The Moluccas
Morotai, Bacan, Obi, Seram, Boano, Ambon, Buru, Kai & Tanimbar

29th July – 18th/22nd August 2018
Leader: Carlos Bocos
Participants: Björn Andersson, Russell Graham, Steve Kornfeld, Albert Low, Tony Palliser, Graham Tebb, Derrick Wilby

Our annual tour covering the length-and-breadth of the Moluccan islands was a tremendous success once again. The Northern extension, visiting Morotai, Bacan and Obi delivered its full set of recognized 'field guide' endemics plus a terrific haul of specialities, like Moluccan Woodcock, Morotai Friarbird, Obi Whistler, Obi Golden Bulbul, Carunculated Fruit Dove, three white-eyes and drongos, Moluccan Drongo Cuckoo, Red-necked Crake, Barking Owl, Pygmy and Gurney's Eagles and many more. Seram then treated us well, with stunning Purple-naped and Blue-eared Lories, Seram Boobook, Cinnamon-chested Flycatcher, Salmon-crested Cockatoo, Seram Grasshopper Warbler, Binaia and Bicolored Heleias, Forsten's Scrubfowl and Olive Honeyeater, meanwhile nearby Boano gave us its most precious gem, the Critically Endangered Boano Monarch. Buru was hard work but Buru Thrush, Buru Grasshopper Warbler, Buru Dwarf Kingfisher, Buru Boobook, Buru Green Pigeon, Buru Honeyeater and Buru Cuckooshrikes made the visit worthwhile. Kai islands delivered all their goodies, with Kai Coucal, both endemic white-eye, Kai Monarch, Kai Leaf Warbler, Wallace’s Fruit Dove, Island Whistler and Papuan Pitta. The Tanimbar extension was excellent and very birdy as expected, with a clean-sweep of the endemics, with both endemic thrushes seen, and the amazing views of the Australasian Masked Owl to finish on a high.
The group met in Ternate, the gateway to the ‘Spice Islands’ and the former home of the Sultanate of Ternate. After a briefing at the airport, we were taking the first of seven flights, to Morotai. Despite delivering excellent birding this island has been largely neglected by birders, due to only having a single recognized endemic. With the publication of the new Indonesian Archipelago field guide, this, along with many other islands have suddenly gained more interest. This was our fourth visit to the island, and as soon as we arrived we headed directly to the forest to make the most of the afternoon. Much has changed in the space of a year, and our favoured logging road has been heavily logged further, and trapping appears to have increased! Fortunately, we were still able to track down the main targets. Almost our first bird was the distinctive Morotai White-eye, not accepted by all the authorities but a cracker indeed, looking more like a Black-capped Vireo than any other Zosterops in the region! With this under the belt, the odd Morotai Friarbird followed, that has just been shown to be more closely related to the Papuan melidectes. We were busy with a large fruiting tree that hosted Moluccan Imperial Pigeon, Grey-headed and Blue-capped Fruit Doves, Halmahera Golden Bulbuls, Halmahera Paradise-crows and Rufous-bellied Trillers, before a juvenile Common Paradise Kingfisher of the endemic race doris popped up for nice views and some photos. On the way back, we picked up Eclectus Parrot, Red-flanked Lorikeet and Great-billed Parrot but sadly no Chattering Lories, nowadays a more common sight in the bird markets of Java than here.

Obi White-eye and Bacan White-eye

The next day started early, though a vocal Barking Owl remained out of reach. Common Paradise Kingfishers were calling in the dark as usual, so after breakfast in the field, we teased them with excellent results, as we
managed to see several birds in full view. The rest of the morning gave us the same birds as the day beforebar the white-eye, plus a few Violet-necked Lories, a gorgeous Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon, a very well behaved Pacific Baza and very last minute Dusky Myzomela of the endemic race. Then time to go back to the hotel, pick up the stuff and drive to the airport retrace our steps to Ternate again. Once there, we called it an afternoon and after a dinner in a strangely cozy place by the Ternate standards, we took the night ferry to Obi, which is always an experience itself.

We reached Bacan at dawn, and with just 40 minutes available for birding, we bagged in quick succession the two important birds - Bacan White-eye, such a distinct bird from the 'Cream-throated' complex, and 'Bacan Spangled Drongo', an undescribed species, plus a frustratingly heard only Common Paradise Kingfisher of the little known margaretha subspecies just as our time ran-out, rushing back to the ferry. During the crossing only a few bobbies, Lesser Frigatebirds and Bridled and Greater Crested Terns put an appearance before our arrival onto Obi.

An island that was long on the birding radar, but only really available in the last five years with the regular ferry now making it a realistic birding destination. Our first afternoon was a belter, despite a slow start, with a well-behaved Moluccan Brush Cuckoos and a bunch of Moluccan Starlings. The Obi Paradise-crows gave us a nice concert, noticing the differences from the birds previously seen in Morotai. The last stop was brilliant, with noisy groups of Red-flanked Lorikeet feeding in the palms, a pair of Dusky Myzomalas of the distinctive, reddish-bodied rubrotincta race, Obi Whistler performing well and after a frustrating fly-by of a group of Carunculated Fruit Doves, Graham found a bird in a small flowering tree that gave really good views. At dusk, Red-necked Crane was heard and the Moluccan Scops Owl started to call early. Quickly we found two birds perched at eye-level and all of a sudden and without advance warning, a Moluccan Woodcock passed right above us in low flight, for jaw-dropping views. The bird gave us another fly-by before we noticed the voice of the Barking Owl. This one took us some time but finally we found a pair perched 50 meters away in one of the lowest branches of a big tree. A reasonable start was an understatement!

