Sulawesi and Halmahera

4th – 24th September 2016

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Participants: Tim Bonsack, Dave Bradford, Russell Graham, Mike Leven, Per Ovin, Jim Wittenberger

This tour continues to prove itself as one of the world’s ultimate birding destination, combining two complete different avifaunal regions on neighboring islands but a varied and mouth-watering list of specialities. This year we added the Lompobattang Mountains to the itinerary for the first time rewarding us with a flycatcher and leaf warbler found only in these mountains. Other highlights in the south were Black-ringed White-eye, Piping Crow, Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill, White-necked and Short-crested (formerly called Sulawesi Crested) Myna, and the recently described Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher. Heading north into the vast Lore Lindu National Park we added another haul with highlights such as Heinrichia, Sombre Pigeon, Maroon-backed Whistler, Sulawesi Thrush, Malia, perched Mountain Serin, a pristine Scaly Kingfisher, several Hylocitrea to delight the family-listers. Night-birding added Cinnabar and Speckled Boobook, and Sulawesi Masked Owl, with Satanic (Diabolical) Nightjars performing both day and night. A short stop near Palu added Pale-headed Munia and obliging Red-backed Buttonquail before we headed north to the Minahasa Peninsula. 3.5 days at various sites gave many highlights and although the stunning views of Maleo topped the list, there were also Oberholser’s Fruit Dove, Ornate Lorikeet, Minahasa (Yellow-breasted) Racquet-tail, Pied Cuckoo-shrike, Sulawesi Triller, Sulawesi Cicadabird, Pygmy Hanging Parrot, Silver-tipped and White-bellied Imperial Pigeons, and a stunning Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher. Meanwhile a morning in the mountains gave us the highly localised Matinan Warbling-flycatcher. A whole new set of birds awaited us on Halmahera and we did extremely well seeing all of our major targets with highlights like displaying Wallace’s
Standardwing, Ivory-breasted Pitta, Azure (Purple) Dollarbird, Sombre Kingfisher, Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove, Moluccan Pitta, Halmahera (Moluccan) Goshawk, Umbrella Cockatoo (a funky new name for White Cockatoo) and Chattering Lory. In the mountains we found North Moluccan Leaf Warbler, Gilolo Fantail and Moluccan King Parrot while seeing Moluccan Scrubfowl on its nesting beach under a star-filled sky was an amazing experience. We finished as always at Tangkoko doing an amazing job of cleaning up on remaining targets with Minahasa Masked Owl, Ochre-bellied Boobook, Sulawesi Pitta, Red-backed Thrush, a set of endemic kingfishers, Spot-tailed Goshawk, Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon and Sulawesi (formerly Purple-winged) Roller.

We began the tour with a lunch-time rendezvous in the southern metropolis of Makassar before heading off for our first birding of the tour at the nearby fishponds. Fortunately, despite continued reclamation for development we still found some ponds with suitably low water-levels to attract a small selection of waders. The star bird here is Javan Plover which was a new bird for many of the group and we found at least four individuals. Also present were Little Ringed Plover, nice comparisons of Red-necked and Long-toed Stints, Common & Wood Sandpipers, Common Greenshank, Common Redshank, White-headed Stilt and Little Tern.

Black-ringed White-eye and Lompobattang Leaf Warbler

Meyer’s Lorikeet and Satanic Nightjar
Always seeking to enhance our tours and gather the best harvest of endemics possible, we added in a visit to the Lompobattang Mountains this year, and thus spent the late afternoon driving to the pleasant climes of Malino, nestled on the edge of the Lompobattang Massif. Early the next morning we headed along a trail into the mountains and quickly scored our main targets in the first patch of remnant forest we reached; a Lompobattang Flycatcher which initially sang and skulked in the understory before heading up into the canopy to give us all excellent views. Also at the spot were our first Lompobattang Leaf Warblers, a recent and subtle split from Sulawesi Leaf Warbler which proved to be very common during the morning, and a Sulawesi Thrush we gave us all views on the nearby forest floor. As we made our way further up the mountain Yellow-vented Whistler, Citrine Canary, Snowy-browed and Little Pied Flycatchers, Sulawesi Heleia (Formerly called Streak-headed Dark-eye), Sulawesi (Rusty-bellied) Fantail, Lesser Myza and Indonesian (Spotted) Kestrel all proved popular and we had an amazing close encounter with the Black-ringed White-eye which is also restricted to this southern arm of Sulawesi. A Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker was unfortunately only seen briefly but we finished the mornings birding with stellar views of Piping Crows which was very pleasing after early close encounters with calling birds. In the afternoon we headed back to Makassar making several stops along the way in a futile attempt to find the rare Pale-vented Myna (which has completely gone under the conservation radar), but we did find an abundance of water-birds with Javan Pond Herons numbering in the hundreds, a large group of Sunda Teal and a single Woolly-necked Stork.

The next morning we birded in the limestone karst forest at Karaenta where our first stop gave us an unusually active Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher, now finally officially described as a species after more than 15 years in limbo. Also seen were Black-naped Fruit Dove, the distinctive paulina subspecies of Green Imperial Pigeon with its rusty nape, Sulawesi Spangled Drongo, a nice group of Sulawesi Babbler which included one in an unusual wing-quivering display with its tail spread, an elusive Pale Blue Monarch, and shy Knobbed Hornbills. The best offerings though were excellent views in the Swarovski ‘scope of Short-crested Myna and White-necked Myna, here the albicollis form which a distinct yellow bill tip, before finishing with a flock of Sulawesi Hornbills which again perched perfectly in the scope so we could see the vertical bill grooves of this sanfordi subspecies. The rest of the morning was hot and quiet with White-shouldered Triller at the forest edge the only addition before we headed to the airport and took the short flight north to Palu. From Palu we headed south-east into the famed national park at Lore Lindu, surely one of Asia’s premier birding sites, although we didn’t have much birding time during our drive and the highlight were large numbers of Sulawesi Swiftlets along the way, feeding low down so the distinct white rump band could be clearly seen.

