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THE BIRDS OF BATAM AND BINTAN ISLANDS, RIAU ARCHIPELAGO

by

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(First draft received 15 September 1995,
final revision 11 June 1996)

Introduction

The Riau Archipelago lies to the south of the Malay Peninsula between Singapore and Sumatra. It consists of a few major islands and numerous smaller islets confined in an area bordered by the South China Sea to the east, the Singapore Straits to the north, the Pengelap Straits and Lingga Archipelago to the south and the Straits of Melaka and Sumatra to the west. The largest of these Indonesian islands, Batam and Bintan, are two of the closest islands to Singapore, and the source of many of the early records of the region's birds.

One of the earliest papers published on the avifauna of these two islands is Chasen (1931), which is based on a three-week collection of specimens on Bintan by native collectors in May and June 1930. Chasen mentions earlier papers on the Archipelago by other collectors, as well as previous unpublished collections taken from selected islands, and he lists as an appendix one of these collections, obtained in 1908 by H.C. Robinson and E Seimund, from Bintan, Batam, Karimun and Kundur. Besides these four islands, other early collectors also visited the neighbouring islands of Bulan, Durian, Galang and Mapor.

Most of the early research was studied by Gibson-Hill (1952), and this includes nearly all data accumulated from both the Riau and Lingga Archipelagos. Collected specimens were examined and species listed without specimens were queried, and in some cases omitted. Gibson-Hill only accepts 136 species for the Riau Archipelago. Unfortunately, for most of the species that Gibson-Hill regarded as non-residents, he did not specify to which island the records refer.

The checklist of Marle & Voous (1988) resolves some of the short-comings regarding migratory birds, although most of the Riau Archipelago records are based on Chasen (1931) and Gibson-Hill (1952). However, they overlook some of Gibson-Hill's views and have included a few doubtful records. Some have been substantiated through later work but others have been included despite the original observer's lack of confidence (see, for example, Asian House Martin in the systematic section). Since 1952, there are almost no data from the area, with the exception of a few off-shore records by W.F J Morzer Bruyns in the late 1950s and a few records by Eve Roland and Anne-Marie Guigue from 1982. The author uses the hiatus between the 1950s and the 1980s

as the difference between historical and recent records.

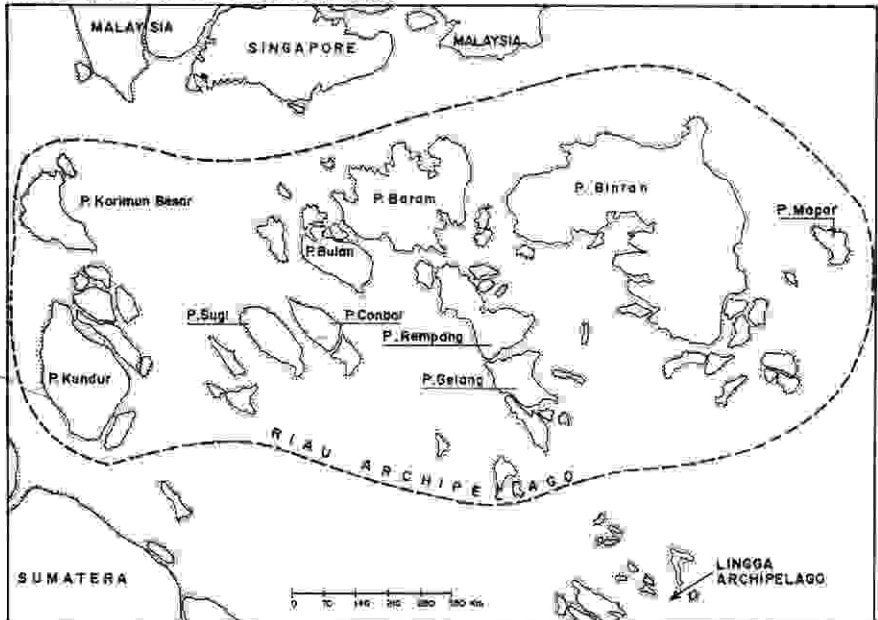
From examination of the historical data, it is observed that very few visits were made to the islands, resulting in the lack of records of some quite common species. Secondly, the data were based on collections and the actual diversity and abundance of species could not be determined. Thirdly, as Gibson-Hill laments in his paper, some of the early researchers were more interested in recording new taxa and often ignored the commoner species. Fourthly, Batam and Bintan have experienced tremendous changes since that time, resulting in the loss of natural cover over large areas. Some of the forest specialists that have been collected are probably now extinct from both islands.

During 1989 and 1991, ornithological surveys were made on Batam by teams from the Nature Society (Singapore) with the purpose of checking which species remain and also to observe sea birds from the ferry. The objective of the first visit on 10 October 1989 was primarily to observe sea birds, and only a brief stop was made at the island capital, Sekupang. The next two visits were led by the author on 11-12 November 1989 and 11-12 May 1991. Secondary forest was surveyed at Jalan Hang Tuah, with visits also to Desa Batu Merah, and the Pulau Nongsa region. On 28-29 September 1991, the author organized a visit to Bintan with a team of experienced ornithologists from Singapore, together with Dennis Yong. Sites were surveyed in the south, east and central regions, including Gunong Dermit, Gunong Langkuas and the towns of Kijang and Tanjong Pinang, the capital. Despite the fact that mainly secondary vegetation was surveyed, several additions were made to each island's checklist and a total of 19 new species were identified for the archipelago.

Between February 1994 and November 1995, the author made nine visits to northern Bintan (an area not visited during the 1991 survey) The purpose was to survey the birds and mammals along the north coast in order to identify areas rich in wildlife and potential wildlife corridors prior to resort development. Each visit lasted from one to four days. The area so far covered is that lying between Teluk Sebung in the north-west and Tanjong Bintan in the north. Habitats include lowland rainforest, mangroves and coastal forest, former cultivated areas with scrub and grass cover, and sandy and muddy shores. The list of species within this area now stands at over 130, and a further 24 species were added to the Riau Archipelago list. It is expected that there will be farther additions in the future, especially migrant species.

During June 1995, a group of students from the National University of Singapore made a two-week bird and mammal study in some of the northern Bintan sites previously covered by the author. Although there were no new species for the Riau Archipelago, two new species were added to the Bintan list and the presence of a third was confirmed. Two further species were

FIGURE 1. MAP OF THE RIAU ARCHIPELAGO



suspected that were new to Bintan but could not be confirmed.

Recently the author has received a number of records from the following observers: Richard Ollington (Bintan, 1982-1986, and Batam, 1993-94); Angus Lament and John Morgan (Batam, Bintan and Abang Besar, 17-21 February 1996); and Angus Lamont and Peter Kennerley (Karimun Besar, 10 March 1996). In addition, a complete list of birds recorded at Karimun Besar between 1993 and March 1996 is given in Ollington & Loh (1996). These are all experienced ornithologists in the region and the author has added their new records to the Riau Archipelago checklist with due acknowledgements. Richard Ollington's observations on Bintan, Batam, Karimun Besar and off-shore have accounted for -59 additions to this list.

