

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

A BREEDING RECORD OF THE PINK-NECKED FRUIT DOVE *PTILINOPUS PORPHYREUS* IN JAVA

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(Received 13 Feb 1989)

During a visit to the Cemorsewu forest on the southern slope of Mt Lawu (E. Java), the authors found a Pink-necked Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus porphyreus* on a nest at 05.40 hrs, 8 October 1988. The nest was made at 5-6 m height in a *rasamala* tree, in a rather open planted forest at the edge of mixed montane forest at 1925m, along the road from Solo (Surakarta) to Madiun, just east of the border between C. and E. Java. The wet season was about to start after a long rainless period.

The incubating male could be approached without being flushed from its nest. The nest was typical of doves, an untidy construction of dry twigs, placed at the end of a branch in the tower canopy of the tree. The nest was visited again in the early afternoon on subsequent days, and photographs were taken (see Figure 1). The only reaction of the bird to the photographer's activities was turning its body 90 degrees, so that its pink head and neck were hidden behind its green back and yellow vent.

On 14 November, the site was revisited by AM, who climbed the tree in order to inspect the nest's contents. Three downy young were found 10-15 days old. This clutch size is highly unusual, as clutches of other *Ptilinopus* doves are known to consist of only one egg (Hellebrekers & Hoogerwerf, 1967).

Whether any correlation exists between the presumably unusual nesting site (in non-primary habitat versus the primary forest where the dove is normally found) and the "abnormal" clutch size remains a speculation. There were no indications of a multiple clutch, as only one parent bird was ever seen.

The Pink-necked Fruit Dove is a montane forest species, distributed over the islands of Sumatra, Java and Bali. Being nowhere abundant in Java and Bali (MacKinnon, 1988), it has been found on most Javan mountains, from the far west (Mt. Karang) to the far east (Mt IJen) (Robinson & Kloss, 1924; Hoogerwerf, 1948). Though records are scarce, due largely to its inconspicuous behaviour, it is still surprising that until recently no breeding has been reported from Sumatra (Van Marle & Voous, 1988), Java (MacKinnon, 1988) and Bali (van Helvoort ft Ash, in prep.).

References

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RINGKASAN

Catalan penemuan pertama mengenai perkembangbiakan burung Walik Kalung *Ptilinows porphyrwSts* dipertelakan.

