

## **PEREGRINE BIRD TOURS**

### **JAVA and SUMATRA**

5-28 AUGUST 2017

### **TOUR REPORT**

**LEADERS:** Chris Doughty and local guides.

Our tour to the endemic-rich islands of Java and Sumatra, proved very successful, we saw a wide selection of specialities, amazingly well. We recorded no less than 53 species of birds that only occur on these two fascinating islands, a high number of Sundaic specialities, and a very respectable total, of 261 species of birds. Sumatra is a physically difficult birding destination, and most of the islands special birds, are very hard-to-see. Amongst the many highlights of the tour, first and foremost, were the super close looks we enjoyed at both the Javan and Sumatran Cochoas. We saw a staggering 13 species of nocturnal birds, which is quite an achievement. Other highlights included Bat Hawk, Javan Hawk-Eagle, Chestnut-bellied Partridge, Salvadori's Pheasant, Red-legged Crake, Javan Plover, Sumatran Green-Pigeon, a flock of Yellow-throated Hanging-Parrots, several of which were scoped while perched, Volcano Swiftlet, Javan and Sumatran Trogons, Banded, Javan and Rufous-collared Kingfishers, the endangered Schneider's Pitta, Sunda Thrush, the delightful Javan Tesia, Sunda Robin, Sumatran Babbler, great views of the threatened White-breasted Babbler, super close views of Spotted Crocias, great views of feeding Pygmy Bushtits, Javan Sunbird, Mees's White-eye and the endangered Javan Sparrow. Mammal highlights included three endangered species, Mitred Langur, Javan Gibbon and Siamang, the world's largest species of gibbon. Regrettably, the forests of the Greater Sundas and especially those of Sumatra, are disappearing at an alarming rate, the forest on Mount Kerinci is a sad sight and one can only wonder what is going to happen in the not too distant future. The number of caged birds we saw is also extremely disappointing, and unfortunately, we saw many freshly trapped birds, which were being sold for the cage bird trade.

Following a couple of long and tiring flights from various parts of Australia, we all arrived at Jakarta Airport, on the island of Java, early in the evening, and spent the night at a very comfortable airport hotel. At first light the following morning, we did some birding in the grounds of our hotel, where we found White-breasted Waterhen, House Swift, Pacific Swallow and Eurasian Tree Sparrow. Following breakfast, we loaded up our three, four-wheel drive vehicles, which were to be a constant throughout the tour; and set off to do battle with the infamous Jakarta traffic. Shortly after leaving the hotel, Bill spotted a Javan Pond-Heron, in a small channel, along the roadside. The traffic was particularly bad around the suburb of Ciawi, and while at near gridlock, we were able to get close looks at both Cave and Edible-nest Swiftlets. Around mid-day, we reached our destination, the town of Cibodas, where we saw a few Feral Pigeons.

We checked in at our hotel, and following lunch, we went birding in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens. The highlight of the afternoon, was several pairs of tiny Pygmy Bushtits. Other birds here included Spotted Dove, Rusty-breasted Cuckoo, Flame-fronted Barbet, Orange-spotted Bulbul, Mountain

Tailorbird, Little Pied Flycatcher, Blue Nuthatch, White-flanked Sunbird, Blood-breasted Flowerpecker, both Mountain and Lemon-bellied White-eyes and Ashy Drongo. We also saw a wonderful troop of West Javan Langurs, a large troop of Long-tailed Macaques, several Plantain Squirrels, a handful of Slender Squirrels, and a confiding Javan Mongoose. After dark we enjoyed close flight views of the very uncommon and range-restricted Salvadori's Nightjar.

We spent the following morning, birding along the main trail of Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, where we added Crested Serpent-Eagle, the rare Javan Hawk-Eagle, and I glimpsed a Chestnut-bellied Partridge. We also saw Chestnut-breasted Malkoha, Javan Kingfisher, Javan Whistling-Thrush, Lesser Shortwing, a particularly obliging Javan Tesia, Mountain Leaf-Warbler, Sunda Warbler, Snowy-browed Flycatcher, Sunda Robin, Rufous-tailed Fantail, Horsfield's Babbler, both Eyebrowed and Pygmy Wren-Babblers, Crescent-chested Babbler, both Pied and Trilling Shrike-Babblers, Javan Fulvetta, a small flock of delightful Spotted Crocias, Cinereous Tit, Mees's White-eye, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo and Javan Munia. We also saw the stunningly beautiful Prevost's Squirrel.

Following a short siesta, we did some birding on the Cibodas Golf-course, where we added the uncommon Spotted Kestrel, Sooty-headed Bulbul and a small flock of Scaly-breasted Munias.

The following day, we took a packed lunch with us, and spent much of the day, walking the main Gunung Gede summit trail. New birds included the beautiful Javan Trogon, the attractive Fire-tufted Barbet, Sunda Minivet, Sunda Bulbul, the very scarce Sunda Thrush, Blue-winged Leafbird, Indigo Flycatcher, Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher and best of all, the rarely observed Javan Cochoa, firstly, in the top of a tall tree, and then to our surprise, we found one feeding on the ground, right next to the trail! After it got dark, we returned to the park and did a little spot-lighting, where we were well rewarded with great looks at a Sunda Scops-Owl and a splendid Javan Frogmouth.

Much of the following day was spent birding in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, where our main target bird was the uncommon and endemic Yellow-throated Hanging-Parrot. We were very pleased to locate a flock of these birds feeding in a large fig tree, where we were able to enjoy great scope views of them. Other new birds here included Lesser Cuckoo-shrike, Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike, Olive-backed Tailorbird and Oriental White-eye. On the mammal front, we also saw the attractive Black Giant Squirrel.

The following morning we began the long drive to remote Gunung Halimun National Park, and along the way, we added Collared Kingfisher, not far from the small village of Parung Kuda. We arrived at our cosy local home-stay, just in time for lunch. In the late afternoon, we undertook a little birding in the Halimun-Selak National Park, and new birds included Black-thighed Falconet, Checker-throated Woodpecker, Javan Sunbird and Javan Myna. We also very much enjoyed watching the antics of a very close troop of endangered Javan Gibbons, as they passed by, directly over our heads.

We spent the following day, birding in Halimun-Selak National Park. Here we enjoyed very close looks at a pair of stunning Black Eagles, a couple of Volcano Swiftlets, were much appreciated, there were large numbers of Grey-rumped Treeswifts flying overhead, a huge Wreathed Hornbill flew across the track ahead of us, a Brown-throated Barbet showed well, we coaxed a Brown Prinia into view, and we enjoyed good looks at a foraging group of White-breasted Babblers and saw our first Orange-bellied Flowerpecker.

The following morning, we undertook some productive birding in the nearby Nirmala Tea Plantation. Here we saw a female Violet Cuckoo, enjoyed watching a few nesting Striated Swallows, a Plain Prinia, a rather obliging Striated Grassbird, several attractive Long-tailed Shrikes, and a few White-breasted Woodswallows. During the heat of the afternoon, we drove to Carita, and in the late afternoon, we did some birding in Carita Forest. The birding was hard going, but we did add, Black-naped Fruit-Dove, the stunningly beautiful Javan Banded Pitta and Black-capped Babbler. Late in the afternoon, we saw a pair of Brown Hawk-Owls. We then drove to our hotel in Carita, and on the way, we saw a beautiful male Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker.

The early part of the following morning was spent birding in Carita Forest; new birds here included a Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo, a close Freckle-breasted Woodpecker, a very confiding Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker, a few Yellow-vented Bulbuls, a pair of Common Ioras and best of all, the uncommon and endemic Grey-cheeked Tit-Babbler. In the afternoon, we paid a visit to Pulau Dua, an extensive area of salt pans and wetlands, new birds here included Grey Heron, Great and Little Egrets, the uncommon Javan Plover, a flock of 15 Wood Sandpipers, a splendid Savanna Nightjar, roosting on the ground, a few Cerulean Kingfishers, a solitary Sacred Kingfisher, a non-breeding visitor from Australia, a few Zitting Cisticolas, a small flock of White-headed Munias and best of all, a flock of four very uncommon Java Sparrows.

