The 4,000km wide Indonesian archipelago, stretching east to west across three time zones, is host to more than 300 endemic birds. With more than 18,000 islands, it is almost impossible to see all of those endemics, and a considerable number are amongst the most difficult species on earth to see because they inhabit remote islands where there are no airports and where boat travel is both slow and uncomfortable. Nowhere is this truer than amongst the mainly volcanic islands that form the eastern arc of the Lesser Sunda islands. Indeed, whilst the larger, species-rich Lesser Sunda islands of Flores, Sumba and Timor are easy to get to and are visited by birders annually, the remote islands of Wetar, Alor, Pantar and a series of even smaller islands in the Banda Sea including Damar, Pantar and Babar have been visited by almost no birders, and their fauna and flora is only known through a limited amount of collecting that took place more than 100 years ago. Visiting these islands by means of public transport would be a seriously difficult undertaking, requiring many months of rough and uncomfortable travel. In 2011 however, Birdtour Asia pioneered a tour to the most ornithologically interesting of these islands, and this year’s Banda Sea Cruise was the fifth such tour. The Banda Sea Cruise provides a unique opportunity to look for the endemic birds of this region whilst living aboard our extremely comfortable private ship designed specifically for touring the remotest islands of Indonesia and catering exclusively for special-interest groups such as ours and, for example, divers seeking undisturbed coral reefs. Using the ships
speedboats we were able to reach even remote unspoilt beaches where virtually no foreigner has ever set foot (apart from our previous trips, of course!).

Given that many distinctive taxa in Wallacea are undoubtedly going to be split into newly recognized species in the near future, this tour has been designed to not only include all the known endemics but also to seek out likely ‘armchair ticks’. Hence the itinerary evolved to include Tanahjampea, Pantar, Alor, Wetar, Leti, Damar and Babar, and finishes on the rather more developed and better-known island of Yamdena, in the Tanimbar Islands, at the far eastern end of the Lesser Sunda chain.

Our intrepid group of travellers converged from across the globe on the popular holiday island of Bali, some with difficulty after a poorly-timed cancelled flight. From Bali airport a surprisingly punctual flight across to the sleepy port town of Labuanbajo, in western Flores saw us gather on board our wonderful yacht, the Raja Laut, our home for the next 14 nights as we traversed the eastern part of the archipelago. After the usual settling in, delayed luggage (and participants!) we set sail after lunch, heading north to our first destination of Tanahjampea. As we entered the open seas our first pelagic species began to appear with good numbers of Red-necked Phalarope, a couple of Bulwer's Petrels, our first Red-footed and Brown Boobies and excellent views of an Aleutian Tern flying around, and directly over, the boat, along with our first Bottlenose Dolphin’s and our only Risso’s Dolphins of the trip.

After a full night of sailing we arrived at the southern end of Tanahjampea just after dawn. This island, off south Sulawesi is part of the five-island Flores Sea island cluster but ornithologically the most enticing as it’s home to the single-island endemic, Tanahjampea Monarch. The monarch proved numerous with multiple excellent views, culminating in side-by-side views with Tanahjampea Jungle-flycatcher in a bamboo clump, the latter formerly considered part of the ‘Mangrove Blue Flycatcher’ group. Before the flycatcher, we saved ourselves a few kilometers walk by locating a Flores Sea Cuckoo Dove much earlier than expected, with a single bird calling right overhead on an open perch – a recently split species after we recorded its vocalisations for the first time in 2011.

In addition to the specialties, the open scrub, cashew plantations and coastal coconuts held Supertramp Fantail, Lemon-bellied White-eye, Black-naped Fruit Dove, Island and Broad-billed Monarchs and the vocally-distinct black-bellied *teysmanni* subspecies of Sahul (Olive-backed) Sunbird.

Very happy with our success in seeing all our targets during the first half of the morning, we returned to the boat and decided to use our extra time to hop over to the island of Kalao, an island that bar a cockatoo survey is unlikely to have been birded since 1895, yet is home to a single endemic taxon. Excitedly we walked across the idyllic white beach, after a wonderful snorkeling session, said hello to an elderly couple living here who kindly pointed the way to the trail heading inland, disturbing the first of several Orange-footed Scrubfowl, obviously not hunted here by judging by their tame manner. Next we struck gold as we found the first of three *kalaoensis* jungle-flycatchers, currently subsumed under either Tanahjampea or Mangrove depending on which taxonomic list one follows, and since its collection in 1985 has only been seen once, briefly in 2015. The birds corresponded with the description of the taxon, with the orange restricted to the lower flanks on the male, and a subtly different song, enabling us to make both the first photographs and sound recordings of it in the flesh. Beyond this, we also saw Flores Sea Cuckoo Dove – a new island record, and lured in a *virginalis* Elegant Pitta, this race endemic to the Flores Sea island group. A final new island record was a male Malaysian Plover on the beach – fortunately here it won’t be disturbed by development for a long, long time!

Travelling eastwards overnight, the tide got the better of us and we were unable to land on Kalaotoa due to the low tide. Instead, we opted for some mid-mornings birding on the nearby island of Madu – undoubtedly another island long neglected since collecting times. We could see why too, as it is largely deforested, though we still...
picked up the two endemic subspecies of Banda Sea Gerygone and Supertramp Fantail shared with Kalaotoa. Still, the coral reef here provided us with another excellent snorkeling opportunity before it was the long sea crossing southeast to Pantar. Sea-birding for the afternoon was full of Red-footed Boobies, a few terns and a light phase Wedge-tailed Shearwater that came close enough to the zodiac for identification for the snorkelers!

