Sulawesi and Halmahera

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Leader: Frank Lambert

Participants: Steve James, Steve Kornfield, Andy Livermore, Patty O’Neill, Martin Painter, Mark Tasker, Andre Weiss Pryde.

The Indonesian islands of Sulawesi and Halmahera lie either side of Weber’s Line, within Wallacea, but despite their close proximity, support very different avifaunas. Both islands are hotspots for endemic birds, and these include some of the most sought-after species in the region. We saw nearly all of our target species, including practically all the endemics possible in the areas we visited. Altogether, the tour recorded a total of 279 species including only one that was heard only.

The birds made us work hard as usual, and we had many early-morning starts, but our commitment paid off with excellent views of nearly all the species seen. Highlights on Sulawesi included species such as Geomalia, Maleo, Red-backed Thrush, Malia, Purple-bearded Bee-eater, Great Shortwing, Purple-winged Roller, Matinan Flycatcher, Hylocitrea, four species of endemic myna, Sulawesi Pitta (split by Clements), several stunning endemic kingfishers, and three of the four endemic Accipiter species. We also had some surprise species such as the...
rarely observed Sulawesi Ground Dove and the undescribed ‘Sulawesi Brown Flycatcher’. As well as these great diurnal species, Sulawesi hosts a great set of night-birds, and we had superb views of Sulawesi Scops Owl and Cinnabar Boobook, as well as Diabolical Nightjar and Ochre-bellied Boobook during the daytime. Although few mammals were seen, we managed to see three species of endemic macaque as well as tarsiers at two localities. Finally, we should not forget to mention the solar eclipse, the so-called Red Moon – a very rare event that we witnessed from a mountaintop near Manado, without any lights to disturb this magnificent spectacle. We started our visit to the north Moluccan island of Halmahera with memorable views of a Moluccan Scrubfowl under a star-filled sky before continuing to a highland area. Here we found both our main targets fairly easily; Moluccan King Parrot and ‘Halmahera’ Leaf Warbler, as well as Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove and a good selection of other endemics. During the following days we saw almost all of Halmahera’s remaining endemic species whilst based at a beautiful beachside resort – from this base we had spectacular close displaying Wallace’s Standardwing, both Ivory-breasted and Moluccan Pitta all of the remaining native parrots, Sombre and Blue & White Kingfishers, Common Paradise Kingfisher, Goliath Coucal, Purple Dollarbird, White-naped Monarch and a suite of beautiful pheasants and doves. Invisible Rail proved to be elusive, however, and was only glimpsed by a few of us during hours of searching. Due perhaps to the dry weather, we also managed to get excellent views of all of Halmahera’s nightbirds with relatively little effort. At this time of year a few migrants can be expected, and we were lucky to find Gray’s Grasshopper Warblers and Kamchatka Leaf Warbler amongst other commoner species. Overall our tour was again judged to be a great success, with a better outcome than that of any of the other tour companies visiting this intriguing region.

After meeting up in the bustling city of Ujung Pandang, or Makassar, in southern Sulawesi, we headed inland early the next morning to bird within the limestone karst forests at Karaenta. Here, our main target and first endemic – Black-ringed White-eye, a species that is restricted to this southern area of Sulawesi - was quickly located. Birding nearby along the busy road produced a number of good birds, including our first Sulawesi Babblers, two endemic flowerpeckers, our first endemic myna - White-necked Myna (albicollis race), the endemic leucops race of Hair-crested Drongo, Blue-backed Parrot, Golden-backed Racquet-tails, Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon, both endemic hornbills – Knobbed Hornbill and the sanfordi race of Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill. We also had a brief view of Piping Crow, the only one of the trip. Scanning the distant skyline produced yet another couple of endemics – our first Sulawesi Serpent Eagle and at least six Ivory-backed Woodswallow as well as Sulawesi Goshawk for one of us. As we were about to leave we stumbled unexpectedly on a group of three ‘Sulawesi Brown Flycatchers’ – an undescribed species that we had intended to go and look for at another site. These three birds were mostly at eye level or even below us, giving unusually good views of this distinctive taxon. Finally, as we were about to dash for the airport in Makassar, we spotted a group of Moor Macaques, one of Sulawesi’s endemic primates.

Our flight to the dry valley of Palu in central Sulawesi was on time for a change, but the long journey meant that we did not arrive at our friendly guesthouse until just after dark. On route we were lucky to find large numbers of Pale-headed Munia gathering in the rice fields behind a garage that we had stopped at – another endemic for the list. Our guesthouse lies very close to an accessible part of Sulawesi’s oldest National Park – Lore Lindu, where
we headed very early the next morning. Even before it was light we had got our first new bird, obtaining great views of a pair of the recently discovered population of Cinnabar Boobook, although a close Sulawesi Scops Owl eluded us. Birding the forests around Lake Taming and along the main road in this area was excellent, and during the course of the next few days roadside birding produced many new birds. With the avifauna of Sulawesi being so unique, a large proportion of these were new birds for everyone, including such specialties as the strange Malia, feeding in epiphytes in a manner more akin to some neotropical funarid rather than any Asian species; Finch-billed and Fiery-browed Mynas, the diminutive Pygmy and slender-bodied Cerulean Cuckoo-shrikes, Sulawesi Leaf Warbler, Blue-breasted Flycatcher, Sulawesi Drongo, Dark-eared Myza, Sulawesi Pygmy and Ashy Woodpeckers, Yellow-billed Malkoha, Rusty-bellied Fantail, Yellow-vented Whistler and Island Verditer. Pigeons, doves and parrots were often seen in this area, including many Golden-mantled Racquet-tails, Yellow-and-Green Lorikeets, Red-eared Fruit Doves and the Sulawesi form of Brown Cuckoo Dove (soon to be split!).
Perhaps one of the biggest surprises of the tour was along this road – a clumsy Sulawesi Ground Dove that flopped across the road only meters from the group and then ran up the bank, giving most of us fantastic flight views. Birding off-road was less productive since there were no trails, but it was essential for one species and we headed into an area with dense understory and waited, using playback, for our target to appear. Great Shortwing usually gives very fleeting views, which had been what we were all expecting, but the male that turned up within minutes of playing its song was unbelievably obliging, hopping back and forth within 4-6m of us several times – certainly one of the best views you could hope for of this often-elusive species. Back at our guesthouse after dark we looked unsuccessfully for Speckled Boobook, but during the middle of the night a pair of these often-noisy birds woke up most of the group and gave good views to those who had dragged themselves out of bed before they disappeared.
Most of our second and third days were spent on the famous Anaso track. In the 1980s this was a logging road, with heavy trucks sliding up and down the slippery slope to collect high-value timber from distant valleys, but this is now hard to imagine because the road is now reduced to a narrow track that can no longer be driven. It is still a key birding area of course, since it allows access to species only found at higher elevations on Sulawesi. We ascended the trail on the first morning very early, reaching a rather open area for our field breakfast just after dawn. Here we saw our first of several roosting Diabolical Nightjars – these stunning nightjars can readily be found roosting along the Anaso Trail.

