

Around The Archipelago

Compiled by:

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This section of *Kukila* presents recent Indonesian records of bird species that are poorly known or rarely observed, as well as breeding records and records of recapture or recovery of birds banded or re-trapped in Indonesia. It includes records that constitute the first (or subsequent) distributional record of a species for a province or island, in which the identity of a species is in no doubt. Author's initials appear in brackets after the record, and their full names are given at the end of the report.

Readers are encouraged to submit their records of rarely seen species, bird lists of previously under-surveyed areas, breeding records, and sightings of flagged waders to Bas van Balen (Greater Sundas region; bvanbalen001@hotmail.com), Colin Trainor (Lesser Sundas; Halmahera@hotmail.com) or Richard Noske (Sulawesi, Maluku and Papuan regions, and waders; richard.noske@cdu.edu.au) for potential inclusion in *Around the Archipelago*. Records in this section of the journal may be cited as in the following examples:

- Iqbal, M. 2015. Distributional Records: Sumatra. Pp XX in *Around the Archipelago*. *Kukila* 18 (2); or:
- Balen, S. van, C. Trainor & R. Noske. 2015. *Around the Archipelago*. *Kukila* 18(2).

Distributional Records

Sumatra

During a nocturnal survey on 14 October 2014 in lowland forest along the Merang River, Banyuasin, Sumatera Selatan, photographs (Plate 1) were taken of a male BLACK PARTRIDGE *Melanoperdix nigra* roosting on the lower branches of a tree [US]. This is the first provincial record of this rarely seen, Globally Vulnerable species.



Plate 1. Black Partridge, male (a), and its habitat (b), Sumatra Selatan, October 2014.

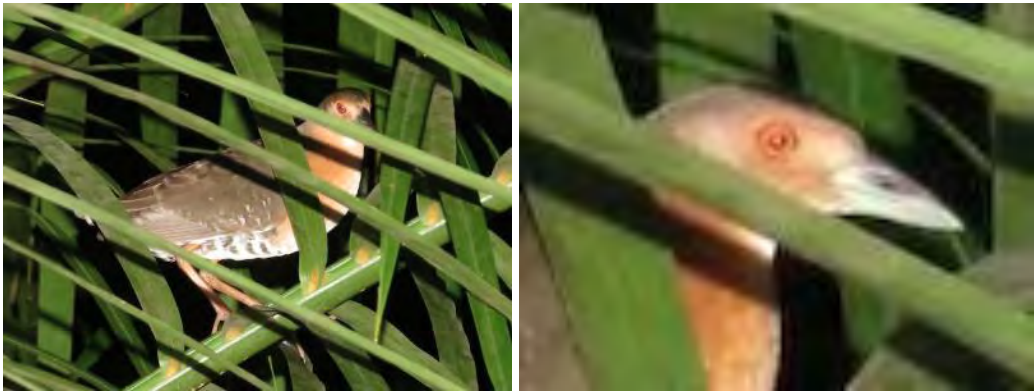


Plate 2. Red-legged Crake, Aceh, December 2014.

A single RED-LEGGED CRAKE *Rallina fasciata* was photographed (Plate 2) on 5 December 2014 during a nocturnal survey of a forest remnant in oil palm stands near Lamie, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat, Aceh [MK]. This is the first record for Aceh.

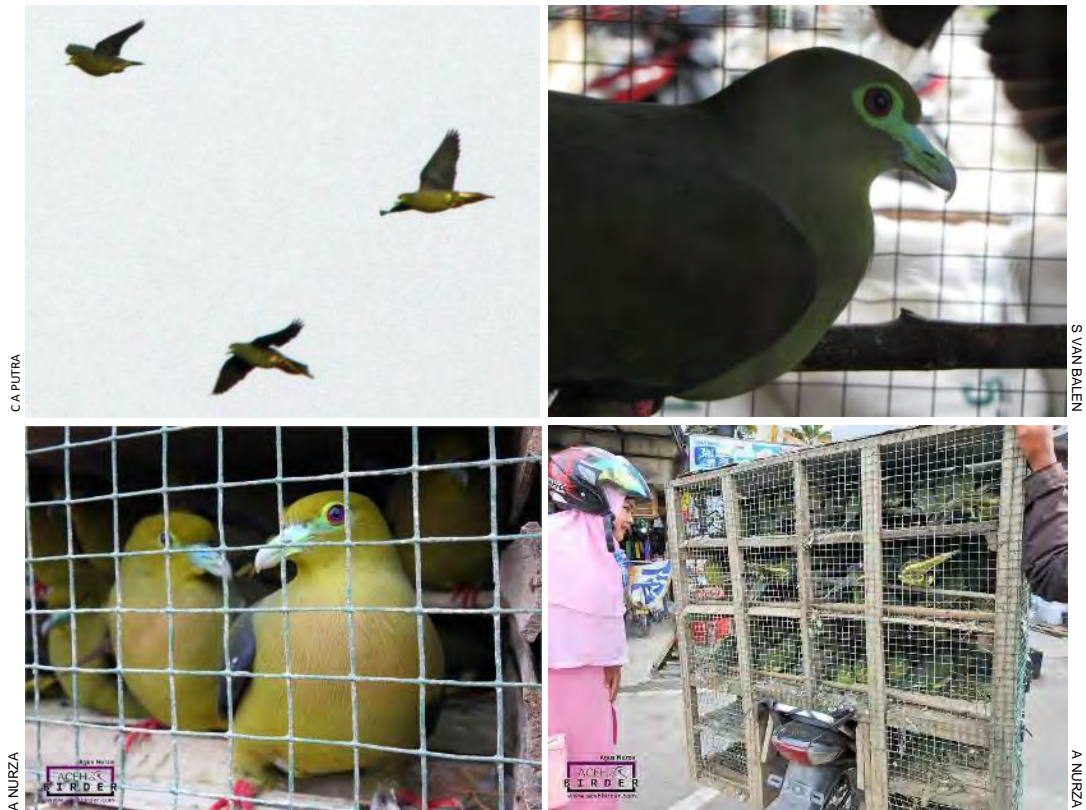


Plate 3. Sumatran Green Pigeon, (top left) Sumatera Utara, February 2015; (top right) Aceh, February 2015; (bottom) October 2015.