![Moluccan Scops Owl, and Variable Dwarf Kingfisher](https://i.imgur.com/BjornAndersson_iGoTerra)

The next day started again with another session with the woodcock, then a mornings visit to an old logging road. After a bumpy ride, we were in the right altitude to find a number of specialities. Scaled Lories – a field guide split from Violet-necked, gave brief views in flight meanwhile Chattering Lory was more obliging, with near eye-level views. One of the islands hardest jewels, Bacan Myzomela, though here of an undescribed taxon, gave great views and eventually Obi White-eye, an undescribed Zosterops was found. A Pygmy Eagle was soaring and the endemic race of the Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon refused to show despite our efforts but a Rothschild’s Cuscus – the islands’ single endemic mammal - was a welcome find, pausing on a thick branch. In the heat of the morning we found Wallacean Cicadabird, the endemic taxon split by Birdlife as Obi Cicadabird. Quite a morning indeed! The afternoon was used to pick up few things in the lowlands such Obi Fantail, Obi Golden Bulbul and five stunning Scarlet-breasted Fruit Doves. On the way back, another Common Paradise Kingfisher showed exceedingly well and at night, we had more Obi Woodcock and Large-tailed Nightjar, meanwhile Moluccan Scops Owl and Barking Owl were calling close.

At dawn we had another mega woodcock display, this time involving two birds giving very close flight views. As soon we reached the birding spot, we had great views of Scaled Lories perched in Albizia the trees and a perky Moluccan Whistler showing exceedingly well. We also nailed a good number of the local race of the Cinnamon-
bellied Imperial, but a vocal Rufous-necked Sparrowhawk somehow gave us the slip. Grilling flocks we also found Pale Cicadabird of the little known race *hoogerwerfii* in between a few White-bellied Cuckoo-shrikes. The afternoon was slow, as expected, as the island had very little new for us, adding only Black-naped Fruit Dove to the list but another top quality Obi Woodcock display, again involving two birds. The last shot in Obi delivered two new birds though, as we explored a different swampy forest patch. Variable Dwarf Kingfisher performed really well, allowing even some great photos, but the skittish Red-necked Crake didn’t behave as well as we wanted and only half of us got a view of the bird in the bins. At which point, our birding on Obi was up, and time to head back north on the ferry.

We picked up few more things during the crossing, like Brown Booby, Wedge-tailed Shearwater and Wilson’s Storm Petrel but unfortunately we reached Bacan with barely 45 minutes of light. It didn’t stop us to jumping into the cars as soon as possible and with the last light of the day, check another locality where thanks to some brilliant spotting by Björn we got our target, Moluccan Drongo Cuckoo. The bird showed up extremely well, perched in a bare stick and we all noticed the different tail, undertail and vocalizations with the birds from further west. After dinner, we continued the journey during the night, arriving to Ternate at dawn. Most of us headed to a nearby forest patch to try to pick up few more things, and it was quite a success regarding the current list, adding Gurney’s Eagle, Halmahera Swiftlet and Little Grebe to the log.

We were ready to continue the tour, flying again this time to the Central Moluccas and the start of the main tour. In Ambon, we met Albert and our new team and after picking up the luggage and a short drive, we were sailing to Seram for the evening – we were all very glad to lie on a comfortable bed, with a nice hot shower waiting for us.

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**Seram Boobooks and Red-bellied Pitta, Seram**

Boano, a tiny limestone island situated off northwest Seram, is the home of the Critically Endangered Boano (or Black-chinned) Monarch so we were all looking forward to land on this seldom-visited island. We didn’t walk more than 15 minutes before we spotted the first bird, an amazing male which after some work gave good views. It was the first of at least three birds, as after that, we connected with a nice flock involving Island Monarch, Moluccan Monarch, Seram Flowerpecker and Seram Fantail, surprisingly easy to see in Boano but extremely difficult to get in the mainland. We were tracking down a *boanensis* Common Paradise Kingfisher when suddenly we were distracted by two Forsten’s Scrubfowls which made us miss the kingfisher, but worth it for a scrubfowl surprise. With no more time to look for the kingfisher, we went back to the mainland to continue driving for the next seven hours to our next destination and base for the next four nights. Our guesthouse on stilts over the sea is idyllic situated, below the Binaia Range and entrance of the Manusela National Park. We didn’t stop much along the way but a couple of brief stops delivered Lazuli Kingfisher, Seram Mountain Pigeon, Seram Friarbird, Seram White-eye, Red Lory and Superb Fruit Dove, quite a haul considering we weren’t supposed to have a birding stop!

At dawn, a nice trio of Seram Boobooks and a single but tame Moluccan Scops Owl gave quite a show. Our breakfast in the field was packed with birds, as when we were having coffee and sandwiches, a Seram Grasshopper Warbler somehow gave us the slip but Seram Leaf Warbler, Seram Myzomela, Mountain Leaftoiler, Turquoise Warbling Flycatcher and Seram White-eye kept us entertained. We started to walk down the road, only to be interrupted by some nice flocks, involving the scarce Seram Honeyeater, Drab Myzomela, Mountain White-eye and Streak-breasted Fantail. A few Metallic Pigeons and Red Lories flew over and at some point, another flock delivered both Drab and Moluccan Whistlers, Seram Oriole, Seram Friarbird and Seram Spangled Drongo. We were teased by a pair of Common Paradise Kingfishers but certainly not by the Red-bellied Pitta, or South
Moluccan Pitta in most of the lists, gave us wonderful views as long as we wanted, a difficult bird on Seram. The afternoon was slow mainly due the bad weather but we still got all our targets. On the way to the forest, we noted another Lazuli Kingfisher perched in a distant dead tree and a Wallacean Cicadabird. Once at the place it didn’t take long to find our first Seram Imperial Pigeon, with super Long-crested Myna to follow. A short visit to a nearby banana plantation gave us excellent views of a pair of Seram Crows, Pale Cicadabird, more Seram Spangled Drongo and a great bunch of parrots, including Eclectus, Red-cheeked and Moluccan King. At night, our efforts to find something exciting were in vain, only bagging yet more Seram Boobooks.

