

A Revised Checklist for the Birds of Bali, with notes on Recent Additions to the Avifauna

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Summary. The first edition of 'Birds of Bali' (Mason & Jarvis 1989) included a Checklist of all bird species known for the island, and although later editions added 22 species, few of these were documented. This paper provides details of sightings of 48 species for which there are either no previous published records from Bali (and its satellite islands) or their status on the island was hitherto unclear. The list of birds known for Bali now stands at 344 species, of which 190 are considered residents, 83 as regular visitors and 71 as vagrants.

Ringkasan. Edisi pertama "Burung-burung Bali" (Mason & Jarvis 1989) memasukkan satu Daftar dari semua spesies burung yang diketahui di pulau tersebut, dan meskipun edisi berikutnya menambahkan 22 spesies tapi hanya sedikit yang didokumentasikan. Tulisan ini menyajikan laporan rinci dari 48 spesies yang tidak memiliki laporan yang dipublikasikan sebelumnya di samping statusnya yang belum jelas. Daftar burung untuk Bali sekarang memuat 344 spesies, dimana 190 merupakan spesies menetap, 83 pengunjung tetap, dan 71 vagran.

Introduction

The first checklist for the birds of Bali was compiled by Kuroda (1936), but it was based primarily on the writings of Hartert (1896) and Stresemann (1913), and contained many inaccuracies. Chasen (1935) also included Bali in his 'handlist' of the birds of Malaysia, but this could not be said to be a Bali checklist. After an 8-month residence in Bali from 17 February to 29 October 1982, Ash (1984) was able to list 84 species for which there were no previous published records. The next attempt to compile a comprehensive list, together with a synopsis of all historical ornithological exploration and collections, as well as a bibliography, was that of Helvoort *et al.* (1987), which was unfortunately never published.

The first edition of *Birds of Bali* (Mason & Jarvis 1989) closed with a checklist of all bird species known to have been recorded on the island, as well as a 'List of Probables', which listed 34 additional species that I expected to occur in, or at least visit, the island. In the third printing of this book (Mason & Jarvis 1994), I added 22 species to the checklist, but the sources and details of these additional records were omitted. The fourth edition of the book (published in 1998) was merely a facsimile of the third.

The present paper was written with the purpose of updating the Bali checklist. The first part of the paper provides details of sightings of 48 species for which there are either no previous published records from Bali (and its satellite

islands) or their status on the island was hitherto unclear. The second part of the paper presents a revised checklist (Appendix 1), which lists as many sources of records as could be found. With the addition of species not included in earlier checklists, the number of birds now known from Bali is 344, of which 190 species are considered residents, 83 as regular visitors and 71 as vagrants. Not having access to the internet, nor a comprehensive library, I have been greatly assisted by the *Kukila* editors in tracking down many unpublished records of which I was unaware, as well as the original sources of many published records.

Finally I dedicate this paper to the memory of Moray Lewes, my good companion in the field, whose life was so tragically ended when he was struck by lightning while doing what he loved above all to do - watching birds on a beach somewhere in Sarawak.

Records of species added or reported since the first Checklist

In the following notes, observers who sent me their records or bird lists are identified by their initials. Further confirmation by readers of *Kukila* of any bird listed here, and of additional species, will be gratefully received. Species marked with an asterisk were previously listed as 'Probables'.

BULWER'S PETREL *Bulweria bulwerii

Argeloo & Dekker (1996) collated observations of this species in Indonesia prior to 1995, but missed a record of two birds between Bali and Penida by H. Kaestner (pers. comm.) on 20 June 1990. Coates and Bishop (1997) describe it as 'a rare visitor' to Wallacean seas, and mention a sight record of an individual by Paul Jepson, who observed it on 5 September 1993 between Bali and Lombok. In the same season, on 23 November 1993, JM reported to me that he had observed 'at least 25 birds at the place between Sanur and Lembongan, where the underwater current is strongly forcing water up to the surface, searching for food together with the shearwaters and boobies'. Trainor *et al.* (2003) reported a single *bulwerii* 'between Lombok and Bali on 13 October 2001. One was also seen by two of the 2010 Bird Quest party in the Bali Strait (CR).

WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER *Puffinus pacificus

Listed as a 'Probable' species in Mason & Jarvis (1989), its omission from the Checklist in later editions was an inexplicable oversight. Many observers have reported it to me, and I have seen it on a number of occasions, both in the Lombok Strait (running between Lombok and Penida) and Badung Strait (running between Penida and Bali). The earliest record I can trace is of one pale morph bird seen by me and FJ in Badung Strait on 13 September 1983. Then PL saw nine (morph unspecified) flying south east of Penida on 13 December 1986. More recent records include: one dark morph off Tulamben, northeast Bali, on 20 August 1993 (MP); at least 15 pale morph birds on 23 November 1993 (JM); four individuals (morph unspecified) off Sanur in South Bali on 3 April 2005 (SK);

both pale and dark birds off Ketewel, South Bali, and a dark individual off Amed, East Bali, on 17 and 20 October 2006, respectively (BB and author); and one dark and one light morph, 1-2 km apart, seen on boat trip about halfway from Lembongan to Benoa Harbour on 12 June 2009 (FH). Finally, at least two birds seen off Ulu Watu on 2 July 2009 (JE).

STREAKED SHEARWATER *Calonectris leucomelas*

In May 2004 I watched an individual of this species close in-shore at Blue Ocean Beach, on the border of Seminyak and Legian in southwest Bali. Very soon afterwards Robson (2005) observed a single bird in the Bali Strait (which runs between Java and Bali) on 2 July 2004. On 20 October 2006, BB and I had brief but good views of an individual off Goa Lawa in South Bali. Since 2006 up to 50 have been seen annually during 2-hour watches off Ulu Watu between June and August (JE). Most recently RN found a dead bird washed up on Jimbaran Beach, a popular tourist area, on 24 November 2010 (Plate 1).



