp. At this altitude a sleeping bag is necessary. If you hire your own transport a 4-wheel drive with good tyres will be necessary, Rolex can sort this out for you (about Rp 100,000 a day in 1992). The drive from Kamarora varies from 2-4 hours depending on the state of the road.

I birded along the road up to its highest point and along the numerous logging trails. I believe there is a trail leading up behind the camp and one to the summit of Gunung Rorekatimbu from the road which would be worth exploring.

<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	**
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	**
<i>Ptilinopus fischeri</i>	RED-EARED FRUIT DOVE	*
<i>Ducula radiata</i>	GREY-HEADED IMPERIAL PIGEON	**
<i>Cryptophaps poecilorrhhoa</i>	SOMBRE PIGEON	**
<i>Trichoglossus flavoviridis</i>	YELLOW-AND-GREEN LORIKEET	
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Cuculus sepulchralis</i>	Indonesian Cuckoo	*
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Meropogon forsteni</i>	Purple-bearded Bee-eater	*
<i>Picoides temminckii</i>	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	*
<i>Coracina temminckii</i>	Caerulean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>C. abbotti</i>	PYGMY CUCKOO-SHRIKE	
<i>Malia grata</i>	MALIA	*
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i> ⁷	Spangled Drongo	
<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	Golden-bellied Flyeater	
<i>Bradypterus castaneus</i>	CHESTNUT-BACKED BUSH-WARBLER	*
<i>Phylloscopus sarasinorum</i>	SULAWESI LEAF-WARBLER	
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	
<i>Heinrichia calligyna</i> ⁴⁹	Greater Shortwing	*

Map of Kamarora



<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Mugimaki Flycatcher	
<i>F. hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	
<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	
<i>Cyornis hoevelli</i>	BLUE-FRONTED FLYCATCHER	
<i>Eumyias panayensis</i>	Island Verditer Flycatcher	
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	**
<i>Culicicapa helianthea</i>	Citrine Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura teysmanni</i>	Rusty-bellied Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala sulfuriventer</i>	Sulphur-bellied Whistler	
<i>Hylocitrea bonensis</i>	YELLOW-FLANKED WHISTLER	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	*
<i>Enodes erythrophris</i>	Fiery-browed Myna	*
<i>Myza celebensis</i>	LESSER STREAKED HONEYEATER	*
<i>M. sarasinorum</i>	GREATER STREAKED HONEYEATER	
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> ⁴⁸	Scarlet Honeyeater	
<i>Dicaeum nehrkorni</i>	CRIMSON-CROWNED FLOWERPECKER	
<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	
<i>Lophozosterops squamiceps</i>	STREAKY-HEADED WHITE-EYE	
<i>Serinus estherae</i>	INDONESIAN SERIN	*
<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	TAWNY-BREASTED PARROT-FINCH	**
<i>E. trichroa</i>	Blue-faced Parrot-Finch	*

Also possible here *Ninox punctulata* (van den Berg & Bosman 1986), *Cataponera turdoides* (Hornbuckle 1988), *Scolopax celebensis* (N. Gardener) and *Geomalialia heinrichi* (Jan Wendeby Bull. OBC 1996; 23)

Danau Taming.

This lake, to the west of the Napu road, is accessible along a trail about 1-2 km south of the Anaso turn-off. If approaching from Kamarora the sign indicating the lake on the right of the road is plainly visible (however it gives the lake another name on one sign). The lake is about 300m from the road and the trail apparently continues right around the lake but I did not explore so far. The shelter has a serviceable roof (but no walls) so could comfortably be slept in, a very useful staging post on the way to Anaso for those without transport.

Most birding was done along the road south from the trail to about 2 km beyond the summit of the road.

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza	*
<i>Pernis celebensis</i>	Barred Honey Buzzard	
<i>Icthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish Eagle	*
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	Grey Teal	*
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit Dove	
<i>Trichoglossus flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-and-green Lorikeet	
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Raquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Chrysococcyx russatus</i>	Gould's Bronze Cuckoo	*
<i>Ninox punctulata</i>	Speckled Hawk-Owl	**

<i>Hirundapus celebensis</i>	Purple Needletail	*
<i>Meropogon forsteni</i>	Purple-bearded Bee-eater	*
<i>Picoides temminckii</i>	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	
<i>Mulleripicus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	
<i>Coracina temminckii</i>	Cerulean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>C. abbotti</i>	Pygmy Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Malia grata</i>	MALIA	*
<i>Corvus typicus</i>	Piping Crow	
<i>Heinrichia calligyna</i> ⁴⁹	GREATER SHORTWING	*
<i>Cataponera turdoides</i>	SULAWESI MOUNTAIN THRUSH	*
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	
<i>Rhipidura teysmanni</i>	Rusty-bellied Fantail	
<i>Coracornis raveni</i>	MAROON-BACKED WHISTLER	**
<i>Pachycephala sulfuriventer</i>	Sulphur-bellied Whistler	
<i>Enodes erythrophris</i>	Firy-browed Myna	
<i>Lophozosterops squamiceps</i>	Streaky-headed White-eye	
<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	Blue-faced Parrot-Finch	

Dongi-dongi logging camp.

At about 1000 m on the road between Kamarora and Anaso this is the site of the now dismantled logging company maintenance camp. If you wish to stay here you will have to camp. I birded along the road both north and south but found no trails into the forest.

<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza	*
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Spilornis rufipectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent-Eagle	*
<i>Spizaetus lanceolatus</i>	Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle	*
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	**
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	Grey-faced Green-Pigeon	*
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Suberb Fruit Dove	*
<i>Ducula forsteni</i>	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	*
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Cuculus crassirostris</i>	SULAWESI HAWK-CUCKOO	**
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Aerodramus infuscatus</i>	Moluccan Swiftlet	
<i>Hirundapus celebensis</i>	PURPLE NEEDLETAIL	**
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	Purple-winged Roller	
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Picoides temminckii</i>	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	*
<i>Mulleripicus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	*
<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta	H
<i>Coracina temminckii</i>	Caerulian Cuckoo-shrike	*
<i>C. morio</i>	Sulawesi Cicadabird	*
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	

<i>Corvus typicus</i>	Piping Crow	
<i>Trichastoma celebense</i>	Sulawesi Babbler	
<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i> ⁴³	Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	*
<i>Eumyias panayensis</i>	Island Verditer Flycatcher	*
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Culicicapa helianthea</i>	Citrine Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura teysmanni</i>	Rusty-bellied Fantail	*
<i>Pachycephala sulfuriventer</i>	Sulphur-bellied Whistler	*
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	
<i>Basilornis celebensis</i>	Sulawesi Crested Myna	**
<i>Streptocitta albicollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Enodes erythrophris</i>	Fiery-browed Myna	*
<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	Finch-billed Myna	
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum celebicum</i>	Grey-sided Flowerpecker	*
<i>Zosterops atrifrons</i>	Black-fronted White-eye	

Previous records include *Ninox ochracea* (Andrews 1988).

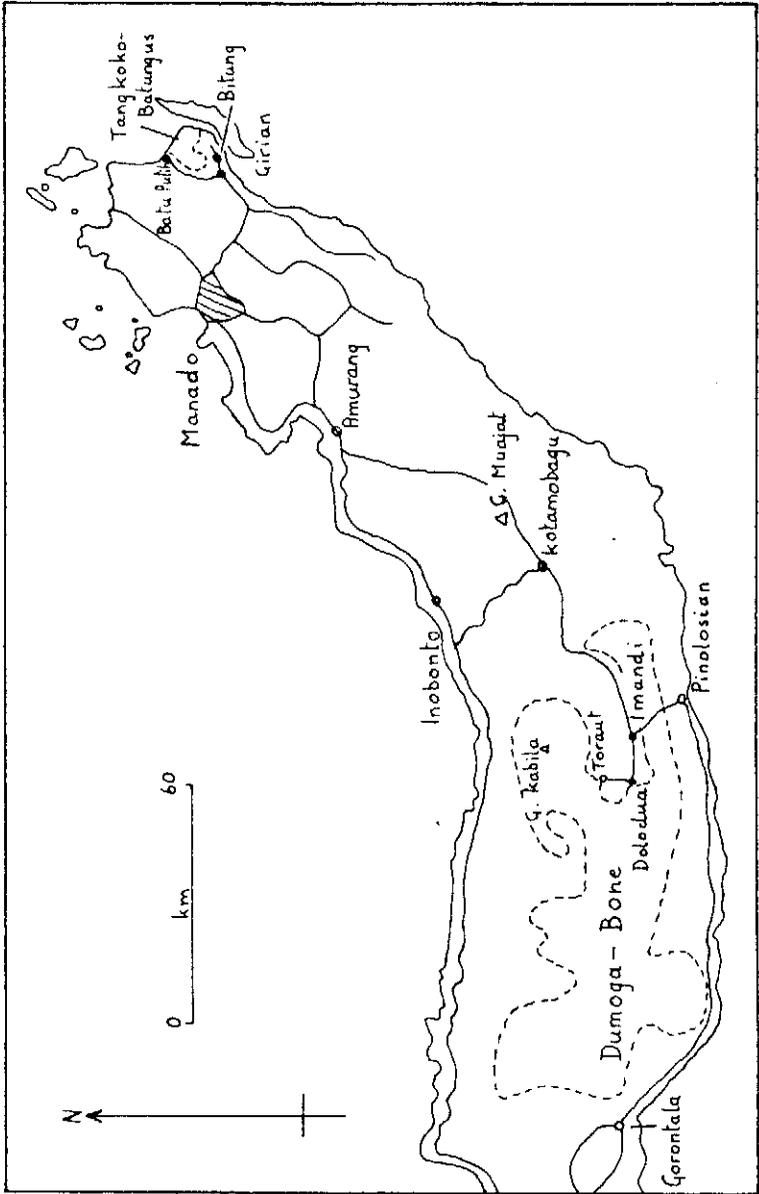
Saluki.

This is where the P.P.A. have a Maleo rearing compound and are supposed to protect the nesting ground. Both days I visited the site there were several locals collecting armfuls of eggs. They only got caught because I had hired the guides to take me there. The eggs were duly confiscated and placed in the hatchery except one accepted by the guard to let the matter drop!

Saluki can be reached from Kamarora by taking a bus to Maranota, 1500 rp. and then one to Saluki, 500 rp. The guards at Saluki were the only employees of the P.P.A. (and some of the very few Indonesians) whom I found disagreeable. They seemed to be interested only in what they could get from me, I had to buy food for everyone as well as a donation. A guide is compulsory but after arranging a price for one guide three came along and of course all wanted paying. On top of this they were completely incompetent guides. On my first day they just stormed straight into the nesting ground ahead of me flushing all the birds away. No Maleos came back that day so I was forced to try again. I refused to pay anything until I had good views of the birds. Next day we arrived at the site before the egg collectors and my guide stayed well behind me. I saw the Maleos on the other side of the river.

<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	
<i>Spilornis rufipectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent-Eagle	
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo	
<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Blue-breasted Quail	*
<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	*
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Loriculus stigmatus</i>	Sulawesi Hanging- Parrot	
<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Great Eared Nightjar	

North Sulawesi.



<i>Ceyx fallax</i>	Sulawesi Kingfisher	*
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Corvus enca</i>	Slender-billed Crow	
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	
<i>L. punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	
<i>L. malacca</i>	Chestnut Munia	
<i>L. pallida</i>	Pale-headed Munia	

Previous records include *Actenoides monachus* H (van den Berg & Bosman 1989) *Ptilinopus subgularis* (Andrews 1989).

From Saluki bemos to Palu are about 1000 rp.

The Palu Valley.

A roadside stop at a dry river-bed about 15 km south of Palu produced a few interesting birds.

<i>Chrysococcyx russatus</i>	Gould's Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Merops superciliosus</i> ³⁹	Blue-tailed Bee-eater
<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	Lemon-bellied White-eye
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia
<i>L. pallida</i>	Pale-headed Munia

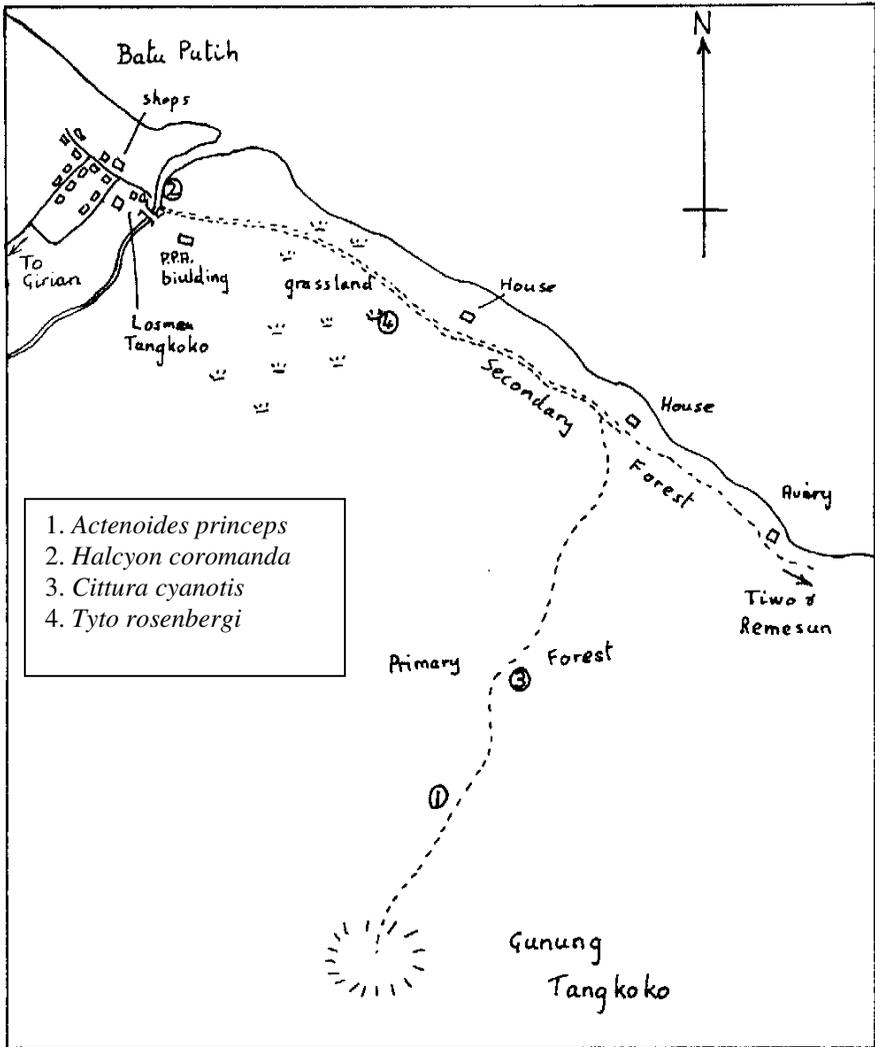
From Palu flights with Merpati to Manado cost 104,800 rp. The alternative bus ride is very long and arduous. There is also a boat across Teluk Tomini to Gorontalo (see Bruce *et al.*). In Manado I stayed at the Penginapan Flamboyan 3500 rp.

Tangkoko-Batungus Reserve.

This is a small area of primary forest surrounding several mountains at the very tip of Sulawesi's northern peninsular. Few if any forest birds occur here but not at the large Dumoga-Bone National Park. However some are much easier to see here and it is a pleasant place to spend a few days if you have time. One disadvantage is the incredible heat and humidity at sea level and the abundance of biting invertebrates along the coastal path. I had severe problems with harvest ticks, use of repellent around the ankles is effective.

Tangkoko is reached from Manado by bus to Girian 800 rp. then a battered jeep over one of the worst roads I have ever seen to Batu Putih 1000 rp. There is not much transport each day, my jeep left at 9 am. In Batu Putih I stayed at the P.P.A. accommodation, Losmen Tangkoko. Conveniently located at the entrance to the park but not cheap, 5000 rp. plus 3000 rp. for evening meal and 1500 rp. for breakfast. The losmen is run by Tulende Wodi who knows the birds of the reserve (and other parts of Indonesia) well. Brush up on your

Map of Tangkoko-Batungus



Bahasa and Latin names as he speaks little English and is well worth talking to.

I birded in the scrub and secondary forest along the coastal path and along the trail up into primary forest on Gunung Tangkoko. The latter trail can become difficult to follow towards the top.

<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater	*
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Goshawk	**
<i>A. rhodogaster</i> ²	VINOUS-BREASTED SPARROWHAWK	
<i>Spizaetus lanceolatus</i>	Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	
<i>G. torquatus</i>	Barred Rail	*
<i>Amaurornis isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Waterhen	*
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	*
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>C. stephani</i>	Stephen's Pigeon	
<i>Treron vernans</i>	Pink-necked Green-Pigeon	*
<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>D. luctuosa</i>	White Imperial Pigeon	*
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	
<i>Eudynamis melanorhyncha</i>	Black-billed Koel	
<i>Phaenicophaeus calyrorhynchus</i>	Fiery-billed Malkoha	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Tyto rosenbergii</i>	SULAWESI OWL	**
<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	Grey-rumped Tree-Swift	
<i>Apus affinis</i>	House Swift	*
<i>Actenoides princeps</i>	BAR-HEADED WOOD-KINGFISHER	**
<i>Cittura cyanotis</i>	Lilac Kingfisher	*
<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	RUDDY KINGFISHER	*
<i>H. chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	Purple-winged Roller	
<i>Penelopides exarhatus</i>	Sulawesi Hornbill	*
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Mulleripicus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	
<i>Coracina leucopygia</i>	White-rumped Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Petchora Pipit	*
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	*
<i>A. monachus</i>	Ivory-backed Woodswallow	*
<i>Streptocitta albicollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	Finch-billed Myna	

<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird
<i>Dicaeum celebicum</i>	Grey-sided Flowerpecker
<i>Zosterops atrifrons</i>	Black-fronted White-eye
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia

Previous records include *Accipiter griseiceps*, *Megapodius cumingii*, *Otus manadensis*, *Ceyx fallax*, *Actinoides monarchus*, *Coracina bicolor* (Entwistle 1988). Also *Halcyon melanorhyncha* and *Zoothera erythronota* are apparently not uncommon.

Taman Nasional Dumoga-Bone.

This huge park, 300,000 ha., protects the primary forest of the Dumoga, Bone and Mopusi valleys water-shed (Rozendaal & Dekker 1989). It covers a range of altitudes but I birded only the easily accessible lowland rainforest near the park H.Q.

From Warn Terminal in Manado take a bemo to Kotamobagu 4½ hours, 3500 rp. From Kotamobagu bemos to Dolodua cost 1000 rp. from where it is a 1½ km walk to the park H.Q. A surat jalan can be obtained here.

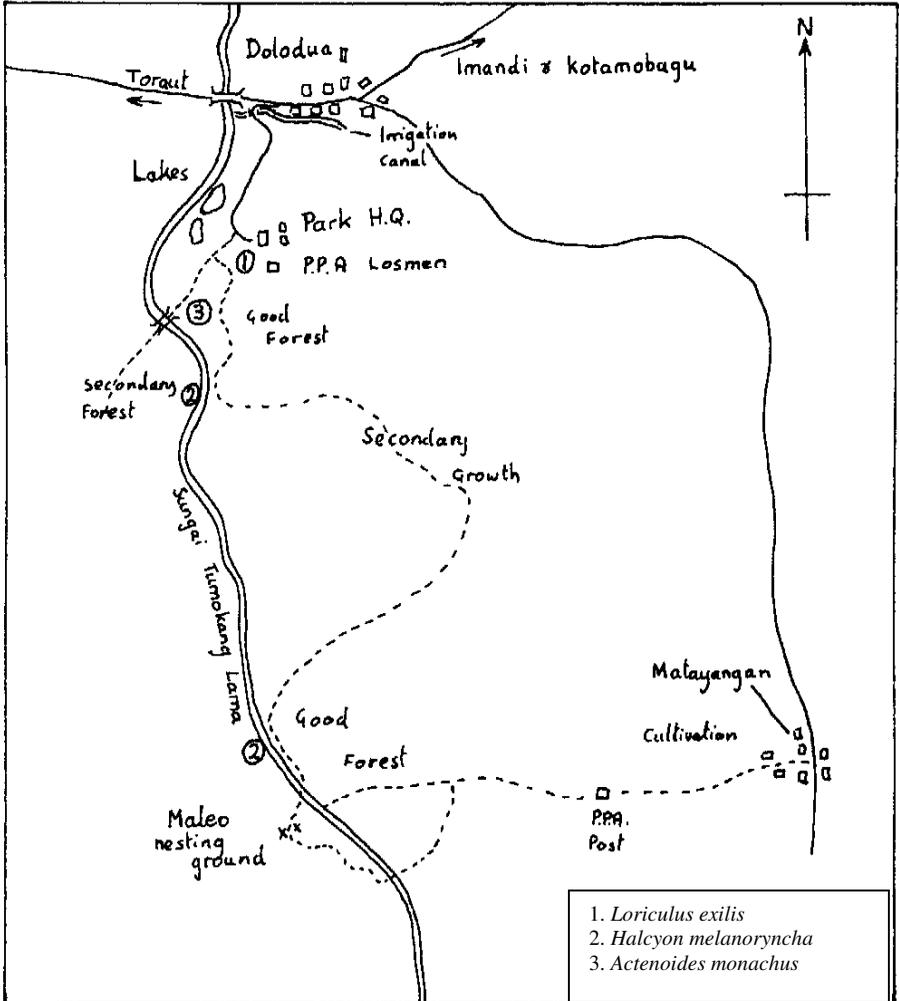
Dolodua.