As ever, our somewhat strenuous walk, covering more than 10km during the day, was rewarded with some fine birding. During our walks up and down the trail we obtained good views of specialties like White-eared Myza, Purple-bearded Bee-eater, Streak-headed Dark-eye, Black-fronted White-eye, Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker and, eventually, Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler (soon to be split into several species). Many of the montane endemics are, however, hard to find and probably occur at low densities and it took a lot of effort to get views of Maroon-backed Whistler and other key birds like Hylocitrea (in its own, monotypic family), though the latter put on a great show when we finally found some feeding in low bushes. Mountain Serin, whilst seemingly common, was only ever seen distantly or in flight as was Sombre Pigeon. Sneaking along the trail in search of the intriguingly named Geomalia, one of Sulawesi’s most wanted but least known species, was arduous and quiet, so when one suddenly hopped onto the trail, bounded a few steps and then flew off, we were both surprised and elated.

Birding on the way to and from our accommodation, in the forested valleys at lower elevation, also produced a suite of interesting species, including Purple Needletails, Sulawesi Swiftlet, Sulawesi Cicadabird, White-bellied Imperial Pigeon, Small Sparrowhawk, Sulawesi Serpent Eagle, Sulawesi Hawk Eagle and Spotted Kestrel.

After our night in Palu, we took an early morning flight to Manado and then drove directly towards the town of Kotamobagu, our base for the next few nights. Our first morning in the Kotamobagu area was spent at the Maleo reserve and ranching centre at Tambun (ranching involves digging up the eggs of Maleo, incubating them in an predator-proof enclosure, then releasing the young birds into the reserve when they are a few days to weeks old). Upon arrival, as the last Great Eared Nightjar was heading to its roost, we were heading to the Maleo communal egg-laying area adjacent to some hot springs. We waited in this area in vain for Maleo to appear for most of the morning, and indeed, perhaps due to the very dry conditions, very few birds were moving about. A few species, such as Yellow-billed Malkoha, elusive Bay Coucal, Sulawesi Pied Triller, Sulawesi Cicadabird, White-necked Myna, the enchanting Purple-winged Roller and Ashy Woodpeckers were seen well, and we had brief views of Black-naped and Superb Fruit Doves as well as a very brief Sulawesi Black Pigeon, but the heat by 9am was already intense and bird activity dropped to near zero. An early lunch beckoned, and we spent a few hours

Red-backed Buttonquail & Purple-bearded Bee-eater © tour participant Andy Livermore
relaxing at a nearby family-run hotel before heading to our second destination of the day, Toraut, at the edge of Dumoge-Bone National Park.

Getting into the birding areas at Toraut requires crossing a river on a bamboo raft, and whilst we waited we were able to get good views of numerous Purple Needletails that were bombing around just above the level of the canopy. The river also produced the very distinctive resident *hispidoides* race of Common Kingfisher. Walking through the forest quietly we eventually got to an area where we could hear Oberholser’s Fruit Doves calling, and we all eventually got good views of this recently recognized species. Further along the trail most of the group unexpectedly stumbled on one of Sulawesi’s most elusive species, a Rufous-throated Flycatcher, feeding unobtrusively in the understory just off the trail. This was one of the highlights of the trip for those fortunate enough to see it! Black-billed Koel, an endemic that is very often heard but generally keeps itself hidden, was also seen in the forest here.
From a large agricultural clearing in the national park – illegally cleared, no doubt – we scoped many good birds, including Purple-winged Roller, Slender-billed Crow (a possible future split), Green and Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeons, Yellow-breasted Racquet-tails, numerous Grey-cheeked Green Pigeons, Knobbed Hornbills, Sulawesi Hanging Parrots and Sulawesi Trillers, some of these being new for the trip, whilst others we had already seen. On our second morning, after a very early start, we found ourselves in the forest of Mount Ambang just before dawn. Despite our very early start, we were disappointed when a Cinnabar Boobook briefly called but failed to put in an appearance, and even more disappointed that we did not even hear Scaly Kingfisher, although we had seen albeit distantly a Sulawesi Masked Owl on our walk to the forest. But, just as it was getting light, we did see something exciting – a tarsier which had been giving characteristic high-pitched calls nearby. This particular individual gave us great views as it was headed off slowly to its sleeping spot. Tarsiers at this location are presently considered to be the same species found at lower elevation, namely Spectral Tarsier, but there are apparently differences that might result in a taxonomic revision in the future.

As we ate breakfast, just after first light, a few birds put in an appearance, including the distinctive race of Mountain Tailorbird and a number of Sulawesi Babblers. As we walked up towards higher elevations we heard the distinctive voice Spot-tailed Sparrowhawk, but this endemic failed to show itself to us during a long period of waiting. We continued up the narrow logging trail, getting excellent views of Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon on the way, to a flatter area where we soon heard the pleasant and distinctive song of Matinan Flycatcher. After a brief search we all had excellent looks at this north Sulawesi montane endemic. We headed back down the mountain to have an early lunch and departed towards Tambun for our second visit in two days.

On route we stopped briefly at a roadside wetland where we saw a few interesting birds despite the midday heat. Common and Dusky Moorhens fed side-by-side, whilst Wandering Whistling Duck and White-browed Crakes lurked in the taller vegetation. We almost managed to see one of Sulawesi’s endemic waterbirds, Isabelline Bushhen, but our efforts proved fruitless as the bird, quite understandably, would not venture out of its cover into the bright sunshine. Whilst we were trying to see the bush-hen, however, we lucked out when a very close Sulawesi Honey Buzzard drifted overhead in perfect light and gave everyone excellent views of this easily-missed endemic. Arriving at Tambun, a confiding Green-backed Kingfisher stayed on its low perch for a considerable amount of time – our first encounter with this cumbersome but striking species. As the light was fading our luck changed. Our competent local guide located a pair of Maleo close by and we spent the last part of the day watching these odd but wonderful birds in magical light, perched in the lower branches of a tree near the edge of their breeding grounds. Later another pair joined them nearby. Finally, after leaving the dark of the forest, we emerged into the early evening light and managed to call out an Isabelline Bush-hen, a perfect end to a long day.