This paper updates the knowledge on the avifauna of Batam and Bintan and of the entire archipelago. Brief details are given of the more interesting observations, and those that are new for either island or for the archipelago. Species considered doubtful by either Gibson-Hill (1952) or the author are included without a serial number. Corrections to some errors noted in Chasen (1931), Gibson-Hill (1952) and Marle & Voous (1988) have been noted in the systematic section.

Much work still remains to be done on the Riau Archipelago. The checklist has risen from 135 to 220 species, while the island lists for Batam and Bintan have nearly doubled: 64 to 119 for Batam and 92 to 176 for Bintan. However, 25% of species originally recorded for each of the main islands Batam and Bintan have not been reconfirmed while 36 from the original list for the archipelago are also missing. Many of the other Riau islands have not been visited at all. It is hoped that this paper will stimulate increased survey activities in both the Riau and Lingga archipelagos, and the author would be pleased to receive new records.

Systematic section

The island lists are tabulated in Appendix 1. Scientific names are given in the appendix. Common and scientific names follow MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993). Species with asterisks are newly recorded for the Riau Archipelago.

1. **Wedge-tailed Shearwater.** A small flock of shearwaters seen on 10 Oct 1989 during the ferry crossing from Singapore was tentatively identified as this species (LKS/SR), but they may have been in international waters.
2. **Swinhoe's Storm-petrel.** This species is fairly common off Singapore during the peak passage periods of September-October and April-May (R.F. Ollington pers, comm.). First recorded off Bintan on 11 Sep 1982 (RFO). *ca.* 21 observed off Batam, possibly in international waters, on 10 Oct 1989 (LKS/SR). Subsequently, >100 were counted on 28 Sep and >50 on 29 Sep 1991 over the waters between Batam, Bintan and Singapore. [Also

recorded off Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

3. **Spot-billed Pelican.** Based on a description from Batam by Schot (1882) but considered dubious by Dammerman (1926) and subsequently, in the absence of a specimen, omitted by Gibson-Hill (1952).
4. ***Red-footed Booby.** One seen off-shore in Riau Archipelago waters on 10 Aug 1984 by E. Roland and A-M. Guigue (see Marle & Voous 1988).
5. **Great-billed Heron.** Previously recorded from Bintan (Chasen 1931) and Mapor (Robinson 1916). The first record for Batam was a single bird off Sekupang on 11 May 1991. Two birds were seen here on 29 Feb 1994 (RFO). At least four pairs have been recorded along the northern coast of Bintan during 1994/95. [Also reported once from off Telok Paku, Karimun Besar, 14 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996) and from Abang Besar in Feb 1996 (AL/JM)].
6. * **Purple Heron.** One on Bintan, 29 Sep 1991. [Reported to be regular at Kolong, Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996), also formerly reported in the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
7. **Striated Heron.** Previously recorded from Batam (Kelham 1882), Galang (Chasen 1925) and Durian (Siebers 1926). On Bintan, a first record at Tanjung Pinang on 12 Sep 1982 (RFO) [Occasionally seen at Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
8. **Great Egret.** 12 flying over Bintan on 8 Nov 1995 (SR/SS).
9. **Little Egret.** One at Batam on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO) is the first record for the Riau Archipelago. Two on Bintan on 18 Feb 1996 (AL/JM).
10. * **Black-crowned Night-heron.** Voice record at Tanjung Bintan, Bintan, 25 Apr 1994 (SR), also recorded at Tanjung Tondang.
11. * **Yellow Bittern.** First recorded at Batam on 29 Feb 1994 (RFO). [Apparently common at Kolong, Karimun Besar, where the first record was made on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
12. * **Cinnamon Bittern.** The first record for Batam was on 12 May 1991. [Apparently

commonly seen at Kolong, Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

Black-headed Ibis. This species was described from Batam by Schot (1882) and this record was mentioned by Chasen (1935). However, Dammerman (1926) doubted the record as there was no supporting specimen, and Gibson-Hill (1952) concurred and omitted it. Marle & Voous (1988) has resurrected the record on the basis of Chasen (1935). The author agrees with Gibson-Hill and prefers to exclude it from the list.

13. **Glossy Ibis.** This was also described from Batam by Schot (1882). and again Gibson-ffill (1952) omits the record pending further data.
14. * **Lesser Whistlingduck** [3 at Kolong, Karimun Besar, 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
15. **Osprey.** Although Dammerman (1926) records this species from Batam and Durian, Gibson-Hill (1952) was unable to trace the source of these though he suspected the Batam record may have been from Schot (1882). A specimen was taken from Pulau Belakang Padang, off Batam, in June 1950 (Gibson-Hill 1952). The species was added to the Bintan list in June 1995 (NUS). [Occasionally recorded on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
16. * **Black Baza.** 5 at Batam on 29 Feb 1994 (RFO). 2 over Bintan on 5 Mar 1995 (NBC/SR/SS). [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
17. **Oriental Honey-buzzard.** Previously recorded from Durian island (Siebers 1926), this record is mentioned in Chasen (1935) but not in Gibson-Hill (1952). The first record for Batam was up to 29 seen on migration on 12 Nov 1989. The first for Bintan was observed on 21 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR), and it was observed rather commonly on migration during November 1995. [Also recorded as a common migrant at Gunong Jantan, Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
18. * **Black-winged Kite.** One on Bintan on 29 Sep 1991, and one near Nongsa, Batam, 2 Sep 1994 (RFO). [A few records from Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
19. **Grey-headed Fish-eagle.** There are old records from Batam (Chasen 1935), but the species has not been reconfirmed there. The first records for Bintan are from Tanjung Bintan on 28 Apr 1994 (LKL/SP/SR) and from Pasir Panjang West on 27 Aug 1994 (SP/SR). [One also recorded at Abang Besar in Feb 1996 (AL/JM)].
20. **Crested Serpent-eagle.** Previously recorded from Batam and Karimun Besar (Gibson-Hill 1952), it was reconfirmed for Batam on 12 Nov 1991 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest. There is also an unconfirmed record from Bintan (Gibson-Hill 1952). The first confirmed record for Bintan was on-27 Apr 1994 (SR) and there have been three subsequent records elsewhere on the island (various observers).