Our best sea-birding session occurred after dawn was the skirted along the northern coastline of Lomblon where we logged 3 Long-tailed, 3 Pomarine and 3 Arctic Skuas, Bulwer’s Petrels, Brown Noddy, Sooty and Bridled Terns and an excellent fly-by from a single Heinroth’s Shearwater, a species now sighted for the ninth time in Indonesian waters (eight on our boat trips!) in two separate, but distinct areas perhaps indicating local breeding of this little-known species. The afternoon was spent on Pantar, birding a mix of mangrove, coconut plantation with scrub and sparse eucalypt. Those that haven’t visited the Lesser Sundas previously had a few additional new birds including Indonesian Honeyeater and Black-fronted Flowerpecker but pride of place went to the concinna Elegant Pitta that twice sat on a log, then a higher perch. Heading up on to a Eucalypt ridge we found a pair of ‘Alor Cuckooshrike’, a proposed split from the Wallacean Cuckooshrike based on the lack of sexual dimorphism and vocal differences, restricted to here and Alor. Dusk came-and-went without sound of the expected Alor Boobook, so we tried our second site, followed by our third, which finally came up trumps as a pair sat staring down at us from bare limbs.

From Pantar it was a relatively short journey to the neighbouring island of Alor where we anchored in the very early hours of the morning before zipping across to the harbour and winding our way up the increasingly potholed road into the highlands of the interior. The road eventually became too difficult for the under-powered vehicles, which actually worked to our advantage as a Sunda Grasshopper Warbler was calling in the roadside grass. After a bit of patience we finally had this arch-skulker hopping about in the open actually on the road – just a shame the cameras were in the vehicles just behind the corner! With the drying of the road, we managed to scale the ridge and reach the Eucalyptus forest, and the very first bird we found was our target – ‘Alor Myzomela’, an undescribed species only known from the highest parts of Alor, and most reminiscent of its Wetar counterpart. An adult male, occasionally joined by his chum, buzzed around us for a good 15 minutes before we continued. From here onwards the birding was pleasant without anything spectacular, picking up things like Olive-headed Lorikeet, Ashy-bellied White-eye, Black-fronted Flowerpecker, Sunda Bush Warbler, Lesser Shortwing and a single perched ‘Eucalypt Cuckoo Dove’ – an undescribed Macropygia that is currently subsumed within Little Cuckoo Dove but with radically different vocalisations and more rufous appearance. Unfortunately, with the gathering clouds and mist any remaining chance of Flores Hawk Eagle in the afternoon was curtailed as a deluge of rain descended on us for much of lunch and the afternoon. A female and freshly-fledged Brown Goshawk sat on the field side of a village during the deluge offered a nice identification class while the afternoon brought about a few additions – Tenggara Paradise-flycatcher, more Eucalypt Cuckoo Doves, Black-naped Monarch, Flores Spangled Drongo, Tenggara Whistler (or Golden, or Rusty-breasted depending on your taxonomic persuasion!) and a couple pairs of Alor Cuckooshrike before finishing with 13 Critically Endangered Yellow-crested Cockatoo in a deep valley.

Sea-birding across to Wetar was fairly quiet, except for large numbers of Red-necked Phalarope and the sight of a huge Blue Whale blowing before breaching. Either side of lunch we enjoyed some spectacular snorkeling and diving off Reong island, while the island itself held a pair of Beach Thick-knee and our first Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon and Bonelli’s Eagles. Heading to the Wetar mainland in the afternoon a large congregation of some 300 Brown Noddy was noteworthy, mixed in with hundreds of Brown and Red-footed Boobies and a single Long-tailed Skua before setting anchor off a remote village in the evening.

**Alor Boobook, Pantar and Tanahjampea Monarch, Tanahjampea**

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With all arrangements in place the previous evening, we set out well before dawn the next morning and as the light broke we entered our intended river valley surrounded by bird sound, with a Wetar Scops Owl calling in the spotlight on the way in. We were well prepared for the walk, much of which was wading along the shallow river as it navigated a forest-lined gorge, and far from being a problem this added to the sense of solitude and adventure in this spectacular setting. Early morning activity was instant and incredibly rewarding and exciting; as we entered the valley several Pink-headed Imperial Pigeons appeared (we logged over 50 during the day), and a fruiting tree provided breakfast for a rich number of birds – Wetar Oriole, Wallacean Cuckoo-shrikes, Black-backed and Rose-crowned Fruit Doves and Wetar Figbird. Pressing on towards our main target, we picked up Black Cuckoo Dove and Timor Cuckoo Dove in the same tree, brief views of Jonquil Parrot, and unsatisfactory looks at Wetar Myzomela. Walking further up the gorge, usually ankle deep (or knee depending on your height!) in the crystal-clear stream – where else in the world provides rivers clean enough to drink at sea-level – we finally found the reason for being here as a male Wetar Ground Dove swooped down from a narrow gorge high above us, perching on a near branch for 20 minutes, giving us a view of every possible angle of the bird as it walked nervously up-and-down several branches wanting to get closer to us. Once we left it in peace, a female also put in a much briefer performance. During this particular show we also located a pair of Timor Imperial Pigeon perched high on the ridge above us, uttering their distinctive quivering call. Venturing briefly inside the forest we picked up more figbirds and oriole, excellent views of a pair of Timor Stubtail and a single Timor Leaf Warbler. With more-or-less our targets done and dusted, threatening-looking clouds and the lower water levels actually making the walking a little trickier than usual we turned around and headed back. On the return, we got soaked, then found a cooperative male Wetar Myzomela in the cashew plantation, along with a pair of Timor Spangled Drongo. We returned to the boat tired but with memories of visiting a very special, pristine environment.

Wetar Ground Dove, Wetar and Kisar Friarbird, Leti

Moving further along the coast we intended to spend the day along a disused mining road, as in previous years, but the road isn’t quite disused anymore, given that it houses the explosives, making access a bit trickier! Still, during our morning here, we picked up excellent views of what was missing from the previous day. Black-necklaced Honeyeater was a common sight and sound, several Wetar Myzomela kicked about, Timor Cuckoo Dove proved confiding and more Black Cuckoo Doves appeared. Jonquil Parrot hit double figures, and a pair of Iris Lorikeet frustrated as they flew over, calling, with some of us locating them perched before buzzing off. A pair of Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher appeared to be nesting nearby due to their unusually furtive nature while Bonelli’s and Short-toed Eagles took to the skies. Orange-banded Thrush were common but equally furtive, but our time would come for this species.

