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Lonchura malacca Chestnut Munia. Ro. One record, a single bird In Jan.
Lonchura maja White-headed Munia. Ro. A small group, seen once In Oct.

References,

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BREEDING NOTES ON SOME PADANG-SUGIHAN BIRDS.
by Anne D. Nash & Stephen V. Nash.
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Introduction.

Summarized herein are various breeding and nesting observations on 34 species of lowland birds, compiled between September 1984 and August 1985, In the Padang-Sugihan Wildlife Reserve, South Sumatra. The reserve, with an area of 75,000 ha, lies approximately 45 km north-east of Palembang. The habitat types of the reserve are described In the checklist elsewhere In this issue.

A feature of the reserve Is the regular series of man-made canals, which affect all habitat types, primarily by creating extensive openings and clearings in the forest, and by lowering the water table. In peat swamp areas, this results in a high number of dead trees along the canal edges. By increasing the number of suitable nesting sites, this has encouraged cavity-nesting species and those that prefer forest-edge habitats.

Systematic record:

Ibis cinereus Milky Stork.
In May, one bird seen over the reserve was In breeding plumage.

Icthyophaga ichthyaetus Grey-headed Fish-Eagle
April 18, one bird was carrying a stick to a nearly completed nest 15 meters up In a 20-meter Paperbark tree, on the edge of the Sugihan grassland.

Microhierax fringilarius Black-thighed Falconet
September 1, one young was begging food from adults in riverine forest
February 5, one active nest hole approximately 20 meters high In a 21-meter dead tree, In peat swamp forest.
April 28, one active nest hole 6 meters in a 7-meter dead tree, in riverine forest. June 28, one pair was copulating while another falconet was perched less than 1 meter away from the pair. In peatswamp forest.

_Terón curvirostra_ Thick-billed Pigeon
January 22, one male was gathering nest materials (small branches broken from a dead tree) in riverine forest.

_Terón vemans_ Pink-necked Pigeon
January 29, one male was carrying nest materials (small branches) in Paperbark forest.

_Terón olax_ Little Green Pigeon
January 29, one male was carrying nest materials in open Paperbark forest.

_Psittacula longicauda_ Long-tailed Parakeet
October 20, one pair was excavating a nest hole, 10 meters up in a dead tree, in peatswamp forest.

_Phænicophaeus diardi_ Black-bellied Malkoha
September 19, one fledged young was begging food from adults, in riverine forest. The young bird's bill was grey and the skin around the eye was brownish grey.

_Phænicophaeus chlorophaeus_ Raffles's Malkoha
November 1, two adults with three fledged young were seen in riverine forest.

_Cyptius balasiensis_ Asian Palm-Swift
April 12, one bird was flying to the underside of an _Oncosperma_ palm leaf (presumably to a nest site), in peatswamp forest.

_Halcyon smyrnensis_ White-throated Kingfisher
June 8, one nest burrow containing three newly-hatched nestlings was seen in a mud bank along a canal, facing the Paperbark forest. The burrow's dimensions were 8 cm diameter and 45 cm length.

_Eurystomus orientalis_ Dollarbird
January 10, one active nest hole was 6 meters up in an 18 meter tree, in peatswamp forest. April 17, an active nest hole was in the top of a dead _Oncosperma_ palm, in Paperbark forest outside the reserve's western boundary.

_Buceros bicornis_ Great Hornbill
December 15, a male bird was feeding a female imprisoned inside a nest cavity 10-15 meters up in a dead tree facing the Padang river in riverine forest.

_Megalalma rafflesi_ Red-crowned Barbet
December 23, two adults were feeding two fledged young in riverine forest. March 23, one bird was excavating a nest hole 4 meters up in a 4.5-meter tree in peatswamp forest.

_Megalaima australis_ Blue-eared Barbet
September 1 to 4, a pair of barbets were occupying a nest hole 50 cm above an active Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker _Hemicircus concretus_ nest, approximately 10 meters high in a dead tree in riverine forest. March 24, one bird was excavating a nest in a 6-meter tree in peatswamp forest. March 28, one bird was carrying food to a nest 10 meters up in a 14-meter tree, in riverine forest. May 11, one bird was excavating a nest hole 5-meter up, in riverine forest. By June 18, both adults were making regular visits to the nest, presumably incubating eggs.
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*Calorhamphus fuliginosus* Brown Barbet  
March 23, one bird of a palrenered a nest hole 15 meters up in a 17-meter tree in peatswamp forest.

*Micropetes brachyurus* Rufous Woodpecker  
March 23, a pair was excavating a nest hole at the top of an 8-meter dead tree in peatswamp forest. August 4, an active nest cavity was 9 meters up a 10-meter dead cavity tree in peatswamp forest.

*Picus puniceus* Crimson-winged Woodpecker  
April 11, one bird was excavating a nest cavity halfway up a 7-meter dead trunk in riverine forest.

*Picus miniaceus* Banded Woodpecker  
August 5, two fledged young were with parents in riverine forest. They were seen again on August 28.

*Meiglyptes tristis* Buff-rumped Woodpecker  
April 16, a male bird was excavating a nest cavity 5 meters up in a 6-meter dead trunk in peatswamp forest.

*Dryocopus javensis* White-bellied Woodpecker  
November 4, an active nest hole was approximately 10 meters up in a 15-meter dead trunk in peatswamp forest.

