

# The avifauna of the Lambusango Reserve and vicinity

Tom Martin, Dani Heryadi and David Kelly

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This list provides a brief overview of 139 bird species from 50 families which have been recorded in the Lambusango Forest Reserve and its vicinity by the authors between 1999-2009. Most of the survey effort involved in the production of this species list focussed on the Lambusango and Kakenaue forest reserves, and adjacent farmland and urban areas in Kikalu, Labundo-bundo and Lawele. Opportunistic sightings from across Southern and Central Buton have also been included to give a more extensive account of the region's avifauna. This includes open and cultivated land between Labundo-bundo and Bau-bau, beaches, mangroves, and ocean sightings in the straits between Buton and Muna.

## **Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)**

Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor*

Widespread across Indo-Pacific. Uncommon to rare around Buton. Seen occasionally on Kendari-Bau-bau ferry journey.

Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*

Widespread across Indo-Pacific. Commonly seen on Kendari-Bau-bau ferry journey in large flocks >10 birds.

## **Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)**

Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

Occurs across Indonesia and Australasia. Rare. Occasionally observed singly or in pairs in paddy fields. Larger groups of 20+ birds have also been sighted at regular roosting sites just outside Bau-bau.

## **Ardeidae (Hérons)**

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

Widespread across Eurasia. Fairly common – single individuals frequently observed in paddy fields around reserves periphery.

White-faced Heron *Ardea novaehollandiae*

Occurs across Wallacea east to New Guinea and Australia. Uncommon. Occasionally observed in paddy fields around reserve periphery.

Great Egret *Egretta alba*

Cosmopolitan species. Very common. Single individuals frequently observed in paddy fields around reserves periphery.

Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*

Widespread across Africa and Eurasia. Very common. Single individuals frequently observed in paddy fields around reserves periphery.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Widespread across Africa and Eurasia. Very common. Single individuals frequently observed in paddy fields around reserves periphery.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Cosmopolitan species. Uncommon to Rare in paddy fields around reserves periphery

Javan Pond-Heron *Ardeola speciosa*

Occurs across much of South-East Asia. Uncommon. Seen occasionally in paddies and waterways around Buton.

Little Heron *Butorides striatus*

Cosmopolitan species. Commonly observed in paddy fields, mangroves and beaches near mangrove edge.

Pacific Reef-Egret *Egretta sacra*

Occurs across East and South-East Asia to Australasia. Uncommon. Occasionally encountered on the Buton coast.

Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

Occurs across South, East and South-East Asia. Fairly commonly observed in paddy fields.

Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia to Australasia. Uncommon. Occasionally observed in paddy fields.

**Ciconiidae (Storks)**

Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*

Widespread across Asia and Africa. Locally quite common. Often observed on sand beaches and in mangroves. Usually seen singly or in pairs. Seen quite frequently soaring over roads near the coast.

**Accipitridae (Eagles and Hawks)**

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Cosmopolitan species. Fairly common. Observed frequently along the coast. Kakenauwe beach is a good observation point.

**Jerdon's Baza** *Aviceda jerdoni*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Apparently rare. Known from a few scattered sightings in cultivated land on reserves periphery and in Labundo-bundo village.

**Barred Honey-buzzard** *Pernis celebensis*

Occurs across the Sulawesi sub-region and the Philippines. Fairly common. Individuals frequently observed around Labundo-bundo, Waubau and edge forest on reserves periphery. Rarely observed in forest interior.

**Brahminy Kite** *Haliastur indus*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia and Australasia. Commonly observed singly and in pairs around farm land, paddies and coastal areas, particularly along roads. Occasionally observed in forest interior.

**White-bellied Sea Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia and Australasia. Fairly common. Individuals observed fairly regularly around coast.

**Grey-headed Fish Eagle** *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*

Distributed across South and South-East Asia. Rare. Individuals occasionally sighted along river systems, and from Wabau.

**Sulawesi Serpent Eagle** *Spilornis rufipectus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Common. Individuals and pairs observed very frequently. Inhabits forest, forest edge, and frequently seen over farmland and mangroves.

**Spotted Harrier** *Circus assimilis*

Occurs across Wallacea to Australia. Locally fairly common. Seen quite regularly in hills of South-Central Buton around Hill House.

**Sulawesi Goshawk** *Accipiter griseiceps*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Apparently rare –two individuals observed in vicinity of Labundo-bundo in 2009.

