BIRDING IN SUMATRA

October 1992
October 1995
August-September 1997
July-August 1998

A COMPILATION REPORT OF THE BIRDS SEEN IN SUMATRA BETWEEN
29.09 - 27.10.92
11.10.95 - 23.10.95
15.07.97 - 25.08.97
and 29/07/98 - 29/08/98

By Filip VERBELEN

A comprehensive guide covering the sites with detailed maps (including some lesser known areas); annotated checklist of all the birds seen, notes on taxonomy and practical information on how to get there, where to eat and where to sleep.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a compilation of all my records of four trips to Sumatra (1992, 1995, 1997 and 1998). All records included are mine except indicated otherwise. I have also included some reliable observations from a few other Belgian birders because they would never get published otherwise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people helped to make my trips to Sumatra more interesting: special thanks go to Arnoud Van den Berg & Frank Rozendaal for site info and interesting discussion, to Jeremy Holden from Flora & Fauna International who allowed me to use his shelters in the lesser known corners of the Kerinci-Seblat National Park and to Derek Holmes, Peto Morris, Bas Van Balen and Paul Jepson for information and feed-back and to Edward Vercruysse for sound recordings and site location of the Sumatan Coochoa at Gunung Kerinci.

I owe a great debt to many people in Sumatra for their hospitality and help: In particular Pak Subandi at Kersik Tua whose home was often my base for further exploration in Kerinci-Seblat NP, pak Samsuir and family at Desa Letter W / Teluk Air Putih, pak Darita, pak Sahar & pak Eddy for guiding me through various parts of Kerinci-Seblat National Park, the people of Muara Sako village, Pak Khalarman & family at Kubuperahu, Pak Mudri at Gunung Dempo and pak Saipudini at Bukit Kaba.

Thanks to Johan Van Roy, Pieter Verbeek, Tine Taillieu, Gunter De Smet, Han Remaut, Geert Spanooge, Tristan, Sarah for companionship in the field.

BIRDS ON SUMATRA

Birdlife International defines the mountains of Sumatra and peninsular Malaysia as a single Endemic Bird Area (EBA) because they share more restricted range species than are endemic to the mountains of Peninsular Malaysia alone. 20 bird species are confined to this EBA, (at least) 14 are endemic to Sumatra and two to Peninsular Malaysia, four are shared (including the monotypic genus Psilopogon - Fire-tufted Barbet).

The forests of Sumatra are still relatively little studied and much remains to be learned about the habitat requirements and distributions of Sumatra's restricted range species. All the restricted range species occurring on Sumatra are forest birds, but there is quite some variation in their altitudinal distribution. Several species appear to be particularly associated with hill dipterocarp and lower montane forest (e.g. Graceful Pitta, Sumatran Ground Cuckoo, Blue-masked Leafbird, ...)

Several species appear to be localized in their distribution on Sumatra, including the Sumatran pheasant (Lophura hoogerwerfi) which is known only from the northern Barisan range and Salvadori's pheasant (L. inornata) and Sumatran Ground-cuckoo (Carpococcyx viridis), which has only been recorded in the southern Barisan range.

The main threats to the birds of this Endemic Bird Area is deforestation. On Sumatra, at least a third of the natural area of montane forest on the island has been lost, and two-thirds to four-fifths of the lowland forest and natural vegetation is probably being lost faster than in any other part of Indonesia [Stattersfield, p. 492]. But for many species, the increasing use of pesticides in agriculture is certainly a major additional threat [Holmes 1996, vol.8, p.1]. Species such as Black-shouldered Kite, Brahminy Kite, ... may be seriously affected by this. Sadly, the cage bird trade is also threatening many species on Sumatra. Species such as Straw-headed Bulbul and Hill Myna are close to extirpation on Sumatra and many other species which are generally considered common are also quickly becoming rarer (White-rumped Shama, Asian Glossy Starling, Black-naped Oriole, ...). It's therefore important that birders take detailed notes on ALL bird species observed on Sumatra - not only the endemics or species generally conside­red rare.

The knowledge of Sumatran birds would also benefit tremendously from birders visiting some lesser known areas on Sumatra instead of the now classic Berastagi-Ketambe-Gunung Kerinci-Muara Sako-Way Kambas route... Birdlife International is currently preparing a report about Sumatra's "Important Bird Areas" (IBA's) in which many places in need of further fieldwork will be indicated.

Birding in Sumatran rainforests can be quite challenging. While finding birds in the hills and mountains can be relatively easy, finding (and identifying) birds in the lowlands (e.g. babblers and bulbuls) is more difficult. Birders who have previous birding experience from peninsular Malaysia and / or Borneo shouldn't encounter too many identification problems. As always, the use of sound-recording equipment is a great aid for bird identification and can also help tremendously to lure birds into view.
### ENDEMIC BIRD SPECIES OF MAINLAND SUMATRA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-billed Partridge</td>
<td>Arboriphila rubirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvadori's Pheasant</td>
<td>Lophura inornata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoogewerf's Pheasant</td>
<td>Lophura hoogerwerfi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze-tailed Peacock Pheasant</td>
<td>Polyplecton chalcurum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumatran Ground Cuckoo</td>
<td>Carpodectes viridis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steremeann's Scops Owl</td>
<td>Otus steremeanni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schneider's Pitta</td>
<td>Pitta schneideri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Pitta</td>
<td>Pitta venusta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumatran Striated Bulbul</td>
<td>Pycnonotus leucogrammicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olive-crowned Bulbul</td>
<td>Pycnonotus tympanistriacus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-faced Leafbird</td>
<td>Chloropsis venusta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumatran Wren Babbler</td>
<td>Napothera rufpectus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buettikofer's Babbler</td>
<td>Pellarinius buettikoferi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shiny Whistling Thrush</td>
<td>Myiophonus melanurus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-winged Whistling Thrush</td>
<td>Chloropsis venusta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumatran Cochoa</td>
<td>Pachycephala beccarii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rueck's Blue Flycatcher</td>
<td>Pachycephala beccarii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatran Drongo</td>
<td>Diricusus sumatanus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Many other taxa require further research. Some birds have quite distinct morphs on Sumatra; e.g. Blue-tailed Trogon, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Long-billed Wren-babbler, White-crested Laughing thrush, ...

Other birds are not endemic but are difficult to see on other islands: species such as Bonaparte's Nightjar, Rajah's Scops Owl, Sunda Frogmouth, Pale-headed Frogmouth, White-winged Wood-duck can certainly be considered Sumatran specialities too.
BERASTAGI

(30.09.'92 - 02/10/92)

A small touristic town close to Medan, the main attraction being a climb to the summit of Gunung Sibayak. Some montane forest remains, although the forest is patchy. I only visited this area in 1992. The site is reputed to be good for night birds (e.g. Rajah's Scops Owl, Pale-headed Frogmouth), although I failed to find the frogmouth here. All the night birds can be found at Kerinci-Seblat NP as well. Berastagi is the type locality for Schneider's Pitta which has recently been seen here by several observers. The area is worth going if you are in Northern Sumatra anyway (e.g. for a visit to Leuser NP).

Access and accommodation:
Bus from Medan to Delang Singkut. Bus from Delang Singkut to Berastagi. The trip took about 5 hours from Medan due to heavy rain and several landslides. A normal trip shouldn't take more then 2 hours. Many cheap hotels as this is a very touristy place. I stayed in "Merpati-inn Hotel".

Some birds I did not see but which are known to occur:
Pale-headed Frogmouth, Pygmy Blue Flycatcher, Bronze-tailed Peacock Pheasant, Salvador's Nightjar, Sumatran Cochoa, Schneider's pitta (the "type-locality"), Long-billed Wren-Babbler, Sumatran Wren-babbler, Yellow-bellied Pintail Pigeon, Black Laughingthrush, Oriental White-eye, ...
TAMAN NASION GUNUNG LEUSER (LEU)

(03/10/1992 – 10/10/1992)

A huge area of magnificent forests and mountains in northern Sumatra with a small coastal and lowland extension. This is a huge area (almost 10,000 km2) which receives relatively little birders except for a few easily accessible areas such as Ketambe and Bukit Lawang. Potential for exploration in the park and finding interesting birds is high. Many of the Sumatran endemics recorded from the park are found at the higher altitudes on the slopes of Mt. Leuser (3419m) but this is much more difficult to get to than Mount Kerinci. Climbing Mt. Leuser would require some serious hiking and camping.

In 1992, I spent 8 days in the Ketambe area where some tourist facilities have been built right next to the rainforest in the beautiful Alas river valley. There is also an Orang Utan research station there (access is restricted there). The Ketambe area has a good trail system which provides excellent opportunities for forest birding. You will almost certainly see wild orang utans if you stay around Ketambe for a couple of days. Orang utans do not occur in central and southern Sumatra so don't miss them here! Moreover, they look very different from the orangs on Borneo! Ketambe would also be a good starting point for long hikes deeper into the park. More popular with tourists with Bukit Lawang, an orang utan rehabilitation centre. Although the area has good rainforests, it is also much more touristic than Ketambe, so you're better off to go straight to Ketambe.

Some rarely reported species from Sumatra such as Hoogerwerf's pheasant, White-fronted Scops Owl, Blue-wattled Bulbul and Rueck's Blue Flycatcher are known from this park. Several Hoogerwerf's pheasant of both sexes were recently found from the Medan bird market, confirming that this is a good species. It should be looked for in the montane areas of the Leuser NP.

The lowland extensions (Singkil Barat and Kluet) from the park are also of great importance to species such as Storm's Stork, White-winged wood-duck and (probably) Masked Finfoot but these areas have recently been seriously damaged by rapidly increasing illegal logging in these areas (EIA 1999). Apparently, virtually nothing is done to stop this destruction and local officials and loggers work together to destroy the forest, profiting from the current political and economical turmoil in Indonesia.

Access and accommodation to Ketambe:
Bus from Berastagi to Kutacane. You could get a permit for the park here in the local PHPA-office (as I did in 1992) but this no strict necessary anymore. Plenty of accommodation in Kutacane. (eg “Wisma Rindulam” which also has great food). From Kutacane you can take a (mini)bus to Ketambe. This trip takes about one hour. In Ketambe, I stayed in the government guesthouse but other, privately ran guesthouses are now also in the area.

Mammals: Orang Utan, Long-tailed Macaque, White-handed Gibbon, Colugo (Flying Lemur), Giant Squirrel, Thomas' Leaf Monkey, Tiger (tracks), Asian Elephant (tracks), ...

Some interesting birds known to occur in the Leuser NP which I did not see:
Masked Finfoot, Malaysian Honeyguide, Olive-backed Woodpecker, Long-billed Partridge & Ferruginous Partridge (reported at 1000 m at Gunung Leuser by Dennis Yong - September 1988), Rueck's Blue Flycatcher, Hoogerwerf's Pheasant, ...
OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST WITHIN THE LEUSER NP AREA

The lowland forests and swamp forest at the western side of Leuser NP are of great importance to many bird species. The swamps at Singkil Barat and the lowland extension of the park at Kluet are crucial to Orang Utans which occur here in their highest densities. This is also the only place in the world where Orang Utans have been observed, using tools. Unfortunately, the recent political and economic crisis has stimulated illegal logging in these areas. In a relatively short period of time, vast areas of pristine swamp forest have now been destroyed in this area, apparently without any attempt at all of the Indonesian forestry department to stop this destruction. (EIA, 1999).

Among the many interesting species found in this area are Storm's Stork (Singkil Barat), White-winged Wood-duck (Suaq Balmibiang, Kluet extension of G. Leuser National Park) The Orangutans of the swamps of Aceh Province

Unique and extraordinary, the orangutans of the Kluet Swamp in Aceh have been regularly observed using tools made from branches to extricate food from holes in trees, bee's nests and the well protected Neesia fruits. This kind of behaviour has never been seen in orangutans from other areas. Besides their use of tools, the orangutans of the Aceh swamps are also found in very high population densities. It is believed that this may be due to high food productivity of the swamp forest supporting high numbers of orangutans, which in turn has created social groupings. This is unheard of in Borneo where orangutans are usually regarded as solitary.

The populations of these unique creatures have been severely hit by partial (illegal) logging of their habitat. Even prior to the logging onslaught, breaking out in May 1999, it was estimated that only 49 % of the original habitat remains and only 48 % of the estimated number of orangutans. In total, only around 2500 orangutans are believed to remain in the three swamp areas of Aceh. With the current logging activities, this number could be much less.

Until recently the Kluet and Singkil swamps were the last two intact swamps in the whole ecosystem. Illegal logging activities have now rapidly degraded these swamps as well. Globally, the ecological significance of these areas is very high. About 80 % of the world's freshwater peat swamps are in Indonesia and already about 80 % have been lost.

The importance of these swamps to Orangutan conservation cannot be underestimated. Orangutan population density maps of the area show the highest concentrations to occur where the three swamps are found. If the logging is allowed to continue, the majority of the orangutan population will rapidly disappear, only remaining in much lower densities on higher land. (EIA 1999, p.32-33)

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
KERINCI-SEBLAT NATIONAL PARK


A huge park (some 15,000 km²) in Central Sumatra. The most popular birding destination in Sumatra as the park provides excellent opportunities to see most of the Sumatran endemics on the slopes of Gunung Kerinci, the highest mountain (3800 m) on Sumatra. Many areas of the park remain little known so there is still a lot of potential for further exploration of the park. Some areas of the park offer good opportunities for mammal observations (tapir, Sumatran Hare, serow, elephant or even tiger) even though none of these are guaranteed! For people with non-birding interests, I have also included site-information to look for Amorphophallus titanum, the tallest flower in the world and endemic to Sumatra!

Kerinci-Seblat is also home to the mythical "Orang Pendek" - (short man), probably a new monkey species walking upright. There are persistent stories of people who claim they have seen it in the area but no hard evidence (a collected specimen or photographs) as yet. If illegal logging, poaching, forest fires and forest clearance for agricultural purposes continues unabated in the park - Orang Pendek may go extinct before it's even discovered! If you see one, photograph it and let me know asap!

SUNGAI PENUH

The main gateway to Gunung Kerinci. This is a small city near Gunung Kerinci at an altitude of around 800 m. You may need to go there if you intend to visit other areas of the Kerinci-Seblat National Park, as you will need a permit then from the PHPA-office. The most popular tourist hotel [not that there is much choice] to stay in Sungai Penuh is "hotel Matahari": very basic but reasonably clean at 10,000 Rp per twin-room. Cleaner and (a bit) more expensive are Aroma Hotel and Hotel Yani (25,000 Rp - single room).

The best restaurant (*****) is Martabak Mesir (cf.map) with nice photos on the wall of Sumatran mammals (tiger, golden cat, clouded leopard etc) taken in the park by Jeremy Holden of Flora and Fauna International.

The Kerinci-valley (agricultural land and paddy fields) is well worth a quick look if you have a few hours left: it's a good place to look for Bitterns and Egrets and Greater Painted Snipe and Pheasant-tailed Jacana (in season) occur.
Gunung Kerinci

1992: 12/10/92 - 19/10/92
1997: 01, 02, 03 & 04/08 1997 and 07, 08/08/1997 and 17, 18 & 19/08 1997
1998: 29, 30, 31/07, 01/08, 03/08, 04/08 1998 and 13/08/98, 15/08 & 16/08/98

This area was my main reason for first coming to Sumatra in 1992. Since the rediscovery of Schneiders' pitta at the mountain (1986), birders started to visit this mountain. Gunung Kerinci also holds most of the Sumatran endemics in an excellent rainforest area.

Access and accommodation:

From Sungai Penuh, there now is plenty of transport to Kersik Tuo, look for the green minibuses going to "Kayo Aru" at the front of the bus terminal. Sometimes, "Kerinci Putra" is mentioned at the buses. The latest buses leave the terminal around 5pm. The trip takes a bit over 1 hour and costs 1000 Rp.

Kersik Tuo
Kersik Tuo is a small village at the edge of a huge tea plantation at around 1500 m. It is a very convenient base to explore the montane forest at Gunung Kerinci. The most popular guesthouse for birdwatchers is Pak Subandi's homestay. In 1998 a room costed 7500 Rp/person. Great breakfast at 4000 Rp and 5000 Rp for dinner (1$ was 13.000 RP, July 1998). The other "homestays" offer similar services at the same rate, if Subandi's place would be full. Pak Subandi's wife took a course in eco-tourism (organised by WWF) - so now she can also make banana pancakes with chocolate sauce...

Pak Subandi Homestay
Jalan Raya Muara Labuh
Sungai Penuh
Desa Kersik Tua
tel: (0748) 357 009

Pak Subandi is very interested in birds and wildlife in Kerinci-Seblat NP and can probably give you some useful hints about birding in the area. Pak Subandi also holds a logbook in which observers write down their most interesting observations. Last but not least, Pak Subandi is also willing to give you a ride on his motorbike early morning to bring you to the forest edge for a small fee. Otherwise, you would have to walk a boring 6-7 km through tea plantations and scrub before you can start birding! (forest edge at 1800 m)

Gunung Kerinci
Gunung Kerinci is now rapidly becoming a popular tourist destination for people climbing the mountain. This means that the summit trail can be quite busy, particularly during the weekend. I was there on august 17th (independence day in Indonesia) - this is the worst day of the year to be on Kerinci when millions of young Indonesians climb the mountain (did some birding in the Kerinci valley at that day︰). Nevertheless all the key species are still around. Far more serious is the fact that there's a lot of bird-hunting along this (and other) trail, both with airrifles and snares. Some birds are now more difficult to find (e.g. Bronze-tailed Peacock Pheasant and Red-billed Partridge are definitely less common now than 5 years ago!)

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
For birding, it is sufficient to do day-trips from Kersik Tuo, as most specialities can be found quite low on the mountain. In 1992 I did a lot of camping on the mountain, but (in retrospect) this was unnecessary. But I also climbed to the summit twice (1992 and 1997) and found it definitely worth to make the ascent to the summit and enjoy the spectacular scenery/sunrise from the top at dawn. The climb is also a must if you are desperate to see Island Thrush. (Also good for your condition). If you want to climb to the summit, you will have to camp for one night at about 3000-3200 metre (bring water and warm clothes!!) and climb to the top the next morning. When we camped near the summit in 1997, the volcano was unusually active with very huge dark clouds coming out of the crater. Even though, this was frightening at the very moment, it resulted in some very spectacular slides!!

Mammals:
Siamang, leaf-monkeys, Yellow-throated Marten, Asian Wild Dog (1992), Wild pigs, Golden Cat (Bram de Meulemeester 1999). Spotted Giant Flying Squirrel (spotlighted at night), ...
**GUNUNG TUJUH**

05 & 06/08/97 & 02/08/98

Montane forests surrounding the scenic 1000 ha crater lake “Danau” Tujuh at 1950 m.

**Access**

The area is easily accessible for birders staying in Kersik Tua to explore Gunung Kerinci. From Kersik Tua, take a bus to the village of Pelompek, turn right in Pelompek (tell the bus driver you want to go to Danau Tujuh). After 2 km you will pass the small village of Ulu Jernih, a few hundreds meter further is a PHPA-post where you will need to register and pay an entrance-ticket (1500 Rp). The trail starts behind the PHPA-post and leads first to scrub and cinnamon plantations, after a km or 3, you will arrive at the PHPA-guesthouses. The main trail enters the rainforest behind the guesthouses. The trail is easy to find and to follow but it can get quite steep. From here, it's a tough 2 hrs walk to reach the lake, but you could easily spend a full day birding along this trail.

The main trail to the lake can be quite busy, especially during week-ends, but there's an excellent second trail which is better for birders. The trail is known as “Jalan Lama”, the old trail. It is not so steep and not so heavily used by other tourists. The trail starts 300 m before the PHPA-guesthouses at the right hand side and leads through garden areas and cinnamon plantation before entering the primary forest (see map). Once you found the trail, it's easy to follow; it leads also to the summit of the ridge where it joins the main trail to go to the lake.

There are also trails alongside the lake and smaller paths leading up to some of the summits. There's good, undisturbed upper hill forest and on some of the higher ridges. If you are just using the trails towards the lake, you don't need a guide - but if you would plan to climb to some of the summits or to walk towards the other side of the lake; a guide is recommended. A local guide, familiar with this area (and the birds!) is pak Darita from Ulu Jernih village. Other good guides are pak Sahar from Ulu Jernih, his speciality is whistling in Red-billed Partridges!

**Accommodation**

The PHPA-guesthouses at the forest edge probably are the best options for birders. The guesthouses (7000 Rp per person) are basic but the PHPA rangers will give you a kerosine lamp, a stove, cooking utensils; there's a mandi and clean water available from a river nearby; and you are next to the forest! The open forest area around the guesthouses is also good for birding. You could also sleep in the rainforest at the shelters near the lake (bring your own mattress and sleeping bag) and go down the next day.

**Birds seen at Gunung Tujuh by others**

Salvador's Pheasant and Schneider's Pitta are also present along these trails (Jeremy Holden, FFI), Sunda Cuckoo-shrike, Red-headed Trogon, Spot-necked Bulbul (FFI), Sunda Ground Thrush, Marbled Wren-babbler (one record at 2000, August 1987)

The area is good for mammals, particularly along the more remote trails. It might be worth exploring the forest trails on the other side of Lake Tujuh. FFI did camera-trapping in this region and photographed Tiger, Marbled and Golden Cat, hogbadger, sun bear, Tapir, Sambhar, Serow, banded linsang, yellow-throated marten, masked palm civet, clouded leopard and Sumatran hare (and odd black and white hare/rabbit which is endemic to the Gunung Kerinci area “Kerinci Rabbit”). I saw Yellow-throated Marten, Siamangs and Langurs here. We found tiger markings and tracks of sun bear and tapir.
This is not the best birding spot of Sumatra but a prime locality to look for *Amorphophallus titanum*, the tallest flower in the world and endemic to Sumatra! In 1997, we found dozens of plants in the whole area and we found one just 2 days before it was going to flower!! I went back there in 1998 and was extremely lucky to find a flowering one (on my birthday)!