Unfortunately, we were not allowed to visit the road at night, ending hopes of searching for ‘Timor Nightjar’ for those that hadn’t seen it on Timor itself, so we tried a different area, including the end of the ‘Trans Wetar Highway’! A brand new, paved road which seems of little use to the handful of motorbikes that use it! Still, we had a selection of a few birds, with perhaps the only noteworthy species being another pair of Iris Lorikeet flying across the open sky in front of us.

The small island of Leti, close enough to be viewable from Timor, holds an interesting avifauna, partially shared with other small Banda Sea islands. After lunch and more snorkelling we ventured on land, picking up all of our diurnal targets in quick succession, starting off with Banda Honeyeater and a pair of Banda Sea Fantail in the very first tree by the beach. Next was our primary target – Kisar Friarbird. The species is endemic to the small islands of Leti, Moa and Kisar, the south-western Banda Sea islands, and while perhaps not the best looking bird of the trip it is surely one of the most range-restricted and rarely-seen! Little Bronze Cuckoos were numerous, and the race in the Banda Sea islands was once considered a separate species, though differs little in retrospect. An aggressive compar Fawn-breasted Whistler was next, a species which has has an interesting
history – currently regarded as just a hen-plumaged ‘Golden Whistler’ by most checklists, but also split as ‘Banda Sea Whistler’ by others, in appearance, genetics (and vocalisations) it has been shown to actually be more closely related to Fawn-breasted Whistler from Wetar and Timor, unsurprisingly given the species appears larger and bigger-billed in the absence of ‘Golden-types’ on Rote too. The Supertramp Fantail here changed to elegantula, very different in appearance from other races with its bright rufous upperparts and pale forecrown, but typically inquisitive.

We also encountered our first ‘silver-crowned’ Rose-crowned Fruit Doves, just a shame they sound the same as everywhere else! A nice look-out point till sunset was a hive of activity, as numerous friarbirds were continually on show, raucously harassing each other, with more whistlers, fantails, Banda Sea Gerygones and cuckoos on show. As dusk descended on us several Savanna Nightjar began to call, with up to six hawking around us, and finally pinning down the Banda Sea endemic race of Southern Boobook, which unfortunately sounds and looks like they do down under!

Damar Flycatcher, Damar and Blue-streaked Lory, Tanimbar

Another long sailing session towards Damar after dinner and through the following morning took us via a small uninhabited island, Terbang Selatan for some sensational snorkelling (and diving) along a pristine coral reef that still contains a never-ending list of fish of all colours, shapes and sizes, and Green Turtles for some of us. Ospreys had a successful season here with two fledged young and an additional pair flying around, along with White-bellied Fish Eagles. By late-afternoon we anchored off Damar, and a short walk in the early evening brought us our first Wallacean Whistler, a female.

Damar was one of the most eagerly anticipated stops on the tour after the sensational rediscovery here of the Damar Flycatcher in 2001 by Colin Trainor, the first birder to visit the island in more than a century! Other than him, only our intrepid groups have laid eyes on this diminutive beauty. Damar really is one of the most remote islands in Indonesia to visit, and how it actually managed to keep such a beautiful endemic all to itself is a surprise in itself – the active volcano, with sulphur-rimmed crater adds to the magnitude of remoteness.

The hike up the slopes is a hot steamy affair, first through the coconut plantations, then the mixed gardens before finally reaching the cool, dark forest. As soon as we hit the forest we heard the faint twinkle of song we were in deep anticipation to hear – Damar Flycatcher. A typically furtive little flycatcher, soon gave us prolonged views as two males vied for our attention and that of a nearby female. In the shade the bird appears rather black and non-descript but once a glint of sunlight hits the midnight-blue sheen the birds underparts can be seen to be littered in tiny white arrows. Satisfied, most of us decided to escape the heat and enjoy the pleasantries of the boat for the afternoon while a couple of us continued up and over the saddle into a larger expanse of forest. Almost immediately we were greeted by a pair of Golden Whistler, here of the endemic race dammariana, with genetics pointing to it being a relict population of the Golden Whistler complex from Australia – the only one in Asia, along with both Banda Sea and Spectacled Monarchs. An additional five male and three female flycatchers also appeared in a 300m stretch, with yet more outstanding views.

Back on the boat we toasted our success in seeing one of the most inaccessible birds on earth, and certainly high on all our most-wanted lists, and bid farewell to the island as we headed off southeast to Babar.

We arrived into Tepa harbour, on Babar just before sunrise, perfect timing so after breakfast we were soon back on terra-firma. Several species are noticeably more obliging on Babar than any other island, presumably thanks to low-levels of hunting of smaller birds, even just a walk around town, peering into people’s gardens we found a large flock of over 30 obliging Tricoloured Parrotfinch mixed with a Five-coloured Munia feeding metres away, while Cinnamon-tailed and Supertramp Fantails sallied around us. The Cinnamon-tailed Fantail on Babar is vocally distinct from Tanimbar, resulting in an undescribed taxon present on the island, yet another little-known taxon on this tour that requires further study. Strolling along the wide track away from town, several Orange-banded Thrushes appeared, including a pair nest-building right above the track affording great
views. Further on, Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher appeared, a family of Banda Sea (or Black-bibbed) Monarch included a white-faced juvenile gleaning nuthatch-esque from the branches. Several additional new species appeared including great views of Banda Myzomela and a stationary Wallace’s Fruit Dove – one of the finest of genus of birds, along with several pastel-coloured Rose-crowned Fruit Doves.

In the afternoon we ventured away from the road and into a lush evergreen valley. It didn’t take long to hear our quest, Babar Whistler, split in the field guide from the Golden Whistler complex and only sound recorded for the first time on last year’s tour. Both male and the distinctively-plumaged female regularly appeared above and around us in the ever-increasing gloom as the clouds darkened overhead. Back on the road, it was much of the same, myzomelas, parrotfinches, monarches, fantails and Rose-crowned Fruit Dove while we waited for dusk. As soon as it was dark we had the endemic taxon, *cinnamominia*, of Southern Boobook silently sat in the spotlight, staring straight down at us from its open perch, allowing us an early night!

