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## A CHECKLIST OF THE FOREST AND FOREST EDGE BIRDS OF THE PADANG - SUGIHAN WILDLIFE RESERVE, SOUTH SUMATRA

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The following is a checklist of the resident and migrant species found in and beside the forested parts of the Padang-Sugihan Wildlife Reserve, 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, between latitude 2° 43' and 3° 00' S. The Sugihan and Padang rivers form the east and west boundaries. As with the surrounding area, the general topography is flat. A diurnal tide affects water levels, with only one high and one low water in a 24-hour period. The tidal differences on the Padang river measured by the authors was as much as 2.4 metres.

### *History of the area*

The Padang-Sugihan reserve was officially established in April 1983. It was created from the still forested portion of a proposed transmigration area, set aside after over 200 elephants *Elephas maximus* were successfully driven inside from the surrounding transmigration lands under the Government of Indonesia's Ganesha programme. Although the area is still forested, a network of primary and secondary canals had already been dug, for access and drainage, in preparation for the transmigrant settlers.

### *Recent studies*

Peatswamp forests are notoriously low in species diversity and numbers (from Whitten *et. al.* 1984), and they have attracted little ornithological attention in South Sumatra. In May 1983 MacKinnon & Setiono conducted a preliminary survey of the new reserve's mammal and bird fauna, and compiled a list of 110 species. The checklist given in this paper covers 181 species (plus 7 whose identity was not confirmed) that were observed or heard by the authors during the period from August 1984 to June 1985 while conducting a study of the reserve's elephants for the World Wildlife Fund and the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (P.H.P.A.).

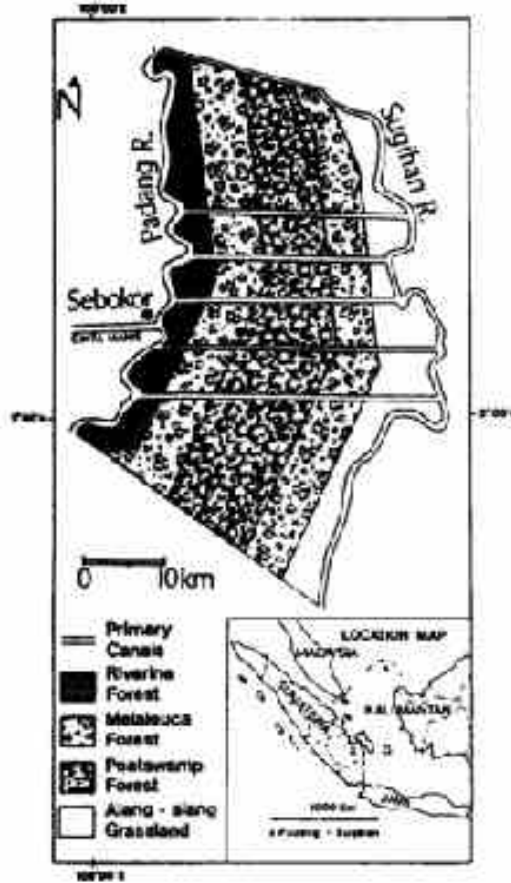
### *Habitat.*

The Padang - Sugihan reserve contains four habitat types divided into five distinct north-south belts. From west (Padang river) to east (Sugihan river) these are: riverine swamp forest, *Melaleuca* forest, mixed peatswamp forest, *Melaleuca* forest again, and open "alang-alang" grasslands. (The birds of these grasslands have not been adequately surveyed and are not included in this checklist).

MacKinnon & Setiono (1983) found the riverine swamp forest belt to contain a variety of common forest trees such as *Alstonia*, *Eugenia*, *Ficus*, *Macaranga*, *Dillenia*, *Oncosperma*, *Mangifera*, *Gluta* and *Coryphya*. The *Melaleuca* forest is composed of relatively pure stands of fire-climax Paperbark *Melaleuca leucodendron* edged with "alang-alang" grass. The mixed peatswamp forest has the richest tree species composition and includes the genera *Cyrtostachys lakka*. There is an abundance of epiphytic growth throughout the peatswamp forest.