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Plate 1. Streaked Shearwater found beach-washed at Jimbaran, Bali.

MATSUDAIRA'S STORM-PETREL *Oceanodroma matsudairae*

I cannot claim familiarity with this species, and there are a number of species with which it can be confused. On 17 March 2007 at around midday, while sailing from Padang Bai in southeast Bali to Lembar port, West Lombok, and c. 5 km from Lembar, I watched this Storm-Petrel trailing the boat (KPM Soditha). It was like Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel *O. monorhis*, but

appeared larger and more fork-tailed. There are two additional reports of *O. matsudairae*, both from Lombok Strait, the first by Johnstone *et al.* (1993) on 31 May 1988, and the second by Grantham (2000) on 12 November 1999. I am quite satisfied that this species, which breeds south of Japan and migrates through Indonesia, occurs in Bali waters, and I am including it in the checklist for the first time accordingly.

RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD *Phaeton rubricauda* UNCONFIRMED

Although both this species and the Red-billed Tropicbird *P. aethereus* have been reported to me by various observers, I have not seen either in Bali, nor can I find any confirmed record. Ash (1982) considered *P. aethereus* as a possibility for Bali but, according to Harrison (1983), only *P. rubricauda* can be expected to occur in Australasian waters. Until a record of either is published, I am deleting

P. aethereus from the list of 'Probables', and replacing it with *P. rubricauda* (Table 1).

GREAT CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Two immature birds were seen at close range flying along beach at Sanur on 28 September 2009 (NK). This is the first record for Bali. Whether these birds belonged to the Asian (*sinensis*) or Australian race (*novaehollandiae*) remains a mystery, given their vagrant status on islands both west and east of Bali. The observer has 30 years of experience with the species in UK and sightings in Australia.

*LITTLE CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax niger*

On 4 November 1998 I observed a single Little Cormorant beside a Little Black Cormorant *P. sulcirostris* and 20 Little Pied Cormorants *P. melanoleucos* on a dead tree at the Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds (Mason 2000). The individual concerned was noticeably smaller and less glossy than the Little Black Cormorant, with a flatter (less rounded) head shape; a brownish, rather short and less hooked bill, and no white patches on the ear-coverts. Three birds were also seen on Pulau Serangan on 10 October 2008 (NK). Based on these observations this species can be removed from the former list of 'Probables' and included in the new Checklist (Appendix 1).

DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster*

Originally included in the Bali Checklist on the basis of von Plessen's (1938) report of two male specimens at RMNH Leiden, this species was presumed extinct on the island. However a very pale, presumably immature, individual was observed at the Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds on 20 October 1993 (Mason 1994), and since then this species has been seen regularly at this site (Mason 2000; Dalem *et al.* 2011).

GREAT WHITE PELICAN *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

On 22 April 1981 a single pelican was seen flying overhead coming from the sea near Prapat Agung, Bali Barat National Park; the flesh-coloured feet, pinkish-orange head with slight crest, black wings and otherwise white plumage were diagnostic for adults of this species (SB). Nine immature pelicans seen along the north coast on 29 April 1986 belonged to the same species (VH).

*CHINESE EGRET *Egretta eulophetes*

An individual of this species was seen and photographed at Bena Harbour, South Bali, on 26 August 2009 (CR). The photographs clearly revealed an adult bird in non-breeding plumage, with legs more yellow than green.

*RUFIOUS NIGHT HERON *Nycticorax caledonicus*

The first published record of this species concerned one individual among c. 1,400 Black-crowned Night Herons *N. nycticorax* at the Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds on 20 October 1993 (Mason 1994). Since then, there have been many records at same site (see also Dalem *et al.* this issue), including two on 12 July 2005 (FH), and another, which was photographed, on 25 September 2008, by Olausson (2009; Plate 2). At least one individual was also seen by RN and others while bird banding at this location on 8 April 2010.



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Plate 2. Rufous Night Heron at Nusa Dua Lagoon Sewage Ponds.

MALAYAN NIGHT HERON

Gorsachius melanolophus

There is ample evidence of this boreal migrant visiting Java during its non-breeding season (October-May), and a record of an immature bird in August suggests that breeding may have taken place in West Java (Compost & Milton 1986). Unfortunately, I am unable presently to trace at least two reports of this species by visiting Australian observers in Bali. However, Doughty (1993) reported flushing an individual of this species, with which he had previous experience in Taiwan, while walking with birdwatchers through the forest in Bali Barat NP in March 1991. The bird 'flew over our heads and disappeared into the forest'.

RADJAH SHELDUCK *Tadorna radjah*

A single bird was watched at Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds on 19 July 1999 by CD who has seen this species many times in Australia.

HARDHEAD *Aythya australis*

The first published record of this species is that of Herkenrath (2006), who observed one at the Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds on 3 December 2004. Since then there have been a number of sightings by WS at the same location.

*BLACK KITE *Milvus migrans*

Listed as a 'Probable' in Mason & Jarvis (1989) on the strength of Clive Mann's (*in litt.*) sight record on 3 March 1983 at Gitgit, North Bali, the only published reference I can find to its occurrence in the Bali region is by Dijkman (2007), who included the species in a checklist for Nusa Penida Island. I have seen this species at least twice during the past 30 years or so, but unfortunately did not keep the records. It has only recently been confirmed, as a rare vagrant, for Java

(Sukmantoro *et al.* 2009). Where these Javan and Bali birds originate from is a mystery; one presumes they are of the migratory race *M. m. lineatus*, mentioned by MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993) as coming from the Southeast Asian mainland. But they could also be representatives of resident *govinda* or *affinis*, hailing from Australia, Timor, or Sulawesi, or other resident populations in between.

