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## **Lesser Sundas, Indonesia (Bali, Sumba, Timor, Flores and Komodo)**

**11<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> July 2011**

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**Participants: Tom Bravo, Carole Breedlove, Ken Cole,  
Ron Demey, Rita Swinnen, Brian Sykes and David Walsh**



***Black-banded Flycatcher, Timor***

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The seldom-visited islands of the Lesser Sundas might produce a relatively small trip list of 239 species in three weeks but this includes an impressive 71 'Lesser Sunda' endemics by visiting just four islands. Kicking off on Sumba the endemics performed beautifully on the whole; both endemic boobooks, Sumba Cockatoo and finally a beautiful pair of Sumba Hornbills. Although many of Timor's endemics aren't quite so gaudy, Black-banded Flycatcher, Iris Lorikeet, Orange-banded Thrush and Timor Sparrow were all greatly admired. The stretched island of Flores proved the most exciting with Flores Monarch, Bare-throated Whistler, White-rumped Kingfisher and Flores Hawk Eagle the most sought-after. The finale – a day trip to Komodo – lived up to expectations with a huge Komodo Dragon bounding towards us as Yellow-crested Cockatoo's screeched overhead. Elegant Pitta, Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher, Chestnut-backed and Chestnut-capped Thrushes and Black-backed Fruit Dove were just some of the other headliners. On top of all this, mostly fine weather, tasty food and some interesting cultural diversions all added this to wonderful tour.

As usual there were some twists to the tour, our first beginning immediately as our scheduled Merpati 'Get the Feeling' flight to Sumba was cancelled – Exactly the same scenario as the previous year. Fortunately an earlier flight was available for us, although it meant our birding on Bali was curtailed. As it happens, the earlier flight was, rather predictably, delayed so by the time we reached Sumba, it was already getting late though we did manage to sneak in a pair of Little Sumba Boobook, a species only described in 2002,

performing around us, and a Mees's Nightjar, another recently described species and Lesser Sunda endemic appeared in the spotlight.

We allowed ourselves 2½ days of forest birding, although this year proved more difficult than previous years with the frugivores as we failed to find any fruiting trees. Our first day in the forest was superb; starting with a roadside pair of rumbling Sumba Boobook posing in the spotlight, peering down at us from an exposed perch. As daylight arrived with the chorus of Elegant Pittas, new species quickly ticked over; Yellow-spectacled and Ashy-bellied White-eyes buzzed around us (both shared with other nearby islands), a male Sumba Myzomela sang from a distant perch in the scope – a species that was noticeably scarce this year, Apricot-breasted Sunbird soon appeared, Sumba's most widespread endemic, a pair of Eclectus Parrots passed raucously overhead before a juvenile Sumba Brown Flycatcher sallied in the low canopy – a real bonus as this is often the trickiest endemic to locate.

Walking a little further along the road the usual fruit dove tree produced, rather predictably, our first of many Red-naped Fruit Doves - surely Asia's finest as it looks like a kid went crazy with a pack of crayola. A random walk into the forest produced our first Chestnut-backed Thrush for most of us and, more importantly, a confiding Sumba Flycatcher offering prolonged views. Back on the road a Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher posed on open roadside branches, bringing much joy for Carole as it was her 78<sup>th</sup> kingfisher species!

After a short coffee-break to catch our breath it was back to work. Plenty of Sumba Flowerpeckers appeared, singing away, showing off their distinct dirty flanks, huge red breast patch bordered by black and song that shows it is probably more closely related to Black-fronted and Red-chested Flowerpeckers (also lowland species) rather than the montane Blood-breasted it is currently lumped in with. Another walk into the forest produced outrageous views of a pair of Chestnut-backed Thrush that flew in at ultra-close range to inspect us.

A quick walk out in to the paddies straight after our siesta brought about a close Spotted Harrier, Red Avadavat and the main prize – several Pale-headed Munia.

The afternoon was filled with most of the remaining endemics – Sumba Jungle Flycatcher appeared on a couple of occasions, feeding unobtrusively and silently in the mid-canopy. A couple more Sumba Flycatchers made my earlier assertion that it is a really difficult bird almost laughable, a Shining Bronze Cuckoo also appeared shortly before our first of several smart Pale-shouldered Cicadabird moved through the upper- and mid-canopy. Just when we all felt we had had enough ticks for one day a Wallacean Cuckooshrike called from a bare-tree as the sun began to set, and as we had already seen the endemic owls, we even went home at sunset!



***Sumba Boobook and Red-naped Fruit Dove, Sumba***

With one glaring omission from yesterday's haul, we decided to visit to different forest patch, well away from the busy road and requiring a decent pre-dawn walk. An array of parrots performed for us from our vantage point looking over the forest; Marigold Lorikeet, Great-billed and Eclectus Parrot, along with Rusty-breasted Cuckoo, agitated Broad-billed Flycatchers, good numbers of Red-naped Fruit Dove, frustratingly for all except Brian the only Sumba Green Pigeon of the trip. After keep us in suspense for a couple of hours a female Sumba Hornbill flying over the ridge, landing on several different perches as it ridge-hopped. Waiting a while longer, a male came from where the female went, perching up for almost over-kill.