The main canals themselves may also be considered a separate habitat type, consisting of 10-metre wide slow-moving "streams" with grass along the edges, the grass being replaced by *Macaranga* shrubs in the peatswamp forest areas. Where the canals run through the peatswamps, they take on the character of blackwater streams, being very dark, acidic, and rich in leached tannins. The secondary canals are

**Fig.1 The Padang-Sugihan Wildlife Reserve**



approximately two metres in width and run perpendicular to the main canals, usually at 400 m intervals. Most of the secondary canals are now overgrown with shrubs and grasses. There are over 760 km of canals in total, which illustrates the extent of the disturbance of the forest habitat. Their distribution is shown in Fig. 1.

*Discussion.*

The wide variety of habitats although severely disturbed in many areas, is probably the reason that such a relatively large list (181 species) has been identified. The omission of any one habitat type or of the canals would have significantly lowered this total. In all, 136 spp were recorded in the peatswamp forest and canals, 131 spp in the riverine swamp forest and 98 in the *Melaleuca* forest, giving the combined total of 181.

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The areas of peatswamp habitat had the highest number of species peculiar to it, 34 or 18% of the total. 28 (15%) were recorded only in riverine habitat, while only 8 (4%) were confined to *Melaleuca* habitat. (These totals include migrants).

Migrants and possible migrants form only 10% of the total list, yet they are very significant in terms of actual bird numbers, especially the Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* and the Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus*.

The canal system, along with their cleared corridors, has permitted a number of species to expand within the forested area, particularly the peat forests. Standing dead trees along the edge of the canals have provided ideal nesting sites for cavity nesters, and have no doubt encouraged the success of the woodpeckers, barbets, Dollarbirds *Eurystomus orientalis* and Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa*. The canals themselves have permitted the spread of herons and some species of king fishers throughout the reserve, and where they run through peatswamp forest they may have improved the suitability of this habitat for White-winged Wood Duck *Cairina scutulata* (Nash & Nash 1985). This checklist has been compiled from incidental observations made during an elephant study and it should not be considered complete, especially for the more secretive swamp forest birds and those less inclined to vocalize. With the actual numbers of individuals being low (several species were encountered only once during eight months), territories may be large, and a more systematic search of habitats. In particular the more remote parts of the peatswamp forests, would certainly reveal additional species.

The authors hope the present checklist will provide a basis for future studies in the reserve and other similar forest areas in eastern Sumatra.

#### *Acknowledgements.*

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#### THE CHECKLIST (August 1984 - June 1985)

The following is an explanation of the codes used in the list:

##### Location

R - riverine swamp forest

M- *Melaleuca* forest

P - Peatswamp forest.

##### Habitat

c - canal edges

f - forest edge

o - open areas

r - river edge (Padang river)

a - aerial, for birds seen mostly in flight.

Where a species occurs most commonly in any one (or two) habitat type, the other habitat types are bracketed, indicating only local or incidental occurrence.

The nomenclature follows King *et.al.* whenever possible.

*Anhinga melanogaster* Oriental Darter. Rrc (Me) (Pc). Uncommon.

*Ardea purpurea* Purple Heron. Rr. Uncommon.

*Butoroides striatus* Little Heron. Rrc. Uncommon.

*Ardeola speciosa* Javan Pond-Heron. Rr.

One bird on Oct 2 was still in breeding plumage. Single birds not in breeding plumage in Dec and Jan were not specifically identified.

*Egretta* sp. Egret. Ra. One Egret seen in May.

*Ixobrychus sinensis* Yellow Bittern. Mc. Occasional records, grassy canal edges.

*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* Cinnamon Bittern. Mc. Few records.

*Ibis cinereus* Milky Stork Ra Pa.

Individuals seen regularly, except between Nov and April. One seen in breeding plumage in May.

*Ciconia stormi* Storm's stork. R P Ma. Seen regularly.

Identified by bill colour and extent of black on neck. The very similar *C. Episcopus* has not been identified in the reserve.

*Leptoptilos javanicus* Lesser Adjutant. Ra Ma P. Regular, but none seen Dec to April. Possibly breeds In the reserve.

*Nettapus coromandelianus* Cotton Pygmy Goose. Rr.

One pair on Nov. 15, the male in non-breeding plumage.

*Carina scutulata* White-winged Wood Duck Ma, P.

One pair over *Melaleuca* forest March 3 (Nash & Philp 1985), and single birds seen in or flying towards the peatswamp forest four times between April 16 and May 2 (Nash & Nash 1985).

*Aviceda leuphotes* Black Baza. (R) M (P).

Migrant. From Jan to March 19, regular records of single birds or pairs, or occasionally groups of up to 16 birds, apparently resident in their winter quarters.

*Macheiramphus alcinus* Bat Hawk. Ra P.