Unfortunately, it needs to be mentioned that the entire area here is rapidly being trashed by local farmers (illegally) clearing forest.

This area can easily be visited as a day-trip from Kersek Tua. But it is important to leave some money in the area itself, at least by paying a fair rate to your guide (e.g. 5 US$) and to the farmers (eg 2 or 3 US$) who will guide you to the *Amorphophallus*. (this will hopefully motivate them to protect the forest and the flowers).

**Access and accommodation**
Take a bus from Sungai Penuh (or from Kersek Tua) in the direction of Padang. Get off (after 1.5-2 hours or something) at "Desa Letter W" (also known as "Teluk Air Putih"), named after the fast flowing river. The bus will drop you on the main road, near the river. You then have to walk back a bit, cross a small wooden bridge and walk 100 m down a stone road before you arrive in Desa Letter W.

Ask around for the house of Pak Samsuir - he will be your guide to the flower. Pak Samsuir is a quiet and skilful forest guide - also highly recommended as a guide (and cook and shelter builder, ...) for other areas of the Kerinci-Seblat NP - he used to work a lot with Flora and Fauna International in the park, so he knows how to look for mammal tracks etc. If you arrive late in Desa Letter W or plan to stay several days here, you can stay in Pak Samsuir's house for a small fee (but bring your own mattresses).

Some birds seen in this area:
Barred Eagle-owl, Helmeted Hornbill, Rhinoceros Hornbill, Black-thighed Falconet, Changeable Hawk-eagle, Crested Serpent-eagle, Coppersmith Barbet, Blue-eared Barbet, Blue-banded Kingfisher, babblers, bulbuls, sunbirds, flowerpeckers, ...
(Also Banded Langur & Siamang)
TAN\(\text{DAI} \ (\text{KERINCI-SEBLAT NP})

13/08/97 – 16/08/97

A remote corner of Kerinci-Seblat NP in West-Sumatra. Apparently good for mammals and lowland and hill birds. Jeremy Holden from FFI (Flora and Fauna International) did 11 months of fieldwork here and found some good birds including Giant and Graceful Pitta, Masked Finfoot, Salvador’s pheasant, White-crowned Hornbill, Olive-backed Woodpecker and White-necked Woodpecker.

The whole area was full of fresh tiger tracks while we were there. A lot of illegal logging is taking place here inside the boundaries of the TNKS park. During the few days we were there we heard many chainsaws (day and night) and many huge trees falling down. Apparently, illegal logging is now rapidly increasing in the area, since the people of Flora and Fauna International left the area and no other people ever come there to control the area and stop the loggers and poachers. This is a shame as the area is (was?) very rich in birds and mammals.

Along the road between Teluk Air Putih towards Lapangan Paybay there have been many recent forest fires (mainly in secondary forests and primary forest remnants) deliberately put on fire for agricultural purposes and, more importantly, industrial oil palm estates.

Access and accommodation (cf. map)

This area is not so easy to get to. Take a bus from Sungai Penuh (or Kersik Tua) to the village of Teluk Air Putih (“Djaasa Letter W”) - this is 12 km before the village of Padang Aro. (there is a basic hotel “Losmen”) 200 m from Padang Aro market, in case you would have to spend a night there). There is also a PHPA guard post at Sokinjung (between Teluk Air Putih and Padang Aro where you would normally have to report when you want to visit the Tandai area.

The post was abandoned while we were there. It’s better to inform PHPA people in Sungai Penuh that you are going to Tandai and get your permit from there. Get of the main road at Teluk Air Putih and wait for a bus or other vehicle to bring you to Lapangan Paybay - junction (some 25 km from Teluk Air Putih on a stone road). From this junction, its a 12 km walk through scrub and secondary forest before you arrive in "camp chivers" at Tandai (at 650 m) - where there is a wooden shelter, built by FFI but still reasonably intact when we were there in 1997 (just bring some plastic sheets to make the roof waterproof again). Drinking water is no problem as there is a clean river near the camp.

From Camp Chivers there is a complex trail system with access to interesting forest areas including primary forest at higher altitudes (over 1000m) which holds Graceful Pitta, Pale-headed Frogmouth, Salvador’s Pheasant at around 950 m and Red-headed Trogon and Giant Pitta a bit lower down (around 800 m).

Unfortunately we couldn’t stay as long as we had planned (because one guide who was supposed to carry most of the food didn’t turn up and we had to go back before we had even reached the best forest! But on the way back, I saw White-crowned Hornbill which made the trip very worthwhile. Edward Vercruysse observed a female and young Emerald Cuckoo there in 1998 - one of the very few records from Sumatra.

The forest here holds many interesting birds which are not often observed from other areas in the Kerinci-Seblat park.

Selection of best bird species observed in Tandai area

(9 records are from by Jeremy Holden (FFI) in the Tandai area:

- Masked Finfoot (oct ’94)
- Asian Black Hornbill
- Helmeted Hornbill
- Bushy-crested Hornbill
- Wreathed Hornbill
- Rufous Woodpecker
- Olive-backed Woodpecker
- Dusky Broadbill
- Black and Red Broadbill
- Giant Pitta (at 800 m)

(FF!) in the Tandai area:

- Graceful Pitta
- Ferruginous Babbler
- Abbott’s Babbler
- Grey-headed babbler
- White-throated Babbler
- Chestnut-rumped Babbler
- Chestnut-winged Babbler
- Yellow-eared Spiderhunter
- Grey-breasted Spider Hunter
- Red-headed Trogon
- Emerald Cuckoo
- Rufous-backed (dwarf) Kingfisher
- Orange-backed Woodpecker
- Green Iora
- Puff-backed Bulbul
- Spot-necked Bulbul
- Scaled-breasted Bulbul
- Red-throated Sunbird...
BUKIT TAPAN – MUARA SAKO AREA (KERINCI-SEBLAT NP)


BUKIT TAPAN
16 km from Sungai Penuh. Excellent and submontane forest along the road from Bukit Tapan to Tapan (on the west-coast). Birders often come here for a day or two to find the endemic bulbuls and the Blue-masked Leafbird. But the whole area is rich in birds. It's best to divide your time between birding the higher parts of the forest (around Bukit Tapan) and the lower parts (starting from Muara Sako village). A permit to use the facilities of the "resort" and to enter the park from here costs 1500 Rp/person. PHPA has an office near the summit of Bukit Tapan. You can sleep there (but be sure that you are clear on the price the PHPA will charge you, before you stay there - we were charged 50.000 Rp per night to sleep on the floor of the office, which was a total rip-off and clearly no official PHPA-policy. There is also a small restaurant nearby, so no need to bring your own food. This is an excellent base to explore the montane forest in this area. If you have a car, it is also quite easy to make day-trips from Sungai Penuh, as Bukit Tapan is only 20 km away. There are some good trails in the vicinity of Bukit Tapan. If you want to go for a hike here, you will definitely need a guide - guides are available at the PHPA-post Bukit Tapan.
Muara Sako (at an altitude of about 300m) is a small village along the main road between Sungai Penuh and Tapar (about 45 km from Sungai Penuh). The road goes all the way through excellent primary forest here. The trip to Muara Sako will take a few hours from Sungai Penuh as this is a very winding road. Birdlife is very rich in this area (from lowland to submontane) and it's also a good place to see mammals. Muara Sako is well known for a healthy tiger population with September and October being the best months to see them: this is durian season when tigers enter the village's gardens to eat the fruits!

All the forest between Sungai Penuh and Muara Sako is part of the huge Kerinci-Seblat National Park. Most birding here is done from the roadside (traffic is light). There are many trails in the forests here (used by rattan collectors) but in the last couple of years quite a few people have been killed here by tigers so walking on your own in the forest, or along the road after dark is a bit risky. In 1992, I had brilliant views on Sumatran tiger walking in a forest clearing near the road at dawn, a few kilometres above the village!

Access and Accommodation
Best thing to do is hitch back into the direction of Sungai Penuh and drop off when you reach the top of a ridge (Bukit Tapar) to start looking for submontane species and walk down, to Muara Sako again (about 15 km). There is one losmen and several restaurants and shops at Muara Sako.

Miscellaneous:
Tiger - excellent observation, Leopard-cat, Siamang (common), (Banded) Langur, Pig-tailed Macaque. In 1998, we found a dead Binturong on the road, freshly killed by a car. Watch out for Serow on steep areas along the road (Birdquest has seen them there). Several flying lizards, a lot of (small) also found dead on the street, beautiful butterflies, ...

The tiger population in the Tapar-valley is highest between October & November, the local durian season when tigers move into the garden areas of local villagers to look for the fruits.

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
SINDANG - SILAUT

[Info from Jeremy Holden, FFI International]

This area of freshwater and peat-swamp coastal forests appears to have been overlooked by birders so far, but it seems to be very interesting and could hold many surprises. This forest area is just outside the Kerinci-Seblat National Park and is currently without any protected status. The area faces large-scale and possibly total clearance for oil-palm plantations. I tried to visit the area in August 1998 but failed due to pouring rainfall for several days.

Access

Take a bus from Sungai Penuh to Tapan (passing Bukit Tapan and Muara Sako on your way). This swamp forest is easily visited from either Sindang, Silaut or from Tanjung Pondok; 1.5 km south of Tapan. You will need to get a guide in one of these villages and charter a dugout canoe ("sampan"). Access on foot seems impossible.

Birds

The area has not been properly surveyed yet but the presence of White-winged Wood-duck has been confirmed and the Wooly-necked Storks, which are sometimes seen in the Tapan valley are probably breeding in this seasonally flooded swampland area. Grey-breasted Babblers has been recorded earlier by Derek Holmes in this area.

AIR IKAN / AIR HITAM (IPUH) (KERINCI-SEBLAT NP)

Lowland forest at an altitude between 5-200m near Ipuh along the Sumatran west coast. A relatively remote area which seems to be very rich in birds. Jeremy Holden (FFI) did some birding here. The national park (TNKS) begins about 30 km from the coastal road and much surviving forest outside the national park is now being re-zoned for plantation purposes and transmigration settlements. Inside the national park the lowland forest is crossed by large rivers. Towards the coast the terrain is often swampy whilst the coastal strip has scrub and casuarinas. Both to the north and the south of Ipuh there are good beaches. Many of the beaches are lined with forest fragments, which are relatively undisturbed and offer good birding opportunities.

Ipuh can be used as a base for exploration (e.g. stay at losmen Damai). 5 km from Ipuh is Pasir Pulao where Jeremy saw Oriental Pied Hornbill, Black-capped and Stork-billed Kingfishers, Crimson Sunbird and Long-tailed Parakeets. The surviving coastal forests of Air Hitam, 15 km north of Ipuh contain Wrinkled Hornbill, Hill Myna and Mangrove Blue Flycatcher. Turtles sp. are reported to visit these beaches.

DANAU KERINCI

This lake, at an altitude of 780 m is well worth a quick visit on your way to Bangko (e.g. if you are travelling south from Sungai Penuh).

In 1990, a colony of Great White Egrets (first confirmed breeding record for Sumatra) was discovered here in a stand of Pandanus trees in 1990 by T. Thomas, with 20 breeding pairs, together with 140 pairs of Intermediate Egret and 415 pairs of Cattle Egret. Purple Swamphen also reported to be common at the north end of the lake.
Muara Imat is a small village at the boundary of Kerinci-Seblat NP along the road from Bangko to Sungai Penuh. The whole area is excellent for roadside birding (primary forest along the road; traffic is light) and provides good possibilities to enter the superb lowland forest (200-600 m) here along some well-maintained trails and stay in a nice jungle camp. I had good views on Serow (a shy forest goat) here and my companion heard elephants nearby. Recent evidence of elephant activity was all over the place! Pheasants spec seen here by members of the FFI (Flora and Fauna International) team may have been Crestless Fireback. It could also be a good area to look for Garnet Pitta.

Get a permit!
Coming from Sungai Penuh, it is probably best to go to the PHPA-office first and ask a permit (1500 Rp) to visit the area as the forests there are part of the NP. But if you come from Bangko and have no time to get a permit first in Sungai Penuh, you are unlikely to be turned away.

Accommodation
In Muara Imat you can sleep in the PHPA-guard post for a small fee (3 US $) and there are several restaurants and shops in the village. A better option tough (as we did) is to sleep well inside the rainforest in a wooden shelter with plastic roof (sleeps at least 4-5 people) used by FFI. If they are not using this shelter themselves you will almost certainly be allowed to use it - but this -of course- would need asking first (their office is in Sungai Penuh). There are several people in Muara Imat who can guide you in the forest there.

Miscellaneous
Serow (23/08/97), Asian Elephant (fresh tracks), Sumatran Tiger (tracks), Rusa (tracks), Flying foxes (many hundreds), our local guide found a dead Clouded Leopard here!, Flying Squirrel, Tapir (tracks and mud wallows), ....
Way Kambas National Park is situated at the South-east tip of Sumatra. It covers an area of 1,300 km², but only 20% of this is still forested. It's an area of lowland forest and open grasslands. Most of the forest has been selectively logged and illegal logging still occurs. It contains the largest areas of freshwater swamp forest in Sumatra. For birders, the main attraction of this park is the White-winged Wood-duck, but generally it's a good site to see lowland birds and other rarities such as Storm's Stork, Wallace's Hawk-eagle, Grey-breasted Babbler, Wrinkled Hornbill, 4 species of Frogmouths and Bonaparte's Nightjar. The park holds many mammals (Elephant, Sumatran Rhino, Tiger, Tapir, Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, ...) and is a good site to spot night birds (but watch out for tiger and elephant!). I had great views on Clouded Leopard here (spotlighted at night).

ACCESS AND ACCOMMODATION:
From Metro to Rajah Basalama (minibus). Rajah Bassalama is a small village about 15 km before Jepara; but the driver knows where to drop you if you tell him you're going to Way Kambas. After buying food, get a motorbike to the reserve checkpoint (post 1) where they'll issue your permit.

There are good rooms in Way Kanan. It's a good idea to bring a mosquito-net with you. All food and drinking water must be brought in. Cooking utensils are available. There's a well at Way kanan but be sure to cook and sterilise this water before using it. You can hire a canoe to go to Rawagajah, which is the normal site to see the duck (although I didn't see them there). The first time you'll probably need a guide to show you the site and paddle your canoe.

Going back to Rajah Basalama, you can either walk the whole way, which is not bad for birding if you leave early or charter a motorbike to take you out. Be careful with elephants if you would walk out late afternoon.

Birding in Way Kambas:
Concentrate on the specialties (the woodduck, Storm's Stork, nightbirds) and spent a lot of time walking the jeep-track and the trails at night. The main clearing, the boat trips (upriver) and open swampy areas further upriver (Rawagajah and Rawapasir) were best for birding. Look out for Grey-breasted Babbler at Way Kambas.


Interesting birds known to occur which I did not see:

Birding in Sumatra / @ Filip Verbelen 2000
Mammals: Slow Loris, Siamang, Long-tailed & Pig-tailed Macaque, leaf-monkeys, Tiger (tracks & probably heard!), Leopard-cat, Clouded Leopard (up in a tree, a very confiding animal!!), Small-clawed (?) Otter, Smooth Otter, Asian Elephant (one on the main track - midday), Short-tailed Mongoose, Wild Pig, Muntjak (Barking Deer), Mouse Deer, Sambar Deer, many unidentified Squirrels, flying foxes, Tapir (tracks only at Rawagajah).
WAY KANAN
CLEARING AREA

"WAY KANAN" is the main clearing in Way Kanan NR

AREA

(only boat only)
"RAWAGADAN" 2
"RAWMASIR" a

(bulky fish out)

= trail
difficult to follow

FOREST

difficult trail


very good (productive)
trail

Bonaparte's Nightjar

Sunda Frogmouth (easy)

GLASS

bridge (dry) riverbed

Spotlighting along Jeep Track

Very productive for mammals & night birds. Beware of elephant.
2 heard acoustic groups at close distance!

- Wood Ducks: 4
- Meaning & late afternoon
- Storm Stork: L. abundant
- Python + tapir tracks

"KOLAM DUA"
Is the Indonesian name of this pool, It was about the only pool with some water left while I was there.

"Guide" Mr. BEBI
MR. BEBI
(BOTH LAZY)
BUKIT KABA

1995: 11-15/10'95 1997: 28/07/1997 (pm) - 01/08/1997 (am) [I have also included some records of Frank Rozendaal who visited the area 4-8 April 1989.]

Montane forest near Curup, a small city between Bengkulu and Lubuklinggau. An interesting area to look for *Pitta venusta* and other submontane species. Plenty of monkeys (Langurs, Siamang, Agile Gibbon). The forest is in good condition and a good trail goes all the way to the top. Road construction from the village to the top of the mountain is being carried out, with a devastating impact on the hill forest in this area. It is possible to climb to the volcano crater. Within a few years, this area will be turned into a tourist facility. They are already creating a huge car-park near the mountain summit...

Excellent forest birding is still possible along the main trail from the river & hot springs to the summit. This trail is a 30' walk from the village (see map) and goes all the way through excellent forest. Roadside birding between the village and the crater is also possible along the newly constructed road but definitely not as interesting as along the trail. The summit is at around 1985 m.

I came here to look for *Pitta Venusta* which had been observed there by Frank Rozendaal in 1989. This was the only recent observation since 1927. Much to my surprise, I was able to relocate Graceful Pitta there quite easily. I first heard a singing bird in a steep gully (1490-1500 m) which responded to tape play-back. I made good and long tape recordings of *Pitta Venusta* at Bukit Kaba. People familiar with the song of Garnet Pitta shouldn't have any problems to recognise the song of *Pitta Venusta*; the call is quite similar to that of Garnet Pitta but it differs in being lower pitched. The whistle is usually given at 5-14s intervals.

Access and accommodation - coming from Bengkulu
Take a bus from Bengkulu to Curup (2.5 hours through hills). In Curup I stayed in motel Garuda. The junction to Bukit Kaba is 19 km east of Curup (the bus driver will know). From the junction off the highway, you can take a small "Taxi" (tiny minibus) towards the village of Sumber Urip, near the forest of Bukit Kaba.

Accommodation
In 1995, I stayed in the village (desa) at the foot of the mountain (around 1100 m), in the house of the village chief ("Kepala Desa"). Great people. The name of the village is = "Sumber Urip". If you arrive, report yourself to the Kepala Desa who will take you up in his house or contact other people who will host you. In 1997, I stayed with a very friendly family:

| Pak Saipudini and Ibu Kartini |
| Desa Sumber Urip |
| Kecamatan Sambirejo |
| Curup, Kode Pos: 39153 |
| Bengkulu, Sumatra |

Pak Saipudini knows where I found the Pitta (he went with me in the forest for one day) and could guide you there if you would have problems finding the site (but this is highly unlikely). If you stay in pak Saipudini's house a couple of nights, it would be appropriate to pay for your stay. They will also cook for you, but you have to buy your own provisions in the village (rice, noodles, vegetables, ...). There is no shortage of small shops in the village.

Leaving Bukit Kaba
After I left the area, I went back to Simpang (junction) by "Taxi". From Simpang I took a opelet to Lubuklinggau (pronounce "linggau") (about 50 kms, 1.5 hours). I slept in Lubuklinggau in "hotel Ridan Aria". A nice clean place - mandi (bathing room) inside the room, including a fan and free coffee in the morning. There were a couple of cheaper hotels nearby which were all "full".
GUNUNG DEMPO

15/10/1995 - 18/10/1995 & 25/07/1997 (pm) - 28/07/1997 (pm)

The dormant volcano Gunung Dempo (3159 metres) is the highest of the peaks surrounding the Pasemah highlands (South Sumatra). This is a tea growing area. Most of the area is heavily deforested with some good forest remaining on several hill slopes. I visited the montane forest at Gunung Dempo, situated above a huge tea estate. Gunung Dempo holds an excellent variety of montane birds; it probably holds most of the sumatran montane endemics which occur at Gunung Kerinci. Some exciting (re)discoveries were made here, e.g. Rufous Woodcock, Schneider's Pitta and Sumatran Cochoa (sound recording only).

Access and Accommodation
Take a bus from Lahat to Pagaralam. From Pagaralam, take an opelet to the HQ of the tea estate (at the tea factory). Visitors have to report here at the security office at the entrance of the tea estate. In 1995, I arrived at the factory late afternoon and nobody was interested in my attempts to charter transport to the highest village in the tea estate which is the closest place to stay near the forest. So, I slept on the ground of the local food canteen (free) in the tea factory, but it might be possible to sleep in someone's house if you ask around. Food was available at the workers' canteen. But from the tea factory to the highest point of the tea estate, it is probably still about 15kms along a not too good road. (Too far to walk and not interesting at all for birds). The next morning (5.30 am), I had a free truck-ride uphill till the highest village in the tea estate.

It's probably better to leave Pagaralam early morning and take the first minibus from Pagaralam to the tea factory (8am), in order to be there early enough for the 2nd truck (1pm), going up from the factory to the highest village to drop the plantation workers. (You could probably also pay someone to bring you there on a motorbike...)

Accommodation near the forest
At both my visits ('95 & '97) I slept in the house of the owner of a small food-kiosk in the highest village. From there, it's only a 20' walk to the forest. After arrival in this village, you have to report again to the security people of the tea plantation (this is just an administrative procedure which doesn't take much time).

The owner of the food-kiosk brought me back to the entrance of the tea-estate too on his motorbike. Pay them a fair price for the services they offer you! Again, you have to report in the village when you arrive.