In the late afternoon, we visited the very run-down, Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, a small area of mangroves and reedbeds, that has somehow survived the ravages of property development on the outskirts of Jakarta. New birds here included Little Cormorant, Oriental Darter, Purple and Striated Herons, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Wandering Whistling-Duck, Black-backed Swampphen, Pink-necked Green-Pigeon, Brown-backed Needletail, Bar-winged Prinia and Malaysian Pied Fantail.

The next day, we drove to Jakarta Airport and took a short flight to Padang, in Sumatra. Following lunch in Padang, we endured a very long drive to Sungai Penuh. At the airport at Padang, we found an Olive-backed Sunbird, and during the drive, close to the township of Painan, we added Eastern Cattle Egret, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, White-throated Kingfisher and Large Flying Fox, to our ever growing trip list.

We spent the next five days birding the forests of Kerinci-Seblat National Park, in two different parts of the park, in regrettably, one of the last remaining intact forest areas in Sumatra. The park is home to a great many of Sumatra's endemic birds, many of which, are shy, ground dwelling birds. We spent two days birding the road from Bukit Tapan down to Mauro Sako, which is known as the Tapan Road. On our first day in this very productive area, an Eastern Buzzard cruised overhead, this bird is only an occasional visitor to Sumatra, we enjoyed super close looks at the beautiful Blyth's Hawk-Eagle, both Barred and Little Cuckoo-Doves showed very well, as did a splendid Black-browed Barbet, a beautiful Grey Wagtail was found along the roadside, we saw the endemic Cream-striped Bulbul, a very obliging Blue Whistling-Thrush, Hill Prinia, a couple of Chestnut-capped Laughingthrushes showed particularly well, a Blyth's Shrike-Babbler was greatly appreciated, the stunning Temminck's Sunbird performed well for us, and the endemic Sumatran Treepie was observed very well indeed. A couple of Asian Palm-Swifts were also seen today, in the township of Sungai Penuh. New species of mammals seen along the Tapan Road today, included a troop of shy Sunda Pig-tailed Macaques and a somewhat surprised Fat-nosed Spiny Rat, which almost ran into us, as it tried to cross the road, on two occasions!

The following day we also birded the Tapan Road, where there were quite a few more new birds for us, we concentrated our efforts along the winding Tapan Road, between 1,100 and 700 meters in elevation, and it was a particularly good omen, that our very first bird, was the beautiful and

endemic Blue-masked Leafbird! We saw a flock of Sumatran Green-Pigeons in flight, enjoyed super close looks at the delightful Whiskered Treeswift, the very beautiful Red-headed Trogon showed surprisingly well, a perched Rhinoceros Hornbill was a real treat, a Golden-whiskered Barbet was greatly admired, we saw a large flock of exquisite Long-tailed Broadbills, the uncommon Ochraceous Bulbul put in an appearance, an attractive Verditer Flycatcher showed well, a White-throated Fantail flitted around in the canopy, we found Grey-throated and Grey-headed Babblers skulking around in the undergrowth, several very beautiful Black-and-crimson Orioles showed surprisingly well, and a Sumatran Drongo was observed in the tree tops. We also observed a few Black-crested Sumatran Langurs, along the Tapan Road. A n adult Brahminy Kite, was also observed, in the township of Sungai Penuh.

We spent a further morning birding along the Tapan Road, and managed to find new birds, for the tour. We saw both Black-bellied and Green-billed Malkohas, the very beautiful Sumatran Trogon, a Barn Swallow, a Sunda Bulbul and skulking in the undergrowth, Rufous-fronted and Golden Babblers. Following lunch, we spent some time birding in farmland close to Sungai Penuh. Here we found a Black-winged Kite, a Common Moorhen and small flocks of Baya Weavers and White-rumped Munias. We then spent the rest of the afternoon, driving to our hotel, in the township of Keresec Tua, which would be our base from which to explore the endemic-rich Mount Kerinci, one of the most challenging birding sites in Asia.

The imposing volcanic cone of Mount Kerinci, is the highest peak in Sumatra, and now it was within striking distance, our task was simply to locate and enjoy as many endemic Sumatran birds, that called Mount Kerinci home. The weather was definitely not helping us, as it rained most afternoons and into the night. We spent the next two days doggedly climbing the main trail that leads to the summit of this remarkable volcano. On the first day, our birding was concentrated on the lower slopes. The birding was hard, as many of the sought-after endemics are not only scarce, but they are shy, ground-dwelling birds as well! The whole trail was also ankle-deep in wet sticky mud, the trees the shrubbery, everything, was coated in wet sticky mud. On our first morning, while enjoying morning tea, as we clung to the mountain side, I saw a leaf move in the undergrowth, I raised my binoculars, and to my surprise, there was a female Schneider's Pitta, not more than a few metres away from me. I beckoned the rest of the group to slowly come over to me, but unfortunately, the pitta must have spotted the movement, and hopped away, into thick cover. We watched a small flock of Grey-chinned Minivets, moving through the canopy, suddenly, the endemic Shiny Whistling-Thrush appeared on the track ahead of us, and the handsome Large Niltava perched in the dense rainforest, at eye-level, and in full view. The chunky Rusty-breasted Wren-Babbler showed amazingly well and a small group of Black-capped White-eyes foraged in the canopy next to the track. We also enjoyed very good looks at a few Three-striped Ground Squirrels.

In the afternoon we visited a small dam close to Keresec Tua, and here we added the Common Myna.

The following day we climbed even higher on Mount Kerinci, the track was very steep, and it was hard going, as was the birding. However, with patience and persistence, we managed to see a good proportion of the desired endemics and specialities, in a relatively short period of time. We observed a pair of the very seldom seen Salvadori's Pheasant, which ran across a rest area on the track, we watched a family party of Scarlet Minivets, we were thrilled with the the endemic Brown-winged Whistling-Thrush, and we saw the understorey skulker Rufous-browed Flycatcher, very well indeed. As we were making our way back down the mountain, the almost never seen, female Sumatran Cochoa suddenly materialised at eye level, feeding in a nearby fruiting tree, and we were

able to watch it for a considerable length of time. Lower down the mountain, our local guide, managed to locate the endemic and difficult to find, Sumatran Frogmouth, at its day time roost, and we were able to photograph this strange fluffy-headed creature at leisure. The climb had been physically demanding, the track very muddy and slippery, and a little reluctantly, but relieved, we left the great forest behind, it had been as good as it gets, on Mount Kerinci!

Some members of the group had opted not to climb Mount Kerinci today, and they did come birding in nearby farmland, where they added Black-headed and Ruby-throated Bulbuls, to the trip list.

The next day was spent birding in farmland close to Keresec Tua; here we found a pair of Pacific Black Ducks, a splendid Banded Yellownape, and a couple of Paddyfield Pipits.

The following morning, we spent some time birding in an area of farmland, where the only new bird for the tour, was the attractive Lesser Coucal. The rest of the day, was taken up with the long drive back to Lampung, where we spent the night, in a very comfortable hotel.

As we were leaving Lampung the following morning, we saw our first of many flocks of the localised, Plume-toed Swiftlets. The rest of the day, was mainly taken up, by the long drive to the fabulous lowland swampy forests of Way Kambas National Park. We arrived at our very fine eco-lodge, on the edge of the national park, in the late afternoon. A little birding in the grounds of the lodge, produced three new species for the tour, Zebra Dove, Blue-throated Bee-eater and Fiery Minivet.

All together we spent four days at this bird-rich site, much of the time exploring the forest along the access road and along some of the forest trails and we also made a visit into swamp forest. We made the most of the pre-dawn period and dusk, for our extremely productive owling sessions. It takes time and effort, to get to grips with nocturnal birds, but our effort was well rewarded, with excellent sightings of Eastern Barn Owl, Barred Eagle-Owl, Gould's and Sunda Frogmouths, a fine Large Frogmouth, which is surely the king of all the frogmouths, we also saw Large-tailed Nightjar, and the highly localised and mythical Bonaparte's Nightjar.