One individual seen regularly in flight at dusk in riverine habitat.

*Elanus caeruleus* Black-shouldered Kite. Ro Mo Po. Occasional records.

*Haliastur indus* Brahminy Kite. Rr. Common.

*Haliaeetus leucogaster* White-bellied Sea-Eagle. Rrc Me Pc. Occasional records.

*Ichthyophaga nana* Lesser Fish-Eagle. Rrc Me Pc. Common.

*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* Grey-headed Fish-Eagle. Rrc Me Pc. Common.

*Spilornis cheela* Crested Serpent Eagle. R M P. Common.

*Accipiter trivirgatus* Crested Goshawk. P. Few records.

*Accipiter badius* Shikra. R M P. Few records.

*Accipiter* hawks were seen quite regularly In all habitats but not specifically identified.

*Butastur indicus* Grey-faced Buzzard. M P. Uncommon migrant, Feb and March.

*Hieraaetus kienerii* Rufous-bellied Eagle. R P Occasional records.

*Spizaetus cirrhatus* Changeable Hawk-Eagle. R M P.

Dark phase birds were seen more commonly. Rarely there were records of an unidentified eagle believed to be either *S. alboniger* or *S. nanus*.

*Microhierax fringillarius* Black-thighed Falconet. Rot Mot Pof. Common.

*Amouornis phoenicurus* White-breasted Waterhen. Me. One record only.

Presumably the reserve's canals are too recent to have developed dense edges of emergent vegetation, as is favoured by this species in the nearby Cinta Manis canal.

*Actitis hypoleucos* Common Sandpiper Re Me Pc. Migrant in small numbers, Aug to May.

*Gallinago* sp. Snipe. Me. Migrant, Jan to April, Possibly *G. stenura*.

*Gelochellidon nilotica* Gull-billed Tern. Rr.

Vagrant, one record of two in non-breeding plumage Sept 26.

*Sterna* sp. Tem. Rr. One unidentified white tern on Oct 16.

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*Treron curvirostris* Thick-billed Pigeon. R M P. Common. *Treron fulvicollis* Cinnamon-headed Pigeon. R M P. Common generally. *Treron olax* Little Green Pigeon. R M P. Common but in lesser numbers than other green pigeons.

*Treron vernans* Pink-necked Pigeon. Ro Mo Po. Common.

*Ducula aenea* Green Imperial Pigeon. R M P. Common.

*Columba argentina* Grey Wood Pigeon Rrfa.

One bird seen flying over riverine forest on Nov 11, and two birds believed to be this species on June 11. Identified by the amount of black in the tail and general body colour. The similar Pied Imperial Pigeon *Ducula bicolor*, which could occur, has not been confirmed in the reserve. Identification however must be considered tentative until more conclusive characters are noted.

*Streptopelia chinensis* Spotted Dove. Mo. One record, but common in nearby village of Sebokor.

*Streptopelia bitorquata* Javan Turtle Dove. Po. One record, in Fob, but also occurs In Sebokor, presumably as escaped cage birds.

*Geopelia striata* Peaceful Dove Ro. One record (many are kept as cage birds in Sebokor and this may have been an escape)

*Psittacula longicauda* Long-tailed Parakeet (R) (Ma) P. Common.

*Psittinus cyanurus* Blue-rumped Parrot. P. Uncommon.

*Loricullus galgulus* Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot. (R) P.

*Clamator coromandus* Chestnut-winged Cuckoo. (Rf) Mf. Migrant, single birds Jan to April

*Cuculus sparveroides* Large Hawk-Cuckoo. Ro Po.

Identification by voice only. All records in April, probably of birds on passage.

*Cuculus fugax* Hodgson's Cuckoo. Rf. Identification by voice only, May and June.

*Cuculus micropterus* Indian Cuckoo R.P. Heard commonly.

*Cacomantis sonneratii* Banded Bay Cuckoo. P One record only, probably overlooked.

*Cacomantis merulinus* Plaintive Cuckoo. Ro Mo Po. Common.

*Surniculus lugubris* Drongo Cuckoo. P. Common.

*Phaenicophaeus diardi* Black-bellied Malcoha. Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Phaenicophaeus sumatranus* Chestnut-Bellied Malkoha. R M. Few records.

*Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus* Raffles' Malcoha. R M P. Common, usually in pairs.

*Phaenicophaeus javanicus* Red-billed Malkoha. Rf. One record. Feb 1.