As we were doing well with our time, and with the seas still calm we anchored overnight and decided to make the crossing to Tanimbar in the daytime to see how the sea-watching would be, something we haven’t really had the chance to do previously. With the glassy calm seas that proved the right decision as we finally had a prolonged period of exciting sea-watching! As we left Babar, hundreds of ‘blackfish’ were loafing offshore, the first group clearly Melon-headed Whales, the second group most likely Pygmy Killer Whales after post-tour comments from experts. 15 Bulwer’s Petrels passed by, before the first bit of excitement as we turned the boat to circle round a loafing turtle – Loggerhead Turtle, and a lifer for James too of this much sought-after rarity. Then we started to hit a few seabirds, including the first of 11 Red-tailed Tropicbirds, a very scarce bird in Indonesia now, restricted largely to this area. A flock of 5 distant, loafing petrels created excitement, so we veered round, straight towards them, and as soon as they took flight we realised they were Tahiti Petrels, a very rare bird in Indonesian waters with very few recent records. Over the next two hours we recorded 56 Tahiti Petrels in total, along with over 40 Streaked Shearwaters and another logging turtle – this time an Olive Ridley’s, another rare turtle species, and the second lifer turtle for us!

We anchored off a small islet close to Yamdena, part of the Tanimbars in the evening, for one final feast onboard our fine liveaboard.

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Tanimbar Monarch and Elegant Pitta, Tanimbar

Waking to yet another stunning sunrise, we cruised up to a tiny islet of scrub and Casuarina trees. As we arrived we were welcomed by the resident Beach Thick-knees and pair of Pied Oystercatcher (the latter a bit of an Asian mega!), and loads of Pied Imperial Pigeons coming-and-going. After devising a cunning plan to search for Tanimbar’s most difficult endemic, Tanimbar Scrubfowl, a bird we had found previously on the island, we got to work. First, the north side of the island produced no sightings, so we stumbled our way across to the south side of the island, by far the trickier side to find the bird. Fortunately, one called, so we knew where it was and a plan was hatched, with everyone staring down at the intended arena. Ushering the bird carefully towards the intended spot, it took some doing but it couldn’t have gone much better with the scrubfowl shooting up to perch on a bare branch, too close for some even, before clumsily heading back down to the ground, not knowing whether to walk left or right while everyone watched in amazement at this rather stupid bird before it perched up once more in the bushes – the hardest Tanimbar endemic proving to be our first!

Heading towards Saumlaki, we stopped by a lone rocky outcrop, where Brown Boobies and Black-naped Terns manage to breed despite the harvesting by fishermen. Spectacular views of the nesting birds here, along with Greater and Lesser Frigatebirds and one final snorkelling and diving session before it was time to say our goodbyes to the staff of the Raja Laut, whom couldn’t have been more helpful and friendly, and set foot inside an actual hotel – our base for the next four nights, but first, before the endemics came calling we paid a visit to the store selling Magnums ice creams!
With three full days on Tanimbar we had plenty of time to see the endemics, especially with the scrubfowl under the belt. We had a brilliant hours birding on our first afternoon along the forest edge. Greeted by some displaying Tawny Grassbirds (usually vocal only during the wet season, worryingly, indicating a lot of recent rain!), we soon notched up several Wallace’s Fruit Dove, Pied Bronze Cuckoo, Tanimbar Flyrobin, Tanimbar Friarbird, Cinnamon-tailed Fantail, Tanimbar Triller and a Tanimbar Bush Warbler that kept revealing itself but rarely for more than two seconds a time! As dusk descended it took about 30 seconds before a Tanimbar Boobook was neatly in the spotlight for an early dinner.

Our first morning was straight to our favourite Fawn-breasted Thrush site, an unpredictable and elusive endemic. Fortunately, the site we found a few years ago is still proving to be good for them as within minutes of pulling up one bird was feeding by the roadside, though it proved difficult for us all to see but most important at this stage was Ron and Dollyann saw it, the single endemic they missed on their previous visit to Tanimbar, allowing them to head off to the airport with that final endemic nailed! As the sun rose, the thrush retired to the forest and we looked elsewhere, Shining Monarch buzzed around a pool that an Azure Kingfisher had earlier favoured, Salvadori’s Flowerpecker (an obvious split from Mistletoebird) and Banda Honeyeaters were busy on the flowers, Tanimbar Oriole gave scope views, a Pied Heron randomly appeared before we headed into the understorey for views of our third taxa of Elegant Pitta, vigorsii, yet another vocally distinct form. Moving to a different site we then reeled in the majority of other endemics in quick succession – yesterday’s Tanimbar Bush Warbler put in a better performance, a pair of Charming (Long-tailed) Fantails buzzed around a fresh, still smouldering clearing, then both Tanimbar and Banda Sea Monarch appeared side-by-side with the former in particular given a wonderful display as it shimmered its wings at eye-level (it is also erroneously named Loetoe Monarch, which is a misspelt island off Yamdena – bizarre!). A sweet, melodic song of Slaty-backed Thrush then took us into a dry streambed, where after some coaxing we were left with walkaway views as it descended from the canopy towards us. A Fawn-breasted Thrush also briefly inspected us before we called time on a whirlwind of a morning.

Roadside birding in the afternoon was really productive. At the first stop, Tanimbar Cuckoo Doves were seemingly everywhere, calling and displaying around us, our first of many Tanimbar and Metallic Starlings appeared – the latter split off here under the IOC taxonomy as Violet-hooded, despite not looking particularly different from taxa elsewhere, and as the day wore on, more and more Elegant Imperial Pigeons with a sprinkling of Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon. Blue-streaked Lories whizzed by, usually in pairs but eventually we found some perched for scope views, then excitedly, eight in a roadside tree for beautiful views of this heavily trapped and declining species. Tanimbar Cockatoos were obviously breeding with a few territorial singles found (including one spotlit later on!) before our walk around at night produced little but silence and a marvellous sunset.