JAVAN HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus bartelsi* **UNCONFIRMED**

Now known to occur throughout Java (van Balen *et al.* 1999), I have received reports of this endangered Javan endemic from Bali Barat NP, but without details. On 16 July 2008, one was seen well by WS at around midday in the Botanical Gardens at Candi Kuning, Bedugul. The bird was perched openly on the limb of a tall tree 100 m distant, displaying its distinctive erectile crest. The bird took off, revealing its striped breast, barred belly and broadly banded long tail. The observation was shared with UK birdwatchers Nigel Rampton and Paul Popple.

[Ed's note. Given the presence of a bird park and many bird fanciers in Bali, it is possible that the above bird was an escapee. We believe more evidence (e.g. photographs) is needed to confirm the occurrence of this species, which is rare in adjacent East Java.]

EURASIAN COOT *Fulica atra*

A rare vagrant to the Greater Sundas and Wallacea (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993; Coates & Bishop 1997), this species was included in the original Bali checklist (Mason & Jarvis 1998) solely on the strength of von Plessen's (1938) collection of three females (currently held at RMNH, Leiden) on Lake Buyan in January 1938. Apart from a sight record of an individual by ML at the same lake on 18 December 1986 (almost 50 years later), despite a great many subsequent visits to this particular lake, no further observations of *F. atra* were made until the shared sighting of eight birds there on 29 September 2003 with RC. From then until 14 July 2004, Coots were a common sight on Lake Buyan, with highest counts of 14 birds on both 8 and 12 October 2003, but there was no sign of breeding. The last recorded sighting was 14 July 2004 of three birds. All birds seen were thought to be of the race *australis* (as were von Plessen's specimens), with no hint of white on the trailing edges of the wings. Since these observations were made, Lake Buyan has all but disappeared, with agriculture encroaching extensively inside the levees, and there has been no further sign of the species.

PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

This species was included in the original Checklist (M&J 1989) only on the basis of a single female collected by von Plessen on Lake Buyan (January 1938). Apart from one unsubstantiated record from 1987 by Joost Foppes (via SB), I am not aware of any further confirmed sightings of *H. chirurgus* until 60 years later. On 12 February 2000, whilst I was leading a party of birdwatchers on the southern

shore of Lake Buyan, an individual of this species obligingly jumped up from the lakeside tangle of *Eichhornia* and *Polygonum*, displaying its black-tipped white wings. Subsequently, NB and I made several sightings of the bird(s) in the same area from 29 November 2003 to 7 March 2004, when a maximum of three birds were observed. One bird had fairly long, curling black rectrices, but there was never any evidence of breeding.

PIED OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus longirostris*
See Gilfedder *et al.* (2011) in this issue.

JAVAN PLOVER *Charadrius javanicus*

JA (in litt.) first pointed out ‘pale’ plovers, which were also found breeding in Pesanggaran, South Bali, in June 1982. Although these were ascribed at the time to Kentish Plover *C. alexandrinus* (Ash 1984), Ben King (in litt.) opined that these birds represented a ‘new’ species, which was subsequently named *C. javanicus* (cf C.E. Roselaar in Cramp & Simmons 1983). In recent years the species has been seen many times at Benoa Harbour and on Serangan Island (CR, JE, NK) (Plate 3).



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Plate 3. Javan Plovers, Metro Marina, Ancol, Jakarta.

*LITTLE CURLEW *Numenius minutus*

I saw this species with Frank Jarvis on 20 January 1980 at Suwung, South Bali, but as it was never published, I originally included it in our list of ‘Probables’. The only official record I can find is that of van Balen (1996), who observed it on grassland at Gilimanuk Bay, West Bali, on 16 October 1993.

*BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER *Limicola falcinellus*

Although MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993) mentions the occurrence of this species on Bali, I know not on what authority. It was previously included in my list of ‘Probables’ because it is a regular passage migrant through Indonesia to Australia and New Zealand. However on 9 October 2007, one bird was seen on Pulau

Serangan by NK (*in litt.*), who has seen the species several times in Thailand, as well as in Britain where it is a vagrant.

BLACK-WINGED STILT *Himantopus himantopus*

MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993) considered this species (race *H. h. leucocaphalus*) as a 'rare breeder' in Bali, but I do not know on what grounds. Ash (1984) regarded it as an uncommon visitor, with up to three individuals at Suwung from April to December 1982. On 27 August 2004, together with NB, I saw five stilts, which clearly exhibited black hind-necks, at Pulau Serangan, South Bali. Subsequently, from 10 to 20 April 2009, a singleton was present for one week in the Sayan paddies in Central Bali.

*LONG-TAILED JAEGER *Stercorarius longicaudus*

On 29 October 1982, JA (*in litt.*) watched a jaeger at Legian for fully 20 min, and based on its size and tern-like appearance, considered it to be *S. longicaudus*; but as the tail feathers were abraded (as is typical of birds seen in Bali), a definite identification could not be made. However, on 2 July 2009 (over 20 years later), an individual of this species was positively identified as it chased Bridled Terns *Sterna anaethetus* close offshore from Ulu Watu by JE, who had had much experience with this, and other jaeger, species in Britain. The bird was not much larger than the Bridled Terns, and had a long, sleek appearance, rather than the barrel-chested outline and thicker set wings of the Pomarine Jaeger *S. pomarinus*. It also displayed a greyish barred rump, no rufous tones in the plumage, and only a glimmer of white on the first, or perhaps second, primary feather (JE).

COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus*

There have been many reports of gulls, most notably of this species, in Bali coastal waters; but the only fully documented one is that of Myers (2000) who saw a winter-plumaged individual, with the typical blackish smudgy marks around the eyes and on the ear coverts typical for this species, on 17 August 1994 at Bena Port. The observer had had 30 years of experience with this, and other Palearctic and Nearctic dark-headed gull species.

