This private tour took us to some of the most interesting islands in the Indonesian archipelago – to Sumba, Flores, Ambon, Tanimbar, Kai and Seram – all home to a host of endemic species found only in Wallacea, many of which are confined to a small set of islands or even a single island. The aim of the tour was for Tom to achieve his ambition of being the first person to reach 9,000 species using the ABA list. He was not to be disappointed, and halfway through the tour, on our first full day on Yamdena we found his 9,000th bird, Wallace’s Fruit Dove. By the end of the tour his list had reached 9,047.

Our first port of call was the beautiful Indonesian island of Bali, where we met for our flight to Waingapu on Sumba. Tom arrived a couple of days early and had already seen two new birds – Javan Plover and Olive-backed Tailorbird, before we even started. As is often the case with internal flights in Indonesia, our flight was delayed by a few hours and we only reached Sumba with two hours of light remaining. Nevertheless, within half an hour of landing we were birding in some grassland not far from the airport, where Tom was rewarded with his first single-island endemic –
Sumba Buttonquail. We found at least 6 birds in only an hour, suggesting that they must be very common at this site. From the buttonquail site we headed towards Lewa where we spent the night in close proximity to the forested Langgiluru National Park.

During the next day we birded along the roadside in the forested sections of Langgiluru. Here we found Little Sumba and Sumba Boobooks at dawn and dusk and a host of interesting birds during the day, including the endangered Sumba Hornbill, Sumba Myzomela, Apricot-breasted Sunbird and the three endemic flycatchers; Sumba, Sumba Brown and Sumba Jungle Flycatchers. On our last morning on Sumba we headed to a more distant site where it is possible to look over a large area of good forest, and with the help of a scope, to get great views of some of Sumba’s more difficult birds. This site produced the endemic race of the critically endangered Yellow-crested Cockatoo, Sumba Green Pigeon, the spectacular Red-naped Fruit Dove and a calling Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher.

From Sumba we flew to Ende, Flores, and then drove to the coastal village of Kisol. Here we spent the next morning birding in the nearby lowland forest, getting excellent views of a number of Flores specials, including Flores Green Pigeon, White-rumped Kingfisher, Flores Crow, and Black-fronted Flowerpecker, along with a host of other scarce species including Mees’s Nightjar just before dawn and, a bit later, the enigmatic Chestnut-capped Thrush, a species driven to near extinction on the island by capture for the bird-trade.

Following lunch we left Kisol and drove up into the highlands, reaching our charming accommodation in Ruteng in the early afternoon. After checking into our hotel we headed up into the mountains in search of the montane endemics of Flores, but due to heavy rain and mist only found a few species, including Flores Leaf Warbler, Yellow-browed Dark-eye, ‘Leaf’ Lorikeet, Russet-capped Tesia, and Brown-capped Fantail. The following day, however, the weather was excellent and we found plenty of birds, including all of the species seen the previous afternoon, but in addition some new endemics including Flores Minivet and Thick-billed Dark-eye. After dark we had some very close encounters with a pair of Flores Scops Owl that started calling at dusk, but only saw one in flight. We also had excellent views of a Chestnut-backed Thrush just before dusk.

The following morning we headed west to the picturesque coastal town of Labuanbajo, stopping on route to see several Flores Monarchs and a couple of obliging Elegant Pittas. During the afternoon we birding some degraded forest close to Labuanbajo, where we had excellent scope views of the often elusive Wallace’s Hanging Parrot.

We spent the afternoon relaxing at our beach-side hotel and the following day departed for Ambon, having to fly via Bali and Surabaya. Arriving in Ambon late afternoon we still managed to get to some forest where after about one hour we managed to find the endemic Ambon White-eye along with a few other new birds such as Ashy Flowerpecker and Moluccan Red Lory.

The next day found us at the airport again, this time for a flight from Ambon to Yamdena, the largest island in the Tanimbar group. From our base at a lovely waterfront hotel in Saumlaki we spent the following three days birding at locations within an hour’s drive. On our first full day, Tom finally reached his 9,000th species - Wallace’s Fruit Dove, early morning. A remarkable achievement!