**Fawn-breasted Thrush and Slaty-backed Thrush, Tanimbar**

Day two and the return to the Fawn-breasted Thrush site reaped rewards as we had outstanding, prolonged views of at least two adult thrushes with a fledged juvenile, including two of them tussling in flight while another bird fed by the edge of a pool. We spent much of the morning in search of the final diurnal target – Tanimbar Spangled Drongo, another field guide split, but this is one of the hardest drongos in Asia, unusually quiet, shy and low-density for a drongo we couldn’t find it; after finding Tanimbar Flycatcher easily enough at our usual spots, with three territories occupied and progressively better views. We relived much of the same as the previous morning, including exceptional views of the same pitta and a pair of Charming Fantails doing what they do best – being charming, following one another, wagging their tails vertically while being inquisitive. On the army football pitch a couple of Oriental Plover accompanied some Pacific Golden Plover but our views were brief and without scope as its aa sensitive area, though we really can’t imagine any terrorist activity being in the pipeline on Tanimbar any time soon!
Back to the roadside in the afternoon activity was noticeably less than the previous day but we did score our only Eclectus Parrot, a male, of the tour, distant Torresian Crow, and two Cinnamon-banded Kingfishers – both sat on roadside wires, and just when the light was starting to go, a Tanimbar Spangled Drongo suddenly appeared, calling and giving views for a couple of minutes for us all before flashing back off into the forest – Tanimbar, done! With the endemics at least, we had a Tyto to find, previously an Indonesian endemic, Lesser Masked Owl and one of the least-known owls in Asia until we started seeing it regularly here and on Buru but is often lumped with Australian Masked Owl now. On our second evening our usual territory, occupied since at least 2007, was once again seemingly vacant – we would be back, again.

Our third morning we birded further along our favourite trail than usual. Spending the first hour on the forest edge we encountered just about every endemic again, along with good numbers of Wallace’s Fruit Dove, and a single male Kai Cicadabird, such a hard bird on Tanimbar. Then, on a secluded pool, James flushed out a pair of Radjah Shelduck, invisible to him but fine for most of the group who had seen them before of course, but would have been a lifer for the leader! The trail produced the usual goodies, along with another pitta, Wallacea Cuckoo-shrike on nest, Slaty-backed and brief Fawn-breasted Thrush. We then found a first for Tanimbar – Chinese Sparrowhawk, with an immature circling overhead after a long migration from, er, China. Three Australian Brush Cuckoos were noteworthy, particularly as they appeared to be the migratory Australian race due to their rufous breast but otherwise we were scratching around improving views of the previous days’ birds. A long siesta needed as we were planning an all-nighter if needed. Heading to the newly created airport pool was a haven for waterbirds, such a rarity in Indonesia. While waiting for permission we found a Masked Lapwing, a rare visitor from Australia sleeping by the road – finally, a lifer for James! We drove on to the runway, giving us a great view of the lake, which was full of white-in Spotted Whistling Ducks (65), along with Green Pygmy Goose (45+), over 100 each of Wandering Whistling Duck and Australasian Grebes, 16 Common Coot (surely the biggest number ever recorded in Indonesia!) but best of all, four Radjah Shelduck, hurrah! The grassy runway verge was disappointingly too long – we did ask the staff to keep it trim for our next visit, frustrating, especially as a Little Curlew came down to inspect the grass and after seeing nothing suitable headed off into the distance! A tiny patch of bare earth did attract 11 Oriental and 5 Australian Pratincole however, giving views to a matter of metres.

It was now time, post-dinner, for our final night-birding session. Our usual haunt proved silent again, so we moved on, spot-lighting as we went along, and before we knew it a Tyto was found on the roadside wires, causing us to screech to a halt. Fairly sure it was just a Barn Owl (and that is still the gut-feeling), it flew off before most of us knew what was happening, calling once from a far. However, things that took a turn for the better as, with the full-moon light we could see a small Tyto heading directly for us, we flashed it at the last possible moment, giving us a wonderful view of this tiny owl, before it floated away to perch nicely for us – Australasian Masked Owl it was, and gave great scope views for several minutes before vanishing back into the night, and our work was done!

Our time on Tanimbar brought this amazing adventure to a close and as we left the newly-constructed airport (the control tower remains the same shell as in 2014!) we flew firstly to Ambon, and for those braving the midday heat, Seram (Ashy) Flowerpecker and Black Sunbird, and continued onwards to the sprawling metropolis of Jakarta for our onward travels home, though the one blip of the tour, minus all our check-in bags as someone of obvious importance seemed to get away with transporting a tonne of seafood instead, we would eventually be reacquainted with our bags once home and this didn’t take away from the fantastic memories of our travels to some of the most remote islands in all of the Indonesian Archipelago.

Raja Laut, off Reong island, home to Beach Thick-knees and a pristine coral reef
**Bird-of-the-tour**

1: Wetar Ground Dove  
2: Australasian Masked Owl  
3=: Slaty-backed Thrush  
3=: Fawn-breasted Thrush  
5: Tanimbar Monarch

**More tour photos...**

*Damar island, one of the most remote and difficult to access islands in Indonesia*

*Wetar, the rugged landscape on the island and forest all the way down to the coast*
Flores Sea Cuckoo Dove and Sahul Sunbird, Tanahjampea

Supertramp Fantails, Madu and Leti

Alor Myzomela, Alor and Island Monarch, Tanahjampea
Banda Sea Fantail and Fawn-breasted Whistler, Leti

Golden Whistler, Damar and Damar Flycatcher, Damar

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper and Oriental Plover, Damar
Wetar Scops Owl and Orange-banded Thrush © Yann Muzika (thewildernessalternative.com)

Tahiti Petrel and Brown Booby (with plastic bag tangled round its feet)

Olive Ridley’s Turtle and Loggerhead Turtle, south of Babar
Tanimbar Scrubfowl and Tanimbar Spangled Drongo © Yann Muzika