The following morning we birded along the road to Molibagu, where forest patches are intermixed with agricultural gardens. Here, not long after dawn, we finally saw our last endemic Myna – Sulawesi Crested – a group of eight birds that gave us great scope views. Nearby we then found three other important targets in quick succession, Spot-tailed Goshawk, Sulawesi Black Pigeon and a wonderful Sulawesi Lilac Kingfisher. Most of us also had reasonable views of the diminutive Pygmy Hanging Parrot. After another long lunch break we returned to Toraut where we found a close Spotted Harrier. On our final morning we visited Toraut yet again, and here
managed to catch up with Pygmy Hanging Parrots (for those who had missed it the previous day) and Ornate Lorikeets. We also had our best views of the nominate race of Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbills in the forest, though there was no sign of the Rufous-throated Flycatcher seen previously. As the heat again hit us mid morning we finally left this area for Manado, some hours drive away.

Pre-dawn the next morning found us on the slopes of Mount Mahawu, an active volcano that occasionally affects air traffic by sending up plumes of ash. We visited the forest higher on the volcano where we had hoped to find Scaly Kingfisher, our last chance for this enigmatic species, but again this secretive species avoided us, and never even called. Sulawesi Blue Flycatcher was also not in the mood to be seen, and although a few of us saw a singing male immediately after dawn the species then stopped singing and it took another hour of diligent searching other areas before we finally found a cooperative individual, although even this male remained silent. Other birds seen during our visit to this area included Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker and Sulawesi Myzomela.

Knobbed Hornbill and Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeons © tour participant Andy Livermore

Moluccan Scops Owl & Barking Owl, Halmahera © tour participant Andy Livermore
Heading back to Manado airport, we took a short flight to the spice island town of Ternate, perched on the side of an impressive volcanic cone. As we taxied towards the airport terminal a couple of us were fortunate in spotting a Beach Thick-knee at the edge of the runway. With little time to search properly for the thick-knee, we failed to relocate it, but instead made a rapid transfer to a ‘speedboat’ and headed for Sidangoli across the narrow strait separating Ternate from Halmahera. The light was poor, making birding especially difficult during our rapid journey, but we managed to pick out a couple of Bulwer’s Petrels and, as we approached the mangroves near Halmahera, a single Aleutian Tern. The mangroves themselves quickly gave up Beach Kingfisher so we headed ashore and started our long drive to Tobelo in the northwest of the island.

Our long day was, however, not yet over, because a key Halmahera target beckoned. The only known accessible site where Moluccan Scrubfowl can be reliably seen on the island is a lonely black-sand beach an hour north of Tobelo. Having had a quick dinner in Tobelo, we therefore headed north to the scrubfowl site, eventually finding ourselves on the beach around midnight after paddling across a shallow bay to a remote beach. With a full moon, and sky-full of stars we had hoped our quest for the scrubfowl would be quick, but it was not until around 2am when we finally had torchlight views of this impressive species -- probably the most stunning of the megapodes. We watched it for a short while before headed back to Tobelo. Exhausted, we were back on the road a few hours later, now on a long drive to the other northern arm of the island.

We arrived in Subaim for a late lunch and immediately headed up into the hills to look for a few key birds. Luckily the weather was still excellent, but the two key birds we were looking for were nowhere to be found. Nevertheless, we found plenty else to look at, including Paradise Crow, Goliath Coucal, Wallacean Cuckoo-shrikes, White-streaked Friarbird, the recently split Halmahera Golden Bulbul, Cream-throated White-eye and an impressive Great Cuckoo Dove. Parrots were also much in evidence with plenty of views of Red-cheeked Parrot, Chattering Lories, Violet-necked Lories and a few Moluccan Hanging Parrots. We also managed to complete our set of fruit doves within a couple of hours, with Blue-capped, Grey-headed and Scarlet-chested Fruit Doves as well as our first Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeons. Ivory-breasted Pittas called to us from the forest, but none of them showed themselves. As it got dark we spent a long time trying in vain to see various nightbirds, and having given up started our drive back to the hotel in Subaim. Within a short distance, however, we were lucky enough to stumble into a superb Barking Owl sitting right by the roadside, and he once seen very well.

The following morning, as it was getting light, our nocturnal birding efforts paid off when we got a good view of Halmahera Boobook in the area where we had briefly heard one call the previous evening. Breakfast beckoned, and not long after it was light we were soon seeing plenty of birds. After a relatively short effort, we were relieved to find both of our main targets for this hill forest location – firstly an obliging ‘Halmahera’ Leaf Warbler, followed shortly afterwards by the startling endemic red-and-blue plumaged race of Moluccan King Parrot. Plenty of other top birds were seen during the morning including Dusky Honeyeater, Halmahera Cuckoo-shrike, Black-chinned Whistler for some, and a brief but exciting Wallace’s Standardwing. A couple of skulking warblers were enticed to sing using playback, confirming their identification as Gray’s (rather than Sakhalin) Grasshopper Warbler. The rest of the day was spent driving to our next destination, a birding hotspot with excellent accommodation and food that is exceptional by Halmahera standards. On route we got a taste of what was to
come when we found one of Halmahera’s many distinctive endemics, a Sombre Kingfisher, perched on a wire across the road. Then, with only an hour of light left, we stopped to search for another of Halmahera’s enticing endemics, Purple Dollarbird, and within twenty minutes were watching one of these lethargic creatures at close range as it perched on top of a tree stump at the edge of a recently cleared “garden”. A superb way to end another long but rewarding day.

Before dawn the next day we had had breakfast and driven the short distance to pristine forest only twenty minutes from our comfortable resort. We headed up along a narrow forest trail in the dark towards a viewing spot for one of the world’s most spectacular of birding experiences. As we waited in the dark it wasn’t long before the first raucous calls of male Wallace’s Standardwings resounded through the forest and we watched them in the half-light already on their favorite display perches. As good light arrived we were treated to a spectacular display by at least three male standardwings during the next hour, as we watched them jumping around with
their splayed-out white ‘standards’ and occasionally doing their short parachute movement, from one high perch to another below. This was a spectacular performance, at very close range, and without doubt one of the highlights of our trip. Certainly, it is an experience that every keen birder should make an effort to witness!