Our first day in Lore Lindu was spent on the famed Anaso Track, a long-closed logging track which gives access to the upper reaches of the montane forest, and which nowadays is only accessible on foot. We were some way up the track before dawn and started our birding in amazing fashion with Satanic Nightjar buzzing around our heads and a very responsive Cinnabar Boobook. Our daylight birding started with a Red-eared Fruit Dove and then the nightjar roosting alongside his mate, both species which we went on to see several times that day. Sulawesi Myzomela, Greater Myza, Fiery-browed Myna, and large groups of Sulawesi (new name for Golden-mantled) Racquet-tails screeching overhead, were all new but the highlight went to the prolonged ‘scope view of a lethargic Hylocitrea, a monotypic family endemic to Sulawesi, and a popular target for family-listers. The afternoon continued in equally spectacular fashion beginning with a huge Sombre Pigeon which sat for ages, a flyover group of Mountain Serin, two groups of Malia, Sulawesi Spangled Drongo, and we teased out a fine male Maroon-backed Whistler. A roadside Sulawesi Masked Owl emerging from its roost, ended this fantastic day in suitable fashion!
The next day was spent at slightly lower elevation with Heinrichia (formerly called Great Shortwing) as our prime target. Our only encounter in the morning was a single singing birded which showed only vague interest in us and never came close and it was very late afternoon before a bird finally sang back strongly before hopping out on a trail right below us. There were plenty of other nice birds to keep us entertained of course including our first Yellow-billed Malkoha, Cerulean Cuckooshrike, Mountain Cicadabird (Formerly called Pygmy Cuckooshrike), excellent views of Fiery-browed and Finch-billed Myna, feeding Meyer’s (formerly called Citrine or Yellow-and-Green) Lorikeets, and a pair of Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpeckers almost within touching distance. Lower down in the valley our first Knobbed Hornbills made a magnificent sight flying across the valley before perching, a male of the scarce Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker performed, we eventually found a Sulawesi Blue Flycatcher even in the heat of the afternoon and a pair of Ivory-backed Woodswallows perched nicely by the roadside.

Another assault on the Anaso track the next day began with a splendid Speckled Boobook yelping excitedly overhead before a vocal pair of Scaly Kingfishers gave only the briefest of glimpses in the half-light of dawn. The rest of the morning was spent trying unsuccessfully for Geomalia which have proved almost impossible for visiting groups this year, but we did get some great bonuses including a pair of Mountain Serin feeding overhead, even better looks than before of Hylocitrea, spectacular Purple-bearded Bee-eaters again, and excellent views of a family
of Sulawesi Thrush. Lower in the valley in the afternoon added Purple Needletail, Barred Rail, Black Eagle, and the endemic Sulawesi Hawk Eagle. We finished the day nicely with an active group of Sulawesi Cicadabirds.

Our final morning in the area we couldn’t resist another try for the Scaly Kingfishers that had so cruelly given us the slip the previous morning so it was another trek up the Anaso track in the dark. It was all worthwhile this time though when Russell spotted the male Scaly Kingfisher pop up, and we soaked in the details of this really difficult species. As we made our way down again a troop of Tonkean Macaques including a huge male were a highlight as were excellent views of feeding Malia. In the lower valley it took us only a few minutes to locate our target – Sulawesi Serpent Eagle – before finishing the morning back up in the montane forest with our first Sulawesi Brush Cuckoo (part of the split of Rusty-breasted Cuckoo) of the tour and a flyover Sulawesi Hawk Eagle.

As we headed back to Palu in the afternoon we scheduled a bash around some riverside scrub in the late afternoon which proved to be very birdy indeed. Blue-tailed Bee-eaters and White-shouldered Triller were abundant, and we saw many Savanna Nightjars. Buttonquails were big targets and we found at least two Barred Buttonquails with at least 6 Red-backed seen, which included stellar views of some on the deck. At least 5 Black-billed Koels were a surprise, with the males apparently very excited by the presence of a female. After some searching, and brief flybys, we finally found a couple of perched up Pale-headed Munia so we could head on to our very comfortable hotel in Palu for the night.

The next morning two flights delivered us safely to Manado on the northern Minahasa Peninsula from where we headed south-west to Kotamobagu, our base for the coming days explorations. A stop at an area of rice paddies on the way broke the journey nicely and we were able to get some nice views of Black-faced Munias and a quartering Spotted Harrier.

A very early start the next morning meant we were up in the forest of Gunung Ambang pre-dawn but unfortunately the local subspecies of Cinnabar Boobook gave us nothing more than a fly-past. The day-time birding was much more productive though with excellent perched views of several White-bellied Imperial Pigeons, of best views so far of skulking Sulawesi Babblers and Sulawesi Grasshopper Warblers, noisy Malia impressed us with their vocal differences compared to Lore Lindu birds, and we had a spectacular performance from a pair of Ashy Woodpeckers. The star though was of course the Matinan Warbling-flycatcher which is known only from this mountain range, although we all agreed that the song was probably more attractive than the bird itself! In the afternoon a visit to a small marsh with surrounding scrub proved very successful. The marsh itself held both Common and Dusky Moorhen, Purple Swamphen and White-browed Crake, plus we were able to tease out fine views of Sulawesi Bush Hen. Some excellent spotting by Dave latched us onto a small group of White-rumped Cuckoo-shrikes, Grey-cheeked Green Pigeons were likewise new, and Sulawesi Black Pigeon produced a grand performance with several display flights.