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21. * **Grey-faced Buzzard.** 1 at Tanjong Said, Bintan, 7 Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC/SR/SS). [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 22. **Common Buzzard.** 1 on migration over Tanjong Said, Bintan, 8 Nov 1995 (SR). There are presently no confirmed records for the Sumatran realm (D.A. Holmes, in litt.), but it passes through Singapore every year in small numbers.
 23. * **Booted Eagle.** A pale phase bird was observed for about one hour at Batam on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO). In Indonesia, it has been recorded only as a vagrant to Bali (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993).
 24. **Changeable Hawk-eagle.** The first records from Bintan were on 27 Aug 1994 and 10 Jun 1995 (SR), with a further record by NUS during June 1995. [Calls also heard at Karimun Besar on 28 Feb 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996) and formerly recorded for the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 25. **Peregrine Falcon.** There is an unconfirmed record of a bird flying towards Batam at dusk on 28 Feb 1993 (EL/RFO), and this species should be sought in the region.
 26. **Barred Buttonquail.** The subspecies occurring in the Riau Archipelago is the nominate Sumatran *siiscilator*, rather than *atrogrularis* which is found on the Malay Peninsula including Singapore (Chasen 1935). Previously recorded from Batam and Bulan (Gibson-Hill 1952). A quail seen near Tanjong Bintan, Bintan, Jun 1995 (NUS) was probably this species. [There is a record of two from Kolong, Karimun Besar, 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 27. **White-breasted Waterhen.** Previously recorded from Batam, Durian and Galang (Gibson-Hill 1952). The first Bintan record was on 25 Mar 1995 (NBC/SR), but the bird is not common. [There are a few records from Kolong, Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 28. * **Common Moorhen.** [An adult at Kolong, Karimun Besar, 15 Mar 1993 (Ollin*on & Loh 1996) is apparently the first record for any off-shore island in the Sumatran realm].
 29. * **Pacific Golden Plover.** First record from Bintan on 12 Sep 1982 (RFO), and about 8 on Batam on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO). [Also recorded for Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996) and formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 30. Little **Ringed Plover.** Previously recorded from Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952). Recently confirmed for Bintan where a flock of >20 was seen on 18 Feb 1996 (AL/JM). [One recorded on Karimun Besar on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

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31. * **Kentish Plover.** 5 near Tanjong Sambang, Bintan, 21 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR). [The first record for the Archipelago is from Karimun Besar where several were seen on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington *St. Loh* 1996)].
 32. **Malaysian Plover.** Previously recorded from Galang (Chasen 1925), Bintan (Chasen 1931) and perhaps Mapor (Robinson 1916). Present in small numbers along Pasir Panjang and Pasir Lagoi beaches on Bintan during 1994/95, and a nest with 3 eggs was discovered on 24 Feb 1994.
 33. * **Bar-tailed Godwit.** 1 at the ferry terminal and a flock of 27 on sandflats near Tanjong Sambang, Bintan, 21 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR).
 34. **Common Greenshank** 1 near the godwha, Bintan, 21 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR). [A few records from Karimun Besar where the first record was obtained on 14 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 35. **Terek Sandpiper.** 1 at Tanjong Pinang, Bintan, 12 Sep 1982 (RFO). [Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 36. * **Ruddy Turnstone.** 1 at the ferry terminal, Bintan, 21 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR), **Pintail Snipe.** Dammerman (1926) lists a single record for Batam which presumably originates from Schot (1882), but Gibson-Hill (1952) questions the validity. Four unidentified snipe were seen in flight on Bintan on 27 Apr 1994 (SR). [Formerly confirmed for the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 37. * **Pomarine Jaeger.** 3 off Batam, 4 Mar 1995 (NBC/SR/SS), pale morph adults, identified at a range of ca 30 m by their thick breast bands and thick, rounded central tail feathers. [The first record is of one flying far off Karimun Besar on 2 Nov 1994 (Ollington & Loh 1996)]
 38. * **Whiskered Tern.** [4 at Karimun Besar on 8 Dec 1995 is the first record for the Archipelago (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 39. **White-winged Tern.** 1 seen off Bintan on 11 Sep 1982 (RFO). [Moderately common at times off the east coast of Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 40. **Gull-billed Tern.** [1 at Tanjong Balai, Karimun Besar, 16 Oct 1994 is the first record for the archipelago (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 41. **Common Tern.** Present off Batam and Bintan, 28 Sep 1991. [**Common in** winter on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 42. **Aleutian Tern.** [The first off-shore sighting was made on 18 Sep 1994 (RFO). The species is considered common in winter at Tanjong Balai where the first record was obtained on 16

Oct 1994 (Ollington & Loh 1996). 6 were seen here on 10 Mar 1996 (PK/AL)

43. **Bridled Tern.** Present offBintan, 11 Sep 1982 (RFO). A few off Batam on 10 Oct 1989 (LKS/SR). [Considered seasonally common off Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
44. **LittteTem.** First recorded from offBintan on 11 Sep 1982 (RFO). Present off Batam and Bintan, 28 Sep 1991. [Up to 50 on Karimun Besar on 14 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996). Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
45. * **Lesser Crested Tern.** One off Batam on 28 Nov 1993 (RFO) with a number of subsequent records. Flocks of up to 10 offBintan 17-20 Feb 1996 (AL/JM).
46. **Thick-billed Green Pigeon.** Previously recorded from Bintan (Chasen 1931) and Mapor (Robinson 1916), the species was added to the Batam list on 11 Nov 1989 (2 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest). Also reconfirmed for Bintan.
47. **Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon.** Previously reported from Bintan (Chasen 1931). Bulan (Chasen 1924) and Mapor (Gibson-Hill 1952), the species was reconfirmed on Bintan in June 1995 (NUS) with 5 males and 4 females near Tanjong Bintan.
48. **Large Green Pigeon.** Observed in well preserved forest at the west end ofPasir Panjang, Bintan, 25 Feb and 28 Aug 1994, with 5 and 8 birds respectively. Also seen at Tanjong Sambang, June 1995 (NUS). [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
49. **Green Imperial Pigeon.** Formerly recorded from Karimun Besar, Bulan, Galang, Batam and Bintan, and unconfirmed from Durian (Gibson-Hill 1952), this pigeon was reconfirmed on both Batam, where it is regular at Hang Tuah forest, and Bintan. [Additionally, it was recorded at Abang Besar in Feb 1996 (AL/JM) and one was recorded at Gunung Jantan, Karimun Besar, on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
50. **Pied Imperial Pigeon.** Formerly recorded from Karimun Besar, Mapor and Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952). At Batam, there is a recent record of a flock at Sekupang in the late 1980s (C. Hails pers. comm.). Marle & Voous (1988) lists Bintan but not Mapor as a location, quoting Gibson-Hill, presumably in error. On Bintan, the species is occasionally seen in small flocks and pairs but is rather uncommon; the first record was a count of 26 at Telok Sebung on 26 Feb 1994 (LKL/SP/SR), which is here considered a first record for the island.
51. **Silvery Wood-pigeon.** Recorded from Batam, Bintan and Karimun Besar (Chasen 1935, Gibson-Hill 1952), there are no recent records, all 'white' pigeons being identified as the previous species. This threatened species should now be sought on other islands in the two archipelagos,