**Spot-tailed Goshawk** *Accipiter trinotatus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Common accipiter frequently detected singly or in pairs within forest interior, forest edge and occasionally cultivated areas, although infrequently sighted. 'Laughing' call easily recognizable.

**Black Eagle** *Ictinaetus malayensis*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Moderately common. Usually seen singly. Most frequently seen from roads around reserves periphery.

**Rufous-bellied Eagle** *Hieraaetus kienerii*

Distributed across South and South-East Asia. Apparently rare – a pair observed near Labundo-bundo village in 2009.

**Sulawesi Hawk-Eagle** *Spizaetus lanceolatus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Moderately common. Individuals and pairs observed fairly frequently around reserves periphery. Rarely recorded in forest interior.

**Falconidae (Falcons)**

**Spotted Kestrel** *Falco moluccensis*

Endemic to Indonesia. Locally fairly common. Seen quite regularly in hills of South-Central Buton around Hill House.

**Oriental Hobby** *Falco severus*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia to New Guinea. Uncommon. Known from occasional sightings in open areas around reserves periphery. A breeding pair were located in a tree near Labundo-bundo in 2003.

**Dendrocygnidae: (Whistling-ducks)**

**Wandering Whistling-duck** *Dendrocygna arcuata*

Occurs across South-East Asia and Australasia. Observed fairly frequently at beaches, paddy fields and mangroves. Usually in pairs or small flocks of 3-10 birds.

**Anatidae (Waterfowl)**

**Sunda Teal** *Anas gibberifrons*

Indonesian endemic. Uncommon. Small flocks occasionally recorded in paddy fields and waterways.

**Megapodiidae (Megapodes)**

**Philippine Megapode** *Megapodius cummingii*

Occurs in the Philippines, Borneo and Sulawesi. Uncommon. Recorded occasionally in forest habitats. Usually identified by call.

## **Phasianidae (Pheasants)**

### **Blue-breasted Quail** *Coturnix chinensis*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia to Australasia. Rare. Known from an individual mist-netted in Kaikalu in 2003.

### **Red Junglefowl** *Gallus gallus*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Fairly common in forest interior. Less common also still frequent in forest edge. Occasionally observed in cultivated areas in close proximity to forest edge. May interbreed with domestic chickens. Usually detected singly or in pairs. Heard far more regularly than seen, although still flushed quite regularly.

## **Turnicidae**

At least one species of Buttonquail is known to inhabit deep forest, forest edge and cultivated areas in close proximity to forest, although sightings of these birds have been fleeting. Species present is believed to be Barred Buttonquail (*Turnix suscitator*), although further observations are required to confirm this.

## **Rallidae (Rails)**

### **Buff-banded Rail** *Gallirallus philippensis*

Occurs across much of Wallacea, the Philippines, and New Guinea. Fairly common. Individuals regularly observed along river systems, irrigation and cultivated areas and forest edge.

### **Barred Rail** *Gallirallus torquatus*

Occurs across much of Wallacea, the Philippines and New Guinea. Uncommon. Individuals seen occasionally in similar habitats to *G. philippensis*, although with less regularity.

### **Isabelline Bush-hen** *Amaurornis isabellinus*

Endemic to Sulawesi. Fairly common. Individuals recorded regularly in cultivated land, particularly paddies and irrigation systems, as well as edge forest.

### **White-breasted Waterhen** *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Less common than Isabelline Bush-hen, but individuals still observed regularly in cultivated land, particularly paddies and irrigation systems. Also observed occasionally along river systems in forest interior.

### **Common Moorhen** *Gallinula chloropus*

Cosmopolitan species. Individuals and pairs commonly observed in paddy fields and river systems in cultivated areas.

## **Scolopacidae (Waders)**

**Whimbrel** *Numenius phaeopus*

Cosmopolitan species. Commonly observed singly, in pairs and small flocks on beaches and mangrove edge.

**Common Sandpiper** *Actitis hypoleucos*

Widespread across Eurasia, Africa and Australasia. Common. Frequently observed in flocks of 5 – 10 birds on rocky coasts, sandy beaches and mangrove edge.

**Red-necked Phalarope** *Phalaropus lobatus*

Cosmopolitan species. Locally common. Large flocks occasionally seen in channel between Buton and Muna.