**Sulawesi Thrush and Sulawesi Serpent Eagle**

We spent the morning of the following day at the famous Maleo reserve at Tambun although this amazing creature proved elusive with just brief sightings deep in the forest and we were grateful we had planned enough time that we would get more chances. There were plenty of other new and interesting species though including the Minahasa Racquet-tail which is restricted to this northern Minahasa peninsula and Togian Islands, raucous Blue-backed Parrots, two obliging groups of Bay Coucal, White-necked Myna (here the torquata subspecies with all-black bill), Sulawesi Cicadabird, a brief Green-backed Kingfisher, Sulawesi Serpent Eagle and Rufous-bellied Eagle. The two standout species though were and obliging pair of Oberholser’s Fruit Dove (split from Maroon-chinned), and a pair of the diminutive Pygmy Hanging Parrot feeding a juvenile.
The afternoon was spent in the remaining forest scrap at Torout with birds as abundant as ever. A noisy group of Pied Cuckooshrikes kicked things off, followed by a Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher shining like a gem in the gloomy understory. A group of colourful Ornate Lorikeets were eventually tracked down for superb 'scope views, and both Grey-headed and Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeons were seen all too briefly.

The next morning, we were back again at Tambun and this time met with early success, with thanks to forest guard Max who had staked out two birds roosting the previous night so we could head directly into the forest to enjoy 'scope views of these iconic pink-hued megapodes. After this great success we were also treated to our other remaining target here, a group of three Sulawesi Triller actively feeding in the treetops. With the morning just starting to warm we headed for some roadside birding to concentrate predominantly on raptors and this met with great success with a Sulawesi Hawk Eagle appearing which was tracked to its nest containing a large young, a Rufous-bellied Eagle also gave good views, and we finally caught up with Sulawesi Honey Buzzard. Even more popular though were a pair of confiding and photogenic Knobbed Hornbills and we finished with an Oriental Hobby perched nicely in the Swarovski 'scope.
In the afternoon we staked out a huge fruiting fig tree which was packed with Grey-cheeked Green Pigeons, both Sulawesi and Pygmy Hanging Parrots, much improved looks at Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon but no sign of their grey-headed relatives. We did have more looks at Pied Cuckooshrikes and a group of exarhatus Sulawesi Hornbills with their distinctive longitudinal bill grooves compared to the birds we saw in the south. A pair of Spotted Harriers nesting high in a tree was also a surprise find.

We spent our final morning in the area trying to locate Sulawesi Roller but they again proved much more elusive than usual. There was of course an amazing set of endemics on offer and any morning that includes Sulawesi Crested and White-necked Myna, Sulawesi Serpent and Hawk Eagles, Sulawesi Honey Buzzard and Pygmy Hanging Parrot is not to be sneezed hat. The highlight yet again though was a surprise sighting of a pair of Maleo sat in a roadside tree and offering fabulous views in much better light than the previous day and a great finale to out birding in the area before heading back to Manado in the afternoon for an overnight stop.

The next morning, we took a flight eastwards to Halmahera and in doing so crossed Weber’s magical line and entered Australasia, an entirely different avifaunal region and thus a completely new set of birds.

After flying directly to Halmahera we spend much of the rest of the day travelling and birding our way across the island to our fabulous comfortable accommodation at Weda Resort. Our first major stop was for lunch in a beautiful beach setting with at least two pairs of Beach Kingfishers for accompaniment. We then spent much of the late afternoon birding around a higher pass and new birds came thick and fast; Both Grey-headed and the truly diminutive Blue-capped Fruit Doves showed superbly, Dusky Myzomela gave unusually low and close views, Halmahera Flowerpecker, Moluccan Cuckooshrike, Halmahera Cicadabird, perched Red-flanked Lorikeets, Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon, a raucous Umbrella Cockatoo, Rufous-bellied Triller, Moluccan Hanging Parrot, Moluccan Monarch, a very pretty White-naped Monarch the less than inspiring Halmahera Oriole and a positively clumsy Goliath Coucal! Even with this the day wasn’t over and although the owl et nightjars refused to play we did get cracking looks at Moluccan Scops Owl.

We started our first full day in the area with one of the most anticipated events of the tour, a visit to the display grounds of Wallace’s Standardwing, and they certainly didn’t disappoint! We were able to enjoy many males of this outstanding bird-of-paradise competing for the attentions of at least two visiting females, launching themselves into the canopy before parachuting back down on open wings, or dangling from prominent branches with wing spread waving the white ‘standards’ in the air, while erecting the iridescent green breast shield. Truly an unmissable experience! Anything else during the morning was going to have trouble competing and certainly neither Halmahera Friarbird nor a stocky Sombre Kingfisher were a match, but an amazing performance from an Ivory-breasted Pitta that posed openly before us was arguably just as breathtaking. A nicely perched Common Paradise-kingfisher, a juvenile Halmahera Goshawk (previously known as Moluccan), and a comical pair of Umbrella Cockatoos at their nest completed an excellent morning. In the afternoon we headed out on a long-disused logging road nearby, easily adding Moluccan Imperial Pigeon, Great-billed Parrot, shy Halmahera Paradise-crows, and a Great Cuckoo Dove which launched itself into an amazing display overhead. These were all overshadowed though but stunning views of Azure Dollarbird, sat in perfect light for us to appreciate one of Halmahera’s most difficult endemics.

