Sumatra and west Java, Indonesia
30th June – 18th July 2013
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A total of 333 species were recorded including 18 heard only on this successful three-week tour of Sumatra and west Java. We began the tour with a week in west Java in a whirlwind attempt to see as many of the island’s array of endemics as possible. The coastal wetlands and forest produced a number of these endemics; White-capped Munia, Javan White-eye, Javan Banded Pitta, Black-banded Barbet, Javan Tit Babbler and a fabulously tame pair of roosting Javan Frogmouth. The mountains worked out nearly perfectly; firstly, camping on Mount Gede provided us with 6 Javan Cochoa including a family above our tents, our best-ever views of Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush, a co-operative pair of Javan Scops Owl and Javan Kingfisher being the most enjoyable sightings. This was followed by a couple of days inside Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park for Javan Trogon, White-chested Babbler, perched Javan Hawk Eagle and good numbers of Dark-backed Imperial Pigeons.

Across the Sunda Straits, two days in the lowland forests at Way Kambas were fantastic, despite the cool, wet weather! White-winged Duck gave us a wonderful fly-by, circling around us when we thought our chances had passed. As well as seeing the usual array of Sundan specialities including trogons, kingfishers, babbler and bulbuls the famous nightbirding at this site didn’t disappoint – Oriental Bay Owl,
2 Large Frogmouth, 3 Sunda Frogmouth, Gould’s Frogmouth, Bonaparte’s and Malaysian Eared Nightjars and Brown Boobooks all gave fantastic views.

Moving to the endemic-rich mountains, we did phenomenally well. In our first 24 hours on Mount Kerinci we scored with 3 Schneider’s Pitta, singing Sumatran Cochoa, Sumatran Wren Babbler, Sumatran Frogmouth, Sumatran Trogon and both endemic whistling thrushes. After an enjoyable three days here we concentrated on the submontane and hill forests along the Tapan road. Graceful Pitta, the most noteworthy endemic here interrupted our lunch, allowing us views down to two metres of a pair, and the very same spot also held a pair of Marbled Wren Babbler giving the most outrageous views. Sumatran and Blue-masked Leafbird, four endemic bulbuls including the seldom-seen Ruby-throated and Sumatran Treepie highlighted among a huge number of species and birds along this fabulous road.

As most of the group arrived the day before the tour, they took a boat trip out to Rambut Island, in the heavily polluted Jakarta Bay. Despite the smell and garbage the air was filled with Christmas Island Frigatebirds, here at their most important non-breeding congregation site, before reaching Rambut island. Rambut is a tiny island just out of the bay that is home to a huge number of water-birds finding safety here, and most pleasing were the large number of Milky Stork breeding this year – apparently up to 70 (in some recent years none of bred).

Once we were all together, James included, we headed east of Jakarta along the north Java coast which was one of the last known refuges of the presumed extinct Javan Lapwing. Though we were out of luck with the lapwing once again, the open rice-fields held a number of the increasingly rare White-capped Munia along with larger numbers of the declining Javan Munia. Small Blue Kingfishers greeted us while we had breakfast el-fresco. Moving towards a line of mangroves that border a nearby channel our main target took a little bit of time but eventually we located a perched Javan White-eye after having several sightings of birds flying overhead, along with huge numbers of Golden-bellied Gerygone and a pair of Olive-backed Tailorbird along with several Sunda Collared Doves. The nearby shrimp ponds held several pairs of Javan Plover and we even found a nest right next to the path – it’s amazing how they survive breeding this way!

Keen to move on we headed south, then west to the pinnacle of Javan birding – Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park. This endemic-rich park does not let its endemics show easily, especially with the number of local trekkers heading up and down the mountain, but we did exceptionally well. With an hour of light available we quickly headed into the forest to find Javan Whistling Thrush and a confiding Javan Blue Robin (a proposed split from its Sumatran cousins with which are currently subsumed under Sunda Blue Robin, despite its strikingly different proportions and song).
both very tame as were numerous families of Snowy-browed Flycatcher and cute Javan Tesia, flocks contained Blue Nuthatch, White-flanked Sunbird, Trilling Shrike Babbler, Mountain Leaf Warbler, Sunda Warbler, Javan Fulvetta, diminutive Pygmy Tits, Javan Bulbul, Rufous-tailed Fantail and Javan Dark-eyes. Once we gained the appropriate altitude the first of the harder species turned up – a pair of Javan Scimitar Babbler, a split from their smaller, more contrasting lowland cousin, Chestnut-backed. Then the distinctive rattling up ahead of us of the now very rare Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush, knowing how elusive and quick moving this species is we rushed on ahead, quickly locating several birds giving uncharacteristically great views as they fed in the mid-storey, though after a few minutes we became distracted by a pair of Javan Cochoa feeding just above the trail then a pair of rather more distant Pied Shrike Babbler, and all this before lunch! Eventually lunch arrived for us, though our hunger proved more important than the Mountain Serins calling overhead, a species we had all seen previously on Sulawesi. After tip-toeing across the Hot Springs we reached our campsite, with our trusted porters already having set up camp for us, and even providing us with a pair of Javan Cochoa, actively feeding their two fledged off-spring right above us for the rest of the afternoon – though most of the time we were listening to them begging from the inside of our tents as it absolutely poured it down for the rest of the afternoon!

With the rain stopping in time for night-birding we came across a Spotted Giant Flying Squirrel squealing above us, though as the forest was still raining we would have to return for scops owls the following morning. Which we did, and after a short, tense wait suddenly a Javan Scops Owl appeared in the spotlight, typically perched just above the ground, and very, very close! Over the next hour we managed to spotlight this rarely-seen species on five occasions, orange eyes glowing – brilliant!

We spent the early morning attempting to gain some elevation, though with sore legs from the previous day we remained content with a gradual walk up (though some might say it was rather more gradual!). Another pair of scimitar babbler was followed by our first Flame-fronted Barbet, another Pied Shrike Babbler and a small covey of Chestnut-bellied Partridge for some of us – unfortunately our only sighting of the trip. The walk back down the mountain took most of the day, it’s a long way down with several stops for regular bird-waves, though as we had virtually cleaned-up the previous day we were largely improving the views of the same species, in particular a group of 10 Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush that fed quietly at the trail-side – we reached our hotel just before the heaven’s opened once more.

We started our final morning with a female Javan Frogmouth sat calling in the spotlight and once the light was upon us we located a group of boldly-marked White-bibbed Babbler by the trail, surely one of the finest Stachyris around. We then headed over to the botanical gardens quickly and as luck would have it, the tree we eventually parked under was flowering and playing host to over 40 Yellow-throated Hanging Parrots – the reason we came here! After watching them zip in-and-out, and a pair of White-crowned Forktails by the road we had a short walk, picking up a few new species including a pair of Oriental White-eye feeding a young Rusty-breasted Cuckoo, our first of many Indigo Flycatchers, Blood-breasted Flowerpeckers and yet more Pygmy Tits. It was then time to brave the roads and the very slow traffic through endless villages until we reached the cobbled access road of Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park in the pouring rain in the late afternoon. Nothing else to report until dinner when a Javan Palm Civet was found feeding it their favourite tree by our accommodation – this civet, a split from Small-toothed Palm Civet went missing from 1939 until we found it on our 2007 tour in this very tree, and is still only known from this area!