Leaving the displaying standarwings behind, we cautiously walked a narrow forest trail in search of more of Halmahera’s special birds. As we left the lek we quickly found Moluccan and Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeons feeding on fruit in the nearby canopy and giving excellent scope views. We headed on and it wasn’t long before we were listening to a pair of Ivory-breasted Pittas, surely one of the most alluring of the endemics to these remote islands. It took a lot of time, but eventually one of these wonderful birds hopped out in front of us, posed on the trail in full view, then hopped off and away, a magical and unforgettable experience.

Heading on down the trail, we made our way to the nest site of another rare endemic, Moluccan Goshawk. An adult was seen briefly on several occasions on the way, but before we reached the nest we were sidetracked by a calling Dusky Scrubfowl – the bird eventually performed brilliantly, walking across a long expanse of forest floor right in front of us and giving all great views. Moving on to the nest we then spent the next couple of hours hidden nearby, scopes on the nest, waiting for an adult to put in an appearance. Whilst we were waiting a Nicobar Pigeon was seen nearby, albeit briefly, and the chick (or chicks) in the nest occasionally showed themselves. Finally an adult appeared, but its visit was very short and we did not want to disturb it any more so left the area. As we headed back to our vehicles yet another of Halmahera’s birds gave us good views – this time a stunning Common Paradise Kingfisher that perched in the open in the dark understory.

After a relaxing lunch break back at our seaside resort, during which a Slaty Monarch was seen on a nest by some of the group, we headed to an area of sago swamp now famous in birding circles for one of its inhabitants, Drummer Rail. This enigmatic species seems to be scarce and local, and its alternate name, Invisible Rail, gives one an idea of just how hard it can be to track down and see this species, despite its very large size. The swamp was hardly wet, after a month with almost no rain, and despite spending over an hour waiting patiently for a rail to call or show itself we saw nothing, and headed on to another location. With little light left, as dusk approached, we entered a dark gulley to look for yet another species of pitta – the recently split Moluccan Pitta, endemic to the islands of the north Moluccas. We could hear the bird calling, but locating its position was hard to say the least. At one moment it sounded like it was close, and at another moment it sounded far. Was it up in the vegetation, or on the ground – none of us could really tell, but in the end one of us suddenly spotted it – very close by and almost on the ground, mostly hidden from view behind dense leaves. Every member of our group was suddenly a contortionist, and by moving position and bending uncomfortably on the rather steep slippery dry slope we eventually all managed to get a view of the bird, calling intermittently from its perch, but apparently not wanting to move. As the light faded, however, the bird moved, first hopping past the group in full view, and eventually sitting up on an exposed perch just above us – an excellent way to end the day, except that the day was now turning to night, with the allure of yet more good birds.

Halmahera has four nightbirds that are important to see, and having already seen two, we now needed to find the others. The area where we had just seen the pitta seemed perfect, so we stayed on and were rewarded not long after dark by two new birds in quick secession. First with a Moluccan Owlet-nightjar and then a Moluccan
Scops Owl, both of which gave us stunning views without any obstructions. Now the day was really over and we headed back to our resort, very happy in the knowledge that we did not have to do any more late night birding!

The following day was spent almost entirely in the forested area near the lodge, looking for the few species that we still needed to complete our clean-up of Halmahera. These included two species of monarch and after an hour of searching we found the first of these, the strikingly patterned White-naped Monarch, calling high in the canopy. Birding along the road we then obtained good views (on several occasions) of Moluccan Monarch as well as our first Halmahera Orioles and for some, a Drab Whistler. Fruit Doves were very active and we had several excellent views of the tiny Blue-capped and commoner Grey-headed during the course of the day. Blue-and-White Kingfishers also showed well at various times – a species that can seem to be abundant during wet weather but during this dry weather had been much more difficult to locate. Halmahera Flowerpeckers and White Cockatoos had also been hard to pin down, but eventually everyone got good views of these species during the course of the day.

On our final morning in the area, with very few missing species on our list, we headed out early to the sago swamp again. Again, we waited in vain for any sign of Invisible Rail, and after an hour or so decided to quietly walk along a trail that circles the swamp. The trail was narrow, and we had to walk in single file, so that when Frank spotted two close rails heading off into the swamp only those at the very front got a brief view of them. We waited patiently for them to reappear or indicate their position by calling, but they were silent and lost to sight in the swamp. During the rest of the morning, and again in the afternoon, we concentrated our efforts in getting more views of these elusive bird, but in the end only one other person managed to glimpse a bird, in a completely different part of the swamp, suggesting we had encountered three birds in total. During the day we had returned to our resort for a long relaxing lunch break after which we had first searched the nearby mangroves stumbling upon a wintering Kamchatka Leaf Warbler that gave excellent views and responded strongly in response to playback of its song.

On our final morning in eastern Halmahera, we left early to fit in some birding on the way back to Ternate and were rewarded with fantastic views of Oriental Hobby, and Slaty Monarch for those who had missed it earlier. The boat crossing back to Ternate was frustrating because although we could see hundreds of smaller terns, we were traveling too fast to identify more than a few of them – those we did identify, however, included a group of about seven Black-naped Terns. Arriving in Manado ten minutes before we had left Ternate, due to the time difference, we had a quick lunch before heading to our destination of Tangkoko National Park. We stopped briefly at a lookout over forest on route where we saw Silver-tipped and Green Imperial Pigeons.

Although we had already seen the majority of the usual Tangkoko specialties elsewhere on Sulawesi there were still some key endemics to target over the final two days of the tour. On our first morning we were in the forest early to look for Red-backed Thrush and miraculously our expert local guides found us a pair within 30m of the parking lot! These were superb birds, and remarkably tame for a Geokichla. Nearby a pair of Tabon Scrubfowl fed amongst the dry leaves of the forest floor, seemingly unconcerned with our proximity, and then, miraculously, an Isabelline Bush-hen, normally the epitome of shyness, walked past us completely in the open with nothing to hide behind except for scattered tree trunks. Heading up the trail a little further we then saw our fourth “skulker”
of the morning, a remarkable Sulawesi Pitta that was reluctant to move even when we were less than ten metres from it. Everything seemed so easy and we were now convinced we might clean-up on our first morning. We were, of course, horribly wrong.

During the next few hours our three local guides searched all of their usual sites for a roosting boobooks and Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher, but without any success. Few other birds were visible during the morning, although as is usual for this site, we had numerous views of stunning Green-backed and the occasional Sulawesi Lilac Kingfishers. Late morning, with nothing moving and the forest resounding with the sounds of cicadas and other insects, we headed back to lunch. On route the last car stopped for a close Ruddy Kingfisher, later seen in exactly the same area by the entire group.