Three SUMATRAN GREEN PIGEONS *Treron oxyurus* circled (Plate 3, top left), then landed for a few minutes in open disturbed coastal swamp forest at c.5m a.s.l. at Sipange near Pandan, Tapanuli Selatan, Sumatera Utara, on 28 February 2015 [SvB, CAP]; a single bird (Plate 3, top right) originating from the direct neighbourhood was offered for sale along the street at Simpang Peut in coastal Nagan Raya regency [SvB]. More than 300 were seen for sale (Plate 3, bottom) at Takengon, Gayo Highlands, Aceh, in October 2015 [AN]. This rare and globally Near Threatened submontane pigeon is occasionally found at elevations as low as 350m a.s.l. in Sumatra (van Marle & Voous 1988); the first-mentioned record is the lowest elevation ever recorded, but the possibility of these being escaped captive birds can not be excluded.

The long call of a MOUSTACHED HAWK-CUCKOO *Hierococcyx vagans* was heard in logged forest south of Bukit Tigapuluh NP at Pengian, near Muaratebo, Jambi Province, on 25 June 2015; a long series of the two-note call was recorded the following day [XC282362; SvB]. This constitutes the third record for Sumatra. A LITTLE BRONZE CUCKOO *Chrysococcyx minutillus* was heard on 1 March 2015 in village gardens above Haramonting, Tapanuli Tengah, Sumatera Utara [SvB]; another was audio-recorded (XC283011) on 9 March 2015 near Sibolangit [SvB]. There are few published Sumatran records (van Marle & Voous 1988; Holmes 1996).



C.A.PUTRA

Plate 4. Red-headed Trogon, Sumatra Utara, September 2014.



C.A.PUTRA

Plate 5. Orange-breasted Trogon, Sumatra Utara, February 2015.

A pair of RED-HEADED TROGONS *Harpactes erythrocephalus* was observed (Plate 4) on 24 September 2014 above Sarulla, Tapanuli, Sumatera Utara [CAP]. This is one of the very few records for Sumatra since the 1930s, and the first one for the province.

ORANGE-BREASTED TROGONS *Harpactes oreskios* (Plate 5) appeared to be locally common in February and June 2015 at 600-800m a.s.l. in the Batang Toru forest reserve [SvB, CAP]. There are very few recent records of this trogon from Sumatra.



Plate 6. Rail Babbler, Sumatera Utara, March 2015.

A juvenile RAIL BABBLER *Eupetes macrocerus* was photographed sleeping on top of a leaf close to the ground (Plate 6), on 17 March 2015 at Sekundur, Langkat, Sumatera Utara [SY]. This bird is considered Globally Near-Threatened.

EASTERN CROWNED WARBLERS *Phylloscopus coronatus* were common above 600m a.s.l. in the Batang Toru forest, Tapanuli Selatan (Sumatera Utara) [SvB]. This northern migrant was also common in Nagan Raya and two sites at Ise-Ise, south of Takengon, Aceh, during 22-26 February 2014 [JE, FR]. There are few Sumatran records, and these are respectively the first for Sumatera Utara and the first since 1937 for Aceh (van Marle & Voous 1988). The SUNDA BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis caerulatus* (Globally Vulnerable) was audio-recorded (XC282361 & XC282363) at Sekalo, near Muaratebo, Jambi, during 21-24 June 2015 [SvB].

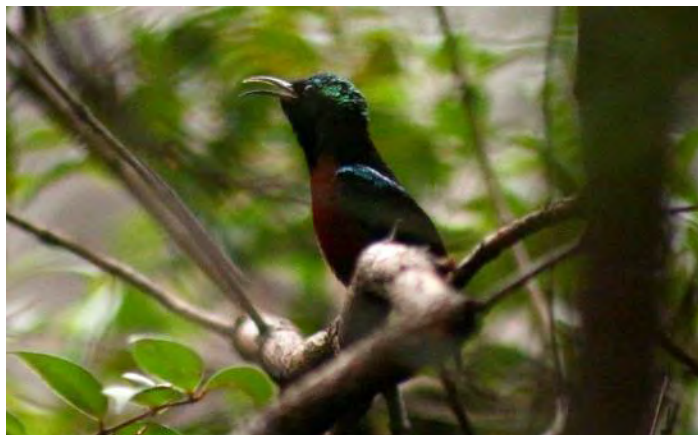


Plate 7. Purple-throated Sunbird, Sumatera Utara, September 2014.

In September 2014 PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRDS *Nectarinia sperata* (Plate 7) were found to be common at 800-900m a.s.l. in *kerangas* forest above Tarutung, Sumatera Utara, well above the usual upper altitudinal limit (200m) described for this extreme lowland specialist (Wells 1985; van Marle & Voous 1988) [SvB, CAP].

Kalimantan

A GREAT KNOT *Calidris tenuirostris* (Globally Vulnerable), and two TEREK SANDPIPERS *Xenus cinereus* seen at Pantai Air Mati near Ketapang (Plate 8) represent the first records of these wader species for Kalimantan Barat [AQ].



Plate 8. Great Knot and Terek Sandpipers, Kalimantan Barat, August 2014.



Plate 9. Sand Martin, Kalimantan Barat, January 2013.

On 25 January 2013, during a coastal bird survey, groups of up to eight SAND MARTINS *Riparia riparia* were photographed (Plate 9) foraging above fish ponds in the mangroves at Air Hitam, Kendawangan, Ketapang regency, Kalimantan Barat; a total of 30 birds were counted between 06:30 and 11:00 hrs [AQ, FJ, ES, PY]. This is the first provincial record of the martin, and only the second for Kalimantan (Mann 2009).

Java

More than 50 AUSTRALIAN PELICANS *Pelecanus conspicillatus* were seen (Plate 10) at Ujung Pangkah, Gresik, Jawa Timur on 25 August 2014 [MAK].



MA KHASAN

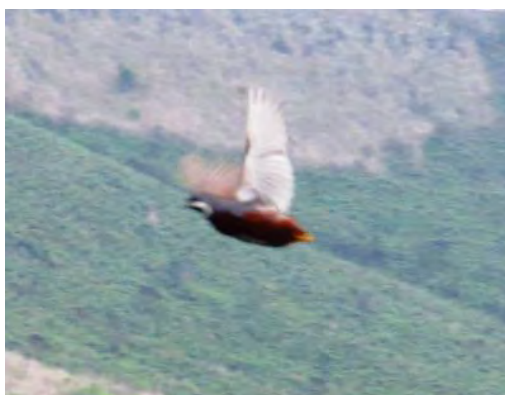
Plate 10. Australian Pelican, Jawa Timur, August 2014.