Although the forest at Way Kambas has been selectively logged in the past, many large trees remain, and it has recovered remarkably well, during the last twenty years, since it was last logged. In the dense forests that cover most of the park, new birds came thick and fast, they included Little Green-Pigeon, Green Imperial-Pigeon, Blue-rumped Parrot, Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot, Raffle's and Red-billed Malkohas, delightful Red-naped, Diard's and Scarlet-rumped Trogons, the diminutive Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher, the beautiful Banded Kingfisher, and the incredibly stunning Rufous-collared Kingfisher, Sooty, Red-crowned and Blue-eared Barbets, the tiny Rufous Piculet, Crimson-winged, Buff-necked and Buff-rumped Woodpeckers, gaudy Dusky, Banded, Black-and-yellow and Green Broadbills and Pied Triller. Olive-winged, Cream-vented, Asian Red-eyed, Yellow-bellied, Hairy-backed and Buff-vented Bulbuls, Lesser Green and Blue-winged Leafbirds, Green Iora, Dark-necked, Ashy and Rufous-tailed Tailorbirds, the secretive Grey-chested Jungle-Flycatcher, the attractive Black-naped Monarch, the beautiful Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Ruby-cheeked, Plain, Purple-naped, Van Hasselt's and Crimson Sunbirds, Little Spiderhunter, Black-naped Oriole, the gorgeous Asian Fairy-bluebird, the uncommon Rufous-winged Philentoma and Bronzed and Greater Racket-tailed Drongos. One of the great highlights of the tour, is reflected in its status as 'Bird of the trip', the Red-bearded Bee-eater was far from numerous, but we did see a splendid adult male, in the extensive forests within the park.

The dense undergrowth of the forest floor, provided concealment for a whole array of babblers; including the charismatic Chestnut-rumped Babbler, the scarce Sumatran Babbler, and the common

Ferruginous, Sooty-capped and Chestnut-winged Babblers. Best of all, were the pair of Fluffy-backed Tit-Babblers duetting, and while performing this bonding ritual, the normally concealed white feathers on the neck, were fluffed out and became extremely visible, we all very much enjoyed watching their performance. In the dense undergrowth, we also saw the beautiful Crested Fireback, Red Junglefowl, Asian Emerald Dove and best of all, the jewel-like Malayan Banded Pitta.

In the riverine grasslands and grassy swamps we added Lesser Whistling Duck, the very uncommon Bat Hawk, the endangered Grey-headed Fish-Eagle, Barred Buttonquail, Red-legged Crake, Blue-eared and Stork-billed Kingfishers, Yellow-bellied Prinia, and the uncommon Malaysian Blue Flycatcher.

We also recorded several new mammals for the tour; these included close encounters with an Indonesian Short-nosed Fruit Bat, and a Greater False Vampire Bat. We also saw the endangered Mitred Langur, and enjoyed almost daily sightings of the incredible Siamang. The sound made by these agile gibbons, has to be heard to be believed. Eurasian Wild Boers proved plentiful in the park, and we also saw a few Sambar.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### CORMORANTS

**Little Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax niger* We scoped a single individual at Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

### DARTERS

**Oriental Darter** *Anhinga melanogaster* We saw up to 10 birds at Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately 22,000 individuals and unfortunately decreasing.

### HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNES

**Grey Heron** *Ardea cinerea* A few birds were present at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta.

**Purple Heron** *Ardea purpurea* Small numbers were observed at all the wetlands we visited.

**Great Egret** *Ardea alba* A single bird was observed in flight, at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta.

**Little Egret** *Egretta garzetta* Up to a 100 individuals were observed at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta.

**Eastern Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus coromandus* This species was commonly encountered in farmland, during our time in Sumatra.

**Javan Pond-Heron** *Ardeola speciosa* Small numbers observed at a few of the wetlands we visited.

**Striated Heron** *Butorides striata* Half a dozen or so birds were observed at Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

**Black-crowned Night-Heron** *Nycticorax nycticorax* A few birds of this species were observed very well at Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

### SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS

**Wandering Whistling-Duck** *Dendrocygna arcuata* A single bird was encountered at Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

**Lesser Whistling-Duck** *Dendrocygna javanica* A pair of birds were present on a small swamp in Way Kambas National Park.

**Pacific Black Duck** *Anas superciliosa* A pair of birds were observed in farmland, close to Sungai Penuh, this species is currently trying to colonise Sumatra.

### KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

**Bat Hawk** *Macheiramphus alcinus* This rare and elusive raptor, was observed at dusk, at the Way Kanan clearing, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Black-winged Kite** *Elanus caeruleus* Pairs observed on a regular basis, in farmland, throughout Sumatra.

**Brahminy Kite** *Haliastur indus* Somewhat surprisingly, a single individual was observed from a restaurant in Sungai Penuh, this is a long way inland, for this species.

**White-bellied Sea-Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucogaster* A single bird in flight was pointed out by Susan, as we were driving close to the town of Painan, in Sumatra. A second bird was also observed, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Grey-headed Fish-Eagle** *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* We enjoyed super close looks at an immature bird and an adult bird, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately 10,000 – 100,000 individuals, and unfortunately decreasing.

**Crested Serpent-Eagle** *Spilornis cheela* Observed frequently in both Java and Sumatra.

**Eastern Buzzard** *Buteo japonicus* A single bird flew directly over our heads, while we were birding along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This bird is a very uncommon winter visitor to Sumatra.

**Black Eagle** *Ictinaetus malayensis* This very attractive species was seen exceptionally well, in both Java and Sumatra.

**Blyth's Hawk-Eagle** *Nisaetus alboniger* This uncommon species showed extremely well, on a couple of occasions, while we were birding in the Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. **Edward Blyth** (1810-1873) was an English zoologist and author. He was Curator of the museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from 1842-1864. He wrote *The Natural History of Cranes* in 1881.

**Javan Hawk-Eagle** *Nisaetus bartelsi* We had three sightings of soaring birds, two in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, and these were followed by a third sighting, in Halimun-Selak National Park. This species is classified as 'Endangered' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 300 - 500 individuals, and unfortunately decreasing. The main threats to this species, are habitat loss, and illegal trapping for the cage bird trade.

#### CARACARAS AND FALCONS

**Black-thighed Falconet** *Microhierax fringillarius* We observed a single individual very well, in Halimun-Selak National Park, in Java, and this was followed by a second sighting of a single individual, in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Spotted Kestrel** *Falco moluccensis* A single individual, of this uncommon species, was observed in flight, on the Cibodas Golf-course, in Java.

#### PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS

**Chestnut-bellied Partridge** *Arborophila javanica* I was extremely fortunate to observe one of these birds walking on the forest floor, in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java.

**Red Junglefowl** *Gallus gallus* We enjoyed two separate sightings of single individuals, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Salvadori's Pheasant** *Lophura inornata* We were extremely fortunate to observe a pair of these birds, which ran through one of the rest camps, on the track leading to the summit of Mount Kerinchi. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 5,000 – 20,000 individuals and unfortunately decreasing. Count Adelardo Tommaso Paleotti **Salvador** (1835-1923) was an eminent Italian physician, author, educator and ornithologist. He was Vice Director of the Museum of Zoology at the University of Turin, from 1879 until 1923. He was also medical officer in Garibaldi's battalion during his second 'expedition' in Sicily. His collection was donated to the Natural Science Museum of Villa Vitali. He wrote *Catalogo Sistematico Degli Uccelli di Borneo*, in 1874, and *Ornitologia della Papuasias e delle Molucche*, in 1880.

**Crested Fireback** *Lophura ignita* We saw small numbers regularly on the track, in Way Kambas National Park, where it is obviously fairly common. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### BUTTONQUAIL

**Barred Buttonquail** *Turnix suscitator* A pair of birds were observed along the side of the track, in Way Kambas National Park.

#### RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS

**Red-legged Crake** *Rallina fasciata* A single bird was flushed from cover, at dusk, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**White-breasted Waterhen** *Amaurornis phoenicurus* We observed small numbers at a number of the wetlands we visited.