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52. **Rock Pigeon.** First records at Nagoya (1989) and Nongsa (1991) on Batam and Tanjung Pinang (1991) and Tanjung Said (1995) on Bintan. [Also recorded from Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 53. **Emerald Dove.** Previously recorded from Batam and Bulan (Gibson-Hill 1952), the first records from Bintan are from Tanjung. Sambang, June 1995 (NUS) and Tanjung Said, 8 Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC/SR/SS).
 54. **Long-tailed Parakeet.** Formerly recorded from Durian, Galang, Batam and Bintan (Gibson-Hill 1952), and perhaps represented in the Riau Archipelago by the subspecies *defontainei* of the Natuna Islands. It still occurs on both Batam and Bintan.
 55. **Large Hawk-cuckoo.** 1 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest, Batam, 11-12 May 1991. The date would appear to indicate a resident or dispersant rather than a migrant.
 56. **Moustached Hawk-cuckoo.** 1 bird seen and heard at Pasir Panjang forest, Bintan, 24-25 Feb 1994 (LKL/SP/SR).
 57. **Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo.** A female and juvenile male have been collected on Bintan (Chasen 1931), but the presence of this species on Bintan has not been reconfirmed. One at the Jalan Hang Tuah forest on 12 May 1991 is the first record for Batam.
 58. **Indian Cuckoo.** 1, Jalan Hang Tuah, Batam. 11 Nov 1989. [Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 59. **Plaintive Cuckoo.** Previously recorded from Bulan (Gibson-Hill 1952). Added to the Bititan list with voice records on 25 Feb 1994 (SR) and 26 Apr 1994 (SR).
 60. **Rusty-breasted Cuckoo.** 1 heard, Tanjung Bintan, Bintan, 26 Apr 1994 (SR).
 61. **Violet Cuckoo.** 1 heard, Pasir Panjang West, Bintan, 10 Jun 1995 (SR). [Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Hartert 1900)].
 62. **Asian Koel.** Dammerman (1926) lists this species from Durian, but Gibson-Hill (1952) comments that no specimen was taken and the record may be based on a voice record by Siebers (1926). A male seen at Tanjung Tondang, Bintan, 27 Mar 1995 (NBC/SR) is the first for the island and confirms its presence in the archipelago.
 63. **Lesser Coucal.** Previously reported from Bulan (Dammerman 1926). First recorded on Bintan during Feb and Apr 1994. [One seen on Karimun Besar in Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 64. **Oriental Bay Owl.** The first records from Bintan and the Riau Archipelago are one heard at Pasir Panjang forest, 24 Feb 1994 (SR), and one photographed during the day, roosting in

secondary woodland at Tanjong Tondang, 29 Jun 1994 (LG/SR).

65. **Collared Scops-owl.** A voice record on Bintan, 25 Feb 1994 (SR), and subsequent records.
66. **Buffy Fish-owl.** Previously collected from Bintan (Chasen 1931), there are no recent confirmed sightings, although large owls observed or heard at three locations were suspected to be this species. There is also an old unconfirmed record from Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952).
67. **Large-tailed Nightjar.** Previously recorded from Bulan, Galang and Bintan (Gibson-Hill 1952). The first birds recorded from Batam were seen and heard at Jalan Hang Tuah on 11 Nov 1989. [Recorded from Karimun Besar at Kolong and the Waterfall (Ollington & Loh 1966)].
68. **Savanna Nightjar.** Previously recorded only from Durian (Dammerman 1926), but this was based on unconfirmed sight and voice records by Siebers (1926) without a collaborating specimen, and Gibson-Hill (1952) questions the validity. There was an unconfirmed sighting at Tanjong Sambang, Bintan, during Jun 1995 (NUS). [It is common at Kolong on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996), and this must be considered the first confirmed record for the Riau Archipelago]. In view of the recent expansion of range into Singapore and Johor (Malaysia), it seems likely that this species is being overlooked in the archipelago.
69. **Swiftlet sp.** Although this is one of the commonest species on both Batam and Bintan, the only previous records for the archipelago are sight records of a *Collocalia* sp on Batam and Durian (Dammerman 1926). [A large colony of swiftlets above Jalan Nusantara, Karimun Besar, is reportedly Edible-nest Swiftlet *Collocaliafijiicphaga* (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
70. **Himalayan Swiftlet.** Four birds on passage off Bintan on 12 Sep 1982 (RFO). [Considered a common passage migrant over Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
71. **Brown-backed Needletail.** Previously recorded from Karimun Besar and Kundur (Chasen 1931, Gibson-Hill 1952). lat Jalan Hang Tuah forest, Batam, 12 May 1991, and 1 at Tanjong Tondang, Bintan, 29 Jun 1994 (LG/SR), both are first island records. Subsequently observed occasionally on Bintan (SR). [Considered uncommon at Karimun Besar where up to 7 observed on 14 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
72. **Silver-rumped Spinetail.** 3 over Gunong Dermit, Bintan, 28 Sep 1991, with further records in 1994/95. [Small numbers have also been observed on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
73. **Fork-tailed Swift.** Previously recorded with sight records only from Durian (Siebers 1926). 2 over Bintan, 28 Sep 1991, and large numbers migrating over Batam towards Punggur, 25 Apr 1994 (SR) [Flocks of up to 50 have been noted at Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

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74. **Asian Palmswift** The first records from Batam were on 11 Nov 1989 and 12 May 1991; and from Bintan on 23 Feb 1994 and subsequently. [Considered common at Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996). Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
75. **Banded Kingfisher**. Previously reported for Bintan (Chasen 1931), the species is still extant in the Pasir Panjang forest on Bintan, with calls heard in 1994/95 followed by a sighting of a male on 10 Jun 1995 (CH/SR).
76. **Ruddy Kingfisher**. A female has been collected from Bintan (Chasen 1931) The species is still extant in mangrove and along wooded streams at Tanjong Bintan, Bintan, 27 Apr 1994 (SR).
77. **White-throated Kingfisher**. Previously recorded from Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952), from where there are recent records on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO) and in Feb 1996 (AL/JM). The first record for Bintan was obtained on 28 Sep 1991 and subsequently. [There is a record in Feb 1996 from Abang Besar (AL/JM), and there are records from Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
78. **Black-capped Kingfisher**. Previously recorded from Durian (Siebers 1926). The first record from Bintan was on 22 Nov 1994 near Tanjong Sambang (KKS/SR), with several records during Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC/SR/SS).
79. **Collared Kingfisher**. Previously recorded from Bulan, Galang, Mapor and Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952) This species was added to the list for Bintan on 29 Sep 1991 and it is fairly common in the north of the island. It also still occurs on Batam [It is quite common on Karimun Besar but restricted to areas of mangrove (Ollington & Loh 1996)]. The subspecies in the archipelago is *laubmmmana* (Marle & Voous), rather than *humii* of the Malay Peninsula.
80. **Blue-tailed Bee-eater**. Previously recorded from Durian (Siebers 1926), this common winter visitor was added to the Batam list on 11 Nov 1989 and Bintan on 23 Feb 1994 (SR). [Common also at Karimun Besar in winter (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
81. **Blue-throated Bee-eater**. Five males have been collected from Bintan (Chasen 1931). First recorded from Batam on 12 May 1991 [Also present in Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
82. **Dollarbird**. Formerly recorded from Durian and Galang (Gibson-Hill 1952). First recorded from Bintan on 25 Feb 1994 (SR), where it was rather common, and from Batam on 29 Feb 1994 (RFO). [Seen over forest at Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