SILVER GULL *Larus novaehollandiae*

See Gardner & Gilfedder (2011) in this issue.

BROWN NODDY *Anous stolidus* **PROBABLE**

BLACK NODDY *Anous minutus* **PROBABLE**

In spite of many unconfirmed reports of noddies, including those of VH (pers. obs., 1983, 1984) and Ash (1984), who saw 1-2 birds off Lembongan island, just west of Nusa Penida, between 15 to 27 September 1982, I can find nothing definite in the literature. However both species are known to occur in waters of the Greater Sundas to the west (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993) and Wallacea to

the east (Coates & Bishop 1997), so both are here retained in the list of 'Probables' (Table 1).

CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO *Clamator coromandus* **PROBABLE**

Doughty (1993) reported seeing a flying individual of this species in Bali Barat National Park during March 1991, but had no previous experience of the species (CD, *in litt.*). A migrant from the Southeast Asian mainland, this cuckoo is a very rare vagrant in Java (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993).

SUNDA CUCKOO *Cuculus lepidus*

HORSFIELD'S CUCKOO *Cuculus horsfieldi*

ORIENTAL (HIMALAYAN) CUCKOO *Cuculus saturatus* **UNCONFIRMED**

[Ed's note (SB). In the previous Bali checklist these three taxa were lumped under the Oriental Cuckoo *C. saturatus* as it was written well before King's (2005) revision of this species complex, which is followed by Sukmantoro *et al.* (2007). Of the three species listed above, resident Sunda Cuckoo *C. lepidus* and the migratory Horsfield's Cuckoo *C. horsfieldi* are confirmed for Bali (Hartert 1896; Rensch 1930; Meise 1941). Morton Strange (*in litt.* to VH) reported an invasion of *Cuculus* sp on 9 November 1986, and in November 1989, SB saw 21 *C. saturatus/horsfieldi* (confirmed by a tail feather) on a single day. However *saturatus* can only be reliably distinguished from *horsfieldi* by calls, as there is much overlap in plumage and measurements (King 2005). Becking (1975) states that *C. (s.) saturatus* is more numerous on Java than *C. (s.) horsfieldi*, whereas according to van Bemmelen (1948), *horsfieldi* is the more common form in the Moluccas. It is thus very likely that both occur on Bali, but to date only *horsfieldi* has been confirmed, and *saturatus* has been added to the list of probables (Table 1).]

SQUARE-TAILED DRONGO-CUCKOO *Surniculus lugubris*

It is surprising that I can trace no confirmed sighting or record of this species in Bali since that of Hartert (1896), which was based on the collecting activities of the American adventurer, William Doherty. SB heard the species calling at Jayaprana on 21 Dec 1987 and at Klatakan, Bali Barat NP, on 23 Dec 1987. During 2008, I heard the bird in a forested valley just north of Ubud on a number of occasions between March and May, then following a protracted absence, heard (and infrequently saw) it in my home garden at Penestanan on the outskirts of Ubud, every day from 21 July to 6 October 2008, and regularly throughout 2009 and 2010. Invariably, its persistent call is heard soon after first light and before dusk, as well as at other odd intervals during the day and night. As this species has been recently split from the Fork-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo *S. dicruroides* (Payne 2005), which breeds on the Southeast Asian mainland and migrates to the

Greater Sundas, it is worth noting that the typical call of the Ubud bird starts with two or three consecutive series of three to four notes up the scale, developing into a string of five note calls, with often a sixth note added. It also has a whirring trill rising to a crescendo then tailing off, which often precedes the typical call. Two of its host species (Horsfield's Babbler *Trichastoma sepiarium* and Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis*), are locally abundant, so the bird may yet become a permanent resident. It is possible that *S. dicruroides* could occasionally visit Bali, as it does Borneo (Phillipps & Phillipps 2009), and whilst its call differs slightly from that of *S. lagubris*, with the second note lower than the first (Payne 2005), it is unlikely to call on its wintering grounds.



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Plate 4. Cave Swiftlet, Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds, Bali.

CAVE SWIFTLET

Collocalia linchi

That the common swiftlet on Bali is *C. linchi* (Plate 4) and not *C. esculenta* escaped my attention in previous checklists (Mason & Jarvis 1989, 1994), though I have seen both green (*linchi*) and blue-glossed (cf. *C. esculenta*) swiftlets on Bali.

[Eds. note (SB): The race *Collocalia esculenta plesseni* described by Meise (1941) is now

regarded synonymous with *C. l. linchi* (Somadikarta 1986), and this is followed by such standard works as Chantler & Driessens (1995) and Chantler (1999). Having both species on Bali is rather dubious, as on Java and Lombok only *linchi* is found. But since our present knowledge of both species is still far from adequate, the possible co-occurrence of blue and green glossed birds is worth mentioning.]

COMMON KINGFISHER *Alcedo atthis*

Until very recently not recorded since Hartert (1896), and I included it in the original checklist solely on that evidence. However, Herkenrath (2006) recorded one at the Nusa Dua Sewage Ponds on 3 December 2004, and while conducting bird walks, WS has also seen it there on a number of occasions subsequently. On 6 March 2008 one bird flew into a window of a home at Karangasem on the southeast coast of Bali, knocking itself out, but after recuperating for several minutes in a basket, where it was photographed (prints seen by author and editors), was able to fly away (John Ayres, pers. comm.). These records probably refer to the race *floresiana*, which is resident in the Lesser Sundas.



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Plate 5. Blue-eared Kingfisher, TN Gn
Halimun-Salak, W Java.

BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER

Alcedo meninting

This species was included in previous checklists on the basis of Hartert (1896), but it was also collected by Stresemann (1913). The only recent (unconfirmed) sight record of which I am aware concerns an individual with many *A. caerulescens* in mangroves south of Sanur on 7 April 2005 (SK).

STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER *Pelargopsis capensis*

This species was included in my original Checklist on the basis of Stresemann (1913) and von Plessen (1938), who collected one male bird (now in RMNH Leiden). SB (pers. comm., 1981) and VH (pers. comm., 1983-84, 1986) were the first to report it to me. More recently SK (pers. comm.) reported an individual in fields behind Bangsal Beach, South Bali, on 6 April 2005. Since 2005 it has been seen regularly on the upper reaches of the Balian River, near Tabanan, West Bali, and on the white-water rafting stretch of the Ayung River between Payangan and Kedewatan (NB). Since 2006 it has also been reported in the Ubud environs (CG, IP), where I finally saw it myself, with KL on 4 March 2009.

RED-RUMPED SWALLOW *Hirundo daurica* **UNCONFIRMED**

There are two unsubstantiated reports of this species. On 18 March 1990 ten swallows with entirely white underparts, and therefore possibly this species, were seen flying west at Tegal Bunder, Bali Barat National Park (SvB). The species was also reported at Candi Dasa hills from 14 to 18 August 2004 (AD).

FOREST WAGTAIL *Dendronanthus indicus*

One individual was observed during a Bali Bird Walk north of Ubud on 22 October 1999, as it foraged on the ground in a forest clearing (BH, WS and KL). Although only BH knew the species well, KL made a drawing of it *ad naturam*, and there could be no doubt about its identity. Subsequently JC (in litt.) had very good views from 4-5 m of two birds foraging on the ground in leaf litter at the Candi Kuning Botanical Gardens on 13 March 2007.

LARGE WOOD-SHRIKE *Tephrodornis gularis*

Although JA believed he glimpsed five individuals of this species at Bali Barat National Park during October 1991 (reported in *Tjerutjuk* no.1, March 1992), the first confirmed record is that of Gelang (2006a), who recorded an individual on the southern slopes of Mount Sangyang, on 1 September 1999.



Plate 6. Large Wood-shrike, Baluran National Park, E Java.

GREATER GREEN LEAFBIRD

Chloropsis sonnerati

Although MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993) state that this species is a resident of Bali, I had never seen leafbirds in Bali until recently. The first record I can find of this species is that of Ash (1982) at Wangaya Gede, West Bali, on 31 August 1981; but this was later relegated to ‘doubtful’ due to the possibility of confusion with the only other species that might occur here, namely Blue-winged Leafbird *C. cochinchinensis*. Since then, *C. sonnerati* has been

reported from Pura Luhur Batukaru, 10 km west of Bedugul, on 12 August 2004 (AD), and heard in forest adjacent to the lake there on 7 June 2009 (FH). Finally I saw no fewer than five birds at Batukau (Wangaya Gede) on 28 December 2010.

LARGE WREN-BABBLER *Napothera macrodactyla* UNCONFIRMED

Gelang (2006b) photographed a caged individual of this species at the Satria Bird Market in Denpasar on 9 September 1999. The bird was probably of local provenance, as the trader maintained that it was from Mount Batur. Nevertheless, it would be nice to have confirmation of its existence here eventually.

PYGMY WREN-BABBLER *Pnoepyga pusilla* UNCONFIRMED

MS told me that he was certain of hearing this species, with which he was familiar in Flores, near Bali Handara, Bedugul, in June 2004. During August of the same year, AD (in litt.) was reasonably certain he flushed two birds of this species in the Botanical Gardens at Candi Kuning in the same area. However, he felt they were slightly different from the bird illustrated in MacKinnon & Phillipps (1993), being paler and lineated on the underparts rather than scalloped. I am not familiar with the bird, though I have glimpsed what I considered to be this species in the same area – very small and tailless, and definitely smaller than the Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophrys*, which occurs here also. But, until someone manages to obtain concrete evidence of its presence, I must perforce assign it to the list of unsubstantiated species.

CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER *Timalia pileata*

This species was listed as a ‘probable’ in Mason & Jarvis (1989) because of my fleeting glimpse of a bird at Mount Catur, Bedugul, in December 1980. A much

more plausible report of this species concerns a bird initially calling from thick grass near the track on Campuan Ridge, Ubud, on 16 July 2005, which, after imitation of its calls, perched openly in the tall grass rising above the Blady Grass (Alang-alang) *Imperata cylindrica* (FH). Features noted were a chestnut cap, thin white eyebrow above a black mask, and a wedge-shaped black bill (FH, *in litt.*).

ISLAND THRUSH *Turdus poliocephalus*

Although listed for Bali in the checklist of Jepson (1997), the first and apparently only report of this species on Bali concerns an individual seen as it perched at the top of a tall tree in the rainforest surrounding Lake Tamblingan (1,214 m asl) during March 1991 (Doughty 1993). The observer has had extensive experience of this species in Borneo, and many parts of Melanesia.

BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER *Cyanoptila cyanomelana*

I have two records of this distinctive species, both males, and both in the Botanical Gardens at Candi Kuning: first on 13 January 1998, being my own personal observation, then on precisely the same date in 2009 by WS, who was leading a party of bird watchers and was positive about her identification.

THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum agile*

Almost certainly overlooked in Bali (including by me), it was expected to occur. Its presence was finally confirmed by Hale (1996), who observed it near Wangayagede Tabanan, West Bali on 21 June 1994.

WHITE-BELLIED MUNIA *Lonchura leucogastra*

Rare and localized anywhere in the Greater Sundas (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993; Phillipps & Phillipps 2009), this species was first reported from paddy fields at Baturiti, near Bedugul, on 10 August 2004 (AD). On Pulau Serangan four or five birds were positively identified as this species on 10 October 2008 by NK who has seen the species twice in Riau, Sumatra, and observed Javan Munias *L. leucogastroides* and Scaly-breasted Munias *L. punctulata*, with which it could potentially be confused, numerous times. It is possible that the birds were aviary escapees or belonged to an established feral population from an earlier release.