Excellent accommodation and food is available at the H.Q. for 5000 and 4500 rp. a day respectively.

I birded in the small patch of forest between the H.Q. and the river and along the new trail to Matayangan, about 15 km, hitching back along the road. The trail is wide and obvious, a guide is not necessary, mine did not know the trail any better than I did. In retrospect I should have spent less time here and more at Toraut.

<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish-Eagle	*
<i>Spilornis rufipectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent-Eagle	
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	**
<i>Accipiter rhodogaster</i>	Vinous-breasted Sparrowhawk	*
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo	**
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	
<i>G. torquatus</i>	Barred Rail	
<i>Amaurornis isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Waterhen	*
<i>A. phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Turacoena manadensis</i>	White-faced Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>C. stephani</i>	Stephan's Pigeon	
<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	Grey-cheeked Green-Pigeon	
<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	
<i>Ducula forsteni</i>	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	*

Map of Dumoga-Bone: H.Q.



<i>D. aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Ducula luctuosa</i>	White Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	
<i>Loriculus exilis</i>	GREEN HANGING-PARROT	**
<i>L. stigmaticus</i>	Sulawesi Hanging Parrot	
<i>Proniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Racquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed Parrot	
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	*
<i>Eudynamis melanorhyncha</i>	Black-billed Koel	
<i>Phaenicophaeus calyborhynchus</i>	Fiery-billed Malkoha	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>C. celebensis</i>	Bay Coucal	
<i>Otus manadensis</i>	Sulawesi Scops-Owl	*
<i>Aerodromus vanikoroensis</i>	Uniform Swiftlet	
<i>Actinoides monarchus</i>	BLUE-HEADED WOOD-KINGFISHER	*
<i>Cittura cyanotis</i>	Lilac Kingfisher	
<i>Halcyon melanorhyncha</i>	Great-billed Kingfisher	*
<i>H. chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> ⁴	Common Kingfisher	
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Mulleripicus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	
<i>Coracina morio</i>	Sulawesi Cicadabird	*
<i>Lalage nigra</i> ⁴⁰	Pied Triller	*
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Trichastoma celebense</i>	Sulawesi Babbler	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>Streptocitta albigollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	Finch-billed Myna	
<i>Zosterops atrifrons</i>	Black-fronted White-eye	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	

This is also the best area to see Spectral Tarsier which can be spotlighted along the track to the river or watched emerging from their roosts in bamboo clumps.

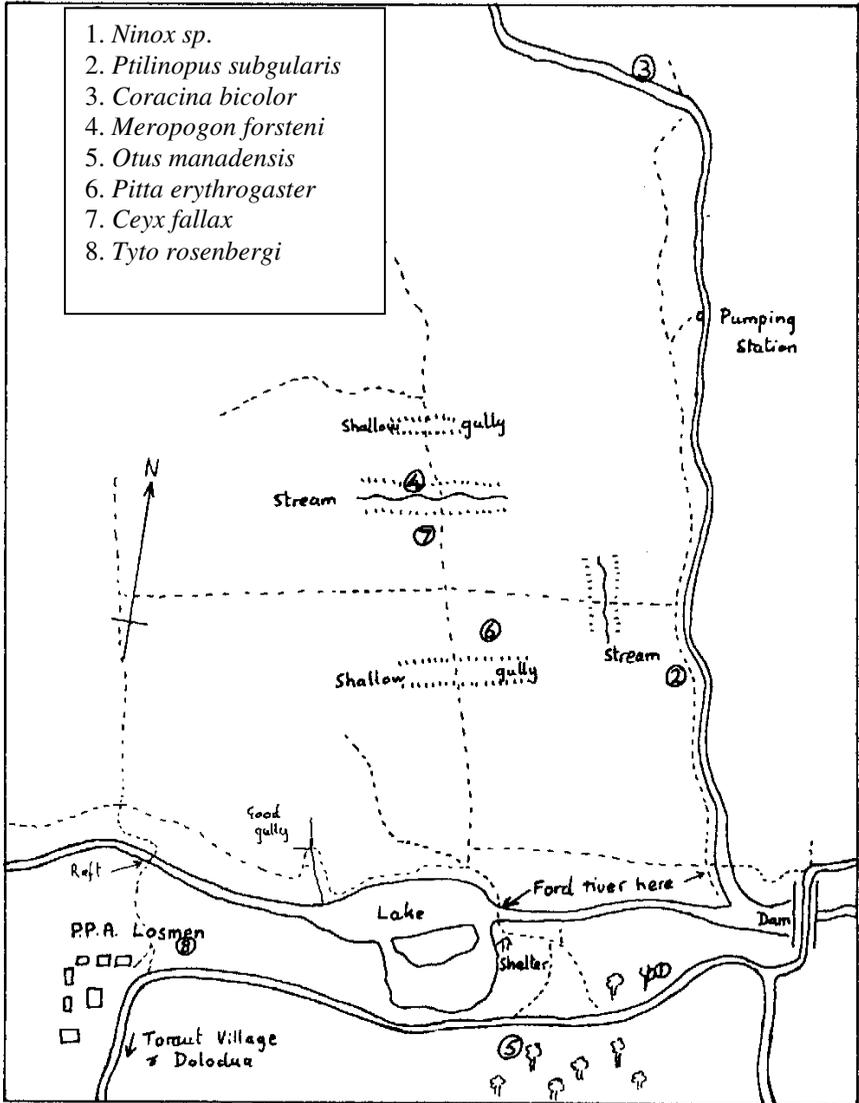
Birds previously recorded here include *Accipiter trinotatus* and *Ninox punctulata* (Rozendaal & Dekker 1989).

Toraut.

This is the main tourist facility of the park just a 250 rp bemo ride from Dolodua (500 rp right up to the park accommodation). Accommodation is excellent (except for the lack of running water) 4000 rp. per day. The staff will probably be willing to arrange food for you.

I birded in the lowland rainforest across the river from the accommodation. Unfortunately there is no bridge, necessitating wading. This is usually quite easy at the point indicated (see map) but after heavy rains it can rapidly become deep and rapid. The trails into the forest are poorly maintained and overgrown so you may need to hire a guide first time. The

Map of Toraut



easily accessible forest is not large but in my four days I did not come close to exhausting its potential. I did not attempt crossing the river after dark so my nocturnal birding was restricted to the large trees and scrub near the warung. It is possible to go deeper into the park for higher altitude species but this will require guides and camping equipment etc.

<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter	
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Little Heron	*
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Bittern	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish-Eagle	*
<i>Spilornis rufipectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent-Eagle	
<i>Spizaetus lanceolatus</i>	Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle	*
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	*
<i>Accipiter trinitatus</i>	SPOT-TAILED GOSHAWK	**
<i>A. rhodogaster</i>	Vinous-breasted Sparrowhawk	*
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	*
<i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	*
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>F. peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	*
<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Diving Tree-Duck	
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	Grey Teal	
<i>A. querquedula</i>	Gargany	*
<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Philippine Scrubfowl	**
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	H
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	
<i>G. torquatus</i>	Barred Rail	*
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Turacoena manadensis</i>	White-faced Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	Stephan's Pigeon	*
<i>Gallicolumba tristigmata</i>	Sulawesi Ground-Dove	**
<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	Grey-checked Green-Pigeon	
<i>Ptilinopus subularis</i>	MAROON-CHINNED FRUIT-DOVE	*
<i>P. melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	
<i>Ducula forsteni</i>	White-bellied Imperial Pigeon	*
<i>D. aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>D. luctuosa</i>	White imperial Pigeon	*
<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed Parrot	
<i>Trichoglossus ornatus</i>	Ornate Lorikeet	
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Raquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Cuculus sparverioides</i> ⁵	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	**
<i>C. saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	*
<i>C. sepulchralis</i>	Indonesian Cuckoo	*
<i>Eudynamis melanorhyncha</i>	Black-billed Koel	
<i>Phaenicophaeus calyrorhynchus</i>	Firy-billed Malkoha	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	

<i>C. celebensis</i>	Bay Coucal	
<i>Tyto rosenbergii</i>	Sulawesi Owl	*
<i>Otus manadensis</i> ⁶	SULAWESI SCOPS OWL	
<i>Ninox punctulata</i>	Speckled Hawk-Owl	*
<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	Great Eared Nightjar	
<i>Hemiprocene longipennis</i>	Grey-rumped Tree-Swift	
<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	Uniform Swiftlet	
<i>A. infuscatus</i>	Moluccan Swiftlet	
<i>Cittura cyanotis</i>	Lilac Kingfisher	
<i>Halcyon melanorhyncha</i>	Great-billed Kingfisher	
<i>H. chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> ⁴	Common Kingfisher	
<i>Ceyx fallax</i>	Sulawesi Kingfisher	*
<i>Meropogon forsteni</i>	Purple-bearded Bee-eater	*
<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	Purple-winged Roller	*
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	*
<i>Penelopides exarhatus</i>	Sulawesi Hornbill	
<i>Rhyticeros cassidix</i>	Knobbed Hornbill	
<i>Picoides temminckii</i>	Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker	*
<i>Mulleripictus fulvus</i>	Ashy Woodpecker	
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	Blue-breasted Pitta	*
<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Pacific Swallow	
<i>Coracina bicolor</i>	PIED CUCKOO-SHRIKE	*
<i>C. morio</i>	Sulawesi Cicadabird	*
<i>Lalage nigra</i> ⁴⁰	Pied Triller	*
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Trichastoma celebensis</i>	Sulawesi Babbler	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>A. monachus</i>	Ivory-backed Woodswallow	*
<i>Basilornis celebensis</i>	Sulawesi Crested Myna	**
<i>Streptocitta albigollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Scissirostrum dubium</i>	Finch-billed Myna	
<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Philippine Starling	
<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird	*
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> ⁴⁸	Scarlet Honeyeater	*
<i>Dicaeum celebicum</i>	Grey-sided Flowerpecker	
<i>D. aureolimbatum</i>	Yellow-sided Flowerpecker	
<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Chestnut Munia	

Other good birds known from this site include *Ducula radiata*, *T. inexpectata*, *Actenoides monachus*, *Zoothera erythronota* and *Ficedula rufigula* (Rozenaald & Dekker 1989).

Tambun.

This is another Maleo site. It is about 45 minutes drive from Toraut east of the village of Imandi. After Imandi the route is a rough dirt track not used by public transport so it is necessary to hire a vehicle. 4-Wheel drive is not needed unless it is very wet. From the PHPA guard post it is just a 100m walk to the fenced off nesting ground. Here the Maleos can be seen readily perched in the sparse trees above their nest holes or along the trails through the scrub. Peak activity is from 7-9 am and September was certainly a good month to see them.

<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	
<i>Spilornis rufipectus</i>	Sulawesi Serpent Eagle	
<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Diving Tree Duck	
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	MALEO	
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	Grey Teal	
<i>Galirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	
<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	Grey-checked Green Pigeon	
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Loriculus stigmaticus</i>	Sulawesi Hanging Parrot	
<i>L. exilis</i>	Green Hanging Parrot	**
<i>Prioniturus platurus</i>	Golden-mantled Raquet-tailed Parrot	
<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed Parrot	
<i>Coracias temminckii</i>	Purple-winged Roller	*
<i>Coracina morio</i>	Sulawesi Cicadabird	*
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>A. monarchus</i>	Ivory-backed Woodswallow	
<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Philippine Starling	
<i>Streptocitta albigollis</i>	White-necked Myna	
<i>Dicaeum celebicum</i>	Grey-sided Flowerpecker	
<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	
<i>L. malacca</i>	Chestnut Munia	

Other sites are Gunung Muajat where *Cyornis sanfordi* has been recorded (see Rozendaal & Dekker 1989 for details) and the Lompobattang massif in south west Sulawesi near Ujung Pandang but I believe unspoilt habitat here is difficult to reach. See Andrews 1988 for details of this and other sites in Sulawesi.

MALUKU.

Maluku, located between Sulawesi and Irian Jaya, comprises the islands of the Moluccas, eastern Lesser Sundas and Aru (the latter not part of Wallacea), is scattered over a vast area of sea. Most islands are very under-developed and well off the tourist route.

The birds of Maluku, particularly the north, are much more Papuan in character. Bheeler *et al.* (1986) proved most useful here. I flew here from Manado to Ternate with Bouraq, 47,500 rp.

TERNATE.

This is the main entreport for North Maluku The town is strung out along the base of the still active volcano which comprises the whole of the island. Bemos into town can be found on the main road outside the airport. I stayed in the Wisma Chrysant 8000 rp. including breakfast and evening meal.

The island is largely deforested well up the slopes of the volcano. I spent a few hours birding in the cultivation and clove plantations directly up hill from the town.

<i>Ceyx lepidus</i>	Variable Kingfisher	*
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	*
<i>Myiagra galeata</i>	Slaty Monarch	
<i>Piezorhynchus alecto</i>	Shining Monarch	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	White-browed Fantail	
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	

Danau Tulire.

This volcanic lake about 40 minutes north of the town can be reached by bemo or taxi. The better birds seen include.

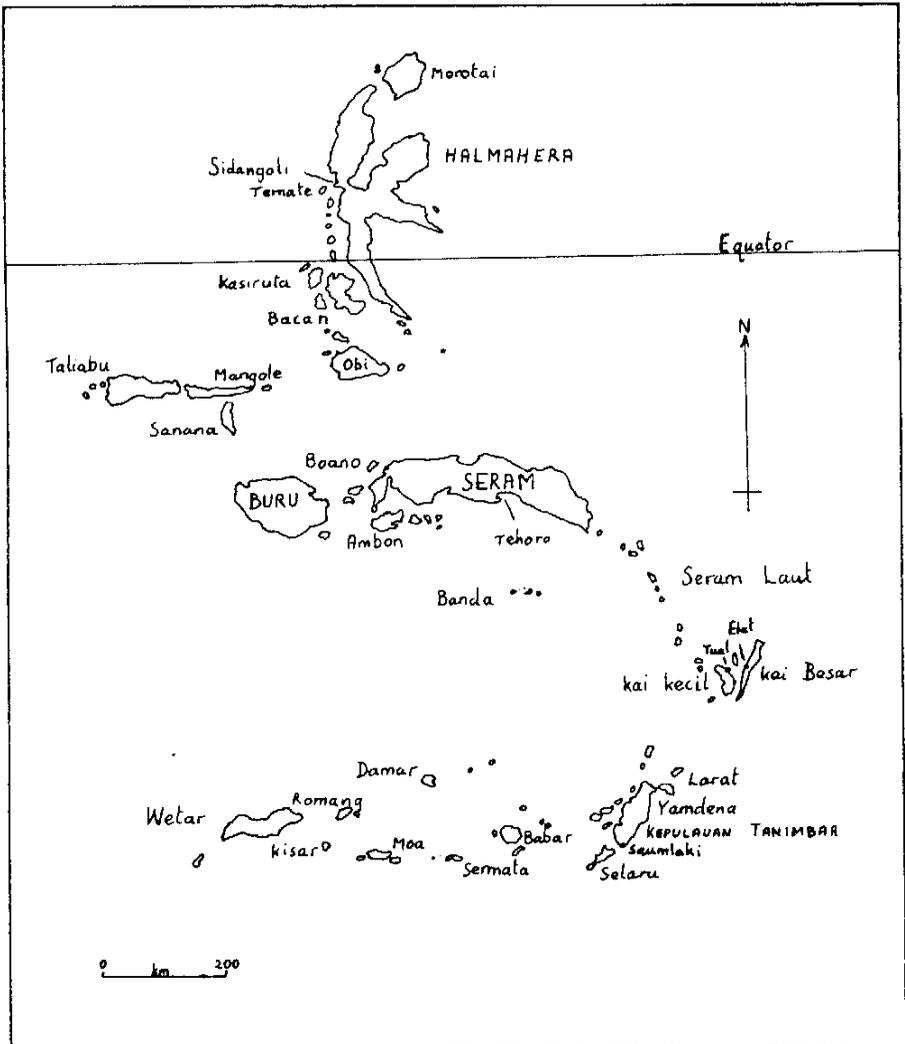
<i>Tachypaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
<i>Nyctcorax caledonicus</i>	Rufous Night Heron
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Variable Goshawk
<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	Spotted Tree Duck
<i>Ducula perspicillata</i>	White-eyed Imperial Pigeon
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	White Cockatoo

Another area can be reached along the road west of town. Interesting birds seen here include *Ptilinopus monacha*, *Loriculus amabilis*, *Halcyon diops* and *Locustella fasciolata* (Entwistle 1988 gives details).

HALMAHERA.

Still very undeveloped this odd shaped island is mostly covered by its original forest. Here live some of the most exciting species in Wallacea and the island provided some of the most productive and enjoyable birding of the trip.

Map of Maluku



From Ternate there is now a car ferry which makes the crossing at least three times a day, arriving in Sidangoli where you can walk or take a rickshaw to the bus terminal. For those in a hurry speed boats can be hired in Ternate.

Sidangoli.

There is only one place to stay the Toko Indah Fani 10,000 rp. including food. Now that transport up to Kali Batu Putih (now usually called Tanah Putih) there is no need to stay in Sidangoli. If you have not warned Anu (Deminius Begali) of your arrival in advance it is as well to find out if he is in town where he now has a house.

I spent a couple of evenings birding the mangroves south of the town.

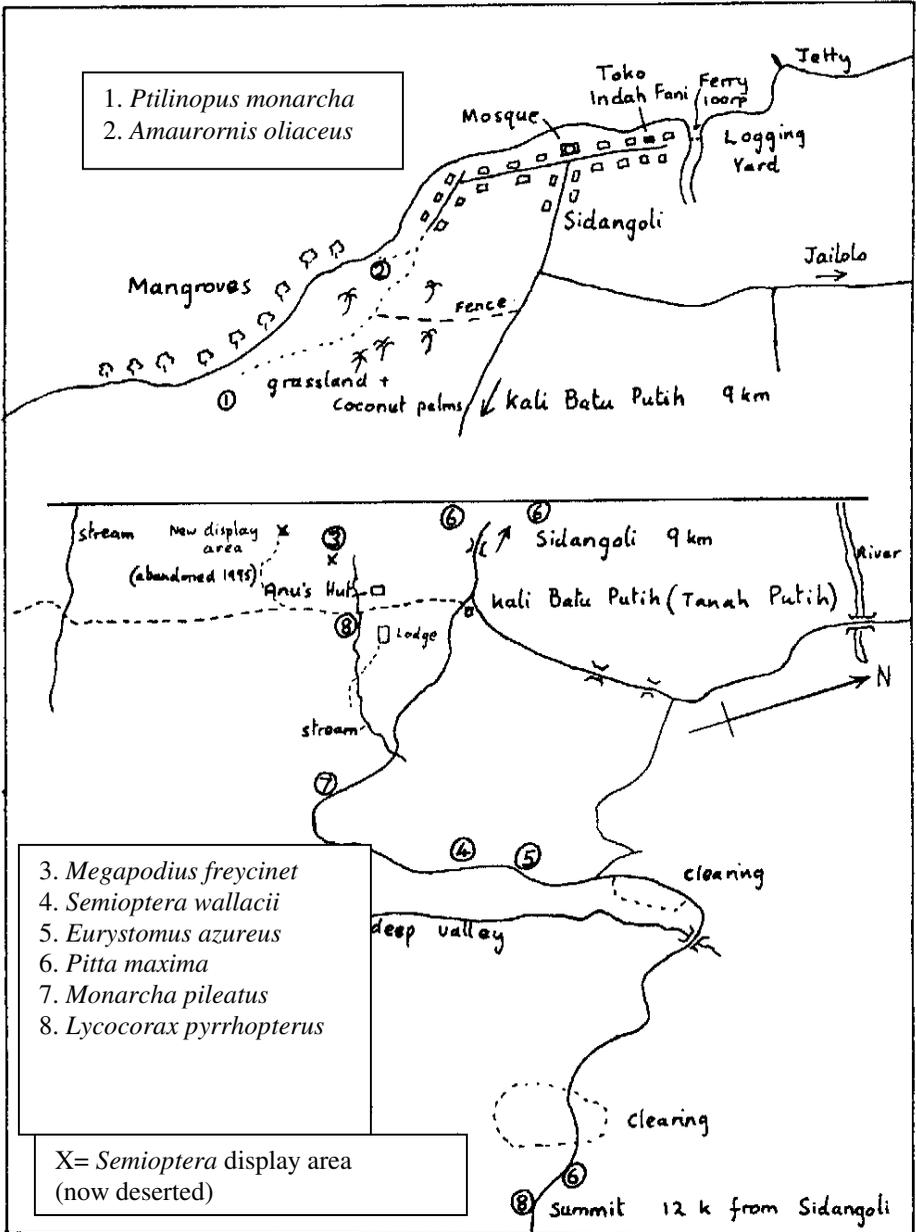
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	*
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>Amaurornis olivaceus</i> ³	Bush-hen	*
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	
<i>T. glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	
<i>Ptilinopus monacha</i>	Blue-capped Fruit Dove	*
<i>P. hyogaster</i>	Grey-headed Fruit-Dove	*
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Cuculus variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	
<i>Tyto sp.</i>	Barn Owl sp.	**
<i>Hemiprocne mystacea</i>	Moustached Tree-Swift	
<i>Halcyon saurophaga</i>	BEACH KINGFISHER	*
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Lalage aurea</i>	Rufous-bellied Triller	
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	*
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	White-browed Fantail	
<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	Shining Starling	
<i>Zosterops atriceps</i>	Creamy-throated White-eye	*

Kali Batu Putih. (Tanah Putih)

This is the now well known site for the almost mythical *Semioptera*. It is about 10 km from Sidangoli on the 'new road' which crosses to the other side of the island. Anu, the land owner, now has a spacious lodge built next to the forest and it makes an ideal base for birding the surrounding area (10000rp a night). Food can be supplied but this may not be included in the price. Anu will also act as guide and this may be worthwhile for some of the more difficult species, he charges 20000 rp. a day.