The forest, summit trail
From Pak Mudrie's house (at 1640 m) in the village, it's a 20' walk to the forest edge. A good trail leads from the tea estate to the very summit of the mountain. The trail is easy to follow (although often narrow and slippery) so you don't need a guide. In week-ends some local young Indonesians climb the mountain (with guitars and ghetto Blasters)
GUNUNG DEMPO
SUMMIT TRAIL

2650 cloud forest starts

2250

2040 drinking water, big open area

1900 open area

1890 m (open area)
good forest

1870 m (open picnic spot)

1770 m (open picnic spot)

1660 m

Walk from Mosque to
start trail = 20' walk
DANAU RANA

I arrived in Lahat 10.56 am where I had to wait 4 hours for my bus to Baturaja. I did some shopping in Lahat (clothes, tapes,...)

Bus from Lahat to Baturaja (6000 Rp - 4 hours)
I slept in Baturaja in the dirtiest and noisiest losmen (4000 rp) of Indonesia - along the trans-sumatran highway. From Baturaja, I took bemo to Simpangsender (3500 Rp - more than 2 hours, 120 km). From Simpangsender, another bus to Kotabatu (130 km - 500 Rp).

I slept in losmen "Seminung Jaya" 6000 Rp for a basic but clean room, no fan - mandi outside.
From this village, I had a look at Gunung Seminung, which looked good with some forest at the top. I tried to climb the mountain but it was a rather disappointing experience. I had to walk a long way through crap forest and saw very few birds. When I reached better forest at higher altitudes, it started raining quite heavily - which made this one of the least productive birding moments I had in Sumatra.

How to climb Gunung Seminung:
Stay in Kotabatu. Take a boat (on Danau Rana) to the hot springs (300 Rp - one way). The climb to the summit and back takes minimum 5 hours.
In the village, I saw a slow lori, a python and a scaly anteater in captivity.

BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK


Bukit Barisan Selatan Nature Reserve consists of the southern end of the Barisan Mountains. It is a long narrow reserve of 3588 km² covering all forest types rising from the sea at Balimbing to the peak of Gunung Palung (1964 m). The park contains one of the largest intact tracks of lowland rainforest remaining in Sumatra and serves as the primary watershed for south-west Sumatra (Oryx, 1996). A visit to this park is very easy to combine with a trip to Western Java and Way Kambas (Sumatra).

Almost no birders do visit this park, probably because not much information of this park is available and because this park is not a good place to see the Sumatran endemics. However, the park is very rich in bird life with probably over 300 species been recorded. The park also holds a wide variety of large mammals.

I didn't have any information at all (except for the park being mentioned in Mc Kinnon's field guide) when I first went there in 1995. It was only after the guidebook "Birding Indonesia" by Paul Jepson was published that I learned about the possibility to visit the southern peninsular, the best lowland forest area of the whole park. The park is easily accessible from Java and it's an excellent option for people travelling / staying in Jakarta with a week of spare-time.

KUBUPERAHU (BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NP)

1995: 19-23/10/1995
1997: 17/07-25/07/1997

Kubuperahu is a small village between Liwa (around 940m) and Krui (sea level). The village is located in a beautiful river valley and borders the Bukit Barisan Selatan NP. It is an excellent area of rainforest at an altitude of around 900-500 metres. The whole area is very rich in birds and certainly deserves a few days. A lot of birds can be seen from the road and along some good forest trails. Hornbills and 2 species of gibbons are very common. It's an excellent area to look for Graceful Pitta and plenty of other submontane forest birds.

Access and accommodation:
You can enter the reserve via Liwa, a small city, west of Kotabumi. Take a "taxi" (= very small minibus) from Liwa to Kubuperahu. Kubuperahu is a small village along the road, 7 km from Liwa, on the way to Krui. 1 km before Kubuperahu is a PHPA-post: one house and several bungalows and shelters, built for tourists. By the time I arrived there, there were no people in the PHPA-post and all the bungalows were dilapidated. It's better to sleep in the village, a further km down the road. I was invited to sleep in mr. Khalmans's house, the owner of a small kiosk. I stayed with this friendly family in 1995 and 1997.

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
Bapak Khalarman speaks some English which might be useful if your bahasa is not that fluent yet. There is no real need to bring food / water with you. Rice, noodles, water, biscuits etc. can all be bought from kiosks in the village. Mr. Khalarman's wife will also cook for you. Pay for food and accommodation (e.g. 5 US$ per day)! Good forest can be found along the road here. There are also many trails in the forest. Most of them hard to follow. Roadside birding is also good.

**Mammals**
Siamang (common), Agile Gibbon, Leaf-monkey, Malay Weasel (seen in 1995 and in 1997!), Asian Elephant (tracks only), Yellow-throated Marten, Leopard Cat (one spotlighted) and one found half-dead on the road (hit by a car), Wild pigs (tracks only), Malay Sun Bear (tracks only), at least 4 species of squirrel, Binturong (one in fruiting tree, chased by Rhinoceros Hornbill)
I also saw several snakes here and a huge tortoise in the forest!!

**A model for sustainable forest management**
Just outside BBS national park, the forests around Krui provide an excellent example on how local communities can manage their forests in a relatively sustainable way, or at least extract an income from the forest without all the destructive logging involved. The entire landscape here is heavily influenced by one natural product -resin- which is collected and sold for use in the production of varnish and batik fabrics. Resin producing trees grow on steep hillsides, above valleys covered with rice fields. Even tough this is a cultural landscape which displays remarkable stability, both economically and ecologically: resin provides regular income, and the rivers here remain clear and unmudded by erosion run-off, even after heavy downpours.
The land-use system in Krui could well serve as an example for other rainforest regions, such as vast areas of Sumatra and Borneo where forests have been destroyed by industrial logging or total conversion into oil palm and rubber plantations.

[Küchli C, p.118 & Thiollay 1994, p. 335].

[I didn't do much birding in the forests around Krui itself, but J-M Thiollay reported some interesting species from the area, which I did not find in the area around Kubuperahu. Some of the interesting lowland species Thiollay observed are: Wallace's Hawk-eagle & Mangrove Blue Flycatcher.]
This part of the park is easily reached from Jakarta. Despite easy access, the park receives little visitors. This is surprising given the fact that it offers real good birding opportunities in excellent lowland rainforest. The area also offers good hiking opportunities as there are several shelters along the track.

Even though this area does not hold many of the Sumatran endemics, it holds many interesting species present (Giant Pitta, White-winged Wood-duck, Large Frogmouth, Chestnut-capped Thrush, Great-billed Heron, Beach Thick-knee, ...). This part of the park is also rich in mammals e.g. it holds a healthy population of Asian elephants, many monkeys, tiger, sun bear, Dhole and one of the most important remaining populations of Sumatran Rhinoceros (25-40) on Sumatra. There is also a population of (feral) water buffalo’s living in the swamps of the southern peninsular.

Access
Go from Bandar Lampung to Kota Agung. There are several buses each day, it takes about 4 hours. I arrived in Bandar Lampung in the middle of the night and took a taxi to Kota Agung to save a day.

Accommodation
In Kota Agung, you can stay at Losmen Setia (15,000 Rp/night) - there's a restaurant next door.

Get a permit & hire a PHPA-guide
Before you enter Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, you need a permit at the park office. You will save some time if you already have a copy of your passport. Unlike other national parks in Sumatra, it’s compulsory here to be accompanied by a local PHPA-guide. Unfortunately this is expensive at 50,000 Rp / day! (although it was relatively cheap for me in 1997 due to a dramatic devaluation of the Rupiah). Moreover, a PHPA-guide is not a porter, so you will need a porter as well (to carry food, cooking utensils) when you go hiking.

In the PHPA-office, there's a picture of a Sumatran Rhino running away along a riverbed. This picture was taken by a local PHPA guy with a pocket camera!

Once you have made arrangements with the PHPA, you take a ferry from Kota Agung (one ferry each day) to Tampang. The boat usually leaves between 10.00-12.00 am and the trip takes 4-6 hours depending how loaded the boat is and how often it stops along the way. The trip on a small boat is good fun even though you won't see much birds. Late pm you arrive in Tampang where you can make arrangements for a porter.
Some of the villagers from Tampang seem to know the forest (and its' animals) quite well and are good companions. My porter Agus Trianto knew many animal tracks and helped me spotting some interesting birds (eg owls). Another porter living in Tampang and said to be very good is Mr. Turah.

AGUS TRIANTO
DESA TAMPANG
TAMPANG PASAR, KECAMATAN KOTA AGUNG
LAMPUNG, SUMATRA

You can buy food supplies and borrow cooking gear in Tampang before you set off for the forest. In Tampang, you can sleep in Pak Selamat's house, next to the PHPA house. He's the secretary of the Kepala Desa.

If you go hiking in the forests of the southern peninsular, there are several good shelters (cf map), built by trekforce where you can stay - so there is no need to carry a tent / tarpaulin etc. In Belimbing there's a wide range of accommodation from a simple room with mandi outside + food served. (They also have an air-conditioned "honeymoon suite" just in case), but book in advance. You will definitely be able to sleep in the house of PT Sac-Nusantara itself, which is the cheapest option and OK.

PT Sac Nusantara can be contacted in:

- Jakarta
  Lina Building Kavling B.7
  Jl. Hr. Rasuna Said-Kuningan
  Jakarta Selatan
tel: (021)5255401-5256038

- Tanjung Karang (Lampung - Sumatra)
  Jl. Way Sekampung No 5
  Pahoman - Bandar Lampung
  Tel: 0721 254936

- Kota Agung (Lampung)
  Jl. Samudera No 64
  Kota Agung-Tanggamus
tel: 0722 21101

If you have been hiking a few days in the forest, Belimbing is well worth a day or two to relax on the beach and do some birding in the vicinity of their HQs. You could also organise day-trips (chartering a jeep and boat) to explore the swamps of Rawa Sleman which is quite interesting. The swamps are also good to see other animals. I saw a group of water buffalo's in the swamp, I heard elephants nearby and a large python swimming swiftly along my boat.

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
**WALKING THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT OF BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NP**
(19-28/08/1998)

19.08.'98: boat from Kota Agung to Tampang, late pm: birding around Tampang village & 2ndary forest. At night, I heard elephants at the forest edge near the village. The elephants cause a lot of damage to their crops, fruit trees etc and are therefore chased away every night.

20.08.'98: Walk (+ birding) from Tampang to forest shelter at the upper Blambangan river "Duku Banyak". This is about 3-4 hours walking. Birding in this area was very good. The main constraint were two groups of elephants who were feeding very near our shelter (one group each side of the river). I bumped into an adult + baby elephant 500 metres from our shelter, crossing the trail + heard other elephants nearby.


22.08.'98: Early am: birding around Sleman River. Walk from Sleman River to Belimbing (some 3.5 hours). Evening birding around Belimbing.

23.08.'98: Birding around Belimbing and some spotting for mammals (lots of Rusa deer, Muntjac and a Yellow-throated Marten).

24.08.'98: walk from Belimbing to Rawa Sleman (we got a ride on one of the jeeps from PT Nusantara for part of the way). Rawa Sleman is a very interesting area: extensive swamps (Rawa) + swamp forest along Sleman River. I chartered a boat (100.000 Rp for a full day) to explore the swamps and go upstream on Sleman River. The trip on Sleman river was quite an adventure as we had to step out of the boat very often to drag it over fallen logs which were blocking the way. I did some small side trips in the forest along Sleman river but did not go very far as I could always hear a group of elephants feeding nearby (late pm). We also had good views on a group of Water Buffalos and a swimming python. We explored this area until late after dark in search of nightbirds - At dusk I heard the typical call of White-winged Woodduck here and I saw 1 duck flying over the forest. It would be possible to sleep in an open shelter near the beach at Rawa Sleman and bring food with you from Belimbing. You could easily spend several days exploring this area. Later that night, we went on (by car) to Blambangan river where we stayed in a shelter, constructed by "trekforce".

25.08.'98: Walk from Blambangan to Tampang, birding along the way. The first part of the walk is along the beach (Beach Thick-knee breeding here), and you might have to wait a bit (depending on the tide) before you are able to cross Blambangan river. After a few kilometres you arrive at Danau Menjukut (Menjukut lake). The forest around this lake might be worth a few hours but we didn't stop here. Once you have passed Danau Menjukut, the trail continues along the coast for several kilometres, through some good forest patches until you reach a gate, the border of the national park. After this, the remaining kilometres (7 5-6) go through some reasonable secondary forest, the last two kilometres is walking on the beach again before you finally reach Tampang.

26.08.'98: The ferry to return to Kota Agung did not turn up today ("rusak"), so I did some birding in the secondary forests near Tampang village which was very productive in fact. Together with Agus, my porter, we went looking for owls and had good views on Collared Scops Owl and two or three very vocal of Barred Eagle Owls. Local villagers were making a lot of noise all night to chase away a group of elephants which was roaming their gardens, destroying paddy fields, coconut plantations and banana trees. Brilliant views on two very confiding otters spec. fishing in a stream at the edge of the village.

27.08.'98: Ferry trip from Tampang, back to Kota Agung, the trip took about 5 hours with several stops along the way.

**SUKARAJA (BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK)**

This area of hill forest (still below 500 metres) is said to hold some of the best forest patches of the whole park with some very big trees. Birding is excellent in the area. There's a PHPA-post at Sukaraja and some scientists are tracing the rhino's here. The PHPA post of Sukaraja can be reached from Kota Agung (a few hours), the post is not far from the Kota-Agung-Benkunat which bisects the park. The turning to the Sukaraja post is on the right, just after you pass the national park boundary sign. It's a 20' walk from the road through coffee plantations. Good forests starts 30 min to the west. Some British biology students found fresh rhino and sun bear tracks there just before I arrived in Kota Agung. It's best to arrange a permit & PHPA-guide first in Kota Agung before you turn up there.
BUKIT TIGAPULUH

The hilly area of Bukit Tigapuluh holds areas of lowland forest in Riau province. The area is a mixture of primary lowland rainforest, logged forests, rubber plantations, rubber jungle. Towards the east, there are extensive peat swamp forests towards the coast.

The area was proposed in the National Conservation Plan for Indonesia (McKinnon & Artha 1998) as "a major conservation area that merits the highest priority because of its biological richness and potential". Unfortunately, the area still hasn't received something like a formal protection status and industrial logging and the creation of new rubber plantations in the area are escalating. In the early 90s some Norwegians did surveys here for birds, mammals, plants etc (NORINDRA project).


The area also holds many mammal species including: Sumatran Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Malayan Tapir, Elephant, Oriental Small Clawed Otter and seven species of primates. The Banded Langur Presbytis melanops occurs in Seberida with a specific sub-species, only found in the Kampar-Batang Hari zoogeographic region. Two globally threatened turtle species were recorded (Malayan Flat-shelled turtle and Spiny Turtle) and Crocodiles spec. also occur.

Access
Go to Rengat (small city) (south of Pekanbaru, NW of Jambi city). From Rengat to Seberida. Stay in villager's houses to explore surrounding forest areas. People from PHPA may be helping to guide you to the best forest areas.
OPEN SWAMPS OF TULANG BAWANG

Important wetland area in Northern Lampung Province. In 1993 one of the largest egret colonies currently known in Indonesia was discovered there: this included possibly as many as 30,000 pairs of Javan Pond Heron and over 500 Black-crowned Night Herons, the first breeding record of the latter in Sumatra. It also revealed the continued presence of Bronze-winged Jacana, first noted there in 1978. The area is now thought to be the most important site for it in Indonesia. Also discovered were 48 nests of Oriental Darter, the first proof of breeding in Sumatra. No positive evidence was found for the White-winged Duck although interviews indicated that it probably is still there [Holmes & Noor, Kukila 7 N° 2 (1995): 121-128].

BERBAK WILDLIFE RESERVE

(info from Silvius et al & J. Hornskov).

The little known Berbak wildlife reserve is located on the east coast of Jambi province, fringing the straits of Malacca. The reserve (1750 square kilometres) represents a fine example of prime peat forest, of an extent not found elsewhere in the Indo-Malayan region. Berbak has the largest extent of freshwater swamp forest within any protected area. For nine months of the year, large areas of the reserve are inundated. The Air Hitam Laut river flows through the reserve and forms an excellent entry point. Near the river's estuary, the riverine fringes consists of Nipa palm. The reserve holds tiger, six primate species and both Estuarine crocodile and False Gharial. The park receives little birdwatchers, even though it's potential to find exciting birds must be quite high. Over 250 species of birds have been recorded from Berbak, and the list is undoubtedly still very incomplete.

Some interesting species reported from this area:

- Wooly-necked Stork
- Storm's Stork (Air Hitam Laut)
- Milky Stork
- Black-headed Ibis
- Lesser Adjutant
- Great-billed Heron
- Chinese Egret (in season)
- Jerdon's Baza
- Wallace's Hawk-eagle (unconfirmed)
- Oriental Hobby (unconfirmed)
- Asian Dowitcher (1000+ in season)
- Nordmann's Greenshank
- White-winged Wood-duck
- Silvery Pigeon (needs confirmation)
- Black Partridge
- Watercock
- Chestnut-winged Cuckoo (migrant, October 1984)
- Greater Goldenback
- Black-bellied Woodpecker
- Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
- Dwarf Kingfisher
- Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
- Ruddy Kingfisher
- Rufous-shouldered Kingfisher
- White-crowned Hornbill
- Black Hornbill
- Helmeted Hornbill
- Pied Hornbill
- Rhinoceros Hornbill
- Wreathed Hornbill
- Red-crowned Barbet
- Black and Red Broadbill
- Fiery Minivet
- Great Iora (unconfirmed - would be new for Sumatra)
- Black Magpie
- White-chested Babbler
- Grey-breasted Babbler
- Ferruginous Babbler
- Grey-breasted Babbler (unconfirmed)
- Grey-cheeked Rhinomyias
- Malaysian Blue Flycatcher
- Mangrove Blue Flycatcher
- Asian Glossy Starling
- Hill Myna
- Red-throated Sunbird.

It may also be a good place to look for other rarely seen species such as Great Slaty Woodpecker and Hook-billed Bulbul.

Access and accommodation

Get a permit from the PHPA-office in Jambi (ask for current address at local police station). A guide is compulsory. The reserve is 100 km east of Jambi. The park is open all year but the best time to visit is from June to October when receding water levels make parts of the forest accessible and allow birders to penetrate the forest on foot.

Take a public speedboat from Jambi to Nipah Panjang. From Nipah Panjang to Air Hitam Laut village, you will need to charter a boat (prices depending on your negotiating skills). The boat trip from Nipah Panjang to Air Hitam Laut can take 24 hours and during the months December & January it can be quite dangerous because of the prevailing monsoons and rough seas. Once you are in Air Hitam Laut, explore (with chartered boat) the Air Hitam Laut river and surrounding swamp forest!

People will put you up in a house of the PHPA or local fishermen, but it is best to bring your own mosquito net, sleeping mat and insect repellent. At Nipah Panjang and Air Hitam Laut there are small food stores to buy your supplies.
Sembilang Protection Forest (Musi River)

This area (100 km north of Palembang) comprises one of the largest swamp forests in Indonesia and includes the very large delta system of the Banyuasin River, many tidal creeks and numerous mangrove rivers. It also features vast areas of inter-tidal mudflats along the coast, some of which are more than two kilometres in width at low tides. This forest area is south of Berbak and forms part of a continuous belt of tidally influenced lowland forests. At Sembilang, a mangrove belt of up to 5-10 km wide fringes the coast. The only other place where such extensive belts are known is the Sundabars in Bangladesh. It has undisturbed transitions from the mangrove belt to the back swamps, consisting of freshwater swamp and peat swamp forests (a forest belt of more than 30 km).

Despite the enormous importance of the area, very few birders visit this area, probably because this is not a good area to look for endemics. But the area is of global importance for water birds and many other lowland species. Over 300 species are known from the area, including 19 raptor species. It might be worth checking out the area for seldom seen species such as Great Slaty Woodpecker, Black Partridge and Hook-billed Bulbul as well.

In August 1997, a brief visit to this area was made by Bernard Van Elegem, a Belgian photographer, who made some interesting recordings in the area of Banyuasin:

Great-billed Heron (5), Milky Stork (30+), Lesser Adjutant (20+), Black-headed Ibis (100+ ex.), Grey-headed and Lesser Fishing Eagle, Lesser Whistling Duck (10+), Sunda Teal (3+), lots of plovers (Greater and Lesser, Pacific Golden plover), sandpipers and terns, Small Blue Kingfisher (common), Sunda Woodpecker, Black and White Bulbul (1), Copper-throated Sunbird (pair)

The global importance of the Sumatran east coast wetlands (both as a migration stop over and wintering ground for water birds and as a breeding area) has now been well recognised (cf. Silvius and Verheught). Verheught reports an incredible number of 1,000 Milky Storks on the Banyuasin peninsula, with at least one large breeding colony there. Up to 20% of the entire world population is believed to be confined to this area. The area also holds the largest world population of Lesser Adjutant.

The first breeding record of Storm's Stork for Sumatra was also described from the Sembilang area. The recent observation of over 100 Black-headed Ibises is also of great interest. The species is listed as near-threatened (Collar et al 1994) and its status on Sumatra requires close monitoring. No breeding sites on Sumatra have yet been located but the forests around Banyuasin could be a good place to look for nests. White-winged Woodduck has also been reported from this area.