**Black-backed Swamphen** *Porphyrio indicus* A couple of birds were observed very well, during our time in Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

**Common Moorhen** *Gallinula chloropus* Observed in farmland close to Sungai Penuh, then at a small dam close to Keresec Tua. A third sighting occurred in farmland, close to Keresec Tua.

#### LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS

**Javan Plover** *Charadrius javanicus* Up to half a dozen individuals of this range-restricted species, were observed very well in the scope, at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

**Wood Sandpiper** *Tringa glareola* Somewhat surprisingly, we found a flock of 15 Wood Sandpipers, at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta, on 13<sup>th</sup> August. This is an early date for winter visitors to be present in Java, perhaps these were failed breeders, which depart for wintering grounds, considerably earlier, than birds that have bred successfully.

#### PIGEONS AND DOVES

**Feral Pigeon** *Columba livia* Regularly encountered in the towns and villages, throughout the whole tour.

**Spotted Dove** *Streptopelia chinensis* Commonly encountered throughout the whole tour.

**Barred Cuckoo-Dove** *Macropygia unchall* It was regularly seen and heard in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park

**Little Cuckoo-Dove** *Macropygia ruficeps* Observed regularly in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, particularly along the Tapan Road.

**Common Emerald Dove** *Chalcophaps indica* Small numbers observed in flight, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Zebra Dove** *Geopelia striata* Observed on a few occasions in open areas of Way Kambas National Park.

**Little Green-Pigeon** *Treron olax* We had several close encounters with this species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Pink-necked Green-Pigeon** *Treron vernans* We enjoyed scattered sightings throughout the tour.

**Sumatran Green-Pigeon** *Treron oxyurus* A rather scarce Sumatran endemic, we had close looks at birds in flight, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Black-naped Fruit-Dove** *Ptilinopus melanospilus* Observed perched in the canopy, on two separate occasions, in Carita Forest.

**Green Imperial-Pigeon** *Ducula aenea* We enjoyed many sightings of this species, but only in flight, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

#### PARROTS

**Blue-rumped Parrot** *Psittinus cyanurus* We enjoyed super close looks at a female bird, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot** *Loriculus galgulus* Commonly encountered in Way Kambas National Park, however, this is one of the those species that would appear to be permanently airborne!

**Yellow-throated Hanging-Parrot** *Loriculus pusillus* We were very pleased to find a large flock feeding in a large fig tree, in Cibodas Botanical Gardens. We were even able to observe them in the scope. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

## CUCKOOS

**Rusty-breasted Cuckoo** *Cacomantis sepulchralis* Commonly encountered during the Javan part of the tour.

**Violet Cuckoo** *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* We observed a female of this uncommon species, in the Nirmala Tea Plantation, in Java.

**Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo** *Surniculus lugubris* Observed well on one occasion, in Carita Forest. This was followed by a second sighting, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Black-bellied Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus diardi* This lowland species of malkoha, was observed very well in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park and in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Green-billed Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus tristis* We saw this species particularly well on one occasion, in the Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Raffles's Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus* This attractive species of cuckoo, was the most common malkoha in Way Kambas National Park, where we had regular encounters. **Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles** (1781-1826) was a colonial officer, Lieutenant-Governor of Java (1811-1815) and Governor-General of Bencoolen (Sumatra) (1818-1824) and founded the city-state of Singapore (1819). He was also the first President of the Zoological Society of London, and wrote a *History of Java* (1817). He employed zoologists and botanists to collect specimens, paying them out of his own pocket. On his return journey to England in 1824, on HMS *Fame*, he lost a huge collection of specimens, notes and drawings, to a fire on board the ship. Two mammals are named after him, as are the plant genus *Rafflesia* and many other taxa.

**Red-billed Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus javanicus* We observed this uncommon species, on a couple of occasions, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Chestnut-breasted Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris* Small numbers encountered regularly, throughout the tour.

**Lesser Coucal** *Centropus bengalensis* Observed on one occasion, in farmland, close to Sungai Penuh.

## BARN OWLS

**Eastern Barn Owl** *Tyto javanica* Observed very well, both in flight and perched, at dusk, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

## OWLS

**Sunda Scops-Owl** *Otus lempiji* We enjoyed superb spotlight views of a single bird, at the foot of Mount Gede Pangrango. Later in the tour, we found a juvenile bird in the grounds of our eco-lodge, on the edge of Way Kambas National Park.

**Barred Eagle-Owl** *Bubo sumatranus* Once again, we enjoyed superb spotlight views of a perched bird, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Brown Hawk-Owl** *Ninox scutulata* We also enjoyed superb spotlight views of a pair of birds, on two consecutive days, in Carita Forest.

## FROGMOUTHS

**Large Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus auritus* This species of frogmouth, has one of the best night bird calls in the world. We were able to enjoy superb views in the spotlight, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Gould's Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus stellatus* We enjoyed super close views of a single bird in the spotlight, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. **John Gould** (1804-1881) was the son of a gardener at Windsor Castle who became an illustrious British ornithologist, artist and taxidermist. Gould was born in Dorset, England, and became acknowledged around the world as 'The Bird Man'. He was employed as a taxidermist by the newly formed Zoological Society of London and travelled widely in Europe, Asia and Australia. He was arguably the greatest, and certainly the most prolific publisher and original author of ornithological works in the world. In excess of 46 volumes of reference work were produced by him in colour (1830-1881). He published 41 works on birds, with 2,999 remarkably accurate illustrations by a team of artist, including his wife. His first book, on Himalayan birds, was based on skins shipped to London, but later he travelled to see birds in their natural habitats. Gould and his wife, Elizabeth, arrived on board *Parsee* in Australia (1838) to spend 19 months studying and recording the natural history of the continent. By the time they left Gould had not only recorded most of Australia's known birds, and collected information on nearly 200 new species, but he had also gathered data for a major contribution to the study of Australian mammals. His best known works include; *The birds of Europe*, *The birds of Great Britain*, *The Birds of New Guinea and the Birds of Asia*. Five mammals, two reptiles and an amphibian are named after him.

**Short-tailed Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus poliolophus* We were exceptionally fortunate, that our local guide, found one of these birds, at its daytime roost in the forest. Allowing us prolonged looks and great photographs of this very rarely observed species. This occurred on the lower slopes of Mount Kerinchi, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Javan Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus javensis* Our persistence paid off one evening, in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, when we encountered one in the spotlight, right out in the open.

**Sunda Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus cornutus* We were indeed fortunate, to enjoy super looks at a bird in the spotlight, in Way Kambas National Park. It is very much a canopy species, so we were very fortunate to see it so well.

## NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES

**Large-tailed Nightjar** *Caprimulgus macrurus* John saw one flying around the grounds of our eco-lodge, on the outskirts of Way Kambas National Park. We then all saw it very well, in the spotlight, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Savanna Nightjar** *Caprimulgus affinis* We enjoyed super close looks at a bird sat on the ground, at its day time roost site, at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta. On two separate evenings, at dusk, in Way Kambas National Park, we watched a pair of birds chasing each other and calling continuously.

**Bonaparte's Nightjar** *Caprimulgus concretus* This is one of the most difficult to see nightjars in the world. We were extremely fortunate to observe a bird very well in the spotlight, as it responded to tape playback, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 10,000 - 20,000 individuals and decreasing. The main threat to this species is clearing of rainforest, which is progressing at a catastrophic rate in Sumatra. **Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte**, originally Jules Laurent Lucien (1803-1857) was a nephew of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a renowned ornithologist, both in Europe and the United States. Bonaparte was much travelled but he spent many years in the United States cataloguing birds, and he has been described as the 'father of systematic ornithology'. He eventually settled in Paris and commenced his *Conspectus Generum Avium*, a catalogue of every bird species in the world. He died before finishing it, but its publication was heralded as a major step forward in accomplishing one of the most important goals of ornithology: a complete list of the world's birds.

**Salvadori's Nightjar** *Caprimulgus pulchellus* Once again we enjoyed very good looks in the spotlight, where we could clearly see the prominent white patches in the wing and the corners of the tail, we could even see the barred underparts. This sighting took place on the Cibodas Golf Course. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 6,000 – 15,000 individuals and unfortunately, decreasing.