**Wallace’s Standardwing**

After two failed attempts we were out pre-dawn again for more owlet-nightjar searching but things didn’t look promising in the steady rain but fortunately at our second stop one responded and a short time later a Moluccan Owlet-nightjar was sat in the spotlight. After this great start the rest of the morning was tough and sweaty work but we did get some rewards including a chocolate-brown coloured Ornate Cuscus, several Wallacean Monarchs, Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove, a distant Drab Whistler for some, and and elusive Moluccan Pitta which we all
eventually saw with much patience. The afternoon was also slow going but again our work was rewarded, firstly with a set of Halmahera Paradise-crows which finally gave us the views we were craving, but a very vocal Drab Whistler was just the opposite staying completely out of view for more than an hour! Sombre Kingfisher perched on roadside wires was appreciated, especially by the photographers, and we finished with a pair of Halmahera Boobooks which obliged just in time before the rain came down. A long drive took us to the high mountains up to 1000m the next morning with the excellent birding made the long drive very worthwhile. Our first stop was at a large fruiting tree where hornbills and large numbers of fruit doves were joined by our first Long-billed Crows (the first of many during the day) and an immature Halmahera Goshawk looking for its breakfast. Climbing hire we made a very successful stop for a small group of colourful Chattering Lories and a stunning flyby Wallace’s Birdwing butterfly. Once in the higher forests we quickly enjoyed looks at several North Moluccan Leaf Warblers, Moluccan Whistler (split from Golden complex), the newly split (from Rufous) Gilolo Fantail, and a loose flock of at least eight Moluccan King Parrots. For the second tour in a row we found the impressive Stout-billed Cuckooshrike here, a species recorded just a handful of times on Halmahera, with the first sighting as recently as 2012. Birding stops on the way back in the afternoon produced many Violet-necked Lory including long-awaited perched views, a flock of Channel-billed Cuckoos, Azure Kingfisher, nice views of Moluccan Starling at a nest hole, and after some careful manoeuvring we all saw Pale-vented Bush-hen. We had just a couple of birds which had thus far remained elusive but a few hours the next morning was all we needed, firstly a pair of Dusky Scrubfowl which behaved perfectly with one venturing out onto the path just a few meters ahead of us, then a Drab Whistler which more than made up for its lack of colour with an amazing vocal performance. Must of the rest of the day was spent driving to Tobelo in the north of the island although another lunch on the beach gave further views of Beach Kingfisher, our first Grey-tailed Tattler and a pair of Blue-capped Fruit Doves nest building. The last part of the journey has made in torrential rain which didn’t bode well for our evening scrubfowl hunt. Fortunately, the skies were clearing by the time we reached the black volcanic sand beach which is a historical nesting site, and we were able to enjoy amazing views of the milky way. The search took some time and it was hours later when a Moluccan Scrubfowl showed up, initially perched on the beach and later sat in a nearby tree for us all to appreciate and in spite of the late night is was voted as one of the most memorable of the tour.

Minahasa Masked Owl and Ochre-bellied Boobook

The next morning, we flew back to Manado for the final leg of the tour and we were soon on our way to Tangkoko in the very northeast of Sulawesi where a pair of Sulawesi Scops Owls roosting in the garden made an auspicious start. In the afternoon we took boats out into a peaceful mangrove channel where a Great-billed Kingfisher was fantastically obliging, perched in nearby mangroves before plunging down to catch a fish just feet from the boat. We finished the afternoon with pleasant roadside birding including many Green and Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeons, and as dusk fell a Sulawesi Nightjar which gave us a close performance. The forest in Tangkoko is a fantastic place to observe several species which are difficult to find elsewhere and we still had a substantial list of species we hadn’t yet found. We started with another endemic kingfisher, this time a pair of Sulawesi Lilac Kingfishers just after dawn. Heading further into the forest we took in a roosting Sulawesi Nightjar before finally finding Sulawesi Roller, greatly appreciated particularly by Mike as it was the last of this attractive family. A pair of Spot-tailed Goshawk gave us the runaround before finally settling for unobscured perched views, and we had our first views of tarsiers roosting deep in a strangler fig. A Green-backed Kingfisher showed well perched quietly and unconcerned by the path before an amazing show by at least four Red-backed Thrushes in quite a small area. A very smart juvenile Sulawesi Hawk Eagle was perched in their usual nesting tree.
before we moved on to the owls with our skilled local guides showing us roosting Ochre-bellied Boobook and Minahasa Masked Owl in quick succession, the latter undoubtedly the toughest owl to see on this entire tour. Sadly, a calling Sulawesi Pitta was less obliging but as we made our way down from the forest we hit a very active feeding group of Bay Coucals, Yellow-billed Malkoha and Ashy Woodpeckers, finishing the morning with a perched adult Sulawesi Hawk Eagle then two mega mammals; two grumpy-looking Bear Cuscus sleeping high in a tree, then a very entertaining troop of Sulawesi Crested Macaque. The afternoon was much more relaxing, scanning forested slopes from a well-appointed viewpoint which had excellent imperial pigeon activity. Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon was very common and some allowed excellent views but there were also small numbers of White-bellied and most importantly some Grey-headed Imperial Pigeons, one of which perched right next to a White-bellied for an educational comparison. Distant Ivory-backed Woodswallows and some large flocks of Sulawesi Racquet-tails finished off a truly excellent days birding.