Beach Thick-knee and Tanimbar Boobook, Tanimbar

Banda Honeyeater, Leti and Tanimbar Bush Warbler, Tanimbar
Tanimbar Cockatoo and Australian Brush Cuckoo, Tanimbar

Pied Bronze Cuckoo, and Tanimbar Flycatcher © Yann Muzika (thewildernessalternative.com)

Tanimbar Flyrobin and Charming Fantail, Tanimbar
Oriental Pratincole and Australian Pratincole, Tanimbar

Salvador’s Flowerpecker and Moluccan Whistler, Tanimbar

Shining Monarch and Tanimbar Monarch, Tanimbar
Wallace’s Fruit Dove and Rose-crowned Fruit Dove, Tanimbar

Australasian Masked Owl and Black-bearded Flying Fox, Tanimbar

Chinese Sparrowhawk and Tawny Grassbird, Tanimbar
## Systematic List

### ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

- **Wandering Whistling Duck**  
  *Dendrocygna arcuata*
- **Spotted Whistling Duck**  
  *Dendrocygna guttata*
- **Green Pygmy Goose**  
  *Nettapus pulchellus*
- **Rajah Shelduck**  
  *Tadorna radjah*
- **Pacific Black Duck**  
  *Anas superciliosa*
- **Sunda Teal**  
  *Anas gibberifrons*

### GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae

- **Tanimbar Scrubfowl**  
  *Megapodius tenimberensis*
- **Orange-footed Scrubfowl**  
  *Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt*

### GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

- **Brown Quail**  
  *Coturnix ypsilophora raaltenii*
- **Green Junglefowl**  
  *Gallus varius*
- **Red Junglefowl**  
  *Gallus gallus (introduced)*

### PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae

- **Australasian Grebe**  
  *Tachybaptus n. novaehollandiae*

### COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae

- **Metallic Pigeon**  
  *Columba vitiensis metallica*
- **Sunda Collared Dove**  
  *Streptopelia bitorquata*
- **Spotted Dove**  
  *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*
- **Timor Cuckoo Dove**  
  *Macropygia magna*
- **Tanimbar Cuckoo Dove**  
  *Macropygia timorloensis*
- **Flores Sea Cuckoo Dove**  
  *Macropygia macassariensis longa*
- **Eucalypt Cuckoo Dove**  
  *Macropygia sp nov.*
- **Black Cuckoo Dove**  
  *Turacoena modesta*
- **Asian Emerald Dove**  
  *Chalcophaps indica indica*
- **Pacific Emerald Dove**  
  *Chalcophaps longirostris timorensis*
- **Barred Dove**  
  *Geopelia maugei*
- **Wetar Ground Dove**  
  *Gallicolumba hoedtii*
- **Pink-necked Green Pigeon**  
  *Treron vernans*
- **Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon**  
  *Treron griseicauda*
- **Black-backed Fruit Dove**  
  *Ptilinopus cinctus cinctus*
Ptilinopus cinctus everetti
Ptilinopus cinctus lettiensis
Ptilinopus cinctus ottonis
Wallace’s Fruit Dove
Ptilinopus cinctus wallaci
Rose-crowned Fruit Dove
Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster
Ptilinopus regina roseipileum
Black-naped Fruit Dove
Green Imperial Pigeon
Ptilinopus melanospilus melanauchen
Ducula aenea polia
Elegant Imperial Pigeon
Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon
Timor Imperial Pigeon
Pied Imperial Pigeon
Ducula concinna
Ducula rosea
Ducula cineracea
Ducula bicolor

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**

Oriental Cuckoo
Cuculus optatus
Sunda Brush Cuckoo
Cacomantis sepulcralis sepulcralis
Australian Brush Cuckoo
Cacomantis variolosus whitei
Cacomantis variolosus variolosus
Little Bronze Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx minutillus jungei
Chrysococcyx crassirostris salvadorii
Chrysococcyx minutillus rufomerus
Pied Bronze Cuckoo
Pacific Koel
Eudynamys scolopaceus malayanus
heard only
Eudynamys cyanocephalus picatus
Asian Koel
Channel-billed Cuckoo
Lesser Coucal
Scythrops novaehollandiae
Centropus bengalensis javanicus

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**

White-throated Needletail
Hirundapus caudacutus
Glossy Swiftlet
Collocalia esculenta esculenta
Collocalia esculenta minuta
Drab Swiftlet
Collocalia neglecta perneglecta
Cave Swiftlet
Collocalia linchi linchi
Uniform Swiftlet
Aerodramus vanikorensis moluccarum
Edible-nest Swiftlet
Aerodramus fuciphagus fuciphagus
Pacific Swift
Apus pacificus

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

Large-tailed Nightjar
Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii
Savanna Nightjar
Caprimulgus affinis

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

White-breasted Waterhen
Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelanus
Rufous-tailed Bush-hen
Amaurornis moluccanus
Eurasian Coot
Fulica atra lugubris