*Phaenicophaeus curvirostris* Chestnut-breasted Malkoha. (R) P.

*Centropus sinensis* Greater Coucal. (Ro) Mo (Po). Common.

*Centropus bengalensis* Lesser Coucal. Ro Mo Po. Very common.

*Otus rufescens* Reddish Scops-Owl. R. Identified by voice only, heard regularly.

*Otus backamoena* Collared Scops Owl. R M. Identified by voice only, heard regularly.

*Bubo sumatranus* Barred Eagle-Owl. R. Occasional sight records.

*Ketupa ketupu* Buffy Fish-Owl. Ro. Seen and heard regularly.

*Ninox scutulata* Brown Hawk-Owl. R M P. Identified by voice only, heard very commonly.

*Strix leptogrammica* Brown Wood-Owl. R. Identified by voice only, heard March and April.

*Batrachostomus auritus* Large Frogmouth. R.

One record, see separate note this issue.

*Eurostopodus temminckii* Malayan Eared Nightjar. Ra. Heard commonly.

*Caprimulgus indicus* Grey Nightjar. Mo. Migrant. Two disturbed from a roost on dry open ground near the edge of *Melaleuca* scrub on Sept 25. The birds were sitting separately under small isolated shrubs.

*Caprimulgus macrurus* Large-tailed Nightjar. Ro Mo Po. Heard regularly.

*Caprimulgus affinis* Savanna Nightjar. (Ra) Mo.

Occasionally found roosting by day on dry open ground, at same site as the record of *C. indicus*.

*Collocalia esculenta* White-bellied Swiftlet Ra Pa.

Occasionally identified. Other swiftlets are common, but not specifically identified.

- Hirundapus giganteus* Brown Needletail Ra Ma Pa  
Status uncertain. Records Jan to April and June. Identified from shape and relative length of tail, and size when seen with other swifts.
- Rhaphidwa leucopygialis* Silver-rumped Swift Pa. Common.
- Apus pacificus* Fork-tailed Swift. Ra Ma Pa.  
Visitor Sept to April. Most often seen following a rainstorm. *Apus a) finis* House Swift. Ra Ma Pa. Common throughout. The nearest known breeding colony is under the Ampera bridge, in Palembang.
- Cypsiurus balasiensis* Asian Palm-Swift. Ra Ma Pa. Very common.
- Hemiprocne longipennis* Grey-rumped Treeswift. (Ma) Po. Common.
- Hemiprocne comata* Whiskered Treeswift. Po. Uncommon.
- Harpoctes duvaucelii* Scarlet-rumped Trogon. P. Common.  
We have no records of other trogons but are not yet familiar with their calls.
- Alcedo atthis* Common Kingfisher Rrc Me PC.  
Uncommon. Records Oct to April, presumed winter visitor.
- Alcedo meninting* Blue-eared Kingfisher. Rrc Me PC. Common. *Alcedo caerulescens* Small Blue Kingfisher Not yet recorded from the reserve but occasionally encountered along the Cinta Manis canal to the west. This record is included as its previously known range in Sumatra was restricted to Lampung Province (Holmes 1977).
- Ceyx erithacus* Black-backed Kingfisher. Re PC.  
Confirmed identifications were made in April and May. Other records appear to be of forms intermediate to *C. rufidorsus*.
- Ceyx rufidorsus* Rufous-backed Kingfisher. Rr.  
Only one positive record, in May.
- Pelargopsis capensis* Stork-billed Kingfisher. Rrc Me PC. Very common.
- Halcyon coromanda* Ruddy Kingfisher. Rr. Few records, April and May.
- Halcyon smyrnensis* White-throated Kingfisher. Rrc Me PC. Common.
- Halcyon pileata* Black-capped Kingfisher. Rr Me PC.  
Migrant, single birds recorded Oct to April.
- Halcyon chloris* Collared Kingfisher. Rrc Me PC.
- Merops leschenaulti* Chestnut-headed Bee-eater Ro Mo Po.  
Small numbers seen apparently on passage in Sept and Oct, in forest clearings.
- Merops philippinus* Blue-tailed Bee-Eater. Ro Mo Po.  
Migrant, large numbers Oct to March, but some birds present throughout.
- Merops viridis* Blue-throated Bee-Eater. Ro.  
one record only, single bird seen with the previous sp on Jan 5.
- Eurystomus orientalis* Dollarbird. Ro Mo Po. Common.
- Anorrhinus galeritus* Bushy-crested Hornbill. (R) (Ma) P.  
Usually in groups of three to six birds.
- Rhyticeros corrugatus* Wrinkled Hornbill. R Ma P.  
Common. One was seen swooping at a perched Changeable Hawk-Eagle, driving it away.
- Rhyticeros undulotus* Wreathed Hornbill. R P. Uncommon.
- Anthracoceros malayanus* Black Hornbill. (R) P.
- Buceros bicornis* Great Hornbill. R Ma P.  
Common, noisy and conspicuous. The apparent absence of *B. Rhinoceros* should be noted.
- Megalalma rafflesii* Red-crowned Barbel. R M P. Common.
- Megalaima mystacophanos* Red-throated Barbel. P. Very few (voice records, only)
- Megalaima australis* Blue-eared Barbet. R M P.  
Most often encountered along edges of canal clearings especially in peat swamps.
- Calorhamphus fuliginosus* Brown Barbet. (R) P. Common.