We easily found our few remaining odds and ends on the morning of our last full day, the highlight of which was Sulawesi Pitta which hopped right past us thanks to some perfect manoeuvring. We also had much better views of Sulawesi Lilac Kingfisher, perched Minahasa Racquet-tails, several Green-backed Kingfishers, and a delightfully confiding Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher. We also enjoyed yet more excellent looks at Bear Cuscus and a family of tarsiers – amazingly the species occurring in Tangkoko has never been formally described! – which posed in the open and definitely deserved to be labelled as ‘cute’. We finished the morning on a high which an aggressive encounter between two pairs of Tabon Scubfowl followed by two Stephan’s Doves feeding in the open as a pair of Ruddy Kingfishers sat above them in the same field of view! The afternoon was again spent scanning in the vain hope of adding one of the scarce sparrowhawks but we were content with more excellent views and Silver-tipped, White-bellied and Grey-headed Imperial Pigeons, Ornate Lorikeets and Sulawesi Trillers. Even with just a few hours to spare we couldn’t resist some more birding and even though there was nothing new we revelled in some of the fine birds from the last few weeks including several Sulawesi Rollers, a group of White-faced Cuckoo Doves (new name for Sulawesi Black Pigeon) all performing their aerial display, more Grey-headed and White-bellied Imperial Pigeons, and a newly arrived Grey-streaked Flycatcher.

The tour finished with a total of 287 species (eight of which were heard only) including some of the regions finest endemics. Anyone interested in our scheduled tours to Sulawesi and Halmahera please click [here](#) for further information. Alternatively please contact us via [e-mail](#) if you would like to organise a custom tour to these superb areas.

**Top 5 Birds-of-the-trip**

1. Wallace’s Standardwing
2. Minahasa Masked Owl
3. Ivory-breasted Pitta
4. Maleo
5. Azure Dollarbird

**More tour photos....**

![Piping Crow and Sulawesi Swiftlet](#)
Snowy-browed Flycatcher (Male and immature)

Grey-sided Flowerpecker and Grosbeak Myna

Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker and Sulawesi Serpent Eagle
Satanic Nightjars

Ivory-backed Woodswallow and Mountain Leaf Warbler

Yellow-sided Flowerpecker and Indonesian Kestrel
Little Bronze Cuckoo and Snowy-browed Flycatcher

Knobbed Hornbills

Sulawesi Babbler and White-faced Cuckoo Dove
Oberholser’s Fruit Dove and Short-crested Myna

Sulawesi Spangled Drongo and Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher

Sulawesi Hawk Eagle and Sulawesi Triller
### Systematic List

**ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae**
- Wandering Whistling Duck: *Dendrocygna arcuata arcuata*
- Sunda Teal: *Anas gibberifrons*
- Pacific Black Duck: *Anas superciliosa*

**MEGAPODIDAE: Megapodes**
- Tabon Scrubfowl: *Megapodius cumingii gilbertii*
- Dusky Scrubfowl: *Megapodius freycinet*
- Moluccan Scrubfowl: *Eulipoa wallacei*
- Maleo: *Macrocephalon maleo*  

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**
- Red Junglefowl: *Gallus gallus gallus*  
  heard only

**PODICIPEDIDAE: Podicipedidae**
- Little Grebe: *Tachybaptus ruficollis tricolor*

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**
- Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon): *Columba livia*
- Red Collared Dove: *Streptopelia tranquebarica*
- Spotted Dove: *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*
- Sulawesi Cuckoo Dove: *Macropygia albicapilla*  
  S
- Sultan's Cuckoo Dove: *Macropygia albiceps*
- Great Cuckoo Dove: *Reinwardtoena reinwardtii*
- Sulawesi Black Pigeon: *Turacoena manadensis*  
  S
- Asian Emerald Dove: *Chalcophaps indica*
- Stephan's Dove: *Chalcophaps stephani wallacei*
- Zebra Dove: *Geopelia striata*
- Pink-necked Green Pigeon: *Treron vernans*
- Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon: *Treron griseicauda griseicauda*
- Red-eared Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus fischeri fischeri*  
  S
  *Ptilinopus fischeri centralis*
- Oberholser’s Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus [subgularis] epius*  
  S
- Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus bernsteinii*  
  M
- Superb Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus superbus temminckii*  
- Blue-capped Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus monacha*  
  M
- Grey-headed Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus hyogaster*  
  M
- Black-naped Fruit Dove: *Ptilinopus melanosplia melanosplia*
- White-bellied Imperial Pigeon: *Ducula forsteni*  
  S
Grey-headed Imperial Pigeon  
Green Imperial Pigeon  
Moluccan Imperial Pigeon  
Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon  
Pied Imperial Pigeon  
Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon  
Sombre Pigeon  

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**
- Plaintive Cuckoo  
- Sulawesi Brush Cuckoo  
- Australian Brush Cuckoo  
- Little Bronze Cuckoo  
- Drongo Cuckoo  
- Black-billed Koel  
- Channel-billed Cuckoo  
- Yellow-billed Malkoha  
- Goliath Coucal  
- Lesser Coucal  
- Bay Coucal  

**APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae**
- Grey-rumped Treeswift  
- Moustached Treeswift  

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**
- Uniform Swiftlet  
- Halmahera Swiftlet  
- Sulawesi Swiftlet  
- Glossy Swiftlet  
- Purple Needletail  
- Asian Palm Swift  

**APODIFORMES: Aegothelidae**
- Moluccan Owlet-nightjar  

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**
- Satanic Nightjar  
- Great Eared Nightjar  
- Large-tailed Nightjar  
- Sulawesi Nightjar  
- Savanna Nightjar  

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**
- Buff-banded Rail  
- Barred Rail  
- White-browed Crane  
- Rufous-tailed Bush-hen  
- Isabelline Bush-hen  
- White-breasted Waterhen  
- Dusky Moorhen  
- Common Moorhen  
- Purple Swamphen  

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**
- Beach Thick-knee  

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

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**
- Plaintive Cuckoo  
- Sulawesi Brush Cuckoo  
- Australian Brush Cuckoo  
- Little Bronze Cuckoo  
- Drongo Cuckoo  
- Black-billed Koel  
- Channel-billed Cuckoo  
- Yellow-billed Malkoha  
- Goliath Coucal  
- Lesser Coucal  
- Bay Coucal  

**APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae**
- Grey-rumped Treeswift  
- Moustached Treeswift  

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**
- Uniform Swiftlet  
- Halmahera Swiftlet  
- Sulawesi Swiftlet  
- Glossy Swiftlet  
- Purple Needletail  
- Asian Palm Swift  

**APODIFORMES: Aegothelidae**
- Moluccan Owlet-nightjar  

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**
- Satanic Nightjar  
- Great Eared Nightjar  
- Large-tailed Nightjar  
- Sulawesi Nightjar  
- Savanna Nightjar  

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**
- Buff-banded Rail  
- Barred Rail  
- White-browed Crane  
- Rufous-tailed Bush-hen  
- Isabelline Bush-hen  
- White-breasted Waterhen  
- Dusky Moorhen  
- Common Moorhen  
- Purple Swamphen  

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**
- Beach Thick-knee  

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**
- White-headed Stilt
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae
Pacific Golden Plover  
Little Ringed Plover  
Javan Plover

Charadrii: Rostratulidae
Greater Painted Snipe  
Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis

CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae
Whimbrel  
Common Redshank  
Marsh Sandpiper  
Common Greenshank  
Wood Sandpiper  
Common Sandpiper  
Grey-tailed Tattler  
Red-necked Stint  
Long-toed Stint

CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae
Red-backed Buttonquail  
Barred Buttonquail

CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae
Little Tern  
Greater Crested Tern

SULIFORMES: Frigateidae
Great Frigatebird  
Lesser Frigatebird

CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae
Woolly-necked Stork

ARDEIDAE: Ardeidae
Great-billed Heron  
Purple Heron  
Eastern Great Egret  
Intermediate Egret  
Cattle Egret  
Little Egret  
Pacific Reef Egret  
Javan Pond Heron  
Striated Heron  
Black-crowned Night Heron  
Rufous Night Heron  
Yellow Bittern  
Black Bittern

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae
Osprey

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae
Jerdon’s Baza  
Pacific Baza  
Sulawesi Honeybuzzard  
Black Kite  
Brahminy Kite  
White-bellied Sea Eagle  
Sulawesi Serpent Eagle  
Spotted Harrier  
Spot-tailed Goshawk  
Varied Goshawk
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<tr>
<th>Strigiformes: Tytonidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Masked Owl</td>
<td>Tyto rosenbergii rosenbergii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minahasa Masked Owl</td>
<td>Tyto inexpectata</td>
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<th>Strigiformes: Strigidae</th>
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<td>Sulawesi Scops Owl</td>
<td>Otus manadensis</td>
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<td>Moluccan Scops Owl</td>
<td>Otus magicus leucospilus</td>
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<td>Cinnabar Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox ios ios</td>
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<td>Ochrre-bellied Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox ochracea</td>
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<td>Halmahera Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox hypogramma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speckled Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox punctulata</td>
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<tr>
<th>Coraciiformes: Bucerotidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Hornbill</td>
<td>Penelopides exarhatus exarhatus</td>
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<td>Knobbed Hornbill</td>
<td>Penelopides exarhatus sanfordi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blyth's Hornbill</td>
<td>Aceros cassidix</td>
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<td>Rhyticeros plicatus</td>
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<th>PICIFORMES: Picidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker</td>
<td>Dendrocopos temminckii</td>
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<td>Ashy Woodpecker</td>
<td>Mullueripicus fulvus fulvus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mullueripicus fulvus wallacei</td>
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<th>Coraciiformes: Alcedinidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Green-backed Kingfisher</td>
<td>Actenoides monachus monachus</td>
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<td>Scaly Kingfisher</td>
<td>Actenoides princeps erythrorhamphus</td>
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<td>Common Paradise Kingfisher</td>
<td>Tanysiptera galatea browningi</td>
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<td>Sulawesi Lilac Kingfisher</td>
<td>Cittura cyanotis</td>
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<td>Great-billed Kingfisher</td>
<td>Pelargopsis melanorhyncha melanorhyncha</td>
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<td>Ruddy Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon coromanda rufa</td>
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<td>Blue-and-white Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon diops</td>
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<td>Sombre Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon funebris</td>
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<td>Collared Kingfisher</td>
<td>Todiramphus chloris chloris</td>
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<td>Beach Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon saurophaga</td>
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<td>Sacred Kingfisher</td>
<td>Todiramphus sanctus</td>
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<td>Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher</td>
<td>Ceyx fallax fallax</td>
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<td>Azure Kingfisher</td>
<td>Alcedo azurea affinis</td>
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<td>Common Kingfisher</td>
<td>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</td>
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<td>Alcedo atthis hispidoides</td>
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<th>Coraciiformes: Meropidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-tailed Bee-eater</td>
<td>Merops philippinus</td>
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<td>Rainbow Bee-eater</td>
<td>Merops ornatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple-bearded Bee-eater</td>
<td>Meropogon forsteni</td>
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<th>Coraciiformes: Coraciidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sulawesi Roller</td>
<td>Coracias temminckii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Dollarbird</td>
<td>Eurystomus orientalis orientalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azure Dollarbird</td>
<td>Eurystomus azureus</td>
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<tr>
<th>Falconiformes: Falconidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesian Kestrel</td>
<td>Falco moluccensis moluccensis</td>
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<td>Oriental Hobby</td>
<td>Falco moluccensis microbalia</td>
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<td>Falco severus</td>
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<th>Psittaciformes: Cacatuidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella Cockatoo</td>
<td>Cacatua alba</td>
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</table>
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae
- Violet-necked Lory: *Eos squamata riciniana*  S
- Ornate Lorikeet: *Trichoglossus ornatus*  M
- Meyer's Lorikeet: *Trichoglossus meyeri*  S
- Chattering Lorikeet: *Lorius garrulus garrulus*  M
- Red-flanked Lorikeet: *Charmosyna placentis intensior*  M
- Eclectus Parrot: *Eclectus roratus vosmaeri*  S
- Red-cheeked Parrot: *Geoffroyus geoffroyi cyanicollis*  S
- Minahasa Racquet-tail: *Prioniturus flavicans*  S
- Sulawesi Racquet-tail: *Prioniturus platurus*  S
- Blue-backed Parrot: *Tanygnathus sumatranus sumatranus*  S
- Great-billed Parrot: *Tanygnathus megalorynchus megalorynchus*  S
- Moluccan King Parrot: *Alisterus amboinensis hypophonius*  S
- Sulawesi Hanging Parrot: *Loriculus stigmatus*  S
- Moluccan Hanging Parrot: *Loriculus amabilis amabilis*  S
- Pygmy Hanging Parrot: *Loriculus exilis*  S