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**

Beach Thick-knee
Esacus magnirostris

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**

White-headed Stilt
Himantopus leucocephalus

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Haematopodidae**

Pied Oystercatcher
Haematopus longirostris

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**

Pacific Golden Plover
Pluvialis fulva
Masked Lapwing
Vanellus miles miles
Malaysian Plover
Anarhynchus peronii
Oriental Plover
Anarhynchus veredus
<table>
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<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Red-necked Phalarope</td>
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<td>Common Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Grey-tailed Tattler</td>
<td>Tringa brevipes</td>
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<td>Wood Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Sanderling</td>
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<td>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Little Curlew</td>
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<td>Eurasian Whimbrel</td>
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<td>Australian Pratincole</td>
<td>Stiltia isabella</td>
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<td>Bridled Tern</td>
<td>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</td>
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<td>Aleutian Tern</td>
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<td>Great Crested Tern</td>
<td>Thalasseus bergii</td>
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<td>Lesser Crested Tern</td>
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<td>Stercorarius parasiticus</td>
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<td>Long-tailed Skua</td>
<td>Stercorarius longicaudus</td>
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<td>White-tailed Tropicbird</td>
<td>Phaethon lepturus</td>
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<td>Bulwer's Petrel</td>
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<td>Tahiti Petrel</td>
<td>Pseudobulweria rostrata</td>
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<td>Streaked Shearwater</td>
<td>Calonectris leucomelas</td>
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<td>Wedge-tailed Shearwater</td>
<td>Ardenna pacifica</td>
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<td>Heinroth's Shearwater</td>
<td>Puffinus heinrothi</td>
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<td><strong>SULIFORMES: Sulidae</strong></td>
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<td>Brown Booby</td>
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<td><strong>SULIFORMES: Fregatidae</strong></td>
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<td>Great Frigatebird</td>
<td>Fregata minor</td>
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<td>Lesser Frigatebird</td>
<td>Fregata ariel</td>
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<td>Little Black Cormorant</td>
<td>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</td>
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<td>Little Pied Cormorant</td>
<td>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</td>
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<td><strong>PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae</strong></td>
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<td>Great-billed Heron</td>
<td>Ardea sumatranan</td>
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### ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae

| Eastern Great Egret          | Ardea [albus] modestus |
| Cattle Egret                | Ardea ibis coromandus  |
| Little Egret                | Egretta garzetta nigripes |
| Pacific Reef Egret          | Egretta sacra sacra   |
| Pied Heron                  | Egretta picata        |
| Striated Heron              | Butorides striata javanicus |

### ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae

| Osprey                      | Pandion haliaetus cristatus |
| Pacific Baza                | Aviceda subcristata timorlaoensis |
| Oriental Honeybuzzard       | Pernis ptilorhynchos orientalis |
| Short-toed Eagle            | Circaetus gallicus gallicus   |
| Bonell’s Eagle              | Aquila fasciata renschi      |
| White-bellied Fish Eagle    | Ichthyophaga leucogaster     |
| Brahminy Kite               | Haliastur indus intermedius  |
| Grey-faced Buzzard          | Butastur indicus             |
| Varied Goshawk              | Tachyspiza hiogaster polionotus |
| Brown Goshawk               | Tachyspiza fasciatus stresemanni |
|                            | Tachyspiza fasciatus wallacii |
|                            | Tachyspiza fasciatus hellmayri |
| Chinese Sparrowhawk         | Tachyspiza soloensis        |

### STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae

| Australasian Masked Owl     | Tyto novaehollandiae sororcula |
| Barn Owl                    | Tyto alba javanica             |

### STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae

| Wetar Scops Owl             | Otus [magicus] tempestatis    |
| Tanimbar Boobook            | Ninox [squamipila] forbesi    |
| Southern Boobook            | Ninox novaeseelandiae cinnamomina |
|                            | Ninox novaeseelandiae moae    |
| Alor Boobook                | Ninox [novaeseelandiae] plesseni |

### CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae

| Common Kingfisher           | Alcedo atthis floresiana    |
| Azure Kingfisher            | Ceyx azureus ruficollaris   |
| Collared Kingfisher         | Todiramphus chloris chloris |
| Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher  | Todiramphus australasia australasia |
|                            | Todiramphus australasia dammeriana |
|                            | Todiramphus australasia odites |
| Sacred Kingfisher           | Todiramphus sanctus sanctus |

### CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae

| Rainbow Bee-eater           | Merops ornatus               |

### CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae

| Oriental Dollarbird         | Eurystomus orientalis orientalis |

### PICIFORMES: Picidae

| Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker      | Phoenicurus fuliginosus        |

### FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae

| Indonesian Kestrel          | Falco moluccensis microbalia  |
| Peregrine Falcon            | Falco peregrinus ernesti      |
|                            | Falco peregrinus calidrus     |

### PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae

| Tanimbar Cockatoo           | Cacatua goffiniana            |
Yellow-crested Cockatoo
Yellow-crested Cockatoo

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae
Blue-streaked Lory
Blue-streaked Lory
Olive-headed Lorikeet
Olive-headed Lorikeet
Iris Lorikeet
Iris Lorikeet
Red-cheeked Parrot
Red-cheeked Parrot
Great-billed Parrot
Great-billed Parrot
Eclectus Parrot
Eclectus Parrot
Jonquil Parrot
Jonquil Parrot

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae
Elegant Pitta
Elegant Pitta
Pitta elegans concinna
Pitta elegans concinna
Pitta elegans virginalis
Pitta elegans virginalis
Pitta elegans vigorsii
Pitta elegans vigorsii

PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae
Indonesian Honeyeater
Indonesian Honeyeater
Banda (White-tufted) Honeyeater
Banda (White-tufted) Honeyeater
Black-necklaced Honeyeater
Black-necklaced Honeyeater
Wetar Myzomela
Wetar Myzomela
Alor Myzomela
Alor Myzomela
Banda Myzomela
Banda Myzomela
Kisar Friarbird
Kisar Friarbird
Tanimbar Friarbird
Tanimbar Friarbird
Helmeted Friarbird
Helmeted Friarbird

PASSERIFORMES: Pardalotidae
Golden-bellied Gerygone
Golden-bellied Gerygone
Timor (Plain) Gerygone
Timor (Plain) Gerygone
Banda Sea (Rufous-sided) Gerygone
Banda Sea (Rufous-sided) Gerygone

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae
Wetar Oriole
Wetar Oriole
Tanimbbar Oriole
Tanimbbar Oriole
Black-naped Oriole
Black-naped Oriole
Wetar Figbird
Wetar Figbird

PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae
Golden Whistler
Golden Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Wallacean Whistler
Wallacean Whistler

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
White-breasted Woodswallow
White-breasted Woodswallow

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae

PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae
Golden Whistler
Golden Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Wallacean Whistler
Wallacean Whistler

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
White-breasted Woodswallow
White-breasted Woodswallow