Gunung Halimun-Salak is Java’s largest area of hill and montane area, and obviously a key site for most of the islands increasingly rare endemics. As we were birding a lower elevation to Gunung Gede-Pangrango we were mostly searching for a different set of endemics. We kicked the day off struggling with a pair of typical elusive Temminck’s Babblers, though fortunately the more important White-breasted Babbler was found quietly feeding right in front of us during our struggles. Canopy feeding flocks were regularly encountered, craning our necks for more Spotted Crocias, Blue-winged Leafbirds, Javan Dark-eyes, Sunda Minivets, a pair of Checker-throated Woodpeckers, and Javan Sunbirds but most noteworthy was the Javan Hawk Eagle that flew-in to land on a dead snag for a couple of minutes above the road. Lower down in the trees we encountered Ruddy Cuckoo Doves, another nice group of Javan Gibbon, Blue Nuthatches, Javan Bulbul, Banded Broadbill, Pale Blue Flycatcher, Javan Fulvetta, Little Spiderhunter and perhaps the most important endemic, a Javan Trogon feeding amongst a dense clump of ginger plants; just as lunch was calling a Giant Swiftlet flew overhead, impressing us with its surprising Apus-like appearance. At lunch another Javan Hawk Eagle appeared, circling overhead, and in the nearby tea estate we picked-up our first Bar-winged Prinia as well as the highly-localised Brown Prinia.

Birding a forest trail in the afternoon was a little quiet, primarily due to the constant threat of a major downpour and thunderstorm on our backs though we didn’t pick up anything of importance, Javan Bulbul appeared once more, and Javan Spiderhunter (previously Streaky-breasted) frustrated in the canopy, along with yet more Spotted Crocias in a feeding flock and a very brief Crested Jay and then the rain came, though not before we reached the road and found a pair of Sunda Forktail feeding quietly.

Our final morning took us to a different area, made up of forest-edge and more open areas. We started well, with a Salvadori’s Nightjar perched on the lowest limb beside us. Several Dark-backed Imperial Pigeons perched by the roadside, along with several more flying past, along with Ruddy and Barred Cuckoo Doves. Keeping the pigeon theme we also had another Pink-headed Fruit Dove in the telescope as a Giant Swiftlet and Brown-backed Needletail cruised around us and Yellow-throated Hanging Parrots were regularly zipping over. Along the edge Orange-spotted Bulbuls were pleasingly numerous, along with plenty of Javan Sunbirds and Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker, and a pair of the highly distinctive endemic
race of Scarlet Minivet, males of which show orange underparts and a different wing-pattern along with a higher, more shrill-like call. A particularly productive area of forest kept producing feeding flocks, regularly containing Trilling Shrike Babblers and Grey-cheeked Bulbuls – the latter being very distinct both in plumage and voice from elsewhere in its range, and finally the much hoped-for White-bellied Fantail, sallying from the mid-canopy on several occasions but proving difficult for us as it was backlit by the sun – typical! A flock of Hair-crested and Lesser Racket-tailed Drongos were of great interest as one Drongo mimicked Javan Green Magpie to perfection – perhaps this critically endangered species, last seen in the wild 7 years ago, is still clinging on here?

Once again the drive to our next destination, the coastal town of Carita was uneventful, and very slow going!

Javan Frogmouth, Carita and Javan Cochoa, Gunung Gede-Pangrango

Carita has a tiny patch of ‘recreational forest’, made up primarily of planted, alien Eucalyptus trees but with a small area of native forest. The forest here is so small that generally the territories of the birds that remain have been unchanged for the ten years we have been visiting! As dawn approached we listened to a Javan Frogmouth calling nearby – perhaps we could locate that roosting later in the day?! First up was trying the Javan Banded Pitta territories – at the first one the bird came and went unseen, whereas the second territory a pair of pittas sneaked around in front of us – the startlingly florescent male appearing on a couple of occasions in the gaps in the understorey when to our surprise, the female had sneaked up and was calling from a stump just behind us! Excellent views ensued before they melted back into the undergrowth. A little further on a male Banded Kingfisher sat motionless above us, and while admiring him a pair of Javan Tit Babblers (also known, disappointingly as Grey-cheeked Tit Babblers) appeared – particularly appreciated by Tony – why, I’m not so sure about, being one of the islands drabbest endemics..! A huge fruiting tree was full of Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon and Blue-eared Barbets – the Javan race lacking and black and red in the face, again, watch this space. The next endemic territory was also successful with a Black-banded Barbet soon appearing – we would see another later on also. A small gulley held our only Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher of the tour, and a couple of small feeding flocks contained Black-winged Flycatcher Shrikes and ‘Javan’ Minivets. Back to the forest edge and a rather optimistic search for the frogmouths soon had James all excited as a pair peered down at him just a couple of metres away having already walked past them – beautiful camouflage and what a way to end a great morning.

A final morning on Java took us to the stench of Muara Angke, a tiny though bird-filled marsh on the edge of Jakarta for two more endemics. First were 3 of the critically endangered Black-winged Myna perched on the Sago palm, then a number of additions to the list – Sunda and Speckle-breasted Woodpeckers, several Black Bittern, finally a flock of Javan Myna, Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker, Black-backed Swamphen, and finally, a perched-up Javan Coucal. Flushed with success it was time to head to the airport and fly to Lampung, in south Sumatra, reaching our lodge, situated in lovely surroundings by the entrance to Way Kambas National Park.
Way Kambas is an isolated patch of lowland sundaic rainforest and swamp-forest home to a number of rare species, though most notably its rare mammals as it still has populations of Sumatran Rhinoceros and Tiger – both of which we had no chance of encountering! We had just a late afternoon and two full days here so there was little time for rest, let alone sleep!

Eager to get to the forest we checked-in and headed-off out, quickly picking up Rufous-winged Philentoma, Crested Fireback, Red Junglefowl and Ferruginous Babbler in the late afternoon. In birding circles, Way Kambas is best known for two things – White-winged Duck and night-birds. The former would have to wait a day, whereas the night-birds we were ready for on our first evening. Choosing our position carefully we waited at dusk, soon hearing the bizarre, unique sounds of Bonaparte’s Nightjar, which we soon had teed up in the telescope, here at one of its very few known localities. Ecstatic, we wanted more – and we soon had more as a Gould’s Frogmouth was quickly located, sat silently in the spotlight just a few metres away from us for as long as we wanted. Next up was one of the hardest night-birds to actually locate, and it took a very long time but eventually a female Sunda Frogmouth was sat above our heads and we headed back for dinner, late but content though not before we had to make another stop for a perched Collared Scops Owl!