#### SWIFTS

**Brown-backed Needletail** *Hirundapus giganteus* A single bird was observed in flight, in the Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta.

**Plume-toed Swiftlet** *Collocalia affinis* This species was observed on a daily basis in south eastern Sumatra, where it is geographically separable, from the following species.

**Cave Swiftlet** *Collocalia linchi* Observed on a daily basis, throughout the whole tour, with the exception of southeastern Sumatra, where it is replaced by the Plume-toed Swiftlet.

**Volcano Swiftlet** *Aerodramus vulcanorum* A single individual of this Javan endemic, was observed flying above our eco-lodge, in Halimun-Selak National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but it is thought to be stable.

**Edible-nest Swiftlet** *Aerodramus fuciphagus* We found this species to be widespread and common, in the lowlands, of both Java and Sumatra.

**House Swift** *Apus nipalensis* Small numbers regularly encountered, during our time in Java.

**Asian Palm-Swift** *Cypsiurus balasiensis* Somewhat surprisingly, we only observed this species flying around palm trees, in the centre of the township of Sungai Penuh.

#### TREESWIFTS

**Grey-rumped Treeswift** *Hemiprocne longipennis* Seen very well, on numerous occasions, in both Java and Sumatra.

**Whiskered Treeswift** *Hemiprocne comata* This exceptionally attractive species was observed incredibly well in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park and in Way Kambas National Park.

#### TROGONS AND QUETZALS

**Javan Trogon** *Harpactes reinwardtii* We were extremely fortunate to enjoy super close looks at this beautiful Javan endemic, in Gede Pangrango National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 2,500 - 10,000 individuals, and unfortunately, decreasing. The two main threats to this species are habitat loss and trapping, for the caged bird trade.

**Sumatran Trogon** *Harpactes mackloti* This beautiful Sumatran endemic, proved to be fairly common in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, where we saw it on a daily basis.

**Red-naped Trogon** *Harpactes kasumba* Observed particularly well on a couple of occasions in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Diard's Trogon** *Harpactes diardii* We saw a male bird very well, on one occasion, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Pierre Medard Diard** (1795-1863) was a French naturalist and explorer who collected in the East Indies (1827-1848), often in collaboration with Alfred Duvaucel. Two birds, a mammal and a reptile are named after him.

**Scarlet-rumped Trogon** *Harpactes duvaucelii* We saw a female bird very well, on one occasion, while birding in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Red-headed Trogon** *Harpactes erythrocephalus* We observed a male of this species, exceptionally well, while birding in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

## KINGFISHERS

**Blue-eared Kingfisher** *Alcedo meninting* One of these very small kingfishers, was observed briefly from our boats, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Cerulean Kingfisher** *Alcedo coerulescens* We observed this species on a few occasions at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta, and these were followed by several sightings, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher** *Ceyx erithaca* This diminutive species of kingfisher, was observed extremely well, on two separate occasions, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Banded Kingfisher** *Lacedo pulchella* We observed a male of this very uncommon and incredibly beautiful species, for a prolonged period of time, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Stork-billed Kingfisher** *Pelargopsis capensis* Observed well on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park.

**White-throated Kingfisher** *Halcyon smyrnensis* This species proved common and conspicuous, throughout our time in Sumatra.

**Javan Kingfisher** *Halcyon cyanoventris* We enjoyed good looks at this beautiful endemic, during our time in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Collared Kingfisher** *Todiramphus chloris* Seen well on many occasions, in both Java and Sumatra.

**Sacred Kingfisher** *Todiramphus sanctus* We observed this austral migrant, on one occasion, at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta.

**Rufous-collared Kingfisher** *Actenoides concretus* We observed a female of this shy species of kingfisher, particularly well, on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

## BEE-EATERS

**Red-bearded Bee-eater** *Nyctyornis amictus* We enjoyed brilliant looks at an adult male, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. This very beautiful bird was voted 'Bird of the Tour' by tour participants.

**Blue-throated Bee-eater** *Merops viridis* This species proved common, in the more open areas of Way Kambas National Park.

## HORNBILLS

**Rhinoceros Hornbill** *Buceros rhinoceros* We had good but distant looks, at a perched bird, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Wreathed Hornbill** *Aceros undulatus* Observed well on one occasion in Halimun-Selak National Park, in Java and twice, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

## BARBETS

**Sooty Barbet** *Calorhamphus hayii* Observed well on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park. Their bright orange-pink legs, and their large bills, give them a distinctive appearance.

**Fire-tufted Barbet** *Psilopogon pyrolophus* First observed in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park. This species is not supposed to occur on Java, occurring only in Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia. Most people believe that the origin of the population in Java, derives from birds that have escaped from captivity. We also enjoyed a few good sightings of this species in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

**Brown-throated Barbet** *Megalaima corvina* We enjoyed good looks at this Javan endemic, in Halimun-Selak National Park.

**Golden-whiskered Barbet** *Megalaima chrysopogon* This large species of barbet, was seen very well, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Red-crowned Barbet** *Megalaima rafflesii* This particularly handsome species of barbet was seen well in Way Kambas National Park. This is without doubt the best place to find this bird, in the whole world. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Black-browed Barbet** *Megalaima oorti* We enjoyed several good looks at this colourfully marked species, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Flame-fronted Barbet** *Megalaima armillaris* This Javan endemic proved to be fairly common in Cibodas Botanical Gardens, and Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Blue-eared Barbet** *Megalaima australis* Seen well, on a couple of occasions, while birding in Way Kambas National Park.

## WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

**Rufous Piculet** *Sasia abnormis* This uncommon and diminutive species of woodpecker, only occurs in areas of bamboo. We were very fortunate, to see it particularly well, on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos moluccensis* Seen well in Carita Forest, in Java, and again in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Freckle-breasted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos analis* Observed exceptionally well, on one occasion, in Carita Forest, in Java.

**Banded Woodpecker** *Picus miniaceus* We enjoyed super close looks at one of these birds, in farmland, close to Sungai Penuh, in Sumatra.

**Crimson-winged Woodpecker** *Picus puniceus* This very attractive species, was seen well on a couple of occasions, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Checker-throated Woodpecker** *Picus mentalis* This species was seen well in Halimun-Selak National Park, in Java, and in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Buff-rumped Woodpecker** *Meiglyptes tristis* This small, but very attractive species of woodpecker, showed very well, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Buff-necked Woodpecker** *Meiglyptes tukki* This shy and inconspicuous species of woodpecker, was observed very well, on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### BROADBILLS

**Green Broadbill** *Calyptomena viridis* We had a couple of very good looks at this glowing forest jewel, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Long-tailed Broadbill** *Psarisomus dalhousiae* Seen well on a couple of occasions along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, including a large flock of 15-20 birds.

**Banded Broadbill** *Eurylaimus javanicus* Seen well on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Black-and-yellow Broadbill** *Eurylaimus ochromalus* We enjoyed a couple of very good looks at this attractive species, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Dusky Broadbill** *Corydon sumatranus* This rather bazaar looking species of broadbill, was seen well on two separate occasions, in Way Kambas National Park.

#### PITTAS

**Schneider's Pitta** *Pitta schneideri* A very difficult bird to see well. This Sumatran endemic was only observed by myself, on the slopes of Mount Kerinchi. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is thought to be between 2,500 – 10,000 individuals, and unfortunately, decreasing. The main threat to this species, is habitat loss. **Gustav Schneider** (1867-1958) was a Swiss zoologist who collected in Sumatra (1887) for the museum in Basel. He also has an amphibian named after him.

**Javan Banded Pitta** *Hydrornis guajanus* We observed this Javan endemic, fairly well, on a couple of occasions, in Carita Forest.

**Malayan Banded Pitta** *Hydrornis irena* We enjoyed no less than three sightings of this attractive species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### SWALLOWS

**Barn Swallow** *Hirundo rustica* A single bird was observed in flight, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Pacific Swallow** *Hirundo tahitica* Observed on most days of the tour, in both Java and Sumatra.