**Sternidae (Terns)**

**Bridled Tern** *Sterna anaethetus*

Cosmopolitan species. Observed frequently on Kendari-Baubau ferry journey. Storm-blown individuals have also been found inland.

**Lesser Crested Tern** *Sterna bengalensis*

Occurs coastal throughout Africa, South and South-East Asia and Australasia. Regularly observed on Kendari-Baubau ferry journey

**Columbidae (Pigeons)**

**Spotted Dove** *Streptopelia chinensis*

Widespread across South and South-East Asia. Abundant in farmland, paddies and urban areas. Very rare in interior forest but has been encountered here. Usually in flocks of 5-10 birds.

**Brown Cuckoo-dove** *Macropygia amboinensis*

Occurs across Wallacea and Australasia. Fairly common bird of forest and forest edge. Also seen regularly in cultivated areas near forest edge. Usually occurs singly or in pairs.

**Sulawesi Black Pigeon** *Turacoena manadensis*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Fairly common pigeon found in most forest habitats, forest edge and occasionally cultivation. Usually encountered singly.

**Stephan's Dove** *Chalcophaps stephani*

Occurs across Wallacea and in New Guinea. Uncommon to rare. Has been recorded in Anoa camp at same location in 2005 and 2008. Also recorded several times in forest edge around reserves periphery. Observed singly or in pairs.

**Sulawesi Ground-Dove** *Gallicolumba tristigmata*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Rare. A shy and inconspicuous species that is difficult to observe. Known from a single individual captured in Lapago in 2009. This individual showed noticeably different plumage from other descriptions, having extensive green coloration on the neck which is absent in all other sub-species described in Coates and Bishop (1997). Further captures and DNA extraction of this species in the Lambusango would be of interest.

#### Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vernans*

Occurs across South-East Asia. Although common across much of range, this pigeon appears to be very local in the Lambusango area. Known to occur regularly at Togomotano lake, but has not been observed elsewhere.

#### Grey-cheeked Green Pigeon *Treron griseicauda*

Indonesian endemic. Fairly common in cultivated areas near forest edge and forest edge. Much less common in forest interior, but has been recorded from all node camps. Encountered singly, in pairs or flocks of up to 20 birds.

#### Black-naped Fruit-Dove *Ptilinopus melanospila*

Found across Indonesia and Southern Philippines. Buton's only fruit-dove species. Common in interior forest, forest edge and cultivated land in close proximity to forest. Usually encountered singly, in pairs or small flocks of up to 10 birds.

#### White-bellied Imperial Pigeon *Ducula forsteni*

Sulawesi endemic. Found almost exclusively in interior forest. Most abundant in areas of relatively undisturbed forest, particularly Bala and Anoa. Much less common in peripheral areas of the reserve ie; Wahalaka, Lasolo and Lapago Rare in Kakenawe and forest edge, although has been encountered here. Usually encountered in small flocks of 3-6 birds, although much larger groups of up to 30 birds have been encountered around fruiting figs. Occasionally observed in mixed flocks with other Imperial Pigeon species. Almost always occurs at canopy level, so difficult to observe, although diagnostic call is unmistakable. The churt ridges on transect 3 in Bala are a good place to observe this species.

#### Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Very common. most abundant forest pigeon. Observed very frequently in undisturbed forest, secondary forest, forest edge and cultivated land near forest edge. Usually occurs in flocks of up to 20 individuals. Often seen in mixed-species flocks with other pigeon species.

#### Pied Imperial Pigeon *Ducula bicolor*

Occurs on small island ecosystems across South-East Asia. Locally common in coastal areas around reserves periphery. Found singly, in pairs or small flocks on rocky islets and mangroves, as well as cultivated land near these habitats. Has been recorded up to 1km inland from coast. Has been observed in mixed-species flocks with other imperial pigeons, including the similar Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon.

#### Silver-tipped Imperial Pigeon *Ducula luctosa*

Sulawesi endemic. Fairly common in most forest habitats, forest edge and cultivated land close to forest. Observed singly, in pairs or in small flocks of up to 10 birds. Often seen in mixed-species flocks with other Imperial pigeons (including the similar Pied Imperial Pigeon) and occasionally with parrot species, including Yellow-Crested Cockatoo on at least one occasion.