I birded along the road above and below Kali Batu Putih, along the side road and in the forest across the stream from the lodge. The original *Semioptera* display was destroyed by encroaching cultivation and the birds moved further into the forest. This display ground had, in turn, been abandoned in 1995 although calling males were still in the vicinity. Anu

Map of Sidangoli & Kali Batu Putih



has located a new display area about half an hour by car on the east side of the isthmus, you will have to hire Anu to show you this one if it is still extant. The species is generally distributed in the area and I heard many along the road but they are extremely elusive.

<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	*
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Crested Baza	
<i>Haliaster indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> ⁸	Variable Goshawk	*
<i>A. henicogrammus</i> ⁵⁰	MOLUCCAN GOSHAWK	**
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	**
<i>Aquila gurneyi</i>	Gurney's Eagle	
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>F. severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	*
<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	DUSKY SCRUBFOWL	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardtii</i>	Long-tailed Cuckoo-Dove	*
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	*
<i>Ptilinopus bersteinii</i>	SCARLET-BREASTED FRUIT DOVE	**
<i>P. hyogaster</i>	Grey-headed Fruit-Dove	
<i>P. superbus</i>	Superb Fruit Dove	*
<i>P. monarcha</i>	Blue-capped Fruit Dove	
<i>Ducula perspicillata</i>	White-eyed Imperial Pigeon	
<i>D. basilica</i>	CINNAMON-BELLIED IMPERIAL PIGEON	
<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO	
<i>Charmosyna placensis</i>	Red-flanked Lorikeet	
<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	CHATTERING LORY	*
<i>Eos squamata</i>	VIOLET-NECKED LORY	
<i>Loriculus amabilis</i>	MOLUCCAN HANGING-PARROT	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	
<i>Tanygnathus megalorynchos</i>	Great-billed Parrot	*
<i>Cuculus heinrichi</i>	MOLUCCAN CUCKOO	**
<i>Centropus goliath</i>	GIANT COUCAL	
<i>Otus magicus</i>	Moluccan Scops-Owl	
<i>Ninox squamiphila</i>	MOLUCCAN HAWK-OWL	*
<i>Aegotheles crinifrons</i> ⁵¹	LONG-WHISKERED OWLET-NIGHTJAR	
<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	
<i>Hemiprocne mystacea</i>	Moustached Tree-Swift	
<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	Uniform Swiftlet	
<i>Tanyptera galatea</i>	Common Paradise Kingfisher	*
<i>Halcyon diops</i>	BLUE-AND-WHITE KINGFISHER	
<i>H. funebris</i>	SOMBRE KINGFISHER	*
<i>Cyrex lepidus</i>	Variable Kingfisher	*
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>Eurystomus azureus</i>	AZURE ROLLER	*
<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Papuan Hornbill	
<i>Pitta maxima</i> ⁹	IVORY-BREASTED PITTA	
<i>Coracina atriceps</i>	Moluccan Cuckoo-shrike	

<i>C. tenuirostris</i> ¹⁰	Common Cicadabird	
<i>Lalage aurea</i>	Rufous-bellied Triller	
<i>Ixos affinis</i>	Golden Bulbul	
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	
<i>Oriolus phaeochromus</i>	DUSKY-BROWN ORIOLE	
<i>Corvus validus</i>	LONG-BILLED CROW	
<i>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus</i> ¹¹	PARADISE CROW	*
<i>Semioptera wallacii</i> ¹²	STANDARD-WING BIRD OF PARADISE	*
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	*
<i>Myiagra galeata</i>	Slaty Monarch	
<i>Piezorhynchus alecto</i>	Shining Monarch	
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	
<i>M. pileatus</i>	WHITE-NAPE MONARCH	*
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>P. griseonota</i>	Drab Whistler	*
<i>Aplonis mysolensis</i>	Island Starling	*
<i>A. metallica</i>	Shining Starling	
<i>Pilemon fuscicapillus</i>	DUSKY FRIARBIRD	**
<i>Melitograis gilolensis</i>	WHITE-STREAKED FRIARBIRD	
<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Dusky Honeyeater	*
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum erythrorhox</i>	FLAME-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER	
<i>Zosterops atriceps</i>	Creamy-throated White-eye	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	

In addition the following species have been seen here:- *Caloenas nicobarica* (in bamboo at forest edge near Anu's hut) *Coracina parvula*, *Locustella fasciolata* (Entwistle 1988) *A. erythrauchen*, *Alisterus amboinensis* (Buck *et al.* 1987).

Labi Labi.

For those with time who want to see an area of pristine forest on Halmahera a visit to Labi Labi is worthwhile. The great attraction of this site is a very large and active *Semioptera* display arena. Getting here is not easy, a bus from Sidangoli to Tobelo takes about 7 hours and costs 12500 rp. There are several lodges and hotels in Tobelo. From Tobelo it is a 3 hour boat ride to Labi Labi, longboats can be found at the labuan especially on market days but you will have to charter one as there is no public service. It will cost about 300000 rp or you could hire the speed boat for a one hour crossing for about 500000 rp. In Labi Labi be sure to talk with the Kepala Desa and ask permission to stay in the forest and employ some locals to look after you, the Kepala Desa's son, Maxi, is very useful. There is a shelter near the display area which may still be serviceable. Very little food can be bought in the village apart from fish and a few basics, have sufficient supplies with you. It would be best to let Anu sort out your travel arrangements etc. The village owns boats and motors so for a reasonable price you could get a lift back to Tobelo on market day.

It is no doubt possible to see all species at Labi Labi that occur at Tanah Putih but being dense rainforest most birds are harder to see, others seem to be more readily seen here

especially *Halcyon funebris*. The list below is far from complete.

<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater	*
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Egret	
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Aquila gurneyi</i>	Gurney's Eagle	*
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	Dusky Scrubfowl	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	
<i>Ducula basilica</i>	Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Cacatua alba</i>	White Cockatoo	
<i>Chamosyna placensis</i>	Red-flanked Lorikeet	
<i>Eos squamata</i>	Violet-necked Lory	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	
<i>Ecluctus roratus</i>	Ecluctus Parrot	
<i>Otus magicus</i>	Moluccan Scops-Owl	H
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	H
<i>Halcyon funebris</i>	SOMBRE KINGFISHER	
<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Papuan Hornbill	
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	Blue-breasted Pitta	*
<i>P. maxima</i>	Ivory-breasted Pitta	*
<i>Ixos affinis</i>	Golden Bulbul	
<i>Corvus validus</i>	Long-billed Crow	
<i>Semioptera wallacii</i>	Standard-wing Bird of Paradise	
<i>Monarcha trivirgata</i>	Spectacled Monarch	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	
<i>Aplonis mysolensis</i>	Moluccan Starling	
<i>Melitograis gilolensis</i>	White-streaked Friarbird	

AMBON.

This small island off the southwest corner of Seram is the transport hub and administration centre of Maluku and Kota Ambon is the provincial capital. There are flights to most parts of Maluku and many connections with the rest of Indonesia. If you are intending to visit Seram, Buru or the southern Malukan islands a surat jalan should be sought from the P.P.A. or police here (see Seram section).

I arrived here on a Merpati flight from Ternate 82,200 rp. The airport is some way from town, bemos from just outside gates 700 rp. You are supposed to register with immigration at the airport on arrival and departure. Stayed in Hotel Transit/ Rezfanny 8000 rp. (for one, no food included) and Beta Hotel 10,000 rp. (for two, includes breakfast).

Ambon is the most populated and developed part of Maluku and thus heavily deforested. However the islands endemic *Zosterops* can be found fairly easily in the secondary growth near the town. I took a bemo from the terminal to Soya village on the hill above Kota Ambon and walked up the hill to and beyond Sirimau.

<i>Charmosyna placentis</i>	Red-flanked Lorikeet	*
<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Common Koel	*
<i>Halcyon lazuli</i>	Lazuli Kingfisher	
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	*
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	White-browed Fantail	
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird	
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum vulneratum</i>	Ashy Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops kuehni</i>	AMBON YELLOW WHITE-EYE	*

Otherwise birds are few but *Charadrius veredus* has been seen on the airport (Andrews 1988).

SERAM.

Seram is a rugged, mountainous, very wet and under-developed island bang in the middle of Maluku. Straddling the middle of the island is Taman Nasional Manusela through which a narrow rough trail crosses the Merkele Ridge from coast to coast. I spent four days birding this trail from the south coast to the summit of the ridge.

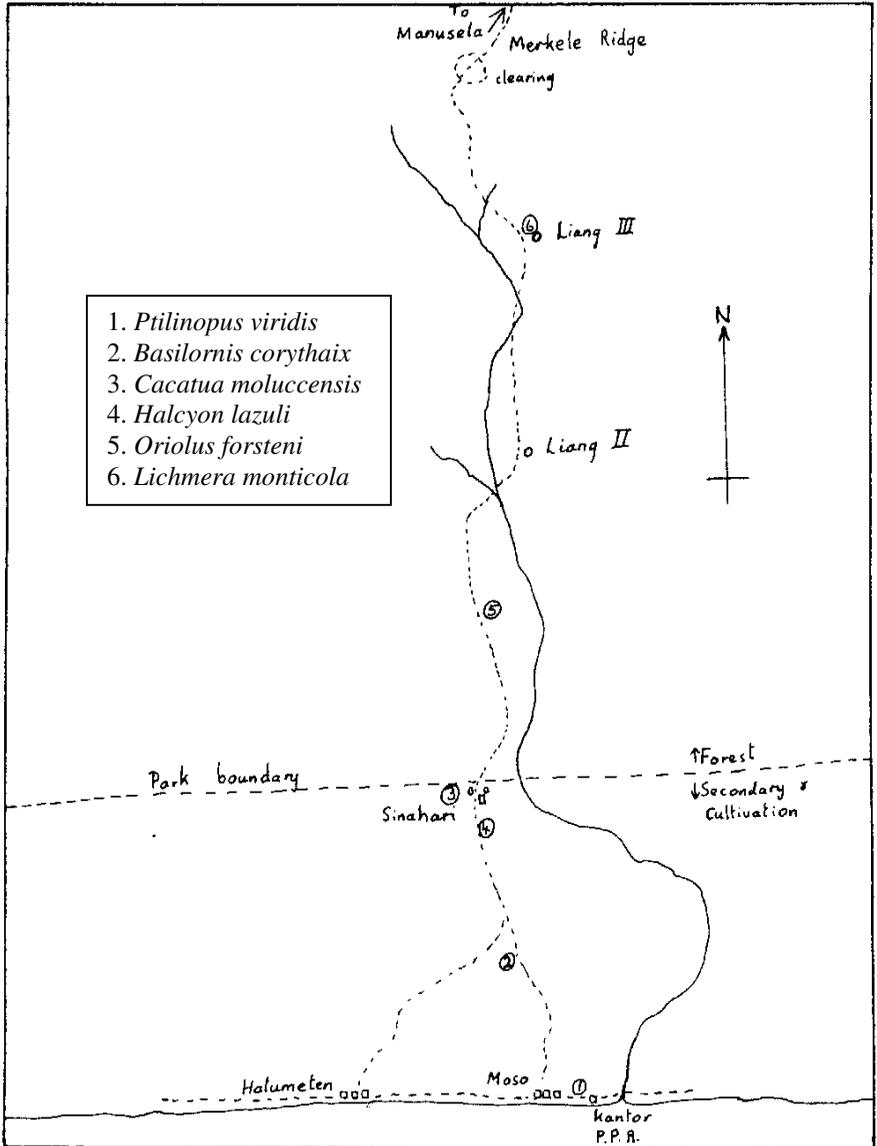
Before leaving Ambon you must obtain a surat jalan from the P.P.A. office in Tantui (near the Hotel Mona Lisa), a 100 rp. bemo ride east of the town. You will need your passport or copies of the first two pages. My permit was issued in about ten minutes and is free, however I was obliged to spend an hour chatting with the chief. Take a bus to Tulehu 500 rp. on the east of Ambon island where, on Monday and Friday, with a little luck, you will find the Morotai Star. This boat goes to Tehoru on Seram on these days returning Wednesdays and Sunday, departing 8-10 pm. or when they are ready (6500 rp.). There may be other boats on other days. The journey takes all night and is hell. On arrival you should register with the police but this means missing the free Johnson motor canoe across the bay to Moso. Register on your way back.

Taman Nasional Manusela.

Just east of Moso you will find the kantor P.P.A. and Mr Alexander. He will act as your guide into the park (compulsory and necessary) and can find a porter if you want one. I bought all my food for three people for four days in Moso (31,500 rp). Supplies are better and cheaper in Ambon. I paid 5000 rp. each per day for my guide and porter. You can eat and sleep at the kantor P.P.A. here but it falls a bit short of five star rating.

The first mornings walk is through cultivation and secondary growth to the three-house village of Sinahari on the park border (have a supply of tobacco for the men here). I spent the afternoon birding around here and slept in the main house. Next morning we walked to a rock overhang called Liang 2 where we were to spend the night. Afternoon birding above

Map of Manusela N.P.



Liang 2 (between rain). Day three I walked up to the summit of the ridge returning to Liang 2, soaked, in the evening. Final day walked back to Moso.

Because over the four days I covered considerable distance and altitude the following list is annotated to indicate approximately where each species was recorded

A; Moso-Sinahari 0-c500 m, cultivation, secondary.

B; Sinahari- Liang 2 500-1000 m, forest

C; Liang 2-Summit 1000-1800 m, forest

<i>Fregata minor</i>	Great Frigatebird	A*
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	B
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	AB
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	A
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	ABC
<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardtii</i>	Long-tailed Cuckoo-Dove	ABC
<i>Ptilinopus viridis</i>	CLARET-BREASTED FRUIT-DOVE	A*
<i>Ducula perspicillata</i>	White-eyed Imperial Pigeon	A
<i>Gymnophaps mada</i>	LONG-TAILED MOUNTAIN-PIGEON	AB
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> ¹³	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO	A*
<i>Eos bornea</i>	RED LORY	A
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	AC
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	A
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	A*
<i>Tanygnathus megalorhynchus</i>	Great-billed Parrot	A
<i>Cuculus sepulchralis</i>	Indonesian Cuckoo	C*
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	A
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	A
<i>Aerodramus infuscatus</i>	Moluccan Swiftlet	A
<i>Halcyon lazuli</i>	Lazuli Kingfisher	A
<i>H. chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	A
<i>H. sancta</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	A
<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	Papuan Hornbill	A
<i>Coracina atriceps</i>	Moluccan Cuckoo-shrike	A
<i>Ixos affinis</i>	Golden Bulbul	AB
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	A
<i>Oriolus forsteni</i> ¹⁴	GREY-COLLARED ORIOLE	B**
<i>Corvus enca</i>	Slender-billed Crow	AB
<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Gray's Grasshopper-Warbler	A*
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	A
<i>P. poliocephala</i>	Island Leaf-Warbler	BC
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	BC
<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	C
<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	A*
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	AB
<i>Rhipidura dedemi</i>	STREAKY-BREASTED FANTAIL	BC
<i>R. rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail	B
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	C
<i>Pachycephala griseonota</i>	DRAB WHISTLER	BC

<i>Aplonis mysolensis</i>	Island Starling	A
<i>Basilornis corythaix</i>	LONG-CRESTED MYNA	AB
<i>Philemon subcorniculatus</i>	GREY-NECKED FRIARBIRD	AB
<i>Lichmera monticola</i>	SPECTACLED HONEYEATER	C
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	C
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	A
<i>Dicaeum vulneratum</i>	Ashy Flowerpecker	AB
<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	B*

Previous records from this trail include *Columba vitiensis*, and *Lophozosterops pinaiae* (Andrews 1988). All of Seram's endemics can be seen in the park, see Bowler & Taylor 1989; Kukila, 4; 1-2, pp. 3-29.

I returned to Tehoru on the gratis ferry, registered with the police then took the boat back to Tulehu on Ambon.

KAI KECIL.

There are regular flights from Ambon but boat transport is few and far between. A bi-weekly flight to and from Tanimbar is unreliable and could be cancelled if there are not enough passengers. Plenty of reasonable losmens in Kota Tual. I birded at one site, Taman Anggrek, where the endemics can be seen with relative ease. To get there early it is necessary to charter a taxi but public transport is easily found back into town.

Taman Anggrek.

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	
<i>P. sulcirostris</i>	Little black Cormorant	
<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Short-billed Egret	
<i>Accipiter novaehollandae</i> ⁸	Variable Goshawk	
<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	
<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	Stephan's Pigeon	H
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Ducula concinna</i>	Blue-tailed Imperial Pigeon	
<i>D. bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Eos bornea</i>	Red Lory	
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	
<i>Eudynamis cyanocephala</i>	Australian Koel	H
<i>Centropus spilopterus</i>	Kai Coucal	H
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	Blue-breasted Pitta	H
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	
<i>Coracina dispar</i>	KAI CICADABIRD	*
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	**
<i>Monarcha leucurus</i>	White-tailed Monarch	
<i>M. cinerascens</i>	Island Monarch	

<i>Pachycephala griseonota</i>	Drab Whistler
<i>P. simplex</i>	Grey Whistler
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	Shining Starling
<i>Philemon moluccensis</i>	Black-faced Friarbird
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Zosterops uropygialis</i>	GOLDEN-BELLIED WHITE-EYE

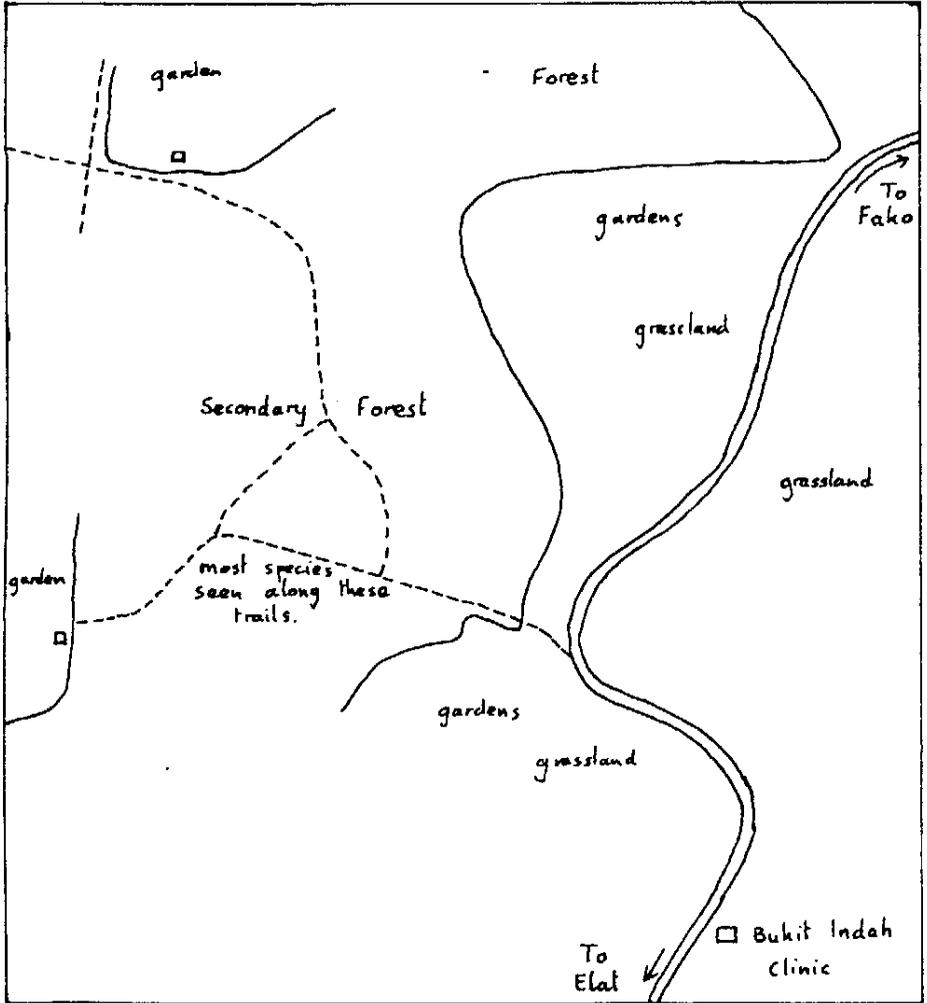
KAI BESAR.