The afternoon was spent looking for White-rumped Cuckooshrike, boobooks and dwarf kingfishers in the very same areas that we had spent the entire morning. One thing we encountered during the search was a superbly...
coloured but dangerous Wagler’s Pit Viper lurking inconspicuously at chest level, giving us all a pertinent reminder of the dangers of blindly wandering around this or any other tropical forest without exercising a degree of alertness and caution! We were also shown a pair of roosting Great Eared Nightjars that were superbly camouflaged on their perch just off the forest floor. We had more or less given up on finding our remaining targets until at the very last moment: as the forest darkened late afternoon, our guides received a tip off and were quickly able to show us a pair of nonchalant Ochre-bellied Boobooks sitting right above the trail. We had obviously passed under the large watchful eyes of these two colourful owls several times during the day without any hint that they had been there, even though nothing was obscuring them! As it was now almost dark we headed to a nearby roosting tree of Spectral Tarsier and during the course of the next hour were rewarded with superb views of at least three of these tiny primates. Later we again looked for Sulawesi Nightjar, this time within the national park, but again we did not hear or see anything that could have been this species.
Before dawn the following morning we returned to our original Sulawesi Nightjar site to search again. Just as it was getting light one suddenly responded to playback and very brief views were obtained by a few of us. Having then examined the area in more detail, a plan was formulated for a final attempt to see the species in the evening, now having found a more appropriate viewing area from which to search. Instead of heading to the forest again, we now headed for the beach and shortly afterwards we were heading towards some mangroves across the bay in two outriggers. On route we spotted an obliging Great-billed Heron on the beach, followed by Grey-tailed Tattler and Pacific Golden Plovers. We were all acutely aware that our main target here, the impressive Great-billed Kingfisher, can be difficult to find, so we were pleasantly surprised when this highly-specialised kingfisher gave itself up very easily.

With our main target seen, we decided to race back to again seek out dwarf kingfishers and White-rumped Cuckoo-shrikes. Visiting the same sites yet again during the morning proved fruitless, though we did get good views of a couple of Sulawesi Crested Macaques, so in the afternoon we headed to a different site outside of the park. Here we also had no success, but an hour before dark we had a call from one of our guides, still searching in the forest of the national park some 20 minutes drive away. He had at last found a Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher and was watching it at that very moment. With the fervour of a British twitch, we were off, back at our vehicles in double-quick time, then driving to the car park nearest to the kingfishers location. Upon arrival, however, we were told that the kingfisher had moved and had not yet been relocated. Undeterred, and with the light in the forest fading fast, most of the group headed up into the forest as fast as they could, whilst a couple of us opted to go to the nightjar site and try to see that as it was getting dark. Those of us who had gone for the nightjar were in position in good time, and fully expecting the rest of the group to be too late to look for this species, only easily seen shortly after dark. Incredibly, however, the Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher was relocated in the nick of time and the group saw it before racing back to the nightjar site. They arrived just as it was getting dark and within minutes a nightjar was calling and then seen. We spent the next 20 minutes tracking the bird as it did a gyrating dance in the grassy field and the branches of some taller trees. A tremendous and exhilarating way to end what had been a wonderful journey through the rich forests of two of Indonesia’s most famous birding destinations.

Top 5 Birds-of-the-trip

1. Wallace’s Standardwing
2. Maleo and Geomalia (tied)
3. Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher
4. Red-backed Thrush and Red-throated Flycatcher (tied)
5. Sulawesi Pitta

More tour photos....

Blue-backed Parrot & Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill © tour participant Andy Livermore
Pygmy Cuckooshrike & Pale-blue Monarch

© tour participant Andy Livermore

Sulawesi Serpent Eagle & Sulawesi Goshawk

© tour participant Andy Livermore

Yellow-vented Whistler & Blue-fronted Flycatcher

© tour participant Andy Livermore
Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon & Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove  © tour participant Andy Livermore

Halmahera Oriole and Slaty Flycatcher

© Frank Lambert / Birdtour Asia

Halmahera Golden Bulbul and Cream-throated White-eye  © tour participant Andy Livermore
# Systematic List

**PROCELLARIIDAE: Petrels and Shearwaters**
- Bulwer’s Petrel: *Bulweria bulwerii*

**FRIGATIDAE: Frigatebirds**
- Lesser Frigatebird: *Fregata ariel*

**SULIDAE: Gannets and Boobies**
- Brown Booby: *Sula leucogaster*

**ARDEIDAE: Herons**
- Great-billed Heron: *Ardea sumatrana*
- Purple Heron: *Ardea purpurea*
- ‘Eastern’ Great Egret: *Casmerodius alba modesta*
- Little Egret: *Egretta garzetta*
- Pacific Reef Egret: *Ardea ibis coromandus*
- Eastern’ Cattle Egret: *Butorides striatus javanicus*
- Javan Pond Heron: *Ardeola speciosa*
- Striated Heron: *Butorides striatus javanicus*
- Rufous Night Heron: *Nycticorax caledonicus hilli*
- Black Bittern: *Ixobrychus flavicollis flavicollis*

**ACCIPTRIDAE: Hawks, Eagles and Allies**
- Osprey: *Pandion haliaetus cristatus*
- Pacific Baza: *Aviceda subcristata rufa*
- Sulawesi Honey Buzzard: *Pernis celebensis*
- Black-winged Kite: *Elanus caeruleus hypoleucos*
- Black Kite: *Milvus lineatus affinis*
- Brahminy Kite: *Haliastur indus*
- Sulawesi Serpent Eagle: *Spilornis rufipectoris rufipectoris*
- Spotted Harrier: *Circus assimilis*
- Sulawesi Goshawk: *Tachyispiza griseiceps*
- Chinese Goshawk: *Tachyispiza solensis*
- Spot-tailed Goshawk: *Tachyispiza trinotatus*
- Grey-throated Goshawk: *Tachyispiza [novaehollandiae] griseogularis*
- Moluccan Goshawk: *Tachyispiza henicogrammus*
- Japanese Goshawk: *Tachyispiza gularis gularis*
- Small Sparrowhawk: *Tachyispiza nanus*
- Black Eagle: *Ictinaetus malayensis malayensis*
- Gurney’s Eagle: *Aquila gurneyi*
- Sulawesi Hawk Eagle: *Nisaetus lanceolatus*