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae

PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae
Golden Whistler
Golden Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Moluccan (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Tenggara (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Babar (Golden) Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Fawn-breasted Whistler
Wallacean Whistler
Wallacean Whistler

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
White-breasted Woodswallow
White-breasted Woodswallow

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae
Wallacean Cuckooshrike
Coracina personata personata
Alor (Wallacean) Cuckooshrike
Coracina [personata] alfrediana
Kai Cicadabird
Lalage dispar
Lesueur’s (White-shouldered) Triller
Lalage sueurii
Tanimbar Triller
Lalage [atrovirens] moesta

PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae
Charming (Long-tailed) Fantail
Rhipidura opistherythra
Supertramp (Arafura) Fantail
Rhipidura semicollaris semicollaris
Rhipidura semicollaris reichenowi
Rhipidura semicollaris elegautana
Rhipidura semicollaris hamadryas
Rhipidura semicollaris celebensis
Cinnamon-tailed Fantail
Rhipidura fuscocerca
Timor (Northern) Fantail
Rhipidura rufiventris pallidiceps
Banda Sea (Northern) Fantail
Rhipidura [rufiventris] hoedtii

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae
Flores Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] bimaensis
Timor Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] densus
Tanimbar Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] kuehni

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae
Island Monarch
Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens
Tanimbar (White-naped) Monarch
Carterornis castus
Banda Sea Monarch
Symposiachrus mundus
Tanahjampea Monarch
Symposiachrus everetti
Wallacean (Spectacled) Monarch
Symposiachrus trivirgatus trivirgatus
Broad-billed Monarch
Myiagra rufecollis rufecollis
Myiagra rufecollis fulviventris
Shining Monarch
Myiagra alecto longirostris

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae
Long-tailed Shrike
Lanius schach bentet

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae
Southern Jungle Crow
Corvus macrorhynchos
Torresian Crow
Corvus orru latirostris

PASSERIFORMES: Paridae
Cinereous Tit
Parus cinereus cinereus

PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae
Tanimbar Flyrobin
Microeca hemixantha

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae
Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica gutturalis
Pacific Swallow
Hirundo tahitica javanica
Daurian (Striped) Swallow
Cecropis daurica striolata
Tree Martin
Petrochelidon nigricans timoriensis
Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae
Lemon-bellied White-eye
Zosterops chloris intermedius
Ashy-bellied White-eye
Zosterops citrinella harterti
Zosterops citrinella albiventris

PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae
Timor Leaf Warbler
Seicercus presbytes
**PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae**
- Timor Stubtail: Urosphena subulata subulata
- Tanimbar Bush Warbler: Urosphena subulata [ssp. Alor] heard only
- Sunda Bush Warbler: Horornis carolinae
- *Urosphena subulata* [ssp. Alor]

**PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae**
- Tawny Grassbird: Megalurus timoriensis [ssp. Yamdena]
- Sunda Grasshopper Warbler: Locustella montis timorensis

**PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae**
- Golden-headed Cisticola: Cisticola exilis lineocapilla

**PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae**
- Tawny Grassbird: Megalurus timoriensis [ssp. Yamdena]
- Sunda Grasshopper Warbler: Locustella montis timorensis

**PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae**
- Golden-headed Cisticola: Cisticola exilis lineocapilla

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**
- Metallic Starling: Aplonis metallica circumscripta
- Tanimbar Starling: Aplonis crassa
- Short-tailed Starling: Aplonis minor

**PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae**
- Slaty-backed Thrush: Geokichla schistacea
- Orange-banded Thrush: Geokichla peronii audacis
- Fawn-breasted Thrush: Zoothera machiki

**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**
- Grey-streaked Flycatcher: Muscicapa griseisticta
- Tanahjampea Jungle-Flycatcher: Cyornis djampeanus djampeanus
- Timor Warbling-Flycatcher: Euymias hyacinthinus kuehni
- Pied Bushchat: Saxicola caprata fruticola
- Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota
- Saxicola caprata cognata
- Lesser Shortwing: Brachypteryx leucophrys leucophrys
- Tanimbar Flycatcher: Ficedula [dumetoria] riedeli
- Damar Flycatcher: Ficedula henrici
- Little Pied Flycatcher: Ficedula westermannii

**PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae**
- Black-fronted Flowerpecker: Dicaeum igniferum
- Red-chested Flowerpecker: Dicaeum maugei maugei
- Salvadori’s Flowerpecker: Dicaeum keiene fulgidum
- Seram (Ashy) Flowerpecker: Dicaeum vulneratum

**PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae**
- Sahul (Olive-backed) Sunbird: Cinnyris clementiae teysmanni
- Flame-breasted Sunbird: Cinnyris clementiae clementiae
- Black Sunbird: Cinnyris solaris solaris
- Cinnyris solaris exquisita
- Leptocoma sericea asplioides

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**
- Eurasian Tree Sparrow: Passer montanus malaccensis

**PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**
- Red Avadavat: Amandava amandava
- Sunda Zebra Finch: Taeniopygia guttata guttata
- Tricolored Parrotfinch: Erythrura tricolor
Black-faced Munia  
Scaly-breasted Munia  
Five-coloured Munia  
Black-headed Munia

**PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

Eastern Yellow Wagtail  
Paddyfield Pipit

**MAMMALS**

Common Palm Civet  
Black-bearded Flying Fox  
Long-tailed Macaque  
Blue Whale  
Sperm Whale  
Short-finned Pilot Whale  
Pygmy Killer Whale  
Melon-headed Whale  
Spinner Dolphin  
Rough-toothed Dolphin  
Indo-pacific Bottlenose Dolphin  
Risso's Dolphin

**228 species recorded including two heard only**

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**Sunrise off Anggamasa, Tanimbars © James Eaton /Birdtour Asia**

Following the outstanding success of our Banda Sea Cruise, we hope to be able to keep running the tour, please click [here](#) for further information. Alternatively please contact us via [e-mail](mailto:) if you would like to organise a custom tour to these superb areas.