**Striated Swallow** *Cecropis striolata* We found a couple of breeding pairs, nesting in the Nirmala Tea Plantation, close to Halimun-Selak National Park.

#### PIPITS AND WAGTAILS

**Paddyfield Pipit** *Anthus rufulus* One was observed in farmland, close to Sungai Penuh, and a second bird was observed well, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Grey Wagtail** *Motacilla cinerea* Observed on two separate occasions in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, where it is a winter visitor.

## CUCKOO-SHRIKES

**Lesser Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina fimbriata* Small numbers observed in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, Halimun-Selak National Park and Way Kambas National Park.

**Pied Triller** *Lalage nigra* A pair was observed very well, in Way Kambas National Park, on the last day of the tour.

**Fiery Minivet** *Pericrocotus igneus* We enjoyed a few good looks at this species in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Sunda Minivet** *Pericrocotus miniatus* Seen well on several occasions throughout the tour. The red-plumaged females, readily identify this species.

**Scarlet Minivet** *Pericrocotus flammeus* We observed this species in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, and in Way Kambas National Park.

**Grey-chinned Minivet** *Pericrocotus solaris* We enjoyed a large flock of this species, as we were climbing Mount Kerinchi.

**Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike** *Hemipus hirundinaceus* We found a nesting pair in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java, and then found a second pair, in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

## BULBULS

**Cream-striped Bulbul** *Pycnonotus leucogrammicus* This attractive species was seen well on a few occasions, during our time in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Black-headed Bulbul** *Pycnonotus atriceps* We enjoyed a few sightings, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Ruby-throated Bulbul** *Pycnonotus dispar* Seen by some members of the group, in farmland close to Keresec Tua. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The population of this species has declined rapidly in the last ten years, the main reason for this is the trapping of this species for the caged bird trade. It is also threatened by habitat loss.

**Sooty-headed Bulbul** *Pycnonotus aurigaster* Commonly observed throughout the tour, in disturbed habitat.

**Orange-spotted Bulbul** *Pycnonotus bimaculatus* Endemic to Java, Bali and Sumatra; we observed small numbers in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park and in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Yellow-vented Bulbul** *Pycnonotus goiavier* Commonly encountered in both Java and Sumatra, where it is a bird of disturbed areas.

**Olive-winged Bulbul** *Pycnonotus plumosus* Observed well on a couple of occasions in Way Kambas National Park.

**Cream-vented Bulbul** *Pycnonotus simplex* This species proved to be common in Way Kambas National Park.

**Asian Red-eyed Bulbul** *Pycnonotus brunneus* Seen well on a few occasions, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Ochraceous Bulbul** *Alophoixus ochraceus* This white-bearded species of bulbul, was seen well on a few occasions along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Yellow-bellied Bulbul** *Alophoixus phaeocephalus* This attractive species, proved not uncommon, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Hairy-backed Bulbul** *Tricholestes criniger* This species also proved to be fairly common, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Buff-vented Bulbul** *Iole crypta* Yet another species of bulbul, that proved to be fairly common, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Sunda Bulbul** *Ixos virescens* Observed well in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java, and in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

#### LEAFBIRDS

**Lesser Green Leafbird** *Chloropsis cyanopogon* A pair was observed very well in a flowering tree, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Blue-winged Leafbird** *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* This handsome species of leafbird was observed in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, Halimun-Selak National Park and Way Kambas National Park.

**Blue-masked Leafbird** *Chloropsis venusta* This beautiful Sumatran endemic, was observed very well, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This has to be the most beautiful leafbird in the world. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### IORAS

**Common Iora** *Aegithina tiphia* Observed well in Carita Forest, in Java, and also in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Green Iora** *Aegithina viridissima* We observed this attractive canopy dweller, in the mixed species feeding flocks, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### THRUSHES AND ALLIES

**Shiny Whistling-Thrush** *Myophonus melanurus* This Sumatran endemic proved common and conspicuous along the trail at Mount Kerinchi, where we saw it well on a few occasions.

**Javan Whistling-Thrush** *Myophonus glaucinus* This Javan endemic, was seen well in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, and in Halimun-Selak National Park.

**Brown-winged Whistling-Thrush** *Myophonus castaneus* This beautiful bird is endemic to Sumatra, and we were pleased to see it well, on the Mount Kerinchi Track. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Blue Whistling-Thrush** *Myophonus caeruleus* We enjoyed super prolonged looks at this shy species, at one of the bridges along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Sunda Thrush** *Zoothera andromedae* We were very pleased to find this species on the track to the summit of Mount Gede Pangrango, early one morning. It is a very shy and uncommon species.

**Lesser Shortwing** *Brachypteryx leucophrys* We enjoyed splendid views of this skulker along the main trail in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

#### CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES

**Zitting Cisticola** *Cisticola juncidis* We saw a couple of birds at Pulau Dua, near Jakarta, and then we saw a few more in farmland close to Keresec Tua, in Sumatra.

**Brown Prinia** *Prinia polychroa* We saw a single bird very well, in Halimun-Selak National Park.

**Hill Prinia** *Prinia atrogularis* Common and fairly conspicuous along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Bar-winged Prinia** *Prinia familiaris* A bird of open habitat, which we observed well in the Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, near Jakarta, and we also saw it well, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Yellow-bellied Prinia** *Prinia flaviventris* We enjoyed good looks at a single bird, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Plain Prinia** *Prinia inornata* We enjoyed a couple of good sightings in the Nirmala Tea Plantation, close to Halimun-Selak National Park.

#### OLD WORLD WARBLERS

**Javan Tesia** *Tesia superciliaris* We enjoyed super close looks at this Javan endemic during our time in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Mountain Leaf-Warbler** *Phylloscopus trivirgatus* We enjoyed good looks at this species in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park in Java, and on Mount Kerinci, in Sumatra.

**Sunda Warbler** *Seicercus grammiceps* This species proved to be common on Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java and on Mount Kerinci, in Sumatra.

**Striated Grassbird** *Megalurus palustris* A couple of birds observed very well in the Nirmala Tea Plantation, on Java.

**Mountain Tailorbird** *Phyllergates cucullatus* This species also proved to be common in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java and on Mount Kerinci, in Sumatra.

**Dark-necked Tailorbird** *Orthotomus atrogularis* A fairly common lowland species, which we saw regularly in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Rufous-tailed Tailorbird** *Orthotomus sericeus* We observed good sightings of this species, during our time in the Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Ashy Tailorbird** *Orthotomus ruficeps* We enjoyed a few good encounters with this species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

**Olive-backed Tailorbird** *Orthotomus sepium* This species is endemic to Java and Bali, we saw it very well on one occasion, in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java.

#### OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS

**Grey-chested Jungle Flycatcher** *Rhinomyias umbratilis* We enjoyed two very good sightings of this inconspicuous species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Snowy-browed Flycatcher** *Ficedula hyperythra* Several birds observed in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java, and on Mount Kerinci, in Sumatra.

**Rufous-browed Flycatcher** *Ficedula solitaria* This understorey skulker was observed very well on a couple of occasions, on Mount Kerinchi, in Sumatra.

**Little Pied Flycatcher** *Ficedula westermanni* This species proved to be common in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, and on Mount Gede Pangrango.

**Verditer Flycatcher** *Eumyias thalassinus* A couple of birds were observed very well, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

**Indigo Flycatcher** *Eumyias indigo* This Sundaic endemic was observed very well on a couple of occasions in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Large Niltava** *Niltava grandis* We enjoyed two very good sightings of this superb species of flycatcher, on Mount Kerinchi.