Unfortunately the afternoon produced an almighty downpour and curtailed almost the whole of the afternoons birding right up until dusk. When it stopped we jumped out of the vehicles at a small forest patch, attempting to salvage something, where an Elegant Pitta couldn't have been more obliging by sitting on an open perch at eye-level over the trail to clean his bill, shake his feathers and have a nosey at us before vanishing back into the gloom!

The rain had come as such a surprise to the landscape that we had to wait almost three hours the next morning for the thick fog to burn-off, listening to the cockatoos somewhere in front of us! During our waiting a few birds just about made themselves visible, Australian Koels chasing each other and making a racket, Short-tailed Starlings and close-up perched views of Marigold Lorikeet. Eventually the fog evaporated to reveal a distant Sumba Cockatoo flying off into the distance! Fortunately we didn't have to wait long for it to come flying raucously back towards us giving us great views of this (sub)species that is perilously close to extinction. Though it is currently classified as a mere subspecies of the critically endangered Yellow-crested, its bright orange crest suggests otherwise.

After this finale we bid farewell to the interior of the island and headed for an afternoons birding along the coast at Waingapu. Indonesian Honeyeater was our first port-of-call and we found several almost immediately. Sumba Buttonquail, the islands final endemic didn't take long to 'put up', easily numbering double-figures, along with a flock of Brown Quail and numerous Australasian Bushlarks before we were all more than satisfied with the views. Spending the last hour of daylight at a now brackish marsh (having recently been converted from a beautiful freshwater marsh) was very much bird-filled. Javan Plover had bred successfully once again, Australian Swampheens peered above the short grasses occasionally, Common and Sacred Kingfishers at the waters-edge. Large numbers of Sunda Teal and Pacific Black Duck dotted everywhere, though most impressive was the huge swarm of over 1000 Zebra Finch, and later on 1000s of Pale-headed Munia coming into roost as Australian Reed Warblers sang until the sunset.



***Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher and Sumba Cockatoo, Sumba***

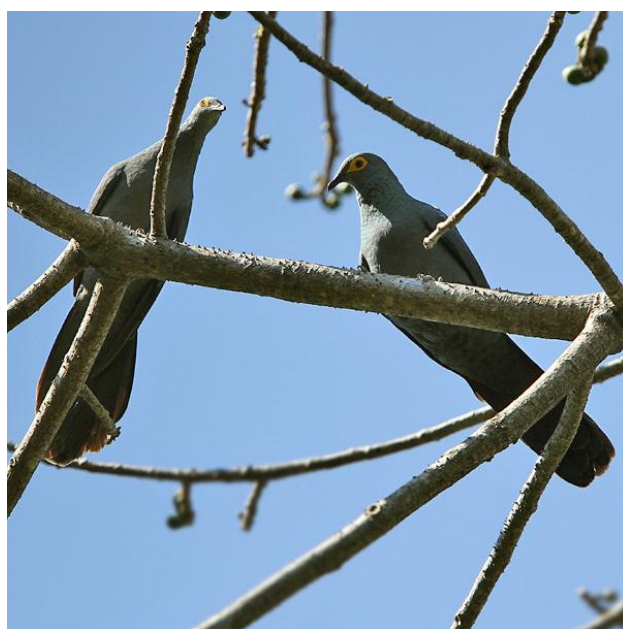
With a couple of hours to kill before our late morning flight we headed to a large, forested ravine close to town. Plenty of chatter but not too much except for another Red-naped Fruit Dove, Wallacean Cuckooshrike and Red-cheeked Parrots until, just as we were about to get up and go, a pair of Sumba Hornbill flew-by, then perching up, offering wonderful views in the early morning sunlight, a fitting-end to our wonderful stay on Sumba.

With five-nights at our disposal on Timor, with its distinct Australian feel to it, we birded four different sites, each site proving its worth as we did fantastically well on the island. The first site visited was Bipolo, an area of coastal monsoon forest made up of several forest-patches. We spent our first afternoon and the following day here, notching up just about everything that was possible. The forest was literally dripping with birds and the first couple of hours in particular were very exciting as we attempted to see the endemics we were all picking out in a rapid procession. Fawn-breasted Whistler, Black-chested Myzomela, Streak-breasted and Yellow-eared Honeyeaters, Plain Gerygone, Timor Bushchat, Timor Blue Flycatcher, Greater Wallacean Drongo, Timor Figbird, Timor Friarbird, Northern Fantail, Red-chested Flowerpecker, huge numbers of Rose-crowned Fruit Dove, Gould's Bronze and Brush Cuckoo, and a whole variety of other, more widespread species. As dusk fell on the first evening a pair of Timor Boobook wasted no-time in appearing overhead, calling away in the telescope giving walkaway views, while the late afternoon on our second day produced Pink-headed Imperial Pigeons perched up for Ken's 7000<sup>th</sup> and most amazingly, a responsive Buff-banded Bushbird that flew back-and-forth in front of us, perching up a couple of times for quite exceptional views (and photos!) of one of Asia's most skulking species.