ZEBRA FINCH *Taeniopygia guttata*

The presence of this species on Bali is the source of some contention. My published record (Mason 1993) concerned a pair of the nominate race *T. g. guttata* observed foraging and behaving in a wild manner (in my judgment) at Suwung near the Sanur by-pass road on 22 December 1992. Holmes *et al.* (2000) removed my record, presumably because they considered the birds to be aviary escapees. Yet the Australian race is highly nomadic, and the Indonesian (nominate) race might conceivably reach Bali by island hopping from Lombok, where it is presumed to occur naturally and where I last saw it, at Gili Trawangan

on 26 April 2006. Since then, I observed a group of five (two males and three females) among a flock of *Lonchura* spp in Ubud on 15 November 2007. So I have included this species in the Checklist (Appendix 1), but acknowledge that these birds may have been derived from aviary stock.



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Plate 7. Zebra finch (male) *T. g. guttata*, November 2004, Sumba.

[Eds. note (RN). The two forms of the Zebra Finch are considered as separate species by Collar & Newton (2010), the Timor Zebra Finch *T. guttata* (Plate 7) differing from the Australian Zebra Finch *T. castanotis* in its smaller size, different songs, and in the plain, unbarred chin and throat of males.

Potential future additions to the Bali avifauna

Whilst 14 of the 34 species originally listed as ‘Probables’ in Mason & Jarvis (1989, and subsequent editions) have been verified in the above accounts or in previous publications (see Appendix 1), the remaining 20 species have yet to be recorded in, or confirmed for, Bali. In the absence of any evidence for their occurrence in Bali, the following species are now considered unlikely to occur on the island, and can thus be deleted from the list of ‘Probables’: Red-billed Tropicbird, Temminck’s Babbler *Trichastoma pyrrhogenys*, Javan Fulvetta *Alcippe pyrrhoptera* and Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*. The remaining species, together with ‘Unconfirmed’ species from the above accounts are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1. Species that are likely to be added to the Bali Checklist in the future, or requiring confirmation. *, see text; #, allegedly occurs in, or visits Bali (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993).

Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaeton rubicauda</i> *	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo <i>Clamator coromandus</i> *
Javan Hawk Eagle <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> *	Oriental (Himalayan) Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i> *
Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>	Red rumped Swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i> *
Nankeen Kestrel <i>Falco subbuteo</i> #	Chestnut-capped Thrush <i>Zoothera interpres</i>
Grey-breasted Partridge <i>Arborophila orientalis</i>	Large Wren-babbler <i>Napothera macrodactyla</i> *
Dusky Moorhen <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Pygmy Wren-babbler <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i> *
Greater Painted-Snipe <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Clamorous Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>
Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Rufous-chested Flycatcher <i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>
Brown Noddy <i>Anous stolidus</i> *	Tawny-breasted Parrot-Finch <i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>

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Appendix 1. Checklist of the birds of Bali (revised)

This checklist replaces those published in Mason & Jarvis (1989, and subsequent editions). Nomenclature and sequence follows Sukmantoro *et al.* (2007), except where there have been accepted taxonomic changes. Numerals under 'Remarks' refer to sources or previous names, given below the table. As with the previous checklists a sequence of four letters accompanies each species to assist birdwatchers in finding and observing these birds, according to the following key:

1. Most likely habitat in Bali

- O Ocean, reef, lagoon and rocky shore
- C Cultivation (including gardens), open and grassy tracts, with scattered trees, and intervening waterways
- M Mudflat, mangroves, fishponds
- F Forest, forest edge and scrub (including overgrown ravines), and lakes with marshy fringes

2. Probable status

- R Resident
- V Visitor or passage migrant
- S Straggler or irregular visitor

3. Incidence of occurrence

- A Abundant
- C Common (including locally common)
- U Uncommon
- R Rare

4. Best or most convenient site for viewing

- S Sanur, through Suwung, to Kuta
 - N Nusa Dua, through Bukit, to Ulu Watu
 - U Ubud and environs
 - B Bedugul Area
 - W West Bali and National Park
 - P Nusa Penida
-

English Name	Scientific Name	1	2	3	4	Remarks
Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	O	S	U	P	1
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	O	V	C	P	1
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	O	S	U	P	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	O	V	C	P	
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	O	S	U	P	
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma matsudairae</i>	O	S	U	P	1
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	M	S	R	N	16
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	F	R	R	B	
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaeton lepturus</i>	O	R	U	P	
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	O	V	C	S	
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	O	V	C	S	
Christmas Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	O	S	U	S	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	O	S	R	S	1
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	M	S	R	S	
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	M	S	R	S	
Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	M	S	R	N	1
Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	F	S	R	B	
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>	O	S	R	W	
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	O	V	C	N	
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	F	S	U	B	
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	O	S	R	W	
Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	O	S	R	W	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	M	S	U	S	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	M	R	C	S	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	M	S	R	S	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	O	S	R	P	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	C	R	C	U	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	C	R	C	U	
Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	M	S	R	S	1
Pacific Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	O	R	C	N	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	C	R	C	U	
Javan Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>	M	R	A	S	

Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	M	R	A	S	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	M	R	U	S	
Rufous Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	M	V	U	N	1
Malayan Night Heron	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	F	S	R	W	1
Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	M	V	C	S	
Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	C	R	C	U	
Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	F	S	R	B	
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	M	S	U	S	
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	M	S	U	W	
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i>	M	R	C	W	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	M	S	R	S	
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	M	S	R	S	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	O	R	U	P	
Crested Honey-Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	F	V	C	W	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	F	S	U	W	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	F	S	U	B	1
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	M	R	C	S	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	O	R	U	N	
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	F	S	R	W	
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	F	R	C	B	
Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	F	V	C	W	
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	F	S	R	B	
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	F	S	R	W	4
Chinese Goshawk	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	F	V	C	W	
Grey-faced Buzzard	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	F	V	U	W	3
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	F	V	R	W	
Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	F	R	U	B	
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	F	V	R	W	
Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	F	V	R	W	
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	F	S	R	W	
Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	F	R	U	W	
Spotted Kestrel	<i>Falco moluccensis</i>	C	R	C	U	
Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	F	R	R	P	

Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	O	R	R	P	
Wandering Tree-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	M	S	U	S	
Lesser Tree-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	M	S	U	W	4
Radjah Shelduck	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	M	S	R	N	1
Sunda Teal	<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	M	R	C	S	
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	M	S	U	S	
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	O	S	U	W	2
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	M	V	U	N	1
Orange-footed Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	F	R	R	P	
King Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	C	R	R	U	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	F	R	U	B	
Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>	F	R	C	W	
Kurrichane Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	C	R	R	S	
Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	C	R	C	S	
Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	M	R	R	S	
Red-legged Crake	<i>Rallina fasciata</i>	F	S	R	W	
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	C	V	R	U	13
Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	C	R	C	U	
White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	M	R	C	S	
Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	C	V	C	S	
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	C	R	C	S	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	M	R	C	S	
Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	F	S	R	B	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	F	S	R	B	
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	F	S	R	B	
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	O	S	R	S	1
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	O	S	R	S	1
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	M	V	C	S	
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	M	V	C	S	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	M	V	C	S	
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	M	V	C	S	
Javan Plover	<i>Charadrius javanicus</i>	M	R	U	S	1
Malaysian Plover	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	M	V	C	S	

Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	M	S	R	S	14
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	M	V	A	S	
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	M	V	C	S	
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	C	V	U	N	
Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	C	S	R	W	1
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	M	V	C	S	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	M	V	U	S	
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	M	V	C	S	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	C	V	U	S	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	M	V	U	S	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	M	V	A	S	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	M	V	U	S	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	M	V	C	S	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	M	S	R	S	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	C	V	A	S	
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	M	V	R	S	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M	V	C	S	
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	M	V	C	S	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	M	V	C	S	
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	M	S	R	S	10
Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	C	V	C	S	
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	C	V	U	S	
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	M	V	R	S	
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	M	V	U	S	
Rufous-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	M	V	A	S	
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	C	V	A	S	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	C	V	U	S	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	M	V	A	S	
Sanderling	<i>Crocethia alba</i>	M	V	C	S	
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	M	S	R	S	1
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	C	V	R	S	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	M	S	U	S	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	O	V	C	P	

Beach Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus neglectus</i>	O	R	R	W	
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldiverum</i>	C	V	C	S	11
Australian Pratincole	<i>Siltia isabella</i>	C	S	R	N	6
Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	O	V	U	S	
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	O	V	U	S	
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	O	S	R	N	1
Common Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	M	S	U	S	1
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	O	S	R	S	1
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	C	V	C	S	
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	M	V	C	S	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	M	V	C	S	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	M	V	C	S	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	M	V	U	S	
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	M	V	U	S	
Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	O	V	U	S	
Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	O	V	U	S	
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	M	V	C	S	
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	M	V	C	S	
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	M	V	U	S	
Rock Dove (feral)	<i>Columba livia</i>	C	R	C	P	
Pink-necked Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	C	R	C	N	
Orange-breasted Pigeon	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	F	R	C	W	4
Grey-cheeked Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron griseicauda</i>	F	R	C	B	
Black-backed Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus cinctus</i>	F	R	R	B	
Pink-necked Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus porphyreus</i>	F	R	R	B	
Black-naped Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i>	F	R	R	W	
Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	F	R	U	W	
Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	F	R	R	W	
Dark-backed Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula lacernulata</i>	F	R	U	B	
Little Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	F	R	U	B	
Indonesian Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	F	R	U	B	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	C	R	A	S	
Island Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	M	R	C	S	

Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	C	R	U	S	
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	F	R	C	W	
Yellow-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	C	S	R	P	
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	F	R	R	B	
Great-billed Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus megalorynchos</i>	F	S	R	P	
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	F	R	U	B	
Yellow-throated Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus pusillus</i>	F	R	U	B	
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	F	S	R	W	1
Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	F	S	R	U	12
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus nasicolor</i>	F	S	R	W	7
Sunda Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus lepidus</i>	F	R	C	B	23
Horsfield's Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus horsfieldi</i>	F	V	C	W	23
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	F	S	R	W	4
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus merulinus</i>	C	R	C	S	
Indonesian Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus sepulcralis</i>	F	R	C	B	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	C	V	C	S	
Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	F	R	U	U	1
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	C	R	U	U	
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	F	R	U	B	
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	C	R	C	U	
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	C	R	C	U	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	C	R	R	S	
Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	F	R	R	W	
Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	C	R	C	U	
Barred Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	F	R	R	W	
Buffy Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	F	R	R	W	
Javan Owlet	<i>Glaucidium castanopterum</i>	F	R	R	W	
Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	F	R	R	W	
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	F	R	U	W	
Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	C	R	C	S	
Grey-rumped Tree-Swift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	F	R	C	W	
Cave Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia linchi</i>	C	R	A	U	1

Edible-nest Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	C	R	C	U
Mossy-nest Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia salangana</i>	F	R	C	B
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	F	V	U	W
White-vented Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	F	S	U	W
Brown Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	C	R	U	U
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	C	V	C	U
House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	C	R	C	N
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	C	R	C	S
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	C	S	R	W
Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	F	R	R	W
Cerulean Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo coerulescens</i>	M	R	C	S
Rufous-backed Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsus</i>	F	R	U	W
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	M	R	R	W
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	C	R	C	S
Javan Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon cyanoventris</i>	C	R	C	U
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>	M	V	C	S
Bay-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	F	R	C	W
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	C	V	C	S
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	C	S	R	S
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	F	R	C	W
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	F	R	C	W
Southern Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros convexus</i>	F	R	U	W
Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	F	R	C	W
Blue-crowned Barbet	<i>Megalaima armillaris</i>	F	R	C	B
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	F	R	C	B
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	C	R	C	U
Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	F	R	U	W
Common Golden-back	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	C	R	U	U
Greater Golden-back	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	F	R	U	W
White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	F	R	R	W
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Picoides macei</i>	C	R	C	U
Brown-capped Woodpecker	<i>Picoides moluccensis</i>	M	R	R	S
Javan Banded Pitta	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	F	R	U	W