The area is of global importance for waders. It is estimated that over one million waders pass through the region between September and December. For some species such as Asian Dowitchers, Sembilang constitutes it's prime wintering ground, with many thousands of dowitchers utilizing Sembilang during the northern hemisphere winter. Other interesting species such as Nordmann's Greenshank and Far Eastern Curlew also occur (in season). It is the only area in SE Asia still containing a tiny breeding population of Spot-billed Pelicans, but these birds must now be close to extirpation.
The forests are also rich in mammals such as Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Sumatran Elephant, Tapir and three species of Otter. The mangrove forests hold three species of monkey (Long-tailed and Pig-tailed Macaques and Silvered Leaf monkey) while the swamp forests hold other species such as White-handed Gibbon and Siamang. Estuarine Crocodile is present but rare. The coastal waters also hold important numbers of the Indo-Pacific Hump-backed Dolphin and the endangered Irrawaddy Dolphin, both of which can be seen foraging in the shallow sea and mangrove rivers. Herds of up to 10 individuals of the latter species can regularly be seen following the tide many kilometres upriver.

Access and Accommodation

Get a permit from the PHPA (Department for forestry and Nature conservation) in Palembang to visit the area. (The address of the PHPA in Palembang is Sut Balai Kansenasi Sumbu Daya Alam (KSDA) at Jalan H. Balian Kmb, Palembang. You must be accompanied by a PHPA guide to visit the area.

There are daily public speedboats from Palembang to Sungasang, a fishing village 85 km down river on the Musi. You can use Sungasang as a base and rent a speedboat from there to explore the area (Because of the rough seas during the northern monsoon, boat rides along the coast can be bumpy and not without danger) Finding accommodation in Sungasang shouldn't be too much of a problem, but some basic knowledge of Bahasa Indonesia might be helpful. There are also great seafood restaurants in this area.

Large parts of the area are of course hard to penetrate on foot because of the tidal inundations. The area is best explored on a chartered boat which provides great opportunities for exploration of the mangroves, the riverine forest and the mudflats.
**PADANG-SUGIHAN WILDLIFE RESERVE**

A wildlife reserve in South Sumatra province. The reserve, with an area of 75,000 ha, lies approximately 45 km north east of the city of Palembang and 35 km from the coast. The Sugihan and Padang rivers form the east and west boundaries. The park is under serious threat from land clearance for transmigration settlers. Very few birders have visited the park so far. Over 180 species are known from the area, including some very interesting ones. I have no recent information about the condition of the reserve, or on access & accommodation.

Some of the best birds recorded at the Padang-Sugihan wildlife reserve are: Milky Stork, Storm's Stork, Lesser Adjutant, White-winged Wood-duck, Cotton Pygmy Goose, Bat Hawk, Lesser and Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Grey Wood Pigeon (needs further confirmation), Large Frogmouth, Wrinkled, Wreathed, Great and Black Hornbill, Red-crowned Barbet, White-bellied Woodpecker, Black and Red Broadbill, Fiery Minivet, Hook-billed Bulbul, Malaysian Blue Flycatcher, Mangrove Whistler, Red-throated Sunbird, Thick-billed Flowerpecker. ( Derived from Nash and Nash in Kukila 1985, p; 51)

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**ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN IN SUMATRA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site abbreviations:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BER = Berastagi</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEU = Leuser NP (Ketambe area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WK = Way Kambas (Way Kanan area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEM = Gunung Dempo</td>
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<td>KAB = Bukit Kaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KER = Kertina-Sebatup NP (KER)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GK = Mount Kerinci</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS = Muaro Sako (part of Kerinci NP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAP = Bukit Tapan (part of Kerinci NP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUJ = Gunung Tujoh (part of Kerinci NP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAN = Tandai (part of Kerinci NP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI = Muara Imat (part of Kerinci NP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NP(BBS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KUB = BBS, near Kubuprahu</td>
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<tr>
<td>other areas in BBS are indicated as &quot;southern peninsular&quot; (Tampang, Belimbing, ...)</td>
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</tbody>
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The numbers refer to McKinnon’s field guide to the birds of Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Bali

* = call/song recorded

EV = Edward Vercruysse (visited Sumatra may-june 1998)

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12 OCEANODROMA MONORHIS SWINHOE’S STORM PETREL
c. 100 at Malacca Street while travelling by ferry between Malacca (Malaysia) and Dumai (09/05’98). 3 seen (10.06.’98) on the way back (by EV)

28 ANHINGA MELANOGASTER ORIENTAL DARTER
WK: a few along the river
[now confirmed to be resident and breeding in Lampung]

32 ARDEA SUMATRANA GREAT-BILLED HERON
BBS: 1 adult on the fringe of Rawa Sieman swamp (24.08.’96).
[Few recent records from Sumatra but cf. comments on Sembilang area]

33 ARDEA CINEREA GREY HERON
KER: 1 in Kerinci valley (92)

34 ARDEA PURPUREA PURPLE HERON
KER: 05.08.97, 1 adult in rice fields near Pelompek, a few near Danau Kerinci (1998)
WK: 2 (10/98), several seen from the bus in Lampung province
36 BUTORIDES STRIATUS STRIATED HERON
[Little Green Heron]
LEU: 1 at Alas River
BBS: Way Siisman (southern peninsular)
Also seen by others near the ferry at Bakauheni (Spanoghe et al).

38 ARDEOLA SPECIOSA JAVAN POND-HERON
WK: several seen in non-breeding plumage presumed to be this species.

39 BUBULCUS IBISS CATTLE EGRET
KER: several flocks in open areas along the road to the letter W Waterfall & near Sungai Penuh (common), paddy fields near Pelompek (97)
Several times from the bus in Lampung province, on the road to Way Kambas

40 EGRETTA SACRA PACIFIC REEF EGRET
[Pacific Reef Egret]
BBS: 2 at beach on Belimming (08/98)

43 EGRETTA INTERMEDIA INTERMEDIATE EGRET
BBS: 2 seen in southern peninsular (near Tampang) (1995), Several near Sungai Penuh (Kerinci-valley)
Probably overlooked elsewhere

44 EGRETTA GARZETTA LITTLE EGRET
KER: 1 near Sungai Gambir (near MS, 1998) - just outside KER; several times seen along the road in Lampung province.
[Seen by other birders in the Kerinci valley]

49 Ixobrychus Euryrhythmus SCHREINCK'S BITTERN
BBS: KUB, 1 flushed at forest edge along small river (trail towards the waterfall (21/10/95)
[Winter visitor from palearctic east asia, very few recent records]

50 Ixobrychus Sinensis YELLOW BITTERN
WK: 1. (92), I caught this bird with my hands at night along the river at Way Kanan. It was blinded by the powerful light beam of my torch and it jumped in my boat. After a few minutes, it flew off, alive and kicking!

51 Ixobrychus Cinnamomeus CINNAMON BITTERN

52 DUPETOR FLAVICOLLIS BLACK BITTERN
Two seen by Frank Rozendaal near Palembang (06/04/98)
[Status uncertain on Sumatra, presumably a scarce resident and uncommon winter visitor]

54 MYCTERIA CINEREA MILKY STORK
WK: a few seen

56 CICONIA EPISCOPUS WOOLY-NECKED STORK
2 adults soaring over the bus-terminal of Lubuklinggau-city (25.08.97)
[The species is expanding its range in southern Sumatra and is now considered to be resident, although breeding on Sumatra has yet to be proven]

57 CICONIA STORMI STORM'S STORK
WK: 2 + 1. Seen on 3 days. Feeding in the same pool as above. Shy. Another flying over the forest between Post 1 and Post Tengah. Also recorded by Geert Spanoghe et al (1998).

60 Leptoptilus javanicus LESSER ADJUDANT
WK: 1-daily. In small pool along the Jeep-track, the last pool on the left-hand side before arriving at Way Kanan (see map). The rangers called the pool "Kolam Dua".
A Belgian birder (Thomas de Tiere) filmed a pair on a nest here in July 1994. As far as I know, this may well be the first evidence of breeding at Way Kambas, even though Parrott and Andrew already reported possible breeding here as they reported a possible mixed breeding colony with Milky Storks.
20+ sitting in a field along the road to the ferry for Java (Oct 1992).

66 Dendrocygna javanica LESSER WHISTLING DUCK
[Better name: Lesser Treeduck]
BBS: Danau Menjukut, a flock of treeducks (15+) on the lake - observed at great distance, probably this species.
Danau Kerinci (1992): small rns of treeducks, probably this species.
[Wandering Whistling-duck (Dendrocygna aruata) probably has only the status of an irruptive vagrant on Sumatra]

73 Anas superciliosa PACIFIC BLACK DUCK
KER: Lake Belbis at the foot of GK: 4 seen may 1998 by EV. (other observers have seen the species at the same site in previous years, e.g. Frank Rozendaal 23/03/85: 2+ex.)
[The status of this species in Sumatra remains unknown]

79 Cairina scutulata WHITE-WINGED WOOD-DUCK
WK: 2 birds seen on 2 days at "Kolam Dua" - 1992.
Normally, the best places to see them are the swamps upriver ("Rawagajah" etc). The local rangers know the ducks as "Mentor".
BBS: Rawa Sieman (24.08.98), one seen flying at dusk over the forest near Sieman river when it was almost completely dark, but the typical honking call (which I have heard before at WK) was heard several times. This is a new locality for this threatened species! My porter, Agus claimed he had seen the species in the forest along Blambangan river.

80 Pandion haliaetus OSPREY
BBS: 24.08.98, 1 adult fishing at Rawas Sieman. Another one seen at Belimming.
[Osprey is tought to be a non-breeding visitor to Sumatra]

81 Aviceda jerdoni JERDON'S Baza
BBS: 21.08.98 - southern peninsular, excellent views of a bird perched in a tree above my head early morning.
WK: 4 + 1 seen near Way Kanan (august '98) by Han Remaut and Gunter De Smet.
[The species seems to be rare on Sumatra]
83 PERNIS PTLORHYNCHUS ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD
[Crested Honey Buzzard]
LEU: 1 - dark phase;
BBS: KUB, 3 (20.07.97)
KER: GT, 05.08.97; 2, GK, singles on several days; Letter W, 1 at Bukit Tapan (08/98).
[Resident form forquatus and migrant form orientalis both occur]

84 MACHAERAMPHUS ALCINUS BAT HAWK
KER: MI, 1 adult at dusk (13.08.98)
[WK: Birdquest Qune 1998) saw Bat Hawk along the main entrance road to Way Kanan, some 2 km before the clearing. The bird was apparently defending a nest!!]

85 ELANUS CAERULEUS BLACK-WINGED KITE
[Black-shouldered kite]
KER: singles in open agricultural area between tea plantation and forest edge at GK. Also several pairs in agricultural area near GT and Desa Letter W Waterfall. Also seen from the bus between BER and Kutacane and in the valley of Alas river near Ketambe (1992).
[Observers should pay attention to this species as it seems to become alarmingly rare in Sumatra. Report all your observations of this species].

86 HALIASTER INDUS BRAHMINY KITE
WK: several

87 HALLIAETUS LEUCOGASTER WHITE-BELLIED FISH-EAGLE
[White-bellied Sea-Eagle]
WK: 2 (1992), 2 ad. & 1 imm. seen by Han Remaut et al (08/98)
BBS: several individuals seen along the coast between Kota Agung and Tampang and around Bellimbing (1998)
KER: MS - one seen by EV (may 1998).

88 ICHTHYOPHAGA HUMILIS LESSER FISH-EAGLE
WK: single bird along the river (Oct. 92). Regularly reported by other Belgian birders as well.

89 ICHTHYAE'TUS LEUCOGASTER GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE
WK: 2 near Rawagajah (1992), also 2 ex. by Remaut et al (08/98)
BBS: 1 adult photographed at Rawa Siemian swamp (24.08.98)

90 I. ICHTHYAE'TUS BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET
WK: (common),
KER: GT, MS, MI, TAN, Desa Letter W
BBS: KUB

91 ICHTHYAE'TUS ALBONIGER BLYTH'S HAWK-EAGLE
KER: MS, 2 adults. Good views (92). Also seen flying over Bukit Tapan ('98) and along the road between MS and Bukit Tapan ('97). Also seen at the Letter W waterfall (04/08/08).
KER: seen here by Frank Rozendaal (April 1989)
BBS: KUB, 1 (95)

92 SPILORNIS CHEELA CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE
LEU: 1; BER: 1 (Remaut et al, 08/98)
WK: (common),
KER: GT, MS, KAB: a few in open areas
BBS: KUB

93 PERNIS PTLORHYNCHUS ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD
[Crested Honey Buzzard]
LEU: 1 - dark phase;
BBS: KUB, 3 (20.07.97)
KER: GT, 05.08.97; 2, GK, singles on several days; Letter W, 1 at Bukit Tapan (08/98).
[Resident form forquatus and migrant form orientalis both occur]

94 SPILORNIS CHEELA CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE
LEU: 1; BER: 1 (Remaut et al, 08/98)
WK: (common),
KER: GT, MS, MI, TAN, Desa Letter W
BBS: KUB

95 ACCIPITER GULARIS JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK
BBS: KUB 2 (Oct 95)

96 ACCIPITER VIRGATUS BESRA
DEM: 1 seen well (20.07.97)
KER: GK summit trail, seen in '92 and 01/08/98; adult male by EV (05/98), a female seen at GT (EV - may '98).
[There seem to be little records from Sumatra, overlooked ?]

97 ACCIPITER TRIVIRGATUS CRESTED GOSHAWK
LEU: 2
KER: GK summit trail: one at the edge of the forest. Also heard calling (1998);
BBS: KUB, 1 pair

98 ICTINAE'TUS MALAYEN'SIS BLACK EAGLE
KER: regularly seen and heard, soaring over agricultural land below the forest edge, one seen in hills above Sungai Penuh (1997); MS; GK; Letter W Waterfall
KER: one pair near summit-area, but also lower down
BBS: KUB, several pairs seen in whole area. Often heard

99 ACCIPITER GULARIS JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK
BBS: KUB 2 (Oct 95)

100 ACCIPITER VIRGATUS BESRA
DEM: 1 seen well (20.07.97)
KER: GK summit trail, seen in '92 and 01/08/98; adult male by EV (05/98), a female seen at GT (EV - may '98).
[There seem to be little records from Sumatra, overlooked ?]

102 ACCIPITER TRIVIRGATUS CRESTED GOSHAWK
LEU: 2
KER: GK summit trail: one at the edge of the forest. Also heard calling (1998);
BBS: KUB, 1 pair

108 * ICTINAE'TUS MALAYEN'SIS BLACK EAGLE
BER: seen from the bus between Medan and BER
KER: regularly seen and heard, soaring over agricultural land below the forest edge, one seen in hills above Sungai Penuh (1997); MS; GK; Letter W Waterfall
KER: one pair near summit-area, but also lower down
BBS: KUB, several pairs seen in whole area. Often heard

110 HIERRAAETUS KIENERI RUFOUS-BELLIED EAGLE
LEU: 1 pair daily near the river at Ketambe
KER: MS, 1 (1992); GK summit trail (1997 & 1998); Bukit Tapan 08/08/98. 1 seen by EV at GT (may 1998)

111 SPIZAE'TUS CIRRHIATUS CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE
LEU: 3 by Han Remaut et al (07/98)
KER: MS; 2 near village & EV saw one here eating dead snake (may 1998); 1 adult seen near Letter W waterfall (1992) - seen by many observers here. 1 adult seen (31.07.'98) near forest edge at GK summit trail.
KER: (1993), 1
BBS: 1, near Bellimbing

113 SPIZAE'TUS ALBONIGER BLYTH'S HAWK-EAGLE
KER: MS, 2 adults. Good views (92). Also seen flying over Bukit Tapan ('98) and along the road between MS and Bukit Tapan ('97). Also seen at the Letter W waterfall (04/08/08).
KER: seen here by Frank Rozendaal (April 1989)
BBS: KUB, 1 (95)

115 MICROHIERAX FRINGILLARIUS BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET
BBS: KUB, several pairs along the road
KER: TAN (1 pair); 1 pair seen in gardens near Teluk Air Putih (Desa Letter W) (97 and '98)
121 FALCO SEVERUS ORIENTAL HOBBY
BBS: Tampang, 1 adult seen well, seen perched and in flight (19.08 '98). Readily identified by its tiny format, black head and mantle, breast and belly unstreaked rufous. [KER: GK summit trail (1998), Australian birders claimed a pair with young along the trail (near the air minum sign). This record was mentioned in Pak Subandi's logbook at Kersik Tua.] [Status uncertain on Sumatra with only a handful of observations]

127 COTURNIX CHINENSIS BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL
BBS: near Tampang and almost certainly flushed at Belimbing as well.

128 ARBORIPHILA ORIENTALS GREY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE
[Sumatran Hill Partridge]
BER: Heard (92)
KAB: several partridges flushed on the trail
BBS: KUB, probably heard here in '97. Several unidentified partridges seen on the trail.

130 * ARBORIPHILA RUBIROSTRIS RED-BILLED PARTRIDGE
KER: GK summit trail. 1992: one brief observation of a party of 6 crossing the trail below the lower shelter. Heard high up on the mountain in 1997. It seems like the species is declining here.
GT: 05.08.'97, 1 called in and seen well (2600m), we had good views on a party of 3 birds in 1998, thanks to our guide Sahar who knows where they hide and who can make perfect imitations of their call.
DEM: 95 & 27.07.07, 2 pairs heard; the species is well known to local hunters. 1 partridge spec high on the mountain probably this species.
[Endemic to Sumatra]

133 CALOPEROXIS OCULEA FERRUGINOUS (WOOD) PARTRIDGE
KER: MS, Heard on 2 occasions in 1992. One seen well in forest above the village of MS. Several heard (august 1998) a few kilometres below TAP (duet ting). When I climb up on this partridge in 1998, I disturbed a Malay Sun Bear just a few metres away from me which (fortunately) crashed through the vegetation at high speed as soon it saw me!
BBS: KUB, Pete Morris heard this species along the same trail of Pitta venusta (july 1998)
WK: heard here by Iwein Mauro (June 1999)

135 ROLLULUS ROULOU CRESTED WOOD PARTRIDGE
[Roulroul]
LEU: 1 party of 5
WK: several groups seen and heard; including a groups of 10+
BBS: heard in the southern peninsula

137 LOPHURA IGNITA CRESTED FIREBACK
WK: 2 males, also by Remaut et al (08‘98) – a good area is the small loop trail around the base camp

139 LOPHURA INORNATA SALVADOR’S PHEASANT
KER: GK summit trail, 1992 1 male - low down. 1997: two observations of a male feeding along the main trail. A pair with two almost fully grown youngs was observed almost daily in 1998 near the base shelter. You can attract the pheasants to the trail by throwing biscuits on the ground!
The species has recently been observed & photographed from other areas in Kerinci NP (Jeremy Holden, FFI International); GT and the TAN area.
KAB: 1 pair (displaying!), 8/4/89 by Frank Rozendaal below 1500m
[Endemic to Sumatra, in montane forest in the southern part of the Barisan range. Occurs between 1000-2200 m, listed as "vulnerable". Some females seen on Kerinci had an unstreaked back, so there is at least quite some variation in upperparts streaking which is of interest in the discussion around Lophura hoogerwerfi].

141 GALLUS GALLUS RED JUNGFOWL
[Ayam Hutan]
WK: a few
BBS: - several near Belimbing

143 * POLYPELON CHAIJURUM BRONZE-TAILED PEACOCK PHEASANT
[Sumatran Peacock Pheasant]
KER: GK summit trail, 1992. Once the call was known, often heard. Sometimes more then 5 heard early morning. All birds heard in the lowest parts of the forest, often almost at the very edge of the forest. I saw one (at dawn) at the trail just at the entrance of the forest (see map). I found one feather. The birds didn't respond to the tape. Local name "Karau-Karau".
In 1997 & 1998, birds were definitely less common at GK, with only 2 birds heard in lower forest. Seen at GT by EV (1 female - twice).
KAB: quite common with 5+ heard daily, up to 1600 m.
DEM: several birds seen from trail near forest edge (1600-1700m). I found one tail feather here. Well known to local bird hunters.
BBS: KUB, heard along the waterfall trail (and sound recorded). This is low for this species (definitely below 800 metres)
[Endemic to Sumatra]

145 * ARGUSIANUS ARGUS GREAT ARGUS
[Burung Kuau]
LEU: common. Heard only. I found one feather.
KER: MS, common. Heard only; MI, several tail feathers found but only occasionally heard while we were there; TAN: often heard.
BBS: KUB, quite common, often heard and regularly seen, also heard between Tampang and Duku Banyak (southern peninsula).

148 TURNIX SUSCITATOR BARRED BUTTONQUAIL
DEM: 1 seen in tea estate (1995)
BBS: Tampang: almost certainly flushed here
KER: GK, 08‘98 - one crossing the road in the tea plantation
150 GALLIRALLUS STRIATUS SLATY-BREASTED RAIL
KER: scrub near forest edge at GK and in the tea plantation: seen crossing the road on several occasions.
BBS: 1 near Belimbing

151 RALLINA FASCIATA RED-LEGGED CRAKE
BBS: KUB, 1 seen very well in marshy area at forest edge near the village (22/10/95).
[Few records from mainland Sumatra, mainly a non-breeding visitor between September and June, sporadic breeding]

154 PORZANA FUSCA RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE
KER: 1 seen in Kerinci valley (17/08/97), a few kms out of Sungai Penuh - direction Kereseik Tua.

156 PORZANA CINEREA WHITE-BROWED CRAKE
BBS: 1 or 2 in rice field-swamp area near Tampang village

157 AMAUORNIS PHOENICURUS WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN
KER: in open areas, scrub above the tea plantation near GK.
WK: common, paddy fields & scrub near Pelompek

159 GALLINULA CHLOROPUS COMMON MOORHEN
KER: a few in Kerinci valley (1992)

161 PORPHYRIO PORPHYRIO PURPLE SWAMPHEN
[A purple Gallinule] A dead (freshly killed) one was shown to me by local hunters in the Kerinci valley (1992).