Pre-dawn we experienced our first Oriental Bay Owls calling, but remaining unsighted and wary – they would have to wait. Brown Boobook calling in the telescope was good, but rather inadequate compensation! The mornings birding was great, several feeding flocks through the morning gave us a range of classic sundaic species – Green Iora, Lesser Cuckooshrike, Black-bellied and Raffle’s Malkoha, Fiery Minivet, White-breasted, Black-capped, Chestnut-rumped, Sooty-capped and Chestnut-winged Babblers, Rufous-tailed Shama, Black-and-yellow Broadbill, Blue-rumped Parrots, Blue-crowned Hanging Parrots, a variety of rather drab bulbuls including Yellow-bellied, more Crested Firebacks, Scarlet-rumped Trogon and Bushy-crested Hornbill.

In the afternoon, we headed to the swamp forest in search of White-winged Duck. Wellies were a good idea as it took a few days for Manfred and James’s shoes to dry! Surprisingly we flushed ducks on two occasions along a narrow stream when we least expected it – or should we say our over-eager local guide who promised not to go ahead of us, did! Feeling frustrated and slightly deflated we hung around a clearing in the hope of them reappearing, enjoying a distant flock of perched Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeons in the meantime. Just as dusk was starting to come down, with Wild Boar and Sambar feeling safe and coming into the clearing to feed, a lone male White-winged Duck suddenly appeared flying behind us, fortunately just when it looked like some of us were going to miss out again, he did the right thing and circled back round, not once but twice giving outstanding views. Night-birding was looking good – a Malaysian Eared Nightjar appeared over the clearing while we got ourselves ready but then heavy rain put an end to our hopes, and we sat in the vehicles for a long time, until it had almost subsided. Not expecting anything at all after this, we were amazed to hear the distant cries of a Bay Owl, though just when we thought our luck was in, three motorbikes zoomed by and the owl shut up for half an hour. Just when we were about to give up, we gave it one last shot, and despite it calling only very quietly and irregularly in the total darkness, it suddenly appeared in the spotlight in classic Bay Owl pose, clinging onto a thin, vertical liana just above the ground – time for another late dinner!

As our local guide Raja had found a roosting Crested Fireback perched above the road the previous evening we were looking for it on our drive in, pre-dawn once again, just when James thought he found it perched up ahead of us, a quick look in the binoculars revealed not a chicken, but a Large Frogmouth! This huge beast of a frogmouth (twice the size of the other frogmouths and a considerably bigger bulk)
just sat there in the spotlight for ages and ages until eventually attempting, and slowly pushing himself up and slowly flapping up and away back into the forest. Driving further on, we found the fireback – which was of considerable interest as it showed orange-streaked flanks of the little-known 'macartneyi' form, a form that hasn’t been reported since it was collected. Heading further on, picking a stop to begin our mornings birding we located another Large Frogmouth perched by the road, and more roosting Crested Firebacks. Our first diurnal species of the morning was a Rufous-collared Kingfisher, sat motionless in the 'scope.

We wanted to pick up on all those classic sundaic species we were still missing, though two hours of heavy rain just as a pair of Grey-and-buff Woodpeckers appeared prevented us for this period, though once the rain eased we managed to make up for this time with Short-tailed Babblers hopping around in front of us, Scaly-crowned and Rufous-crowned Babblers, Dark-throated Oriole, a trio of trogons in quick succession – Scarlet-rumped, a pair of Diard’s and a dazzling male Red-naped. Nothing though was comparable to the dazzling male Malayan Banded Pitta that perched up for several minutes on an open looping liana – even in the 'scope, outrageous!

In the afternoon it was more of the same, continually picking up new species, we started off with 4 Fluffy-backed Tit Babblers sat side-by-side, blue moustachial pouches ballooning out, mantles fluffed as they croacked and whistled, rocking up-and-down and from side-to-side just in front of us. White-bellied and Banded Woodpeckers, Green Broadbills were the most notable new species before darkness descended on us once again as we watched a pair of Malaysian Eared Nightjars hawking around us. Though we didn’t pick up anything new tonight, we did pick up another two Sunda Frogmouths, a female followed by a male – amazing as we have often missed this species on previous tours!

Our time was now up here, so after another equally early breakfast we headed to the airport and up to Padang, situated on the west coast of Sumatra, via Jakarta and drive for the rest of the day until we reached our simple guesthouse at the base of Mount Kerinci, long renowned as THE locality for the majority of Sumatra’s 20 plus endemics.

We had three days in which to 'enjoy' the delights of Mount Kerinci – the mountain has a notorious history amongst birders, which has broken many a birder in pursuit of the islands most difficult endemics, indeed some have even returned here 4-5 times and still not cleaned-up, most notably on the islands most well-known endemic, Sumatran Cochoa. Though we have a fairly enviable record with the cochoa we never expect it, especially considering that we have to pay so much time and attention to the mountains other tricky endemic – Schneider’s Pitta in a different area of the mountain.

After all the pre-birding talking and explaining all the participants were less excited and more worried about what lay ahead, and rightly so! However, all this was completely blown-away by 3pm on day one, or even by 6.15am as our very first bird on the mountain was a juvenile Schneider’s Pitta fantastically picked-up by Petra, perched amongst the dense foliage by the trail and hanging around for several
minutes to enable all of us views – it might have just been a juvenile, but it was THE pitta! Heading up the trail, slightly more relaxed we picked up several more endemic and specialities – a Spot-necked Babbler sat and sang away in front of us, then a pair of ground-loving Sumatran Wren Babblers hopped around us like mini Kiwi’s and Red-billed Partridges called in the distance, reminding us it wasn’t all easy here. The two endemic whistling thrushes, the often-tricky Sumatran, and rather more numerous Shiny both perched up and were appreciated by all and our first of several clown-coloured Sumatran Trogon. A distant call of a Schneider’s Pitta was just a little too distant to raise an eye-brow but with time on our side we sat on the trail and waited. and much to our surprise, a rustle in the undergrowth just below us was the pitta! For the next 20-30 minutes we were in awe as this male pitta quietly went about its business, hopping around us, often standing motionless for periods of time, and occasionally calling from the dense, dark undergrowth – incredible. We eventually made our way up to ‘Camp Cochoa’, the spot the species was rediscovered 20 years ago. Unfortunately during our lunch here it rained once more, so for a couple of hours we waited patiently, under the roof that still remains standing, very surprisingly. We were joined by a particularly long-tailed rodent that appears to be Kerichi Rat Rattus korinchii, a very little-known species and perhaps the first field observation for a very long time. The White-browed Shortwing here has a totally different song to its Javan counterpart so it was important that we got this under the belt given how much taxonomic changes there are likely to be in the region over the next couple of years.