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*Sasia obnormis* Rufous Piculet. Po. One record, a pair, Jan 10.  
*Micropternus brachyurus* Rufous Woodpecker. (R) P.  
*Picus puniceus* Crimson-winged Woodpecker. R M P. Common.  
*Picus miniaceus* Banded Woodpecker. R M. Common.  
*Dinopium javanense* Common Goldenback. Mo Po. Few records.  
*Meiglyptes tristis* Buff-rumped Woodpecker. (M) P. Common.  
*Dryocopus jauensis* White-bellied Woodpecker. R M P. Common.  
*Picoides canicapillus* Grey-capped Woodpecker. (Rf) (Mf) Pf. Common.  
*Hemicircus concretus* Grey-and-Buff Woodpecker. Rf Mf Pf. Common.  
*Chrysocolaptes ualidus* Orange-backed Woodpecker. P Uncommon.  
*Corydon sumatranus* Dusky Broadbill. Po. very few records.  
*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus* Black-and-Red Broadbill. Rr (Pc). Common.  
*Eurylaimus ochromalus* Black-and-Yellow Broadbill. R P. Common.  
*Calyptomena viridis* Green Broadbill. Reference

Only one record of a female in Oct but possibly overlooked.

*Hirundo rustica* Barn Swallow. Ro Mo Po.

Abundant migrant Sept to March, numbers falling dramatically in April and May.

*Hemipus hirundinaceus* Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike. P. Common.  
*Coracina fimbriata* Lesser Cuckoo-Shrike. P. Few records.  
*Pericrocotus igneus* Fiery Minivet. R M P. Common but less records than the next species.  
*Pericrocotus flammeus* Scarlet Minivet. R M P. Common.  
*Aegithina viridissima* Green lora. Pf. One record only, March 6.  
*Aegithina tiphia* Common lora. Mf (Pf). Common.  
*Chloropsis cyanopogon* Lesser Green Leafbird R P.  
*Chloropsis sonnerati* Greater Green Leafbird. R P. Common.  
*Irena puella* Asian Fairy Bluebird. R P. Common.  
*Pycnonotus atriceps* Black-headed Bulbul. R M P. Common.  
*Pycnonotus aurigaster* Sooty-headed Bulbul. Mo. One record in March.  
*Pycnonotus eutilotus* Puff-backed Bulbul. (Rf) P.  
*Pycnonotus goioui* Yellow-vented Bulbul. (Rf) Mf (Pf). Common.  
*Pycnonotus plumosus* Olive-winged Bulbul. Rf Mf Pf. Abundant.  
*Pycnonotus simplex* Cream-vented Bulbul. P.

One pair seen April, but possibly overlooked.

*Pycnonotus brunneus* Red-eyed Bulbul. P. Few records, possibly overlooked.  
*Setornis criniger* Hook-billed Bulbul. P. Four birds observed twice in late June.  
*Dicrurus aeneus* Bronzed Drongo. P One record, a pair hawking insects.  
*Dicrurus paradiseus* Greater Racket-tailed Drongo. R M P. Very common.  
*Oriolus chinensis* Black-naped Oriole. Ra. One record of a bird in flight.  
*Cissa chinensis* Green Magpie. R.

A green magpie, apparently this species, *was* seen clearly flying low across the Padang river on March 1 1985. Necessarily unconfirmed, and no explanation is offered (or this record so far from its presently known *habitat*).