*Hemicircus concretus* Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker  
September 1, an active nest cavity was 10 meters up a dead tree, the nest being 50 centimeters below an active Blue-eared Barbel *Megalaima australis* nest cavity, in riverine forest. On September 29, the woodpecker nest was depredated by a blackthighed Falconet *Microhierax fringillarius*. The same woodpecker pair started a new nest in a dead tree 30 meters away from the first site. On October 10, the falconet was seen around the nest and was chased away by the female woodpecker. By October 17, the woodpeckers were again incubating eggs, but on the next day, a falconet’ was seen entering the nest hole, and the nest was abandoned by the woodpeckers. April 30, a male bird was excavating a nest hole just below the top of an 18-meter high dead tree in peatswamp forest.

*Corydon sumatranus* Dusky Broadbill  
June 28, two birds were found completing a nest in peatswamp forest. The nest was an untidy ball of vegetation attached to a rattle runner, hanging approximately 60 centimeters below the main stalk, about 8 meters above the ground. Both birds were seen adding material to the nearly-completed nest.

*Eurylaimus ochromalus* Black-and-Yellow Broadbill  
June 15, a nest was being constructed approximately 12 meters up in a tree near the river’s edge in riverine forest. The hanging nest was made of twigs, and in early stages of construction. By June 18, the nest was bulkier, and lichen had been added to the exterior. On July 22, the nest was found destroyed.

*Pycnonotus plumosus* Olive-winged Bulbul  
September 1, a bird was carrying nest material in riverine forest. September 2, one flightless young was being fed by an adult in riverine forest. March 23, a bird was carrying nest materials in peatswamp forest.

*Trichastoma abboti* Abbott’s Babbler  
January 18, several fledged young were with adults in riverine forest.

*Stachyris macilata* Chestnut-rumped Babbler  
March 24, one bird was gathering nest material in peatswamp forest.
Macronous gularis Striped Tit-Babbler
September 3, one bird was gathering nest material in Paperbark forest. October 16, one fledged young was begging food in Paperbark forest. April 2, a nest containing one egg was located 1.3 meter high in a young 2-meter high Paper-bark tree in Paperbark forest. The nest was loosely constructed of bark strips and lined with fine grass; the egg was white, finely speckled with brownish red.

Copsychus saularis Magpie Robin
October 1, a pair with fledged young were seen at the riverine forest edge. June 12, a nest was nestled between two beams at the top of an observation tower set at the Paperbark forest edge. The nest was constructed of fine rootlets forming a compact cup, and contained two eggs. One June 25, the nest contained one nestling with its eyes closed. June 23, one fledged young was with an adult pair in riverine forest.

Orthotomus atrogularis Dark-necked Taylorbird
March 25, one pair was with fledged-young in peatswamp forest.

Orthotomus ruficeps Ashy Taylorbird
April 3, a pair was building a nest in a low shrub in a clearing in riverine forest. The nest consisted of three leaves stitched together, with an inner nest cup of fine grasses thickly lined with plant down. On April 4, the pair was still building. On April 9, the nest contained 2 eggs and the third egg was laid by April 11. On April 27, the nest contained three recent hatchlings. On May 5, the nest was found empty, presumed depredated. June 18, two adults were with fledged young in riverine forest.

Prinia flaviventris. Yellow-bellied Prinia.
August 2, two adults were attending to fledged young in shrub beside Paperbark forest.

Gracula religiosa. Hill Myna
January 26, one bird of a pair entered a nest hole carrying nest material, in peatswamp forest. The nest was about 20 meters up in a straight dead trunk along the forest edge. February 5, another nest was in a dead tree in a peatswamp forest clearing. The nest was also about 20 meters up. On April 7, this same nest was still active.

Dicaeum trigonostigma. Orange-bellied Flowerpecker
July 22, a female bird was constructing a nest at the riverine forest edge. The nest was 2 meters up in a 2.5-meter bush, the bush covered by vines. The nest was egg-shaped, suspended from a branch by the narrow end, made of ferns and tiny pieces of wood, and bound together with cobwebs. On July 26, this nest was depredated by a green lizard. The female repeatedly attacked the lizard and constantly uttered sharp alarm notes. After the lizard left, clear egg albumen was found at the bottom of the nest.

Conclusions
The observation are incidental rather than systematic, so it would be unwise to draw firm conclusions on breeding seasons. However, while some breeding activity occurred in every month of the year, the 53 observations do show some seasonal concentration. The 38 observations of nest activity (nest building, incubation) peaked in March and April, especially April, and to a smaller degree in January. The remaining 15 observations were of fledglings or juveniles out of the nest, and were mostly encountered between June and October.

These tentative peaks appear to support the conclusions of Voous (1950), who reports on breeding records near Medan in N.E. Sumatra (de Beaufort and de Bussey, 1918) and elsewhere in Indonesia, and concludes that in areas having rather even distribution of rainfall, there is a distinct breeding season following the rainier periods; some species breed throughout the year but very few at the height of the main rainy season.
The rainfall regime at Palembang is bimodal (see Fig. 1) with peaks in December and March and a dry season from June to September, though no month has significantly less than 100 m. Thus, more systematic observations would be expected to confirm the trends indicated above, with breeding activity commencing at the end of the two wet seasons, in January and more especially in March - April. Some breeding activity commences throughout the dry season, but declines in November - December.

**Figure 1 MONTHLY RAINFALL PALEMBANG**

References


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