Visiting the nearby paddies and shrimp-ponds, a Yellow-crested Cockatoo perched en-route – this bird has present for nearly four years now and presumed to be an escape as they have longed disappeared from west Timor.

The paddy-fields made us wonder whether we really were in Asia or Australia – plenty of Spotted Kestrel, Australian Hobby unsuccessfully chasing munias, Black-shouldered Kite, Zebra Finches and Black-faced Woodswallows filled the skies. The fields themselves were full of White-faced Herons, White-shouldered Trillers, Barred Doves and huge flocks of Five-coloured Munia. Careful scanning finally revealed a pair of

Timor Sparrow - another tough Timor endemic after having them just flying over previously. Moving to the salt-pans in search of migrants was rather quiet with just a couple of Grey Teal among the resident Sunda Teal, Australian *macrotarsa* Gull-billed Tern amongst the northerly *affinis* and a few resident Red-capped Plover making it feel more like Australia than Asia!



**Buff-banded Bushbird and Timor Black Pigeon, Timor**

Our next site was an outstanding morning visit to Camplong. Orange-banded Thrush soon appeared singing away in the telescope, much to everyone's pleasure, next up was a male Timor Oriole, followed by 3 Timor Black Pigeons sat on open branches directly above us, peering down at us trying to work out if we were friend or foe. Once we reached an area of bamboo, a quick snatch of tape pulled-in perhaps Timor's best endemic, Black-banded Flycatcher. Not only did it appear in super-quick time but also offering our best-ever views as he sat happily singing away for as long as we wanted, with his mate sat further back under the shade. Fortunately the cups had been left behind for our mid-morning coffee-break as some chattering from the forest soon had us enjoying a small group of Spot-breasted Dark-eye, after which the cups had joined us and we duly went back to the vehicles for an early departure to Soe.

Visiting another area of forest similar to Camplong in the afternoon (and also following late afternoon) brought about much the same, including another Black-banded Flycatcher and Timor Sparrow but with some exciting additions (well, maybe Timor Leaf Warbler should be put in a separate category!); a Bar-necked Cuckoo Dove flew in to view, perching surprisingly close to us on several occasions, though our attentions were soon drawn to a couple of Black-backed Fruit Doves in the distance. Spending the late afternoon scanning from a small clearing produced more of the same, including another Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher, Timor Black Pigeon, both friarbirds and a large gathering of what must have been over 20 Black-backed Fruit Doves. As dusk fell, another pair of Timor Boobooks perched overhead, peering down at us in the gathering gloom though this time we were inside the forest for another reason, for the hopefully soon-to-be-described 'Timor' Nightjar, erroneously positioned in with *schlegelli* Large-tailed, as was Mees's Nightjar in the not-so-distant past. The bird duly started calling but unlike our previous evenings failure, we managed to pull him in, flying towards us then around us before disappearing back where he came from.

Timor's highest peak, Mount Mutis, was generally a rather blustery experience with the wind looking like it was going to blow-away our chances of many of the specialities. With two morning sessions it almost did but with perseverance we fared admirably. Shortly after our field breakfast of banana pancakes, omelettes and coffee, and telling everyone how difficult Timor Imperial Pigeon is due to its confusion with the much more regularly encountered Metallic Pigeon literally our first bird was the imperial pigeon, as we flushed it up into the canopy, before it circled round us and away, result! Shortly afterwards we began to encounter the obviously different Metallic Pigeon on a regular basis as we searched for the rest of our targets. Unfortunately there were no flowering *Eucalyptus* meaning the usually common Olive-headed Lorikeet was literally nowhere to be found apart from some occasionally *screeches* and flashes of green until one was found during our picnic-lunch but only the fastest amongst us saw it before it swooped down and away. Pygmy Wren Babbler is not a bird affected by the wind, we even located one bird that perched above eye-level as it sat motionless, seemingly suffering from the altitude before dropping back to the mossy understorey. The second morning we tried a different forest-patch, faring better, though most amazingly was that our first pair of perched lorikeets turned out to be the rarer and only occasionally encountered Iris Lorikeet. A couple of quiet gullies pulled in a few passerines; Island Thrush, Golden Whistler, Timor Leaf Warbler, Yellow-eared Honeyeater were all regular and another party of Spot-breasted Dark-eye put in an appearance though Tricoloured Parrotfinch frustratingly remained a heard-only. With time not on our side we headed back to the vehicles, and finally, rudely interrupting a pair of Olive-headed Lorikeet inspecting a

potential nest-hole by the trackside for walkaway views.



***Pygmy Wren Babbler and Timor Boobook, Timor***

As we headed back to Timor's coastal capital, Kupang, a stop at Camplong was required for one glaring omission in most of our list – Timor Stubtail. Somehow this bird had managed to remain unseen to most of us for the past few days. Funnily enough, walking up the same track as the previous day and stopping the moment we heard one (they are relatively common by voice!), we stopped, waited and enjoyed point-blank views of it hopping through the mid-storey in front of us, before chasing-off an intruder! This meant an early hot bath, early night and even lie-in for all (except for bird-hungry James!) before departing mid-morning to Flores.