The next day we concentrated our efforts in the highlands, and things kicked off quickly as thanks to some excellent spotting by Russell, we got a nice Common Paradise Kingfisher of the endemic nais race. As soon we finished the breakfast, we bumped into a very tame Cinnamon-chested Flycatcher that gave wonderful views, the first of three we logged this morning. We continued grilling flocks, again with the usual suspects when suddenly Derrick found a Bicolored Heleia, feeding much higher up than expected! With this, one of Seram’s most difficult endemics under the belt, we kept walking the road, only distracted by another Salmon-crested Cockatoo in flight, to finally hear our target, the rare Purple-naped Lory. After a short wait, the bird gave excellent views, perched in the open and much to our delight. Checking a last flock, we found another Seram Grasshopper Warbler, much
better behaved than the previous one but again a pain to see well. Only half of us managed to see this tricky species, far less vocal than the birds from Buru.

The afternoon, in a much more relaxed fashion, was spent in between two small islands. The tiniest one, well known to be the home of the supertramp specialist Olive Honeyeater, made us work hard as at glance no honeyeater was found. But after quite a while, with nothing other than Pied Imperial Pigeons, Sacred Kingfisher and Australian Pelicans, Tony found the bird hanging around the beach, almost side-by-side with a Sacred Kingfisher. The bird didn’t stay too long but most of us got a view in the bins. After that, the bird was seen again but never well, despite our efforts. A downpour then arrived but it didn’t make us give up and despite the heavy rain we landed on another island, ready to improve our views of Forsten’s Scrubfowl. Within 200 meters walked, we saw 2-3 birds, including one flying almost towards us, completely out of the blue. Not a bad payback after the honeyeater job!

Second morning saw us trek to a nearby ridge, in the search of the highest endemics possible on the tour. At the beginning, the hike was harder than expected, with a number of fallen trees and branches making the way difficult but after a while, it became pretty pleasant. The wonderful mossy forest was firstly quiet but grilling flocks we found few gems. Quite a few Binaia (Grey-hooded) Heleias, formerly known as Grey-hooded Dark-eyes, gave us really good views, showing its typical feeding behavior, gleaning from mossy branches. Seram Honeyeaters were very common by voice and one of them showed amazingly well, giving eye-level views at close range. A fruiting tree hosted a big number of Seram Mountain Pigeons but we were less lucky with the flowering trees. This made us fall into find Blue-eared Lories perched, with just several flight views to satisfy us.

We again had a wet afternoon, that didn’t deliver any of the remaining targets. Last morning in Seram didn’t deliver any new bird for us, as expected, but we enjoyed some nice flocks of the mountain specialities before drive back to Masohi for lunch and take the ferry to Tulehu, in the eastern part of Ambon. The sea was pretty rough although not for everyone and once in land, the bad weather made us call it an afternoon and chill in Ambon, enjoying a very appreciated pizza before take another ferry, this time to Buru, home of another incredible selection of endemics.

**Red-bellied Pitta, Buru, and Buru Monarch**

Arriving pre-dawn, we headed directly to the old logging road of Wamlana to make the most of the morning, though arriving just too late for some *Ninox* action. Some Moluccan Scops Owls and Large-tailed Nightjars randomly seen in the spotlight meanwhile as we drove up was minor compensation. It was poor weather on our first morning. Buru Orioles were extremely common, giving more than one headache due its extremely similar morphology with the Buru Friarbird, this time scarcer than usual. Large flowering and fruiting trees attracted a number of birds, including tons of Superb Fruit Doves, with scattered Claret-breasted and White-bibbed between them, Buru Mountain and Moluccan Imperial Pigeons and Amboina Cuckoo Doves. White-naped Monarchs showed well in company of Pale Cicadabirds and a quick excursion into the bush gave us good views of the *rubrinucha* South Moluccan Pitta, as we almost walked away from it!

Lunch and check-in at the bizarrely good resort, randomly located here in the middle of nowhere! We opted for lowland birding on our first afternoon. It was drizzling and it took us more time than usual find the stunning Buru Monarch, but the views were outstanding, especially when a male, that was in company of a Buru Fantail, started to display right above us. The number of parrots was high, with a number of Great-billed fly-by and smaller number of Red-cheeked Parrot. More unexpected was the sight of three Buru Cuckooshrikes, completely out of place in the lowlands and allowing great scope views in the Swarovski and few record shots. We scanned tirelessly all the fruiting trees but no joy with our main target, just the expected pigeons and fruit doves but no *Treron* to avail. An Elegant Pitta called close and after a quick burst of playback, the bird flew straight away, only in view
for the ones looking at the right place. When it was getting dark, we found our last Paradise Kingfisher of the trip, fourth subspecies seen and sixth recorded, quite something indeed. At night, Tyto’s were not in the mood but a Buru Boobook was much appreciated.

Second day on Buru was spent in the highest reaches of the logging road and beyond. We arrived to the high pass with the sunrise, just in time to have a nice breakfast in the field enjoying the first mountain birds like Buru Myzomela, Buru Warbling Flycatcher, Red Lory, Buru White-eye, Buru Fantail, Drab and Moluccan Whistlers and Moluccan Imperial Pigeon. Checking carefully the gullies we found a brilliant Variable Dwarf Kingfisher, treated as monotypic species by most of the authorities as Buru Dwarf Kingfisher. Thrushes were calling but we decided to give them a go later, starting a hike to a nearby ridge. The trail was narrow and steep but also short and on the way we found our first Buru Honeyeaters and several Black Eagles flew above the canopy. Once in the ridge, Madanga disappointed us with only brief views for some meanwhile Tawny-backed Fantails and more Buru Honeyeaters were more obliging so far.

We went down to the road to have lunch and after that, we enjoyed wonderful views of the very sought after Buru Thrush, especially when a bird decided to perch up in a snag right above the trail. The rest of the afternoon was in a very relaxed mood, seeing the same species as before but at dusk, we heard the distinctive voice of the Black-lored Parrots, calling from miles away. Unfortunately, the birds didn’t show up so we went back to the resort for a well-deserved rest.