There is no airport on Kai Besar but regular boats ply the route from Tual on Kai Kecil. I arrived on a Perentis boat from Aru. From the main town of Banda Elat I chartered a taxi to Bukit Indah where I set up camp next to the clinic. There is nowhere to stay up here but you could stay in a losmen in Elat and charter up every morning. I birded along the road and up any trails I could find running into the forest to the north. There is one trail off to the left not far up the hill from the clinic.

Bukit Indah.

<i>Haliaster indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	
<i>Ptilinopus rivoli</i>	White-breasted Fruit Dove	
<i>Ducula concinna</i>	Blue-tailed Imperial Pigeon	
<i>D. bicolor</i>	Pied Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Chamosyna placentis</i>	Red-flanked Lorikeet	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	
<i>Cuculus variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	H
<i>Eudynamis cyanocephala</i>	Australian Koel	
<i>Centropus spilopterus</i>	KAI COUCAL	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	Uniform Swiftlet	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	
<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>	Blue-breasted Pitta	H
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Phylloscopus poliocephala</i>	Island Leaf-Warbler	
<i>Monarcha leucurus</i>	White-tailed Monarch	
<i>M. cinerascens</i>	Island Monarch	
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail	

Map of Bukit Indah, Kai Besar



<i>Pachycephalus simplex</i>	Grey Whistler
<i>Pheilemon moluccensis</i>	Black-faced Friarbird
<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Black Sunbird
<i>N. jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Zosterops grayi</i>	PEARL-BELLIED WHITE-EYE

TANIMBAR.

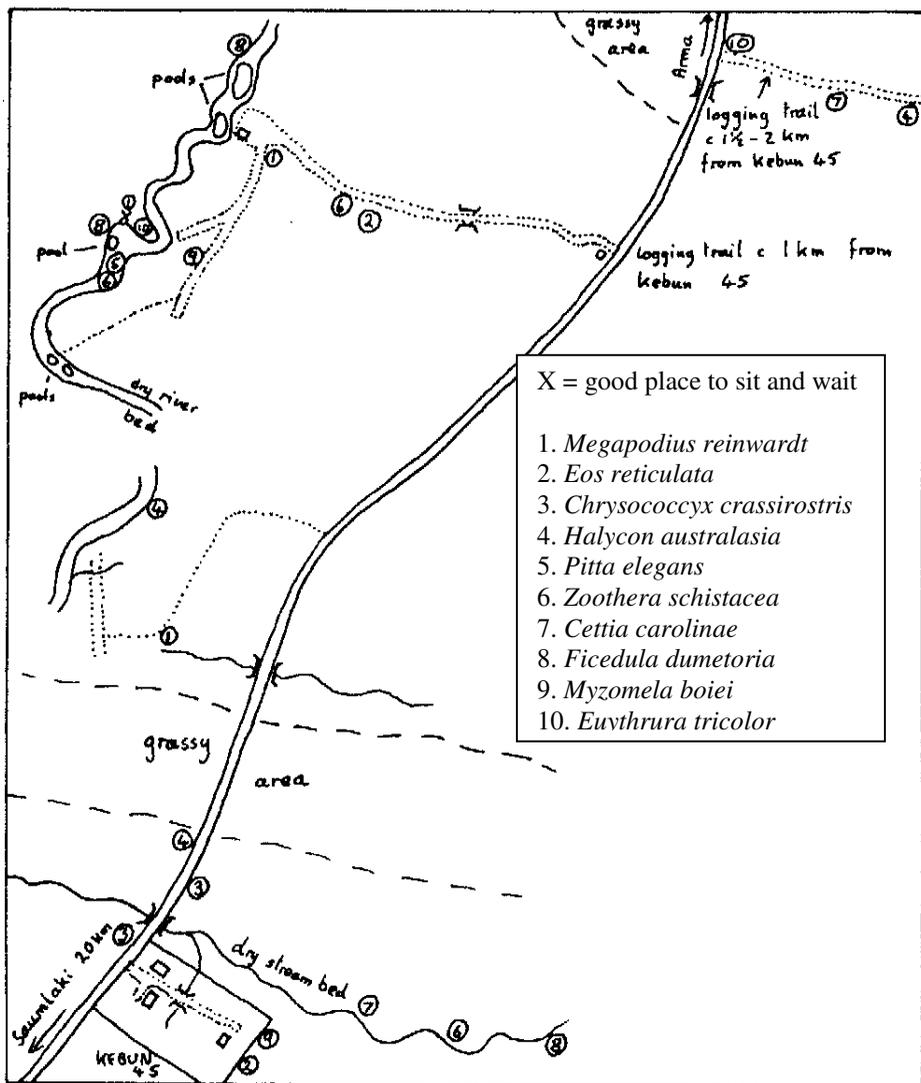
This dry and remote island has some excellent endemics all but one of them relatively easy to see. There are only a few flights a week from Ambon on small Cassa's so it is advisable to book in advance. Do not rely on the flight from Kai as it is frequently cancelled. The airport is at Saumlaki in the south of the island, there are several losmens and hotels in the town. I based myself at a Kebun 45, Loroulung, 20 km north of Saumlaki. The rather infrequent public transport will be able to drop you off there. There is no real accommodation at the farm but the very friendly owners gave me a room and I ate with them. It is best to arrange to stay here before you leave Saumlaki at the main hotel which is owned by the same people. If there is more than two in your party you should go prepared to camp.

From the farm I followed the road north which enters good habitat after about half km. There are numerous logging and hunting trails off of the road which are worth exploring, particularly good is a trail about one km north of the farm which goes down to a stream (dry in November but for a few pools).

Kebun 45.

<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Crested Baza
<i>Accipiter novaehollandae</i> ⁸	Variable Goshawk
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Little Falcon
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	White-headed Shelduck
<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl *
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Macropygia magna</i>	Dusky Cuckoo-Dove
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove
<i>Ptilinopus wallacii</i>	WALLACE'S FRUIT DOVE
<i>P. regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit Dove
<i>Ducula concinna</i>	Blue-tailed Imperial Pigeon
<i>Ducula rosacea</i>	Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	TANIMBAR CORELLA
<i>Eos reticulata</i>	BLUE-STREAKED LORY
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot
<i>Chrysococcyx crassirostris</i>	PIED BRONZE CUCKOO
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo
<i>Ninox squamipila</i>	MOLUCCAN HAWK-OWL
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet

Map of Kebun 45



<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>H. australasia</i>	CINNAMON-BANDED KINGFISHER	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	
<i>Pitta elegans</i>	Elegant Pitta	*
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Lalage (atrovirens) moesta</i> ²³	WHITE-BROWED TRILLER	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus bouroensis</i>	BLACK-EARED ORIOLE	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Australian Crow	
<i>Zoothera schistacea</i>	SLATY-BACKED THRUSH	**
<i>Zoothera machiki</i>	FAWN-BREASTED THRUSH	
<i>Gerygone dorsalis</i>	RUFIOUS-SIDED FLYEATER	
<i>Cettia carolinae</i> ⁵²	TANIMBAR BUSH-WARBLER	*
<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	Rufous-chested Flycatcher	*
<i>Microeca hemixantha</i>	GOLDEN-BELLIED FLYROBIN	
<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>	Broad-billed Monarch	
<i>Piezorhynchus alecto</i>	Shining Monarch	
<i>Monarcha mundus</i>	BLACK-BIBBED MONARCH	
<i>M. (pileatus) castus</i> ⁵³	LOETOE MONARCH	
<i>Rhipidura opistherythra</i>	LONG-TAILED FANTAIL	
<i>R. rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	
<i>R. fuscorufa</i>	CINNAMON-TAILED FANTAIL	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Pachycephala (leucogastra) arctitorquis</i> ⁵⁴	WALLACEAN WHISTLER	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>Aplonis crassa</i>	TANIMBAR STARLING	
<i>Philemon moluccensis</i>	Black-faced Friarbird	
<i>Lichmera squamata</i>	WHITE-TUFTED HONEYEATER	
<i>Myzomela (sanguineolenta) boiei</i> ⁴⁸	BANDA HONEYEATER	*
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i>	Ashy-bellied White-eye	
<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Parrot-Finch	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	
<i>L. punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	

Saumlaki Airfield.

<i>Charadrius verdux</i>	Oriental Plover	**
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	
<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Long-legged Pratincole	

If you are in the mood to get off the beaten track and do some really useful birding, the islands of Wetar, Buru and Sula have been visited by very few birders. Wetar is particularly under-recorded. All can be reached from Ambon but Wetar is very difficult to get to and still holds birds not seen in recent decades.

NUSA TENGGARA.

The islands of Nusa Tenggara comprise the major part of the Lesser Sundas. Although they are more developed than much of Maluku and Sulawesi the population is sparse compared with Bali and Java. Forest is mainly restricted to hills and steep slopes so is often difficult to access. Despite being on the well trodden tourist route there is only one national park with facilities for visitors (Komodo) where there is no moist forest. Thus finding the endemic birds necessitates long walks from the nearest town, camping or staying with the locals living nearby.

The avifauna is not as diverse or rich in endemics as the more isolated islands of Maluku and Sulawesi. However some of those that are here are well worth seeing, and all but one *Otus alfredi* have been observed in recent years.

Getting around is no great problem. Regular ferries connect most islands and on land dozens of buses, trucks and bemos ply most passable roads. Even in the rainy season the major routes are no problem. I arrived from Bali to Lombok and proceeded clockwise through Sumbawa, Komodo, Flores, Timor, Sumba, Sumbawa and back to Lombok. Surat jalan are not needed even in East Timor now.

LOMBOK.

Just over Wallace's line from Bali, Lombok has no endemics of its own, is largely deforested and of little interest to birders. However, up on the slopes of the huge volcano, Gunung Rinjani, which dominates the island, survives some of the most impressive forest I saw in Nusa Tenggara. I stopped both times on my way through at Tetebatu and Batu Koj and at both places I had new birds which I did not find elsewhere.

I arrived in Lombok on the ferry from Padangbai, Bali. There are two boats a day leaving for Lembar on Lombok about 9 am and 2 pm and returning about 10 am and 3 pm, 3500 rp. takes four hours. Padangbai is easily reached from Denpassars Kereneng Terminal via Batu Bulan, 1500 rp. If you have to stay in Padangbai the Losmen Darama, 5000 rp., is O.K., in Cakra on Lombok I stayed at Losmen Ayu 5000 rp. including breakfast.

Tetebatu.

This is a small village on the southern slopes of Gunung Rinjani. Forest is apparently accessible about an hours walk up hill but despite trying numerous trails I found nothing but scrub with occasional scattered trees. However in the large trees in the grounds of the losmen I spotlighted *Otus magicus* at about 9 pm.

From Lembar bemo to Cakra 1000 rp. then one to Terera 600 rp. where I chartered a motorcycle to take me to Tetebatu 1500 rp. Here I stayed at the Wisma Sudjono 5000 rp a night including breakfast.

Haliastur indus

Otus magicus

*Collocalia esculenta*³⁷

Pycnonotus goiavier

Brahminy Kite

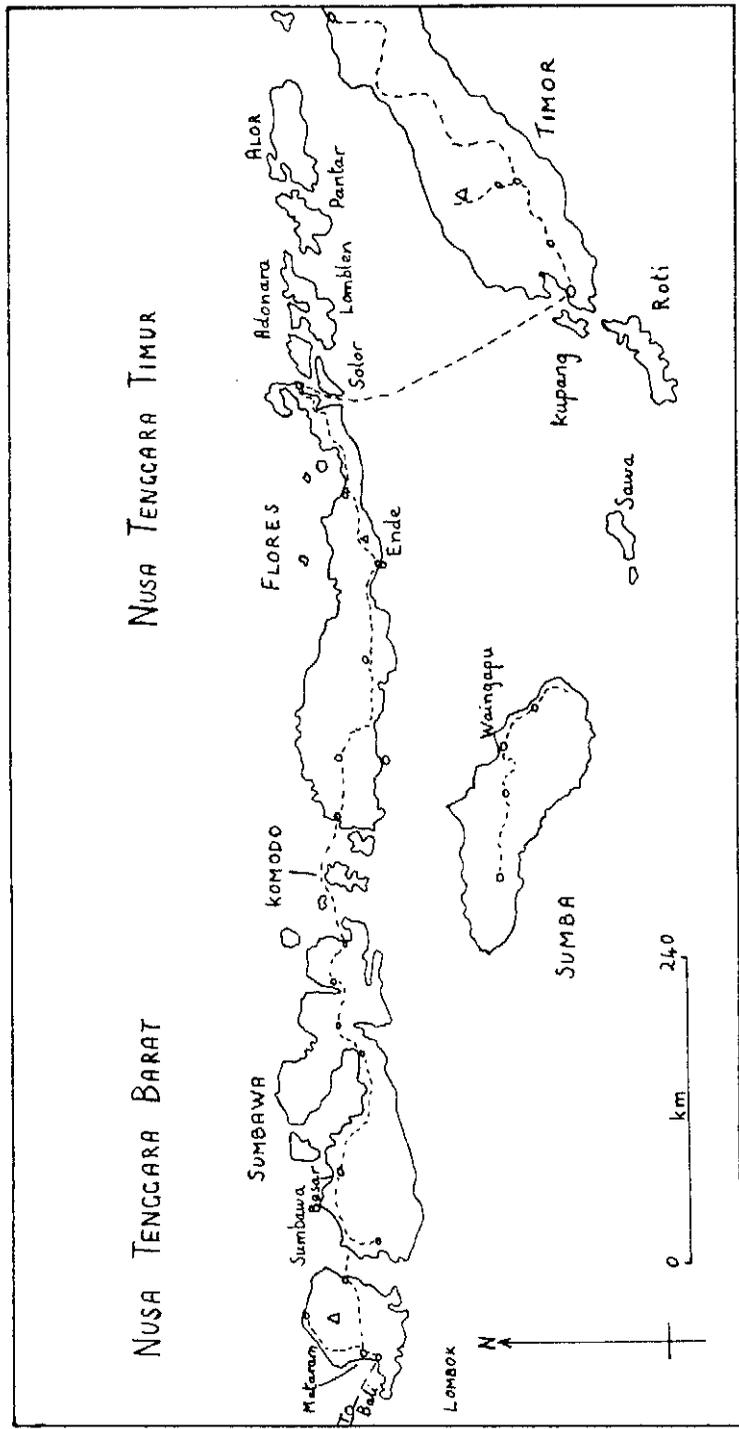
Moluccan Scops-Owl

White-bellied Swiftlet

Yellow-vented Bulbul

*

Nusa Tenggara.



<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow
<i>Orthotomus sepium</i> ⁴¹	Ashy Tailorbird
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow
<i>Lichmera lombokia</i>	Scaly-crowned Honeyeater
<i>L. indistincta</i> ⁴⁶	Brown Honeyeater
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird
<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	Lemon-bellied White-eye
<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	Javan Munia

Previous records include *Zoothera interpres*, *Pachycephala grisola* and *Dicaeum maugei* (Andrews 1988).

From Tetebatu I took a dokar to Kutaraja 1000 rp., bemo to Pao'motong 500 rp. then one to Labuhan Lombok 500 rp. (ferry to Sumbawa).

Batu Koq.

Batu Koq is also on the lower slopes of Gunung Rinjani on the north side almost opposite Tetebatu. This is the starting point for the easiest and most popular route to the summit of the volcano. The walk to the summit and back takes about two or three days. Above 2000 m the forest gives way to grassland which is of little interest for the birder. I spent two days on the mountain climbing only to Pos III in the *Casuarina* belt just below 2000 m. This is not too stiff a walk, about 6 hours.

From Sweta Terminal near Cakra take a bus to Bayan 1200 rp. This bus may or may not continue up to Batu Koq. If not charter a motorcycle in Bayan 500 rp. The only place to stay is the Home Stay run by the local school teacher 4000 rp. including breakfast and evening meal.

You must of course take all your food up with you, supplies can be bought in Batu Koq but are cheaper in Mataram. A sleeping bag is necessary at Pos III and a cooking stove essential, starting a fire to cook on in the moss forest proved almost impossible. The trail is obvious, a guide quite unnecessary. The first ½ hour of the walk is along the road to Senaro where the trail to the summit off to the left is signposted. There is also a sign saying report in village, if you do so you'll end up paying. Another ½ hour through secondary growth and you enter the forest. Three hours from here you arrive at Pos II, a shelter with water close by in excellent forest. Two hours more brings you to Pos III, a much better partially enclosed shelter, water close at hand. I spent the night here. The forest thins out above here and I did not explore higher but some birds e.g. *Treron sphenura* possibly only occur at the tree-line.

Because I birded through several altitudinal zones I have annotated the following list to indicate the approximate location of each observation.

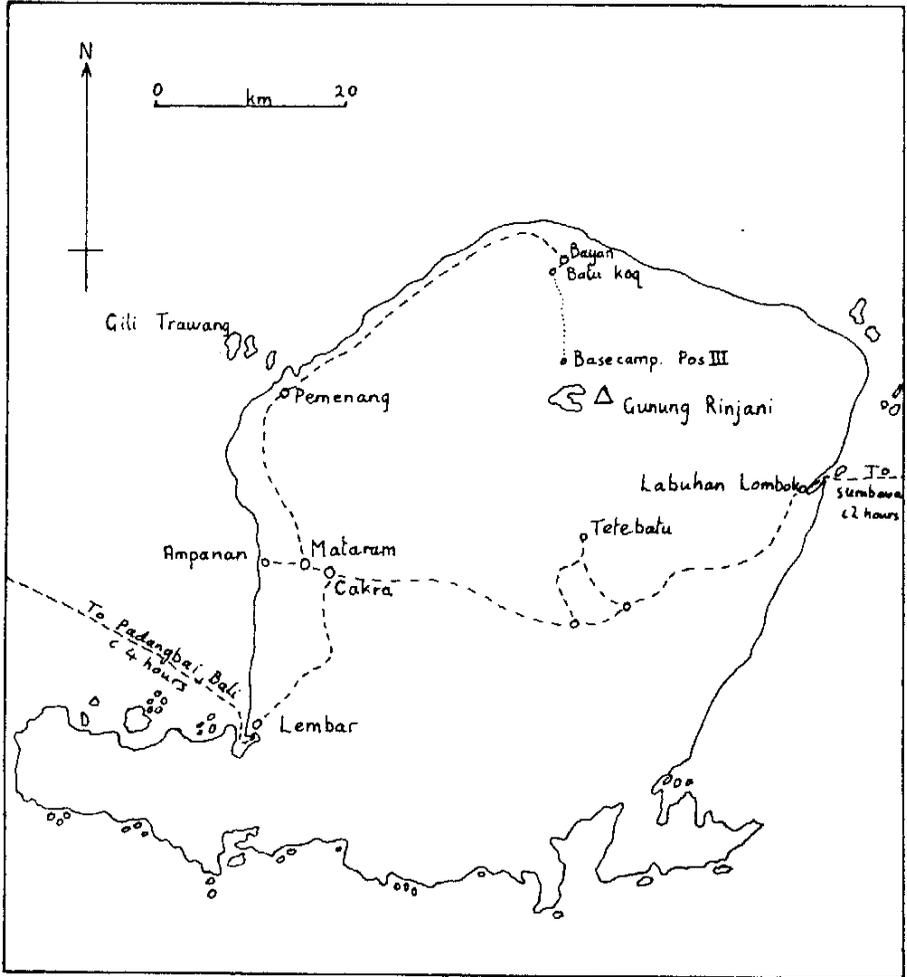
- A. Batu Koq (500 m)- edge of forest (750 m), secondary.
- B. edge of forest - Pos II (1500 m), forest.
- C. Pos II- Pos III (nearly 2000 m), forest.