The list of birds we found on Tanimbar during the following days included all of the endemics and a number of species shared with the Kai islands. Amongst these were both of the endemic parrots, Tanimbar Cockatoo and Blue-streaked Lory – both of which seem to now be uncommon due to unsustainable exploitation for the cage-bird trade. And despite the fact that most of the forest within easy birding distance of Saumlaki has been heavily degraded...
through logging and conversion, all of the birds can be found in a few smaller patches of forest in better condition. Here we found a host of species, including Wallacean Whistler, Long-tailed and Cinnamon-tailed Fantails, Loetoe Monarch, Bar-necked Cuckoo Dove, Tanimbar Oriole, Tanimbar Friarbird, Golden-bellied Flyrobin, Tanimbar Starling, Pied Bronze Cuckoo and Tanimbar Triller. We spent a considerable amount of time looking for the more elusive denizens of the forest and were rewarded with excellent views of Tanimbar Bush Warbler, Slaty-backed Thrush, and after considerable effort, brief views of the other endemic Zoothera, Fawn-breasted Thrush, a species that skulks on the forest floor. Also seen was Wallacean Drongo (soon-to-be-split as Tanimbar Drongo). We went owling on two different nights and were rewarded with great views of a pair of Tanimbar Boobook on our first evening, and on the second night, with fantastic flight views of Lesser Masked Owl. The bird unfortunately landed just out of view and, although calling for a while, did not seem to respond to playback.

Our flight to Tual, in the Kai Islands, was delayed by a whole day, something that is not uncommon in eastern Indonesia. We therefore lost our opportunity to visit Kai Besar in search of the endemic white-eye there, but our half day on Kai Kecil, the smallest island, provided us with all the birds we had hoped to see – Kai Coucal, Little Kai White-eye and White-tailed Monarch.

From Tual we flew back to Ambon and connected to a late morning fast ferry to the large southern Moluccan island of Seram, home to a host of interesting endemics. After lunch near the ferry terminal we headed across the island on the trans-Seram highway, a road that goes up to around 1,200m at its highest point. When we finally reached the high point, late afternoon, it was too foggy to bird and we headed down the other side. Despite the fog and wind we managed to see one of the most difficult of Seram’s endemics – a wonderfully close pair of Purple-naped Lory! This area seemed to be particularly good for parrots, with Moluccan Red Lories flying over regularly, and we also had brief views of our first Moluccan King Parrots when they flew past calling. Some of the more common species on Seram, such as Seram Friarbird, Seram Swiftlet and Seram Imperial Pigeon were also tracked down before we had to make our descent back to the coastal village where we stayed. The hotel there, with the rooms on stilts, and overlooking corals and coral reef fish, was spectacular.

During the next two days we found nearly all of the endemics of the island, mostly near the pass at 1,200m, but also in the lowlands near where we were staying. The mountain pass produced all the birds we had hoped for, including Seram Mountain Pigeon, Drab Myzomela, Seram Honeyeater, Grey-hooded and Rufescent Dark-eyes, Streak-breasted Fantail, Seram Golden Bulbul and Cinnamon-chested Flycatcher. Seram Thrush was heard calling and on one occasion one flew across the road in front of us. Seram Cockatoo took some finding, but eventually we had excellent views of one a couple of km from the pass – this spectacular cockatoo has been trapped intensively so that it is no longer the common species it used to be.

During our birding in the lowlands we found a pair of the localised Long-crested Myna, and, in the very same tree a few moments later, a pair of Lazuli Kingfisher. Claret-breasted and White-bibbed Fruit Doves were also fairly common, though the former took some time to track down. Seram Oriole – another of the friarbird mimicking orioles of Wallacea - was seen up close in both the lowlands and mountains. We also found a pair of Seram Cockatoos not far from our hotel, and at night, got close to the endemic boobook, presently treated by most authors as Moluccan Boobook, but probably in fact an endemic species since the song is unlike any other boobook.

On our second afternoon on Seram we took a boat out to several islands not far offshore. The first we visited, a tiny, picturesque island with sandy beaches, is the best-known site for Olive Honeyeater, but during our visit of more
than an hour we failed to find any. We did, however, have brief views of a Beach Kingfisher and excellent views of Great Crested Terns perched on exposed corals just offshore. We tried to find Olive Honeyeater on another couple of larger islands in the bay, but they still eluded us. Presumably they are only on the island when particular flowers are present. We spent several hours on the last island, looking primarily for Forsten's Scrubfowl, but despite creeping around and sitting quietly for up to 20 minutes in a number of likely spots we failed to see this species, though one was heard calling just as it got dark.

Finally we had to say goodbye to Seram, and drove back across the island to the ferry terminal where we were hustled onto the boat only to then sit and wait nearly another two hours before it departed. We sped across the water to Ambon, for our final night in Maluku before taking our early afternoon flights to Jakarta in time for late night flights out of Indonesia. This had been a hard trip, compared to many, but one on which Tom not only reached his target of reaching 9,000 species, but exceeding it in a spectacular way – by the end of the trip, he had reached 9,047!