A female COTTON PYGMY GOOSE *Nettapus coromandelianus* was photographed (Plate 11) in Rawa Pening, Ambarawa, Jawa Tengah, between 16 and 21 July 2015 [PA]. This is one of the very few recent records of this species, which is a rare visitor or vagrant to Java.



P ALVES

Plate 11. Cotton Pygmy Goose female, Jawa Tengah, July 2015.



H CAHYONO

Plate 12. King Quail male in flight, Jawa Timur, December 2013.

Thirty KING QUAIL *Coturnix chinensis* were encountered at 1300m at Kawah Wurung, Mt Ijen, Bondowoso, Jawa Timur, on 3 December 2013; the birds were flushed one by one (Plate 12) as a grassfield was traversed [HC]. This is a new altitudinal record for the species, which has hitherto been recorded only below 875m on Java (S. van Balen unpubl. data).

Two BLACK KITES *Milvus migrans* were seen at the North Java coast at Banten Lama (near Pulau Dua) on 3 November 2013 [WP]. The first Javan record of Black Kite was a single bird at Puncak on 2-4 November 2006 (Sukmantoro *et al.* 2009).



M. LUNDAWA

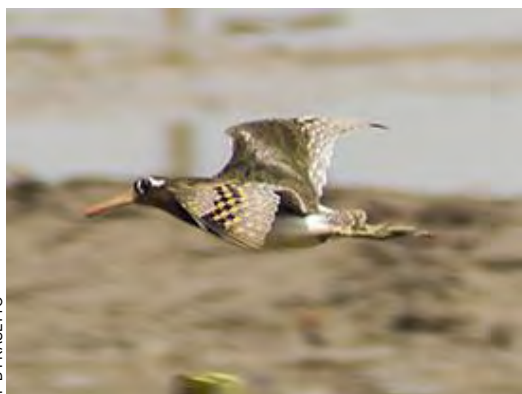


SAM ADE

Plate 13. Malaysian Night Heron, **Plate 14.** Australian Pratincole, Bandung, July 2015. April 2014, Jakarta.

A MALAYSIAN NIGHT HERON *Gorsachius melanolophus* was photographed (Plate 13) on 26 April 2014 in the grounds of Ragunan Zoo, Jakarta [MU]. This is the first record of this northern migrant in the Jakarta region since the 1930s.

On 5 July 2015 a flock of at least 30 AUSTRALIAN PRATINCOLES *Stiltia isabella* (Plate 14) in a rice field at Ranca Ekek, Bandung, Jawa Barat [SA], represents the first record of this species from western Java. Also present were ten LITTLE RINGED PLOVERS *Charadrius dubius* and at least 50 WOOD SANDPIPERS *Tringa glareola*; the date is exceptionally early for these migrants.



P. B. PRASETYO



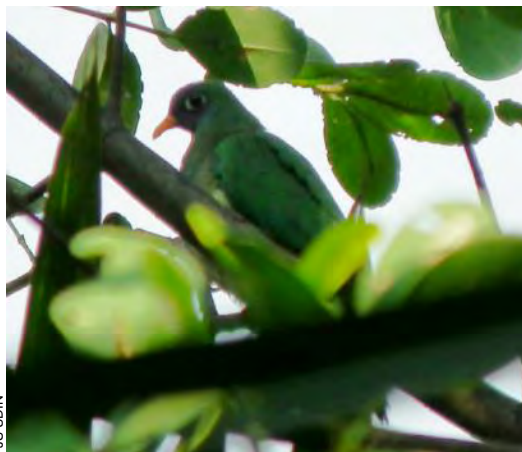
P. ALVES

Plate 15. Greater Painted Snipe, Jawa Tengah, (left) August 2014, (right) July 2015.

Four GREATER PAINTED SNIPE *Rostratula benghalensis* were seen at Rawa Pening, Tuntang, Semarang regency, Jawa Tengah, on 31 August 2014 (Plate 15, left); the birds were seen on the banks of the lake that had recently been planted with rice [RBP]. Between 16 and 21 July 2015 the snipe were seen and photographed (Plate 15, right) again at about the same location [PA]. There are few recent records of the species from Java.

A single female JAMBU FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus jambu* was seen in a mangrove tree (Plate 16) in the Muara Angke Wildlife Sanctuary, Jakarta, on 20 June 2015 [JSU, WP, IR, RS]. This dove is most likely only a migrant on Java (Gibbs *et al.* 2001), from where there are only 4-5 records, including two very old. A NICOBAR PIGEON *Caloenas nicobarica* was seen on 31 May 2014, foraging on the track leading to the observation tower on Pulau Rambut, Jawa Barat [AG]. This Near-threatened pigeon is erratic in occurrence with only a few records from small islands off Java.

A WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER *Halcyon smyrnensis* was seen at Muara Angke, Jakarta, on 31 May 2014 [AG]. Since the first sighting of this species in Bogor in 1944 individuals have been recorded at only four other localities in Java. The ability of this species to establish a self-sustaining population may be compromised by competition from the closely-related Javan Kingfisher *H. cyanoventris*, still widespread and relatively common on Java.



JS UDIN

Plate 16. Jambu Fruit-dove, Jakarta, June 2015.



H CAHYONO

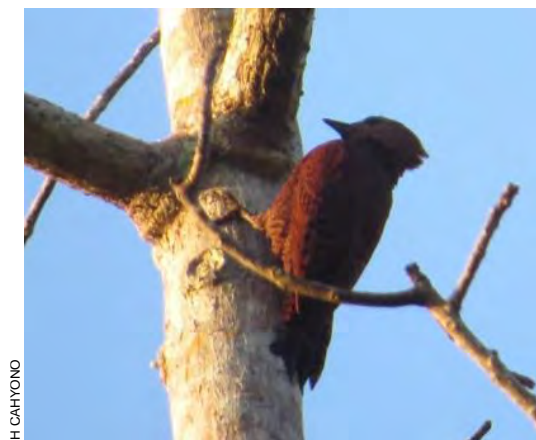
Plate 17. Ruddy Kingfisher, Jawa Timur, November 2015.