PSITTACIFORMES: Pittidae
- Sulawesi (Sahul) Pitta: *Erythropitta [erythrogaster] celebensis*  M
- Moluccan (Sahul) Pitta: *Erythropitta [erythrogaster] rufiventris*  M
- Ivory-breasted Pitta: *Pitta maxima maxima*  M

PSITTACIFORMES: Meliphagidae
- Dusky Myzomela: *Myzomela obscura simplex*  M
- Sulawesi Myzomela: *Myzomela chloroptera chloroptera*  S
- Halmahera Friarbird: *Melitograis gilolensis*  M
- Lesser Myza: *Myza celebensis celebensis*  S
  *Myza celebensis meridionalis*  S
- Greater Myza: *Myza sarasinorum sarasinorum*  S
  *Myza sarasinorum chionogenys*  S

PSITTACIFORMES: Pardalotidae
- Golden-bellied Gerygone: *Gerygone sulphurea flaveola*  M

PSITTACIFORMES: Oriolidae
- Halmahera Oriole: *Oriolus phaeochromus*  M
- Black-naped Oriole: *Oriolus chinensis celebensis*  M

PSITTACIFORMES: Pachycephalidae
- Maroon-backed Whistler: *Coracornis raveni*  S
- Sulphur-vented Whistler: *Pachycephala sulfuriventer*  S
- Moluccan Whistler: *Pachycephala macrorhyncha mentalis*  S
- Drab Whistler: *Pachycephala griseonota cinerascens*  S

PSITTACIFORMES: Artamidae
- White-breasted Woodswallow: *Artamus leucorynchus albiventer*  S
- Ivory-backed Woodswallow: *Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis*  S
- Artamus monachus  S

PSITTACIFORMES: Campephagidae
- Moluccan Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina fortis magnirostris*  M
- Cerulean Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina temminckii temminckii*  S
- Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina caeruleogrisa*  S
- Pied Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina bicolor*  S
- White-rumped Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina leucopygia*  S
- White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike: *Coracina papuensis*  S
- Halmahera Cicadabird: *Lalage parvula*  M
- Mountain Cicadabird: *Lalage abbotti*  S
- Wallacean Cicadabird: *Lalage amboinensis grayi*  S
- Sulawesi Cicadabird: *Lalage morio morio*  S
- Sulawesi Triller: *Lalage leucopygialis*  S
- Lesueur's Triller: *Lalage sueurii*  S
- Rufous-bellied Triller: *Lalage aurea*  M

PSITTACIFORMES: Rhipiduridae
- Willie Fantail: *Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca*  M
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Subspecies</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sulawesi Fantail</strong></td>
<td><em>Rhipidura teysmanni toradja</em></td>
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<td><strong>Gilolo Fantail</strong></td>
<td><em>Rhipidura teysmanni teysmanni</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae</strong></td>
<td>Sulawesi Spangled Drongo</td>
<td><em>Dicrurus montanus</em></td>
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<td>Halmahera Spangled Drongo</td>
<td><em>Dicrurus atrocaeruleus</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>White-eyed Spangled Drongo</td>
<td><em>Dicrurus leucops</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Paradisaeidae</strong></td>
<td>Halmahera Paradise-crow</td>
<td><em>Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</em></td>
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<td>Wallace's Standardwing</td>
<td><em>Semioptera wallacei halmaherae</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae</strong></td>
<td>Pale-blue Monarch</td>
<td><em>Hypothymis puella</em></td>
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<td>White-naped Monarch</td>
<td><em>Monarcha pileatus pileatus</em></td>
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<td>Wallaceaean Monarch</td>
<td><em>Monarcha trivirgatus bimaculatus</em></td>
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<td>Moluccan Monarch</td>
<td><em>Myiagra galeata galeata</em></td>
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<td>Shining Monarch</td>
<td><em>Piezorhynchus alecto alecto</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Corvida</strong></td>
<td>Sulawesi Crow</td>
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<td>Piping Crow</td>
<td><em>Corvus typicus</em></td>
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<td>Long-billed Crow</td>
<td><em>Corvus validus</em></td>
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<td>Torresian Crow</td>
<td><em>Corvus orru orru</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae</strong></td>
<td>Citrine Canary Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Culicicapa helianthea helianthea</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae</strong></td>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo rustica</em></td>
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<td>Pacific Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo tahitica</em></td>
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<td><strong>Pycnonotidae: Bulbuls</strong></td>
<td>Sooty-headed Bulbul</td>
<td><em>Pycnonotus aurigaster aurigaster</em></td>
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<td>Sunda Yellow-vented Bulbul</td>
<td><em>Pycnonotus golavier analis</em></td>
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<td>Halmahera Golden Bulbul</td>
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<td>Malia</td>
<td><em>Malia grata stresemanni</em></td>
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<td><em>Malia grata recondita</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae</strong></td>
<td>Sulawesi Babbler</td>
<td><em>Pellorneum celebense celebense</em></td>
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<td><em>Pellorneum celebense rufosucum</em></td>
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<td><em>Pellorneum celebense finschi</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae</strong></td>
<td>Mountain White-eye</td>
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<td>Lemon-bellied White-eye</td>
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<td><em>Zosterops chloris intermedius</em></td>
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<td>Black-ringed White-eye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops anomalus</em></td>
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<td>Halmahera White-eye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops (atriceps) fuscifrons</em></td>
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<td>Black-crowned White-eye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops atrifrons</em></td>
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<td>Sulawesi Heleia</td>
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<td><em>Heleia squamiceps striaticeps</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae</strong></td>
<td>Arctic Warbler</td>
<td><em>Phylloscopus borealis</em></td>
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<td>Sulawesi Leaf Warbler</td>
<td><em>Phylloscopus nesophilus</em></td>
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<td>Lompobattang Leaf Warbler</td>
<td><em>Phylloscopus sarasinorum</em></td>
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<td>North Moluccan Leaf Warbler</td>
<td><em>Phylloscopus waterstradti henrietta</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Cettidae</strong></td>
<td>Mountain Leaftoiler</td>
<td><em>Orthotomus cuculatus riedeli</em></td>
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<td><em>Orthotomus cuculatus stentor</em></td>
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<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae</strong></td>
<td>Australasian Reed Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus stentoreus celebensis</em></td>
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</table>
PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae
- Sulawesi Grasshopper Warbler Locustella castaneus S
- Gray's Grasshopper Warbler Locustella fasciolata heard only