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83. **Oriental Pied Hornbill.** A pair seen at Nongsa mangrove on 4 May 1996 (PK) is a new record for Batam and confirms its continued presence in the Riau Archipelago. Previously recorded from Karimun, Durian, Bulan, Galang, Bintan and Mapor (Gibson-Hill 1952).
84. **Rhinoceros Hornbill.** Described from Batam by Schot (1882) but considered dubious by Dammerman (1926) and omitted by Gibson-Hill (1952).
85. **Red-crowned Barbet.** [Calls heard regularly from forest at Karimun Besar on 14 Mar 1993 adds this species to the list for the Riau Archipelago (Ollington & Loh 1996)]. This appears to be the first barbet reported from either the Riau or Lingga Archipelagos.
86. **Great Slaty Woodpecker.** Known previously from Bintan where 3 males and 2 females were collected in June 1930 (Chasen 1931). This was the last known record from the Sumatran realm (Marle & Voous 1988). The species is still extant on Bintan, with a flock of 6 seen at Pasir Panjang forest on 27 Aug 1994 (SP/SR), with calls heard there on 28 Apr 1994 (SR), and calls heard near Tanjong Sambang on 22 Nov 1994 (SR). The first bird recorded from Batam was seen at Jalan Hang Tuah forest on 11 Nov 1989. Large scale resort and golf course development at Pasir Panjang now threaten what may be the last populations in Sumatra.
87. **White-bellied Woodpecker** Previously recorded from Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952), Galang (Chasen 1925) and Durian (Siebers 1926), but the only recent records are from Bintan, with records at Pasir Panjang forest on 25 Feb 1994 (SP/SR), 27 Aug 1994 and subsequently. [One heard in forest at Karimun Besar on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
88. **Banded Broadbill** Chasen (1931) reported a male and female collected on Bintan, and this broadbill is still extant at Pasir Panjang forest with a voice record on 28 Apr 1994 (SR) and sighting on 10 Jun 1995 (CH/SR). The subspecies on mainland Sumatra and Bintan is *harterti* (Chasen 1935).
89. **Mangrove Pitta.** Previously reported from Karimun Besar and Bintan (Chasen 1931) and Durian (Gibson-Hill 1952) This mangrove specialist was reconfirmed along the mangrove river at Tanjong Bintan on Bintan on 27 Apr 1994 (SP/SR).
90. **Red-rumped Swallow.** 1 at Batam on 30 Dec 1993 (RFO), and 5 on migration, Bintan, 21 Nov 1994. [1 seen off-shore en route to Karimun Besar on 16 Oct 19,94 (RFO)].
91. **Asian House Martin** Dammerman (1926) accepts a sight record of Siebers (1926) at Durian on 16 Nov 1923; Gibson-Hill (1952) considers the record dubious but Marle & Voous (1988) accept it. Having read the comments of Siebers in Gibson-Hill, the author prefers to also omit this record. The comments are as follows: "*Chelidon dasypis* Bp. On the 16 November a few specimens of a migratory swallow were observed above the valley, which were thought to be this species" The Asian House Martin is an uncommon annual

migrant to Singapore and should be sought in the region.

92. **Pied Triller.** First records from Batam on 10 Oct 1989 (LKS/SR) and 12 May 1991. [Up to 4 seen at Karimun Besar on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
93. **Ashy Minivet.** A common migrant, first recorded from Batam on 11 Nov 1989 and from Bintan on 24 Feb 1994 (SP/SR). [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
94. **Green lora.** Previously collected from Bintan (Chasen 1931), where it was still present but uncommon in the forest in the north of the island during 1994/95 (SR). First record from Batam on 12 May 1991, at Jalan Hang Tuah forest.
95. **Lesser Green Leafbird.** First records from Bintan, at Pasir Panjang forest, a. male on 24 Feb 1994 (CH/LKL) and a pair on 27 Aug 1994 (SP/SR).
96. **Greater Green Leafbird** Formerly recorded from Bulan (Chasen 1924). First record from Batani on 11 May 1991, a male at Jalan Hang Tuah forest.
97. **Blue-winged Leafbird.** Chasen (1935) included the Riau Archipelago in the range for this species but Gibson-Hill (1952) could find no records and withdrew it. First records from Batam in Jalan Hang Tuah forest on 11 May 1991 and from Bintan, at Pasir Panjang forest, where voice records in February 1994 (SR) were confirmed by a sighting on 27 Aug 1994 (SP/SR).
98. **Black-headed Bulbul** [Rather common on Karimun Besar, where it was first recorded on 27 Feb 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
99. **Cream-vented Bulbul.** Previously known from Durian, Galang and Bintan (Gibson-Hill 1952), it is still rather common in wooded areas on Bintan. The first record from Batam was on 11 May 1991. [Common also in forest on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
100. **Hairy-backed Bulbul.** [The first record from the Riau Archipelago is from Karimun Besar where 2 were seen at the summit of Gunung Jantan on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996). Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
101. **Buff-vented Bulbul.** Previously collected from Bintan in 1930 (Chasen 1931). This was noted by Gibson-Hill (1952) in his island groups list but he erred by listing the Streaked Bulbul instead in his Riau Islands list. This error was not noted by Marle & Voous (1988) - see below. The species is rather common in forest on Bintan, and was first recorded from Batam on 11 May 1991 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest.
102. **Streaked Bulbul.** [There are no records from the area of the Riau Archipelago. Gibson-

Hill (1952) lists this from the Lingga Archipelago in his island groups list but erred in also listing it for Bintan in his Riau Islands Resident Birds List instead of the Buff-vented Bulbul. Marle & Voous failed to notice this error and list both species for Bintan. Chasen (1935) also lists this species only from Lingga].

103. **Ashy Bulbul.** At least 2 heard and seen near Tanjong Said, Bintan, on 9 Nov 1995 (KKS/SR). This species is a regular visitor to Singapore between September and December.
104. **Black Drongo.** [2 at Kolong, Karimun Besar, on 19 Jan 1996 constitute the first confirmed record for the Sumatran realm (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
105. **Black-naped Oriole.** First records from Batam on 11 Nov 1989 and Bintan on 29 Sep 1991; not common. [Several recorded on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996). Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
106. **Asian Fairy Bluebird.** First records from Batam on 11 Nov 1989, a male at Jalan Hang Tuah forest, and from Bintan on 25 Feb 1994 at Pasir Panjang forest where it is seen regularly (SP/SR).
107. **Black Magpie.** A probable voice record at Pasir Panjang forest, Bintan, on 25 Feb 1994 (SR).
108. **Large-billed Crow.** An observation at Tanjong Pinang, Bintan, on 17 Oct 1984 (RFO) is the first record for the Riau Archipelago. It is regularly encountered in the north-west of this island. Crows encountered on Batam in 1984 by R. Eve and A-M. Guigue were thought to be this species (Marle & Voous 1988), and their presence was confirmed with 2 observed on 12 May 1991 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest. [Widespread on Karimun Besar but uncommon (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
109. **White-chested Babbler.** Previously collected from Bintan in 1930 (Chasen 1931), it is still extant on the island with records from several localities. The first record from Batam was of a pair, with another bird heard, at Jalan Hang Tuah on 12 May 1991.
110. **Moustached Babbler.** First recorded from Bintan at Pasir Panjang forest on 27 Aug 1994 (SR). [Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
111. **Siberian Blue Robin.** Voice records of several birds in woodland at Tanjong Sambang, Bintan, on 23 Nov 1994 (KKS/SR) and also heard at Tanjong Said on 9 Nov 1995 (SR/SS).
112. **Blue Rock Thrush.** A red-bellied individual was reported from Turi Beach Resort, Batam, on 28 Feb 1993 (WDGL).