On 23 November 2014 a pair of RUDDY KINGFISHER *Halcyon coromanda* were seen and photographed (Plate 17) in forest along the south coast at Kondang Merak, South Malang, Jawa Timur (8°23'S, 112°31'E); the birds were seen again in June and August 2015 [HC]. Few Javan records are available of this species. The birds' behaviour (pair-forming), occurrence in both the austral winter and summer, and conspicuous rump patch suggest the resident race *minor*, rather than the migratory race *major*.

A FIRE-TUFTED BARBET *Psilopogon pyrolophus* was observed on 20 July 2013 at Panguyangan Badak, above Palutungan, Mt Ciremai, Jawa Barat [AM]. During a rainy noon on 12 March 2014 a pair was filmed and photographed in the top of a dying tree at Kuta Block (>1700m a.s.l), Cigugur Resort in the same park [AM, IS, J]. Most likely they were local aviary escapees, as the nearest (feral) population is 140 km further west (van Balen & Noske 2006).

RUFOUS WOODPECKERS *Micropternus brachyurus* appeared to be common in the natural lowland forest of Kondang Merak, South Malang, Jawa Timur (8°23'S, 112°31'E), where six observations were made of singletons or pairs between 28 September 2013 (Plate 18) and 31 May 2014, but on 15 March 2014 also of a family group

of 4-5 individuals [HC, AS]. Very few recent records are available of this woodpecker, rare on Java where it is represented by the endemic nominate race.



H CAHYONO

Plate 18. Rufous Woodpecker, Jawa Timur, September 2013.



I TAUFIQUEERAHMAN

Plate 19. Eye-browed Thrush, Yogya, January 2014.

Two flocks of ten and five migrant EYE-BROWED THRUSHES *Turdus obscurus* were seen at 1300m a.s.l. along the trail to Kinahrejo, Mt Merapi, Yogyakarta, on 18 January 2014 (Plate 19). This is the first record for Yogyakarta [IT]. A single male CRIMSON-AND-BLACK ORIOLE *Oriolus cruentus* was photographed on 4 March 2012, above Cisurupan, at c.2000m a.s.l. on the east slope of Mt Papandayan, Garut, Jawa Barat [SP]. There are few recent Javan records of this species, the first of which dates from 28 June 1990 when two birds were seen and tape-recorded (XC284696) at c.1000m, above Licin, Mt Ijen, Jawa Timur [SvB, MoI].

In the submontane forest at Telaga Putri, Puncak, Bogor, Jawa Barat, between 900-1200m a.s.l. an albino passerine was photographed (Plate 20) on 9 August 2014; body shape, bill and general appearance suggest CINEREOUS TIT *Parus cinereus* though the bird did not associate with other tits that were present in the area [SA]. On 17 August 2014 two INDONESIAN HONEYEATERS *Lichmera limbata* were photographed at the Ngongap beach, south of Yogyakarta [IBC; KY]. On 11 August 2015 several were seen and audio-recorded (XC288513) in the city park Taman Balekambang, Solo (Surakarta), Jawa Tengah [BvB]. These are the first Javan records of the honeyeater, resident from Bali to Timor. They undoubtedly refer to escaped cagebirds, as many individuals of this species have been reported from Javan bird markets (J. Eaton *in litt.*).

On 2 August 2014 a MOUNTAIN SERIN *Chrysocorythus [Serinus] estherae* was photographed (Plate 21) at 1670m a.s.l. in the natural forest of Cangar, Raden Soerjo grand forest park (7°44'S, 112°32'E), feeding on seeds of the "Nine Year Plant" *Strobilanthes cernua* in the undergrowth [HC]. In the same general area the serin was commonly seen and heard on 20-24 April 1993 at 1650-1800m in pine forest above Coban Rondo on the northern slopes of Mt Kawi [SvB]. The species is widely known to feed on seeds of the "Nine Year Plant", which flowers *en masse* in cycles of 7-9 years (Bartels in Backer 1918, Clement 1990; Tsukaya *et al.* 2012), but which was hitherto not recorded from Java east of the Dieng plateau in Central Java (Backer & Backhuizen van den Brink 1965).



Plate 20. Presumed albino Cinereous Tit, Jawa Barat, August 2014.



Plate 21. Mountain Serin, Jawa Timur, August 2014.

MADURA - An adult BRAHMINY KITE *Haliastur indus* was seen soaring above the road near Sapulu, on 9 August 2015 [SvB]. This kite has become very rare now on the nearby Javan mainland, possibly due to trapping (S. van Balen *et al.* 1993).

Bali

On 7 November 2015 a single PIED HERON *Egretta picata* was observed and photographed (Plate 22) around a big pond in the Badung river delta (8°43'S, 115°11'E), Pemogan village, Denpasar Selatan district [SH]. This is the first Bali record (Mason 2011).



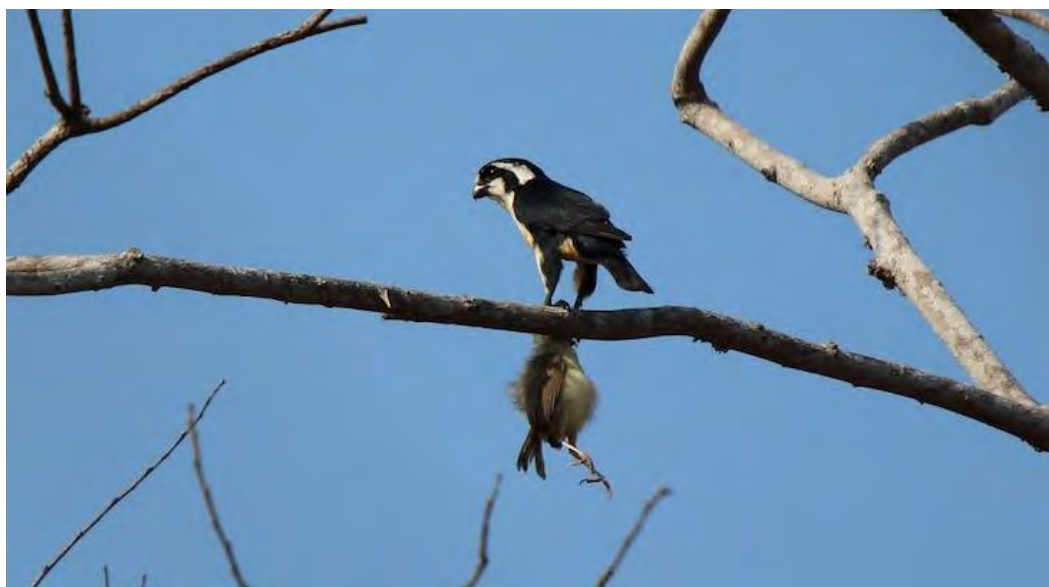
Plate 22. Pied Heron (foreground), Bali, November 2015.