Sumatran Cochoa and Schneider’s Pitta, Mount Kerinci

After much thought and little enthusiasm we decided to head further up, just in case. Few birds were seen or even calling so after a while, and with the mist closing in on us, we headed back down until a very familiar high-pitched whistle caught our attentions behind us – it can’t be, can it? After a few anxious minutes, there it was – a male Sumatran Cochoa calling from an open branch – it might be a bit misty and wet, and even an immature but it was the holy grail of the mountain! Elated, we headed down the mountain in the most torrential of downpours, even our underpants were totally, and utterly drenched. Needless to say, we saw nothing else after the cochoa, apart from a different juvenile pitta!

The next day was a dry day with a very wet trail. We walked up the trail in the darkness and soon had our fifth frogmouth of the tour in the spotlight – Sumatran Frogmouth, the hairiest of the lot! We spent the entire day birding the lower slopes and though we never came across any endemic pheasants (but further views of 3 pittas!) on the trail we picked up the rest of our targets. We found numerous fruiting trees down here, finding several Rufous-vented Niltava, Long-tailed Sibia, more whistling thrushes, Black-browed Barbets, Large Niltava along with a ‘Sunda Owlet’, a vocally distinct form of Collared Owlet restricted to Sumatra and Borneo, several Sunda Bush Warbler and finally several pairs of endemic Rusty-breasted Wren Babbler co-operated, duetting in glorious, singing their infamous ‘hot wet tea’. In the afternoon we located fruiting trees suitable for Columbids, and among the numerous Barred and Little Cuckoo Doves we also found Sumatran Green Pigeons. Numerous feeding flocks passed by during the day, usually containing a mix of Golden and Grey-throated Babbler, Mountain Tailorbird, Sunda Minivets, Blue Nuthatch, Blyth’s Shrike Babbler, Sunda Warbler and Mountain Leaf Warbler, while in a quiet corner we found a male ‘Sumatran’ Blue Robin singing his distinctive song from the Javan birds we had seen earlier, as well as noting the small size and short tail.

A glimmer of sunshine sparked raptors into life, and during a 10 minute spell several Oriental Honey Buzzards rose up, along with Blyth’s Hawk Eagle, Rufous-bellied Eagle and Black Eagles. Mammal-wise we found several Siamang, Mitred Langur and an alarmed Black Giant Squirrel though all of this was blown-out of the water by our afternoons experience. Hearing Red-billed Partridges close to the trail, we carefully positioned ourselves on the trail with a great view of the trail ahead of us. Waiting patiently eventually the partridges were really close, and it wasn’t long before we had a bird dash back-
and-forth across the trail, shortly after this, a slightly surreal moment happened as a large cat strolled
down the trail towards us – realising where we were, in the depths of the jungle, it was quite obvious it
was a huge Golden Cat, after strolling down it stopped, staring at us, then moving its eyes to the sounds
of the partridges before delicately disappearing into the dense undergrowth, presumably in pursuit of the
totally oblivious galliform! 5-10 minutes passed before an almighty racket as 5 partridges (we thought
there were only 2!) leaped out of the undergrowth and flew into the tree-tops above and around us! The
defeated cat then reappeared just metres ahead of us, not even glancing round and casually strolled back
up the trail, tail firmly between its legs leaving us to enjoy the truly petrified, motionless partridges for the
next 10 minutes until they felt safe to return to the ground and ran off together!
In the evening we had further views of the Sumatran Frogmouth in the spotlight though frustratingly
Rajah Scops Owl was only heard a couple of times and remained hidden from view.

On our third, and final day we were now scratching around for new species, so we obtained further and
sometimes better views of several key species – including Sumatran Wren Babbler, a singing male Rufous-
vented Niltava, the female and juvenile pitta once more, Sunda Bush Warbler, Sumatran Trogons, Rusty-
breasted Wren Babblers, White-browed Shortwing and a really confiding Lesser Shortwing singing its little
heart-out and a Small-toothed Palm Civet for Erkki in the very same tree Petra and James had seen a
Masked Palm Civet two days previous!

With us exceeding expectations and finding that single trail increasingly tedious we opted to reduce our
time on Kerinci by a day and use it more resourcefully for our final site, the Tapan road. The Tapan road is
still within the Kerinci-Sablat National Park but covers a beautiful, huge area of forest covering 300m –
1300m in elevation, with a little-used road slicing through the core of it. We had given ourselves 3 ½ days
here, though even that isn’t enough, as we were still picking up several new birds in our last couple of
days.

On our first couple of days we tried to see as many of our remaining endemics as possible. The three
endemic bulbuls fell by the wayside rather easily – Cream-striped, Spot-necked and Sumatran all being
fairly common along here and a familiar sight most days. Sumatran Treepies were particularly conspicuous
with several fledged youngsters around, yet more Sumatran Trogons appeared over our first two days,
and Sumatran Green Pigeons being particularly conspicuous due to the huge amount of fruiting trees
higher up. These fruiting trees played host to uncountable numbers of Fire-tufted and Black-browed
Barbets (easily over 100 a day!). An unfamiliar song to James came from what was expected – a
Sumatran Leafbird, and despite it being an immature male, being accompanied by his partner it was a
welcome sighting as this species has very noticeably declined here over recent years and can no longer be
expected as targeted capture for the bird-trade has reduced its numbers considerably. The song of the
leafbird remains undescribed so it was even better having him singing for 10 minutes
and nothing like Gold-fronted, which it used to be lumped with. Blue-masked on the other hand took a bit
of effort locating initially but we saw them on several occasions, usually in pairs with a youngster in tow.
One of the final endemics up here, Sumatran Drongo was found feeding young in a mixed flock that also
contained a pair of Black Laughingthrush and Greater Yellownape.
On the higher reaches of the road we also came across a sprinkling of Spectacled Laughingthrushes – a species that should be the commonest species but has been affected by the high levels of trapping. Black-and-crimson Orioles were abundant, Maroon Woodpecker, pairs of high-flying Wreathed Hornbills, numerous Green-billed Malkoha, Cinereous Bulbul, Temminck’s Sunbird, Yellow-bellied Warbler, Sunda Cuckoo-shrike, several families of Ashy Drongo and one morning the most amazing sight of a close group of Siamang in full flow, bellowing out their cries, yelps and booms as they swung hysterically through the roadside trees. While eating lunch on the first day, James took a quick peek inside the gulley beside us and stumbled upon a pair of Graceful Pitta quietly feeding! In we all went and for the next, I’m not sure how long, an hour? We were treated to wonderful views of these endemic pittas going about their business sometimes within a couple of metres from us!
Continually edging lower down, our big remaining target up here, Marbled Wren Babbler frustrated us, no matter how many gullies we checked, and no matter how many times there was not a squeak, we did however find a pair of wonderful, tiny Rufous-chested Flycatchers singing at the roadside. Further down a huge flock of Long-tailed Broadbills and displaying Black Laughingthrushes were most welcome, as we headed even further down the road new species started to appear, Grey-bellied and Spectacled Bulbuls, Banded and Black-and-yellow Broadbills and Blue-winged Leafbirds. Our first regal Rhinoceros Hornbill glided across the entire valley without the need for a single flap. But we still had to go back up to the higher gullies in our search for the wren babbler, and typically, when we least expect something, just as we were finishing our lunch on day 3, outside our pitta gulley the diagnostic loud whistles of a wren babbler emanated from inside. Trying to keep our excitement in check, as this is a notoriously tough bird we sat in the same spot as we had done two days previous for the pittas and after a silent five minutes, out it popped in front of us, briefly, but no worries as for the next 20 minutes we were treated to multiple views as it sang, primarily from the ground, in the darkest tangles until we all had had numerous looks at one of the most difficult wren babblers (I would say THE most difficult) in all of Asia until we left it alone, after his mate had joined in, not wanting to be left out of the fun.

