

First record of Japanese Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* for Java

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Ringkasan: Seekor pejantan Seriwang Jepang *Terpsiphone atrocaudata*, spesies burung hutan pengembara, teramati di Caravan Ground Taman Safari Indonesia, Cisarua, Jawa Barat. Perjumpaan tersebut menjadi catatan pertama kehadiran spesies ini di Pulau Jawa. Kepastian ini didapat setelah melihat langsung spesies tersebut dan mendiskusikan hasil foto karena secara morfologi spesies ini sangat berbeda dibanding Seriwang Asia *Terpsiphone paradisi* yang merupakan spesies asli Pulau Jawa.

At around 11:30 hrs on 24 March 2012, while photographing Javan Tesia *Tesia supercilialis* on a small river within the sub-montane forest of the caravan ground at Taman Safari Indonesia, Cisarua, West Java (6°42'58.64"S, 106°56'52.32"E), we were surprised by the arrival of an adult male Japanese Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata*. The bird was accompanying a mixed flock that included Javan Fulvetta *Alcippe pyrrhoptera*, Mountain Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus trivirgatus* and Sunda Warbler *Seicercus grammiceps*, and was easily identified by its purple-blue orbital ring, black wings, dark reddish-purple back and mantle, extremely long, black, central tail feathers, and inconspicuous crest (shorter and less prominent than in Asian Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradise*). The bird disappeared only to return five minutes later together with a pair of Rufous-tailed Fantails *Rhipidura phoenicura*. At this time it briefly perched motionless allowing us time to photograph it (Plate 1), before departing. The bird remained silent throughout the encounter.



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Plate 1: Adult male Japanese Paradise Flycatcher, Cisarua, West Java, 24 March 2012

This is the first record of Japanese Paradise Flycatcher for Java, and only the fourth for Indonesia. This species breeds in central and southern Japan and southern Korea (Coates *et al.* 2006; Brazil 2009). Three subspecies have been described of which *T. a. atrocaudata* is the most widespread and only subspecies to migrate south in the northern winter, typically to Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Peninsular Malaysia (Robson 1992). The three previous Indonesian records are all from Sumatra, including one from Aceh in September 1977 and another from Lampung in October 1978 (van Marle & Voous 1988). The third record pertains to a specimen collected in Lampung but with no precise date (Vorderman 1895). A single record also exists from Sabah (Malaysian Borneo) from January 1992 (Robson 1992; Mann 2008).

Eight months after our observation, and 45 km to the west of our site, a group of birdwatchers including Chris Goodie, Troy Shortell, Indra Ferdinand and May Lam, recorded a second Japanese Paradise Flycatcher near Citalahab village within Halimun–Salak National Park (6°43'44.74"S, 106°30'57.12"E) on 24 November 2012. This second bird, showed the distinctive purple coloration of Japanese Paradise Flycatcher, but lacked a long tail, possibly indicating a first-winter male (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Japanese Paradise Flycatcher, Citalahab village. Halimun–Salak National Park, 24 November 2012.

A third observation was then made by KY on 13 March 2013, very close to the location of the second record near Citalahab village, Halimun-Salak National Park. This third record involved a male bird with a full length tail (Plate 3), which may have been the same individual as the one involved in the previous record, having regrown its tail, or another individual.

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Plate 3: Male Japanese Paradise Flycatcher, Citalahab village, Halimun–Salak National Park, 13 March 2013.

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