Elegant Pitta	<i>Pitta elegans</i>	F	R	R	P	
Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	C	R	C	S	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	C	V	A	S	
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	C	R	A	S	
Striated Swallow	<i>Hirundo striolata</i>	C	V	C	U	
Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	F	V	R	W	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	C	V	U	U	
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	C	V	C	S	
Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	F	S	U	B	1
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	C	R	C	N	
Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Javan Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	F	R	U	B	18
Lesser Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina fimbriata</i>	F	R	C	B	
White-shouldered Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	M	R	C	S	22
Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	F	R	C	W	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	F	S	U	W	1
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	C	R	C	S	
Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	F	S	R	B	1
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	F	R	U	W	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	F	R	U	W	
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	C	R	C	S	
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	C	R	A	S	
Orange-spotted Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus bimaculatus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Grey-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Criniger bres</i>	F	R	C	B	
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	C	V	U	S	
Tiger Shrike	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	F	S	R	N	
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	C	R	C	S	
Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	F	R	C	B	
Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	C	R	C	S	
White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	F	R	C	U	
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	C	R	C	U	

Sunda Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus glaucinus</i>	F	R	R	B	
Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	F	R	U	B	
Siberian Thrush	<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	F	S	U	B	4
Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	F	R	R	B	
Sunda Ground Thrush	<i>Zoothera andromeda</i>	F	R	R	B	
Eye-browed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	F	S	U	B	15
Horsfield's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla sepiaria</i>	F	R	C	U	
Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Crescent-chested Babbler	<i>Stachyris melanothorax</i>	F	R	C	B	20
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	C	R	R	U	
Sunda Warbler	<i>Seicercus grammiceps</i>	F	R	C	B	
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	F	R	U	W	
Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	F	V	C	W	
Mountain Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Eastern Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	C	V	U	S	
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	F	V	U	B	21
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	C	R	C	N	
Olive-backed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sepium</i>	C	R	C	S	17
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Bar-winged Prinia	<i>Prinia familiaris</i>	C	R	A	S	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	C	R	A	U	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	C	R	A	U	
Sunda Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia vulcania</i>	F	R	U	B	
Javan Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus montis</i>	F	R	R	B	9
Fulvous-chested Jungle-Flycatcher	<i>Rhinomyias olivacea</i>	F	R	U	B	
Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	F	V	U	W	
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	F	V	U	W	5
Mugimaki Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	F	V	R	B	4
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	F	R	U	B	
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	F	R	C	B	
Blue-and-White Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	F	V	U	B	1
Mangrove Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	M	S	R	W	

Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	F	R	C	B	
Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	M	R	C	S	
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	F	R	C	B	
Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	C	R	C	S	
Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	M	R	U	W	
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	F	R	C	B	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	F	R	C	B	
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	F	R	U	W	1
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	F	R	U	W	8
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	F	R	U	B	
Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	F	R	U	W	
Scarlet-headed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trochileum</i>	C	R	C	S	
Blood-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum sanguinolentum</i>	F	R	C	B	
Red-chested Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum mauei</i>	C	R	C	P	
Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	C	R	C	S	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	C	R	A	S	
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	C	R	C	U	
Grey-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera affinis</i>	F	R	R	B	
Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	C	R	C	U	
Mountain White-eye	<i>Zosterops montanus</i>	F	R	C	B	
Lemon-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	M	R	C	W	19
Grey-throated Ibon	<i>Lophozosterops javanicus</i>	F	R	A	B	
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	C	R	C	B	
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	F	S	R	S	1
Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	C	R	R	U	
Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	C	R	C	S	
Javan Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>	C	R	A	S	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	C	R	A	S	
White-bellied Munia	<i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	C	S	R	S	1
Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	C	R	C	U	
White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	C	R	C	S	
Black-faced Munia	<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	C	R	C	P	

Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	C	R	A	S
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	C	R	R	S
Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	C	R	A	S
Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	C	R	C	U
Short-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis minor</i>	F	S	U	B
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	C	R	C	N
Black-winged Starling	<i>Sturnus melanopterus</i>	C	R	C	N
Bali Myna	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	F	R	R	W
White-vented Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	C	R	C	S
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	F	R	U	W
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	C	R	C	S
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	C	R	C	N
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	F	R	C	B
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	F	R	C	W
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	F	R	U	B
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	C	R	C	S
Racket-tailed Treepie	<i>Crypsirina temia</i>	F	R	U	W
Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	F	R	U	W
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	C	R	C	S

1, see text; 2, Ash (1990); 3, Ash (1993); 4, van Balen (1991); 5, van Balen & Noske (1991); 6, Bishop (1988); 7, Digby (2004); 8, Green (1991); 9, Kennerley (1989), previously listed as Russet Bush-Warbler (*B. see bohmi*); 10, Klapste (1984); 11, Mason (1988); 12, Mason (1990); 13, Mason (1996); 14, Meeth & Meeth (1989); 15, Wells (1989); 16, Wiegant & van Helvoort (1997); 17-23, previously listed as Ashy Tailorbird (17), Large Cuckoo-Shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (18), Mangrove White-eye (19), Pearl-cheeked Babbler (20), Styan's Grasshopper-Warbler *Locustella pleskei* (21), White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* (22), and Oriental Cuckoo *C. saturatus* (23).