On our final morning we headed much lower down, and picked up a lot of new species for the trip. Bulbuls were everywhere, including the best of them all, Scaly-breasted. Frustratingly our one remaining Forktail, Chestnut-naped appeared across the road when most of us were looking the other way! Gold-whiskered and Red-throated Barbets both showed up, and a pit viper sat minding its own business was crazily mobbed by a plethora of species – Red-throated Sunbird, Scarlet-backed, Orange-bellied, Crimson-breasted and Yellow-breasted Flowerpeckers, several bulbuls, Blue-winged and Lesser Green Leafbirds and Fairy Bluebirds! Numbers of Rhinoceros and Wreathed Hornbills were perching and flying around the other side of the valley, and a pair of Blyth’s Hawk Eagles were watched attempting to construct their new nest, with both birds bringing in branches, then rather clumsily putting them together, though usually unsuccessfully as they dropped to the forest floor! One last stop, for lunch provided us with the perfect send off, well, for all of us at the third time of asking, with a Ruby-throated Bulbul appearing, this now a very rarely seen bird in the more accessible areas of Sumatra, Java and Bali due to the bird-trade. With this our last lifer along the road, we called it quits and drove back along the coast to Padang for one final meal, and a toast to what had been a marvellous three weeks.

For information regarding our scheduled tours to Sumatra please click here. Alternatively please contact us via e-mail regarding organising a custom tour to Sumatra and/or Java.
Bird-of-the-tour

1  Schneider’s Pitta
2= Large Frogmouth
2= Graceful Pitta
4  Oriental Bay Owl
5  Marbled Wren Babbler

More photos from the tour

Javan White-eye and Olive-backed Tailorbird, Berkasi
Crescent-chested Babbler and Pygmy Tit, Gede Pangrango NP (top)
Sunda Warbler and Javan Tesia, Gede Pangrango NP (middle)
Giant Swiftlet, Halimun-Salak NP and Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot, Cibodas (bottom)
Javan Gibbon and Javan Palm Civet, Halimun-Salak NP (top)
Sumatran Green Pigeon, Tapan and Javan Hawk-Eagle, Halimun-Salak NP (middle)
‘Javan’ Minivet and Javan Spiderhunter, Carita (bottom)
Sunda Frogmouth and Bonaparte’s Nightjar, Way Kambas (top)
‘macartneyi’ Crested Fireback and Large Frogmouth, Way Kambas (middle)
Siamang and Kerinci Rat, Mount Kerinci (bottom)
Rufous-vented Niltava and Sumatran Frogmouth, Mount Kerinci (top)
Sumatran Drongo and Mitrid Langur, Mount Kerinci (middle)
Fire-tufted Barbet and Graceful Pitta, Tapan Hill (bottom)
Sumatran Bulbul and Spot-necked Bulbul, Tapan Hill (top)
Long-tailed Broadbill and Black Laughingthrush, Tapan Hill (middle)
Ashy Drongo and Black-eared Pygmy Squirrel, Tapan Hill (bottom)
Systematic Bird List

**PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**
- Little Black Cormorant  
  *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

**PELECANIFORMES: Anhingidae**
- Oriental Darter  
  *Anhinga melanogaster*

**CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae**
- Grey Heron  
  *Ardea cinerea*
- Purple Heron  
  *Ardea purpurea*
- Eastern Great Egret  
  *Casmerodius modestus*
- Intermediate Egret  
  *Mesophoyx intermedia intermedia*
- Little Egret  
  *Egretta garzetta*
- Javan Pond Heron  
  *Ardeola speciosa*
- Eastern Cattle Egret  
  *Bubulcus coromandus*
- Striated Heron  
  *Butorides striata*
- Black-crowned Night Heron  
  *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- Cinnamon Bittern  
  *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*
- Black Bittern  
  *Ixobrychus flavicollis*

**CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**
- Woolly-necked Stork  
  *Ciconia episcopus*

**ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae**
- White-winged Duck  
  *Asarcornis scutulata*
- Sunda Teal  
  *Anas gibberifrons*

**FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae**
- Oriental Honey Buzzard  
  *Pernis ptilorhynchus orientalis*
- Brahminy Kite  
  *Haliastur indus*
- Grey-headed Fish Eagle  
  *Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus*
- Crested Serpent Eagle  
  *Spilornis cheela*
- Black Eagle  
  *Ictinaetus malayensis*
- Rufous-bellied Eagle  
  *Aquila kiieneri*
- Javan Hawk Eagle  
  *Nisaetus bartelsi*
- Changeable Hawk Eagle  
  *Nisaetus lineatus*
- Blyth’s Hawk Eagle  
  *Nisaetus alboniger*
- Wallace’s Hawk Eagle  
  *Nisaetus nanus*

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**
- Black-thighed Falconet  
  *Microhierax fringillarius*

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**
- Chestnut-bellied Partridge  
  *Arborophila javanica*
- Red-billed Partridge  
  *Arborophila rubrirostris*
- Red Junglefowl  
  *Gallus gallus*
- Crested Fireback  
  *Lophura ignita rufa*
- Great Argus  
  *Argusianus argus*  
  *heard only*

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**
- White-breasted Waterhen  
  *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
- Black-backed Swamphen  
  *Porphyrio indicus*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**
- White-headed Stilt  
  *Himantopus leucocephalus*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**
- Javan Plover  
  *Charadrius javanicus*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae**
Common Sandpiper  Actitis hypoleucos

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**
- Sunda Collared Dove  Streptopelia bitorquata
- Spotted Dove  Streptopelia chinensis
- Barred Cuckoo Dove  Macropygia unchall
- Ruddy Cuckoo Dove  Macropygia emiliana emiliana
- Little Cuckoo Dove  Macropygia ruficeps
- Asian Emerald Dove  Chalcophaps indica
- Peaceful Dove  Geopelia striata
- Pink-necked Green Pigeon  Treron vernans
- Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon  Treron griseicauda
- Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon  Treron fulvicollis
- Thick-billed Green Pigeon  Treron curvirostra
- Sumatran Green Pigeon  Treron oxyura
- Pink-headed Fruit Dove  Ptilinopus porphyreus
- Green Imperial Pigeon  Ducula aenea
- Dark-backed Imperial Pigeon  Ducula lacernulata lacernulata