Plate 23. Cotton Pygmy Goose, Bali, December 2014.

Three COTTON PYGMY GEESE *Nettapus coromandelianus* were observed at the Unda river delta, Gianyar, on 19, 20 and 22 December 2014 (Plate 23). Between 21 January and 26 April 2015 only a single bird was seen here, the other two individuals most likely having been shot, as shooting and netting are rampant in the area. One minibus inspected contained c.30 birds, including Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*, Common *Actitis hypoleucos* and Wood Sandpipers, Pacific Golden Plovers *Pluvialis fulva*, Spotted Doves *Streptopelia chinensis* and Pink-necked Pigeons *Treron vernans* [SJ].

A BLACK-THIGHED FALCONET *Microhierax fringillarius* was photographed (Plate 24) after it landed in a tree and started eating its prey, probably an OLIVE-BACKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus sepium* in West Bali National Park, on 29 September 2015 [SJ]. This record adds to the avian prey species recorded for the Falconet in Indonesia (cf. Setiyono *et al.* 2014).



S. JONES

Plate 24. Black-thighed Falconet, Bali, September 2015.

A single EURASIAN COOT *Fulica atra* seen on 26 October 2015 at Buyan Lake [SH] was the first seen on the lake since 2004 (Mason 2011). Ten BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPERS *Limicola falcinellus* were seen on 8 November 2013, and one on 19 December 2013, at Benoa Harbour [SH]. These represent the second and third records for Bali (Mason 2011).

On 18 and 19 December 2014, a PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* in non-breeding plumage was seen and photographed (Plate 25, left) at ponds in the Unda River delta, Klungkung, Bali [SH, SJ]. On 14 February a second bird was photographed (Plate 25, right) at the same location, and seen again on 26 February 2015. The plumage of these birds did not change over the period they were present [SJ].



S. HJERPPE



S. JONES

Plate 25. Pheasant-tailed Jacana, (left) December 2014, (right) February 2015.



Plate 26. Barn Swallow, (left) Bali, November 2013; (right) Aceh, November 2012.

A swallow photographed (Plate 26, left) on 25 November 2013 in Bali caused some confusion because it seemed to exhibit white underparts [EG]. The bluish gloss on back and mantle, and (barely visible) trace of a dark breast band suggested BARN SWALLOW *Hirundo rustica*, and this is confirmed by comparison with photographs of an immature individual (Plate 26, right), taken at Tadu, Nagan Raya, Aceh, 29 November 2012 [SvB].

A single PALLAS'S GRASSHOPPER WARBLER *Locustella certhiola* was seen at Buyan Lake, Mt Bratan, on 29 October 2013 (Plate 27, left), and three singing males again on 8 March 2015 [SH]. These records confirm an old report of several heard at exactly the same locality on 22 January 1990 [SvB]. Singletons and up to 13 singing males were seen on eight occasions at Tukad Unda, Klungkung in the northern winters of 2014-2015 [SH], and photographs were made on 22 December 2014 (Plate 27, centre) and 5 February 2015 (Plate 27, right) [SJ]. The first record for Bali was earlier reported erroneously as Styan's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella pleskei*, seen at Suwung in October 1982 (Ash 1984).



Plate 27. Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler, Bali (left) October 2013; (centre) December 2014; (right) February 2015.

One male BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* was seen on 23 January (Plate 28) and three males on 4 March 2014 in the botanical gardens at Bedugul; a fourth male was seen on 8 March 2015 at Pausan village (8°19'S, 115°16'E), north Payangan, Badung regency [SH]. These records follow those reported by Mason (2011). The blackish breast of the bird in the photo suggest the nominate race, presently

separated from Zappey's Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cumatilis*, which could also visit Bali. A CHESTNUT-CAPPED THRUSH *Zoothera interpres* was seen southwest of Lake Beratan, near Bedugul on 19 February 2014 [SH].



Plate 28. Blue-and-white Flycatcher, Bali, January 2014.

A flock of 15 CHESTNUT-CHEEKED STARLINGS *Agropsar philippensis* was seen Jukut Paku, Singakerta, Ubud (8°32'S, 115°15'E) on 20 March 2013 (Plate 29); subsequently singletons and pairs were seen on ten occasions in the same locality from 29 January to 20 March 2014, and from 12 February to 25 March 2015, while a flock of 45 was recorded on 29 March 2015. The species was also seen twice on Serangan Island and once at Tukad Unda during the same period [SH]. DAURIAN STARLINGS *Agropsar sturninus* were recorded on 30 January 2104 (20 birds on Serangan Island; 10 in Denpasar city), between 9 and 20 March 2014 (6-7 birds at Jukut Paku, Ubud; Plate 30), 5 November 2014 (five at Tukad Unda), 2 February 2015 (10 on Serangan Is.) and 9 February 2015 (30 at Jukut Paku) [SH]. These records constitute the first of these two starling species for Bali.



Plate 29. Chestnut-cheeked Starling, Bali, March 2013. **Plate 30.** Daurian Starling, Bali, March 2014.

Lesser Sundas

LOMBOK – Thousands of migrating ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARDS *Pernis ptilorhynchus*, CHINESE GOSHAWKS *Accipiter soloensis* and JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter gularis* were reportedly seen along the north-west coast of Lombok between 18 and 23 October 2014. The birds crossed the island above Gili Trawangan Island and Teluk Nare, Lombok Utara regency, continuing southward, or eastward. A few honey buzzards had also been seen at the artificial lake of Bendungan Batujai in central Lombok [DD, LWP].

SUMBAWA – A subadult ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhynchus* was photographed (Plate 31) at Sape, Bima regency, east Sumbawa, on 26 July 2014 [JST]. Juveniles are presumed to remain in their winter quarters until their second spring (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001), and some individuals may do so until their third year (Keith & Bildstein 2006).