163 ROSTRATULA BENGHALENSIS PAINTED SNipe

173 PLUVIALUS FLUVA PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER
BBS: beach at Belimbing - a dozen (August 98)

179 CHARADRIUS PERONII MALAYSIAN PLOVER
BBS: along the beach at Belimbing - at least 5 pairs with young (24/08/98).

181 CHARADRIUS MONGOLUS LESSER SAND PLOVER
[Mongolian Plover] BBS: beach at Belimbing (100+) (August 98)

182 CHARADRIUS LESCHENAULTII GREATER SAND PLOVER
BBS: beach at Belimbing, a few (August 98)

184 NUMENIUS ARQUATA EURASIAN CURLEW
BBS: 1 beach at Belimbing (August 96)

185 NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS WHIMBREL
BBS: beach at Belimbing – 30 (August 98)

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000

191 TRINGA TOTANUS COMMON REDSHANK
BBS: beach at Belimbing - singles (August 98)

199 ACTITIS HYPOLEUCOS COMMON SANDPIPER
LEU: singles at Alas River (Oct 92)
BBS: KUB (21/10/95), 1; Belimbing (08/96)

201 ARENARIA INTERPRES RUDDY TURNSTONE
BBS: beach at Belimbing - a few (23/08/98).

208 SCOLOPAX SATURATA DUSKY WOODCOCK
[Rufous Woodcock] KER: GK summit trail: 1992: singles seen and heard at dusk, when I camped at the 2nd. shelter. 1997: (02/08): 1 running over the path near the forest entrance, not shy. I saw one flying over the base shelter at dusk in 1998.

217 CALIDRIS ALBA LANDERLING
BBS: beach at Belimbing, 1 (August 98)

225 ESACUS MAGNIOSTRIS BEACH-THICK-KNEE
[Burhinus giganteus] BBS: several individuals along the beach between the mouth of Way Slamatan and Danau Menjukut. On the beach near Danau Menjukut, I found a nest with one egg + an alarming adult (25.08.98).

242 STerna ANAETHETUS BRIDLED TERN
Ferry crossings between Sumatra and Java, small nts

251 TRERON OXYURA SUMATRA GREEN PIGEON
[Yellow-bellied Pintail Pigeon, Sunda Pin-tailed Pigeon]
KER: GK summit trail; 2+ in lower forest in 1992. More easily found here in 1997 and 1998. Best early morning when they are calling; Bukit Tapan, Treron calls, probably this species, heard early morning near our "resort" (11/08/97). Also seen at Letter W and at GT by EV.

252 * TRERON SPHENURA WEDGE-TAILED (GREEN) PIGEON
KER: GK summit trail, several near lower shelter, others heard (beautiful, gibbon-like call); EV saw several at GT (may 1998).
DEM: 2 (1995)
KAB: A flock of 30 high up by Bernard Van Elegem (07/97)

253 TRERON CURVIROSTA THICK-BILLED (GREEN) PIGEON
WK: a few in main clearing
BBS: Tampang area: 5+
KER: MG, MI & TAN

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
255 TRERON FULVICOLLIS
CINNAMON-HEADED PIGEON
[Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon]
WK: 3 at the main clearing (Way Kanan, 1992). Small groups seen daily by Han Remaut et al (08/98) - easily observed from the river.

256 TRERON OLAX
LITTLE GREEN PIGEON
WK: every morning recorded near Way Kanan, sometimes up to 10.
BBS: KUB - a few
257 TRERON VERNANS
PINK-NECKED (GREEN) PIGEON
WK: 2 near check post, 5-10 seen by Remaut et al (08/98)
BBS: a few in fruiting tree in mixed feeding flock with Pied Imperial Pigeons.

259 TRERON CAPELLI
LARGE GREEN PIGEON
BBS: 1 seen well in primary forest near Tampang is my only record on Sumatra.
WK: 2 seen here by Han Remaut et al (08/98)
[A lowland specialist, now rare on Sumatra, status assessment on Sumatra needed]

260 PTILINOPUS JAMBU
KER: MS: may 1998 (Edward V)
BBS: near Tampang: 1 (august 1998)

261 PTILINOPUS PORPHYREUS
PINK-HEADED FRUIT-DOVE
KER: GK summit trail, 1997: common, especially at higher altitudes.
KAB & OEM: several
BBS: KUB, several heard and seen well. Large flocks of small-sized cuckoo-doves every evening (30-50) were supposed to be this species as well.

264 DUCULA AENEA
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON
LEU: a few - WK: common
KER: MS, I met hunters who just shot one (1997)
BBS: lowlands in southern peninsular

265 DUCULA BICOLOR
PIED IMPERIAL PIGEON
BBS: Belimbing - common

266 * DUCULA BADIA
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON
KER: GK summit trail, several near forest edge; TAP, a flock of 7 (11.08.97) - also seen here in '98; EV also recorded them from GT and Letter W (may 1998).
DEM & KAB: several
BBS: KUB, 1 (20.07.97)

273 * MACROPYGIA UNCHALL
BARRIED CUCKOO-DOVE
KER: GK, small m's but often heard, GT and below TAP
KAB & DEM: several

274 MACROPYGIA EMILIANA
RUDDY CUCKOO DOVE
[red cuckoo-dove/Indonesian cuckoo-dove]
The status of this species on Sumatra remains undetermined. The species is common on islands in Lombok bay and there are endemic races on Simeulue, Nias, Mentawai, and Enggano - but only one record from mainland Sumatra (south Sumatra).
I saw several flocks of Cuckoo doves (up to 5 birds together) in the coastal forests of Belimbing which may have been this species. Unfortunately I never obtained good views. Both Little and Barred Cuckoo-doves are normally considered submontane/montane species, with known altitudinal occurrences 1000-2800 m for Barred C.dove (but occasionally lower down in villages and coconut plantations) and 900-1500 m for Little C.dove.
Birders visiting the lowland and coastal forests of Bukit Barisan Selatan NP should keep their eyes open for this species.

275 * MACROPYGIA RUFICEPS
LITTLE CUCKOO-DOVE
LEU & BER
KAB & DEM: common
KER: TAP; GK summit trail; GT; MS; Letter W Waterfall
BBS: KUB, several heard and seen well. Large flocks of small-sized cuckoo-doves every evening (30-50) were supposed to be this species as well.

277 STREPOPELIA CHINENSIS
SPOTTED DOVE
KER: MS, common; scrub above tea plantations at GK
Widespread, seen along the road in scrub etc

278 GEOPELIA STRIATA
PEACEFUL ZEBRA DOVE
WK: several seen in more open areas. (reserve entrance etc.)

279 CHALCOPHAPS INDICA
EMERALD DOVE
BER 1; LEU
WK: 2 at Way Kanan
KAB: singles
KER: TAN
BBS: KUB, heard; Belimbing; a few

282 PSITTACULA LONGICAUDA
LONG-TAILED PARAKEET
WK: 2 groups flying over forest canopy

285 PSITTINUS CYANURUS
BLUE-RUMPED PARROT
WK: small m's
KER: below MS, 2 in forest near Sungai Gambir
BBS: 2 only in southern peninsular
[Listed as "near-threatened" by Collar et al, 1994]

288 LORICULUS GALGULUS
BLUE-CROWNED HANGING PARROT
[Malay Lorikeet]
LEU: several small flocks;
BBS: KUB: common; southern peninsular: common
KER: MS: common ('98), MI
WK: several
291 * CUCULUS SPARVERIOIDES  LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO
KAB: (30.07.'97): 1 seen well

292 * CUCULUS VAGANS  MOUSTACHED HAWK-CUCKOO
WK: heard here by Iwein Mauro (June 1999), Sound recording available. Mitton also (1985) listed the species from Way Kambas without details and the record was considered tentative. Future visitors to Way Kambas should keep eyes and ears open for this species.

There are only two other known records of Moustached Hawk-cuckoo from Sumatra: may 1991 Batam island in the Riau archipelago and one seen and heard calling in Ketambe (august 1985 by Ben King).

293 CUCULUS FUGAX  HODGSON'S HAWK-CUCKOO
[B: 1 seen well in forest near Tampang
WK: probably heard (92)
LEU: 1 seen by Remaut at Ketambe was either this species or Moustached Hawk-cuckoo.
[C. fugax is considered the commonest hawk-cuckoo in lowland Lampung]

294 CUCULUS MICRPTERUS  INDIAN CUCKOO
BBS: heard in the southern peninsular (august 98)
[In Sumatra there are both resident and wintering races]

295 CUCULUS SATURATUS  ORIENTAL CUCKOO
KAB: (1995)
[cf. Chestnut-crowned Warbler]

296 CUCULUS SONNERATII  BANDED BAY CUCKOO
WK: 1
BBS: KUB (heard)
KAB: MI & MS (heard only)

297 CUCULUS MERULINUS  PLAINTE CUCKOO
[Cacomantis merulinus
WK: 1 seen near Way Kanan
BBS: near Liwa (above KUB - heard)
KAB: MS

298 CUCULUS SEPULCHRALLIS  RUSTY-BREASTED CUCKOO
[Indonesian Cuckoo]
KER: 1 seen, others heard at letter W waterfall near Kersek Tua. Heard at MS and Sungai Gambir. Also a young bird found dead by EV near Lake Belbis. Heard at GT by EV.
KAB: 1
BBS: KUB & southern peninsula

299 CHRYSOOCOCCYX MACULATUS  (ASIAN) EMERALD CUCKOO
BBS: KUB (heard) and in the southern peninsular

300 CHRYSOOCOCCYX MACULATUS  (ASIAN) EMERALD CUCKOO
Observed by EV near Teluk Air Putih (near first bridge from Teluk Air Putih while walking towards TAN. (06/98)
[Description: a smallish cuckoo with bright green upperparts & rufous cap; together with a second small brownish cuckoo (a young?). Overlooked breeding bird for Sumatra?]

The observer is quite familiar with both maculatus and xanthorhynchus and he has re­confirmed his confidence in identification after observation of one more female maculatus in Thailand]

301 CH. XANTHORHYNCHUS  VIOLET CUCKOO
KER: MS, 1 male seen well (1992): 1 heard and seen (in response to tape play back) at TAN (1997) [also observed at TAN by EV]
WK: heard

305 * SURNICULUS LUGUBRIS  DRONGO CUCKOO
KER: MS, 1 seen - several others heard, Letter W Waterfall
BBS: KUB (heard) and in the southern peninsular

306 [EUDYMYNS SCOLOPACEA  ASIAN KOEL]
BBS: Belimming, a female seen well, perched in a tree top near the beach (24.08.98)
[Asian Koel is thought to be a winter visitor to Sumatra, so the date of this observation is unusual, and there are only a few records for Lampung province anyway. Moreover, the occurrence of Australian Koel on mainland Sumatra should also be considered].

307 RHODOPDYES DIARDI  BLACK-BELLIED MALKOHA
WK: small n's on most days
BBS: KUB
KER: roadside forest near Mi (1997), MS a few

308 RHODOPDYES SUMATRANUS  CHESTNUT-BELLIED MALKOHA
WK: 1
BBS: KUB, 1

309 PHAINOPTILA TRISTIS  GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA
WK: a few
BBS: KUB (1995)
KER: Letter W Waterfall & MS: singles; EV at GT (may 1998)

310 PH. CHLOROPNENAUS  RAFFLES'S MALKOHA
* WK: daily
BBS: KUB: several observations near forest edge; common in the southern peninsular ('98). A few seen and many others heard.
KER: MI & MS LEU: 3 by Remaut et al (07/98)

311 PHAINOPTILA JAVANICA  RED-BILLED MALKOHA
LEU: 1 & WK: 1
BBS: 1, KUB (oct 95)
312 PH. CURVIROSTRIS
WK: 2
BBS: KUB and Belimbing
LEU: 2 by Renaut et al (07/98)

315 CENTROPUS SINENSIS
LEU: 2+; WK, 1;
KER: GK summit trail, 2; MS - seen by EV
BBS: 2 seen near Tampang village (southern peninsular)

316 CENTROPUS BENGALENSIS
KER: GK summit trail: a few in scrub vegetation above the tea plantation, observed by EV at
GT; MS
KER: TAN, an’ KAB, several heard in scrub along the road between the village and the forest edge.

318 TYTO ALBA
BARN OWL
KER: Kersik Tua, lower edge of tea plantation near Pak Subandi’s homestay. In 1998 - seen
on several occasions. In 1997 I saw one flying over Mata Hari Hotel in Sungai Penuh.
(UNCOMMON IN SUMATRA, but the species is probably increasing due to ongoing
forest clearance in southern Sumatra).

319 PHODILUS BADIUS
BAY OWL
WK: 1 heard & spotlighted. About 3 km from Way Kanan

321 * OTUS RUFESCENS
REDISH SCOPS OWL
WK: several heard (1 seen) near the clearing at Way Kanan
BBS: heard in lowland forest between Tampang and Belimbing
[UNCOMMON IN SUMATRA, but the species is probably increasing due to ongoing
forest clearance in southern Sumatra].

322 * OTUS SPILOCEPHALUS
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL
BER: 3+ heard only
KER: GK summit trail, regularly heard near forest edge; GT

329 OTUS BROOEI
RAJAH’S SCOPS OWL
BER: heard & bad views obtained
KER: GK summit trail: heard every night (August 1998) near the base shelter; one heard along
the old trail towards GT.
The call is a loud, powerful “whaaow”, repeated 4-5 times in a row. They often call in the first
30’ after dusk, but I also heard them at GK in the middle of the night.
[Endemic to Borneo, Sumatra and Java, but on Borneo it has not been reported since
collection data from Gunung Dulli in the North and in Java only with certainty from specimens
collected on the Ijen plateau, with some claims from Gunung Gede, West Java. But Sumatra
is definitely the easiest site to observe this species]

330 * OTUS LEMPIJI
COLLARED SCOPS OWL
BBS: Tampang, 5+ heard in villagers’ gardens, several spotlighted. Also heard in Belimbing.
KER: MS heard
WK: several heard
[SOMETIMES JUMPED INTO INDIAN SCOPS OWL: bakkamoena, with the name Collared SCOPS
OWL being used for the enlarged species]

332 * BUDO SUMATRANUS
BARRIED EAGLE-OWL
KER: Desa Letter W (Teluk air putih - at the edge of the park); one flushed in 2ndary forest
near “Kabun” = garden area at forest edge (while searching for Amorphophallus!), MS (1992):
1 seen early morning
KAB: one seen well, at dawn 1995 - probably arriving at its roosting tree (as I found back
the same bird on the same spot the next day!)
BBS: KUB, 1 fishing at dusk in paddy fields (1995). 1 seen well (spotlighted) from the road
(the coastal jeep track) near the mouth of Sleman River (24/08/98).

334 GLAUCIDIUM BRODIEI
COLLARED OWLET
BER: 1 heard
KER: GT, heard; GK, heard
DEM: 1 heard (95)
[MSV note that there are very few records]

335 NINIOX SCUTULATA
BROWN HAWK-OWL
WK: Heard on most days
BBS: southern peninsular: heard once
KER: MI, heard

338 STRIX LEPTOGRAMMICA
BROWN WOOD-OWL
LEU: heard
WK: 1 heard near Way Kanan
KER: TAN, and adult seen at dusk, mobbed by sunbirds

340 BATRACHOSTOMUS AURITUS
LARGE FROGMOUTH
WK: one heard and spotlighted (1992). Not shy at all
[Also recorded here (and photographed here by Geert Spanoghe & co august 1998]

342 * BATRACHOSTOMUS STELLATUS
GOULD’S FROGMOUTH
WK: 3+ About 3 km. from Way Kanan
KER: MI, 1 heard near forest edge (300m, 1997)

343 B. POLIOLOPHUS
PALE-HEADED FROGMOUTH
[Short-tailed Frogmouth]
KER: TAP: 1 heard and seen (a descending trilled whistle). Very responsive to tape playback
(12.08.97 at 1250 m); GT (08/98): one or more heard along the old trail up to the lake.
[McKinnon and Philips jump Bornean (or Short-tailed) Frogmouth B. Mixtus in this species but
confusingly use the English name Short-tailed Frogmouth]

344 B. JAVENSISS
JAVAN FROGMOUTH
WK: Probably heard in 92; also heard here by Iwein Mauro (95/96)
345 * B. CORNUTUS
WK: heard every night (from about 22.30 till just before dawn) along the jeep-track (a mournful descending whistle). Relatively easy to spot them. I heard a maximum of 6 birds in 1 night along 5 kms of the track.

346 * EUROSTOPODUS TEMMINCKI
WK & LEU
BBS: KUB, and southern peninsular
KER: TAN & MI

349 * EUROSTOPODUS TEMMINCKI
WK: heard every night (from about 22.30 till just before dawn) along the jeep-track (a mournful descending whistle). Relatively easy to spot them. I heard a maximum of 6 birds in 1 night along 5 kms of the track.

350 * C. AFFINIS
SUNDA FROGMOUTH
WK - small n's daily.

353 * B. CORNUTUS
WK: heard by Iwein Mauro (06/99)
BBS: KUB, and southern peninsular
KER: TAN & MI

356 * C. CONCRETUS
SAVANNAH NIGHTJAR
WK: heard by Iwein Mauro (06/99)

357 HYDROCHOUS GIGAS
GIANT SWIFTLET
KER: 1992, GK above tea plantation; 5+ at the Letter W waterfall. Also observed here by EV (7 exx., 05/98). Apparently present the whole day in this area. More than 50 Giant Swiftlets were seen at the Letter W waterfall on 04/09/98. TAN: 2 seen by EV along the way to TAN near a stream known as "Air Putih".

360 * C. CONCRETUS
SAVANNAH NIGHTJAR
WK: often heard near Way Kanan but hard to see. Also recorded here by Geert Spanoche et al (august 1997 & 98). Spanoche et al heard several birds around the clearing at Way Kanan but failed to see them. [Endemic to Borneo and Sumatra, little known. Way Kambas may currently be the easiest site to find this species]

361 * C. CONCRETUS
SAVANNAH NIGHTJAR
WK: heard near Belimbing and between Tampan and Duku Banyak. A few times, I heard one calling (briefly) during the day. [Generally rather scarce on Sumatra, compared with Peninsular Malaysia and Java].

362 HIRUNDA PIPIRINODA
GIANT SWIFTLET
LEU: common & WK, near checkpoint 1; KER: MS, GT, MS and Letter W Waterfall (EV)
KAB: common
BBS: KUB, common

363 CHAETURA LEUCOPHYLLATA
WHITE-BELLED SWIFTLET
LEU: common & WK, near checkpoint 1; KER: MS, GT, MS and Letter W Waterfall (EV)
KAB: common
BBS: KUB, common

364 APUS AFFINIS
HOUH SWIFT
WK: a few
KER: seen near Sungai Penuh by Frank Rozendaal (31/03/89)
[Bird lumped into House Swift by McKinnon & Phillipps]

365 CYPSIURUS BARRATTI
ATASIENSIS
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KER: 1992, GK above tea plantation; 5+ at the Letter W waterfall. Also observed here by EV (7 exx., 05/98). Apparently present the whole day in this area. More than 50 Giant Swiftlets were seen at the Letter W waterfall on 04/09/98. TAN: 2 seen by EV along the way to TAN near a stream known as "Air Putih".

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367 HEMIPROCE LONGIPENNIS
GREY-RUMPED TREESWIFT
KER: MS (by EV)

368 HEMIPROCE COMATA
WHISKERED TREESWIFT
LEU: common
KER: MS
WK: small groups
BBS: KUB, small n's along the road
359 * HARPACTES REINWARTDI | BLUE-TAILED TROGON
DEM & KAB
KER: GK summit trail, fairly easy to observe here. Often in pairs. Call and song recorded. GT, several pairs; BBS: KUB, 1, reasonably low (?) 800 m) near river along the track towards the waterfall.
LEU: regularly observed by Remaut et al above Ketambe (07/98).
[These birds look quite different from the ones on Java and their song is very distinct. Their taxonomy is currently being revised]

370 * HARPACTES KASUMBA | RED-NAPE TROGON
WK: a male seen
BBS: KUB, several heard, one seen well in response to tape play-back.
KER: MI

371 * HARPACTES DIARDII | DIARD’S TROGON
LEU: probably heard
WK: 1 seen
KER: MI, heard; MS, several

373 HARPACTES ORRHOEAEUS | CINNAMON-RUMPED TROGON
WK: recorded here by Iwein Mauro (June 1999)
BBS: KUB, one male seen along the waterfall trail. When I flushed the bird - the cinnamon-rump was seen well, ruling out Scarlet-rumped Trogon. [This is a few 100 metres above the known altitudinal limit for this species on Sumatra, where it is considered a bird of primary forest in lowlands and hills up to ca 800 m. But described by McKinnon as a rare MONTANE resident, probably mainly based on observations on Borneo where the species seem to occur in hill and montane forests. Very few records on Sumatra, including one from Liwa (which is near Kubuperahu where I saw one). Wells comments that, in peninsular Malaysia, mid-calling suggest that this is actually the commonest trogon, difficult to find due only to its rather consistent use of low, concealed perches and generally silent behaviour - Wells 1998, p. 480].