Once again the predictably unpredictable flight schedules meant that we flew to Ende, in central Flores rather than the much more convenient Ruteng airport, meaning the whole afternoon was spent driving west until we reached our base for two-nights, Kisol Seminary.

Starting pre-dawn, Wallace's Scops Owl was once again noted by its general absence (unfortunately as was to prove the case for the rest of the week) though more surprising was the lack of interest from the couple of Moluccan Scops Owls that called. All was soon forgotten in what proved to be one of the best days birding of the tour at this great patch of forest. Our first birds of the morning was a pair of Flores Crow, a personal favourite especially with views like we had as this shy forest-dweller *whooshed* around us, regularly perching out, even showing us their comical posturing when calling out their bizarre noises. Next up, without us having to even move, was a pair of Chestnut-capped Thrush, though unfortunately only one perched up long enough for some of us to soak in the intricate plumage, which proved irrelevant half an hour later when a different bird perched at least 10 times around us, giving us stunning views of one of Asia's most notorious skulkers but beautiful songsters. At the same spot a White-rumped Kingfisher was enticed into view, which although slightly obscured remained in view for plenty of time. As one of the most-wanted birds of the tour would soon be on show we headed down to our perfect vantage point to be greeted by the critically endangered Flores Hawk Eagle already perched in view – standing out like a cockatoo, perched on the distant hillside. After a 26 minute wait, with David and Brian winning the bet, it flew up, without even circling and headed straight over us. During our time waiting we enjoyed several glowing male Flame-breasted Sunbirds chasing one another, yet another different subspecies of Wallacean Cuckooshrike and our first of many Black-fronted Flowerpeckers. With our eyes peeled to the sky we also had displaying Variable Goshawk, Short-toed Eagle and sub-adult Rufous-bellied Eagle.

Flushed with success our walk back to the vehicles was briefly interrupted by two Elegant Pitta, with another Chestnut-capped Thrush in tow. After a welcome siesta the afternoon was predictably quieter but still successful – more pittas flew around us, occasionally perching up in view, and our first of numerous Russet-capped Tesia appeared, bouncing through the undergrowth. A random walk into the forest proved a blessing, first another White-rumped Kingfisher was found, then our attentions turned to the tune of a calling Flores Green Pigeon – after a short while it was flying around us, eventually landing in view, a real bonus as this is often the trickiest of the Flores near-endemics. A Mees's Nightjar repeatedly flashed itself in front of us before we called it a night.

After a short spell in the forest in the early morning we headed up to the hills with the onset of rain. The afternoon was a real tick-fest along a not-so-quiet-anymore road in the mountains of Flores (unfortunately for us, a sign of increasing wealth!). In a similar vane to our first afternoon on Timor we attempted to keep up with the pace as Flores Leaf Warbler, Flores Minivet, Yellow-browed and Thick-billed Dark-eyes, Brown-capped Fantail, Scaly-crowned Honeyeater, Sunda Cuckoo, Golden-rumped Flowerpecker, Flores Jungle Flycatcher, Russet-capped Tesia, Sunda Woodpecker and some ultra-fast flying Flores Lorikeets (another

Rainbow split) all showed up at some point. These were all seen again repeatedly so the Wallace's Hanging Parrot we found happily feeding away by the roadside was the most welcome of the new birds and totally unexpected at this montane site – easily James' best-ever views of this difficult species.

The next couple of days were spent in-and-around Ruteng in search of the remaining regional endemics. The highlight was unquestionably the early morning chorus of hundreds of Bare-throated Whistlers below us, and we had excellent views of several belting out their 'car-alarm' song. To see just how good they are, check out a video by Lars Petersson from last years tour [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVY-C1UwIGs&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVY-C1UwIGs&feature=player_embedded). Rain and traffic attempted to spoil our party on just a couple of occasions (most notably during our evening exploits with the heard-only owls) but on the whole we had plenty of great moments, and in addition to the main targets listed above, we also enjoyed several more widespread species, including Barred and Ruddy Cuckoo Dove, Black-backed Fruit Doves, a singing Pale-shouldered Cicadabird, several Blood-breasted Flowerpecker giving a nice comparison to the Sumba birds, Mountain and Oriental White-eye, Golden-bellied Gerygone and a single Crested Dark-eye in the mist.



**Crested Dark-eye and Yellow-browed Dark-eye, Flores**

Typically, having put in considerable effort to find perched Flores Lorikeets around Ruteng, we found a pair feeding almost as soon as we had given up and left for our next destination, Labuanbajo. Not only that, but an hour later we found large numbers feeding on some *bottlebrush*, below the road, numbering well over 50, and probably many, many more!