Lazuli Kingfisher and Moluccan Brush Cuckoo

Our third day saw us battling against the awful weather from the beginning to almost the very end. After another nice breakfast in the field, we started to walk in a wet mist that eventually, made us all wet! After several attempts, we all had good views of a tough Buru Grasshopper Warbler, Chestnut-backed Bush Warbler in most of the lists despite such massive differences between the birds from Sulawesi, Seram and Buru. At some point, a call caught all our attention as we weren’t expecting any kind of lorikeyt call. All happened too quickly unfortunately and the weather conditions didn’t help at all but we certainly had two Buru Lorikeets perched overhead, that flew off leaving us with untickable views. Funnily, on the way back the same story happened and apparently they were attracted by some red small little flowers. Once in the ridge, we worked hard but no joy, only surprised by the great number of Buru Honeyeaters all over the place.

We gave up in the highlands so we drove down all the way to the lowlands, where thanks to some magical spotting by Albert we had excellent scope views of the tricky Buru Green Pigeon. We managed to get fairly close to the birds, thanks to the hospitality of a family of farmers from Halmahera and once in the edge of the forest, a number of Elegant Pitta were calling but remained tantalizing out of view. Once it was dark enough, we heard just once the voice of the Australasian Masked Owl but despite all our efforts, the bird remained unseen, with only a buruensis Moluccan Scops Owl as consolation prize.

Our last full day in the island was again slow due the poor weather conditions. On the way up to the ridge, two Black-lored Parrots passed close to us calling loudly but much to our frustration, they were just seen by Steve, all too briefly. Another parrot called a couple of times from the ridge but the mist made impossible locate the bird – how frustrating. We continued the birding, picking up only very few single birds here and there until the afternoon, when at least we had a couple of nice flocks that made us busy, including birds like Little Pied and Snowy-browed Flycatchers, Buru and Mountain White-eyes, Buru Myzomela, Buru Honeyeater and Buru Friarbird. This time perseverance didn’t pay off so we went down to the cars. On the drive back, a huge female of Varied Goshawk gave us a good show in flight and once was dark, a Buru Boobook crossed the road, many Large-tailed Nightjars were hawking around and an introduced Malay Civet crossed the track before it was time for our sixth
ferry journey of the trip, back to Ambon! The overnight ferry was rough due the storm and we all arrived to Ambon feeling a bit worse for wear! After a nice breakfast we went for the islands single endemic, Ambon White-eye, which showed along with a sadly all-too-brief Variable Dwarf Kingfisher and very little else.

We then flew to the Southern Moluccas with Kai Kecil the first island. Some coastal forest was initially quiet, as it so often is, but things eventually kicked off with a brilliant Pied Bronze Cuckoo, surprisingly lumped with the Little Bronze Cuckoo by most of the authorities. Elegant Imperial Pigeon gave good views and both Varied Triller and the scarce Kai Cicadabird gave educational views. We finally found small flocks with the desired Island Whistler, Kai Fantail, Kai Kecil White-eye and Island Monarch all being present. With no time to lose we quickly moved to another location, only distracted by a superb Kai Coucal, some Australian Figbirds and Austral migrant Black-faced Cuckooshrikes. At this site, we had beautiful views of Kai Monarch and Rose-crowned Fruit Dove, plus a very tricky Drab Whistler that caused some confusion at the beginning, mainly because the poor light.

The next morning, we took our chartered boat across to the neighbouring island of Kai Besar, where another set of birds were waiting for us. As soon we reached the place, we soon enjoyed views of the very beautiful Kai Besar White-eye along with more Tanimbar Friarbirds and Kai Monarch. Some pesky Yellow-capped Pygmy Parrots gave us good views after several fly-bys, and after a short trek, we finally found our remnant target, the distinctive Kai Leaf Warbler, remarkably often still lumped within the Island Leaf Warbler complex. Back in Kai Kecil, the
The afternoon was spent in another trail, with very little new for us despite all the effort. However, we improved our views of Tanimbar Cockatoo, Blue-streaked Lory, Tanimbar Monarch, Banda Sea Gerygone and Moluccan Starling but again, the night was very quiet, with a single Tyto heard briefly, distantly. We tried our luck again with the Fawn-breasted Thrush, giving really beautiful views for Björn and Steve. Wallace’s Fruit Dove was all over the place and Tanimbar Flycatcher showed well again. Another spot delivered more thrushes but all too brief plus some mega views of Banda Sea Monarch. The afternoon was spent along different roads, trying to track down Metallic Starling, usually a conspicuous bird, bizarrely split by IOC despite the lack of evidence! A few Pink-headed Imperial Pigeons perched in dead trees were a welcome sight and the ones that went into the woods were regarded with views of vigorsii Elegant Pitta.

At night, the search of the Australasian Masked Owl continued, once again in silence, until Björn superbly spotted one while we were driving along, perched in a roadside tree. We all managed good views but the bird flew off before we got out from the vehicles. Nevertheless, we made our luck as after few bursts of playback, we had the this ghostly Tyto flying over and perching right in front of us, eye-level in all its glory, BANG!

Last morning, we took a speedboat out, heading to our favourite small island used on the Banda Sea Cruise in search of the rare Tanimbar Scrubfowl. We arrived to the place and after a short walk to the bushes, we heard the first megapode but the birds didn’t make it easy. We had to try in four places until we all got satisfactory views as, after some obscured glimpses, one bird was found in a tree right behind us. The bird flew off as soon as he was eyed, giving a perfect close fly-by that will remain in our memories. The last afternoon gave us another Elegant Pitta and Fawn-breasted Thrush for most of us plus a few circumscripta Metallic Starlings, Pacific Baza
and Bonelli’s Eagle. At night we had an amazing dinner and several toasts for such a great trip. But even then, most of us spent a couple of hours before our morning flight at the airport wetland that delivered a good bunch of new species for the trip. This included a few extralimital species for the Asian listers and a couple of ticks for the ones that haven’t been in Australia yet, so it really worth it. To note, both Spotted and Wandering Whistling-ducks, Green-pygmy Goose, Radjah Shelduck, White-browed Crake, Comb-crested Jacana and Hardhead, to mention the most important. Then we took our flight off Yamdena to conclude an amazing tour in one of the most bizarre regions of Indonesia.