374 * HARPACTES DUAUCCELLI | SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON
LEU: 1 male seen
WK: 1 heard
KER: one heard at MS (1998)
BBS: 1 seen in southern peninsular (Duku Banyak)
[Considered the most numerous lowland trogon species on Sumatra]

376 HARPACTES ERYTHROCEPHALUS | RED-HEADED TROGON
KER: GK, 1 possibly heard by EV (’98), known from GT as well

378 ALCEDO MENINTING | BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER
LEU: several
WK: common along river

379 ALCEDO EURYZONA | BLUE BANDED KINGFISHER
BBS: KUB, 1 along waterfall trail.
KER: TAN (1), 1 along stream near Teluk Air Putih near the road; MS along main river by EV (may 1998).
[Few recent records from Sumatra]

381 CEYX ERITHACUS | ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER
WK - once (1992)
BBS - seen along several forest streams in the southern peninsular.
KER - Sungai Gambir & MS (EV) along the road, MI

383 PELARGOPSIS CAPENSIS | STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER
LEU: 2
WK: singles daily along the river Danau Ranau: 1 at the lake, near Kotabatu
BBS: several in Way Silman

384 * LACEDO PULCHELLA | BANDED KINGFISHER
KER: MS, heard many times
BBS: KUB, heard, several heard in the forests of the southern peninsular.

385 HALCYON COROMANDA | RUDDY KINGFISHER
WK: 2 observations by Remaut et al (07/98), near the clearing at Way Kanan and 1 downstream near the coastline.
BBS: 1 seen well, Way Silman swamp forest

386 HALCYON SMYRNENSIS | WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER
[Smyrna Kingfisher]
WK: a few
BBS: open areas
KER: 23/03/89 - seen by Frank Rozendaal in more open areas along the way to Lake Bili-Bili.

389 HALCYON CHLORIS | COLLARED KINGFISHER
KER: GK & MS - scrub
DEM: singles in tea plantation
BBS: southern peninsular
WK: several

391 * ACENTOIDEA CONCRETUS | RUFIOUS-COLLARED KINGFISHER
LEU: several heard - 1 seen in response to tape play-back
KER: MS, heard; TAN, heard
BBS: KUB (Pete Morris 1998), also heard in Tampang check
WK: 1 heard (92)

394 MEROPS VIRIDIS | BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER
WK: several groups
BBS: KUB, 4 in open areas
BBS, southern peninsular, I saw a flock of more than 100 bee-eaters spec. flying over Tampang village at dusk which I presumed to be this species (19/08/98). It was too dark to see the colours but I saw the elongated central tail feathers on many birds. As Blue-banded Bee-eater is considered a winter visitor to Sumatra (11 Sept - 25 April) - Blue-throated Bee-eater is more likely in this case.
396 * NYCTYORNS AMICTA
LEU: Katambe: heard only
KER: Mi, several (1997)
WK: 3+ heard, 1 briefly seen
BBS: KUB, common, once I saw an adult feeding a young
(23.07.97); southern peninsular: quite often heard and seen while walking from Tampang to Belimbing

397 ANTHOCEROS COMATOS
BBS: several pairs daily in forest near Belimbing and in forest between Danau Menjikut and Tampang.

398 * EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALISI
LEU: regularly seen along the river
WK: 2

399 * ANORRHINUS GALERITUS
LEU: common. One group of 20+
KER: Mi, common and very often heard; MS, 4 - local name: "Burung Tuijusekawan" - (the bird with 7 friends). (heard by EV in lower forest of GK summit trail)
BBS: Tampan, common in forest between Tampan and Belimbing with several flocks each day.

400 ACEROS COMATOS
WHITE-CROWNED HORNBILL
KER: TAN. Superb view on one pair, calling loud from the canopy on our way back from Camp Drivers (TAN area, 15.08.97). (The species has been observed here before by Jeremy Holden (FFI) but is probably rare in KER with very few recent records)
MS: EV observed (and photographed!) a single bird (05/98) 2 kilometres below MS village - along the road, I saw a pair in roadside forest near Sungai Gambir, about 10 km below MS (98).
LEU: 1 male seen very well by Remaut et all, low down in forest (07/98)
[Considered a rare and elusive species on Sumatra]

401 RHICTEROS CORRUGATUS
WRINKLED HORNBILL
WK: several pairs heard and seen at Rawagajah
[Classified in Collar et al (1994) as "vulnerable"]

402 * ACEROS UNDULATUS
WREATHED HORNBILL
KER: GK, small numbers. One flock of 5 at the highest shelter! MS & TAP several pairs flying over the road. A few at GT by EV (may 1998).
WK: one pair;
BBS: KUB, only one observation here (20.07.97): 4 birds near forest edge. One pair at Belimbing.
KAB: several pairs, daily in 1995 but none seen in 1997, heavy hunting is probably taking its toll.

403 ANTHOCEROS MALAYANUS
BLACK HORNBILL
WK: 1 group of 4 over Way Kanan

404 ANTHOCEROS CORONATUS
(ORIENTAL) PIED HORNBILL
BBS: common in the southern peninsular

405 RED-BEADED BEE-EATER
BBS: KUB, 5-10 daily, in 1995 once a flock of 19! Also in the southern peninsular

406 * BUCEROS RHINOCEROS
RHINOCEROS HORNBILL
LEU: common. Often in groups
KER: MS, often heard. Several pairs seen; Mi: common, Teluk Air Putih
WK: heard only
BBS: KUB, 5-10 daily, in 1995 once a flock of 19! Also in the southern peninsular

407 BUCEROS BICORNIS
GREAT HORNBILL
LEU: several
BBS: several pairs daily in forest near Belimbing and in forest between Danau Menjikut and Tampang.
[The ecological separation of this species and the Rhinoceros Hornbill remains enigmatic, the majority of the records are from the eastern lowlands, especially swamp regions (Holmes, 1996)].

408 * RHINOPLEX VIGIL
HELMETED HORNBILL
LEU: very often heard. Only 1 seen; flying over Alas River;
BBS: KUB, common, at least 5 calling. Several superb observations of pairs of Helmeted Hornbills (flying over the road, foraging in fruiting trees,...); also seen in the southern peninsular but seemed to be less common there (but there may be seasonal movements within the park)
KER: TAN, below Bukit Tapan, MS & Mi Several seen well in open garden areas (with isolated fruiting trees) near Desa Letter W (Teluk Air Putih)

409 * PSILOPOGON PYROLOPHUS
FIRE-TUFTED BARBET
BER: heard
KER: TP, GK, GT: common
DEM: common
[This species was hunted at GK and DEM]

410 MEGALAIMA CHRYSOPHON
GOLD-WHISKERED BARBET
LEU: common;
WK: heard by Remaut et al (08/95)
KER: heard along the road below Bukit Tapan (1997), around MS, Mi; TAN
BBS: KUB, heard - also in southern peninsular

411 M. RAFFLESII
RED-CROWNEED BARBET
WK: several heard, 1 seen
BBS: 2 seen in fruiting tree near Tampang, also heard there

412 * M. MYSTACOPHANOS
RED-THROATED BARBET
[Gaudy Barbet]
WK: 2+
KER: Mi; TAN heard
BBS: KUB, a few - also in southern peninsular

413 M. OORTI
BLACK-BROWED BARBET
BER: heard, several seen;
KAB: often heard; DEM: often heard
KER: GK, GT & Bukit Tapan: regularly heard
BBS: heard in forest near Liwa
418 M. HENRICII
YELLOW-CROWNED BARBET
WK: observed by Remaut et al (08/98)
KER: MS (heard by EV)
LEU: photographed here by Remaut (07/98)

419 M. AUSTRAILIS
BLUE-EARED BARBET
LEU: common
KER: MS; MI; TAN
WK: often heard
BBS: KUB (common), southern peninsular

420 M. HEAMACEPHALA
COPPERSMITH BARBET
Seen in scrub near Sungai Penuh,
KER: GK summit trail: one heard singing at the forest edge (1998), also heard
singing in gardens near Desa Letter W (Amorphophallus area);
BBS: a few heard in secondary forest while walking from Danau Menjukut back to Tampang
village (quite a while after we had left the national park already).
[Data are sought on the possible occurrence of the subspecies rosea in Lampung]

421 * M. AUSTRALIS
GREY-FACED WOODPECKER
[Breasted Woodpecker]
DEM: (16.10.96) 1 pair high up.
KER: GK summit trail: observed here near the Air minum sign (august 1998). Few observations
from GK despite a relatively high number of birders visiting the mountain. I failed to
observe this species in the forest despite two long visits in 1992 and 1997. Jeremy Holden (FFI) did
observe this species at GT at 1800m.
[Considered an aberrant red form ("dedemi") of the green races found on the Asian mainland.
In Sumatra, this is apparently a rare bird of upper montane forests from 1000-2000 m
(McKinnon) - the birds I observed at DEM were definitely well above 2200 m. Taxonomic
revision of the Sumatran morph highly recommended!!]

422 CALORHAMPUS FULIGINOSUS
BROWN BARBET
LEU: very common
WK: common
KER: MS - two were just shot there by hunters (92)
BBS: KUB, 23.07.'97 - 2 adults with 3 juveniles.

423 PICUS FLAVINUCHA
GREATER YELLONAPE
BER: 1
KER: GK summit trail - daily; GT (EV); TAP-MS road: 2

424 PICUS MENTALIS
[Checker-throated Woodpecker]
LEU: 1
KER: MI, 1
SSS: 1 at KUS ('97)

425 PICUS MINIACEUS
BANDED WOODPECKER
KER: TAN, 1; one seen between TAP and MS by EV (June 1998)
WK: 3 (Remaut et al 08/98)
LEU: 2 (Remaut et al 07/98)

426 PICUS MINIACEUS
BUFF-NECKED WOODPECKER
KER: MS - 1 (1992)
BBS: common in the southern peninsular

427 PICUS (CANUS) DEDEMI
GREY-FACED WOODPECKER
[Grey-headed Woodpecker]
DEM: (16.10.96) 1 pair high up.
KER: GK summit trail: observed here near the Air minum sign (august 1998). Few observations
from GK despite a relatively high number of birders visiting the mountain. I failed to
observe this species at GK despite two long visits in 1992 and 1997. Jeremy Holden (FFI) did
observe this species at GT at 1800m.
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In Sumatra, this is apparently a rare bird of upper montane forests from 1000-2000 m
(McKinnon) - the birds I observed at DEM were definitely well above 2200 m. Taxonomic
revision of the Sumatran morph highly recommended!!]
441 DRYOCOPUS JAVENSIS WHITE-BELLED WOODPECKER
WK: 2, along river (1992)
[uncommon in Sumatra in open lowland forest and mangroves]

443 DENDROCOPUS CANICAPILLUS GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER
[Ker: summit trail - a few observations
DEM: tea plantation area
[Range given in M&V as 1000-2800 m and below 1000 m for P. moluccensis, but there are repeated records of D. canicapillus from a number of observers from the eastern lowlands.]

444 PICOIDES MOLUCCENSIS SUNDA WOODPECKER
WK: seen once (92).

445 HEMICIRCUS CONCRETUS GREY AND BUFF WOODPECKER
LEU: 1
BBS: 1 in southern peninsular

446 ELYTHIPICUS RUBIGINOSUS MAROON WOODPECKER
LEU & BER:
KER: MI, MS; GT
BBS: forests above KUB, southern peninsular

447 * CHRYSOCOLAPTES VALIDUS ORANGE-BACKED WOODPECKER
WK & LEU: several
KER: GT (by EV at forest edge), by Frank Rozendaal at GK
BBS: a pair seen feeding a young in southern peninsular (21/06/98); several pairs seen between Tampang and Beiling. 

449 CORYDON SUMATRANUS DUSKY BROADBILL
LEU & WK - singles at both sites
BBS: KUB

450 CYMBIRHYNCHUS MACORHYNCHUS BLACK AND RED BROADBILL
KER: MI, 2 along river, MS, 2 seen here by EV; two birds seen by EV (1998) near Teluk Air Publi (first bridge crossing towards TAN.
[Quite rare on Sumatra]

451 EURYLAIMUS JAVANICUS BANDED BROADBILL
LEU: heard
WK: heard
BBS: KUB, heard (96 and '97) - less common than Black and Yellow Broadbill.
KER: MI; MS & Sungai Gambr

452 * CYMB. MACORHYNCHUS BLACK AND YELLOW BROADBILL
WK: quite common - often heard, several seen
KER: MI; MS & TAN
BBS: KUB, commonly heard a few seen (1995 & 1997); heard daily between Tampang and Beiling.

453 * SERILOPHUS LUNATUS SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL
* KER: GT, 1, seen well (08/97), heard (08/98), also observed here by EV. Seen by EV above MS at an altitude of about 700 m (05/98).
KAB: a pair seen by Frank Rozendaal (05/04/89)

454 * PSARISOMUS DALHOUSSAIE LONG-TAILED BROADBILL
DEM: singles heard & seen on several occasions
KER: GT, 4 in mixed species flock (1997); TAP: 2 heard calling (1997); GK summit trail: several pairs (including family parties with youngs) near the base shelter and the trail towards lake Beilibis (06/1998)
BBS: KUB, 1 in 1995 near top of the ridge

455 * CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS GREEN BROADBILL
LEU: several heard and seen around Ketambe (1992)
KER: MI, 2-3 heard

458 * PITTA SCHNEIDERI SCHNEIDER'S PITTA
KER: GK summit trail: 1992: 1 male briefly seen at 2 occasions near the lower shelter. Heard in 1997, heard and seen many times in 1998. In 1998, adult male and female and several young birds were hopping on the trails near the base shelter. Look for smashed snail-shells on the trail. Best late afternoon. Several males (5+) were heard singing just before dawn and immediately after dusk.
DEM: heard (1995), heard and seen well (28/07/1997) around 1750 metres. This is the only recent observation from this area.

62
467 * PITTA VENUSTA  BLACK-CROWNED PITTA
[Graceful Pitta]
KAB: (1995) 1 ex. seen well on two occasions, in dark gully (around 1490 m). 30.07.97: single male was present at the same locality as in 1995. Colonel Van Elegem, a Belgian photographer made the first ever picture in the field here in august 1997!
KER: MS (August 1998) at least 8 different singing males somewhere halfway between Bukit Tapan and MS - between km24 mark and km25 mark (cf map) at an altitude of around 900 metres. We trapped one here.
BBS: KUB, singing at least two different places. (1995 & 1997). Heavy response to tape playback. Rail-babbler is present in the same area! Probably quite common in this area.

468 * PITTA SORDIDA  HOODED PITTA
WK: 1 ex, seen (and filmed) near Way Kanan by Thomas De Tiere in August 1994. (I identified the bird from their video tape!)
Also heard (4 males) here by Iwein Mauro (06/99)
KER: MS village (1 heard singing here by EV, may 1998).
BBS: (20.08/98), 1 heard singing at dusk at Way Blambangan atas, song recorded.

469 * PITTA GUAJANA  BANDED PITTA
WK: common
BBS: very common in the southern peninsula (while walking between Tampan and Belimbing), with 10+ each day.

473 HIRUNDO RUSTICA  BARN SWALLOW
LEU: Oct 92
KER: MS (October 1992)
[Migrant to Sumatra]

474 HIRUNDO CONCOLOR  PACIFIC SWALLOW
KER: MS and above tea plantations at GK, GT
BBS: KUB

477 DELICHON DASYPUS  ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN
DEM: 3. (17/10/1995)
KER: GK, 1 at high altitude by Frank Rozendaal (22/03/98)
[Uncommon migrant from N-India - Japan]

478 HEMIPUS PICATUS  BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER SHRIKE
KER: GK - small nrs daily, MS; GT (EV)
KAB & DEM
BER: by Remaut et al (07/98)

479 HEMIPUS HIRUNDINACEUS  BLACK-WINGED FLYCATCHER SHRIKE
LEU: common
WK: several
KER: MS - a few
BBS: KUB & southern peninsular

480 TEPHRODORMIS GULARIS  LARGE WOOD-SHRIKE
KER: MS, 1 (1997)
BBS: 2 in southern peninsular

482 CORACINA LARVATA  BLACK-FACED CUCKOO SHRIKE
[Sunda Cuckoo-shrike]
BER: 1.
KER: TAP, several (97 & 98); GT, once - seen at GK by Frank Rozendaal (22/03/98)
[Probably uncommon]

483 CORACINA STRIATA  BAR-BELLED CUCKOO SHRIKE
WK: 2
BBS: near Tampang, 1
[overlooked as a canopy species ?]

484 CORACINA FIMBRIATA  LESSER CUCKOO SHRIKE
WK: several heard
KER: MS, heard in '96 and '97
BBS: KUB

485 LAGALA NIGRA  PIED TRILLER
WK: 1 by Remaut et al (08/98)
BBS: 1 in open agricultural area near Tampang village
[A "fairly common bird of open and cultivated lowland areas" according to McKinnon]. Surprisingly enough, I only saw this species near BBS!

489 PERICROCOTUS IGNEUS  FIERY MINIVET
BBS: southern peninsular
WK: 3
KER: below MS - small group by EV.
[Lowland specialist, this form is sometimes lumped in Small Minivet, P.cinnamomeus]

490 PERICROCOTUS SOLARIS  GREY-CHINNED MINIVET
[Mountain Minivet]
BRS: a few
KER: common at GK summit trail, a few pairs seen at GT (1997, 1998), TAP

491 PERICROCOTUS MINIATUS  SUNDA MINIVET
DEN: 1 pair (27.07.'97)
KER: GK summit trail - lower parts of the forest; GT (EV)

492 PERICROCOTUS FLAMMEUS  SCARLET MINIVET
KER: MS (also by EV)
BBS: KUB: common, southern peninsular: 4
WK: several

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aegithina Viridissima</td>
<td>Green Iora</td>
<td>LEU: 5; WK: a few</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>KER: MS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB (20.07.97): 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aegithina Tiphia</td>
<td>Common Iora</td>
<td>LEU: 1; WK: MS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KER: scrub near Letter W waterfall; MS, MI</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>BBS: KUB, 1 in southern peninsular</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloropsis cyanopogon</td>
<td>Lesser Green Leafbird</td>
<td>KER: halfway between MS and TAP</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WK: 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloropsis sonnerati</td>
<td>Greater Green Leafbird</td>
<td>LEU: 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KER: TAP: singles seen (1997 and 1998), WK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chloropsis aurifrons</td>
<td>Golden-Fronted Leafbird</td>
<td>KER: MS, 1 ('97)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB, 2 [Occurs in hill forest between 750-1500m, few Sumatran records]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</td>
<td>Blue-Winged Leafbird</td>
<td>LEU: common, WK: 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>KER: MS, 4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB &amp; southern peninsular, common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Chloropsis venusta</td>
<td>Blue-Faced Leafbird</td>
<td>KER: GK summit trail, 2; Letter W Waterfall - a fairly reliable site; above MS, seen in 1992, 1997 and 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KAB: 1 pair (1995)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Endemic to Sumatra]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus atriceps</td>
<td>Black-Headed Bulbul</td>
<td>LEU: common</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KER: MS, common</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB, common</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus dispar</td>
<td>Ruby-Throated Bulbul</td>
<td>KER: MS (several by EV, '98)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB, singles (19/07/1997)</td>
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<td>[Often considered conspecific with Pyconotus melanicerus - Black-crested bulbul, Red-throated form on Sumatra sometimes considered a distinct species]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus squamatus</td>
<td>Scaly-Breasted Bulbul</td>
<td>BBS: KUB, common</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>KER: MS (several by EV)</td>
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<td>[Few Sumatran records]</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Pyconotus cyaniventris</td>
<td>Grey-Bellied Bulbul</td>
<td>LEU: 5+</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: KUB: at least 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Introductory to Sumatra]</td>
<td>KER: MS (several by EV)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus aurigaster</td>
<td>Sooty-Headed Bulbul</td>
<td>KER: open areas near GK &amp; GT; Letter W and above MS</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>DEM &amp; BER</td>
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<td></td>
<td>[Endemic to Sumatra]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus entilotus</td>
<td>Puff-Backed Bulbul</td>
<td>KER: MS, 1 ('92), also recorded by EV</td>
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<td>BBS: near Tampang, 1</td>
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<td>[Few Sumatran records]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus goiavier</td>
<td>Yellow-Vented Bulbul</td>
<td>LEU &amp; BER; KER: near GT, Letter W and M Sako (EV)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>BBS: seen near Liwa</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>WK: entrance road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyconotus plumosus</td>
<td>Olive-Winged Bulbul</td>
<td>WK: common</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BBS: southern peninsular</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Lowland Specialist]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
516 PYCNONOTUS SIMPLEX
KER: MS, small nos
BBS: KUB, daily, also in southern peninsular
WK: a few

517 PYCNONOTUS BRUNNEUS
LEU: common & WK: 2
KER: MS
BBS: KUB, common

518 PYC. ERYTHROPHTHALMOS
LEU: common
KER: MS, common; also in MI
BBS: KUB: a few
WK: a few

519 * CRINIGER OCHRACEUS
[WHITE-THROATED BULBUL]
LEU: 1
KER: above MS & TAN: a few
BBS: KUB

520 * CRINIGER BRES
LEU: 2
KER: MS, a few
BBS: KUB, singles

521 * CRINIGER PHAECEPHALUS
BBS: KUB
KER: MS (low down), TAN
WK: a few

522 HYPSIPETES CRINIGER
LEU: 5 & WK: a few
KER: MS, common
BBS: KUB, common

523 HYPSIPETES CHARLOTTAE
LEU: 4
KER: MS, common
BBS: KUB & Tampang
WK: 1

524 HYPSIPETES MALACCENSIS
[Ker: GK, common; TAP: also at GT by EV; Letter W
DEM: a few
BBS: KUB, 2
[Hypsipetes malaccensis javanicus Javan Streaked Bulbul & H. m. Sumatranus are sometimes split from the former species. Sometimes lumped with Mountain Bulbul (Hypsipetes Maclellandii) of SE Asia.]