Next up was our picnic-lunch stop at Puarlolo, home to one of Flores most desired endemics, Flores Monarch. The monarch was new to science in 1971 and is still only known from a handful of localities. Our lunch was interrupted as Ron had found a 'Spectacled-like' monarch which turned out to be an immature Flores Monarch, and it duly led us to a pair of striking adults that offered unusually prolonged views out in the open as they fly-catched in front of us. Spending a couple of hours in the area produced several other noteworthy species, Crested and Thick-billed Dark-eye, another Elegant Pitta, Russet-capped Tesia again and another Flores Monarch before we headed west, towards the sunset over the bay.

We saved the best until last with a day dedicated to the trip to Komodo island, home of the Komodo Dragon. We were whisked across the Flores Sea in just over an hour by our speedboat that lacked the James Bond look, but still felt great, though the only bird of note was a male Lesser Frigatebird sailing past. After a brief introduction to the history of the island and its dragons we were off into the bush. A thoroughly enjoyable morning was spent casually walking along the trails with all the species being habituated and tame – a notable contrast to the last 3 weeks. Lemon-bellied White-eye, loads of Green Junglefowl and of course several Yellow-crested Cockatoo's were present. Contrary to the rangers comments, the latter is definitely on the decline here, a sad tale for this critically endangered species at its only sizeable population in Indonesia (they are also clinging on in Timor-Leste). The dragons proved difficult to find in the bush, as it was mating season, although four individuals seemed happy enough to be resting around the rangers kitchen! The four were made up of a tiny 5 year-old dragon, a mere baby at just over 1 metres length, a 2 metre one-eyed beast (presumably our forest dragon last year) and two huge 3 metre long loathers, one of which was salivating profusely! Our cruise back was almost as enjoyable as we anchored up offshore for a spot of snorkelling over a beautiful coral reef, peering down into the world of *Nemo*.

As we arrived back in plenty of time to admire the sunset over the bay, some of us decided to skip it for a confiding Moluccan Scops Owl and repeat views of Great-billed Parrot and a typically brief Wallace's Hanging Parrot! Those that decided to enjoy the beach action also enjoyed a group of Javan Plover offering a nice comparison with Lesser and a single Greater Sandplover, two fighting Great-billed Heron, Stork-billed and

Sacred Kingfisher and the finale – a pair of Peregrines successfully hunting the waders!



***White-rumped Kingfisher and Flores Lorikeet, Flores***

After our 'day-off' the previous day some of us decided for one last push with the night-birds at Puarlolo. Not a sniff but the diurnal birding was excellent, with repeated views of many endemics. Elegant Pitta perched close-by and giving great flights views across the main road, White-rumped Kingfishers sat-out, Flores Monarch reappeared, Crested and Thick-billed Dark-eyes performed in the sun, and a delightful Rufous-chested Flycatcher appeared. It was time to bid farewell to 'Nusa Tenggara' and Merpati didn't let us down again, this time deciding to bring forward our flight to Bali by an hour, much to the surprise and annoyance of its perplexed passengers. Then, after the sudden rush (meaning we missed our dessert!), deciding to delay the flight by half-an-hour – only in Indonesia! With enough time for a short spell of local birding we managed to add a family of the now highly endangered Java Sparrow (in its native range anyway – I'm sure they are enjoying life on Hawaii much more!), Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker, Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon, Bar-winged Prinia and Common Iora.

A fine last dinner was followed by a bit of early morning birding along the coast, adding a few new species to the tour, including a pair of critically endangered Black-winged Myna, wonderful looks at the resident Javan Kingfishers, Pink-necked Green Pigeon, Bridled Tern, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Streaked Shearwater, and, to really finish off on a high, several White-tailed Tropicbirds below us.



***White-tailed Tropicbird and Java Sparrow, Bali***

For information regarding our scheduled tours to the Lesser Sundas please click [here](#). Alternatively please contact us via [e-mail](#) regarding organising a custom tour to the Lesser Sundas or elsewhere in Indonesia.



***Olive-headed Lorikeet, Timor and Great-billed Parrot, Sumba (top)  
Bar-necked Cuckoo Dove and Black-chested Myzomela (middle)  
Timor Sparrow and Black-banded Flycatcher (bottom)***



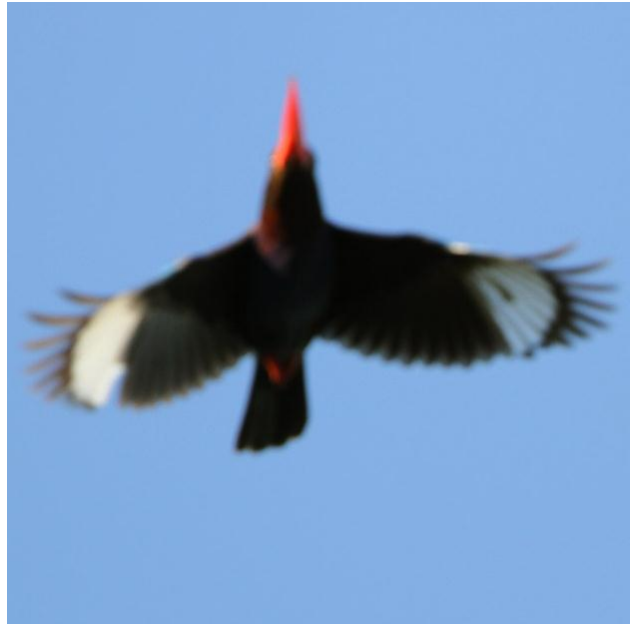
***Streak-breasted Honeyeater and Spot-breasted Dark-eye (top)  
Northern Fantail and Timor Stubtail (middle)  
Oriental Honey Buzzard and macrotarsa Gull-billed Tern (bottom)***