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113. **Eye-browed Thrush.** 1 seen and heard near Tanjong Tondang, Bintan, 26 Mar 1995 (NBC/SR). [Formerly reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 114. **Golden-bellied Gerygone,** 1 heard on Batam on 27 Feb 1993 (RFO).
 115. **Arctic Warbler.** Previously recorded from Durian (Siebers 1926) and Mapor (Robinson 1926), this common migrant was added to the Batam list on 10 Oct 1989 (LKS/SR) and the Bintan list on 24 Feb 1994 (SP/SR). It is moderately common on Bintan in winter [Also recorded in forest at Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 116. **Inornate Warbler.** [1 at the summit of Gunong Jantan, Karimun Besar on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996) is the first record for the Riau Archipelago. There is only one other record for the Sumatran realm (Marle & Voous 1988)].
 117. **Oriental Reed-warbler.** A voice record from Bintan on 23 Nov 1994 (SR). [Considered common in season at Kolong, Karimun Besar, where the first record for the archipelago was obtained on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 118. **Black-browed Reed-warbler.** [Considered common in season at Kolong, Karimun Besar, where the first record for the archipelago was obtained on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 119. **Grasshopper' Warbler.** A voice record, suspected Lanceolated Warbler *Loisillela tancwiata*, in long grass at Pasir Panjang, Bintan, 28 Apr 1994 (SR).
 120. **Common Tailorbird.** A voice record at Tanjong Tondang, Bintan, 23 Feb 1994, is the first record for the Sumatran faunal region, although the species is common on Singapore. The first sighting was at Tanjong Said on 8 Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC). Calls have also been heard at Pasir Panjang, but the species is not common.
 121. **Ashy Tailorbird.** Previously recorded from Durian and Bulan (Gibson-Hill 1952). First heard on Bintan on 23 Feb 1994 and subsequently, and sighted on 28 Aug 1994 (LKL/YSH); rather common in suitable habitat. [Also recorded on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 122. **Yellow-bellied Prinia** [Voice record at Kolong, Karimuir Besar, 19 Jan 1996 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 123. **Zitting Cisticola.** Seen on Bintan on 28 Apr 1994 and 8 Nov 1995 (SR/SS). [Common in suitable habitat on Karimun Besar where the first records for the archipelago were obtained on 15 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996). Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].

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124. **Asian Brown Flycatcher.** The first record in the Riau archipelago was of one at Pasir Panjang, Bintan, on 25 Feb 1994 (SP/SR), with several subsequent records [A common migrant to Singapore, this was formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 125. **Mangrove Blue Flycatcher.** Previously known from Bintan and Durian (Gibson-Hill 1952), this species is still extant on Bintan, in mangroves near Tanjung Bintan (where a male was mist-netted, SP/SR) and Sungai Sebung (LKL/SR/YSH).
 126. **Pied Fantail** Previously known from Batam and Bulan (Gibson-Hill 1952), the first record from Bintan was on 27 Apr 1994 (SP/SR). [Also recorded on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 127. **Black-naped Monarch.** Previously recorded from Durian, Bintan and Mapor (Gibson-Hill 1952), the first record from Batam was at Jalan Hang Tuah forest on 12 May 1991 It is still extant on Bintan though uncommon. [Also recorded at the waterfall on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 128. **Mangrove Whistler.** Previously recorded from Batam, Bintan and Mapor (Gibson-Hill 1952). It is quite commonly recorded from Bintan, especially in the Pasir Panjang forest (SR) and has been reconfirmed for Batam (RFO).
 129. **Grey Wagtail.** First record from Batam on 12 Nov 1989 and from Bintan on 27 Aug 1994 (SR). [1 at the Karimun Besar waterfall on 16 Mar 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 130. **Yellow Wagtail** First records from Bintan on 8-9 Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC). [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952)].
 131. **Forest Wagtail.** 1, Pasir Panjang forest, Bintan, 28 Aug 1994 (SR), a second over Tanjung Said, 8 Nov 1995 (SR/SS).
 132. **Brown Shrike.** The first records from the Riau Archipelago were from Batam on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO) and Bintan on 8 Nov 1995 (KKS/NBC/SR/SS). [Several records also from Kolong, Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 133. **Long-tailed Shrike.** [2 at Kolong, Karimun Besar, on 19 Jan 1996, constitute the first record for the archipelago (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
 134. **Asian Glossy Starling.** Previously known from Karimun Besar, Bulan, Durian, Galang, Mapor, Batam and Bintan, where it is represented by the island subspecies *helerochlora*, rather than *strigatus* of mainland Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its presence has been reconfirmed for Batam, Bintan and Karimun Besar.

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135. * **Purple-backed Starling**. 3 at Batam on 24 Oct 1993 (EL/RFO) constitute the first record for the archipelago.

Common Myna First recorded on Bintan on 11 Sep 1982 (RFO), with subsequent records in 1994. The first record from Batam was on 10 Oct 1989 (LKS/SR). Although rather widespread on Batam, it appears at present to be rather local on Bintan, [It is considered common and widespread on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)]. It is likely that the species has spread south from Singapore.

136. **Javan Myna**. 1 at Desa Batu Merah, Batam, 12 Nov 1989. The origin is not known, but the feral population on Singapore continues to expand. [It is also widespread on mainland Sumatra, ed.]. Two were observed on Batam on 23 Jan 1994 (RFO).
137. **Purple-throated Sunbird**. Previously reported from Durian, Bulan, Mapor and Bintan (Gibson-Hill 1952). It is still common on Bintan (SR) and the first record for Batam was obtained on 11 May 1991 at Jalan Hang Tuah forest, with 2 males and 2 females.
138. **Copper-throated Sunbird**. Previously recorded from Durian, Bulan and Batam (Gibson-Hill 1952). It was reconfirmed for Batam on 29 Feb 1994 (RFO). A male in mangrove near Tanjung Bintan, 27 Apr 1994 (SP/SR), is the first record from Bintan; subsequently observed elsewhere on the island. [1 male on Karimun Besar on 28 Feb 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].
139. **Little Spiderhunter**. First recorded on Batam at Jalan Hang Tuah forest on 12 May 1991 and on Bintan, calls first heard on 28 Aug 1994 (SR) and 2 seen on 10 June 1995 (CH/SR) at Pasir Panjang forest. [Formerly recorded from the Lingga Archipelago (Hartert 1900)].
140. **Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker**. 2 males were seen at the Jalan Hang Tuah forest, Batam, on 11 May 1991. Subsequently the species was also found at Pasir Panjang forest, Bintan, with rather regular sightings during 1994/95 (SR). Other observers have reported plumage differences in the male which indicate the possibility of a previously undescribed subspecies. [Previously reported from the Lingga Archipelago (Gibson-Hill 1952, Marle & Voous 1988)].
141. **Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker**. A male has been collected from Bintan (Chasen 1931). The species was reconfirmed for Bintan, at Pasir Panjang forest, in June 1995 (NUS).
142. **Brown-backed Flowerpecker** 2 males collected on Bintan on 11 June 1930 (Chasen 1931) remain the only record for the Sumatran realm.
143. **White-rumped Munia**. The first record from Bintan was on 26 Aug 1994 (LKL/SR/YSH). [Also present although uncommon on Karimun Besar, where the first record for the archipelago was obtained on 28 Feb 1993 (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

