

A REVIEW OF THE LAND BIRDS OF THE WEST SUMATRAN ISLANDS

By

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Introduction

A perusal of the distribution list in the BOU Sumatran Checklist (Mark & Voous 1988) indicates a need for a systematic review of the birds of the West Sumatran islands. The objective of this paper is to summarize every species of land bird that has been recorded on each of the main islands, and to highlight those for which substantiating field records have been collected since 1970. At the same time, the opportunity is taken to correct any omissions and errors in the Checklist, and to add recent new island records. The summary table is presented in Appendix 1 and 2.

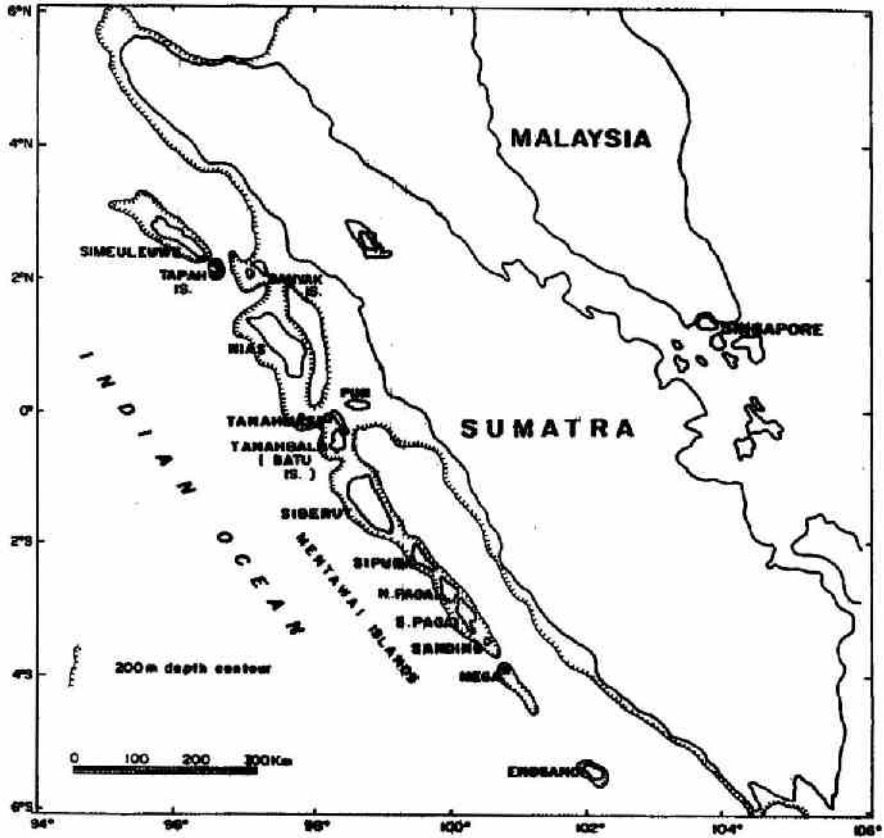
Although there may be only four endemics currently accepted at species level on the West Sumatran islands (three small owls and a white-eye), each of which has been confirmed as extant since 1970, isolation has resulted in the evolution of a large number of endemic subspecies. While the status of subspecies is sometimes contentious, an objective of the summary list is to draw attention to endemic taxa that may be endangered.

On many of the islands there has been extensive logging and deforestation, and this process can be expected to accelerate outside of gazetted and managed reserves. As primary forest has already been removed from Nias, and Dymond (1994) concludes that the survival of three endemic subspecies is in doubt.

Thus an objective in preparing this review is to encourage ornithologists to visit those islands that have not been surveyed recently, and to confirm the continued presence of the species listed. It is also likely that a number of additions will yet be made to some island lists, and not only of migrant species.

A treatise on the history of research and the zoo-geography of the islands lies outside the scope of this paper. The introductory chapters of Marle & Voous (1988) provide an adequate source of references. A more detailed summary is provided in Ripley (1944).

FIGURE 1. THE WEST SUMATRA ISLANDS



Geography

The West Sumatran islands lie in the East Indian Ocean, parallel to the Sumatran mainland and between 45 and 150 km from the coast (see Figure 1). Geologically, they represent the outer, non-volcanic arc of the Sundanese sub-continent, lying between latitudes 3°N and 5°30'S.