525 HYPSIPETES MALACCENSIS
[Ker: GK, common; TAP: also at GT by EV; Letter W
DEM: a few
BBS: KUB, 2
[Hypsipetes malaccensis javanicus Javan Streaked Bulbul & H. m. Sumatranus are sometimes split from the former species. Sometimes lumped with Mountain Bulbul (Hypsipetes Maclellandii) of SE Asia.]

526 Ixos Malaccensis
[Ker: GK, common; TAP: also at GT by EV; Letter W
DEM: a few
BBS: KUB, 2
[Hypsipetes malaccensis javanicus Javan Streaked Bulbul & H. m. Sumatranus are sometimes split from the former species. Sometimes lumped with Mountain Bulbul (Hypsipetes Maclellandii) of SE Asia.]

527 HYPSIPETES FLAVALA
[Brown-eared Bulbul]
KER: MS, a few (1997)
BBS: KUB (1996)

528 HYPSIPETES AENEUS
[Bronzed Drongo]
WK: 1
KER: MS & TAN: a few
BBS: KUB

529 HYPSIPETES SUMATRANUS
[Ker: MS, 2 above the village
BBS: KUB: 2, top of the road (’97)
KAB: daily, one was shot by local hunters [endemic to Sumatra, A split from Hair-crested Drongo/Dicrurus hortentotus.]

529 ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS
[Greater Racket-tailed Drongo]
WK: 4 & LEU: 2
BBS: between Tampang and Duku Banyak (southern peninsular)

530 ORIOLUS CHINENSIS
[Black-naped Oriole]
WK: 1 (Remaut et al, 98)
[Much to my surprise, I now realise I saw this bird only in the southern peninsular of BBS. It is also noteworthy that this species is absent from many other birders’ list. McKinnon reports the species as “common” on Sumatra in open areas etc. I must have overlooked it or is this species really becoming rare on Sumatra, due to bird trade ??]
541 ORIOLUS CRUENTUS  BLACK AND CRIMSON ORIOLE
[Maroon Oriole]
BER; KAB - singles
KER: GK summit trail, GT; TAP (singles at each site)
BBS: KUB, 1 close to Liwa, near park entrance

542 * IRENA PUELLA ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD
LEU & WK,
BBS: KUB, 2 & the southern peninsular
KER: MS, 20+ in large fig tree; MI

543 * PLATYLOPHUS GALERICULATUS CRESTED JAY
BBS: KUB, often heard and seen
KER: heard at MI; TAP and at TAN

545 * PLATYSMURUS LEUCOPTERUS BLACK MAGPIE
WK: 1
KER: MS (heard by EV)
BBS: several heard and seen near "Duku Banyak", near Blambangan (upper river); (also observed at KUB by P. Morris '98)

547 SITTA FRONTALIS VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH
WK: 1
KER: MS, 1
BBS: KUB

552 CORVUS MACRORHYNCHOS LARGE-BILLED CROW
[Plain-capped Babbler]
WK: common; LEU: 2
KER: MS (EV), MI & TAN
BBS: several heard and seen in the southern peninsular

554 * SITTA AZUREA BLUE NUTHATCH
KER: GK summit trail, GT, TAP (by EV); KAB & DEM: regularly observed

555 PARUS MAJOR GREAT TIT
KER: GK summit trail, TAP & GT
KAB: common
DEM: 2
WK: observed by Remaut et al (08/98)
[Also occurs in mangroves in southern Sumatra]
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572 MALACOPTERON MAGNUS  RUFOUS-CROWNED BABBLER
LEU: 1 flock
WK: a few
BBS: KUB, southern peninsula

573 MALACOPTERON ALBOGULARE  GREY-BREASTED BABBLER
WK: 1 seen well, skulking in undergrowth in swamp forest. Scarce species throughout its range! (Oct '92)
[The species has been reported by Derek Holmes from the Tapang swamps, but my attempt to visit the area was stopped by several days of very heavy rainfall]. It would be very interesting to carry out surveys for this species on Sumatra to have an up-to-date assessment of its status on Sumatra.

574 * POMATORHINUS MONTANUS  CHESTNUT-BACKED SCIMITAR BABBLER
WK: 1
BBS: KUB, 1 at 900m (22.07.97), 4 in 1995
[There are striking differences in behaviour between birds from the plains and birds in the mountains. Birds in the hills often occur in flocks and can be quite conspicuous, while the lowland birds seem to be skulking and they do not occur in flocks. There is also a difference in vocalisation between them]

575 * RIMATOR MALACOPTILUS  LONG-BILLED WREN-BABBLER
DEM: 16.10.95, 2 seen and heard.
KER: GK summit trail - small n's, can be very inconspicuous but more often observed once song was known, also seen (one mistnetted and photographed) at GT.
KAB: observed here by Frank Rozendaal at 1470m
[McKinnon mentions the occurrence of long-billed Wren-babbler “in the Barisan Range south to Kerinci, an uncommon bird of mountain forest between 1500 - 2500 metres”. But the records at Bukit Kaba and Gunung Dempo indicate that it also occurs further south]

576 * NAPOTHERA RUFIPECTUS  SUMATRAN WREN-BABBLER
[Black-necked Wren-babbler]
KER: GK, common in lower parts of the forest, common. Vocal and responsive to tape playback; GT: several pairs heard along trail towards the lake; TAP: DEM: 95 & 97 several pairs heard + 2 dead ones, shown to me by local hunters. Probably less common here than at GK.
KAB: Gully of Pitta venusta (by Frank Rozendaal, & others)
[Endemic to Sumatra].

580 NAPOTHERA MACRODACTYLA  LARGE WREN-BABBLER
wk: one auditive record (reported by Iwein Mauro) is interesting. If confirmed, this would be a new species for Way Kambas. [There are very few records from Sumatra, as this is a lowland specialist it must be increasingly threatened on Sumatra]

581 NAPOTHERA MARMORATA  MARBLED WREN-BABBLER
KER: below TAP, 1992: taped in and very well. Also observed here in 1998 by Birdquest.
KAB: 1997: 30.07: excellent views from a single bird in dark gully, same area as Pitta Venusta (around 1500m). Also observed here by Frank Rozendaal at an altitude of 1280 m. [Few Sumatran records but probably overlooked].
595 STACHYRIS ERYTHROPTERA LEU: 5 & WK: 2 KER: MS BBS: KUB, 2; two near Belimbing

598 MACRONOUS GULARIS LEU: (common) & WK; KER: MS BBS: KUB & southern peninsular

599 MACRONOUS PTILOSUS WK: common KER: TAN - several heard and seen along old logging track at the way back. BBS: one party in the southern peninsular

601 * GARRULAX PALLIATUS GREY AND BROWN LAUGHINGTHRUSH [Sunda Laughingthrush] KER: GK summit trail, regular but definitely less common than Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush. Also noted at GT (by EV). DEM: small flocks in lower parts of the forest [The species is heavily trapped on Sumatra]


604 GARRULAX LUGUBRIS BLACK LAUGHINGTHRUSH KER: TAP, regularly seen in roadside forest near the "Bukit Tapan resort* [Bornean and sumatran raced look very different and are sometimes considered different species]

605 GARRULAX NITRATUS CHESTNUT-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH BER: 2 KAB & DEM: a few groups KER: TAP, several; GK summit trail: common; GT

607 * PTERUTHIS FLAVISCAPIS WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER KER: GK summit trail, relatively common; GT KAB: singles seen regularly - two shot by local hunters DEM: several pairs

609 * ALCIPPE BRUNNEICAUDA BROWN FULVETTA LEU: a few KER: TAN, common & MS, several KAB: KUB, common

610 * LEIOTRHIX ARGENTARIS SILVER-EARED MESIA KER: GK summit trail, small flocks at higher altitude. Also at GT (EV) [red-breasted race "argenta" is very distinct]

612 HETEROPHASIA PICAOIDES LONG-TAILED SIBIA KER: GK summit trail, regularly encountered - usually in the high canopy; TAP; GT KAB: singles at higher altitude & DEM: 1


616 * BRACHYPTERYX LEUCOPHYS LESSER SHORTWING BER: heard KER: TAP: singles heard, 1 seen; GK & GT KAB: several DEM: near lower forest edge

617 * BRACHYPTERYX MONTANA WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING KER: GK summit trail: common, often heard & GT DEM: common. Often heard. Some observations at less than a 1 meter distance!!! KAB: heard

621 * COPSYCHUS SAULARIS MAGPIE ROBIN LEU: roadside KER: common bird in cultivated areas KAB: in cultivation BBS: around Tampang village

622 * COPSYCHUS MALABARICUS WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA local name: "Burung Murai" LEU: often heard. 2 seen & WK: 2 in main clearing KER: MI, heard singing, MS BBS: KUB, several heard, several (heard and seen) in the southern peninsular [A very popular bird in the cage-bird trade]

624 COPSYCHUS PYRRHOPYGUS RUFIOUS-TAILED SHAMA WK: 1 heard and briefly seen BBS: heard in southern peninsular KER: Sungai Gambir

625 CINCLIDIIUM DIANA SUNDA BLUE ROBIN KER: GK summit trail, small m's; GT (by EV) DEM: 1 KAB: observed at 1500 m by Frank Rozendaal (06/04/89)
625 ENICURUS VELATUS  
**LESSER FORKTAIL**
KER: 1-2 at the bridge near the letter W waterfall, several along small rivers along the road between TAP and MS; GT (EV)
BBS: KUB, several along the river near the village
KAB: 1 by Iwein Mauro (July 1997), two seen by Frank Rozendaal at 1230 m

627 ENICURUS RUFICAPILLUS  
**CHESTNUT-NAPED FORKTAIL**
[Kestnut-capped Forktail]
LEU: 2
KER: TAN, 2
BBS: KUB, several along track towards the waterfall

628 ENICURUS LESCHENAUTI  
**WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL**
WK: 2
BBS: Almost certainly heard in the southern peninsular

631 * COCHOA BECCARII  
**SUMATRAN COCHOA**
KER: GK summit trail. One immature male seen and heard on several occasions (eg 30/07/98)
DEM: one heard and taped in '95 only positively identified after sound recordings from Kerinci were available
[In 1998, the cochoa has been observed here by many observers (adult male, female and immature male). There must have been a (quite territorial ?) pair along the trail

636 * MYOPHONUS MELANURUS  
**SHINY WHISTLING THRUSH**
KER: GK summit trail & GT: common & conspicuous
KAB: singles daily. One was killed by locals. 30.07.97
I saw 2 recently hatched juveniles;
[Endemic to Sumatra]

637 * MYOPHONUS CASTANEUS  
**SUMATRAN WHISTLING THRUSH**
[Kestnut-winged Whistling-thrush]
KER: GK summit trail. Shy. Seen by EV at GT.
KAB: 1 observation in lower parts of the forest.
One was shot there by local hunters.
DEM: a female bird, killed by local hunters was shown to me by local hunters (27.07.97).
[A split from Sunda Whistling Thrush - Myopidous gauconius; 3 forms: Java (gauconius):-Borneo (borneensis)-Sumatra (castaneus) - but several other authors (eg Sibley and Monroe have followed Delacour (1947) and recognised only M. gauconius). Further research on plumage and song might resolve the taxonomic status of the three populations]

638 MYOPHONEUS CAERULEUS  
**BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH**
KAB: observed here by Bernard Van Elegem in '97
KER: above MS & Letter W (EV)

639 ZOOTHERA INTERPRES  
**CHESTNUT-CAPPED THRUSH**
BBS: one bird seen well in primary lowland forest near the shelter of Sleman river (while walking towards Belimbing). - first flushed from the ground and later seen perched high up in a tree. Made a tacking alarm call (22/08/98). Some days later, I also found this species (an adult and 2 very young juveniles) on the bird market in Koto Agung. (photo's available). This species is well known to the people of Tampang; they claim it's more expensive than a Hill Myna ... The birds were said to come from the Tampang area. [I believe this is only the 3rd record of mainland Sumatra. One was collected (1914) in the Kerinci valley at 730 m and there's a field observation in Riau (1995) in the Bukit Tigapuluh area in "jungle rubber"].

640 ZOOTHERA ANDROMEDA  
**SUNDA THRUSH**
KER: GK summit trail: 1 seen at dawn in dry riverbed at "Air Minum" - cf map. 16.08.98. Shy and/or rare. Jeremy Holden (FFI) photographed it at Gunung Tujah (around 1800m).
[Few recent records from Sumatra!]

644 ZOOTHERA HORSEFIELDI  
**HORSEFIELD'S THRUSH**
[K. White's Thrush, Scaly Thrush]
DEM: 1 on the trail (1997)
KER: GT, photographed twice here by Jeremy Holden (FFI)
[This form is sometimes considered a separate species (eg by Sibley and Monroe), a split from Zoothera dauma. This forms occurs only in the mountains of Sumatra, Java, Bali and Lombok and probably also further east]

646 TURDUS POLIOCEPHALUS  
**ISLAND THRUSH**
KER: GK, a few birds seen each time I climbed to the summit (1992 & 1997).

647 GERYCONE SULPHUREA  
**FLYEATER**
[Golden-bellied Gerygone]
DEM: 26.07.97: 1 & WK: 1
BBS: KUB
KER: MS (heard)

648 SEICERCUS CASTANEICEPS  
**CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER**
KER: MS, a few above MS village (1992 and 1998). Also observed at GT by EV - feeding a young Oriental Cuckoo (05/98).
[Poorly known species on Sumatra]

649 * SEICERCUS GRAMMICEPS  
**SUNDA FLYCATCHER-WARBLER**
[Sunda Warbler]
KER: GK summit trail & GT: common

650 SEICERCUS MONTIS  
**YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER**
[Yellow-breasted Flycatcher-warbler]
BER: 5+
DEM: 1
KAB: several seen by Frank Rozendaal around 1500 m (07/04/1999)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>KAB:</th>
<th>BER:</th>
<th>Location Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>ABROSCOPUS SUPERCILIARIS</td>
<td>YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER</td>
<td>common bamboo</td>
<td>3;</td>
<td>often near bamboo</td>
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<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS</td>
<td>EASTERN-CROWNED LEAF WARBLER</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>near bamboo</td>
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<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>PHYLLOSCOPUS TRIVIRGATUS</td>
<td>MOUNTAIN LEAF WARBLER</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>DEM:</td>
<td>summit trail; common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>LOCUSTELLA CERTHIOLA</td>
<td>PALLA'S (GRASHOPPER) WARBLER</td>
<td>summit trail</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>near forest edge – (21/03/1989, seen well by Frank Rozendaal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>ORTHOTOMUS ATROGULARIS</td>
<td>DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD</td>
<td>MS &amp; TAP</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>KUB &amp; Tampang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS</td>
<td>ASHY TAILORBIRD</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>KUB (adult feeding youngs) &amp; southern peninsular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>ORTHOTOMUS SERICEUS</td>
<td>RUFOUS-TAILED TAILORBIRD</td>
<td>MS &amp; MI</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>KUB &amp; Tampang, southern peninsular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667</td>
<td>ORTHOTOMUS CUCULLATUS</td>
<td>MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD</td>
<td>MS, KAB &amp; DEM</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>668</td>
<td>PRINIA ATROGULARIS</td>
<td>HILL PRINIA</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>scrub near forest edge</td>
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<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>MUSCICAPA SIBIRICA</td>
<td>DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>by Remaut et al (98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS</td>
<td>YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA</td>
<td>KAB:</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>single clear, also in southern peninsular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Notes:**
- **KAB:** common, often near bamboo
- **BER:** 3; common, often near bamboo
- **KER:** TAP, a few
- **BBS:** above KUB
- **KAB:** common, often near bamboo
- **KER:** TAP, a few
- **BBS:** above KUB

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**References:**
- Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
697 * FICEDULA HYPERHYTRA
BER: 1 pair
DEM: common
KER: GK & GT - common

698 FICEDULA DUMETORIA
LEU: 1 male (Oct 92)
TAP: several heard singing in forest near Bukit Tapan by Birdquest (June 1998)
[There are few Sumatran records]

699 * FICEDULA WESTERMANNI
BER: 2; KAB: observed by Frank Rozendaal (April 1989) at 1580m
KER: several

700 NILTAVA GRANDIS
LEU: 1 male (26.07.97) - regularly seen
KAB & DEM: several

701 NILTAVA SUMATRANA
LEU: 1
KER: 1 in dark gully between km 24 & 25 along the road between Sungai Penuh & MS (below Bukit Tapan).

705 CYORNIS CONCRETUS
[White-tailed Blue Flycatcher] 
LEU: 1; DER: 1 male (26.07.97)
KER: 1 in dark gully between km 24 & 25 along the road between Sungai Penuh & MS (below Bukit Tapan).

706 CYORNIS UNICOLOR
KAB: observed by Frank Rozendaal (April 1989) at 1580m

707 MUSICAPELLA HODGSONI
KAB: juvenile fed by adult near the base shelter. (By EV, May 1996)

710 RHIPIDURA PERLATA
LEU: 1
KAB: TAN & MI (Singles)
BBS: KUB, 1 (21.07.97)
[MSV notes that there are few records]

711 RHIPIDURA JAVANICA
WK: 1

712 HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA
LEU: 3
WK: (common)
BBS: KUB
KER: TAN, MS (EV)

713 PHILENTOMA PYRHOPTERUM
WK: 1 male twice (92)
BSS: KUB (21 & 23.07.97)
KER: MS (92)

715 MUSCICAPELLA LEUCORHYNCHUS
KER: Teluk Air Putih (the village before GT) - small nrs in open areas; by EV at Letter W

716 RHIPIDURA ALBIGOLLIS
KAB: several

717 PHILENTOMA PERDIX
LEU & BER: 2
KER: MS: 2 (11.08.97, early arrivals ?); TAN (14/08/97)
DEM: several hundreds (Oct 1995) in tea estate (roosting place?) KAB (Oct 1995)
BBS: KUB (95)

718 DENDRONANTHUS INDICUS
WK: 1 near Way Kanan (25/10/'92)

719 BROWN SHRIKE
KER: Sungai Gambir & MS; paddy fields near GT

720 PHILENTOMA VELATUM
KER: Sungai Gambir & MS; paddy fields near GT

721 PHILENTOMA PYRHOPTERUM
WK: 1 male twice (92)
BBS: KUB (21 & 23.07.97)
KER: MS (92)

722 * TERSIPHONE PARADISI
KER: MS (EV), MI (1)

723 MOTACILLA CINEREA
KAB: several hundreds (Oct 1995) in tea estate (roosting place?) KAB (Oct 1995)
BBS: KUB (95)

724 ARTAMUS LEUCORHYNCHUS
WK: 1 near Way Kanan (25/10/92)

725 GRAY WAGTAIL
KER: MS: 2 (11.08.97, early arrivals ?); TAN (14/08/97)
DEM: several hundreds (Oct 1995) in tea estate (roosting place?) KAB (Oct 1995)
BBS: KUB (95)

726 PADDYFIELD PIPIT
[Kunstmanniattus includes Common Pipit, Richard's Pipit]
KER: Sungai Gambir & MS; paddy fields near GT

727 BROWN SHRIKE
KER: MS, singles in clearings along the road in October 1992

80 Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000

Birding in Sumatra / © Filip Verbelen 2000
738 LANIUS TIGRINUS TIGER SHRIKE
LEU: 1 (Oct. 92)
BBS: KUB, 5+ (21.10.95)

739 * LANIUS SCHACH LONG-TAILED SHRIKE
KER: very common in all open areas around GK. Also near GT & Letter W
KAB & DEM: common in open agricultural areas
742 APLOMIS PANAYENSIS ASIAN GLOSSY STARLING
[Philippine Glossy Starling]
LEU; WK - small numbers in 1992
BBS: a small flock near Tampang village (southern peninsula)
KER: MS - small groups

746 STURNUS CONTA ASIAN PIED STARLING
BBS: 2 near Tampang, southern peninsula

749 ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS COMMON MYNAH
KER: a few in Kerinci valley, 1992
[escaped cage birds ? Feral populations may establish locally on Sumatra and the Kerinci valley seems to be such an area]

750 ACRIDOTHERES JAVANICUS WHITE-VENTED MYNA
[Javan Myna]
BER: 1;
KER: GK, 2 flying over the tea plantations ('92)
[Introduced on Sumatra, Javan Race of White-vented Myna looks more like a Jungle Myna]

752 GRACULA RELIGIOSA HILL MYNA
BBS: still common between Tampang and Belimbing
[Hill Myna populations on Sumatra are rapidly declining. I saw several caged birds and lots of people are well aware of the fact that they are worth a lot of money. In Kota Agung (Lampung province) people told me a Hill Myna is worth a million rupiah]

754 ANTHREPTES SIMPLEX PLAIN SUNBIRD
LEU: 2
WK: 2;
KER: found common by EV near MS
BBS: KUB, several (1997)

755 ANTHREPTES MALACENSI S BROWN-THROATED SUNBIRD
[Plain-throated Sunbird]
KER: MS
BBS: KUB, 1 & southern peninsula

756 ANTHREPTES RHODOLAEMA RED-THROATED SUNBIRD
BBS: 1 male seen well somewhere between Krui and Kubuperahu, well outside the BBS park.
(around 500m)
[An uncommon bird of the lowlands, up to 500 m, few records on Sumatra, but probably overlooked]

757 A. SINGALENSIS RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD
WK;
KER: MS
BBS: KUB

758 HYPORGRAMMA HYPORGRAMMICUM PURPLE-NAPE SUNBIRD
LEU & WK: a few
KER: MI & MS (by EV)
BBS: KUB, singles

759 NECTARINIA SPERATA PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD
WK: 1 (92)

761 NECTARINIA JUGULARIS OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD
LEU: 4
BBS: KUB, common, southern peninsula