144. **Scaly-breasted Munia.** The first record for Batam was in 1984 by E. Roland & A-M. Guigue, and for Bintan on 8 Apr 1994 (SR) with two birds in grassland. [Also recorded on Karimun Besar (Ollington & Loh 1996)].

Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks to Dennis Yong for inspiring me to write this report and for sharing his vast experience and knowledge over the years. My thanks too to Derek Holmes for initiating the compilation of this report and for assisting with editing. My appreciation too to the referees who provided valuable comment on a first draft of the paper.

I also express my heartfelt appreciation to my colleagues who helped considerably in amassing the field data, and not least for their good company. I also thank Richard Ollington, Angus Lament, John Morgan, Peter Kennerley and William Legge for kindly contributing their recent observations, and Richard Ollington and Elizabeth Loh for sharing their dedicated work on Karimun Besar through their 1996 paper. My special thanks go to my wife Shamla, for her patience and support in this project, and for the inspiration in its completion.

Finally, I wish to thank the various corporations and organizations who commissioned my surveys in Bintan North, especially Bintan Resort Management Pte Ltd and Belt Collins International, and I specifically thank Carsten Huttche and Jeff Hutchinson. Finally, it was Peter Ng who first recommended me for these projects and inspired me to take on the task, and I also thank Kelvin Lim who kindly sourced the papers on the region by Chasen and Gibson-Hill from the Zoological Reference Collection's library.

Records have been used from the following observers: AL - Angus Lamont; CH - Carsten Huttche; EL - Elizabeth Loh; JM - John Morgan; KKS - Kieu Kim Sen; LG - Lyndon Gan; LKL - Lee King Li; LKS - Lim Kim Seng; NBC - Ng Bee Choo; PK - Peter Kennerley; RFO - Richard Ollington; SP - Shirley Pottie; SS - Shamla Subaraj; WDGL - William Legge; YSH - Yeo Suay Hwee; while the initials SR refer to the author.

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APPENDIX 1. A CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE RIAU ARCHIPELAGO.

Key to annotations:

- Published record from off-shore or the Riau Archipelago in general (island not specified);

? - Doubtfully recorded for one or both main islands;

'-' - Previously recorded from one or both main islands;

x - Previously recorded from island specified, with recent confirmation;

AL/JM - New record by Angus Lament and John Morgan;

NSS - New record by Nature Society (Singapore) bird-watchers NUS - New record by National University of Singapore student team;

PK - New record by Peter Kennel-ley;

RFO - New record by Richard F. Ollington;

SR - New record by Subaraj Rajathurai;

WDGL - New record by William Legge;

* - New record for the Riau Archipelago.

Species names in bold are discussed in systematic section. Nomenclature follows MacKinnon & Phillips (1993). Species included without a list number **are** considered doubtful by Gibson-Hill

			Batam	Bintan
1	Wedge-tailed Shearwater *	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	NSS	
2	Swinhoe's Storm-petrel *	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	NSS	RFO
	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanua philippensis</i>	?	
3	Red-footed Booby "	<i>Sula sula</i>		
4	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	'-'	
5	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	NSS	x
6	Purple Heron *	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		NSS
7	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	x	RFO
8	Great Egret *	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		SR
9	Little Egret *	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	RFO	AL/JM
10	Pacific Reef-Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	x	x
11	Black-crowned Night-heron *	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		SR
12	Yellow Bittern *	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	RFO	
13	Cinnamon Bittern "	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	NSS	
	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	?	
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	?	
14	Lesser Whistlingduck * (Karimun)	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		
15	Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	'-'	
16	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	'-'	NUS
17	Black Baza *	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	RFO	SR
18	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	NSS	SR
19	Black-winged Kite *	<i>Elanus caemleus</i>	RFO	NSS

			Batam	Bintan
20	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	x	x
21	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	x	x
22	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	'.'	SR
23	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	x	SR
24	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	x	x
25	Grey-faced Buzzard *	<i>Butastur indicus</i>		SR
26	Common Buzzard *	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		SR
27	Booted Eagle *	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	RFO	
28	Changeable Hawk-eagle *	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>		SR
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	RFO	
29	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	'.'	?
30	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus strialus</i>		x
31	Red-legged Crake (Kundur)	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>		
32	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	'.'	SR
33	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>		
34	Common Moorhen * (Karimun)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		
35	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	x	x
36	Pacific Golden Plover *	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	RFO	RFO
37	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	'.'	AL/JM
38	Kentish Plover *	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		SR
39	Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>		x
40	Mongolian Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		x
41	Greater Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	x	x
42	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		x
43	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	x	x
44	Far Eastern Curlew (Moro, Selat Durian)	<i>Limosa madagascariensis</i>		
45	Bar-tailed Godwit *	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		SR
46	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		x
47	Common Greenshank *	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		SR
48	Terek Sandpiper *	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>		RFO
49	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	x	x
50	Ruddy Turnstone *	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		SR
	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	?	?
51	Rufous-necked Stint (Mapor)	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>		
52	Beach Thick-knee	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>		'.'
53	Pomarine Jaeger *	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>		SR

			Batam	Bintan
54	Whiskered Tern * (Karimun)	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>		
55	White-winged Tern *	<i>Chlidomas leucopterus</i>		RFO
56	Gull-billed Tern * (Karimun)	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>		
57	Common Tern *	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	NSS	NSS
58	Aleutian Tern * (Karimun)	<i>Sterna aleutica</i>		
59	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>		
60	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	x	x
61	Bridled Tern *	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	NSS	RFO
62	Little Tern *	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	NSS	RFO
63	Great Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	x	x
64	Lesser Crested Tern*	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	RFO	AL/JM
65	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	NSS	x
66	Cinnamon-headed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron fulvicollis</i>		x
67	Little Green Pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	'.'	'.'
68	Pink-necked Green Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	x	x
69	Large Green Pigeon *	<i>Treron capellei</i>		SR
70	Jambu Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilonopus jambu</i>	'.'	'.'
71	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	x	x
72	Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	x	SR
73	Silvery Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba argentina</i>	'.'	'.'
74	Rock Pigeon *	<i>Columba livia</i>	NSS	NSS
75	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	x	x
76	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	'.'	NUS
77	Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	x	x
78	Blue-rumped Parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	?	'.'
79	Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	x	x
80	Large Hawk-cuckoo *	<i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	NSS	
81	Moustached Hawk-cuckoo *	<i>Cuculus vagans</i>		SR
82	Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Cuculus fugax</i>	NSS	'.'
83	Indian Cuckoo *	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	NSS	
84	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>		'.'
85	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>		SR
86	Rusty-breasted Cuckoo *	<i>Cacomantis sepulcralis</i>		SR
87	Violet Cuckoo *	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>		SR
88	Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>		x
89	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>		SR
90	Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes sumatranus</i>		x
91	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>		SR