Falco peregrinus

Peregrine Falcon

A*

Map of Lombok



<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	A
<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo-Dove	C
<i>Ptilinopus cinctus</i>	Black-backed Fruit-Dove	B
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	BC
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	B
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	C H
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	A*
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i> ³⁷	White-bellied Swiftlet	A
<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	A
<i>Caridonax fulgidus</i>	White-rumped Kingfisher	BC
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	A
<i>Lalage sueurii</i> ⁴²	White-winged Triller	A
<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	Yellow-vented Bulbul	A
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	A
<i>D. densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	AB
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	A*
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	ABC
<i>Zoothera doherthyi</i> ¹⁵	Chestnut-backed Thrush	B*
<i>Cettia vulcania</i>	Indonesian Bush-Warbler	C*
<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	Mountain Leaf-Warbler	BC
<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	Ashy Tailorbird	AB
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-capped Cisticola	A
<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	BC
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	B
<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	Mangrove Whistler	B*
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	A
<i>Ptilinopus buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	B H
<i>Lichmera lombokia</i>	Scaly-crowned Honeyeater	BC
<i>Dicaeum maugei</i>	Red-chested Flowerpecker	A*
<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	BC
<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	Javan Munia	A

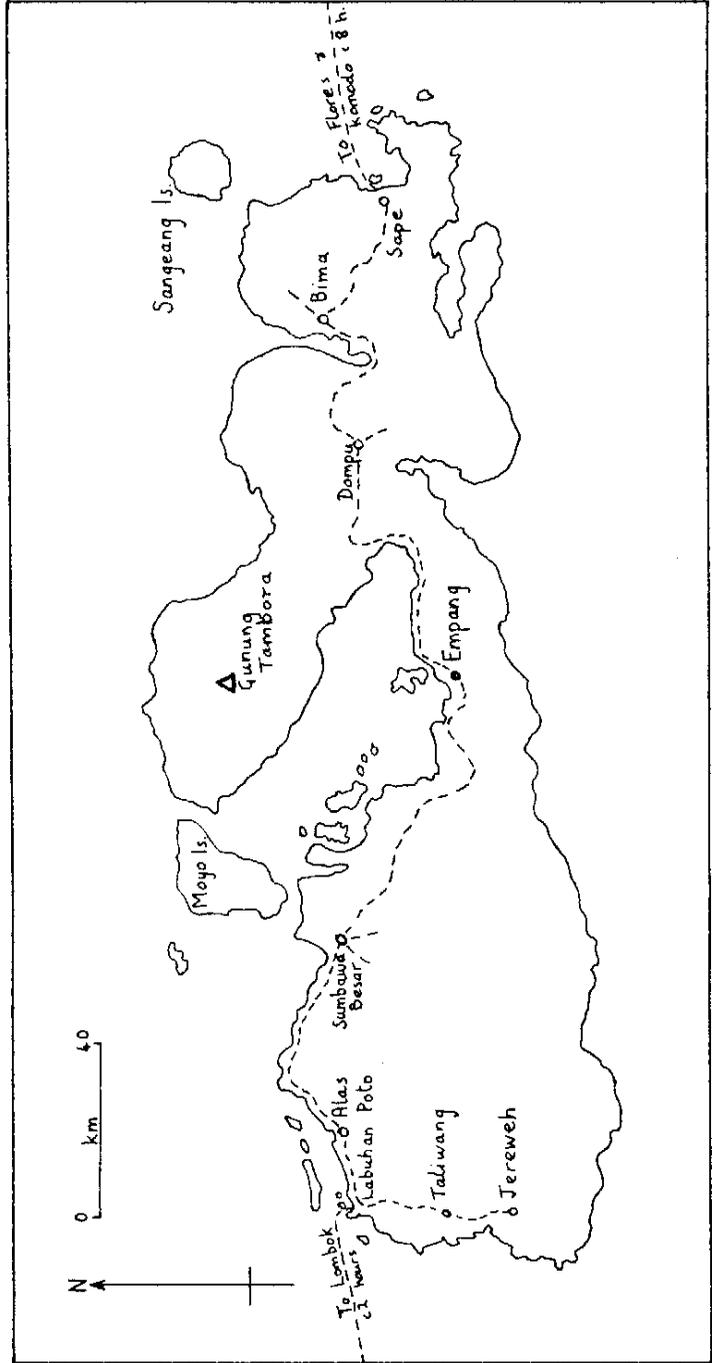
I have no information on additional species seen here but I heard what must have been *Ducula lacernulata* and had brief views of two birds flushed from the edge of the trail which were probably *Zoothera andromedae*.

From Labuan Lombok on the east coast of the island I took one of the regular ferries across the narrow straight to Sumbawa, 1500 rp. about 1½ hours.

SUMBAWA.

Much larger than Lombok with a very complex relief Sumbawa, perhaps surprisingly, has no endemics of its own. However it harbours several species otherwise only found on Flores. The island is extensively deforested so it is usually a long walk to habitat. There is still quite a lot of forest left on the hills although much of it appears to be old secondary growth.

Sumbawa.



Taliwang.

I visited this site to see if *Mycteria cinerea*, discovered here the previous year by Tim Andrews, were still present. To my surprise two birds were. Otherwise you are unlikely to see anything here not readily seen elsewhere.

From Labuhan Poto where the ferry from Lombok docks I took a bus to Taliwang 1500 rp. I stayed in the Losmen Tubalong 2000 rp. I birded the coastal scrub and mudflats from Potobatu to beyond the river at Labuhan Lalar. The river is easily crossable upstream at low tide (see map) but take care if the tide is flooding. Bemos to Potobatu leave from the terminal in town frequently 300 rp.

<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Little Heron	*
<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	MILKY STORK	**
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	*
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	Grey Teal	
<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	*
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-Plover	*
<i>C. peronii</i>	Malay Sand-Plover	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Thick-knee	
<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island Turtle-Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	*
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i>	Small Blue Kingfisher	
<i>Lalage sueurii</i> ⁴²	White-winged Triller	
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	*
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i> ⁴⁶	Brown Honeyeater	*
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>N. solaris</i>	Flame-breasted Sunbird	*
<i>Dicaeum igniferum</i>	Black-fronted Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye	
<i>Poephila guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	

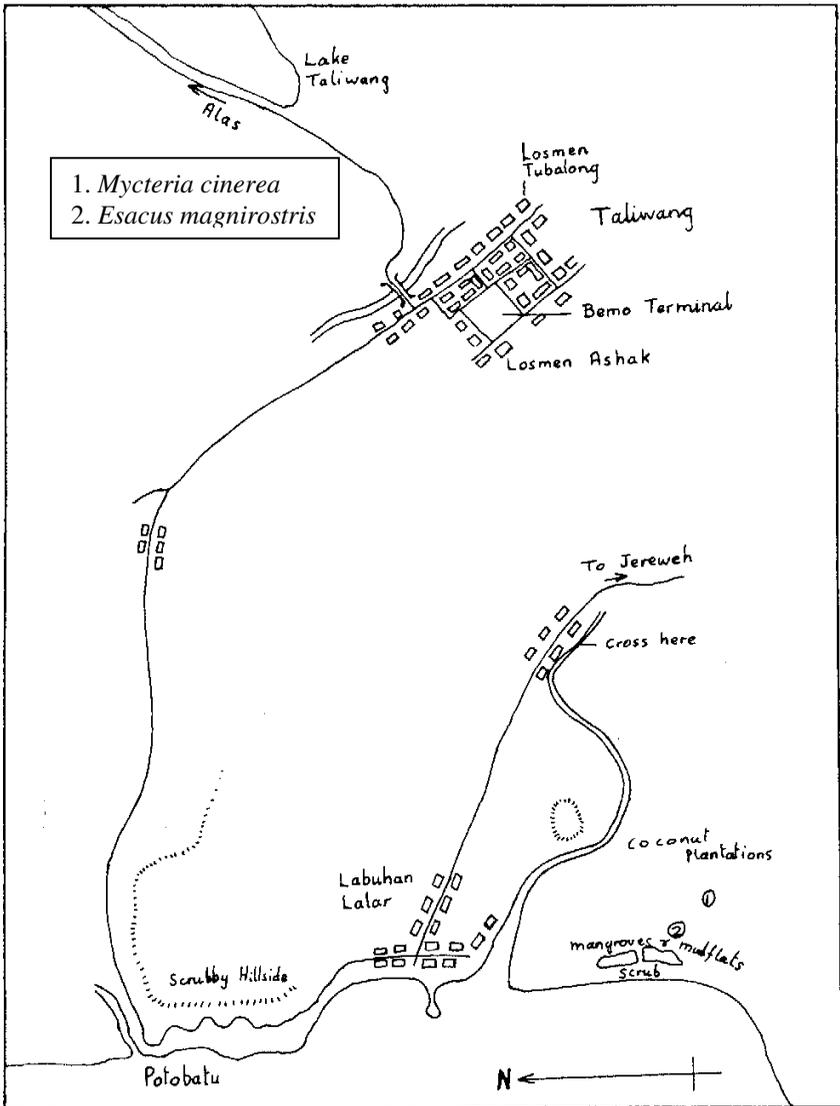
Lake Taliwang close to the road to Alas has a good selection of water birds.

Empang.

Half way along the north coast of Sumbawa, this is possibly one of the easier places to see *Pitta elegans*. Habitat is a good hours walk southeast of the town and the good [unlogged?] forest about an hour further. On my first visit I left Empang at dawn and birded the trail up to its highest point. The trail continued beyond this still well defined. Most of my time

was

Map of Taliwang



spent in the forest. On my second visit I walked up in the evening and camped in the bamboo zone. Next morning I birded in this habitat only.

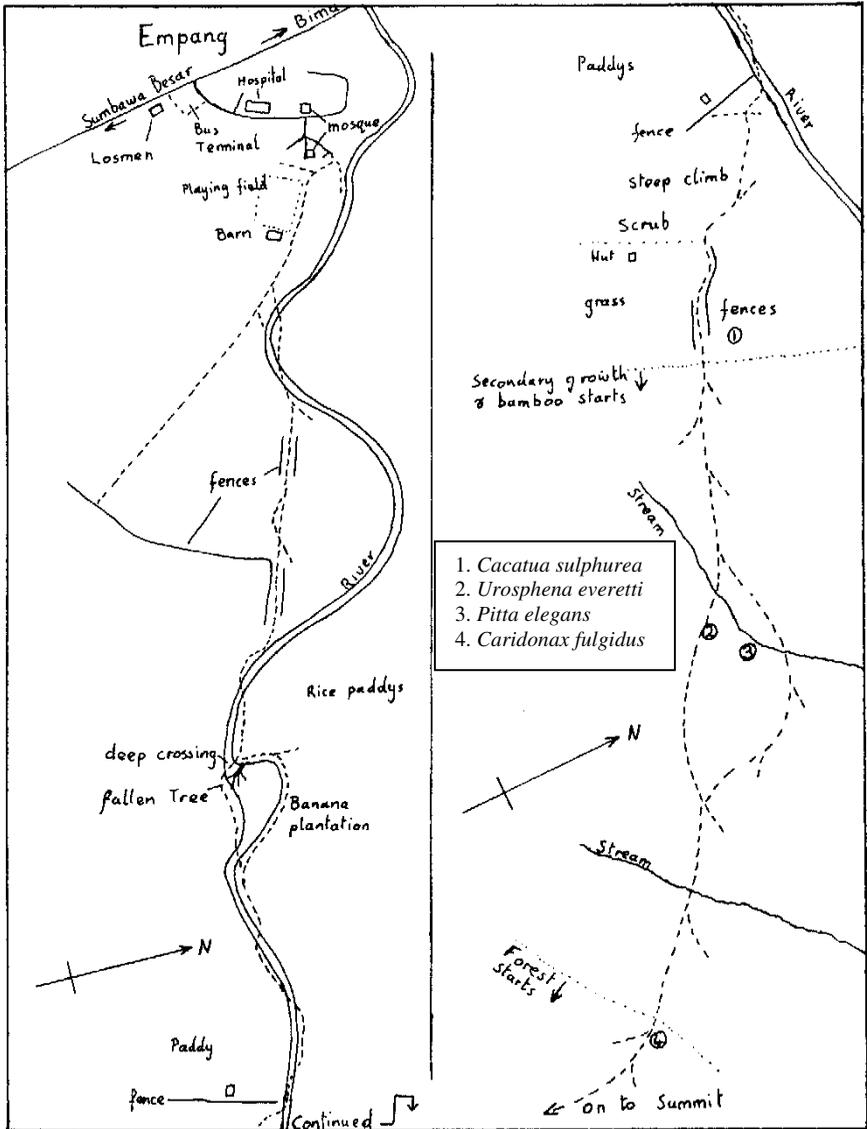
From Taliwang bus to Sumbawa Besar 2000 rp. and another to Empang 1500 rp. I stayed in the Pesanggaran Empang next to the bus terminal 2000 rp.

Hopefully the map will enable you to find the site. In December I negotiated all the river crossings dry foot. By February it had rained and the deepest crossing (furthest upstream) was waist deep.

- A. Empang-limit of cleared land. December.
- B. Bamboo and secondary growth. December.
- C. Ditto. February.
- D. Forest. December.

<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	A
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	A
<i>F. longipennis</i>	Little Falcon	A*
<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	D*
<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island Turtle-Dove	A
<i>S. chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	A
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	ABC
<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	D*
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	A**
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	ABC
<i>Cuculus sepulcralis</i>	Indonesian Cuckoo	C H
<i>Caridonax fulgidus</i>	White-rumped Kingfisher	D*
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	A
<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	Oriental Kingfisher	C*
<i>Alcedo coeruleascens</i>	Small Blue Kingfisher	A*
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	BC
<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	Brown-capped Woodpecker	D
<i>Pitta elegans</i> ¹⁶	ELEGANT PITTA	C*
<i>Pericrocotus lansbergei</i>	Little Minivet	BC
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	AB
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	D
<i>Urosphena everetti</i> ¹⁷	Russet-capped Stubtail	B*
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	BD
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	B*
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	AB
<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	Brown-capped Fantail	BCD
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	B
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	A
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Myna	C*
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	A
<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	B
<i>Dicaeum igniferum</i>	Black-fronted Flowerpecker	AD
<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye	D*

Map of Empang



<i>Lophozosterops dohertyi</i> ¹⁸	CRESTED WHITE-EYE	D*
<i>Heleia crassirostris</i> ¹⁹	THICK-BILLED WHITE-EYE	D*
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	B
<i>L. pallida</i>	Pale-headed Munia	A*

Previous records include *Treron floris* and *Dicaeum annae* (Andrews 1988). A small rail I saw on 2 Feb. was probably *Porzana fusca*.

From Empang I caught a bus to Bima 3000 rp. On the journey I saw *Circaetus gallicus*, *Tringa glareola* and *Geopelia maugei*. From the Kumbe terminal in Bima a bus to Sape costs 750 rp. In Sape I stayed at Losmen Friendship 2500 rp. including breakfast. The ferry to Flores leaves from Pelabuhan Sape 2 km down the road, dokar 500 rp. Boats go every Saturday (stopping at Komdo) Monday and Wednesday departing Sape about 9 am. arriving at Labuhan Bajo at about 5 pm. (later on Saturday) 6600 rp. Returns Sunday, Tuesday (stopping at Komodo) and Thursday.

From the ferry I saw.

<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	**
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	*
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	
<i>S. bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	*

KOMODO.

This dry inhospitable island half way between Sumbawa and Flores is, of course, the home of dragons. Not much to recommend it ornithologically but *Varanus komodoensis* should not be missed.

The dragons are fed every Sunday morning, a goat being provided by the P.P.A. They can be seen equally easily any other day but tend to be a bit lethargic. You can either arrive on the ferry when it stops here on Saturday and hope to catch a lift on a chartered boat back to Labuhan Bajo or you can charter both ways. I did the latter through the P.P.A. with five other tourists (10 people max.) 75,000 rp. to hire the boat for two days stopping at some superb coral reefs on both outward and return journey. Stayed in the very pleasant P.P.A. losmen 3000 rp. plus 1000 rp. park entrance fee, food at the canteen is limited in variety but adequate for a couple of days. Other expenses are shared between everyone there that day, 30 people my day to pay for goat and guides, about 2000 rp each. Snorkels and Masks can be hired at Losmen Bajo Beach in Labuhan Bajo, 2500 rp. a day.

<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	Brahminy Kite
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle
<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel

<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern	
<i>S. bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	
<i>S. bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	*
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	*
<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	*
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>N. solaris</i>	Flame-breasted Sunbird	
<i>Poephila guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	

FLORES.

This rugged highly volcanic island has some of the best forest and scenery of the archipelago. It is also the home of four endemics unique to Flores all of which are known from very few specimens and three of them apparently exceedingly rare or local. Indeed the theory that the specimens of *Otus alfredi* may not have originated in Flores has been suggested and the true status of this species is still unresolved. Experienced birders have searched the putative type locality without success and an *Otus* type call has been heard on Sumba where no member of the genus is known.

I arrived in Flores on the ferry from Sumbawa (see Sumbawa section for details).

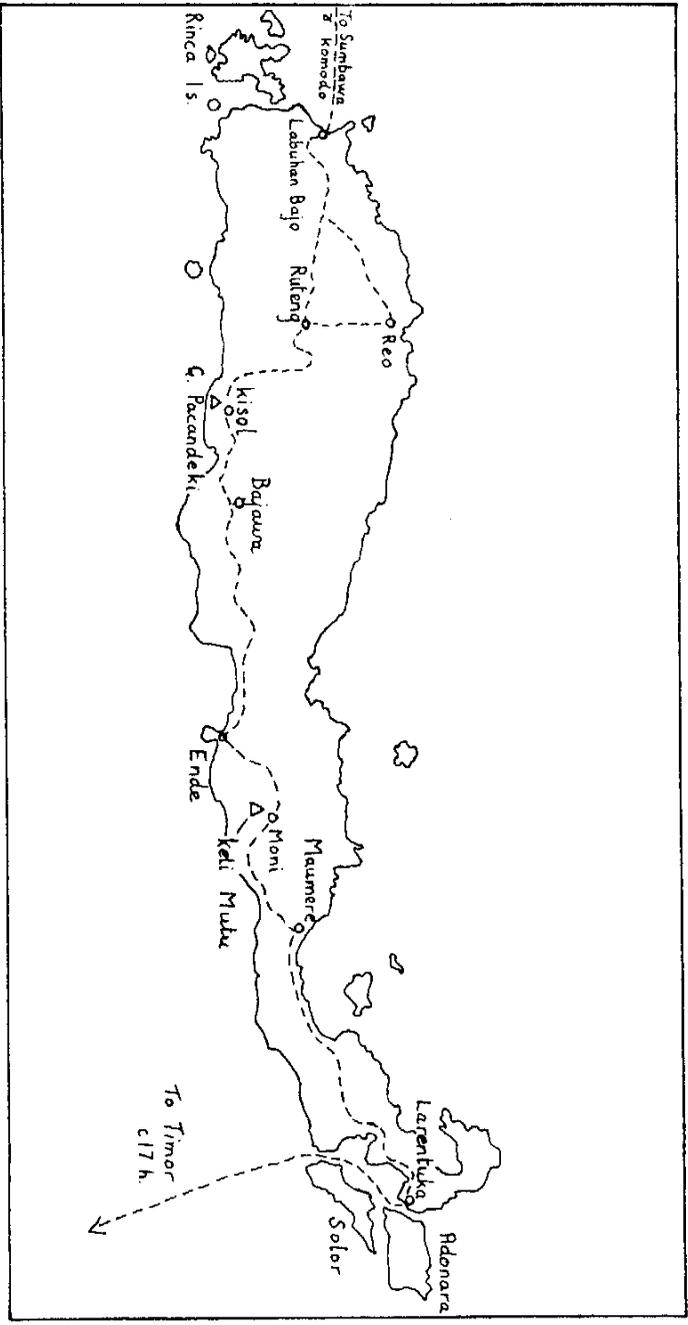
Labuhan Bajo.

I stayed here for a few days at Losmen Mutiara (3500 rp. including breakfast) while waiting to get to Komodo. I birded in the secondary growth and bamboo along the main road to Ruteng between 2 & 5 km from the village. Labuhan Bajo is never likely to get on the ornithological map but the sunset is superb.

Better habitat starts about 20-30 km further towards Ruteng but getting there before it gets too hot will require chartering a bemo if you can find one.

<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	*
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> ⁸	Variable Goshawk	
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>F. peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	*
<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	H
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Thick-knee	*
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	

Flores.



<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	*
<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	Brown-capped Woodpecker	*
<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	Pacific Swallow	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	*
<i>Pericrocotus lansbergei</i>	Little Minivet	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	*
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	*
<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	Brown-capped Fantail	*
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Myna	
<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	
<i>Nectarinia solaris</i>	Flame-breasted Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum igniferum</i>	Black-fronted Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye	
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	

On Christmas Day after returning from Komodo I took a truck to Ruteng 3000 rp. The road is sealed all the way and the best in Flores (contra Bruce et. al.), takes about 5 hours.

Ruteng.