**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae**
- Blue-rumped Parrot  Psittinus cyanurus
- Long-tailed Parakeet  Psittacula longicauda
- Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot  Loriculus pusillus
- Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot  Loriculus galgulus

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**
- Sunda Cuckoo  Cuculus lepidus
- Plaintive Cuckoo  Cacomantis merulinus
- Rusty-breasted Cuckoo  Cacomantis variolosus
- Little Bronze Cuckoo  Chrysococcyx minutilus  heard only
- Asian Drongo Cuckoo  Surniculus lugubris brachyurus
- Black-bellied Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus diardi
- Green-billed Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus tristis
- Raffles's Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus
- Red-bellied Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus javanicus
- Chestnut-breasted Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus curvirostris
- Javan Coucal  Centropus nigrorufus
- Greater Coucal  Centropus sinensis  heard only

**STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae**
- Barn Owl  Tyto alba javanica
- Oriental Bay Owl  Phodilus badius badius

**STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**
- Reddish Scops Owl  Otus rufescens  heard only
- Mountain Scops Owl  Otus spilocephalus vandewateri  heard only
- Javan Scops Owl  Otus angeliniae
- Rajah Scops Owl  Otus [brookii] solokensis  heard only
- Sunda Scops Owl  Otus [bakkamoena] lempiji
- Barred Eagle Owl  Bubo sumatranus  heard only
- Javan Owlet  Glaucidium castanopterum  heard only
- 'Sunda' Collared Owlet  Glaucidium [brodiei] peritum
- Brown Boobook  Ninox scutulata scutulata
- Ninox scutulata javanensis  heard only

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Podargidae**
- Large Frogmouth  Batrachostomus auritus
- Gould's Frogmouth  Batrachostomus stellatus
- Sumatran Frogmouth  Batrachostomus poliophalus
- Javan Frogmouth  Batrachostomus javensis
- Sunda Frogmouth  Batrachostomus cornutus

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**
- Malaysian Eared Nightjar  Eurostopodus temminckii
- Large-tailed Nightjar  Caprimulgus macrurus
Savanna Nightjar  *Caprimulgus affinis*  heard only
Bonaparte's Nightjar  *Caprimulgus concretus*
Salvadori's Nightjar  *Caprimulgus pulchellus bartelsi*

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**
- Giant Swiftlet  *Hydrochous gigas*
- Glossy Swiftlet  *Collocalia [esculenta] cyanoptila*
- Cave Swiftlet  *Collocalia linchi linchi*
- Black-nest Swiftlet  *Aerodramus maximus*
- Edible-nest Swiftlet  *Aerodramus fuciphagus*
- Volcano Swiftlet  *Aerodramus vulcanorum*
- Silver-rumped Needletail  *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*
- Brown-backed Needletail  *Hirundapus giganteus*
- Asian Palm Swift  *Cypsiurus balasiensis*
- House Swift  *Apus [affinis] nipalensis*

**APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae**
- Grey-rumped Treeswift  *Hemiprocne longipennis*
- Whiskered Treeswift  *Hemiprocne comata*

**TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**
- Red-naped Trogon  *Harpactes kasumba*
- Diard's Trogon  *Harpactes diardi*
- Scarlet-rumped Trogon  *Harpactes duvauceli*
- Red-headed Trogon  *Harpactes erythrocephalus*
- Orange-breasted Trogon  *Harpactes oreskios  heard only*
- Sumatran Trogon  *Harpactes mackloti*
- Javan Trogon  *Harpactes reinwardtii*

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**
- Blue-eared Kingfisher  *Alcedo meninting*
- Small Blue Kingfisher  *Alcedo coerulescens*
- Rufous-backed Kingfisher  *Ceyx rufidorsa*
- Banded Kingfisher  *Lacedo pulchella pulchella*
- Javan Kingfisher  *Halcyon cyanovaentris*
- Stork-billed Kingfisher  *Pelegropsis capensis*
- White-throated Kingfisher  *Halcyon smyrnensis*
- Collared Kingfisher  *Todirhamphus chloris laubmannianus  Todirhamphus chloris palmeri*
- Rufous-collared Kingfisher  *Actenoides concretus*

**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**
- Red-bearded Bee-eater  *Nyctyornis amictus*

**CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae**
- Dollarbird  *Eurystomus orientalis*

**CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae**
- Oriental Pied Hornbill  *Anthracoceros albirostris  heard only*
- Rhinoceros Hornbill  *Buceros rhinoceros*
- Helmeted Hornbill  *Rhinoplax vigil*
- Bushy-crested Hornbill  *Anorrhinus galeritus*
- Wreathed Hornbill  *Rhyticeros undulatus*

**PICIFORMES: Capitonidae**
- Fire-tufted Barbet  *Psilopogon pyrolophus*
- Brown-throated Barbet  *Megalaima corvina*
- Black-banded Barbet  *Megalaima javensis*
- Flame-fronted Barbet  *Megalaima armillaris*
- Gold-whiskered Barbet  *Megalaima chrysopogon*
- Red-crowned Barbet  *Megalaima rafflesii*
- Red-throated Barbet  *Megalaima mystacophanos*
- Black-browed Barbet  *Megalaima oorti*
- Blue-eared Barbet  *Megalaima australis australis  Megalaima australis duvauceli*

Brown Barbet

PICIFORMES: Picidae
- Rufous Piculet
- Sunda Woodpecker
- Grey-capped Woodpecker
- Speckle-breasted Woodpecker
- White-bellied Woodpecker
- Banded Woodpecker
- Crimson-winged Woodpecker
- Greater Yellownape
- Checker-throated Woodpecker
- Common Flameback
- Maroon Woodpecker
- Buff-rumped Woodpecker
- Buff-necked Woodpecker
- Grey-and-buff Woodpecker

Rufous Piculet
Dendrocopos moluccensis
Grey-capped Woodpecker
Dendrocopos canicapillus
Speckle-breasted Woodpecker
Dendrocopos [macei] analis
White-bellied Woodpecker
Dryocopus javensis
Banded Woodpecker
Picus mineaceus
Crimson-winged Woodpecker
Picus puniceus
Greater Yellownape
Picus flavinucha
Checker-throated Woodpecker
Picus mentalis mentalis
Common Flameback
Dinopium javanense
Maroon Woodpecker
Blythipicus rubiginosus
Buff-rumped Woodpecker
Meiglyptes tristis grammithorax
Buff-necked Woodpecker
Meiglyptes tukki
Grey-and-buff Woodpecker
Hemicircus concretus concretus

PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae
- Black-and-red Broadbill
- Banded Broadbill
- Black-and-yellow Broadbill
- Long-tailed Broadbill
- Green Broadbill

Black-and-red Broadbill
Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos
Banded Broadbill
Eurylaimus javanicus javanicus
Eurylaimus javanicus harterti
Black-and-yellow Broadbill
Eurylaimus ochromalus
Long-tailed Broadbill
Psarisomus dalhousiae
Green Broadbill
Calyptomena viridis

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae
- Schneider's Pitta
- Javan Banded Pitta
- Malayan Banded Pitta
- Graceful Pitta

Schneider's Pitta
Pitta schneideri
Javan Banded Pitta
Pitta guajana
Malayan Banded Pitta
Pitta irena
Graceful Pitta
Pitta venusta

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae
- Pacific Swallow
- Striated Swallow

Pacific Swallow
Hirundo tahitica
Striated Swallow
Cecrops striolata

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae
- Sunda Cuckooshrike
- Lesser Cuckooshrike
- Fiery Minivet
- Sunda Minivet
- Scarlet Minivet
- 'Javan' Minivet
- Grey-chinned Minivet
- Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike
- Black-winged Flycatcher Shrike

Sunda Cuckooshrike
Coracina larvata melancephala
Lesser Cuckooshrike
Coracina fimbriata
Fiery Minivet
Pericrocotus igneus
Sunda Minivet
Pericrocotus miniatus
Scarlet Minivet
Pericrocotus speciosus xanthogaster
'Javan' Minivet
Pericrocotus [speciosus] siebersi
Grey-chinned Minivet
Pericrocotus solaris
Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike
Hemipus picatus
Black-winged Flycatcher Shrike
Hemipus hirundinaceus

PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae
- Cream-striped Bulbul
- Spot-necked Bulbul
- Black-headed Bulbul
- Ruby-throated Bulbul
- Sooty-headed Bulbul
- Scaly-breasted Bulbul
- Grey-bellied Bulbul
- Puff-backed Bulbul
- Orange-spotted Bulbul
- Yellow-vented Bulbul
- Cream-vented Bulbul
- Red-eyed Bulbul
- Spectacled Bulbul
- Ochraceous Bulbul
- Grey-cheeked Bulbul
- Yellow-bellied Bulbul

Cream-striped Bulbul
Pycnonotus leucogrammicus
Spot-necked Bulbul
Pycnonotus tympanistrigus
Black-headed Bulbul
Pycnonotus atriceps
Ruby-throated Bulbul
Pycnonotus dispar
Sooty-headed Bulbul
Pycnonotus aurigaster
Scaly-breasted Bulbul
Pycnonotus squamatus
Grey-bellied Bulbul
Pycnonotus cyaniventris
Puff-backed Bulbul
Pycnonotus euthilotus
Orange-spotted Bulbul
Pycnonotus bimaculatus bimaculatus
Yellow-vented Bulbul
Pycnonotus goiavier
Cream-vented Bulbul
Pycnonotus simplex
Red-eyed Bulbul
Pycnonotus bruneus
Spectacled Bulbul
Pycnonotus erythropthalmos
Ochraceous Bulbul
Alophoixus ochraceus sumatranus
Grey-cheeked Bulbul
Alophoixus bres bres
Yellow-bellied Bulbul
Alophoixus phaeocephalus
Hairy-backed Bulbul  
Tricholestes criniger
Buff-vented Bulbul  
Iole olivacea
Streaked Bulbul  
Ixos malaccensis
Cinereous Bulbul  
Hemixos cinerous
Javan [Sunda] Bulbul  
Ixos [virescens] virescens
Sumatran [Sunda] Bulbul  
Ixos [virescens] sumatrana

PASSERIFORMES: Chloropseidae
Lesser Green Leafbird  
Chloropsis cyanopogon
Blue-winged Leafbird  
Chloropsis cochinchinensis moluccensis
Sumatran Leafbird  
Chloropsis media
Blue-masked Leafbird  
Chloropsis venusta

PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae
Common Iora  
Aegithina tiphia
Green Iora  
Aegithina viridissima

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae
Shiny Whistling Thrush  
Myophonus melanurus
Javan Whistling Thrush  
Myophonus glaucinus
Sumatran Whistling Thrush  
Myophonus castaneus
Blue Whistling Thrush  
Myophonus caeruleus flavirostris
Lesser Shortwing  
Brachypteryx leucophrys
White-browed Shortwing  
Brachypteryx montana montana
Brachypteryx montana saturata

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae
Hill Prinia  
Prinia superciliaris
Bar-winged Prinia  
Prinia familiaris
Plain Prinia  
Prinia inornata blythi
Brown Prinia  
Prinia polychroa polychroa

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae
Javan Tesia  
Tesia superciliaris
Aberrant Bush Warbler  
Horornis flavolivacea vulcania
Australasian Reed Warbler  
Acrocephalus [stentoreus] australis
Mountain Tailorbird  
Phyllagates cuclatus cuclatus
Dark-necked Tailorbird  
Orthotomus atrogularis
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird  
Orthotomus sericeus
Ashy Tailorbird  
Orthotomus ruficeps
Olive-backed Tailorbird  
Orthotomus sepium
Mountain Leaf Warbler  
Phylloscopus trivirgatus trivirgatus
Chestnut-crowned Warbler  
Seicercus castaniceps
Sunda Warbler  
Seicercus grammicus
Yellow-bellied Warbler  
Abroscopus superciliaris

PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae
Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher  
Rhinomyias olivacea
Snowy-browed Flycatcher  
Ficedula hyperythra
Rufous-chested Flycatcher  
Ficedula dumetoria
Verditer Flycatcher  
Eumyias thalassina
Indigo Flycatcher  
Eumyias indigo
Rufous-vented Niltava  
Niltava sumatrana
White-tailed Blue Flycatcher  
Cyornis concretus concretus
Pale Blue Flycatcher  
Cyornis unicolor hererti
Malaysian Blue Flycatcher  
Cyornis turcosus
Pygmy Blue Flycatcher  
Muscicapella hodgsoni
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher  
Culicicapa ceylonensis
White-rumped Shama  
Copsychus malabaricus
'Sumatan' Blue Robin  
Cinclidium diana sumatrana
Sunda Forktail  
Enicurus velatus
Chestnut-naped Forktail  
Enicurus ruficapillus
White-crowned Forktail  
Enicurus leschenaulti leschenaulti
Sumatran Cochoa  
Cochoa beccarii
Javan Cochoa  
Cochoa azurea
PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae
- Rufous-tailed Fantail: *Rhipidura phoenicura*
- White-bellied Fantail: *Rhipidura euryura*
- White-throated Fantail: *Rhipidura albicollis*
- Pied Fantail: *Rhipidura javanica*