## **Psittacidae (Parrots)**

### **Ornate Lorikeet** *Trichoglossus ornatus*

Sulawesi endemic. Lambusango's only Lory species. Infrequently observed and apparently rare. Most sightings have occurred in forest interior, which is in contrast to Coates and Bishop's (1997) description of this species as occurring primarily in edge habitats, plantations and mangroves. Seen in small flocks of up to 10 birds.

### **Yellow-crested Cockatoo** *Cacatua sulphurea*

Indonesian endemic. Critically endangered species – threatened with extinction due to trapping for pet trade, habitat destruction and population fragmentation. Rare. A single pair have been observed each year between 2006-2009 flying between a stand of trees near coastal mangrove and the forest edge near Labundo-bundo. Unknown if these birds are truly wild, or are escaped cage birds.

### **Golden-mantled Racquet-tail** *Prioniturus platurus*

Sulawesi endemic. The most common parrot species in Lambusango. Very common in forest interior at Bala and Anoa camps. Less common in secondary forest habitats in Wahalaka and forest edge, although still observed frequently in these habitats. Usually occurs in flocks of up to 20 birds. Larger flocks of 30+ birds have been encountered at Bala camp.

### **Blue-backed Parrot** *Tanygnathus sumatranus*

Occurs in Wallacea and the Southern Philippines. The region's largest parrot (excluding Cockatoo). Fairly common in most forest habitats, forest edge and cultivation close to forest edge. Usually encountered in pairs or small flocks, although towards end of dry season can form larger flocks of 30+ birds when this species can be a crop pest on cashew plantations.

### **Large Sulawesi Hanging Parrot** *Loriculus stigmatus*

Sulawesi endemic. Fairly common in forest edge and adjacent cultivation. Less common in forest interior but still encountered frequently. Usually occurs singly or in pairs.

### **Small Sulawesi Hanging Parrot** *Loriculus exilis*

Sulawesi endemic. Less common than *L. stigmatus*. More frequently observed in forest edge and adjacent cultivation than forest interior, where it is uncommon. Usually encountered singly or in pairs.

## **Cuculidae (Cuckoos)**

### **Sulawesi Hawk-Cuckoo** *Cuculus crassirostris*

Sulawesi endemic. Common. Frequently recorded in forest and forest edge, but very rarely observed. Almost always detected by diagnostic 2-3 note call, which is repeated at regular intervals throughout the night, early morning and occasionally later in the day.

### **Oriental Cuckoo** *Cuculus saturatus*

Occurs across Asia and Australasia. Migratory. Known only from a single individual observed in the hand in Lawele in 2009.



**Plaintive Cuckoo** *Cacomantis merulinus*

Widely distributed across Asia. Described as fairly common by Catterall (1998), although recorded infrequently during surveys in Lambusango. Most records have been from cultivated land, with a few observations in peripheral node camps, particularly Lasolo.

**Rusty-breasted Cuckoo** *Cacomantis sepulcralis*

Occurs across South-East Asia. Uncommon to rare. Most frequently recorded in cultivated land, with a few observations in peripheral node camps, particularly Lasolo.

**Gould's Bronze Cuckoo** *Chrysococcyx russatus*

Occurs across insular South-East Asia and Australasia. Rare. Known from a single sighting near Labundobundo in 2009.

**Drongo-Cuckoo** *Surniculus lugubris*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Found throughout the Lambusango forest, but can be quite local. Common in Lasolo, Wahalaka and Lapago camps, less common in Bala and Anoa camps, although still detected quite frequently. Also quite common in edge habitats. Usually encountered singly, sometimes in pairs. Easily identified by diagnostic call.

**Black-billed Koel** *Eudynamis melanorhyncha*

Sulawesi endemic. Apparently quite rare. Observed most frequently in Lasolo camp, where flocks of up to six birds have been recorded. Individuals have also been encountered at least once in Bala, Anoa and Kakenauwe.

**Yellow-billed Malkoha** *Phaenicophaeus calyborhynchus*

Sulawesi endemic. Fairly common throughout reserve interior, forest edge and cultivated land near forest edge. Frequently found in association with foraging troops of Buton Macaques, hence local name of Burung Andoke (Monkey Bird). Usually occurs singly, in pairs, and small groups of up to five birds. Has occasionally been seen in larger groups of 15+ birds.

**Centropodidae (Coucals)**

**Lesser Coucal** *Centropus bengalensis*

Widespread across South and South-East Asia. Fairly common in open farmland. Uncommon in forest edge and never recorded in forest. Usually encountered singly or in pairs.