High in the mountains Ruteng is a pleasant change from the heat of the lowlands. South and east of the town a high ridge of hills divide the high valley from the coast. Forest still survives over most of these hills and I visited two sites there. Rain is more frequent here so I gave up birding by mid-day when it started. Some species others have found common here, notably *Ptilinopus cinctus* and *Ducula lacernulata*, I failed to find. Presumably these fugivores are nomadic, perhaps related to the season.

While in Ruteng I visited Father Verheijen at S.V.D. next to the large catholic church. He gave me a letter of introduction enabling me to stay at the catholic seminary at Kisol, my next destination.

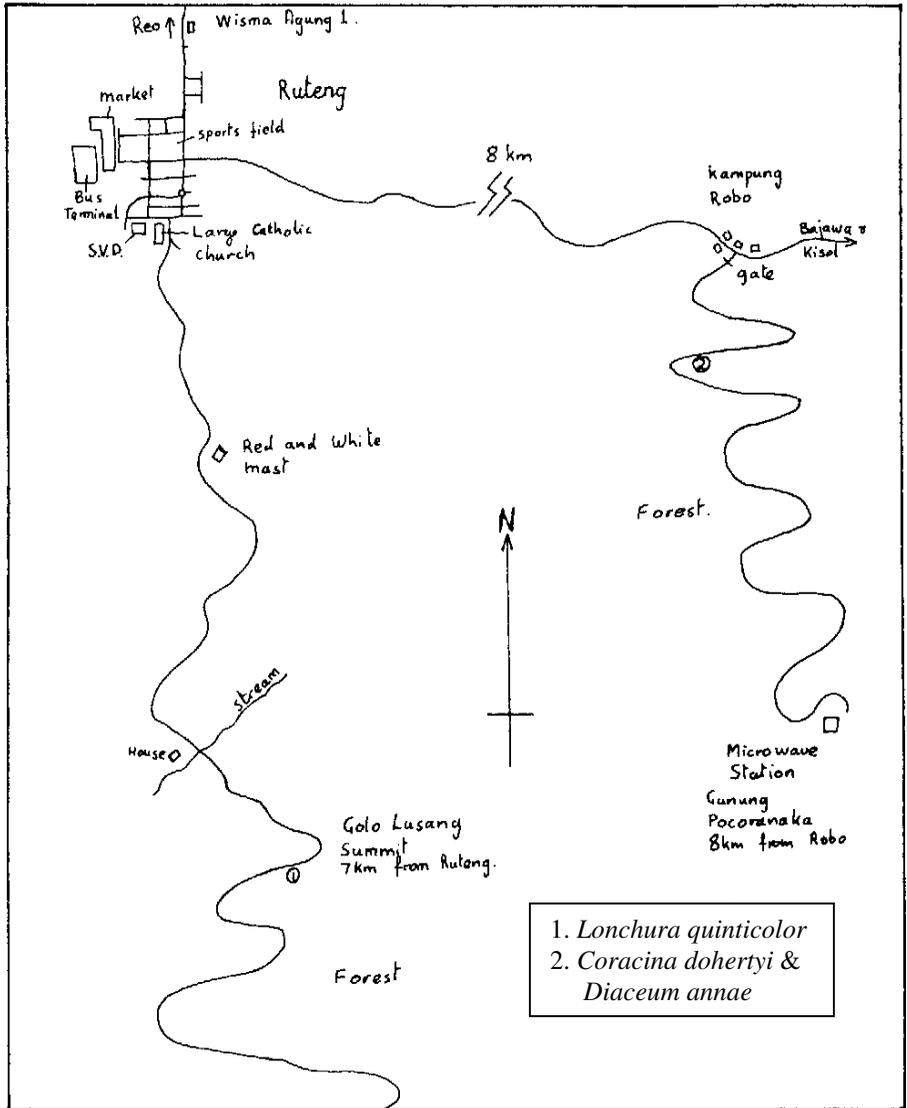
I stayed in the Wisma Agung 4000 rp. 1 km north of town.

Golo Lusang.

About 8 km south of town forest starts at this pass and continues down the south slope. There is a very occasional truck along this road which you may be able to catch back to town. Getting there for dawn means walking, setting off at 4 am. My attempt to charter a motorcycle to take me up there met with zero enthusiasm.

<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	*
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	*
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	Brown-capped Woodpecker	
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	*
<i>Pericrocotus lansbergei</i>	Little Minivet	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	

Map of Ruteng area



<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-Babbler	*
<i>Urosphena everetti</i> ¹⁷	Russet-capped Stubtail	*
<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	Timor Leaf-Warbler	*
<i>Seicercus montis</i>	Yellow-breasted Warbler	
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	
<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	Brown-capped Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala nudigula</i>	Bare-throated Whistler	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	*
<i>Lichmera lombokia</i>	Scaly-crowned Honeyeater	
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	*
<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	*
<i>Lophozosterops superciliaris</i>	Yellow-browed White-eye	
<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	Tawny-breasted Parrot-Finch	**
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	
<i>L. quinticolor</i>	Five-coloured Munia	

Previous records include *Ducula lacernulata*, *Ptilinopus cinctus*, *Dicaeum annae* (Andrews 1988) *Brachypteryx montana*, *Rhinomyias oscillans*, *Zoothera andromedae*, *Coracina dohertyi* and *Heleia crassirostris* (McKean 1987).

Pocoranaka.

The microwave station at the summit of this mountain is visible from Ruteng, when it is not raining. I birded along the road from the village of Robo at the base to the 8 km post almost at the summit. Kampung Robo is 8 km east of Ruteng, I chartered a car to get me there by 6 am 7000 rp. Later in the day there is no shortage of bemos, 300 rp.

<i>Coracina dohertyi</i>	Sumba Cicadabird	*
<i>Pericrocotus lansbergei</i>	Little Minivet	*
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-Babbler	*
<i>Urosphena everetti</i> ¹⁷	Russet-capped Stubtail	
<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	Timor Leaf-Warbler	*
<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	*
<i>F. westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	Brown-capped Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala nudigula</i>	Bare-throated Whistler	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	*
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	*
<i>Lichmera lombokia</i>	Scaly-crowned Honeyeater	
<i>Dicaeum annae</i> ²⁰	Golden-rumped Flowerpecker	*
<i>D. igniferum</i>	Black-fronted Flowerpecker	
<i>D. sanguinolentum</i>	Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	*
<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	
<i>Lophozosterops superciliaris</i>	Yellow-browed White-eye	

Previous records include *Otus sylvicola*, *Ducula lacernulata* and *Ptilinopus cinctus* (McKean 1987).

Kisol.

This is a small village on the main road between Ruteng and Bajawa where access to some lowland habitats is possible. I birded in the forest covering Gunung Pacandeki and the scrub and gallery forest on the coast at Nangarawa.

Kisol is easily reached from Ruteng by truck or bus 1500 rp. The only place to stay is the Catholic seminary which does not officially take tourists but I got a letter of introduction from Father Verheijen in Ruteng. No English spoken here but very friendly, excellent food and accommodation for just 5000 rp. a day.

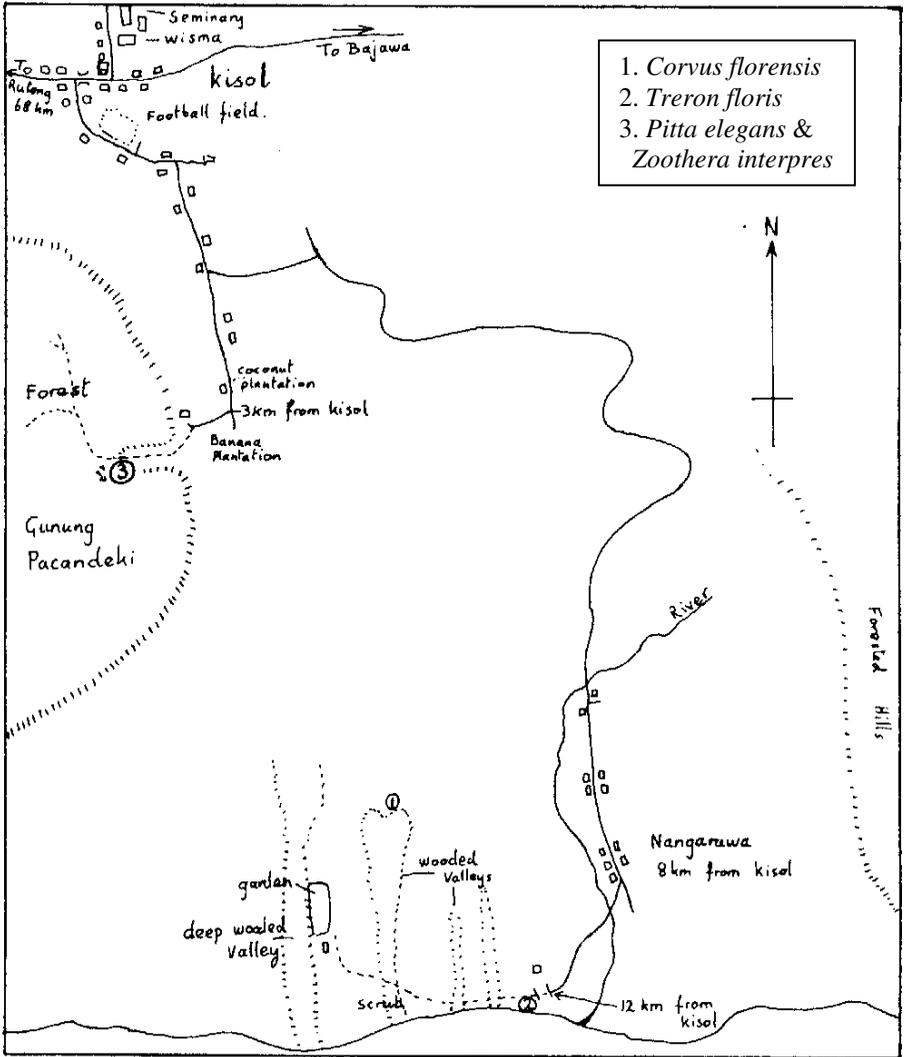
Gunung Pacandeki.

This mountain, isolated from the main mountains of central Flores dominates this part of the south coast. I birded along a trail which was supposed to go to the summit but it petered out before reaching it. I had very little luck here despite this being the only bit of lowland forest I visited in Flores. The *Pitta* is common and could be heard calling before dawn every morning but I failed to see them here because I lacked a tape recorder.

<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	
<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	*
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	H
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i> ²¹	Oriental Cuckoo	
<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Common Koel	H
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	H
<i>Caridonax fulgidus</i>	White-rumped Kingfisher	
<i>Pitta elegans</i> ¹⁶	Elegant Pitta	H
<i>Coracina dohertyi</i>	Sumba Cicadabird	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>C. florensis</i> ²²	Flores Crow	H
<i>Zoothera interpres</i>	CHESTNUT-CAPPED THRUSH	**
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Nectarinia solaris</i>	Flame-breasted Sunbird	*

Previous records include *Otus magicus*, *O. sylvicola*, *Pitta elegans*, *Coracina personata*, *Heleia crassirostris* and *Lophozosterops dohertyi* (McKean 1987).

Map of Kisol area



Nangarawa.

This is an area of coastal scrub, gallery forest and over-grazed grassland. The village is about 8 km from Kisol along a barely driveable road and then only when dry. I was very fortunate to get a lift in the Seminary jeep early in the morning for just 5000 rp. Otherwise you may have to walk or stay overnight in order to be in the field before it gets too hot. My attempts to charter transport in the village met with disinterest or excessive prices.

I birded along the coast and inland along the edges of the gallery forest up to about 5 km from the village. I returned to Kisol on foot.

<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	*
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Little Heron	*
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Crested Baza	*
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	
<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	**
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	
<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	
<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island Turtle-Dove	
<i>S. chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	
<i>Treron floris</i>	FLORES GREEN-PIGEON	*
<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	Black-naped Fruit-Dove	*
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	*
<i>Aerodramus fusciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	
<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	*
<i>H. chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	
<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Singing Bushlark	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Corvus florensis</i> ²²	FLORES CROW	*
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	*
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> ⁴⁵	Common Pipit	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	*
<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum annae</i> ²⁰	Golden-rumped Flowerpecker	*
<i>Dicaeum igniferum</i>	Black-fronted Flowerpecker	

<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia

Previous records include *Tanygnathus megalorynchos* and *Cacatua sulphurea* (McKean 1987).

From Kisol I caught a bus to Bajawa 1500 rp. where I stayed at the Losmen Kanbarra 3000 rp. Next day I took a bus to Ende 3000 rp. 6 hours. Best place to stay here is Losmen Ikhlas 2500 rp. a little way out of town.

Keli Mutu.

This beautiful volcanic caldera is the main tourist destination on Flores, most people head back to Bali from here. It is well worth a quick visit just for the scenery but a few birds can be found in the narrow band of forest near the summit. To see the place at its best you must be at the top at dawn, the sunrise over eastern Flores is better than the coloured lakes in the crater. They will tell you it is a three hour walk (14 km) but if you are as unfit as me it will be closer to four. Thus you must leave for the top at about midnight or, as I did, sleep in the small and slightly leaky shelter at the summit. If you do this carry enough water, none is available on the mountain. It is not a steep or difficult climb just long and tedious. A driveable road goes nearly to the top so you can not get lost and you can even hire a bemo to the top if feeling rich and lazy. On the return journey you can take the short cut back to Moni from just behind the P.P.A. kantor which saves 4-5 km., going up it is possible to get lost here so the road is safer.

The starting point for the climb is the pleasant village of Moni. Easily accessible from Ende (1000 rp. from the Wolowara Terminal) and Maumere (1000 rp.). Several places to stay but the best value are the 'Home Stays' down in the village. I stayed at Home Stay Daniel 3500 rp including all meals, excellent food.

<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	H
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	Little Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>M. emiliana</i>	Indonesian Cuckoo-Dove	*
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Caridonax fulgidus</i>	White-rumped Kingfisher	*
<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	Brown-capped Woodpecker	*
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-Babbler	H
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	
<i>Urosphena everetti</i> ¹⁷	Russet-capped Stubtail	H
<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	Timor Leaf-Warbler	
<i>Seicercus montis</i>	Yellow-breasted Warbler	
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	
<i>Rhinomyias oscillans</i> ²⁴	Russet-backed Jungle-Flycatcher	*

<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	Brown-capped Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala nudigula</i>	Bare-throated Whistler	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> ⁴⁵	Common Pipit	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	*
<i>Z. montanus</i>	Mountain White-eye	
<i>Lophozosterops superciliaris</i>	Yellow-browed White-eye	
<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	Tawny-breasted Parrot-Finch	**
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	*
<i>L. punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	

Previous records include *Treron floriss*, *Ducula lacernulata* and *Heleia crassirostris* (Andrews 1988).

Buses pass through Moni to Ende and Maumere throughout the day. I took a bus back to Ende with the intention of catching the passenger liner *Keli Mutu* to Kupang which, I had been assured, departed that afternoon. I arrived to discover that it had left at 8 am. If you hope to use this ship which comes around every two weeks ask at the Pelni Kantor. So I was forced to take a bus to Maumere 3000 rp. where I stayed at Beng Goan Losmen 4500 rp. Then to Larantuka at the eastern end of Flores (3500 rp) where I stayed at Losmen Rullis 4500 rp. Next day I caught the ferry to Timor. The ferry sails from Larantuka on Tuesday and Friday at 3 pm. 9500 rp. The boat is often impossibly crowded making the potentially rough 16 hour voyage very uncomfortable. If you want to stake out a sleeping space arrive at least three hours before departure.

Another site which would be well worth visiting is Rana Mese. This is an area of forest along the road between Ruteng and Kisol about 20 km from, and at a lower altitude than, the former. As I went by on the bus I saw what appeared to be a forestry office. No doubt you could sleep here if you turned up with plenty of food and could explain yourself to the locals.

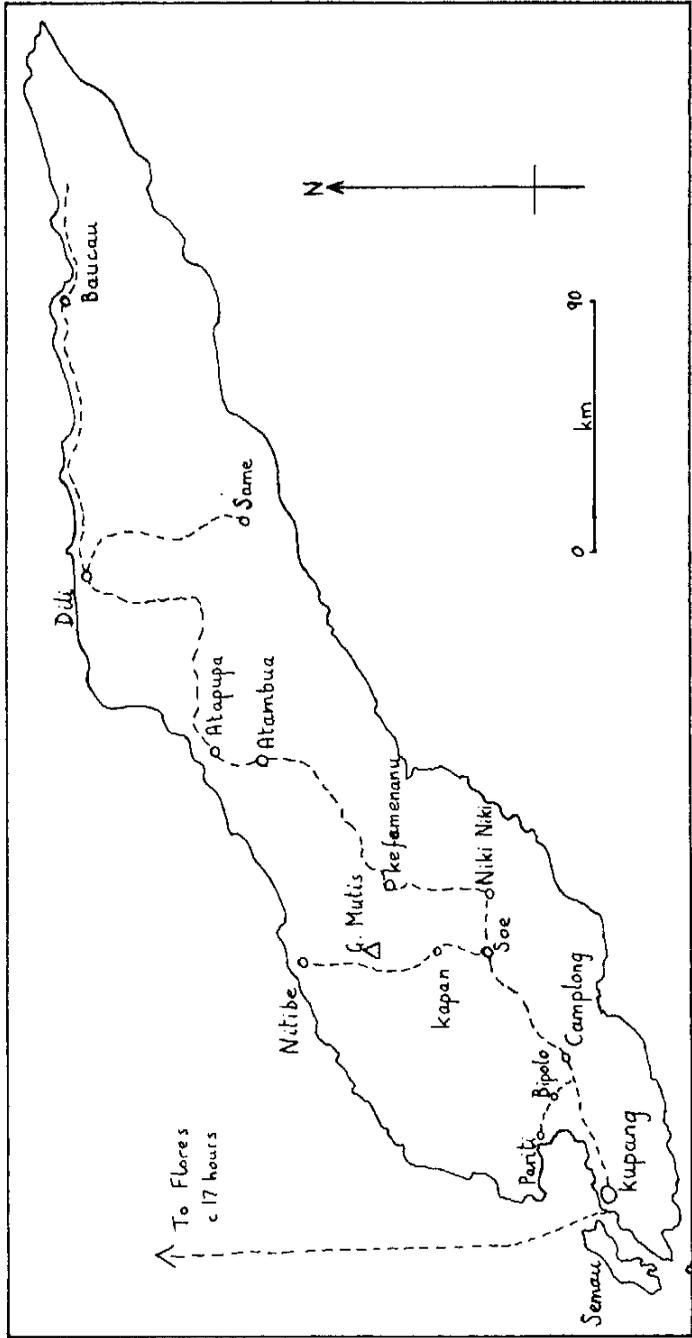
Birds seen here include *Zoothera andromedae*, *Ptilinopus cinctus*, *Ducula lacernulata* and *Lophozosterops dohertyi* (McKean 1987).

TIMOR.

Largest and oldest of the Nusa Tenggara islands Timor also has the highest degree of endemism. My arrival coincided with the start of the rains so it all looked very green but the dry season is long, so for much of the time it looks brown and parched. However in the few patches of remaining forest the birding is very productive. The recent war in East Timor has done wonders for the islands transport infrastructure but there are still many unsealed and very bad roads. I did not visit the eastern half of the island but there are now no restrictions on doing so.

I arrived from Larantuka at the port and took a bemo into town 500 rp. In Kupang I stayed at Edens 3000 rp. rather a long way out of town but good value. I also stayed at Wisma Andika 3850 rp. in town, more convenient but less pleasant.

Timor.



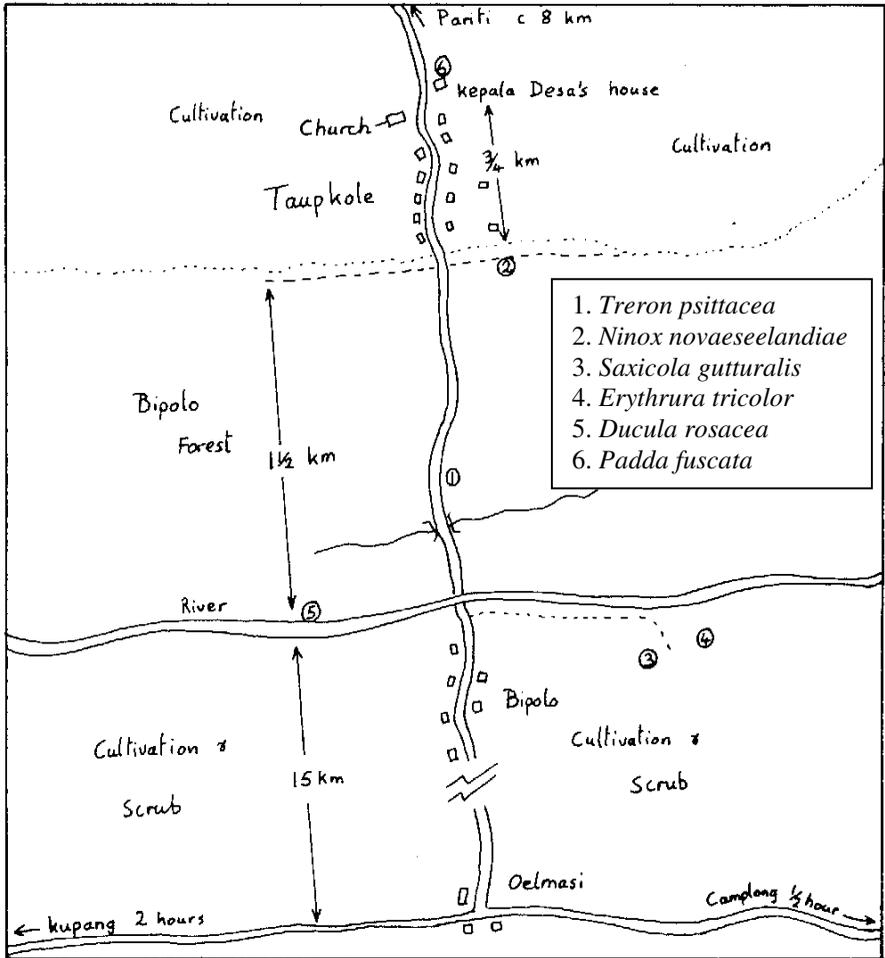
Bipolo.