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Systematic List

**PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Black Cormorant</td>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Pied Cormorant</td>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</em></td>
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**PELECANIFORMES: Fregatidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Frigatebird</td>
<td><em>Fregata minor</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Frigatebird</td>
<td><em>Fregata ariel</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae**
- Great-billed Heron: *Ardea sumatrana*
- Eastern Great Egret: *Ardea [alba] modesta*
- White-faced Heron: *Egretta novaehollandiae*
- Little Egret: *Egretta garzetta*
- Pacific Reef Heron: *Egretta sacra*
- Eastern Cattle Egret: *Bubulcus coromandus*
- Striated Heron: *Butorides striata*
- Rufous Night Heron: *Nycticorax caledonicus*

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

**FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae**
- Pacific Baza: *Aviceda subcristata*
- Oriental Honey Buzzard: *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
- Black Kite: *Milvus migrans*
- Brahminy Kite: *Haliastur indus*
- White-bellied Sea Eagle: *Haliaeetus leucogaster*
- Brown Goshawk: *Accipiter fasciatus tjendanea*
- Variable Goshawk: *Accipiter hiogaster hiogaster*
- Rufous-necked Sparrowhawk: *Accipiter erythrauchen ceramensis*
- Black Eagle: *Ictinaetus malayensis*
- Rufous-bellied Eagle: *Aquila kienerii*

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**
- Spotted Kestrel: *Falco moluccensis*

**GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae**
- Forsten's Scrubfowl: *Megapodius forstenii*
- Orange-footed Scrubfowl: *Megapodius reinwardt*

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**
- Green Junglefowl: *Gallus varius*

**GRUIFORMES: Turnicidae**
- Sumba Buttonquail: *Turnix everetti*

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**
- Buff-banded Rail: *Gallirallus philippensis*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae**
- Australian Pratincole: *Stiltia isabella*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**
- Lesser Sandplover: *Charadrius mongolus*
- Greater Sandplover: *Charadrius leschenaultii*
- Masked Lapwing: *Vanellus miles*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae**
| Whimbrel                  | Numenius phaeopus          |
| Terek Sandpiper          | Xenus cinereus             |
| Common Sandpiper         | Actitis hypoleucos         |
| Grey-tailed Tattler      | Tringa brevipes            |

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Sternidae**

| Black-naped Tern         | Sterna sumatrana           |
| Great Crested Tern       | Thalasseus bergii          |

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**

| Metallic Pigeon          | Columba vitiensis metallica |
| Spotted Dove             | Streptopelia chinensis     |
| 'Tanimbar' Cuckoo Dove   | Macropygia [magna] timorlaeensis |
| Slender-billed Cuckoo Dove | Macropygia amboinensis amboinensis |
| Ruddy Cuckoo Dove        | Macropygia emiliana emiliana |
| Little Cuckoo Dove       | Macropygia ruficeps orientalis |
| Emerald Dove             | Chalcophaps indica         |
| Barred Dove              | Geopelia maugei            |
| Sumba Green Pigeon       | Treron teysmannii          |
| Flores Green Pigeon      | Treron floris              |
| Black-backed Fruit Dove  | Ptilinopus cinctus         |
| Red-naped Fruit Dove     | Ptilinopus dohertyi        |
| Wallace's Fruit-Dove     | Ptilinopus wallacii        |
| Rose-crowned Fruit Dove  | Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster |
| White-breasted Fruit Dove| Ptilinopus rivoli          |
| Claret-breasted Fruit Dove| Ptilinopus viridis         |
| Black-naped Fruit Dove   | Ptilinopus melanospilus    |
| Green Imperial Pigeon    | Ducula aenea               |
| Seram Imperial-Pigeon    | Ducula neglecta            |
| Elegant Imperial-Pigeon  | Ducula concinna            |
| Pink-headed Imperial-Pigeon | Ducula rosacea            |
| Dark-backed Imperial Pigeon | Ducula lacernulata sasakensis |
| Pied Imperial-Pigeon     | Ducula bicolor             |
| Seram Mountain Pigeon    | Gymnophaps stalkeri        |

**PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae**

| Tanimbar Cockatoo        | Cacatua goffiniana         |
| Salmon-crested Cockatoo  | Cacatua moluccensis        |
| Sumba Cockatoo           | Cacatua [sulphurea] citinocristata |

**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae**

| Moluccan Red Lory        | Eos bornea                 |
| Blue-streaked Lory       | Eos reticulata             |
| Coconut Lorikeet         | Trichoglossus haematodus   |
| Marigold Lorikeet        | Trichoglossus capistratus capistratus |
| Leaf Lorikeet            | Trichoglossus weberi       |
| Purple-naped Lory        | Lorius domicella           |
| Red-cheeked Parrot       | Geoffroyus geoffroyi       |
| Great-billed Parrot      | Tanygnathus megalorynchos  |
| Eclectus Parrot          | Eclectus roatus            |
| Moluccan King Parrot     | Alisterus amboinensis      |
| Wallace's Hanging Parrot | Loriculus flosculus        |