**Malaysian Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis turcosus* This bird is a specialist of riverine forest, we saw a pair very well, on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

- Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher** *Culicicapa ceylonensis* Regularly recorded in both Java and Sumatra.
- Sunda Robin** *Cinclidium diana* A real stunner, which we encountered on a couple of occasions, in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- Lesser Forktail** *Enicurus velatus* We enjoyed very good looks at this Javan and Sumatran endemic, while birding in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java.
- Sumatran Cochoa** *Cochoa beccarii* We enjoyed prolonged, very close looks, at an adult female, of this very rarely observed species, as it fed in a fruiting tree, high on Mount Kerinchi. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. It is estimated that the total population is between 2,500 and 10,000 individuals. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threat to this species is habitat loss in its high altitudinal range, which is continuing at an alarming rate.
- Javan Cochoa** *Cochoa azurea* We enjoyed two sightings of this rarely observed species, the first sighting was of a bird in the tops of the trees, however, the second sighting, was of a bird feeding on fallen fruit, along the side of the track. Both sightings occurred in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. It is estimated that the total population is between 2,500 and 10,000 individuals. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threat to this species is habitat loss, in its high altitudinal range.

#### FANTAILS

- Rufous-tailed Fantail** *Rhipidura phoenicura* This Javan endemic, was regularly encountered in the mixed-species feeding flocks in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- White-throated Fantail** *Rhipidura albicollis* This species proved to be fairly common along the Tapan Road and on Mount Kerinchi, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Malaysian Pied Fantail** *Rhipidura javanica* First recorded in Muara-Angke Nature Reserve, in Jakarta, and then we recorded it on a few occasions in the lowlands of Way Kambas National Park.

#### MONARCH FLYCATCHERS

- Black-naped Monarch** *Hypothymis azurea* An adult bird was seen particularly well on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park.

#### BABLERS

- Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush** *Garrulax mitratus* A few birds observed well, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Ferruginous Babbler** *Trichastoma bicolor* We observed this handsome species of babbler, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.
- Horsfield's Babbler** *Malacocincla sepiaria* This widespread species was seen well during our time in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park. **Dr. Thomas Horsfield** (1773-1859) was an American naturalist. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but became an explorer and prolific collector of plants and animals. He began his career in Java while it was under Dutch rule, but when Napoleon Bonaparte annexed Holland the British East India Company was able to take control (1811). Horsfield's poor health made him seek other employment (1819) and he was moved by the company to continue his research under their direction in London, as Curator and then Keeper of the India House Museum. Whilst in Java he became a good friend of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. He wrote *Zoological Researches in Java and the Neighbouring Islands* (1824). Three birds, five mammals, and three reptiles are named after him.

- Sumatran Babbler** *Pellorneum buettikoseri* This little known and skulking species, was observed well on a couple of occasions, while birding in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Black-capped Babbler** *Pellorneum capistratum* Seen well on a couple of occasions, in the Carita Forest, in Java.
- Sooty-capped Babbler** *Malacopteron affine* Observed briefly on two separate occasions, in the lowlands of Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Rusty-breasted Wren-Babbler** *Turdinus rufipectus* This Sumatran endemic was observed very well, on a couple of occasions, on Mount Kerinchi.
- Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler** *Napothera epilepidota* We enjoyed several good encounters, with this attractive species, in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- Pygmy Wren-Babbler** *Pnoepyga pusilla* Seen exceptionally well in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, and on Mount Kerinchi, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Rufous-fronted Babbler** *Stachyris rufifrons* Seen well on one occasion, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Golden Babbler** *Stachyris chrysaea* Proved to be fairly common in the mixed species flocks, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- White-breasted Babbler** *Stachyris grammiceps* We saw a couple of these threatened Javan endemics, while birding in Halimun-Selak National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Grey-throated Babbler** *Stachyris nigriceps* A common member of understorey flocks, in the Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Grey-headed Babbler** *Stachyris poliocephala* Seen well on one occasion, along the Tapan Road, in the Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Chestnut-rumped Babbler** *Stachyris maculata* Seen well on a few occasions in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Chestnut-winged Babbler** *Stachyris erythroptera* Seen well in understorey flocks, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.
- Crescent-chested Babbler** *Stachyris melanothorax* Endemic to Java and Bali, we saw it well on a couple of occasions, in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- Pin-striped Tit-Babbler** *Macronous gularis* Proved to be common in Way Kambas National Park.
- Grey-cheeked Tit-Babbler** *Macronous flavicollis* Observed well on one occasion, in the Carita Forest, in Java.
- Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler** *Macronous ptilosus* We enjoyed super looks at a pair of birds duetting, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Pied Shrike-babbler** *Pteruthius flaviscapis* We enjoyed numerous good sightings, while birding in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- Blyth's Shrike-babbler** *Pteruthius aeralatus* Seen well on one occasion, along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.
- Trilling Shrike-babbler** *Pteruthius aenobarbus* Small numbers observed well in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.
- Javan Fulvetta** *Alcippe pyrrhoptera* This Javan endemic proved to be plentiful, in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Spotted Crocias** *Crocias albonotatus* We saw a couple of large flocks of this uncommon species, while birding in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

#### LONG-TAILED TITS

**Pygmy Bushtit** *Psaltria exilis* We enjoyed many excellent flocks, while birding in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java. This is one of the world's smallest species of birds.

#### TITS AND CHICKADEES

**Cinereous Tit** *Parus cinerous* Encountered in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java, and in Kerinci-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

#### NUTHATCHES

**Velvet-fronted Nuthatch** *Sitta frontalis* Seen well on one occasion, during our time in the Way Kambas National Park.

**Blue Nuthatch** *Sitta azurea* This stunning species was observed on many occasions in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java., and in the Kerinci-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

#### SUNBIRDS

**Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** *Chalcoparia singalensis* We watched a pair of this superb species, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Plain Sunbird** *Anthreptes simplex* This warbler-like species, was observed well, on the last morning of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Purple-naped Sunbird** *Hypogramma hypogrammicum* Observed well on one occasion, during our time in the Way Kambas National Park.

**Van Hasselt's Sunbird** *Leptocoma brasiliana* A pair were observed very well on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park. **Dr. Johan Coenraad van Hasselt** (1797-1823) came to fame as the first European to find Mt. Pangrango in Java, in 1821.

**Olive-backed Sunbird** *Cinnyris jugularis* A male was seen well at Panang Airport, in Sumatra, and then we saw a few more in Way Kambas National Park.

**White-flanked Sunbird** *Aethopyga eximia* This stunning Javan endemic proved to be common in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, and in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park.

**Crimson Sunbird** *Aethopyga siparaja* A superb male was observed very well, on one occasion, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Javan Sunbird** *Aethopyga mystacalis* We enjoyed good looks at a few of these Javan endemics, in the Halimun-Selak National Park.

**Temminck's Sunbird** *Aethopyga temminckii* This attractive species proved to be common along the Tapan Road, in the Kerinci-Seblat National Park. **Coenraad Jacob Temminck** (1778-1858) was a Dutch ornithologist, illustrator and collector. He was appointed the first Director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, in Leiden, in 1820 and held that post until his death. He was a wealthy man who had a very large collection of specimens and live birds. His first task as an ornithologist was to catalogue his father's very extensive collection. His father was Jacob Temminck, for whom Le Vaillant collected specimens.

**Little Spiderhunter** *Arachnothera longirostra* Sue pointed out this species, in the grounds of our lodge, on the edge of Way Kambas National Park.

## FLOWERPECKERS

**Orange-bellied Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum trigonostigma* This widespread species was seen well in the Halimun-Selak National Park, in Java, and in Kerinci-Seblat and Way Kambas National Parks, in Sumatra.

**Blood-breasted Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum sanguinolentum* We saw this species well in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, and in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park in Java.

**Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum trochileum* A male of this striking species, was observed well on the edge of Carita, in Java.

## WHITE-EYES

**Oriental White-eye** *Zosterops palpebrosus* This species proved to be common in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, and in Halimun-Selak National Park.

**Black-capped White-eye** *Zosterops atricapilla* We observed a small flock of this species, while birding on Mount Kerinchi, in Sumatra.

**Mountain White-eye** *Zosterops montanus* Small numbers observed in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java, and also on Mount Kerinchi, in Sumatra.

**Lemon-bellied White-eye** *Zosterops chloris* We saw a small flock of half a dozen or so birds, on one occasion, while birding in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java.