**FALCONIDAE: Falcons and Allies**
- Spotted Kestrel: *Falco moluccensis moluccensis*
- Oriental Hobby: *Falco moluccensis microbala*
- Peregrine Falcon: *Falco severus*

**DENDROCYGNIDAE: Whistling-ducks**
- Wandering Whistling Duck: *Dendrocygna arcuata arcuata*

**ANATIDAE: Ducks, Swans and Geese**
- Sunda Teal: *Anas gibberifrons*

**MEGAPODIDAE: Megapodes**
- Tabon Scrubfowl: *Megapodius cumingii gilbertii*
- Dusky Scrubfowl: *Megapodius freycinet*
- Moluccan Scrubfowl: *Eulipoa wallacei*
- Maleo: *Macrocephalon maleo*
**TURNICIDAE: Buttonquails**
- Red Junglefowl
- Red-backed Buttonquail
- Barred Buttonquail

**Gallus gallus gallus**
**Turnix maculosa**
**Turnix suscitator rufilata**

**RALLIDAE: Rails**
- Buff-banded Rail
- Barred Rail
- Invisible Rail
- White-browed Crane
- Isabelline Bush-hen
- White-breasted Waterhen
- Dusky Moorhen
- Common Moorhen

**Gallirallus philippensis**
**Gallirallus torquatus celebensis**
**Habroptila wallacii**
**Porzana cinerea**
**Amaurornis isabellinus**
**Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelanus**
**Gallinula tenebrosa frontata**
**Gallinula chloropus orientalis**

**BURHINIIDAE: Stone-curlews, Thick-knees**
- Beach Stone-curlew

**Escacus magnirostris**

**CHARADRIIDAE: Lapwings and Plovers**
- Pacific Golden Plover

**Pluvialis fulva**

**SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers, Snipes and Allies**
- Whimbrel
- Common Redshank
- Common Greenshank
- Wood Sandpiper
- Common Sandpiper
- Grey-tailed Tattler
- Ruff
- Red-necked Phalarope

**Numenius phaeopus variegatus**
**Tringa totanus eurhinus**
**Tringa nebularia**
**Tringa glareola**
**Actitis hypoleucos**
**Heteroscelus brevipes**
**Philomachus pugnax**
**Phalaropus lobatus**

**GLAREOLIDAE: Pratincoles and Coursers**
- Oriental Pratincole
- Australian Pratincole

**Glareola maldivarum**
**Stiltia isabella**

**STERCORARIINAE: Skuas and Jaegers**
- Arctic Skua

**Stercorarius parasiticus**

**STERNINAE: Terns**
- Whiskered Tern
- Gull-billed Tern
- Common Tern
- Black-naped Tern
- Aleutian Tern
- Bridled Tern
- Greater Crested Tern

**Chlidonias hybridus**
**Gelochelidon nilotica**
**Sterna hirundo longipennis**
**Sternula sumatrana**
**Onychoprion aleutica**
**Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus**
**Thalasseus bergii cristata**

**COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons and Doves**
- Red Collared Dove
- Spotted Dove
- Brown Cuckoo Dove
- Great Cuckoo Dove
- Sulawesi Black Pigeon
- Emerald Dove
- Zebra Dove
- Nicobar Pigeon
- Sulawesi Ground Dove
- Pink-necked Green Pigeon
- Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon
- Red-eared Fruit Dove
- Oberholser’s Fruit Dove
- Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove
- Superb Fruit Dove

**Streptopelia tranquebarica**
**Streptopelia chinensis tigrina**
**Macropygia amboinensis albicilla**
**Macropygia amboinensis albiceps**
**Reinwardtoena reinwardtii**
**Turacoena manadensis**
**Chalcophaps indica indica**
**Geopelia striata**
**Caloenas nicobarica**
**Gallicolumba tristigmata auripectus**
**Treron vernans**
**Treron griseicauda griseicauda**
**Ptilinopus fischeri centralis**
**Ptilinopus epius**
**Ptilinopus bernsteinii**
**Ptilinopus superbus temminckii**
**Ptilinopus superbus superbus**
Blue-capped Fruit Dove  Ptilinopus monacha  
Grey-headed Fruit Dove  Ptilinopus hyogaster  
Black-naped Fruit Dove  Ptilinopus melanospila melanospila  
White-bellied Imperial Pigeon  Ducula forsteni  
Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon  Ducula radiata  
Green Imperial Pigeon  Ducula aenea paulina  
Moluccan Imperial Pigeon  Ducula perspicillata  
Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon  Ducula basilica basilica  
Pied Imperial Pigeon  Ducula bicolor bicolor  
Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon  Ducula luctuosa  
Sombre Pigeon  Cryptophaps poecilorrhoa  

PSITTACIDAE: Parrots, Lories and Cockatoos  
Violet-necked Lory  Eos squamata riciniata  
Ornate Lorikeet  Trichoglossus ornatus  
Yellow-and-green Lorikeet  Trichoglossus flavoviridis meyeri  
Chattering Lory  Loriculus placentis intensor  
White Cockatoo  Cacatua alba  
Eclectus Parrot  Echlectus roratus vosmaer  
Red-cheeked Parrot  Geofroyus geofroyi cyanicollis  
Yellow-breasted Racquet-tail  Prioniturus flavicans  
Golden-mantled Racquet-tail  Prioniturus platurus  
Blue-backed Parrot  Tanygnathus sumatranus sumatranus  
Great-billed Parrot  Tanygnathus megalorynchos megalorynchus  
Moluccan King Parrot  Alisterus amboinensis hypophonius  
Sulawesi Hanging Parrot  Loriculus amabilis amabilis  
Moluccan Hanging Parrot  Loriculus amabilis amabilis  
Pygmy Hanging Parrot  Loriculus exilis  

CUCULIDAE: Old world Cuckoos and Allies  
Oriental Cuckoo  Cuculus optatus  
Rusty-breasted Cuckoo  Cacomantis sepulcralis virescens  
Brush Cuckoo  Cacomantis variolosus  
Moluccan Drongo Cuckoo  Surniculus [lugubris] musschenbroeki  
Little Bronze Cuckoo  Chrysococcyx minutillus jungei  
Black-billed Koel  Eudynamys melanorhyncha  
Yellow-billed Malkoha  Phaenicophaeus calyorhynchus calyorhynchus  
Phaenicophaeus calyorhynchus meridionalis  

CENTROPODIDAE: Coucals  
Goliath Coucal  Centropus goliath  
Lesser Coucal  Centropus bengalensis javanicus  
Bay Coucal  Centropus celebensis celebensis  