We recorded a total of 264 species, including five heard only, and 115 Moluccan endemics. For further information on our tours to the Moluccas please contact us via our e-mail or click here for our scheduled departure tours.

**Bird-of-the-tour**

1- Australasian Masked Owl  
2-Moluccan Woodcock  
3-Purple-naped Lory  
4-Carunculated Fruit Dove  
5-Wallace's Fruit Dove

**More photos from the tour**

Dusky Myzomela and Morotai Friarbird

Halmahera Golden Bulbul and Barking Owl
Carunculated Fruit Dove and obiensis Common Paradise Kingfisher

Rothschild’s Cuscus and Moluccan Brush Cuckoo

Long-billed Crow and obiensis Moluccan Whistler
Obi Spangled Drongo and Obi Whistler

Obi Fantail and rubrotincta Dusky Myzomela

Bacan Spangled Drongo and Morotai Spangled Drongo
Moluccan Whistler and Pacific Baza

Moluccan Monarch and Blue-capped Fruit Dove

Little Grebe and Obi Paradise Crow
Seram Fantail and Streak-breasted Fantail

Gurney’s Eagle and magicus Moluccan Scops Owl

Seram Crow and Seram Spangled Drongo
Blyth’s Hornbill and Seram Oriole

Buru Spangled Drongo and Pacific Koel

Buru Boobook and Buru Oriole
Variable Dwarf Kingfisher and Grey Whistler

Wallacean Cuckooshrike and Kai Fantail

Kai Monarch and Cinnamon-tailed Fantail
Supertramp Fantail and Tanimbar Oriole

rhodops Red-cheeked Parrot and Banda Honeyeater

Wallacean Whistler
**Systematic List**

**ANATIDAE: Ducks, Swans and Geese**
- Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
- Wandering Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*
- Rajah Shelduck *Tadorna radjah*
- Green Pygmy Goose *Nettapus pulchellus*
- Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*
- Hardhead *Aythya australis*

**MEGAPODIDAE: Megapodes**
- Orange-footed Scrubfowl *Megapodius reinwardti reinwardti*
- Forsten's Scrubfowl *Megapodius [reinwardt] forsteni* M
- Dusky Scrubfowl *Megapodius freycinet quoyii*
- Tanimbar Scrubfowl *Megapodius tenimberensis* M

**COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons and Doves**
- Metallic Pigeon *Columba vitiensis halmhea*
- Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*
- Sultan's Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia doreya albiceps*
- Ambona Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia amboinensis amboinensis*
- Tanimbar Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia timorlaoensis*
- Tanimbar Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia timorlaoensis* M
- Great Cuckoo Dove *Reinwardtoena reinwardtii*
- Barred Dove *Geopelia maugoei*
- Buru Green Pigeon *Treron [pompadora] aromaticus* M
- Asian Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica indica*
- Pacific Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps longirostris timorensis*
- Stephan's Dove *Chalcophaps stephani wallacei*
- Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus bernsteinii micrus*
- Wallace's Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus wallacii*
- Superb Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus superb superbus*
- Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster*
- Blue-capped Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus monacha* M
- White-bibbed Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus rivoli*
- Carunculated Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus granulifrons* M
| **Grey-headed Fruit Dove** | *Ptilinopus hyogastrus* | M |
| **Black-naped Fruit Dove** | *Ptilinopus melanospila chrysorrhoa* |
| **Claret-breasted Fruit Dove** | *Ptilinopus viridis* |
| **Moluccan Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula perspicillata* |
| **Seram Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula neglecta* | M |
| **Cinnamon-bellied Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula basilica basilica* | M |
| **Elegant Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula concinna* |
| **Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula rosacea* |
| **Pied Imperial Pigeon** | *Ducula bicolor bicolor* |
| **Buru Mountain Pigeon** | *Gymnophaps mada* | M |
| **Seram Mountain Pigeon** | *Gymnophaps stalkeri* | M |

**CUCULIDAE: Cuckoos and Allies**

| **Drongo Cuckoo** | *Surniculus lugubris musschenbroeki* |
| **Australian Brush Cuckoo** | *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* M |
| **Moluccan Brush Cuckoo** | *Cacomantis aeruginosus aeruginosus* M |
| **Pied Bronze Cuckoo** | *Chrysococcyx crassirostris* | M |
| **Channel-billed Cuckoo** | *Scythrops novaehollandiae* |
| **Pacific Koel** | *Eudynamys orientalis orientalis* |
| **Kai Coucal** | *Centropus spilopterus* | M |
| **Lesser Coucal** | *Centropus bengalensis medius* |
| **Goliath Coucal** | *Centropus goliath* | M heard only |

**HEMIPROCNIDAE: Treeswifts**

| **Moustached Treeswift** | *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* |

**APODIDAE: Swifts and Swiftlets**

| **White-throated Needletail** | *Hirundapus caudacutus* |
| **Glossy Swiftlet** | *Collocalia esculenta esculenta* |
| **Uniform Swiftlet** | *Aerodramus vanikorensis moluccarum* |
| **Seram Swiftlet** | *Aerodramus ceramensis* | M |
| **Halmahera Swiftlet** | *Aerodramus infuscatus* | M |

**CAPRIMULGIDAE: Nightjars**

| **Large-tailed Nightjar** | *Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii* |

**RALLIDAE: Rails**

| **Buff-banded Rail** | *Gallirallus philippensis mellori* |
| **Red-necked Crake** | *Rallina tricolor* |
| **White-browed Crake** | *Poliolimnas cinereus cinereus* |
| **Rufous-tailed Bush-hen** | *Amaurornis moluccanus* |
| **White-breasted Waterhen** | *Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelanus* |
| **Purple Swamphen** | *Porphyrio porphyrio samoensis* |