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae
- Zitting Cisticola Cisticola juncidis constans
- Golden-headed Cisticola Cisticola exilis rustic

PASSERIFORMES: Hylocitreidae
- Hylocitrea Hylocitrea bonensis S

PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae
- Moluccan Starling Aplonis mysolensis mysolensis
- Short-tailed Starling Aplonis minor
- Asian Glossy Starling Aplonis panayensis panayensis
- Metallic Starling Aplonis metallica metallica
- Javan Myna Acridotheres javanicus Introduced
- Short-crested Myna Basilornis celebensis S
- White-necked Myna Streptocitta albicollis albicollis S
- Fiery-browed Myna Enodes erythrophris S
- Grosbeak Myna Scissirostrum dubium S

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae
- Red-backed Thrush Geokichla erythronota S
- Sulawesi Thrush Cataponera turdoides S

PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae
- Heinrichia Heinrichia calligyna calligyna S
- Grey-streaked Flycatcher Muscicapa griseisticta
- Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher Muscicapa sodhii S
- Turquoise Warbling-flycatcher Eumyias panayensis septentrionalis
- Hoevell's Warbling-flycatcher Eumyias hoevelli S
- Matinan Warbling-flycatcher Eumyias sanfordi S
- Snowy-browed Flycatcher Ficedula hyperrhyna annalisa
- Lompobattang Flycatcher Ficedula bonthaina S
- Little Pied Flycatcher Ficedula westermannii
- Sulawesi Jungle Flycatcher Cyornis [rufigastra] omissa S
- Pied Bushchat Saxicola caprata abnonotata
- Blue Rock Thrush Monticola solitarius philippensis

PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae
- Yellow-sided Flowerpecker Dicaeum aureolimbatum aureolimbatum S
- Crimson-crowned Flowerpecker Dicaeum nehrkorni S
- Halmahera Flowerpecker Dicaeum schistaceiceps M
- Grey-sided Flowerpecker Dicaeum celebicum celebicum S

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae
- Brown-throated Sunbird Anthreptes malacensis celebensis
- Black Sunbird Nectarinia aspasia grayi
- Sahul Sunbird Nectarinia (jugularis) clementiae plateni
- Crimson Sunbird Nectarinia (jugularis) clementiae frenata
- Aethopyga siparaja flavostriata
- Aethopyga siparaja beccarii

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae
- Blue-faced Parrotfinch Erythrura trichroa sanfordi heard only
- Black-faced Munia Lonchura molucca
- Scaly-breasted Munia Lonchura punctulata particeps
- Black-headed Munia Lonchura atricipilla
- Pale-headed Munia Lonchura pallida

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

Eastern Yellow Wagtail  
*Motacilla tschutschensis simillima*

Grey Wagtail  
*Motacilla cinerea*

Paddyfield Pipit  
*Anthus rufulus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae**

Mountain Serin  
*Serinus estherae ssp. nov.*

**MAMMALS**

Bear Cuscuc  
*Ailurops ursinus*

Ornate Cuscus  
*Phalanger ornatus*

Whitish Dwarf Squirrel  
*Prosciurillus leucomus*

Sulawesi Dwarf Squirrel  
*Prosciurillus murinus*

Sulawesi Giant Squirrel  
*Rubrisciurus rubiventer*

Montane Long-nosed Squirrel  
*Hyosciurus heinrichi*

Tangkoko’ Tarsier  
*Tarsius sp. nov.*

Tonkean Macaque  
*Macaca tonkeana*

Sulawesi Crested Macaque  
*Macaca nigra*

Gorontalo Macaque  
*Macaca nigrescens*

S = Species endemic to the Sulawesi Subregion  
M = Species endemic to the Moluccas.  
Int = Introduced species

287 species recorded including eight heard only