SUMBA – A single PINK-HEADED IMPERIAL PIGEON *Ducula rosacea* was seen in the morning of 27 July 2014 and presumably the same bird, in the afternoon (Plate 32), 200m further away at KM 88, 600m a.s.l, on the western boundary of Manupeu Tanah Daru National Park, West Sumba. On neither occasion did the bird associate with Green Imperial Pigeons *D. aenea* that were seen in the general vicinity [AG, FH]. Though this Near-threatened species is fairly widespread in the Lesser Sundas, this is the first record for Sumba, the nearest known population being in the lowlands near Pota, west Flores (Schmutz 1977; Mees 2006).



JERICHO ST

Plate 31. Oriental Honey Buzzard, Sumbawa, July 2014.



A GELVOET

Plate 32. Pink-headed Imperial Pigeon, Sumba, July 2014.

TANIMBAR – An immature and subadult RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE *Lophotriorchis [Hieraetus] kienerii* were seen perched together in a tall dead tree (Plate 33), west of Saumlaki, Yamdena island, on 7 June 2014 [PFN, WMD]. This is the first Tanimbar record of this eagle and it constitutes a major extension of its known range, within which the closest populations are on Sulawesi, Ternate, Flores, and possibly Buru (Coates & Bishop 1997).



WMI DASANOVA

Plate 33. Rufous-bellied Eagle, Tanimbar, June 2014.

Breeding Records

Kalimantan

In the Bukit Batikap protection forest (0°02'N, 113°30'E), Ulu Barito, Murung Raya, Kalimantan Tengah, a CRESTED PARTRIDGE *Rollulus rouloul* chick was found (Plate 34) on 31 January 2013 [JF, AP]. In the same area three nests of LARGE GREEN PIGEONS *Treron capellei* were found on 17 January; the loose platforms of twigs were located only 50-100m from each other [JF]. Since 2011, chicks of MALAYSIAN PLOVER *Charadrius peronii* have been reported annually from Pantai Air Mati near Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat, most recently on 15 August 2014 (Plate 35) [AQ].



APRIADI

Plate 34. Crested Partridge chick, Kalimantan Tengah, January 2013.



AAL QADRIE

Plate 35. Malaysian Plover chicks, Kalimantan Barat, August 2014.

On 6 February 2010, a nestling of the GREATER COUCAL *Centropus sinensis* was photographed on its nest (Plate 36), near Pematanggadung village, Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat [AQ]. Descriptions of the hatchlings and their behaviour are rare in the literature and the following is one given by Bernstein (1859): “The nestlings are of an extraordinary appearance. Their skin is black, because of a rich pigmented cutis, and on head and back covered with stiff, hair or rather bristle-like feathers. The tongue is dark orange-red with a sharply defined black tip. I was much astonished when I found my first nest with young birds and with opened beaks these stretched out their orange-red tongues towards me. In adult birds only a little trace is left of the above-mentioned pigment on the skin that covers the uropygial gland.”

A LARGE FROGMOUTH *Batrachostomus auritus* was found sitting on its nest (Plate 37), located on a branch overhanging a river in the Bukit Batikap forest, Kalimantan Tengah, on 18 February 2014; a bird was still on the nest on 9 March 2014 [JF]. A family group of BUSHY-CRESTED HORNBILLS *Anorrhinus galeritus* was gathering around a nesting tree at c.15m above the ground on 14 February 2014 [JF]. On 27 February 2014 a pair of BLUE-EARED BARBETS *Ptilopogon [Megalaima] duvaucelii* was observed inspecting and improving a nest hole (Plate 38) at 15m above the ground in alluvial forest [JF]. A nest of the MAROON WOODPECKER *Blythipicus rubiginosus* was found on 13 April 2014 in a small tree; the nest hole was a only 1m above the ground [JF]. The ball-shaped nest of a DUSKY BROADBILL *Corydon sumatranus* was found on 31 March 2014 in alluvial forest [JF]. Several ball-shaped nests of BLACK-AND-RED

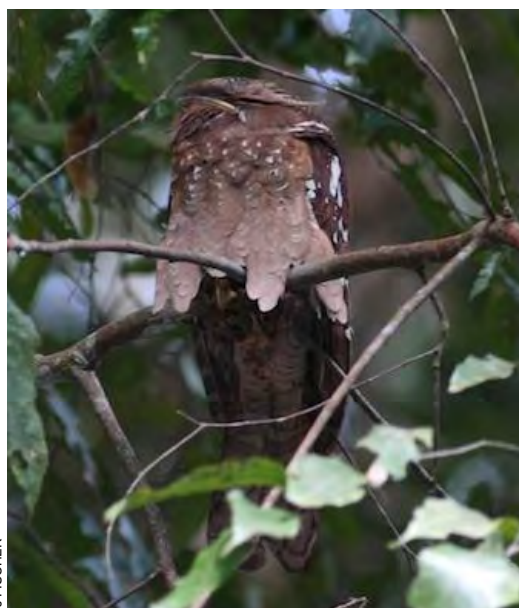
BROADBILLS *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos* were found hanging above rivers in March 2014, however most failed due to flooding of these rivers [JF].



Plate 36. Greater Coucal nestling, Kalimantan Barat, February 2010.

An active nest of HOODED PITTAS *Pitta sordida* was found on 1 July 2014; the nest was located on the ground in alluvial forest [JF]. On 24 March 2014 a female BORNEAN BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis superbus* was observed carrying nest material [JF]. Recently fledged SOOTY-CAPPED BABBLERS *Malacopteron affine* and SHORT-TAILED BABBLERS *Malacocincla malaccensis* were observed on 25 April 2014 and 26 March 2014, respectively [JF]. An adult WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA *Copsychus malabaricus* was seen with a begging juvenile around the basecamp in January 2015 [NB]. A PIED FANTAIL *Rhipidura javanica* was observed on its nest opposite Tumbang Tohan, 14 January 2015 [NB].

On 18 May 2014 a pair of CHESTNUT-WINGED BABBLERS *Stachyris erythroptera* was seen building their ball-shaped nest at 2m above the ground in a vine climbing a trunk (Plate 39), at Pematang Gadung (1°54'S, 110°13'E), Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat [APS, AQ]. Another nest of the species, constructed about 1m above the ground, was also found in February 2014 in the Bukit Batikap protection forest, but no signs of cooperative breeding were observed [JF]. Two separate nests of this species, built less than 2m above the ground, were found in late January 2015 in the same forest, and interestingly, evidence was found of breeding in this species in Sabangau NP and Kalapangan throughout the year [NB].