**BURHINIDAE: Thick-knees**

| **Beach Thick-knee** | *Esacus neglectus* |

**CHARADRIIDAE: Lapwings and Plovers**

| **Masked Lapwing** | *Vanellus miles* |
**JACANIDAE: Jaçanã**
Comb-crested Jaçanã  
*Irediparra gallinacea*

**SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers, Snipes and Allies**
Common Sandpiper  
*Actitis hypoleucos*
Wood Sandpiper  
*Tringa glareola*

**GLAREOLIDAE: Pratincoles**
Australian Pratincole  
*Stiltia isabella*

**LARINAE: Gulls and Terns**
Greater Crested Tern  
*Thalasseus bergii cristata*
Bridled Tern  
*Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus*
Black-naped Tern  
*Sterna sumatrana*

**PROCELLARIIDAE: Petrels and Shearwaters**
Wedge-tailed Shearwater  
*Ardenna pacificus*
Bulwer's Petrel  
*Bulweria bulwerii*

**OCEANITIDAE: Southern Ocean Storm-Petrels**
Wilson's Storm-petrel  
*Oceanites oceanicus*

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

**FRIGATIDAE: Frigatebirds**
Great Frigatebird  
*Fregata minor*
Lesser Frigatebird  
*Fregata ariel*

**PHALACROCORACIDAE: Cormorants and Darters**
Little Black Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*
Little Pied Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*
Australian Darter  
*Anhinga novaehollandiae*

**ARDEIDAE: Herons**
Rufous Night Heron  
*Nycticorax caledonicus hilli*
Striated Heron  
*Butorides striatus javanicus*
Butorides striatus moluccarum  
*Eastern Great Egret*  
*Ardea [alba] modesta*
Intermediate Egret  
*Ardea intermedia*
Pied Heron  
*Egretta picata*
Little Egret  
*Egretta garzetta*
Pacific Reef Egret  
*Egretta sacra*

**PELECANIDAE: Pelicans**
Australian Pelican  
*Pelecanus conspicillatus*

**PANDIONIDAE: Ospreys**
Osprey  
*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*

**ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Eagles and Allies**
Pacific Baza  
*Aviceda subcristata reinwardtii*
Aviceda subcristata pallida  
*Aviceda subcristata timorlaoensis*
Aviceda subcristata rufa
Black Eagle  
* Ictinaetus malayensis malayensis

Gurney’s Eagle  
* Aquila gurneyi

Pygmy Eagle  
* Hieraaetus weiskei

Bonelli’s Eagle  
* Aquila fasciata renschi

White-bellied Fish Eagle  
* Icthyophaga leucogaster

Brahminy Kite  
* Haliastur indus

Varied Goshawk  
* Tachyspiza hiogaster polionota
* Tachyspiza hiogastra hiogastra
* Tachyspiza hiogastra albiventris
* Tachyspiza hiogastra obiensis
* Tachyspiza hiogastra mortyi

Rufous-necked Sparrowhawk  
* Tachyspiza erythrauchen
  
M  heard only

* Tachyspiza erythrauchen ceramensis  
  
heard only

**TYTONIDAE: Barn Owls and Masked Owls**

Australasian Masked Owl  
* Tyto novaehollandiae cayelii  
  
heard only

**STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls**

Moluccan Scops Owl  
* Otus magicus magicus
* Otus magicus bouruensis
* Otus magicus obira

Barking Owl  
* Ninox connivens rufosstrigata

Seram Boobook  
* Ninox [squamipila] squamipila  
  
M

Buru Boobook  
* Ninox [squamipila] hantu  
  
M

Tanimbar Boobook  
* Ninox forbesi

**BUCEROTIDAE: Hornbills**

Blyth’s Hornbill  
* Rhyticeros plicatus

**HALCYONIDAE: Wood Kingfishers**

Common Paradise Kingfisher  
* Tanysiptera galatea acis
* Tanysiptera galatea boanensis  
  
heard only
* Tanysiptera galatea nais
* Tanysiptera galatea obiensis
* Tanysiptera galatea doris
* Tanysiptera galatea margarethae  
  
heard only

Blue-and-white Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus diops  
  
M

Lazuli Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus lazuli  
  
M

Collared Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus chloris chloris

Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus australasia odites

Beach Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus saurophaga

Sacred Kingfisher  
* Todiramphus sanctus

Variable Dwarf Kingfisher  
* Ceyx lepidus cajeli
* Ceyx lepidus lepidus
* Ceyx lepidus uropygialis

Azure Kingfisher  
* Ceyx azureus ruficollaris

Common Kingfisher  
* Alcedo atthis hispidoides

**CORACIIDAE: Rollers**

Common Dollarbird  
* Eurystomus orientalis orientalis

**MEROPIDAE: Bee-eaters**

Rainbow Bee-eater  
* Merops ornatus
**FALCONIDAE: Falcons and Allies**

Indonesian Kestrel  
*Falco moluccensis moluccensis*

**CACATUIDAE: Cockatoos**

Salmon-crested Cockatoo  
*Cacatua moluccensis*

Umbrella Cockatoo  
*Cacatua alba*

Taninbar Cockatoo  
*Cacatua goffiniana*

**PSITTACIDAE: Parrots and Lories**

Yellow-capped Pygmy Parrot  
*Micropsitta keiensis*

Scaled Lory  
*Eos squamata obiensis*

Violet-necked Lory  
*Eos riciniata*

Blue-streaked Lory  
*Eos reticulata*

Red Lory  
*Eos bornea cyanonothus*  
*Eos bornea bornea*

Blue-eared Lory  
*Eos semilarvata*

Coconut Lorikeet  
*Trichoglossus haematodus*  
*Trichoglossus haematodus nigrogularis*