Conventionally the islands are split into a number of groups. Marie & Voous (1988) recognize six: Simeuleuwe, Banyak Islands, Nias, Batu Islands, Mentawai Islands and Enggano. On the basis of the 100 fathom contour, I prefer to follow Ripley (1944) and separate the Tapah Islands. The seven groups, from north to south, with the central coordinates of their constituent islands, are listed below.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Principal islands</u>		
Simeuleuwe	Si - Simeuleuwe	02°40'N	96°00'E
Tapah:	La - Lasia	02°10'N	96°38'E
	Bb - Babi	02°05'N	96°38'E
Banyak:	Ub - Ujung Batu	02°20'N	97°25'E
	Tk - Tuangku	02°10'N	97°17'E
	Bk - Bangkaru	02°04'N	97°07'E
	Ni - Nias	01°05'N	97°35'E
Batu:	Pi - Pini	00°07'N	98°40'E
	Sk - Simuk	00°04'S	97°52'E
	Te - Telo	00°04'S	98°17'E
	Tm - Tana Masa	00°10'S	98°27'E
	Tb - Tana Bala	00°25'S	98°25'E
			(includes Lago)
Mentawai:	Sb - Siberut	01°20'S	98°50'E
	Sa - Sipora	02°10'S	99°38'E
	Np - North Pagai	02°40'S	100°05'E
	Sp - South Pagai	03°00'S	100°20'E
	Sd - Sanding	03°28'S	100°40'E
	Me - Mega	04°00'S	101°02'E
			(includes Siburu)
Enggano	Eg - Enggano	05°24'S	102°16'E

Among the small satellite islands for which there are data, Panjang is included with Ujung Batu, Lago with Tana Masa, Siburu with Sipora, and Marabau with Enggano.

Falls in sea level during the Pleistocene will have resulted at times in land bridges between mainland Sumatra and the Banyak Islands, Nias, the Batu Islands and the Mentawai Islands, the latter forming an elongated peninsula parallel to the mainland coast (see Whitten *et al.* 1984). It is more than half a million years since the Mentawai Islands had a land connection to the mainland. However, only Nias and the Batu Islands are considered to be on the continental shelf. It is believed that Simeuleuwe and Enggano, and probably also the Tapah Islands, Sanding and Mega, have never had any land connection (Whitten *et al.*, *op. cit.*). All the islands have been sufficiently isolated to permit the evolution of a distinctive set of subspecies. Characteristically, though, the avifauna is impoverished compared to that of the mainland, and many bird families are either absent or severely under-represented.

The islands are mostly hilly, although maximum elevations are only *ca.* 630 m on Simeuleuwe, 300 m on Bangkaru and Tuangku, 885 m on Nias, 380 m on Siberut, 300 m on Sipora, 340 m on North Pagai, and 300 m on Enggano. All the islands have more or less continuous high rainfall, and were originally covered in moist tropical forest. Land use maps produced by RePPProT (1988) show the land cover as of 1985. No satellite imagery was available at that time for Simeuleuwe and Enggano, but Simeuleuwe now has 1989 Landsat cover, and has been mapped by the National Forest Inventory Project of DG Forest Inventory and Land Use Planning in the Ministry of Forestry. The 1985 data are summarized as follows, updated with more recent data where there appear to be significant changes:

Simeuleuwe: *ca.* 60% forest cover in 1989. Dymond (Pers. Comm.) reported quite extensive forest, especially on the hills in the north of the island, but rapid clearance for the cultivation of cloves has been reported (author's data).

Tapah Is: Almost full forest cover in 1989. Banyak Is: 90-95% forest cover in 1989.

Nias: The most densely populated island and totally deforested, except for small patches of coastal and mangrove swamp. However, there is extensive, heavy secondary growth (see Dymond 1994).

Batu Is: Pini was mostly forested. Tana Masa and Tana Bala had extensive forest, with narrow cleared strips around the coasts, but by 1990, forest covered only *ca.* 55% of Tanah Bala. Some of the satellite islands are totally deforested.

Siberut: Extensive forests remained, although there is much damage from logging and shifting cultivation.

Sipora: Extensive forest, but much damaged *by* logging at *the* north and south ends of the island; also a broad cleared coastal area.

N. Pagai: Extensive forest, but a broad cleared coastal area, *ca.* 85% cover in 1986.

S. Pagai; Extensive forest, but a mosaic of secondary growth around the coast, and heavy logging damage in the north, *ca.* 95% cover in 1986.

Enggano: No satellite data, but quite extensive forest (*J. Cochrane in tiff.*).

None of these forests are considered safe from agricultural development, except in gazetted and managed reserve*. Isolation has hitherto discouraged rapid development, but facilities are being steadily improved. The existing and proposed protected areas listed in RePPProT (1988) are follows:

Simeuleuwe: Recommended game reserve, 25,700 ha (measured area on map was 45,500 ha);

Bangkara: Proposed nature reserve (entire island);

Nias: Four proposed game reserves (48,800 ha, but measured areas was 63,000 ha);

Siberut: Tai Tai Batti gazetted game reserve (56,500 ha, but measured area was 71,500 ha), ttr recommended Siberut II game reserve (107,300 ha, but measured area only 50,100 ha), and a recommended nature reserve along the SE coast;

Enggano: Nanua gazetted hunting reserve (10,000 ha, but measured area only 5,600 ha), and for small recommended game reserves (1,600 ha)'

Structure of the Review

Every species that has been reported from each of the main islands is tabulated in Appendix 1. Only land birds are listed. Endemic taxa are indicated, as well as status for each species (resident, migrant or indeterminate). All species that have been recorded since 1970 are indicated with an 'X'. New island observations not already included in Marie & Voous (M&V) are identified by the initials of the observer.

Omissions and errors in the Sumatran Checklist (M&V) are discussed first, followed by a list of new island records and comments where appropriate. Observers who have submitted records are listed in Appendix 1.