764 * AETHOPYGA TEMMINCKII TEMMINCK’S SUNBIRD
[Scarlet Sunbird]
BER: 1;
KAB & DEM: common
KER: GK, near the letter W Waterfall, Bukit Tapan & GT (by EV)
BBS: KUB
[The different names, used in the different field-guides / check-lists make life very confusing: in McKinnon’s field guide, this species is called Temminck’s Sunbird. In McKinnon’s guide “Scarlet Sunbird” is the Javan endemic Aethopyga mystacalis (Violet-tailed Sunbird in Andrew's checklist)]

763 AETHOPYGA SIPARAJA CRIMSON SUNBIRD
WK: 1
BBS: KUB (20.07.97)

766 * ARACHNOTHERA LONGIROSTRA LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER
BBS: KUB, heard/seen daily, commonly heard/seen between Tampang and Belimbing and at Belimbing
LEU; BER; WK; KAB
KER: Bukit Tapan; MS & TAN; GK; Letter W

767 ARACHNOTHERA CRASSIROSTRIS THICK-BILLED SPIDERHUNTER
KER: 1, halfway between MS and TAP (1997)
WK: 2
[Relatively little sumatran records]
768 ARACHNOTERA ROBUSTA
BBS: KUB
LEU: 2
WK: 1

769 ARACHNOTERA FLAVIGASTER
KER: TAN, 2; MI, 1; MS
BBS: KUB, several

770 ARACHNOTERA CHRYSOGENYS
WK: 2
BBS: 1, KUB

771 ARACHNOTERA AFFINIS
LEU: 5
WK: 2
BBS: KUB, several (95 & 97)
KER: MI, 1; MS (by EV)

776 PRIONOCHILUS MACULATUS
LEU: 2 & WK: a few (92 & 98)
KER: MS, 2

778 PRIONOCHILUS PERCUSSUS
LEU: 2 & WK: several
KER: MS
BBS: KUB - several

781 DICAEUM CHRYSORHEUM
BBS: KUB, 2
KER: MS, around the village and below the village

782 DICAEUM TRIGONOSTIGMA
LEU & WK: common
KER: MS; TAN & MI
BBS: common; also near Danau Rana

783 DICAEUM CONCOLOR
BBS: KUB, 1 (1997)
[Probably overlooked due to identification difficulties]

784 DICAEUM CRUENTATUM
LEU: Ketambe: 1;
BBS: KUB, several; also near Belimbing
KER: 3 seen by EV (95/96) near MS.

788 DICAEUM IGNIPECTUS
[KIBREASTED FLOWERPECKER]
KAB; BER & DEM
KER: G, GT & Bukit Tapan

790 ZOSTEROPS PALPEBROSA
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE
KER: MS; Letter W waterfall & GT (EV)
BBS: KUB - a few
KAB: recorded here by Iwein Mauro (07/97), also by Frank Rozendaal
Gunung Seminurig (bil Danau Rana); common
[Montane morph (entirely yellow) sometimes reported at higher altitudes on Gunung Kerinci
needs further confirmation]

792 ZOSTEROPS ATRICAPILLA
BLACK-CAPPED WHITE-EYE
KER: a few
KAB & DEM - common
KER: G & GT

794 ZOSTEROPS MONTANA
MOUNTAIN WHITE-EYE
KER: GK summit trail, common at high altitude
KAB & DEM

800 PASSER MONTANUS
TREE SPARROW
Common near settlements; also DEM, near Liwa,...

801 PLOCEUS PHILIPPINUS
BAYA WEAVE
KER: MS, a lot of nests seen by EV, also seen in the Kerinci valley

808 LONCHURA STRIATA
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA
KER: G, MS; GT & Letter W
BBS: KUB, small flocks

809 LONCHURA LEUCOGASTRA
WHITE-BELLED MUNIA
WK: 5 along the road to Way Kanan (1992 only)

813 LONCHURA PUNCTULATA
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA
LEU & BER: small flocks
KER: MS, a few; near Pelompek; Letter W & scrub above tea plantations at GK
BBS: fields near Tampang (southern peninsular)

815 LONCHURA MAJA
WHITE-HEADED MUNIA
LEU: Sungai Penuh; WK; BER;
KER: GT (scrub around the PHPA guesthouses); TAP & Kersik Tua.
BBS: KUB, very common near Belimbing
1 (Red-throated) Little Grebe
(Tachybaptus ruficollis)
Enigmatic species in Sumatra, very few records and status undetermined.

10 Wedge-tailed Shearwater
(Puffinus pacificus)
Few Sumatran records, but ca 250 seen on 24 June 1991 by Phil Heath, the largest gathering reported to date (Pelni-boat between Jakarta and Padang (West Sumatra).

18 Spot-billed Pelican
(Pelecanus philippensis)
Surveys along the east coast (Silvius 1988; Verheught et al 1993) have revealed the presence of a relict population on Sumatra. The population (perhaps no more than two dozen birds!) is presumed to be resident. The species is considered to be one of the most critically endangered in Indonesia. No breeding site has yet been discovered and their imminent extirpation seems certain.

24/27 Little Black Cormorant/Little Cormorant
(P. sulcirostris/niger)
Care should be taken with identification of cormorants in the southern provinces. Both species are expected to occur in southern Sumatra.

37 Chinese Pond Heron
(Ardeola bacchus)
Great care should be taken with identification of birds in non-breeding plumage, in view of recent evidence of substantial breeding populations of Javan Pond Heron (A. speciosa) in southern Sumatra.

78 Cotton Pygmy Goose
(Nettapus coronandelianus)
A threatened species in Sumatra with few recent records from South Sumatra.

125 Long-billed Partridge
(Rhizotoma monteithii)
Few records on Sumatra (500-1000 m) and only one recent from the Gunung Leuser area at 1000 m (Ben King and Dennis Yong).

126 Black Partridge
(Melanopex nigrum)
No confirmed recent records even though Danielson and Heegaard (1995) report circumstantial evidence from the Bukit Timapuluh area. Presumably inhabits lowland primary forest, including peat swamp forest (Jambl). If the habitat is restricted to the extreme lowlands, then the species must be seriously threatened in Sumatra. On Borneo, this species also occurs in hill forests at higher altitudes (up to 1200 m at Barito Ulu, Guy Dutson).

132 Chestnut-necklaced Partridge
(Tropicoperdix charltonii)
Marie and Voous list only two regions of occurrence, SE Aceh and Lampung. Habitat is assumed to be lowland or lower hill forest. There appear to be no records since 1939. Forest remains in the Aceh portion of the bird's known range. The status of the bird in Sumatra is a cause of concern and surveys are urgently required.

136 Crestless Fireback
(Lophura erythropthalmus)
The distribution of this species on Sumatra remains enigmatic, but its lowland forest habitat warrants its status as vulnerable (Collar et al, 1994). Recently observed at Bukit Timapuluh. Unidentified pheasants observed by members of Flora and Fauna International in the lowland forests of Muara Imat (within Kerinci-Sebat NP) may have been this species.

140 Hoogerwerf's Pheasant
(Lophura hoogerwerfi)
Endemic to Sumatra. The systematic status of this species remains unsettled. There are some recent reports of Lophura pheasants spec. from within the Gunung Leuser NP and I heard that, just recently, a Hoogerwerf's Pheasant was obtained from a bird market somewhere in northern Sumatra.

158 Watercock
(Gallicrex cinerea)
Status uncertain, but breeding recorded. Otherwise winter visitor. Common winter visitor in Jambi and Lampung.

163 Masked Finfoot
(Heliopais personata)
Undated reports from Alas river near Ketambe (Leuser NP) and the Kluet extension of the park. Reported from Tandai (Kerinci-Sebat NP) by Jeremy Holden (October). Status on Sumatra uncertain. Further surveys required, maybe most promising in the Kluet extension of the Gunung Leuser NP. [If there is still some forest left down there in the next couple of years ... (cf EIA 1999)].

165 Pheasant-tailed Jacana
(Hydrophasianus chirugus)
Rare migrant to Sumatra, but also one over-summering record: two in rice fields near Sungai Penuh (October). Status uncertain. Further surveys required, maybe most promising in the Kluet extension of the Gunung Leuser NP. [If there is still some forest left down there in the next couple of years ... (cf EIA 1999)].

166 Bronze-winged Jacana
(Metopidius indicus)
The species should now be considered threatened in Sumatra. There are some observations from the Tulang Bawang area in northern Lampung.

(-) Aleutian Tern
(Sterna aleutica)
The species is now known to be wintering off the Singaporean coast (Ollington & Loh 1996) so people on ferries between Sumatra and Malaysia or Singapore should keep their eyes open for this species. Recent reports (Rajathural 1996) are the first records for the Sumatran faunal region.

271 Silvery Pigeon
(Columba argentina)
A small island species (Riau archipelago, Lingga archipelago, Simeulue, Mentawai, ... ) with very few recent records. There are no positively confirmed records from mainland Sumatra, a few claims (eg from the Berbak reserve). Marie And Voous says the species is a wanderer to mainland Sumatra. Classified as " Vulnerable" by Collar et al (1994). Information is sought on its distribution in coastal Sumatra. There are reports of large numbers in the tidal zone of South Sumatra (Verheught et al 1993) which require further confirmation.

(Most info derived from the Sumatran Bird report - Kukila 8, 1996)
274 Ruddy Cuckoo-dove (Macropygia emiliaea)
Status of this species on Sumatra remains undetermined.

281 Red-breasted Parakeet (Psittacula alexandri)
The status of this species in the South Sumatra swamps requires further clarification.

302 Horsfield’s Bronze Cuckoo (Chrysococcyx hasalii)
[Australian Bronze Cuckoo]
One juvenile at Belimbing (Bukit Barisan Selatan NP) 22/05/92 by Paul Jepson is the first record in Sumatra for ca 50 years.
Marle and Vous catalogue the species as a winter visitor from Australia.

303 Little Bronze Cuckoo (Chrysococcyx minitillus)
[Malayan Bronze Cuckoo]
Few records on Sumatra, but considered resident breeder. Probably much overlooked.

313 Sumatran Ground Cuckoo (Carpococcyx viridis)
Recently allocated species status by Collar and Long (1995). Only known from a few specimens collected in the Barisan range (300-1700 m) south of Mt Sibolangit to Bengkulu and Mount Dempo. No recent observations. I visited Gunung Dempo, but I believe that all forest within the altitudinal range for this species has now disappeared from that area. The Sumatran Ground Cuckoo is now one of the longest missing avifaunal elements in the entire oriental region!!

A potentially interesting area to look for the species is the pristine hill forest found on both sides of the road between Bukit Tapan and Muara Sako (collected from this area). It is possible to enter the forest from the road and go hiking to reach some more remote areas of the park. “Unfortunately”, this area has a high tiger density and there have been quite a few killings in the Muara Sako area. I questioned dozens of people within the Kerinci-Seblat NP (all hunters spending a lot of time in the forest). While some people have a good knowledge of many forest birds (including pheasants and pitta’s) - none of these people could convince me that they knew this species. (they were all shown a colour photocopy of the drawing of this species on the cover of the Forktail bulletin). The species must certainly be very rare in Kerinci-Seblat NP as Jeremy Holden (FFI - Flora and Fauna International) did extensive surveys (and lots of camera-trapping) for mammals and ground-birds in the park but failed to photograph this bird. Despite the fact that Jeremy managed to photograph some other rare and/or elusive species such as Giant and Schneider’s Pittas, both endemic pheasants and Sunda and Horsfield’s Thrush and most known mammals (including Kerinci Rabbit!) from the park.

One person living near the Kerinci-Seblat NP (an old rhino-poacher!) with a very extensive knowledge of the birds and mammals of the park immediately recognised the bird from the photocopy I showed him. He claimed he had seen (in a timeframe of more then 10 years) the species on 4 different locations within the park, always in primary forest in hilly areas (and within the known altitudinal range). The person described the birds as very shy. He said they occur in pairs and live on the forest floor and feed like pheasants/parttridges scratching the soil. They usually ran of when disturbed but on one occasion, he said he disturbed one which flew off and landed on a thick branch, high up in a tree. He also said they are as big as pheasants (this is not obvious from the picture!). Now that the call of the Borneo Ground Cuckoo is well known to many birders, birders start finding them. Birders should listen for similar calls on Sumatra.

314 Short-toed Coucal (Centropus rectanguluis)
Status enigmatic, no recent records on Sumatra but the species is almost certainly overlooked. But it’s probably quite a rare bird, strongly depending on intact lowland forests.

320 White-fronted Scops Owl (Otus sagittatus)
In Sumatra only known from one specimen collected in Aceh.

323 Stresemann’s Scops Owl (Otus stresemanni)
Only known from the holotype, collected in the Kerinci valley at 920 m (18/03/1914) but it may be a local race or light morph of the Mountain Scops Owl (McKinnon).

337 Spotted Wood Owl (Strix seloputo)
Described in Marle and Vous as possibly an overlooked resident. There are few records, including a voice record by Bas Van Bialen in recently logged peat swamp forest near the Rokan river (Riau - 09/04/91). There are also some claims from the Kerinci-Seblat NP (no details available).

359 Cave Swiftlet (Collocalia linchi)
[Local on Sumatra (probably throughout the Barisan range but specimens only from Mts Leuser and Lampung. On Java and Bali this is the commonest swiftlet at all altitudes. Formerly included within Glossy Swiftlet but sympathy in part of range suggests full species status]

375 Orange-breasted Trogon (Harpactes oreskios)
Only record since 1939 is one observed in Ketambe, Alas valley - Aceh 1980) This species remains known from only one specimen, but it is likely to be overlooked. Also listed by WCS from the BBS park.

377 Common Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis)
Considered as a migrant (winter visitor) but there are a few off-season records. Definitive evidence is now sought of breeding on Sumatra.

380 Small Blue Kingfisher (Alcedo coerulezenscens)
So far reported only from southern and eastern Lampung and eastern districts of South Sumatra province. It is tentatively assumed the species is spreading northwards, and it should be sought anywhere around the coast of Sumatra.

392 Chestnut-headed Bee-eater (Merops leschenaulti)
The status of this species remains enigmatic on Sumatra, but presumably is an occasional passage migrant.

425 Malaysian Honeyguide (Indicator archipelagicus)
The only known record since the publication of M&V is from G. Leuser NP, by Dennis Yong (undated).

429 Laced Woodpecker (Picus vittatus)
Fairly common in coastal mangroves. Most records from east coast lowlands up to 200 m. Also found in coconut and other tree plantations.
437 Olive-backed Woodpecker (Dinopium rafflesii)
Uncommon resident, in mangroves and middle strata of lowland and hill primary and secondary forest up to 700 m. Few recent records (e.g. Ketambe, Leuser NP, Way Kambas and Tandai - Kerinci-Seblat NP).

440 Great Slaty Woodpecker (Mulleripicus pulverulentus)
Apparently known from mainland Sumatra from just four 19th century records (M&M). It is questionable whether this species is extant on the mainland. It should be sought especially in the eastern coastal lowlands. Its presence on both Batam and Bintan islands in the Riau archipelago has been confirmed recently.
[The only recent record I'm aware of is mentioned in the bird checklist of the Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, compiled by WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) - but this list contains doubtful records from several unchecked sources - e.g FAO 1981] and further details of these observations are needed.

442 Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker (Dendrocopos macei)
This species’ presence of Sumatra still requires verification.
One specimen collected by E.C. Buxton in 1876 in lowland between Telukbetung and Sukadana (Lampung) but possibility of labelling error not excluded. Also a few recent sight-records including one in Air Hitam Dalam, just outside the Berbak game reserve (Hornskov J, 1987) and one at Lake Maninjau (12/07/93).

448 Greater Goldenback (Chrysocolaptes lucidus)
Probably restricted to mangrove forest.

464 Mangrove Pitta (Pitta Megarchyncha)
[Very few records in mangroves and swamp forest on the east coast. Reported common by Bas Van Balen in Rhizophora sp. mangrove and Nipa Swamp, rawa and Metas rivers (April 1981 - Riau Province. In Lampung the species was recorded by Frank Lambert ca 10 km inland from the mouth of the Sepuluh river, within Nipa palms (Feb 1988)]

466 Garnet Pitta (Pitta granatina)
Few recent records in remaining lowland forests (F.ex. Bukit Tigapuluh area).

475 Red-rumped & Striated Swallow (Hirundo daurica/strigula)
Further records are required of these poorly known species in Sumatra, especially of the latter which could have occasional breeding status. Red-rumped Swallow is considered a scarce winter visitor. The status of Striated Swallow remains unknown with only one record.

49X Great Iora (Aegithina lafresnayi)
Two observations (June and October 1983) at Berbak (need further confirmation)

500 Straw-headed Bulbul (Pycnonotus zeylanicus)
Whereas still widespread in Sumatra in the 1970s, the species has now become very rare due to the cage bird trade. It appears that the cage bird trade has now excelled itself in successfully exterminating this bird from most of Sumatra.

511 Blue-wattled Bulbul (Pycnonotus nieuwenhuisi)
Known only from one specimen from N Sumatra (Lesten, Aceh at 700m)

519 Finsch's Bulbul (Criniger finschi)
Known from only one specimen (lowland forest along Tasik river, Langkat - North Sumatra - 1920), but likely to be overlooked.

523 Hook-billed Bulbul (Setornis criniger)
Rarely recorded peatswamp specialist.

556 Sultan Tit (Melanochlora sultanea)
The species is square-bracketed in M&M and omitted from the Indonesian checklist (Andrew 1992). Future observers should be aware of the possibility of its occurrence. There is one sight-record (1938) of a flock of 6-10 moving conspicuously in the lower canopy of a former lowland forest reserve near Bandarmariah, Serdang (South Sumatra).

561 Buettikofer's Babbler (Trichastoma buettikoferi)
Endemic. Few records include sightings at the Panti reserve (Alan Lewis) and at Bukit Tigapuluh. Probably best identified by it's song or in the hand!

568 Vanderbilt's Babbler (Trichastoma vanderbilti)
This is now shown to be a synonym for Horsfield's Babbler (Mees 1995).

577 Striped Wren-babbler (Kenopia striata)
Very few recent records of this lowland species (including one from Way Kambas)

614 White-bellied Yuhina (Yuhina zantholeuca)
Observed by Dennis Yong in the Gunung Leuser NP, above Ketambe (undated). The only other record is a specimen collected at Pendid, in the Gayo highlands (Aceh) in primary forest.

633 Pied Bushchat (Saxicola caprata)
Very few records. It should be sought in the open lowlands of southern Sumatra.

635 Blue Rock Thrush (Monticola Solitarius)
The sighting of a pair (29/07/1985) outside the normal season in montane pine forest in central Aceh raises the intriguing possibility of a resident population of this species in Sumatra, perhaps belonging to the race M.s.madoci, at present only known from the Malay peninsula. Otherwise, these may have been oversharing birds of the migrant himalayan race M.s.pando.

675 Golden-headed Cisticola (Cisticola exilis)
Very few records, but likely to be widespread in the southern half of the island. But occurs in habitats not generally studied by visiting ornithologists.

704 Rueck's Blue Flycatcher (Cyornis rucki)
(Known from only two specimens collected in the province of North Sumatra. The species is classified as vulnerable. The specimen were collected in exploited forest at an altitude of ca 150-200 meter (Van Marie & Vouos 1988) in an area which has now been largely deforested.

707 Large-billed Blue Flycatcher (Cyornis caerulescens)
A rare lowland bird on Sumatra, with very few recent records. There are recent reports from Way Kambas and Phil Heath (1991) reported one from the forest edge at Gunung Kirinci which is probably very unusual.

Birding in Sumatra / @ Filip Verbelen 2000
725 Mangrove Whistler (Pachycephala grisola)
Coastal forests, scrub and mangroves.

779 Thick-billed Flowerpecker (Dicaeum agile)
This species is very poorly known on Sumatra: definitely known only from the type specimen collected (21/02/39, Pendeng - Aceh at 550 m) and there are a handful of sight-records (from Gunung Leuser area, Liwa area (Bukit Barisan Selatan NP), peatswamp forest of the Padang-Sugihan Reserve, and montane forest on Mt Sibayak (Berastagi region)).

789 Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker (Dicaeum trochileum)
Status unclear on Sumatra, but several records from Lampung province, including the Tanjung Karan bus station (!), Lampung Bay, and the Way Kambas reserve. In Java, this is a common lowland species - replacing Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker there.

803 Asian Golden Weaver (Ploceus hypoxanthus)
Recently accepted on the Sumatran list by Andrew (1992). Nest building has been reported from the Lake Toba area, from Samosir island, and several birds have been reported from an area with marshy rice fields ca 40-50 km east of Padang.

805 Pin-tailed Parrotfinch (Erythrura prasina)
M&B mention that flocks have been reported in and around rice-fields in Aceh and the Padang highlands. Dennis Yong reported a captive bird, said to have been caught locally in rice-fields close to forest on slopes of G. Leuser, close to Blangkejeren (05/05/89). This is the only recent record.

810 Javan Munia (Lonchura leucoastroides)
On Sumatra locally common in the extreme south where it may have been introduced or colonized from Java. Sometimes observed in the Way Kambas area.

817 Sunda Serin (Serinus estherae)
Little known resident. Occurs in upper montane scrub, including alpine meadows. Collected by Hoogerwerf in 1937 on Mt Leuser at 2100-3500 m. Only one record since, 5 april 1978, a flock of 4 in subalpine shrub on mountain top between upper mamas valley and Alas valley, Gunung Leuser NP.

REFERENCES
[My main source of information when I first went to Sumatra in 1992, was the trip-report “West-Indonesia 1989” by Alan Lewis & Pete Morris].
(plenty of interesting information on Sumatran parks)