**Mees's White-eye** *Lophozosterops javanicus* This species is endemic to Java and Bali, it proved to be very common in the Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, in Java. **Dr Gerlof Fokko Mees** (1926-2013) was born in Holland, lived for some years in the East Indies, and retired to Australia. He studied biology at the University of Leiden. As a student, he collected birds on Trinidad and Tobago (1953-1954) and during his first year made a detailed study of white-eyes, *Zosterops*, which had attracted his attention during his service as a volunteer in the Dutch army, during the Indonesian independence war (1946-1949). This study ultimately resulted in a 762- page monograph: *A Systematic Review of the Indo-Australian Xosteropidae* (1957-1969). Volume 1 was his PHD thesis. He became Curator of Vertebrate Animals at the Western Australian museum in Perth (1958), dividing his attention between ichthyology and ornithology. He returned to Holland (1963) to become Curator of Birds at the University of Leiden after the death of Junge, who has been his promoter during his study there.

## OLD WORLD ORIOLES

**Black-naped Oriole** *Oriolus chinensis* We observed a pair of birds, on the last day of the tour, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Black-and-crimson Oriole** *Oriolus cruentus* Observed daily along the Tapan Road, in Kerinci-Seblat National Park, with some superb eye-level looks at both males and females.

## FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS

**Asian Fairy-bluebird** *Irena puella* We enjoyed a few good sightings of this very handsome species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park. It was always seen in the vicinity of fruiting trees.

## SHRIKES

**Long-tailed Shrike** *Lanius schach* A widespread species which we saw well in disturbed habitat, in both Java and Sumatra.

## HELMETSHRIKES AND ALLIES

**Rufous-winged Philentoma** *Philentoma pyrhoptera* We saw a few birds particularly well, during our time in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

## DRONGOS

**Ashy Drongo** *Dicrurus leucophaeus* We enjoyed widespread sightings of this very common species, in both Java and Sumatra.

**Bronzed Drongo** *Dicrurus aeneus* Seen very well on a couple of occasions, during our time in Way Kambas National Park.

**Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo** *Dicrurus remifer* This species proved to be common throughout Java, and also along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra.

**Sumatran Drongo** *Dicrurus sumatranus* Observed well on a couple of occasions, while birding along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Greater Racket-tailed Drongo** *Dicrurus paradiseus* Small numbers observed in Way Kambas National Park, in Sumatra.

## WOODSWALLOWS

**White-breasted Woodswallow** *Artamus leucorhynchus* Regularly encountered in open areas, in both Java and Sumatra.

## JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS

**Sumatran Treepie** *Dendrocitta occipitalis* This Sumatran endemic was observed well on a few occasions, while birding along the Tapan Road, in Kerinchi-Seblat National Park.

## STARLINGS

**Javan Myna** *Acridotheres javanicus* This uncommon species of myna, is endemic to Java, we observed a single bird in farmland, on the edge of Halimun-Selak National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 2,500 – 10,000 individuals, and unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threat to this species is illegal trapping, for the bird cage industry.

**Common Myna** *Acridotheres tristis* We found small numbers around Keresec Tua. Small populations of this species are being established throughout Sumatra, the origin is believed to be birds that have escaped from captivity.

## OLD WORLD SPARROWS

**Eurasian Tree Sparrow** *Passer montanus* Common and widespread throughout both Java and Sumatra.

## WEAVERS AND ALLIES

**Baya Weaver** *Ploceus philippinus* A small flock was observed in farmland, close to Sungai Penuh. They were busily nest-building, and were very territorial.

## WAXBILLS AND ALLIES

**White-rumped Munia** *Lonchura striata* Seen well in farmland, on a few occasions, during our time in Sumatra.

**Javan Munia** *Lonchura leucogastroides* Small numbers of this Javan endemic were present in grassland and farming areas, throughout the island.

**Scaly-breasted Munia** *Lonchura punctulata* Several large flocks encountered in both Java and Sumatra.

**White-headed Munia** *Lonchura maja* Large flocks observed in farmland in both Java and Sumatra.

**Java Sparrow** *Lonchura oryzivora* We were quite surprised to find four birds of this endemic species, at Pulau Dua Wetlands, close to Jakarta, in Java. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 1,500 – 7,000 individuals, and unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threat to this species is illegal trapping, for the bird cage industry.

## MAMMALS

**Large Flying Fox** *Pteropus vampyrus* We saw a large colony close to the road, during the drive from Padang to Kerinchi-Seblat National Park, in Sumatra. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.

**Indonesian Short-nosed Fruit Bat** *Cynopterus titthaecheilus* We observed a single animal hanging from the roof of a rotunda, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Greater False Vampire Bat** *Megaderma lyra* We also observed a single animal, hanging from the roof of a small building, in Way Kambas National Park.

**Black-crested Sumatran Langur** *Presbytis melalophos* This Sumatran endemic was commonly encountered in the Kerinchi-Seblat National Park. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but is thought to be stable.

**Mitred Langur** *Presbytis mitrata* A single animal ran across the track in front of us, while we were birding in Way Kambas National Park. This animal may have been unwell, as this is rather strange behaviour for a monkey, which lives in the canopy of the forest, and rarely visits the ground. This species is classified as 'Endangered' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species are habitat loss and illegal trapping.

**West Javan Langur** *Trachypithecus auratus* This Javan endemic was commonly encountered in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens and in Mount Gede Pangrango National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species are habitat loss, increases in human settlement and hunting.

**Long-tailed Macaque** *Macaca fascicularis* This widespread and common species, was regularly encountered throughout both Java and Sumatra.

**Sunda Pig-tailed Macaque** *Macaca nemestrina* We observed troops of this species in Kerinchi-Seblat and Way Kambas National Parks, in Sumatra. This mainly nocturnal mammal lives in troops of between 15-40 individuals. Unlike other primates, they descend from the trees and flee on the ground, when alarmed. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species are habitat loss and hunting.

**Javan Gibbon** *Hylobates moloch* We enjoyed several sightings of this endangered endemic, during our time in Halimun-Selak National Park, where it is still fairly common. This species is classified as 'Endangered' by the IUCN. The population is estimated to be between 4,000 – 5,000 individuals and unfortunately decreasing. The main threats to this species are habitat loss and hunting.

- Siamang** *Hylobates syndactylus* Their extraordinary vocalisations were heard in forested areas in both Java and Sumatra. We obtained very good views of this magnificent species, during our time in Way Kambas National Park, it is without doubt one of the most amazing creatures in the forest. This species is classified as 'Endangered' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is decreasing rapidly. In the past 40 years the population has been reduced by 50%. The main threats to this species are habitat loss, mainly due to logging, and illegal trapping, for the pet trade.
- Black Giant Squirrel** *Ratufa bicolor* We observed this species very well in the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, in Java. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing.
- Plantain Squirrel** *Callosciurus notatus* Commonly encountered in the forests of both Java and Sumatra.
- Prevost's Squirrel** *Callosciurus prevostii* The genus *Callosciurus* is referred to as the 'beautiful squirrels,' a sub-group within the 'tree squirrel' group. They are indeed attractive, particularly this species, which we saw well in Mount Gede Pangrango and Way Kambas National Parks.
- Slender Squirrel** *Sundasciurus tenuis* Commonly encountered throughout the whole tour.
- Three Striped Ground Squirrel** *Lariscus insignis* Proved to be common in the Kerinchi-Seblat and Way Kambas National Parks.
- Fat-nosed Spiny Rat** *Maxomys inflatus* This species is only found in the mountains of western Sumatra. It occurs in lower elevation forest, between 900-1,500 metres. A single individual attempted to cross the Tapan Road, while we were birding along it, on two separate occasions, within quick succession. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threat to this species is habitat loss.
- Javan Mongoose** *Herpestes javanicus* This species of endemic mongoose, was observed very well, on two separate occasions. It was probably the same animal, as both sightings took place on the Cibodas Golf-course.
- Eurasian Wild Boar** *Sus scrofa* Common, and at least some individuals, were extremely tame, in Way Kambas National Park.
- Sambar** *Cervus unicolor* Observed in swamp forest, in Way Kambas National Park. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by the IUCN. The population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species are habitat loss and hunting.