			Batam	Bintan
92	Oriental Bay Owl *	<i>Phodilus badius</i>		SR
93	Collared Scops Owl *	<i>Otus lempiji (bakkamoena)</i>		SR
94	Buffy Fish-owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	?	'.'
95	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	x	x
96	Gould's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>		'.'
97	Javan Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>		'.'
98	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	NSS	x
99	Savanna Nightjar (Karimun)	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>		?
100	Swiftlet sp.	<i>Collocalia</i> sp	NSS	NSS
101	Himalayan Swiftlet *	<i>Collocalis brevirostris</i>		RFO
102	Silver-backed Needletail *	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>		SR
103	Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	NSS	SR
104	Silver- mnped Spinetail *	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>		NSS
105	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>		NSS
106	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	x	x
107	Asian Palmswift *	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	NSS	SR
108	Grey-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocnis longipennis</i>	x	x
109	Whiskered Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocnis comata</i>	x	x
110	Scarlet-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>		'.'
111	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	x	x
112	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>		'.'
113	Rufous-backed Kingfisher (Galang, Kundur)	<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>		
114	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	'.'	x
115	Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>		x
116	Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>		x
117	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	x	NSS
118	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>		SR
119	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	x	NSS
120	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	NSS	SR
121	Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	NSS	x
122	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	RFO	SR
123	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	PK	'.'
	Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	?	
124	Red-crowned Barbet * (Karimun)	<i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>		
125	Common Goldenback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	'.'	'.'
126	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	NSS	x
127	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	'.'	SR

			Batam	Bintan
128	Grey-capped Woodpecker (Durian)	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>		
129	Brown-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	'L'	
130	Greater Goldenback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>		'L'
131	Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>		x
132	Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>		'L'
133	Blue-winged Pitta (Durian)	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>		
134	Mangrove Pitta	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>		x
135	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x
136	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	x	x
137	Red-rumped Swallow *	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	RFO	SR
	Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>		
138	Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>		'L'
139	Bar-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina striata</i>		'L'
140	Pied Triller *	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	NSS	
141	Ashy Minivet *	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	NSS	SR
142	Green lora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	NSS	x
143	Lesser Green Leafbird *	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>		SR
144	Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	NSS	
145	Blue-winged Leafbird *	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	NSS	SR
146	Black-headed Bulbul * (Karimun)	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>		
147	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	x	x
148	Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	x	x
149	Cream-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	NSS	x
150	Yellow-bellied Bulbul	<i>Criniger phaeocephalus</i>		'L'
151	Hairy-backed Bulbul * (Karimun)	<i>Hypsipetes criniger</i>		
152	Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes charlottae</i>	NSS	x
	Streaked Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes malaccensis</i>		?
153	Ashy Bulbul *	<i>Hypsipetes flavala</i>		SR
154	Black Drongo * (Karimun)	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		
155	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	x	x
156	Black-naped Oriole *	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	NSS	NSS
157	Asian Fairy Bluebird *	<i>Irena puella</i>	NSS	SR
	Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus</i>		'L'
158	Slender-billed Crow (Galang)	<i>Corvus enca</i>		
159	Large-billed Crow *	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	x	RFO
160	White-chested Babbler	<i>Trichastoma rostratum</i>	NSS	x
161	Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Trichastoma malaccense</i>	NSS	x
162	Moustached Babbler *	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>		SR
163	Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>		'L'
164	Chestnut-rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>		'L'

			Batam	Bintan
165	Striped Tit-babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>		x
166	Siberian Blue Robin *	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>		SR
167	Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	x	x
168	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	x	x
169	Blue Rock Thrush *	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	WDGL	
170	Eye-browed Thrush *	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>		SR
171	Golden-bellied Gerygone *	<i>Gerygon sulphurea</i>	RFO	
172	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	NSS	SR
173	Inornate Warbler * (Karimun)	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>		
174	Oriental Reed-warbler *	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>		SR
175	Black-browed Reed-warbler * (Karimun)	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>		
176	'Grasshopper' Warbler *	<i>Locustella sp</i>		SR
177	Common Tailorbird *	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		SR
178	Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	x	x
179	Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>		SR
180	Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	x	x
181	Yellow-bellied Prinia " (Karimun)	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>		
182	Zitting Cisticola *	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		SR
183	Asian Brown Flycatcher *	<i>Muscicapa dauirica</i>		SR
184	Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>		SR
185	Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>		x
186	Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	x	SR
187	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	NSS	x
188	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>		x
189	Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	x	x
190	Grey Wagtail *	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	NSS	SR
191	Yellow Wagtail y	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		NSS
192	Forest Wagtail *	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>		SR
193	Common Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>		x
194	Brown Shrike *	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	RFO	SR
195	Tiger Shrike	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>		
196	Long-tailed Shrike * (Karimun)	<i>Lanius schach</i>		
197	Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	x	x
198	Purple-backed Starling *	<i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	RFO	
199	Common Myna *	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	NSS	RFO
200	Javan Myna *	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	NSS	
201	Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	x	x

			Batam	Bintan
202	Plain-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	x	x
203	Purple-throated Sunbird	<i>Nectarima sperata</i>	NSS	x
204	Copper-throated Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia calcostetha</i>	x	SR
205	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Nectarima jugularis</i>	'.'	X
206	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	X	x
207	Little Spiderhunter *	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	NSS	SR
208	Yellow-eared Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys</i>		'.'
209	Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker *	<i>Prionochilus thoracicus</i>	NSS	NSS
210	Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus percussus</i>		x
211	Brown-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum everetti</i>		'.'
212	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	x	x
213	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	x	x
214	Oriental White-eye (Kundur)	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>		
215	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	x	x
216	Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	'.'	
217	White-rumped Munia *	<i>Lonchura striata</i>		SR
218	Scaly-breasted Munia *	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	x	SR
219	Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	'.'	x
220	White-headed Munia""	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	RFO	

(1952) or the author.

THE RAPTOR COMMUNITY OF NIAS ISLAND, SUMATRA: SURVEY AND CONSERVATION

by

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(Received 20 April 1995)

Summary

During a short survey of the diurnal raptor community on the island of Mas in July 1992, 1 (bund. seven species of Falconiformes. Three of them were hawk-eagles: *Spizaetus alhoniger* last confirmed in 1886, *S. nanus*, presumed to be extinct and *S. cirrhatus*, never cited for the island.