***Flores Crow and Wallace's Hanging Parrot (top)  
Brown-capped Fantail and Flores Minivet (middle)  
Black-chested Flowerpecker and Blood-breasted Flowerpecker (bottom)***



***Flores Hawk Eagle and Flores Monarch (top)  
Bare-throated Whistler and Moluccan Scops Owl (middle)  
Barred Dove and Green Junglefowl (bottom)***



*Vandas orchid sp., Komodo and Javan Kingfisher, Bali*



*Komodo Dragon, Komodo*

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To see even more, high-quality photographs from the tour, please [click here](#) to view the photos of our participant Lars Petersson. His website is <http://www.larsfoto.se/>

## Systematic Bird List

### **PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae**

Tricolored Grebe *Tachybaptus [ruficollis] tricolor*

### **PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae**

Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas*

### **PELECANIFORMES: Phaethontidae**

White-tailed Tropicbird      *Phaethon lepturus*

**PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

Little Black Cormorant      *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*  
Little Pied Cormorant      *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

**PELECANIFORMES: Fregatidae**

Lesser Frigatebird      *Fregata ariel*

**ICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae**

Great-billed Heron      *Ardea sumatrana*  
Purple Heron      *Ardea purpurea*  
'Eastern' Great Egret      *Ardea [alba] modesta*  
Intermediate Egret      *Egretta intermedia*  
White-faced Heron      *Egretta novaehollandiae*  
Little Egret      *Egretta garzetta*  
Pacific Reef Heron      *Egretta sacra sacra*  
Javan Pond Heron      *Ardeola speciosa*  
Eastern Cattle Egret      *Bubulcus coromandus*  
Striated Heron      *Butorides striata*

**ICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**

Woolly-necked Stork      *Ciconia episcopus*

**ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae**

Wandering Whistling Duck      *Dendrocygna arcuata*  
Sunda Teal      *Anas gibberifrons*  
Grey Teal      *Anas gracilis*  
Pacific Black Duck      *Anas superciliosa*

**FALCONIFORMES: Pandionidae**

Osprey      *Pandion haliaetus cristatus*

**FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae**

Pacific Baza      *Aviceda subcristata timorloaensis*  
Oriental Honey Buzzard      *Pernis ptilorhynchus*  
Black-shouldered Kite      *Elanus caeruleus*  
Black Kite      *Milvus migrans affinis*  
Brahminy Kite      *Haliastur indus intermedius*  
White-bellied Sea Eagle      *Haliaeetus leucogaster*  
Short-toed Eagle      *Circaetus gallicus*  
Spotted Harrier      *Circus assimilis*  
Variable Goshawk      *Accipiter hiogaster sylvestris*  
Brown Goshawk      *Accipiter fasciatus tjendanea*  
*Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri*  
Bonelli's Eagle      *Aquila fasciata renschi*  
Rufous-bellied Eagle      *Aquila kienerii formosus*  
Flores Hawk Eagle      *Nisaetus floris*      e

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

Spotted Kestrel      *Falco moluccensis microbalia*  
Australian Hobby      *Falco longipennis hanieli*  
Peregrine Falcon      *Falco peregrinus ernesti*

**GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae**

Orange-footed Scrubfowl      *Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt*

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**

Brown Quail      *Coturnix ypsilophora pallidior*  
Green Junglefowl      *Gallus varius*

**GRUIFORMES: Turnicidae**

Barred Buttonquail      *Turnix suscitator powelli*  
Sumba Buttonquail      *Turnix everetti*      e

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

White-breasted Waterhen      *Amaurornis phoenicurus*  
Australian Swampfen      *Porphyrio melanotus*  
Common Moorhen      *Gallinula chloropus orientalis*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**

White-headed Stilt      *Himantopus leucocephalus*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**

Beach Thick Knee *Burhinus magnirostris*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae**

Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*  
 Javan Plover *Charadrius javanicus*  
 Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus mongolus*  
 Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae**

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus variegatus*  
 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*  
 Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*  
 Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Sternidae**

Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus*  
 Little Tern *Sternula albifrons*  
 Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa*  
*Gelochelidon nilotica affinis*  
 Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*  
 Great Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii*