A small tongue of lowland forest accessible along the road to Pariti about 15 km north of the main road.

From Kupang take a Camplong bus to the village of Oelmasi 500 rp. If you arrive early enough (c 9 am) there will probably be a bus waiting at the junction for Pariti. The forest is about 1 km. beyond Bipolo and 1 km. before Taupkole, 500 rp. from main road. My bus got stuck in the mud in the forest so I walked the last two km. to Taupkole where I spent the next two nights. Here I stayed with the Kepala Desa whose hospitality was very generous. No English was spoken by anybody in the village. It would be a good idea to bring some food with you.

<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Crested Baza	
<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>	Crested Honey-Buzzard	**
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle	*
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Little Falcon	*
<i>Coturnix australis</i>	Brown Quail	*
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Treron psittacea</i>	TIMOR GREEN-PIGEON	**
<i>Ptilinopus cinctus</i>	Black-backed Fruit-Dove	*
<i>Ducula rosacea</i>	Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon	*
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
<i>T. euteles</i>	OLIVE-HEADED LORIKEET	*
<i>Aprosmictus jonquillaceus</i>	Olive-shouldered Parrot	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	H
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> ²⁵	Boobook Owl	*
<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Savanna Nightjar	*
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>Pitta elegans</i> ¹⁶	Elegant Pitta	H
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Lalage sueurii</i> ⁴²	White-winged Triller	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus melanotis</i>	Olive-brown Oriole	
<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	Green Figbird	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	
<i>S. gutturalis</i>	White-bellied Bushchat	*
<i>Gerygone inornata</i>	Plain Flyeater	*
<i>Ficedula westermanni</i> ²⁶	Little Pied Flycatcher	*
<i>Cyornis hyacinthina</i>	Timor Blue Flycatcher	

Map of Bipolo



<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	
<i>R. rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala orpheus</i> ²⁷	Fawn-breasted Whistler	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> ⁴⁵	Common Pipit	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>A. cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	*
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	
<i>Philemon inornatus</i>	Plain Friarbird	
<i>P. buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Meliphaga reticulata</i>	Streaky-breasted Honeyeater	
<i>Nectarinia solaris</i>	Flame-breasted Sunbird	
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i>	Ashy-bellied White-eye	
<i>Poephila guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	
<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Parrot-Finch	*
<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	Black-faced Munia	
<i>L. punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	
<i>Padda fuscata</i> ²⁸	TIMOR SPARROW	

Previous records include *Macropygia magna*, *Cacatua sulphurea*, *Buettikoferella bivittata* (McKean 1987), *Psitteuteles iris*, *Halcyon australasia* and *Myzomela vulnerata* (Buck 1987).

During my stay here it rained heavily and the road became impassable. I returned to the main road on foot.

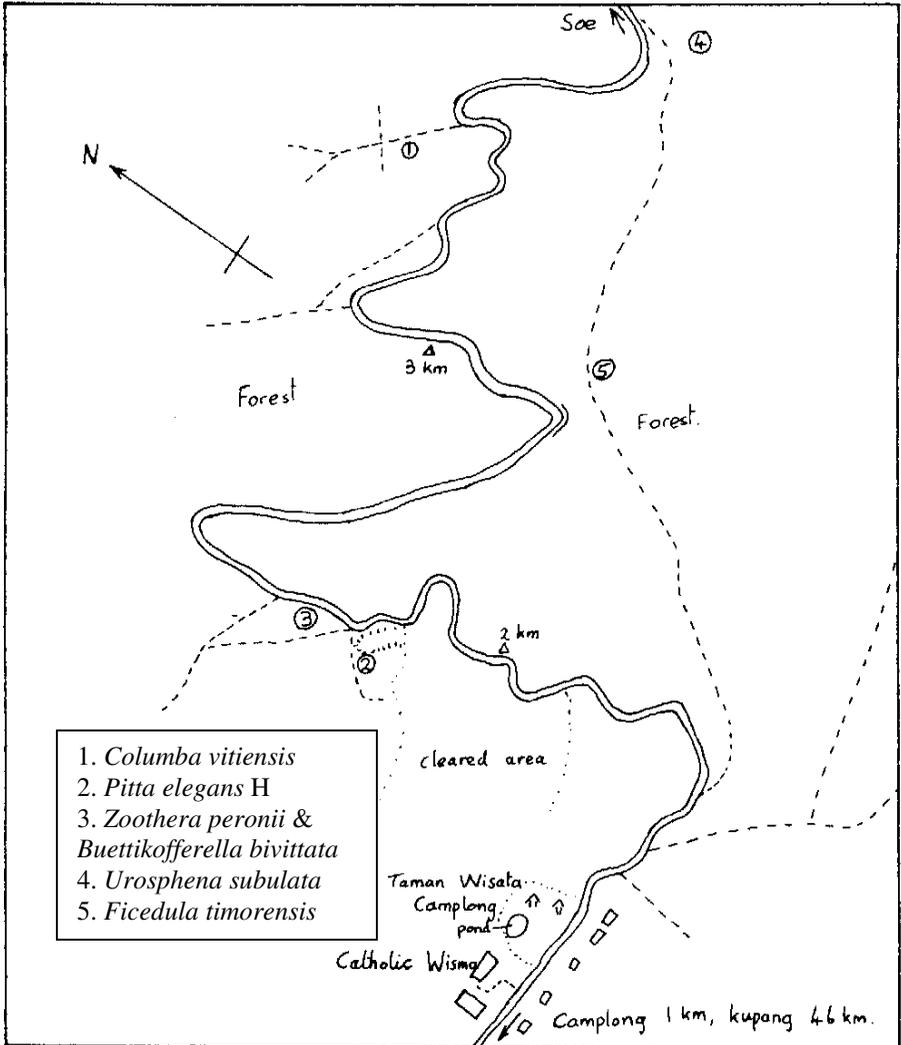
Camplong.

Camplong is a small market town on the main Kupang-Dili road where it starts to climb the escarpment up to Timor's inland plateau. Much of this escarpment is still forested and at Camplong good habitat starts just a few metres beyond the town and continues for about 4 km mostly on both sides of the road. This, plus excellent food and accommodation at the Catholic Wisma Oe Mat Honis (7000 rp. a day) makes for a very pleasant place to find birds. There is no shortage of buses from Kupang (500 rp.) passing through Oelmasi (150 rp.).

I did most of my birding along the main road, where the traffic can get irksome, and the many short-cut trails through the forest.

<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Crested Honey-Buzzard	**
<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Chinese Goshawk	*
<i>A. fasciatus</i> ²⁹	Brown Goshawk	*
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	*
<i>Columba vitiensis</i>	METALLIC PIGEON	*
<i>Macropygia magna</i>	DUSKY CUCKOO-DOVE	**
<i>Turacoena modesta</i>	BLACK CUCKOO-DOVE	*
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	*
<i>Aprosmictus jonquillaceus</i>	Olive-shouldered Parrot	

Map of Camplong



<i>Chrysococcyx russatus</i>	Gould's Bronze-Cuckoo	
<i>Eudynamys cyanocephala</i>	Australian Koel	*
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> ²⁵	Boobook Owl	*
<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>Pitta elegans</i> ¹⁶	Elegant Pitta	H
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	
<i>C. tenuirostris</i>	Common Cicadabird	
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus melanotis</i>	Olive-brown Oriole	
<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	Green Figbird	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>Saxicola gutturalis</i>	White-bellied Bushchat	
<i>Zoothera peronii</i>	Orange-banded Thrush	*
<i>Gerygone inornata</i>	Plain Flyeater	
<i>Urosphena subulata</i> ³⁰	Timor Stubtail	*
<i>Buettikoferella bivittata</i> ³¹	Buff-banded Bushbird	*
<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	Timor Leaf-Warbler	*
<i>Ficedula timorensis</i> ³²	BLACK-BANDED FLYCATCHER	*
<i>Cyornis hyacinthina</i>	Timor Blue Flycatcher	
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	
<i>R. rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala orpheus</i> ²⁷	Fawn-breasted Whistler	
<i>P. pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	
<i>Philemon inornatus</i>	Plain Friarbird	
<i>Meliphaga reticulata</i>	Streaky-breasted Honeyeater	
<i>Dicaeum maugei</i>	Red-chested Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i>	Ashy-bellied White-eye	
<i>Heleia muelleri</i> ³³	Spot-breasted White-eye	
<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Parrot-Finch	*
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	

Previous records include *Psitteteles iris*, *Myzomela vulnerata*, *Dicaeum agile*, *Halcyon australasia*, *Ducula rosacea* (McKean 1987), *Lichmera flavicans* (Buck 1987).

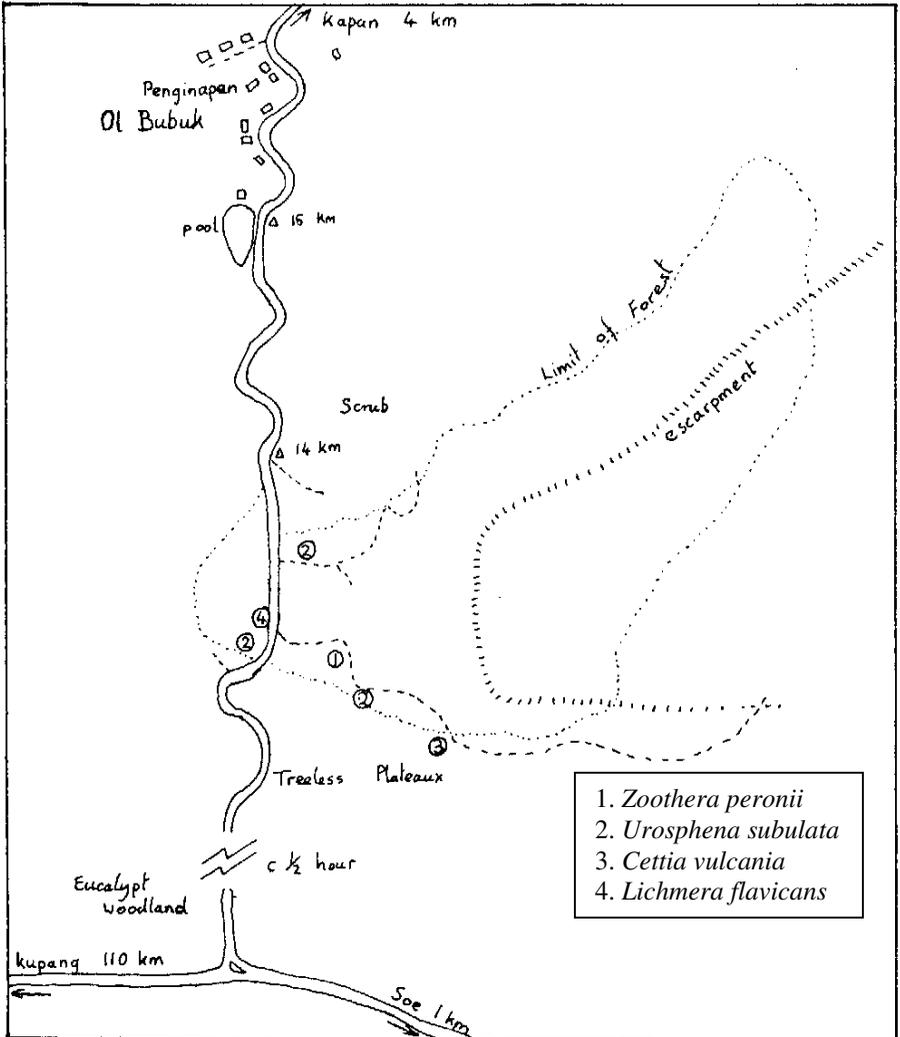
Took a bus to Soe 1500 rp. stayed at Mrs Kiuk's on Jalan Sam Ratulangi 5000 rp. including all meals. Next three days I spent recovering from a bout of flu.

Kapan.

This is a tiny pocket of forest clinging to a steep scarp slope and just extending onto the flatter hill-foot where the road passes through it.

Buses from Soe to Kapan are plentiful (500 rp.) and the road sealed all the way. I had some difficulty finding accommodation close to the forest but eventually a government employee

Map of Kapan



found space for me in the village of Ol Bubok about three km. south of Kapan. His wife, probably the worst cook in Indonesia, fed me and it was not cheap (15,000 rp. for two days). From Ol Bubok it is a two km. walk to the forest.

<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	*
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	*
<i>Ptilinopus cinctus</i>	Black-backed Fruit-Dove	
<i>Aprosmictus jonquillaceus</i>	Olive-shouldered Parrot	
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	H
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	Asian Palm Swift	
<i>Hirundo striolata</i>	Red-rumped [Striated] Swallow	**
<i>H. nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	*
<i>Lalage sueurii</i> ⁴²	White-winged Triller	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus melanotis</i>	Olive-brown Oriole	
<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	Green Figbird	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	
<i>Zoothera peronii</i>	Orange-banded Thrush	*
<i>Gerygone inornata</i>	Plain Flyeater	
<i>Urosphena subulata</i> ³⁰	Timor Stubtail	
<i>Cettia vulcania</i>	Indonesian Bush-Warbler	
<i>Buettikoferella bivittata</i> ³¹	Buff-banded Bushbird	*
<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	Timor Leaf-Warbler	
<i>Cyornis hyacinthina</i>	Timor Blue Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	
<i>R. rufiventris</i>	Northern Fantail	
<i>Pachycephala orpheus</i> ²⁷	Fawn-breasted Whistler	
<i>P. pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	
<i>Philemon inornatus</i>	Plain Friarbird	
<i>P. buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Meliphaga reticulata</i>	Streaky-breasted Honeyeater	
<i>Lichmera flavicans</i>	YELLOW-EARED HONEYEATER	
<i>Myzomela vulnerata</i>	RED-RUMPED HONEYEATER	
<i>Dicaeum maugei</i>	Red-chested Flowerpecker	*
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i>	Ashy-bellied White-eye	
<i>Heleia muelleri</i> ³³	Spot-breasted White-eye	
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	

Previous records include *Columba vitiensis* (Andrews 1988), *Ficedula timorensis*, *Psittuteles iris*, *Trichoglossus euteles* (McKean 1987), *Macropygia magna* (Buck 1987), *Gallicolumba hoedtii* (Noske 1995; Bull. OBC. 21).

I then returned to Kupang by bus.

Buan.

This is just a few large forest trees and a bit of palm scrub surviving around a spring. Looks useless but some good birds have been seen here.

From Kupang take a bemo to the Pasar Impres south of the city 150 rp. where you can find one to Buan.

<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	H
<i>Urosphena subulata</i> ³⁰	Timor Stubtail	
<i>Buettikoferella bivittata</i> ³¹	Buff-banded Bushbird	H
<i>Cyornis hyacinthina</i>	Timor Blue Flycatcher	
<i>Dicaeum maugei</i>	Red-chested Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i>	Ashy-bellied White-eye	

Previous records include *Myzomela vulnerata*, *Dicaeum agile* (McKean 1987), *Zoothera peronii* (Buck pers. comm.).

I had also hoped to visit Mount Mutis where some higher altitude species can be found. Unfortunately the very heavy rains had badly affected the road so transport was scarce and very unreliable. Mount Mutis is reached by continuing north from Kapan to the highest point of the road. This is a gruelling 3½ hour drive from Soe even in the dry season.

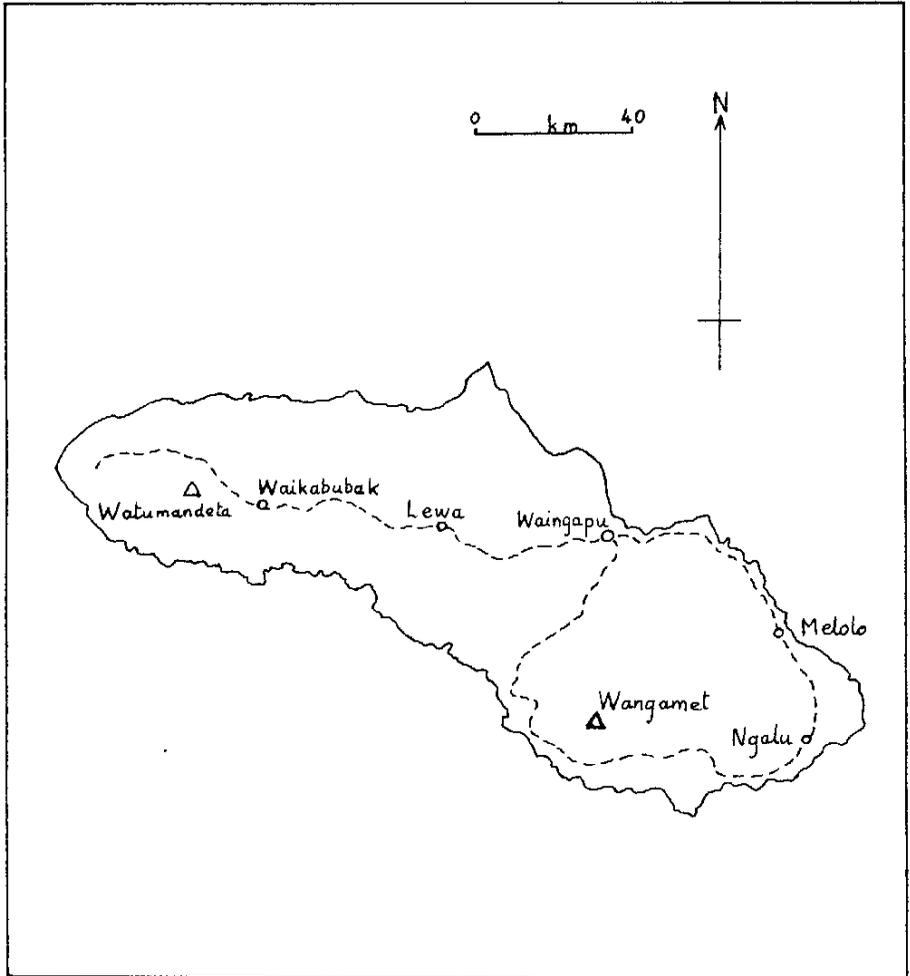
Once at the pass there is good forest on the left and particularly the right where most things can be seen from the road. From just past the summit near a marshy clearing on the right an old 4WD track heads up to an old camp near the summit where you can camp. No shelter here but apparently water is available.

Birds you may find here include *Trichoglossus euteles*, *Seicercus montis*, *Turdus poliocephalus*, *Zoothera doherlyi*, *Z. andromedae*, *Pnoepyga pusilla*, *Erythrura tricolor*, *Turacoena modesta*, *Columba vitiensis*, *Saxicola gutturalis*, *Dicaeum sanguinolentum*, *Cettia vulcania* and *Ducula cineracea* (McKean 1987). *Bradypterus seebohmi* is known from the summit but has been seen rarely and not yet tape-recorded so the taxonomic status of this bird on Timor is uncertain.

SUMBA.

Sumba is a classic example of an ecological disaster precipitated by human activity. Flying in over the eastern end of the island from Kupang the heavily dissected inland plateau is so devoid of vegetation, even in the wet season, it looks barely able to support life. Indeed the population is sparse and those that do scratch a living from the land here were the poorest rural people I saw in Indonesia. However, pockets of forest do still exist and all the endemics can be found.

Map of Sumba



I flew here with Merpati from Kupang to Waingapu 83,500 rp. There is no regular ferry but you may be lucky enough to coincide with the fortnightly sailing of the *Keli Mutu* between the two islands. In Waingapu I stayed at Hotel Elim, 5000 rp. for a dormitory bed.