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**
Rusty-breasted Cuckoo  
Moluccan Cuckoo  
Sunda Cuckoo  
Pied Bronze-Cuckoo  
Australian Koel  
Kai Coucal  
Lesser Coucal  

**STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae**

Lesser Masked Owl  
Barn Owl  

**STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**

Moluccan Scops Owl  
Flores Scops Owl  
Wallace's Scops Owl  
Sumba Boobook  
Little Sumba Boobook  
Seram (Moluccan) Boobook  
Tanimbar (Moluccan) Boobook  

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

Savanna Nightjar  
Mees's Nightjar  
Large-tailed Nightjar  

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**

Glossy Swiftlet  
Cave Swiftlet  
Seram Swiftlet  
Uniform Swiftlet  
Edible-nest Swiftlet  

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

Common Kingfisher  
Lazuli Kingfisher  
Collared Kingfisher  
Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher  
Beach Kingfisher  
White-rumped Kingfisher  

**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**

Blue-tailed Bee-eater  
Rainbow Bee-eater  

**CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae**

Dollarbird  

**CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

Blyth's Hornbill  
Sumba Hornbill  

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*Heard only*
PICIFORMES: Picidae
Sunda Woodpecker
Dendrocopos moluccensis grandis

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae
Hooded Pitta
Pitta sordida
Red-bellied Pitta
Pitta erythrogaster piroensis
Elegant Pitta
Pitta elegans concinna

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae
Pacific Swallow
Hirundo tahitica

PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae
Australian Bushlark
Mirafra javanica parva

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae
Paddyfield Pipit
Anthus rufulus

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae
Wallacean Cuckooshrike
Coracina personata floris
Coracina personata sumbensis
Coracina personata unimodus
Black-faced Cuckooshrike
Coracina novaehollandiae
Pale-shouldered Cicadabird
Coracina dohertyi
Kai Cuckooshrike
Coracina dispar
Pale-gray Cuckooshrike
Coracina ceramensis
White-shouldered Triller
Lalage sueurii
Tanimbar Triller
Lalage moesta
Flores Minivet
Pericrocotus lansbergei

PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae
Golden Bulbul
Alophoixus affinis affinis

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae
Flores Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] bimaensis
Dicrurus [densus] bimaensis sumbae
Tanimbar Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] kuehni
Kai Drongo
Dicrurus [densus] megalornis
Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus hottentottus

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae
Slaty-backed Thrush
Zoothera schistacea
Seram Thrush
Zoothera joiceyi
Heard only
Chestnut-capped Thrush
Zoothera interpres
Chestnut-backed Thrush
Zoothera dohertyi
Fawn-breasted Thrush
Zoothera machiki

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae
Zitting Cisticola
Cisticola juncidis

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae
Tanimbar Bush Warbler
Cettia carolinae
Russet-capped Tesia
Tesia everetti everetti
Mountain Tailorbird  Orthotomus cuculatus
Seram [Island] Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus poliocephalus seramensis
Flores Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus [presbytes] floris e

**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

Tanimbar Flycatcher  Ficedula riedeli e
Cinnamon-chested Flycatcher  Ficedula buruensis ceramensis
Little Pied Flycatcher  Ficedula westermanni
Sumba Flycatcher  Ficedula harterti e
Sumba Brown Flycatcher  Muscicapa segregata e
Island Flycatcher  Eumyias panayensis harterti
Sumba Jungle Flycatcher  Rhinomyias [oscillans] stresemanni e
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher  Culicicapa ceylonensis sejuncta
Pied Bushchat  Saxicola caprata
Golden-bellied Fly-robin  Microeca hemixantha e

**PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae**

Northern Fantail  Rhipidura rufiventris assimilis
Willie-wagtail  Rhipidura leucophrys
Cinnamon-tailed Fantail  Rhipidura fuscorufa e
Streaky-breasted Fantail  Rhipidura dedemi e
Long-tailed Fantail  Rhipidura opistherythra e
Brown-capped Fantail  Rhipidura diluta e
Arafura Fantail  Rhipidura dryas sumbensis e
Rhipidura dryas hamadyras

**PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae**

Black-naped Monarch  Hypothymis azurea
Island Monarch  Monarcha cinerascens
White-naped Monarch  Monarcha pileatus e
Loetoe Monarch  Monarcha castus e
Black-bibbed Monarch  Monarcha mundus e
Spectacled Monarch  Monarcha trivirgatus trivirgatus
Monarcha trivirgatus nigrimentum
White-tailed Monarch  Monarcha leucurus e
Flores Monarch  Monarcha sacerdotum e
Moluccan Flycatcher  Myiagra galeata goramensis e
Broad-billed Flycatcher  Myiagra ruficollis
Shining Flycatcher  Myiagra alecto
Asian Paradise Flycatcher  Terpsiphone paradisi

**PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae**

Golden Whistler  Pachycephala pectoralis macrorhyncha
Pachycephala pectoralis fulvotincta
Pachycephala pectoralis fulviventris
Pachycephala pectoralis fuscoflava
Drab Whistler  Pachycephala griseonota e
Wallacean Whistler  Pachycephala arctitorquis e
Bare-throated Whistler  Pachycephala nudigula e

**PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae**

Golden-bellied Gerygone  Gerygone sulphurea
Rufous-sided Gerygone  Gerygone dorsalis e

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Cinereous Tit  Parus cinereus
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae
Brown-throated Sunbird  Anthreptes malacensis convergens
Black Sunbird  Anthreptes malacensis rubrigena
Olive-backed Sunbird  Leptocoma sericea proserpina
Flame-breasted Sunbird  Leptocoma sericea chlorolaema
Apricot-breasted Sunbird  Cinnyris jugularis

PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae
Golden-rumped Flowerpecker  Dicaeum annae
Thick-billed Flowerpecker  Dicaeum agile tinctum
Ashy Flowerpecker  Dicaeum vulneratum
Black-fronted Flowerpecker  Dicaeum igniferum
Blood-breasted Flowerpecker  Dicaeum sanguinolentum rhodopygiale
Sumba Flowerpecker  Dicaeum [sanguinolentum] wilhelminae
'Tanimbar' Mistletoebird  Dicaeum hirundinaceum fulgidum
'Kai' Mistletoebird  Dicaeum hirundinaceum keiense

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae
Mountain White-eye  Zosterops montanus
Ashy-bellied White-eye  Zosterops citrinella
Little Kai White-eye  Zosterops uropygialis
Yellow-spectacled White-eye  Zosterops wallacei
Seram White-eye  Zosterops stalkeri
Ambon White-eye  Zosterops kuehni
Rufescent White-eye  Tephrozosterops stalkeri
Grey-hooded White-eye  Lophozosterops pinaiae
Yellow-browed Dark-eye  Lophozosterops superciliaris
Crested Dark-eye  Lophozosterops dohertyi subcristatus
Thick-billed Dark-eye  Heleia crassirostris

PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae
Indonesian Honeyeater  Lichmera limbata
White-tufted Honeyeater  Lichmera squamata
Seram Honeyeater  Lichmera monticola
Scaly-crowned Honeyeater  Lichmera lombokia
Drab Myzomela  Myzomela blasii
Wakolo Myzomela  Myzomela wakoloensis
Banda Myzomela  Myzomela boiei
Sumba Myzomela  Myzomela dammermani
Tanimbar Friarbird  Philemon plumigenis
Seram Friarbird  Philemon subcorniculatus
Helmeted Friarbird  Philemon buceroides

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae
Seram Oriole  Oriolus forsteni
Tanimbar Oriole  Oriolus (bouroensis) decipiens
Black-naped Oriole  Oriolus chinensis broderipii

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
White-breasted Woodswallow  Artamus leucorynchus
**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

- Slender-billed Crow: *Corvus enca violaceus*
- Flores Crow: *Corvus florensis*
- Southern Jungle Crow: *Corvus macrorhynchos*
- Torresian Crow: *Corvus orru latirostris*

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

- Metallic Starling: *Aplonis metallica*
- Tanimbar Starling: *Aplonis crassa*
- Moluccan Starling: *Aplonis mysolensis*
- Short-tailed Starling: *Aplonis minor*
- Long-crested Myna: *Basilornis corythaix*

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

- Eurasian Tree Sparrow: *Passer montanus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**

- Zebra Finch: *Taeniopygia guttata*
- Black-faced Munia: *Lonchura molucca*
- Scaly-breasted Munia: *Lonchura punctulata*
- Five-colored Munia: *Lonchura quinticolor*
- Pale-headed Munia: *Lonchura pallida*

**MAMMALS**

- Spotted Cuscus: *Spilocuscus maculatus*
- Long-tailed Macaque: *Macaca fascicularis*

232 species recorded including 14 heard only and 103 regional endemics.