**Bay Coucal** *Centropus celebensis*

Sulawesi endemic. Common in forest and edge habitats, although can be quite difficult to see. Rare in cultivated land. Almost no habitat overlap with *C. bengalensis*. Vocalisation is one of the most characteristic sounds of the dawn chorus in the Lambusango. Usually occurs in small groups of 3-4 birds.

**Tytonidae (Grass Owls)**

**Sulawesi Masked Owl** *Tyto rosenbergii*

Sulawesi endemic. Rare and infrequently detected. Occasional records from edge habitats around Labundo-bundo, Kakenauwe and Kikal. Presence confirmed by mist-net capture in 2008.

## **Strigidae (Typical Owls)**

Sulawesi Scops-owl *Otus manadensis*

Sulawesi endemic. Region's most frequently encountered owl. Common, but can be quite local in the forest camps. Very common around Wahalaka and Wahalamba, although much rarer around Bala camp. Also recorded frequently in edge forest and cultivation near forest edge.

Ochre-bellied Hawk-owl *Ninox ochracea*

Endemic to Sulawesi. Rare. Occasionally heard forest adjacent to Kaikalu between 1999 and 2003. No visual records of this species exist in the study area.

## **Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)**

Great-eared Nightjar *Eurostopodus macrotis*

Widespread across South and South-East Asia. Presumably quite common in suitable habitat, but has been poorly surveyed. Known from individuals captured in agricultural land in 2003 and 2009.

Sulawesi Nightjar *Caprimulgus celebensis*

Endemic to Sulawesi. Recorded infrequently, although probably under-recorded due to insufficient surveying of nocturnal birds. Call of this species heard several times in agricultural land between 1999 – 2003, and presence confirmed by examination of a bird captured by locals in 2003.

## **Apodidae (Swifts)**

Uniform Swiftlet *Collocalia vanikorensis*

Occurs across Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia. Less common than Glossy Swiftlet, but observed fairly frequently in open habitats. Sometimes occurs in mixed flocks with Glossy Swiftlets.

Moluccan Swiftlet *Collocalia infuscatus*

Endemic to Wallacea. Occasionally seen flocking with other swiftlets in the Labundo-bundo area

Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta*

Widespread across South-East Asia. Abundant in open areas. Frequently seen above forest clearings and river systems in reserves interior. Usually occurs in large flocks of 30+ birds. Often forms mixed flocks with Uniform Swiftlets and Tree-Swifts.

## **Hemiprocnidae (Tree-swifts)**

Grey-rumped Tree-swift *Hemiproctus longipennis*

Widespread across South-East Asia. Very common in open areas around reserves periphery. Frequently seen above forest clearings and river systems in reserves interior. Occurs in flocks of up to 30+ birds. Often forms mixed flocks with swiftlets.

## **Halcyonidae (Wood Kingfishers)**

Green-backed Kingfisher *Actenoides monachus*

Sulawesi endemic. Rare. Known only from a single mist-net capture in Anoa camp in 2005.

Great-billed Kingfisher *Halcyon melanorhyncha*

Sulawesi endemic. Locally quite common along coasts, mangroves and river systems near coastal areas. Usually observed singly.

Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda*

Widespread across South, East and South-East Asia. Uncommon. Usually observed singly flying up and down river systems in forest or cultivated areas. Also occasionally seen in farmland on stumps, trees etc. Call occasionally heard after dusk or before dawn near rivers.

Collared Kingfisher *Halcyon chloris*

Widespread across Asia and Australasia. Most abundant Kingfisher. Very common in cultivated areas and forest edge. Seen regularly singly, in pairs or small groups on wires, stumps, fences etc. Less common in forest areas but still recorded regularly.

Sacred Kingfisher *Halcyon sancta*

Migratory. Breeds in Australia, winters in Wallacea, New Guinea and Melanesia. Less common than Collared Kingfisher in Southern winter, but frequently seen in suitable habitat near coast (beaches, mangroves, river systems, paddies etc). Usually seen singly and in pairs. Sometimes seen in association with Collared Kingfishers. Never observed in the forest.

## **Alcedinidae (Small Kingfishers)**

Sulawesi Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx fallax*

Sulawesi endemic. Uncommon. Most frequently observed solitarily in forested river systems at night roosting on overhanging branches. Utilizes same roosting spots each night- regular roosts known in Lapago. Has been observed on river systems in most node camps.