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae
- Black-naped Monarch: *Hypothymis azurea*
- Asian Paradise Flycatcher: *Terpsiphone paradisi affinis*

PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae
- Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush: *Garrulax rufifrons*
- Black Laughingthrush: *Melanocichla lugubris*
- Spectacled Laughingthrush: *Rhinocichla mitratus*
- White-breasted Babbler: *Stachyris grammiceps*
- White-bibbed Babbler: *Stachyris thoracica*
- Spot-necked Babbler: *Stachyris striolata*
- Black-throated Babbler: *Stachyris nigricollis*
- Chestnut-rumped Babbler: *Stachyris maculata*
- Grey-throated Babbler: *Stachyris nigriceps*
- Chestnut-backed Scimitar Babbler: *Pomatorhinus montanus montanus*
- Sumatran Wren Babbler: *Rimator albostriatus*
- Rusty-breasted Wren Babbler: *Turdinus rufipes*
- Marbled Wren Babbler: *Turdinus marmorata*
- Eye-browed Wren Babbler: *Napothera epeliepilota epeliepilota*
  - *Napothera epeliepilota diluta*
- Pygmy Cupwing: *Pnoepyga pusilla rufa*
  - *Pnoepyga pusilla lepida*
- Crescent-chested Babbler: *Cyanoderma melanothorax*
- Chestnut-winged Babbler: *Cyanoderma erythroptera*
- Rufous-fronted Babbler: *Cyanoderma rufifrons*
- Golden Babbler: *Cyanoderma chrysaea*
- Javan Tit Babbler: *Mixornis flavicollis*
- Pin-striped Tit Babbler: *Mixornis gularis*
- Fluffy-backed Tit Babbler: *Macronous pilosus*
- White-chested Babbler: *Trichastoma rostratum*
- Ferruginous Babbler: *Trichastoma bicolor*
- Horsfield's Babbler: *Malacocinclia sepiaria sepiaria*
  - *Malacocinclia sepiaria barussana*
- Short-tailed Babbler: *Malacocinclia malaccensis*
- Temminck's Babbler: *Pellorneum pyrrogenys*
- Black-capped Babbler: *Pellorneum capistratum*
- Sooty-capped Babbler: *Malacopteron affine*
- Scaly-crowned Babbler: *Malacopteron cinereum*
- Rufous-crowned Babbler: *Malacopteron magnun*
- Javan Fulvetta: *Alcippe perrhyoidea*
- Spotted Crocias: *Crocias albonotatus*
- Brown Fulvetta: *Alcippe brunnneicauda*
- Long-tailed Sibia: *Heterophasia picaoides*

PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidea
- Blyth's Shrike Babbler: *Pteruthius aerulatus cameranoi*
- Pied Shrike Babbler: *Pteruthius flaviscapis*
- Trilling Shrike Babbler: *Pteruthius aenobarbus*
- Erpornis: *Erpornis zantholeuca*

PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae
- Pygmy Tit: *Psaltria exilis*

PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae
- Golden-bellied Gerygone: *Gerygone sulphurea*

PASSERIFORMES: Paridae
- Cinereous Tit: *Parus cinereus*
PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae
   Velvet-fronted Nuthatch  Sitta frontalis
   Blue Nuthatch            Sitta azurea

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae
   Ruby-cheeked Sunbird    Chalcoparia singalensis
   Plain Sunbird           Anthreptes simplex
   Red-throated Sunbird    Anthreptes rhodolaema
   Van Hasselt's Sunbird   Leptocoma brasiliana
   Purple-throated Sunbird Leptocoma sperata
   Olive-backed Sunbird    Cinyris jugularis
   White-flanked Sunbird   Aethopyga eximia
   Javan Sunbird           Aethopyga mystacalis
   Temminck's Sunbird      Aethopyga temminckii
   Little Spiderhunter     Arachnothera longirostra
   Yellow-eared Spiderhunter Arachnothera chrysogenys
   Grey-breasted Spiderhunter Arachnothera modesta
   Javan Spiderhunter      Arachnothera affinis

PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae
   Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker Prionochilus maculatus
   Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker Prionochilus percussus
   Orange-bellied Flowerpecker  Dicaeum trigonostigma
   Fire-breasted Flowerpecker   Dicaeum ignipectus
   Blood-breasted Flowerpecker  Dicaeum sanguinolentum
   Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker  Dicaeum cruentatum
   Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker  Dicaeum trochileum

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae
   Oriental White-eye         Zosterops palpebrosus
   Black-capped White-eye    Zosterops atricapillus
   Javan White-eye           Zosterops flavus
   Javan Dark-eye            Lophozosterops javanicus

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae
   Dark-throated Oriole      Oriolus xanthonotus
   Black-and-crimson Oriole  Oriolus cruentus

PASSERIFORMES: Irenidae
   Asian Fairy-bluebird      Irena puella

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae
   Long-tailed Shrike        Lanius schach

PASSERIFORMES: Prionopidae
   Large Woodshrike          Tephrodornis gularis
   Rufous-winged Philentoma  Phileptoma pyrhopterum

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae
   Sunda [Ashy] Drongo       Dicrurus leucophaeus leucophaeus
   Bronzed Drongo            Dicrurus aeneus
   Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo Dicrurus remifer
   Sumatran Drongo           Dicrurus sumatranus
   Hair-crested Drongo       Dicrurus hottentottus jentincki
   Greater Racket-tailed Drongo Dicrurus paradiseus

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
   White-breasted Woodswallow Artamus leucorynchus

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae
   Crested Jay               Platylophus galericulatus galericulatus
                            Platylophus galericulatus coronatus
Malayan Black Magpie
Common Green Magpie
Sumatran Treepie
Slender-billed Crow

PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae
Asian Glossy Starling
Common Hill Myna
Javan Myna
Black-winged Myna

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae
Javan Munia
Scaly-breasted Munia
White-capped Munia
White-headed Munia

PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae
Mountain Serin

PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae
Eurasian Tree Sparrow

MAMMALS
Black Giant Squirrel
Kloss's Squirrel
Plantain Squirrel
Black-striped Squirrel
Prevost's Squirrel
Niobe Ground Squirrel
Low's Squirrel
Slender Squirrel
Black-eared Squirrel
Spotted Giant Flying Squirrel
Masked Palm Civet
Small-toothed Palm Civet
Javan Palm Civet
Asiatic Golden Cat
Javan Mongoose
Yellow-throated Martin
Javan Ferret-Badger
Large Flying Fox
Grizzled Langur
Javan (Ebony) Langur
Mitrid Langur
Sunda Silvered Langur
Long-tailed Macaque
Sunda Pig-tailed Macaque
Javan Gibbon
Siamang
Common Treeshrew
Javan Treeshrew
Eurasian Wild Boar
Red Muntjac
Sambar

333 species recorded including 18 heard only