TYTONIDAE: Barn Owls and Masked Owls  
Sulawesi Masked Owl  Tyto rosenbergii rosenbergii  
Eastern Grass Owl  Tyto longimembris  

STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls  
Sulawesi Scops Owl  Otus manadensis  
Moluccan Scops Owl  Otus magicus leucospilus  
Barking Owl  Ninox connivens rufostigata  
Cinnabar Boobook  Ninox ious ios  
Ochre-bellied Boobook  Ninox ochracea  
Halmahera Boobook  Ninox hypogramma  
Speckled Boobook  Ninox punctulata  
Heard only  

Ninox ious [ssp. Lore Lindu]  

AEGOTHELIDAE: Owlet-nightjars  
Moluccan Owlet-Nightjar  Aegotheles crinifrons  

CAPRIMULGIDAE: Nightjars  
Diabolocal Nightjar  Eurostophus diabolicus  
Great Eared Nightjar  Eurostophus macrotis macropterus  
Large-tailed Nightjar  Caprimulgus macrurus schlegeli  
Sulawesi Nightjar  Caprimulgus celebensis celebensis
Savanna Nightjar  
*Caprimulgus affinis propinquus*  
*Caprimulgus affinis affinis*

**APODIDAE: Swifts and Swiftlets**
- Uniform Swiftlet  
  *Aerodramus vanikorensis aenigma*  
  *Aerodramus vanikorensis heinrichi*  
  *Aerodramus vanikorensis waigeuensis*
- Halmahera Swiftlet [Moluccan]  
  *Aerodramus infuscata*
- Sulawesi Swiftlet [Moluccan]  
  *Aerodramus sororum*  
  *Collocalia esculenta manadensis*  
  *Collocalia esculenta minuta*  
  *Aerodramus esculenta spilura*
- Glossy Swiftlet  
  *Hirundapus caudacutus*  
  *Hirundapus celebensis*  
  *Apus pacificus*  
  *Apus nipalensis nipalensis*  
  *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

**HEMIPROCNIDAE: Treeswifts**
- Grey-rumped Treeswift  
  *Hemiprocne longipennis wallacii*
- Moustached Treeswift  
  *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata*

**HALCYONIDAE: Wood Kingfishers**
- Green-backed Kingfisher  
  *Actenoides monachus monachus*
- Common Paradise Kingfisher  
  *Tanysiptera galatea browningi*
- Lilac-cheeked Kingfisher  
  *Cittura cyanotis cyanotis*
- Great-billed Kingfisher  
  *Pelargopsis melanorhyncha melanorhyncha*
- Ruddy Kingfisher  
  *Halcyon diops*
- Blue-and-white Kingfisher  
  *Halcyon funebris*
- Collared Kingfisher  
  *Todiramphus chloris chloris*
- Sombre Kingfisher  
  *Todiramphus saurophaga*
- Sacred Kingfisher  
  *Todiramphus sanctus*

**ALCEDINIDAE: Small Kingfishers**
- Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher  
  *Ceyx fallax fallax*
- Common Kingfisher  
  *Alcedo atthis bengalensis*  
  *Alcedo atthis hispidoides*

**MEROPIDAE: Bee-eaters**
- Blue-tailed Bee-eater  
  *Merops philippinus*
- Purple-bearded Bee-eater  
  *Meropogon forsteni*

**CORACIIDAE: Rollers**
- Purple-winged Roller  
  *Coracias temminckii*
- Common Dollarbird  
  *Eurystomus orientalis orientalis*
- Purple Dollarbird  
  *Eurystomus azureus*

**BUCEROTIDAE: Hornbills**
- Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill  
  *Penelopides exarhatus exarhatus*  
  *Penelopides exarhatus sanfordi*
- Knobbed Hornbill  
  *Aceros cassidix*
- Blyth's Hornbill  
  *Rhyticeros plicatus*

**PICIDAE: Woodpeckers**
- Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker  
  *Dendrocopos temminckii*
- Ashy Woodpecker  
  *Mullueripicus fulvus fulvus*  
  *Mullueripicus fulvus wallacei*

**PITTIDAE: Pitta**
- Sulawesi (Red-bellied) Pitta  
  *Erythropitta [erythrogaster] celebensis*
- Moluccan (Red-bellied) Pitta  
  *Erythropitta [erythrogaster] rufiventris*
- Ivory-breasted Pitta  
  *Pitta maxima maxima*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIRUNIDINIDAE: Swallows and Martins</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td>Hirundo rustica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Swallow</td>
<td>Hirundo taitica</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOTACILLIDAE: Wagtails and Pipits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Yellow Wagtail</td>
<td>Motacilla tschutschensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey Wagtail</td>
<td>Motacilla cinerea</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMPEPHAGIDAE: Cuckooshrikes, Trillers and Minivets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moluccan Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina fortis magnirostris</td>
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<td>Cerulean Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina temminckii rileyi</td>
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<td>Pied Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina bicolor</td>
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<td>White-rumped Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina leucopygia</td>
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<td>White-bellied Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina papuensis</td>
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<td>Halmahera Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina parvula</td>
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<td>Pygmy Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina abbotti</td>
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<td>Common Cicadabird</td>
<td>Coracina tenuirostris gray</td>
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<td>Sulawesi Cicadabird</td>
<td>Coracina morio morio</td>
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<td>Sulawesi Triller</td>
<td>Lalage leucopygialis</td>
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<td>White-shouldered Triller</td>
<td>Lalage sueurii</td>
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<td>Rufous-bellied Triller</td>
<td>Lalage aurea</td>
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<td>PYCNONOTIDAE: Bulbuls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sooty-headed Bulbul [introduced]</td>
<td>Pycnonotus aurigaster aurigaster</td>
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<td>Yellow-vented Bulbul [introduced]</td>
<td>Pycnonotus goiavier analis</td>
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<td>Northern Golden Bulbul</td>
<td>Alopeixus chloris</td>
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<td>DICRURIDAE: Drongos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Drongo</td>
<td>Dicrurus montanus</td>
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<td>Spangled Drongo</td>
<td>Dicrurus bracteatus atrocaeruleus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hair-crested Drongo</td>
<td>Dicrurus hottentotus leucops</td>
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<td>ORIOLIDAE: Old World Orioles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halmahera Oriole</td>
<td>Oriolus phaeochromus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-naped Oriole</td>
<td>Oriolus chinensis celebensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORVIDAE: Crows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slender-billed Crow</td>
<td>Corvus enca celebensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piping Crow</td>
<td>Corvus typicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-billed Crow</td>
<td>Corvus validus</td>
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<td>PARADISAEIDAE: Birds of Paradise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paradise Crow</td>
<td>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallace's Standardwing</td>
<td>Semioptera wallacei halmaherae</td>
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<td>TIMALIIDAE: Babblers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Babbler</td>
<td>Trichastoma celebense celebense</td>
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<td>Trichastoma celebense rufoscum</td>
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<td>Trichastoma celebense finschi</td>
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<td>Malia</td>
<td>Malia grata stresemanni</td>
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<td>TURDIDAE: Thrushes and Chats</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Shortwing</td>
<td>Heinrichia calligyna simplex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geomalia</td>
<td>Geokichla heinrichi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Rock Thrush</td>
<td>Monticola solitarius philippensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-backed Thrush</td>
<td>Zoothera erythronta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pied Bushchat</td>
<td>Saxicola caprata albonotata</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARDALOTIDAE: Australian Warblers and Allies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-bellied Gerygone</td>
<td>Gerygone sulphurea flaveola</td>
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<tr>
<td>SYLVIIDAE: Old World Warblers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler</td>
<td>Locustella castaneus castaneus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gray's Grasshopper Warbler  Locustella fasciolata
Mountain Tailorbird  Phyllogetes cuculatus riedeli
Kamchatka Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus examinandus
Sulawesi Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus sarasinorum
Island Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus poliocephalus henrietta