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Widespread across Eurasia. Fairly common along river systems in coastal areas, cultivated land and forest ecosystems. Usually observed singly.

Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Identified by Catterall (1998) as being present across Buton island, but in lower densities than Common Kingfisher. Individuals have been mist-netted by Operation Wallacea on Kabaena and mainland Sulawesi, but no records currently exist from the Lambusango. This

species is probably present in the study area, although individuals need to be sighted or captured to confirm its presence.

### **Meropidae (Bee-eaters)**

#### Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*

Migratory. Breeds in Australia and Winters in Wallacea, New Guinea and Melanesia. Fairly common in clear and lightly wooded areas around reserves periphery, although distribution can be quite local. Usually observed in small flocks of 5-6 birds. Never observed in forest interior.

### **Coraciidae (Rollers)**

#### Purple-winged Roller *Coracias temminckii*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Fairly common in forest edge around reserves periphery. Much less common in forest interior. More common in peripheral camps i.e.; Lasolo, than camps in the centre of the reserve ie Anoa. Usually observed singly.

### **Bucerotidae (Hornbills)**

#### Sulawesi Dwarf Hornbill *Penelopides exarhatus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Fairly common in forest in, although markedly less abundant in secondary forest i.e.; Wahalaka. Usually observed in small flocks of 3-6 birds, although larger flocks of 10+ have been observed around fruiting fig trees.

#### Knobbed Hornbill *Rhyticeros cassidix*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite common in most forest types throughout the reserve and forest edge. Can be locally very common in some areas of forest such as around Bala, particularly near fruiting figs. Usually seen in pairs, although larger groups of 12+ birds can be found in proximity to fruiting trees.

### **Picidae (Woodpeckers)**

#### Sulawesi Pygmy Woodpecker *Dendrocopos temminckii*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite rare. Occasionally observed singly or in pairs around forest edge or mangroves near Kakenauwe beach. This bird has so far not been observed in the forest interior, despite its description by Coates and Bishop (1997) as a forest species. May be under-recorded.

#### Ashy Woodpecker *Mulleripicus fulvus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite common in the reserves interior and edge forest. Usually observed singly or in pairs on trunks or dead wood on the ground. Loud drumming is diagnostic of this species.

### **Pittidae (Pittas)**

#### Blue-breasted Pitta *Pitta erythrogaster*

Distributed across Insular South-East Asia and Northern Australasia. Uncommon and shy. Rarely observed but occasionally heard in forest, edge habitats and cultivation close to forest edge.

## **Hirundinidae (Swallows)**

### **Barn Swallow** *Hirundo rustica*

Cosmopolitan species. A common migrant observed frequently in open cultivated land, especially paddies, and along river systems.

### **Pacific Swallow** *Hirundo tahitica*

Distributed across Southern Asia and Australasia. Common resident species observed frequently in open cultivated land, especially paddies, and along river systems.

## **Campephagidae (Cuckoo-shrikes)**

### **Pied Cuckoo-Shrike** *Coracina bicolor*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Listed as Near-Threatened by the IUCN – one of two red-listed species found in the study area (along with Yellow-crested Cockatoo). Common throughout reserves interior and forest edge, and in places locally abundant. Rarely observed in cultivated land. The Lambusango Forest appears to possess a healthy population of this species.

### **White-rumped Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina leucopygia*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Considerably less common than Pied Cuckoo-Shrike. Observed more frequently in forest edge and disturbed forest habitats than more pristine forest ecosystems. Usually observed in small groups of 3-4 birds.

### **Sulawesi Cicadabird** *Coracina morio*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Common, although seldom seen. Usually identified by diagnostic call. Found in most forest habitats and occasionally in cultivated land near forest edge.

### **Sulawesi Triller** *Lalage leucopygialis*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Rare. Observed once in old agricultural land near Wabau.

### **White-shouldered Triller** *Lalage suerii*

Indonesian Endemic. Rare. Observed once outside cave system near Wakanka.

## **Dicruridae (Drongos)**

### **Hair-crested Drongo** *Dicrurus hottentottus*

Distributed across South and South-East Asia. Very common. Encountered regularly in most forest and non-forest habitats. Usually observed singly or in pairs, although sometimes in flocks of up to four birds. Displays a wide range of vocalizations. Often associates with troops of foraging macaques. Frequently exhibits mobbing behaviour towards raptors.