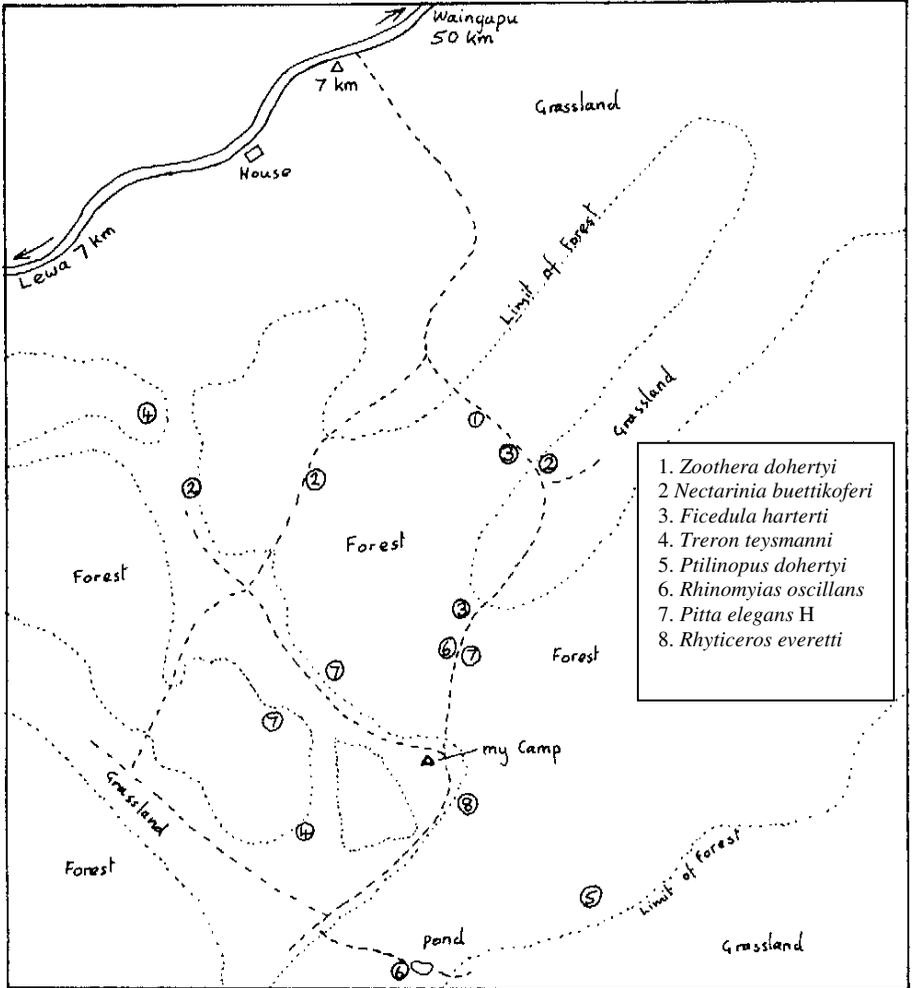
Lewa.

This is one of those isolated pockets of forest which has survived the annual grass burning. It is about 7 km. east of Lewa and really in the middle of nowhere, I camped in a forest clearing for two nights. Obviously you must bring all your food with you and there is no drinkable water to be found even in the rainy season. Cooking is also a problem when it is wet. There is a house up on the road near the track where you may be able to stay. They speak Bahasa Indonesia but looked desperately poor and with lots of mouths to feed so have lots of food if you want to stay with the locals.

From Waingapu buses depart for Lewa a couple of times a day 1000 rp. Get off the bus at the 7 km post about 1½ hours out of Waingapu. This km. post is a bit obscured by vegetation but the 10 and 9 km. posts are easily seen. From here the forest is visible to the south of the road and a track leads to it about 100 m. before the 7 km. post.

<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	*
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	*
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> ²⁹	Brown Goshawk	*
<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	Spotted Kestrel	*
<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	*
<i>Coturnix australis</i>	Brown Quail	
<i>Gallus varius</i>	Green Junglefowl	
<i>Turnix maculosa</i>	Red-backed Buttonquail	*
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	*
<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	Little Cuckoo-Dove	
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Treron teysmannii</i>	Sumba Green-Pigeon	
<i>Ptilinopus dohertyi</i>	RED-NAPED FRUIT-DOVE	**
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	
<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Eclectus Parrot	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i> ³⁴	Channel-billed Cuckoo	**
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
<i>M. superciliosus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	*
<i>Rhyticeros everetti</i> ³⁵	SUMBA HORNBILL	*
<i>Pitta elegans</i> ¹⁶	Elegant Pitta	H
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	
<i>H. striolata</i>	Red-rumped [Striated] Swallow	
<i>Coracina personata</i>	Wallacean Cuckoo-shrike	

Map of Lewa



<i>Coracina dohertyi</i>	Sumba Cicadabird	*
<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	Wallacean Drongo	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	
<i>Zoothera dohertyi</i> ¹⁵	Chestnut-backed Thrush	*
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	
<i>Rhinomyias oscillans</i> ²⁴	Russet-backed Jungle-Flycatcher	*
<i>Ficedula harterti</i>	SUMBA FLYCATCHER	*
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	
<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	*
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
<i>Aplonis minor</i>	Short-tailed Starling	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> ⁴⁷	Red-headed Honeyeater	*
<i>Nectarinia buettikoferi</i>	Apricot-breasted Sunbird	
<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	
<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye	

Previous records include *Cacatua sulphurea*, *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus*, *Muscicapa latirostris* (Buck 1987). On both nights here I heard what I assume was *Ninox rudolfi* but I was unable to get close enough to see it.

I hitched a lift back to Waingapu where I had to wait several days for a flight to Sumbawa. Did some birding at coastal sites near Waingapu, Melolo and in a patch of lowland gallery forest east of Waingapu.

Waingapu.

Mudflats and mangroves near airport.

<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover
<i>P. squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-Plover
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Stint
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank
<i>T. nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Gallinago</i> sp. [<i>megala</i> ?]	[Swinhoe's?] Snipe sp.
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern
<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Singing Bushlark
<i>Lalage sueurii</i> ⁴²	White-winged Triller
<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	White-vented Myna
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i> ⁴⁶	Brown Honeyeater

Lonchura quincolor

Five-coloured Munia

Melolo.

Wader roost at mouth of Melolo River and adjacent cultivation.

<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef-Egret	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-Plover	
<i>C. peronii</i>	Malay Sand-Plover	*
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Stint	
<i>C. alba</i>	Sanderling	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	
<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern	
<i>Geopelia maugei</i>	Timor Zebra Dove	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	White-bellied Swiftlet	
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	
<i>H. sancta</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	
<i>L. pallida</i> ³⁶	Pale-headed Munia	*

17 km West of Melolo.

Gallery forest on Waingapu-Melolo road 45 km. from former.

<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged Pigeon	
<i>Treron teysmannii</i>	Sumba Green-Pigeon	*
<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	H
<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Red-cheeked Parrot	H
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	
<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Arctic Warbler	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	*
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	Helmeted Friarbird	
<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Brown-throated Sunbird	
<i>Nectarinia buettikoferi</i>	Apricot-breasted Sunbird	*
<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	*
<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	Yellow-spectacled White-eye	

I spent just two hours in the middle of the day at this site. The forest is quite extensive and may well hold some good birds.

There is some good forest both lowland and higher altitude down in the south east corner of the island where *Halcyon australasia* and *Ninox rudolfi* occur. The recent Manchester University Expedition to the island found all the endemics including *Turnix everetti* (see Marsden & Peters 1992 Bull. OBC. 15).

I flew back to Bima on Sumbawa and then by bus and ferry to Bali.

I hope you find the above interesting and have the opportunity to use it in the field. If you have any queries, comments or additional information please get in touch. Good birding.

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Appendix 1.

Notes on taxonomy, identification and fieldcraft.

1. *Pernis celebensis*:- Probably not uncommon as I saw several birds which I believed to be this species overhead, but they are so similar to *Spizaetus lanceolatus* in plumage that I could not be certain. The one bird I was sure about was perched and very close so I could be sure of the tail pattern and small head and bill typical of the genus. The tail pattern is typical of *Pernis* compared to the regularly spaced barring of *Spizaetus*. However I found it difficult to see this on birds flying over against a bright sky.
2. *Accipiter rhodogaster*:- Adults (particularly males can probably only be distinguished from *A. nanus* by careful attention to the under-tail pattern. In *A. rhodogaster* the under side of the central tail feathers show 4-5 narrow dark bars and a slightly broader terminal bar (outer tail feathers more or less unmarked). *A. nanus* has fewer, 1-2 broad dark bars and a very broad terminal bar to these feathers.
3. *Amaurornis olivaceus*:- Birds from Wallacea eastwards are split as *A. moluccanus*, the nominate being endemic to the Philippines (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
4. *Alcedo atthis*:- Sulawesi birds can look very like *A. meninting*.
5. *Cuculus sparverioides*:- I saw several birds which were probably this species but only one gave sufficiently prolonged views to identify with certainty. Perhaps not as rare in Sulawesi as previously thought.
6. *Otus manadensis*:- The slightly disyllabic whistle of this species is frequently heard in Sulawesi. Easily seen with the aid of a tape and a powerful torch.
7. *Dicrurus bracteatus*:- The montane birds of Sulawesi are separated as the endemic *D. montanus* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
8. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*:- This highly polytypic superspecies is often considered to consist of several allopecies; relevant to this area are *A. griseogularis* of N. Maluku and *A. hiogaster* in the rest of Wallacea. However, Sibley & Monroe (1990) do not recognise this allospecific treatment.
9. *Pitta maxima*:- Very common here, many can be heard calling most of the day, 'tchoo-weeee' first note slightly tremulous and rising, second note a clear whistle and falling in pitch. Often sings from high in trees. They can readily be coaxed into view by imitating their call.
10. *Coracina tenuirostris*:- The descriptions given in White & Bruce of *C. parvula*, *C. atriceps* and *C. tenuirostris* are of little help in distinguishing between them particularly as the latter species is often found in single sex flocks. *C. parvula* is a little larger and relatively longer tailed than male *C. tenuirostris* and with much paler grey plumage, almost identical in colour to *C. atriceps* but that species is considerably larger and, most conspicuously, has a very large powerful bill.
11. *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus*:- A very shy bird which gives away its presence by a short hard 'kraaa' call which I likened to a truncated *Pica pica* call.
12. *Semioptera wallacii*:- Also very shy, best located early in the morning by its rather parrot like 'arrrrr-arrrr-arrr-arrr' call, first phrase loudest emphasis on the 'a', following phrases each less strident and shorter.
13. *Cacatua moluccensis*:- This huge Cockatoo is still readily seen along the forest edge in small numbers.
14. *Oriolus forsteni*:- Superficially remarkably similar to *Philemon subcorniculatus* but much scarcer. Structurally as *O. sagittatus*, rather long tail & heavy black bill.

Upperparts dark olive brown especially on head, latter streaked darker. Ear-coverts dark olive blackish towards rear, tail dark brown. Underparts dark olive yellow. Sides & front of neck with grey collar becoming obsolete on hind-neck. Face fully feathered, legs dark, eye dark red. I did not hear this bird call but typical oriole calls were heard in the same area.

15. *Zoothera dohertyi*:- Probably common at Lewa and on Gunung Rinjani. Gives away its presence by its persistent very high pitched squeaking whistled call. Difficult to locate the origin of the call but the birds are not as elusive as many *Zoothera* can be.
16. *Pitta elegans*:- How readily you find this species will depend very much on the time of year you visit and whether you have a tape. I was clearly here at the wrong time. The species is very common in dense secondary habitats but can be impossibly elusive. The key is to follow up their song. On Sumbawa and Flores this is a loud double whistle the first note slightly tremulous (at close range) the second clear both upwardly inflected. On Timor and Sumba the song was to my ears very like *P. versicolor* the two ascending whistled notes (especially first) more tremulous than Flores and Sumbawa birds and separated by a short lower note. At Kisol I heard up to 6 birds calling in one small gully but only for about 10 minutes before dawn while it was still pitch dark in the forest! During the day there was not sight nor sound of them and I got no response from my attempts to imitate the call. On Timor singing was again largely restricted to dawn and dusk but a few brief calls were heard during the day. Lewa was the same up to 7 birds calling when it was too dark to see anything and nothing during the day. By the time I returned to Sumbawa the birds were starting to set up territories and two were calling strongly mid-morning. This time by carefully stalking one I managed to see it. However, judging from other peoples experiences later in the year and using a tape you will probably have no problem.
17. *Urosphena everetti*:- This species is so reminiscent of *Tesia* that I support McKean (1987) in his assertion that *everetti* belongs in this genus. Sibley & Monroe (1990) have followed this revision transferring it to *Tesia*.
18. *Lophozosterops dohertyi*:- The nominate bird which I saw did not display a noticeable crest despite extended observation.
19. *Heleia crassirostris*:- The lack of green or yellow in the plumage and its behaviour recalled a *Stachyris* babbler at first sight.
20. *Dicaeum annae*:- Common but very difficult to get good views, predominantly olive streaked darker down flanks and with a clear yellowish stripe from chin down middle of abdomen. Golden rump very difficult to see.
21. *Cuculus saturatus*:- One recently fledged juvenile.
22. *Corvus florensis*:- At first sight a typical, small black crow with small bill and rather long legs. Flight rapid, pigeon-like, wings producing a whooshing noise similar to *C. typicus*. Calls extraordinary, 1. Recognisably crow-like 'cwaaa' or 'cawaraa' high pitched and downwardly inflected with an almost *Ailuroedus* (Catbird)-like quality. 2. A most uncrow-like popping and gurgling 'pol-ok' or 'burr-ok' with a resonant quality, latter variation deeper and less 'popping'. When calling body held horizontally, tail well depressed, neck and head lowered then raised convulsively throwing head back as call given. Very wary and shy.
23. *Lalage atrovirens*:- Tanimbar birds are separated as the endemic allospecies *L. moesta*

(Sibley & Monroe 1990).

24. *Rhinomyias oscillans*:- On Flores I flushed one from close to the ground which then sat motionless for 10 minutes in a small sapling. Underparts whitish, greyish across the breast. On Sumba I saw two birds feeding actively in the sub-canopy, one apparently pecking at fruits! Underparts darker throat concolourous with head. Perhaps specifically distinct. Sibley & Monroe (1990) do not split the two forms but omit Sumba from its range.
25. *Ninox novaeseelandiae*:- Both birds I saw on Timor made a rising rattled metallic trill 'shrrrrrea'. Typical call not heard. Sibley & Monroe (1990) retains Indonesian birds with the nominate from New Zealand but splits off Australian birds as *N. boobook* which seems rather bizarre.
26. *Ficedula westermanni*:- At Bipolo well below their usual altitudinal limit.
27. *Pachycephala orpheus*:- Very like female *P. pectoralis* but smaller and less robust. Pale tea coloured, greyer on head, rufous wash to rump, tail browner. Supercillium and underparts pale fawn, throat whitish, under tail-coverts pale yellow. Bill usually black, some birds show pink base, legs bluish. Powerful ringing song.
28. *Padda infuscata*:- Can be found feeding on spilled rice around the villages. Often seen flying over giving their short 'chit' call.
29. *Accipiter fasciatus*:- Wallacean populations are sometimes treated as a specifically distinct allo-species *A. wallacii* but Sibley & Monroe (1990) retain this population with *A. fasciatus*.
30. *Urosphena subulata*:- Structurally, behaviourally and vocally very different from *U. everetti* and clearly not a member of the same genus. I have no experience of other *Urosphenas* (*squamiceps* & *whiteheadi*) but McKean (1987) states that it "behaves in the field exactly like other *Urosphenas* and sounds like them too". Contact call a very thin high pitched ventriloquic squeaking 'tsk', heard far more frequently than the birds are seen, alarm a nervous wren-like churring.
31. *Buettikoferella bivittata*:- Common and very noisy but can be very elusive. Song a loud ringing 'cheweek-chooeee' first note rising second falling, recalling *Cettia cetti* in quality. This basic phrase often varied and added to producing a more complex song. Call a strident scolding churring.
32. *Ficedula timorensis*:- Shy, keeping low amongst understorey vegetation, short soft 'chrrrr' call. Seen feeding newly fledged young 16 January.
33. *Heleia muelleri*:- Frequent member of mixed feeding flocks in small numbers. Plumage varied from washed out olive indistinctly spotted on whitish breast to boldly black on crown and through eye contrasting with bright yellow supercillium, throat and streaks on crown. White underparts distinctly spotted.
34. *Scythrops novaehollandiae*:- A recently fledged juvenile associating with a family of *Corvus macrorhynchos*.
35. *Rhyticeros everetti*:- These birds can be very elusive, I saw three, two males and a female, in the evening of my second day. Some subdued hornbill-like calls were heard, low deep 'wowoo' noises but they did not draw attention to themselves as *R. plicatus* does. Allow plenty of time at Lewa to be sure of seeing them. However Hugh Buck saw them in 15 minutes!
36. *Lonchura pallida*:- A single individual in cultivation near Melolo. White & Bruce 1986 do not record this species from Sumba.
37. *Collocalia esculenta*:- The Lombok birds may now be considered specifically distinct; *C. linchi* (Somadikarta 1986), (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

38. *Apus affinis*:- Asian birds are split as *A nippalensis* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
39. *Merops superciliosus*:- Asian birds are separated as *M. philippensis* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
40. *Lalage nigra*:- Sulawesi birds are separated as the endemic *L. leucopygalis* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
41. *Orthotomus sepium*:- Lombok birds are a separate species to those on mainland Asia (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
42. *Lalage sueurii*:- Indonesian birds are a separate species from Australian birds (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
43. *Cyornis rufigastra*:- Sulawesi birds are separated as the endemic *C. omissa* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
44. *Muscicapa latirostris*:- Sumba birds are separated as the endemic *M. segregata* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
45. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*:- Asian birds are separated as *A. rufulus* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
46. *Lichmera indistincta*:- Indonesian birds are separated as *L. limbata* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
47. *Myzomela erythrocephala*:- Sumba birds are separated as the endemic *M. dammermani* (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
48. *Myzomela sanguineolenta*:- This superspecies has been split into several allospecies; *M. chloroptera* endemic to Sulawesi and Bacan; *M. wakoloensis* endemic to Seram and Buru and *M. boiei* endemic to Banda, Tanimbar and Babar (Sibley & Monroe 1990).
49. *Heinrichia calligyna*:- Frequently heard from Danau Taming to the summit near Anaso. They were singing strongly at dawn allowing them to be taped and lured into view by play-back once you are in their territory. They will not venture into the open. The song is a series of musical ascending scales recognisably shortwing-like.
50. *Accipiter henicogrammus*:- One female seen at the nest near the stream above the lodge. Readily separated from *A novaehollandiae* by the very dark blackish-blue upperparts, lacking rufous nuchal collar.
51. *Aegothales crinifrons*:- Generally distributed, seen from Tanah Putih to the summit. Their manic laughing calls can be heard much of the night at some times of the year and the birds will respond to play-back eventually. They will often perch in the open and call back at the tape but can be difficult to locate because of their immobility and the ventriloquic nature of their call. In my experience they were perched much lower than where the call appeared to emanate from. Once found they will sit unconcerned in the spotlight for hours.
52. *Cettia carolinae*:- Discovered since White & Bruce (1986), (see Rozendaal 1987). It is a skulking species, not too uncommon most readily located by its song, a series of slowly delivered, measured double whistles with considerable variety in the duration and volume of each pair of notes or part of phrase. The song may be reduced to an occasional plaintive whistle.
53. *Monarcha leucotis*:- Tanimbar birds are separated as the endemic allospecies *M. castus* (White & Bruce 1986).
54. *Pachycephala rufiventris*:- Tanimbar birds are separated as an allospecies *P. arctorquis* of the eastern Lesser Sundas and Kai (White & Bruce 1986).

Appendix 2.

Mammals.

Ailurops ursinus:- Two seen at Tangkoko-Batungus and one at Toraut. A sluggish leaf-eating marsupial, sits quietly in trees not taking alarm when approached.

Strigocuscus celebensis:- Occasionally seen along the road at Kamarora, Sulawesi.

Phalanger (ornatus) sp.:- Infrequently seen near Tanah Putih (Kali Batu Putih). The status of this species is unresolved, it may be an unnamed form (Flannery, 1994).

Tarsius spectrum:- Common at Kossingolan, Domoga Bone where they may be spotlighted along the track to the river or watched emerging from roost.

Macaca nigrescens:- Frequently seen at Tangkoko-Batungus. A large black macaque living in large noisy troops.

M. fascicularis:- Common throughout Nusa Tenggara. A medium sized grey-brown macaque living in large noisy troops often foraging on the ground.

Semnopithecus auratus:- Common on the slopes of Gunung Rinjani. A large, long-haired, black langur living in large family groups. Very agile and occasionally vocal.

Subrisciurus rubriventer:- Not uncommon at Toraut, Domoga Bone.

Sus scrofa:- Feral populations seen on most islands.

Tursiops truncatus:- Seen between Sumbawa and Flores and around Komodo.

Delphinus delphis:- Frequent around Komodo.

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