J FISCHER

Plate 37. Large Frogmouth on nest, Kalimantan Tengah, February 2014.



J FISCHER

Plate 38. Blue-eared Barbet at nest, February 2014, Kalimantan Tengah.



AP SAVOGO

Plate 39. Nest of Chestnut-winged Babbler under construction, Kalimantan Barat, May 2014.

Sumatra

In the submontane forest of Dolok Saut, Batangtoru forest block, Tapanuli, Sumatera Utara, a LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO *Hierococcyx sparveroides* fledgling was observed joining a group of 15 or more CHESTNUT-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES *Garrulax mitratus*, at 17:30 hrs on 8 June 2015 (Plate 40); one or more laughingthrushes were seen feeding the cuckoo. On 10 June most likely the same fledgling was seen again at about the same time among a much smaller group of laughingthrushes [SvB, MK, RS].

On 8 May 2014 a LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus macrurus* with two young chicks (Plate 41) was found near the Patapahan Adat forest, Tapung, Kampar Residency, Riau [MK].



M.KAMSI

Plate 40. Large Hawk-cuckoo and Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush, Sumatera Utara.



M.KAMSI

Plate 41. Large-tailed Nightjar (left) adult and (right) chick, Riau, May 2014.

A nest of CHESTNUT-NAPED FORKTAILS *Enicurus ruficapillus* containing two eggs (Plate 42, left) was found on 17 January 2011 on the bank of a tributary of the [Krueng] Aceh River, Jantho, Aceh Besar regency, Aceh. When revisited two weeks later, the nest contained two nestlings with pin feathers (Plate 42, right) [MM].



M.MURKHS

Plate 42. Nest of Chestnut-naped Forktail with (left) eggs and (right) chicks, January 2011, Aceh.

An adult FINSCH'S BULBUL *Alophoixus finschi* was observed attending a young fledgling on 18 June 2015 in a small roadside tree at Pengian, in the forest block south of Bukit Tigapuluh NP, Jambi. Apart from yellow gape flanges, the fledgling had a much paler throat (almost white) than the adult. Breeding records of this bulbul species are rare, and the juveniles are said to be very similar to the adults (Fishpool & Tobias 2005) [SvB]. In the same forest block on 22 June 2015 a loud scolding RUFIOUS-CROWNED BABBLER *Malacopteron magnum* had given away its nest (Plate 43) that was built at 1.5m above the ground in a 1.8m-tall sapling, near the Sekalo river; the nest contained two eggs [SvB].



Plate 43. Rufous-crowned Babbler nest, Jambi, June 2015.

A nest of the MALAYSIAN BLUE FLYCATCHER *Cyornis turcosus* (Plate 44, left) was found on 26 May 2015, c.2m from a creek, 25m from Besitang River in Sikundur forest reserve, Langkat Regency, Sumatera Utara. The nest, attended by a female, was situated at the broken end of a tree stump c.1.8m above the ground and contained three eggs (Plate 44, right) [MK, SY]. One of the three eggs differed considerably in colour from the other two, and, as most clutches of the majority of local *Cyornis* flycatchers number two, the egg was more than likely laid by a parasitic cuckoo, possibly the RUSTY-BREASTED CUCKOO *Cacomantis sepulcralis*, whose many hosts include *Cyornis* flycatchers (Payne 1997).



Plate 44 Malaysian Blue Flycatcher, Sumatra Utara, May 2015, (left) nest with eggs; (right) female.

Java

In the fish ponds at Wonorejo, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, four breeding pairs of WHITE-HEADED STILTS *Himantopus leucocephalus* were observed on 17 August 2014. One pair attended a nest containing one egg and three hatchlings (Plate 45), and three other pairs had nests with four eggs each [RP, RBP].



Plate 45. White-headed Stilt with chicks, Jawa Timur, August 2014.

A male PINK-HEADED FRUIT DOVE *Ptilinopus porphyreus* was found brooding on his typical pigeon nest made of twigs (Plate 46), on 16 April 2014. The nest was placed in a tree c.3 m above the ground, beside the forest track of Plawangan hill, Gunung Merapi NP, Jawa Tengah, at around 1100m a.s.l. [K, WKW, PSL, IT].



Plate 46. Pink-headed Fruit Dove, Jawa Tengah, April 2014.

A nest of the BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE *Macropygia unchall* was found on 25 January 2014 in Gunung Merapi National Park, central Java. It contained one egg and was attended by a male (Plate 47, top left), but by 3 February the egg had hatched (Plate 47, top right) [AAP]. Another nest of the species was found on 13 May 2014 at around 1100m a.s.l. on Plawangan hill in the same national park. It was situated on the top of a fern (cf. King Fern *Angiopteris evecta*), c.3m above the ground, and contained a single egg, which was being incubated by a female (Plate 47, bottom) [PSL, K, AR]. Breeding records, from both published and unpublished sources (Hoogerwerf 1949; Hellebrekers & Hoogerwerf 1971; J.H. Becking unpublished data, 1940-45, 1977-89), show that in West Java, this species breeds throughout the year, but egg laying peaks twice, in April-May and August-October.

A juvenile BANDED BAY CUCKOO *Cacomantis sonnerati* (Plate 48) was observed being provisioned by a COMMON IORA *Aegithina tiphia* on 9 August 2014 in trees on the scout camping grounds at Cibubur, Jakarta Timur (DAT). A juvenile RUSTY-BREASTED CUCKOO *Cacomantis sepulcralis*, attended by a LONG-TAILED SHRIKE *Lanius schach*, was observed and audio-recorded (XC286518) on 3 August 2015 near Telaga Warna, Dieng plateau, Wonosobo Regency, Jawa Tengah [SvB]. On 15 October 2013 a fledgling PLAINTIVE CUCKOO *Cacomantis merulinus* (Plate 49) was observed being fed by an OLIVE-BACKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus sepium* near Pleret village (7°52'S, 110°23'E), Bantul, Yogyakarta [SYN, JSe, NSB].



Plate 47. Barred Cuckoo-dove, Jawa Tengah, (top left) male on nest, January 2014; (top right) chick, Jan 2014; (bottom left) female on nest, May 2014; (bottom, right) nest with egg, May 2014.