## **Oriolidae (Orioles)**

**Black-naped Oriole** *Oriolus chinensis*

Distributed across South and South-East Asia. Very common, although usually occurs at canopy level and can be difficult to see. Recorded very frequently in all forest habitats, forest edge and cultivated land near forest. Usually observed singly or in pairs.

**Corvidae (Crows)**

**Slender-billed Crow** *Corvus enca*

Resident across Malaysia and insular South-East Asia. Common in farmland, paddies and forest edge. Uncommon to rare in forest interior. Usually observed singly, in pairs or small flocks of up to five birds.

**Piping Crow** *Corvus typicus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Fairly common in forest edge. Less common in forest interior although can be locally common in areas i.e; Anoa camp. Usually observed in pairs or small groups. Exhibits a wide range of vocalizations.

**Timaliidae (Babblers)**

**Sulawesi Babbler** *Trichastoma celebense*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Very common. Abundant in forest, forest edge and cultivated land near forest edge. Usually encountered singly or in pairs. Can be difficult to observe and usually identified by its diagnostic call. Most vocal between 05:45 – 07:00.

**Turdidae (Thrushes)**

**Red-backed Thrush** *Zoothera erythronota*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. A cryptic and rarely observed understory forest species. Known from several sightings of lone individuals in node camps. Presumably under-recorded.

**Pied Bushchat** *Saxicola caprata*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia to New Guinea. Fairly common. Found in open, scrubby areas of Buton. Observed fairly regularly around Hill House.

**Pardalotidae (Australian Warblers)**

**Flyeater** *Gerygone sulphurea*

Widespread across South-East Asia. Common in cultivated areas and towns. Usually encountered singly or in pairs. Never encountered in interior forest. Can be hard to observe – usually identified by diagnostic song.

**Cisticolidae (African Warblers)**

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*

Widespread across Old World. Uncommon in open cultivated areas. Usually observed singly. Does not occur in forest interior.

Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*

Widespread across Asia and Australasia. Uncommon in open cultivated areas and sometimes urban areas. Usually observed singly. Does not occur in forest interior.

**Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)**

Rufous-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula rufigula*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. A shy, cryptic species. Rarely seen or heard during point-count surveys but individuals captured quite regular in mist-nets. Not presumed to be rare but rather severely under-recorded by primary survey methods. Records exist from most forest node camps. One sighting was also made at forest edge near Labundo-bundo.

**Monarchidae (Monarch Flycatchers)**

Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Very common. Recorded very frequently in all forest types, forest edge and cultivated land near forest. Can be difficult to see and usually identified by call. Usually encountered singly or in pairs.

**Petroicidae (Australasian Robins)**

Citrine Flycatcher *Culicicapa helianthea*

Occurs in Sulawesi sub-region and Southern Philippines. Very common in forest and edge habitats. Can be difficult to see during the day and is usually identified by song. Individuals can often be found roosting on narrow branches over rivers at night. Known roosting sites at Lapago and Lasolo.

**Artamidae (Wood-swallows)**

White-breasted Wood-swallow *Artamus leucorhynchus*

Occurs across insular South-East Asia and Australasia. Very common and often abundant in open areas around reserves periphery (farms, paddies, towns etc) and also frequently observed along river banks and in clearings within forest interior. Usually seen singly, in pairs or in small flocks.

Ivory-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus monachus*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Much less common than *A. leucorhynchus*, although still observed fairly frequently in similar habitats, particularly forest clearings.

**Sturnidae (Starlings)**

Asian Glossy Starling *Aplonis panayensis*

Widespread across South and South-East Asia. Very common in large flocks in urban areas and cultivation. Occasionally observed in forest reserve near periphery. Flock sizes of 100+ individuals have been observed. Have been observed in mixed flocks with other starling species, particularly Grosbeak Starling..

**Sulawesi Crested Myna** *Basilornis celebensis*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite uncommon, although found in a variety of forest and edge habitats. Usually encountered in pairs or small flocks, but occasionally in larger flocks. A flock of 25+ individuals was observed on one occasion near a fruiting fig tree.