Chattering Lory  
*Lorius garrulus flavopallatus*  
*Lorius garrulus morotaianus*

Purple-naped Lory  
*Lorius domicella*

Buru Lorikeet  
*Charmosyna toxopei*

Red-flanked Lorikeet  
*Charmosyna placentis placentis*  
*Charmosyna placentis intensior*

Eclectus Parrot  
*Eclectus roratus roratus*  
*Eclectus roratus polychloros*  
*Eclectus roratus riedeli*  
*Eclectus roratus vosmaeri*

Red-cheeked Parrot  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi rhodops*  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi keyensis*  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi obiensis*  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi timoriaoensis*  
*Geoffroyus geoffroyi cyanicollis*

Buru Racquet-tail  
*Prioniturus mada*

Black-lored Parrot  
*Tanygnathus gramineus*  
*heard only*

Great-billed Parrot  
*Tanygnathus megalorynchos affinis*  
*Tanygnathus megalorynchos subaffinis*  
*Tanygnathus m. megalorynchos*

Moluccan King Parrot  
*Alisterus amboinensis buruensis*  
*Alisterus amboinensis amboinensis*

Moluccan Hanging Parrot  
*Loriculus amabilis*

**PITTIIDAE: Pittas**

Sahul (Red-bellied) Pitta  
*Erythropitta erythrogaster rubrinucha*  
*Erythropitta erythrogaster piroensis*  
*Erythropitta erythrogaster macklotii*  
*Erythropitta erythrogaster rufiventris*

Elegant Pitta  
*Pitta elegans elegans*  
*Pitta elegans vigorsii*

**MELIPHAGIDAE: Honeyeaters**

Olive Honeyeater  
*Lichmera argentauris*

Banda Honeyeater  
*Lichmera squamata*

Buru Honeyeater  
*Lichmera deningeri*  
*heard only*
Seram Honeyeater  
Lichmera monticola  
Drab Myzomela  
Myzomela blasii  
Dusky Myzomela  
Myzomela obscura rubrotincta  
Myzomela obscura mortiana  
Buru Myzomela  
Myzomela wakoloensis  
Seram Myzomela  
Myzomela elisabethae  
Bacan Myzomela  
Myzomela batjanensis ssp nov.  
Banda Myzomela  
Myzomela boiei annabeliae  
Seram Friarbird  
Philemon subcomiculatus  
Buru Friarbird  
Philemon moluccensis  
Tanimbar Friarbird  
Philemon plumigenis  
Morotai (Dusky) Friarbird  
Philemon fuscicapillus  

**PARDALOTIDAE: Pardalotes and Gerygones**

Banda Sea Gerygone  
Gerygone dorsalis keyensis  
Gerygone dorsalis dorsalis  

**ORIOLIDAE: Old World Orioles**

Seram Oriole  
Oriolus forsteni  
Tanimbar oriole  
Oriolus [bouroensis] decipiens  
Buru Oriole  
Oriolus bouroensis  

**PACHYCEPHALIDAE: Whistlers**

Island Whistler  
Pachycephala phaionotus  
Grey Whistler  
Pachycephala simplex rufipennis  
Wallacean Whistler  
Pachycephala arcticorquis arcticorquis  
Moluccan Whistler  
Pachycephala m. macrorhyncha  
Pachycephala macrorhyncha buruensis  
Pachycephala macrorhyncha obiensis  
Pachycephala macrorhyncha fuscoflava  
Drab Whistler  
Pachycephala griseonota examinata  
Pachycephala griseonota griseonota  
Pachycephala griseonota kuehni  
Pachycephala griseonota cinerascens  

Obi Whistler  
Pachycephala johni  

**ARTAMIDAE: Woodswallows and Allies**

White-breasted Woodswallow  
Artamus leucorynchus leucopygialis  

**CAMPEPHAGIDAE: Cuckooshrikes, Trillers and Minivets**

Black-faced Cuckooshrike  
Coracina novaehollandiae  
Wallacean Cuckooshrike  
Coracina personata pollens  
Coracina personata unimodus  
Buru Cuckooshrike  
Coracina fortis  
Moluccan Cuckooshrike  
Coracina atriceps atriceps  
White-bellied Cuckooshrike  
Coracina papuensis hypoleuca  
Coracina papuensis papuensis  
Kai Cicadabird  
Lalage dispar  
Wallacean Cicadabird  
Lalage amboinensis amboinensis  
Lalage amboinensis obiensis  
Pale Cicadabird  
Lalage ceramensis ceramensis  
Lalage ceramensis hoogerwerfi  
Varied Triller  
Lalage leucomela keyensis
Tanimbar Triller \( \text{Lalage [atrovirens] moesta} \) M
Rufous-bellied Triller \( \text{Lalage aurea} \) M

**RHIPIDURIDAE: Fantails**

Willie Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca} \)
Buru Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura bouruensis} \) M
Seram Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura cinerea} \) M
Obi Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura obiensis} \) M
Kai Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura assimilis} \) M
Charming (Long-tailed) Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura opistherythra} \) M
Cinnamon-tailed Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura fuscorufa} \)
Streak-breasted Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura dedemi} \) M
Tawny-backed Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura superflua} \) M
Supertramp Fantail \( \text{Rhipidura semicollaris hamadryas} \)

**DICRURIDAE: Drongos**

Buru Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus bracteatus buruensis} \) M
Seram Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus bracteatus amboinensis} \) M
"Bacan Spangled Drongo' \( \text{Dicrurus sp. nov.} \) M
Obi Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus guillemardi} \)
Taninbar Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus [densus] kuehni} \) M
Kai Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus densus megalornis} \) M
Morotai Spangled Drongo \( \text{Dicrurus morotensis} \) M

**PARADISAEIDAE: Birds-of-paradise**

Obi Paradise-crow \( \text{Lycocorax obiensis} \) M
Halmahera Paradise-crow \( \text{Lycocorax pyrrhopterus morotensis} \) M
\( \text{Lycocorax pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus} \)