*Corvus enca* Slender-billed Crow. R M P. Common.  
*Sitta frontalis* Velvet-fronted Nuthatch. P. Few records, possibly overlooked.  
*Trichostomo malaccense* Short-tailed Babbler. P. One record in March, possibly overlooked.  
*Trichastoma rostratum* White-chested Babbler. P.

Identified in the hand. Always observed in pairs.

*Trichastoma bicolor* Ferruginous Babbler. P. Always In pairs  
*Trichastoma abbotti* Abbott's Babbler. R. Very common.

*Malacopteron affine* Sooty-capped Babbler BMP.

Common, most often identified from its 'errand-boy' song.

*Stachyris maculata* Chestnut-rumped Babbler. P. Usually in small groups with the next species.

*Stachyris erythroptera* Chestnut-winged Babbler. P.

*Macronus gularis* Striped Tit-Babbler. (Rf) Mf (Pf). Abundant.

*Macronus ptilosus* Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler. Mf (PO. Common, usually in pairs).

*Copsychus saularis* Magpie-Robin. Rf Mf Pf. Abundant.

*Copsychus malabaricus* White-rumped Shama. (R) P.

*Copsychus pyrrropygus* Rufous-tailed Shama. P. One record, possibly overlooked.

*Turdus obscurus* Eye-browed Thrush. Reference

Migrant. One record Jan 4.

*Gerygone sulphurea* Flyeater. Mf Pf. Common, identified by voice only.

*Orthotomus atrogularis* Dark-necked Tailorbird. Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Orthotomus ruficeps* Ashy Tailorbird. Rf Mf Pf Common.

*Orthotomus sericeus* Rufous-tailed Tailorbird Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Prinia flaviventris* Yellow-bellied Prinia. Rf Mf Pf. Abundant.

*Musicapa latirostris* Asian Brown Flycatcher. Mf P. Migrant, single birds Oct and Jan.

*Ficedula zanthopygia* Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. Rf Mf. Migrant, Records in Jan and March.

*Cyornis turcosa* Malaysian Blue Flycatcher. R P. Few records, possibly overlooked.

*Rhipidura javanica* Pled Fantail. R M P. Common.

*Hypothymis azurea* Black-naped Monarch. R P. Common.

*Terpsiphone paradisi* Asian Paradise-Flycatcher. P.

Few records, of both white and brown phases.

*Pachycephala cinerea* Mangrove Whistler. R M P. Common, especially open areas and Paperbark forest.

*Anthus novaeseelandiae* Richard's Pipit. Ro. One record, Jan.

*Artamus leucorhynchus* White-breasted Wood-Swallow. Ra Ma.

*Lanius cristatus* Brown Shrike. M. Migrant.

One record, April 7.

*Lanius schach* Long-tailed Shrike. Po. One record, April.

*Aplonis panayensis* Philippine Glossy Starling Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Sturnus sturninus* Purple-backed Starling. R M.

Migrant, Recorded commonly, Oct to Dec and in March.

*Gracula religiosa* Hill Myna. Ro Ma Po. Common.

*Anthreptes malacensis* Brown-throated Sunbird. Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Anthreptes rhodolaema* Red-throated Sunbird. Pf. One record, possibly overlooked.

*Anthreptes singalensis* Ruby-cheeked Sunbird. Mf. Few records.

*Nectarinia sperata* Purple-throated Sunbird. Rf Mf Pf Common.

*Nectarinia jugularis* Olive-backed Sunbird. Rf Mf. Common.

*Aethopyga siparaja* Crimson Sunbird Rf Mf Pf. Common.

*Arachnothera longirostra* Little Spiderhunter. Rf Pf

Few records, but possibly overlooked as most spiderhunters are seen only in flight and not Identified.

*Arachnothera chrysoygenys* Yellow-eared Spiderhunter. Pf. Identified once.

*Arachnothera affinis* Grey-breasted Spiderhunter Pf. Identified once.

*Prionochilus maculatus* Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker. P. One record, possibly overlooked.

*Prionochilus percussus* Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker. P. Few records.

*Dicaeum agile* Thick-billed Flowerpecker. P. One record but possibly overlooked.

*Dicaeum trigonostigma* Orange-bellied Flowerpecker. Rf Mf Pf. Very common.

*Dicaeum cruentatum* Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker, Rf. Common.

*Lonchura striata* White-rumped Munia. Ro Mo. Common.



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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.

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## BREEDING NOTES ON SOME PADANG-SUGIHAN BIRDS.

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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.

*Ichthyophaga 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 *mature* 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.