**White-necked Myna** *Streptocitta albigollis*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Common in forest edge in small groups of 2-5 birds. Less common but still frequently recorded throughout the reserve's interior. Often observed perching conspicuously on exposed bare branches in forest clearings.

**Grosbeak Starling** *Scissirostrum dubium*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Primarily an edge forest species, where is observed fairly frequently in large flocks of 20 – 60 birds. Much less common in reserves interior, although nest-sites have been identified in Wahalamba and Wahalaka camps. Roosts in conspicuous, exposed dead trees excavated with many individual nesting holes.

**Meliphagidae (Honey-Eaters)**

**Scarlet Honeyeater** *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

Occurs across Wallacea and in Eastern Australia. Fairly uncommon in cultivated land and forest edge. Never observed in forest interior. Usually encountered singly.

**Nectariniidae (Sunbirds)**

**Brown-throated Sunbird** *Anthreptes malacensis*

Occurs across South-East Asia. Fairly common in urban areas, cultivation and forest edge. Rarely observed in forest interior. Usually observed singly or in pairs.

**Black Sunbird** *Nectarina aspasia*

Occurs across Wallacea and in New Guinea. Very common across all habitats in the region. Most common sunbird encountered in reserves interior. Usually occurs singly or in pairs, although males are sometimes observed in small groups of up to five birds.

**Olive-backed Sunbird** *Nectarina jugularis*

Occurs across South-East Asia. Very common in urban areas, cultivation and forest edge. Much less common in forest interior, but still recorded fairly frequently here. Usually encountered singly or in pairs.

**Crimson Sunbird** *Aethopyga siparaja*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Fairly common in urban areas, cultivation and forest edge. Uncommon in reserves interior. Usually encountered singly. Sometimes in pairs.



## **Dicaeidae (Flowerpeckers)**

### Yellow-sided Flowerpecker *Dicaeum aureolimbatum*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite common in forest edge and cultivated land in close proximity to forest. Observed in forest interior much less frequently. Usually observed in pairs.

### Grey-sided Flowerpecker *Dicaeum celebicum*

Endemic to Sulawesi sub-region. Quite common in forest edge and cultivated land in close proximity to forest. Less common in forest interior, although observed more regularly there than *D. aureolimbatum*. Usually encountered in pairs. Mixed flocks with *D. aureolimbatum* and White-eyes have been observed.

## **Zosteropidae (White-eyes)**

### Lemon-bellied White-eye *Zosterops chloris*

Occurs irregularly across Indonesia and New Guinea. Fairly common in urban areas and cultivation around reserves periphery. Less common in forest edge and uncommon reserves interior.

### Sulawesi White-eye *Zosterops consobrinorum*

Endemic to South-East Sulawesi. Common in forest interior and edge forest. Reasonable common in cultivation around reserves periphery. Usually encountered in small groups of 4-6 individuals, although larger flocks of 10+ birds sometimes observed. Sometimes occurs in mixed flocks with flowerpeckers, sunbirds and *Z. chloris*.

## **Passeridae (Sparrows)**

### Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Occurs across Eurasia. Abundant in urban areas and paddies. Common in other cultivation. Almost entirely absent from forest habitats. Usually observed in small-medium sized flocks.

## **Estrildinidae (Estrildine Finches)**

### Black-faced Muniah *Lonchura molucca*

Endemic to Indonesia. Near-Wallacean endemic. Fairly common in cultivated land, particularly paddies. Does not occur in forest habitats. Usually observed in small-medium sized flocks. Sometimes occurs in mixed flocks with other Muniahs.

### Scaly-breasted Muniah *Lonchura punctulata*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Fairly common in cultivated land, particularly paddies. Does not occur in forest habitats. Usually observed in small-medium sized flocks. Sometimes occurs in mixed flocks with other Muniahs.

### Chestnut Muniah *Lonchura malacca*

Occurs across South and South-East Asia. Occurs in same habitats as *L. molucca* and *L. punctulata*, although appears to be somewhat less common. Forms mixed flocks with both these species.

Pale-headed Muniah *Lonchura pallida*

Endemic to Wallacea. An apparently rare species. Very occasionally observed in paddy fields and other cultivated land.

### **Recommended Reading**

Catterall, M. 1998. Bird identification guide for Buton Island, Sulawesi, Indonesia. Operation Wallacea report.

Coates, B.J. & Bishop, K.D. 1997. A guide to the birds of Wallacea. Alderley: Dove publications.