CISTICOLIDAE: African Warblers
Zitting Cisticola  Cisticola juncidis constans
Golden-headed Cisticola  Cisticola exilis rustica

MUSCICAPIDAE: Old World Flycatchers
Grey-streaked Flycatcher  Muscicapa griseisticta
Sulawesi Brown Flycatcher  Muscicapa sp. nov.
Island Verditer  Eumyias panayensis septentrionalis
Snowy-browed Flycatcher  Ficedula hyperythra jugosae
Rufous-throated Flycatcher  Ficedula rufigula
Little Pied Flycatcher  Ficedula westermannii
Blue-fronted Flycatcher  Cyornis hoevelli
Matinan Flycatcher  Cyornis sanfordi
Sulawesi Blue Flycatcher  Cyornis [rufigastra] omissa

MONARCHIDAE: Monarch Flycatchers
Pale-blue Monarch  Hypothymis puella
White-naped Monarch  Monarcha pileatus pileatus
Moluccan Monarch  Monarcha [trivirgatus] bimaculatus
Slaty Flycatcher  Myiagra galeata galeata
Shining Flycatcher  Plezorhynchus alecto alecto

RHIPIDURIDAE: Fantails
Willie Wagtail  Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca
Rusty-bellied Fantail  Rhipidura teysmanni toradja

PETROICIDAE: Australian Robins
Citrine Canary Flycatcher  Culicicapa helianthea helianthea

PACHYCEPHALIDAE: Whistlers
Maroon-backed Whistler  Coracornis raveni
Island Whistler  Pachycephala phaionotus
Yellow-vented Whistler  Pachycephala sulfuriventer
Golden Whistler  Pachycephala pectoralis mentalis
Drab Whistler  Pachycephala griseonota cinerascens

ARTAMIDAE: Woodswallows and Allies
White-breasted Woodswallow  Artamus leucorynchus albiventer
Ivory-backed Woodswallow  Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis
Artamus monachus

STURNIDAE: Starlings and Mynas
Moluccan Starling  Aplonis mysolensis mysolensis
Short-tailed Starling  Aplonis minor
Asian Glossy Starling  Aplonis panayensis panayensis
Metallic Starling  Aplonis mettalla metallica
Javan Myna [introduced]  Acridotheres javanicus
Sulawesi Crested Myna  Basilornis celebensis
White-necked Myna  Streptocitta albicollis albicollis
Sulawesi Crested Myna  Streptocitta albicollis torquata
Fiery-browed Myna  Enodes erythrophi
Finch-billed Myna  Scissirostrum dubium

MELIPHAGIDAE: Honeyeaters
Lesser Sulawesi Honeyeater  Myza celebensis celebensis
Greater Sulawesi Honeyeater  Myza sarasinorum chionogenys
White-streaked Friarbird  Melitograis gilolensis
Dusky Honeyeater  Myzomela obscura simplex
NECTARINIIDAE: Sunbirds
Brown-throated Sunbird Anthreptes malacensis celebensis
Black Sunbird Nectarinia aspasia auriceps
Nectarinia aspasia grayi
Nectarinia aspasia porphyrolaema
Olive-backed Sunbird Nectarinia jugularis plateni
Nectarinia jugularis frenata
Crimson Sunbird Aethopyga siparaja beccarii

DICAEIDAE: Flowerpeckers
Yellow-sided Flowerpecker Dicaeum aureolimbatum aureolimbatum
Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker Dicaeum nehrkorni
Halmahera Flowerpecker Dicaeum schistaceiceps
Grey-sided Flowerpecker Dicaeum celebicum celebicum

ZOSTEROPIDAE: White-eyes and Dark-eyes
Mountain White-eye Zosterops montanus montanus
Lemon-bellied White-eye Zosterops chloris intermedius
Black-ringed White-eye Zosterops anomalus
Cream-throated White-eye Zosterops atriceps
Black-fronted White-eye Zosterops atrifrons
Streak-headed White-eye Lophozosterops squamiceps striaticeps

PASERINAE: Sparrow
Eurasian Tree Sparrow Passer montanus

ESTRILDINAE: Estrildine Finches
Scaly-breasted Munia Lonchura punctulata particeps
Black-headed Munia Lonchura atricipilla
Pale-headed Munia Lonchura pallida
Java Sparrow [introduced] Lonchura oryzivora

HYLOCITREIDAE: Hylocitrea
Hylocitrea [Olive-flanked Whistler] Hylocitrea bonensis

FRINGILLIDAE: Typical Finches and Allies
Mountain Serin Serinus estherae ssp. nov.

MAMMALS
Bear Cuscuc Allurops ursinus
Sulawesi Dwarf Squirrel Prosciurillus murinus
Sulawesi Giant Squirrel Rubrisciurus rubiventer
Montane Long-nosed Squirrel Hyosciurus heinrichi
Lowland Long-nosed Squirrel Hyosciurus ileile
Spectral Tarsier Tarsius spectrum
Moor Macaque Macaca tonkeana
Moor Macaque Macaca maura
Sulawesi Crested Macaque Macaca nigra