DA TRIANA

Plate 48. Banded Bay Cuckoo, juvenile, Jakarta, August 2014.



SY NUGROHO

Plate 49. Olive-backed Tailorbird with Plaintive Cuckoo fledgling, Yogyakarta, October 2013.

Two active nests of CAVE SWIFTELETS *Collocalia linchi* were found in two opposite corners of the ceiling of a stairway in a house in Jatinangor, Bandung, Jawa Barat, on 30 July 2015 (Plate 50) [SvB]. On Sempu Island, Malang, Jawa Timur, a pair of LARGE WOODSHRIKES (*Tephrodornis virgatus*) was seen on their nest in a Sea Almond Tree (Ketapang) *Terminalia catapa* (Plate 51) on 23 March 2013 [AAP]. A nest of the PIED SHRIKE-BABBLER *Pteruthius flaviscapis* was found at c.1300m a.s.l. in

Medini, Ungaran Mountain, Jawa Tengah, on 24 August 2014. It was situated in a tree c.7m above the ground. A female was seen visiting the nest (Plate 52), presumably feeding the chick(s) [NSB, FM, ENRO, WKW, IK, KA, WFA, LN, KIN, IT]. On 23 April 2014 a pair of WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOWS *Artamus leucorynchus* was seen mating on a power pole cable at Wates, Kulon Progo district, Yogyakarta, near their nest under construction on the pole, c.5 m above the ground (Plate 53) [K].



S VAN BALEN

Plate 50. Cave Swiftlet, Jawa Barat, July 2015.



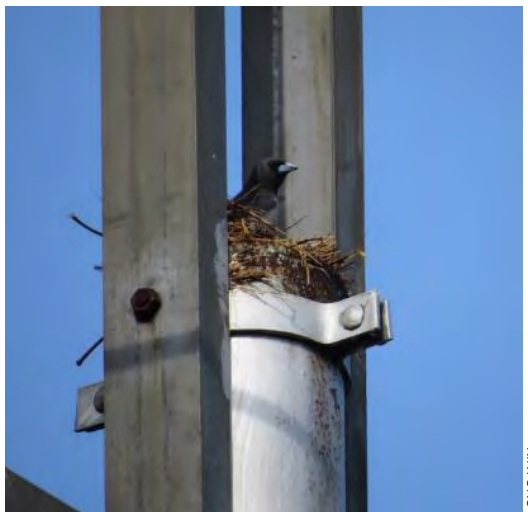
AA PURWANTO

Plate 51. Large Woodshrike, March 2013, Jawa Timur.



I TAUFIGURAHMAN

Plate 52. Pied Shrike-babbler, female and nest, Jawa Tengah, August 2014.



KIRYONO

Plate 53. White-breasted Woodswallow, Yogyakarta, April 2014.

A nest of ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWERPECKERS *Dicaeum trigonostigma* containing two chicks was found on 16 March 2014 in Sokomoyo village, Jatimulyo, Kulon Progo district, Yogyakarta, during the monthly Jogja Bird Walk by Paguyuban Pengamat Burung Jogja (Jogja Birdwatchers' Community). The nest was suspended from a twig c.5 m above the ground in a cocoa tree (Plate 54). Another nest of this species containing two chicks was found in Suaka Margasatwa Sermo, Kulon Progo district, on 26 April 2014. This nest was suspended from a branch in a rambutan *Nephelium*

lappaceum tree c.4 m above the ground; the chicks fledged on 30 April 2014 [K, WFA, US].

KARIMUNJAWA – A nest of the GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE *Gerygone sulphurea* was found on 22 September 2014 near the mangrove track on Kemujan Island, Karimunjawa National Park, Jawa Tengah (Plate 55). It was being built in a *Lumnitzera racemosa* tree c. 5m above the ground, and both birds apparently carrying nest materials and entering the nest [HS].



KIRYONO



H SUSANTO

Plate 54. Orange-bellied Flowerpecker at nest, Yogyakarta, March 2014.

Plate 55. Golden-bellied Gerygone, Karimunjawa Is, September 2014.

BALI – On 30 March 2014 a male GREATER PAINTED SNIPE *Rostratula benghalensis* was found with one juvenile (Plate 56, left) at Serangan Island [SH]. Three weeks earlier, and many times thereafter, a pair was seen at a pond c.1.5 km from the island [SJ], and breeding may also have taken place there [SJ, SH]. During December 2014 – January 2015 up to seven individuals had been seen on nine occasions at Lodtunduh (8°33'S, 115°15'E), Kelingkung [SH]. On 16 February 2015, courting was witnessed on Serangan Island: two females moved around, closely followed by their chosen mates, with 5-6 other males hiding and calling in the shadows. On 1 June 2015 the first two chicks were seen, and photographed on 12 June 2015 (Plate 56, right). A total of 15 pairs and 10 single males was seen on the island from February to August 2015 [SJ].



Plate 56. Greater Painted Snipe juvenile, Bali, (left) March 2014; (right) June 2015.

On 23 September 2015 around 10:23 hrs a SAVANNA NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus affinis* (Plate 57, left) was flushed from its nest on Serangan island. Landing only 3m away from the observer, it performed a feigned-broken-wing display (Plate 57, right). The nest, containing one down-covered chick and a possibly infertile egg (Plate 57, centre), was found close to the observer's feet [SJ].



Plate 57. Savanna Nightjar (left) adult, (centre) chick and egg, (right) adult feigning a broken wing.

Sulawesi

On 22 March 2014, at least eight nests of CHESTNUT MUNIAS *Lonchura atricapilla jagori* were observed in a group of palm trees at Haluoleo airport (4°04'S, 122°25'E), Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara (Plate 58). One tree contained a single nest, while another tree had up to seven. Based on the behaviour of the birds, the nests were presumed to contain eggs [MuI, MT]. Nests were similar to those found in northern Sulawesi, described by Restall (1996). On 23 December 2014 two nests, containing two and three eggs respectively, were found at Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park (4°27'S, 112°07'E), Sulawesi Tenggara [MuI]. Coomans de Ruiter & Maurenbrecher (1948) reported abundant breeding in April-May and August around Makassar, and in May-June at Pare-Pare; nests were built in the canopy of tall trees, mainly "Regenbomen", but also lower trees, such as young Mahogonies and crotons [eds].



Plate 58. Chestnut Munia *ssp jagori* and nest, Sulawesi Tenggara, March 2014.

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