**MONARCHIDAE: Monarchs**

Island Monarch \( \text{Monarcha cinerascens cinerascens} \)
Moluccan Monarch \( \text{Myiagra galeata buruensis} \) M
\( \text{Myiagra galeata goramensis} \)
\( \text{Myiagra galeata galeata} \)
Shining Monarch \( \text{Myiagra alecto alecto} \)
\( \text{Myiagra alecto longirostris} \)
Broad-billed Monarch \( \text{Myiagra ruficollis fulviventris} \)
Taninbar (Loetoe) Monarch \( \text{Carterornis castus} \) M
White-naped Monarch \( \text{Carterornis pileatus buruensis} \) M
Banda Sea (Black-bibbed) Monarch \( \text{Symposiachrus mundus} \)
Boano Monarch \( \text{Symposiachrus boanensis} \) M
Kai Monarch \( \text{Symposiachrus leucurus} \) M
Buru Monarch \( \text{Symposiachrus loricatus} \) M
Wallacean (Spectacled) Monarch \( \text{Symposiachrus trivirgatus diadematus} \) M

**CORVIDAE: Crows**

Seram (Slender-billed) Crow \( \text{Corvus [enca] violaceus} \) M
Long-billed Crow \( \text{Corvus validus} \) M
Torresian Crow \( \text{Corvus orru orru} \)

**PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae**

Tanimbar Flyrobin \( \text{Microeca hemixantha} \) M

**HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows and Martins**

Barn Swallow \( \text{Hirundo rustica} \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PYCNONOTIDAE: Bulbuls</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sooty-headed Bulbul</td>
<td>Pycnonotus aurigaster I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram Golden Bulbul</td>
<td>Hypsipetes affinis affinis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hypsipetes affinis flavicaudus heard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buru Golden Bulbul</td>
<td>Hypsipetes mysticalis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obi Golden Bulbul</td>
<td>Hypsipetes lucasi M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halmahera Golden Bulbul</td>
<td>Hypsipetes chloris M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ZOSTEROPIDAE: White-eyes and Allies</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicoloured Heleia</td>
<td>Heleia stalkeri M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binaia (Grey-hooded) Heleia</td>
<td>Heleia pinaiae M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops montanus obstinatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon-bellied White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops montanus montanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kai Besar White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops grayi M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kai Kecil White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops uropygialis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashy-bellied White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops stalkeri M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buru White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops buruensis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambon White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops kuehni M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacan White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops atriceps M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morotai White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops [atrieps] dehaani M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obi White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops sp. nov. M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PHYLLOSCOPIDAE: Leaf Warblers</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buru Leaf Warbler</td>
<td>Seicercus [poliocephalus] everetti M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram Leaf Warbler</td>
<td>Seicercus [poliocephalus] ceramensis M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kai Leaf Warbler</td>
<td>Seicercus [poliocephalus] avicola M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Moluccan Leaf Warbler</td>
<td>Seicercus waterstradi waterstradi M heard only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CETTIDAE: Bush Warblers</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Leaftoiler</td>
<td>Pyllergates cuculatus dumasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanimbar Bush Warbler</td>
<td>Horornis carolinae M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LOCUSTELLIDAE: Grasshopper Warblers</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buru Grasshopper Warbler</td>
<td>Locustella [castaneus] disturbans M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram Grasshopper Warbler</td>
<td>Locustella [castaneus] muscula M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawny Grassbird</td>
<td>Megalurus timoriensis [ssp.known]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>STURNIDAE: Starlings and Mynas</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moluccan Starling</td>
<td>Aplonis mysolensis mysolensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanimbar Starling</td>
<td>Aplonis crassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Starling</td>
<td>Aplonis metallica metallica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-crested Myna</td>
<td>Basilornis corythaix M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TURDIDAE: Thrushes</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buru Thrush</td>
<td>Geokichla [dumasi] dumasi M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaty-backed Thrush</td>
<td>Geokichla schistacea M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fawn-breasted Thrush</td>
<td>Zoothera machiki M</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSCICAPIDAE: Chats and Flycatchers</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buru Warbling-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Eumyias addita M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIACEIdae: Flowerpeckers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram Flowerpecker</td>
<td>Dicaeum vulneratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buru Flowerpecker</td>
<td>Dicaeum erythrothorax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halmahera Flowerpecker</td>
<td>Dicaeum schistaceiceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadori’s Flowerpecker</td>
<td>Dicaeum keiense keiense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dicaeum keiense fulgidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NECTARINIIDae: Sunbirds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sunbird</td>
<td>Nectarinia aspasia proserpina</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nectarinia aspasia aspasioides</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nectarinia aspasia chlorolaema</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nectarinia aspasia auriceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sahul Sunbird</td>
<td>Cinnyris clementiae buruensis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinnyris clementiae clementiae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinnyris clementiae keiensis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinnyris clementiae frenatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESTRILDINAE: Estridine Finches</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Munia</td>
<td>Lonchura molucca molucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-headed Munia</td>
<td>Lonchura atricipilla brunneiceps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tricolored Parrotfinch</td>
<td>Erythrura tricolor</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PASSERINAE: Sparrows</strong></td>
<td>Passer montanus malaccensis</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MAMMALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rothschild’s Cuscus</td>
<td>Phalanger rothschildi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seram Flying Fox</td>
<td>Pteropus ocularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Moluccan Flying Fox</td>
<td>Pteropus chrysoprotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moluccan Flying Fox</td>
<td>Pteropus chrysoprotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-bearded Flying Fox</td>
<td>Pteropus melanopogon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kei Flying Fox</td>
<td>Pteropus keyensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin</td>
<td>Tursiops aduncus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We recorded a total of 264 species, including five heard only, and 115 Moluccan endemics. For further information on our tours to the Moluccas please contact us via our e-mail or click here for our scheduled departure tours.