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**

Metallic Pigeon *Columba metallica*  
 Indonesian Collared Dove *Streptopelia [bitorquata] bitorquata*  
 Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*  
 Barred Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia unchall unchall*  
 Bar-necked Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia magna magna* e  
 Ruddy Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia emiliana emiliana*  
 Timor Black Pigeon *Turacoena modesta* e  
 Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica indica*  
 Green-winged Pigeon *Chalcophaps chrysochlora timorensis*  
 Barred Dove *Geopelia maugei* e  
 Sumba Green Pigeon *Treron teysmannii* e  
 Flores Green Pigeon *Treron floris* e  
 Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vernans*  
 Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon *Treron griseicauda*  
 Black-backed Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus cinctus albocinctus* e  
*Ptilinopus cinctus conctus*  
 Red-naped Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus dohertyi* e  
 Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis*  
 Black-naped Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus melanospilus melanauchen*  
 Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea polia*  
 Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon *Ducula rosacea*  
 Timor Imperial Pigeon *Ducula cineracea* e

**PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae**

Yellow-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua sulphurea parvula*  
 Sumba Cockatoo *Cacatua [sulphurea] citrinocristata* e

**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae**

Marigold Lorikeet *Trichoglossus capistratus capistratus* e  
*Trichoglossus capistratus fortis*  
 Flores Lorikeet *Trichoglossus weberi* e  
 Olive-headed Lorikeet *Trichoglossus euteles* e  
 Iris Lorikeet *Psitteuteles iris iris* e  
 Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi floresianus*  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi geoffroyi*  
 Great-billed Parrot *Tanygnathus m. megalorynchos*  
*Tanygnathus megalorynchos sumbensis*  
 Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus cornelia*  
 Wallace's Hanging Parrot *Loriculus flosculus* e

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**

Sunda Cuckoo *Cuculus lepidus*  
 Rusty-breasted Cuckoo *Cacomantis sepulcralis sepulcralis*  
 Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus whitei*  
 Shining Bronze Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus*  
 Gould's Bronze Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx russatus*

Australian Koel *Eudynamys cyanocephalus everetti*  
Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis javanensis*

**STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae**

Barn Owl *Tyto alba delicatula*

**STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**

Flores Scops Owl *Otus alfredi* e heard only  
Wallace's Scops Owl *Otus silvicola* e heard only  
Moluccan Scops Owl *Otus magicus albiventris*  
Sumba Boobook *Ninox rudolfi* e  
Timor Boobook *Ninox [novaeseelandiae] fuscus* e  
Little Sumba Boobook *Ninox sumbaensis* e

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

'Timor' Nightjar *Caprimulgus [macrurus schlegelii] sp nov* e  
Mees's Nightjar *Caprimulgus meesi* e  
Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis*

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**

Timor Swiftlet *Collocalia [esculenta] neglecta* e  
Cave Swiftlet *Collocalia linchi linchi*  
*Collocalia [linchi] sumbawae*  
Edible-nest Swiftlet *Aerodramus fuciphagus*  
House Swift *Apus [affinis] nipalensis*

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis floresiana*  
Rufous-backed Kingfisher *Ceyx rufidorsa*  
Stork-billed Kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis floresiana*  
Javan Kingfisher *Halcyon cyanoventris*  
Collared Kingfisher *Halcyon chloris chloris*  
Sacred Kingfisher *Halcyonsanctus santus*  
Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher *Halcyon australasia australasia* e  
White-rumped Kingfisher *Caridonax fulgidus* e

**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**

Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus*  
Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*  
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater *Merops leschenaulti*

**CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

Sumba Hornbill *Aceros everetti* e

**PICIFORMES: Picidae**

Sunda Woodpecker *Dendrocopos moluccensis grandis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae**

Elegant Pitta *Pitta elegans concinna*  
*Pitta elegans maria*

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Australasian Bushlark *Mirafrja javanica parva*

**PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae**

Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica javanica*  
Striated Swallow *Cecropis striolata striolata*  
Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans timoriensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus albidus*  
*Anthus rufulus medius*

**PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae**

Wallacean Cuckooshrike *Coracina personata personata*  
*Coracina personata sumbensis*  
*Coracina personata floris*  
Pale-shouldered Cicadabird *Coracina dohertyi* e  
White-shouldered Triller *Lalage sueurii*  
Flores Minivet *Pericrocotus lansbergei* e

**PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae**

Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster*

Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae</b>		
Greater Wallacean Drongo	<i>Dicrurus densus densus</i>	
Lesser Wallacean Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bimaensis bimaensis</i>	e
	<i>Dicrurus bimaensis sumbae</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae</b>		
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae</b>		
Chestnut-capped Thrush	<i>Zoothera interpres</i>	
Chestnut-backed Thrush	<i>Zoothera dohertyi</i>	e
Orange-banded Thrush	<i>Zoothera peronii peronii</i>	e
Island Thrush	<i>Turdus poliocephalus schlegelii</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae</b>		
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla</i>	
Bar-winged Prinia	<i>Prinia familiaris</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae</b>		
Russet-capped Tesia	<i>Tesia everetti everetti</i>	e
Timor Stubtail	<i>Urosphena subulata subulata</i>	e
Sunda Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia vulcania everetti</i>	
Australian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis sumbae</i>	
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus everetti</i>	
Olive-backed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	heard only
Timor Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus presbytes</i>	e
Flores Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus [presbytes] floris</i>	e
Yellow-breasted Warbler	<i>Seicercus montis floris</i>	
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	
Buff-banded Bushbird	<i>Buettikoferella bivittata</i>	e
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae</b>		
Flores Jungle Flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias oscillans</i>	e
Sumba Jungle Flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias [oscillans] stresemanni</i>	e
Sumba Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa segregata</i>	e
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra volcani</i>	
Sumba Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula harterti</i>	e
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	
Rufous-chested Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	
Black-banded Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula timorensis</i>	e
Timor Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hyacinthinus hyacinthinus</i>	e
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis connectens</i>	
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota</i>	
	<i>Saxicola caprata francki</i>	
	<i>Saxicola caprata fruticola</i>	
Timor Bushchat	<i>Saxicola gutturalis gutturalis</i>	e
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae</b>		
Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris rufiventris</i>	
Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	
Brown-capped Fantail	<i>Rhipidura diluta</i>	e
Arafura Fantail	<i>Rhipidura dryas semicollaris</i>	
	<i>Rhipidura dryas sumbensis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae</b>		
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea prohata</i>	
Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi floris</i>	
	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi sumbaensis</i>	
Spectacled Monarch	<i>Monarcha trivirgatus trivirgatus</i>	
Flores Monarch	<i>Monarcha sacerdotum</i>	e
Broad-billed Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra ruficollis ruficollis</i>	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae</b>		
Fawn-breasted Whistler	<i>Pachycephala orpheus</i>	e
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fulvotincta</i>	
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fulviventris</i>	
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis calliope</i>	
Bare-throated Whistler	<i>Pachycephala nudigula</i>	e
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae</b>		
Pygmy Wren Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla timorensis</i>	

*Pnoepyga pusilla everetti*

**PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae**

Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea sulphurea</i>	
Plain Gerygone	<i>Gerygone inornata</i>	e

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus [major] cinereus</i>	
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**PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae**

Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis convergens</i>	
	<i>Anthreptes malacensis rubigena</i>	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis ornata</i>	
Apricot-breasted Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris buettikoferi</i>	e
Flame-breasted Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris solaris</i>	e

**PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae**

Golden-rumped Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum annae</i>	e
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile tinctum</i>	
	<i>Dicaeum agile obsoletum</i>	
Black-fronted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum igniferum</i>	e
Red-chested Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum maugei maugei</i>	e
Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum hanieli</i>	
	<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum rhodopygiale</i>	
Sumba Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum [sanguinolentum] wilhelminae</i>	e
Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trochileum</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae**

Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus unicus</i>	
Mountain White-eye	<i>Zosterops montanus montanus</i>	
Lemon-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops chloris intermedius</i>	
Ashy-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops citrinella citrinella</i>	
Yellow-spectacled White-eye	<i>Zosterops wallacei</i>	e
Yellow-browed Dark-eye	<i>Lophozosterops superciliaris</i>	e
Crested Dark-eye	<i>Lophozosterops dohertyi subcristatus</i>	e
Thick-billed Dark-eye	<i>Heleia crassirostris</i>	e
Spot-breasted Dark-eye	<i>Heleia muelleri</i>	e

**PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae**

Scaly-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera lombokia</i>	e
Indonesian Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera limbata</i>	e
Yellow-eared Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera flavicans</i>	e
Sumba Myzomela	<i>Myzomela dammermani</i>	e
Black-chested Myzomela	<i>Myzomela vulnerata</i>	e
Streak-breasted Meliphaga	<i>Meliphaga reticulata</i>	e
Timor Friarbird	<i>Philemon inornatus</i>	
Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides buceroides</i>	
	<i>Philemon buceroides neglectus</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae**

Timor Oriole	<i>Oriolus melanotis melanotis</i>	e
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis broderipii</i>	
Timor Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	e

**PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae**

Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach bentet</i>	
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**PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae**

White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer</i>	
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus perspicillatus</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

Flores Crow	<i>Corvus florensis</i>	e
Southern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

Short-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis minor</i>	
Black-winged Myna	<i>Acridotheres melanopterus</i>	
Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus malaccensis</i>	
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**PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**

Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava flaviventris</i>	
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata guttata</i>	
Tawny-breasted Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura hyperythra intermedia</i>	
Tricolored Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	heard only
Javan Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	
Black-faced Munia	<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata nisoria</i>	
	<i>Lonchura punctulata sumbae</i>	
Five-coloured Munia	<i>Lonchura quincolor</i>	e
Pale-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura pallida</i>	
White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	
Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	
Timor Sparrow	<i>Padda fuscata</i>	e

**MAMMALS**

Plantain Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>
Black Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>
Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
Eurasian Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Rusa	<i>Cervus timorensis</i>

**REPTILES**

Komodo Dragon	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>
Tockeh	<i>Gecko gecko</i>
House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator bivittatus</i>



**Labuanbajo, Flores**

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