Van Marle & Voous - Omissions and Corrections

Ardeapurpura - Mega (Gill 1969). *Butorides striatus*

South Pagai (Ripley 1944). *Accipifer soloensis*

Panjang (Ujung Batu) (Gill 1969)

Dendrocygna arcuata - Nias. Ripley (1944) states that Buttikofer (1896) refers to *D. javanica*, however the presence of *ofarcuata* on Nias has now been confirmed by Dymond (1994).

Treron olax - Ripley (1944) reports that Von Rosenbuerg (1878) recorded this species on "all the larger islands", but there were no specimens or subsequent sightings until Dymond (1994) reconfirmed the species for Nias.

Ducula badia - reported during the last century on Nias, the Mentawai Islands and Enggano (Rosenberg 1878 - M&V list only Nias), but there were no specimens or subsequent sightings until Dymond (1994) reconfirmed the species for Nias

Caloenas nicobarica - Siburu (Sipura) (Gill 1969). Ripley (1944) lists an unspecified island in the Batu Islands.

Hemiprocne comata - Tanah Masa (Ripley 1944).

Ceyx erithacus - Ripley (1944) states that there is a sight record from "the Pagai Islands", without specifying which. He also quotes a sight record from Bangkara. M&V refer to *captus* on Nias but omit Nias from the distribution.

Halcyon coromanda - Lasia (Ripley 1944).

Meiglyptes tukki - Pini (Ripley 1944).

Pycnonotus plumosus - South Pagai (Ripley 1944).

Irena puella - Tuangku, Nias (Ripley 1944). There is an error in M&V (p. 161) where Tanah Masa and Tanah Bala are listed under the Banyak Islands.

Copsychus malabaricus - Ripley (1944) accepts only two sub-species for the region: *melmwra* on Simeuleuwe, the Tapah Islands, Nias and the Mentawai Islands, and *opitfwpelia* from the Banyak and Batu Islands. He does not agree to the separation of *opisthisa* of the Banyak Islands from *opisthopelus*

of the Batu Islands, However, the intermingling distribution of these subspecies would warrant further analysis.

Anthreptes simplex - Dymond (1994) argues that the 1886 Nias record requires verification.

Anthreptes malaensis Sanding (Gill 1969).

Arachnothera ckrysoygenys - North Pagai (Ripley 1944 - the "Pagai Mauds").

Lonchura maja - Siberut (Mrtchell 1983).

Corvus macrorhynchos - Dymond (1994) gives reasons for questioning the historical record from Nias.

Species new to Simeuleuwe (Nick Dymond, 26-30 May 1990 - *in Litt.*)

White-browed Crane *Porzana cinerea*

Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot *Loriculus galgulus*

Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Comment'

Attention is drawn to the Asian Koel *Endynamys scolopocea simalurensis* on Simeuleuwe. This putative endemic taxon was reported to be a common breeding resident, although there are no breeding records and no recent observations.

Species new to Nias (Dymond 1994)

Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*

Lesser Sand-plover *Charadrius mongolus*

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*

Large Green Pigeon *Treron capellei*

Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*

Common Stone-chat *Saxicola torquata* (Dymond 1993)

Oriental Reed-warmer *Acrocephalus orientalis*

Olive-backed Sunbird *Nectarinia jugularis*

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Species new to Telo (N. de Sadeleer & R. de Schaetzen, 27 August 1985, *in litt.*)

Large Green Pigeon *Treron capellei*

Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vemans*
 Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*
 Buff-necked Woodpecker *Meiglyptes tukki*
 Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
 Green Iora *Aegithina viridissima*
 Greater Green Leafbird *Chloropsis sonneratii*
 Chestnut-milled Babbler *Stachyris maculatus*
 Striped Tit-babbler *Macronous gularis*
 Grey-headed Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*
 Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*
 Copper-throated Sunbird *Nectarinia calcostetha*

Comments

1. Chinese Pond-heron *Ardeola bacchus*. The record in M&V is of an immature bird. It is recommended to delete this record, because it was not specifically separated from *A. speciosa*, which may also occur in these islands.
2. The observers are confident of their identification of the Large Green Pigeon, a species that they had previously recorded on Siberut. Only the Siberut record is included in M&V.
3. Wreathed Hornbill *Rhyticeros undulatus*. The record by the same observers that is accepted by M&V is exceptional, as this species has not been recorded on any West Sumatran island, although *R. corrugatus* is known from other islands in the Batu group. It is recommended that this record is held pending until there is further confirmation.

Species new to Siberut (N. de Sadeleer & R. de Schaetzen, Sep 1982 and Aug 1985, *in litt.*)

Greater Sand-plover *Charadrius leschenaultii*
 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*

Comments

1. Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis*. As observed by M&V, the dates of the Siberut records (two birds on 17 Aug and three on 21 Aug 1985) imply the possible presence of a resident population.
2. Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi*. Although specimens are known from North Pagai, the author believes that the sight records by AJW and S&S should be deleted, pending further confirmation. It seems likely that these observers were unaware at the time that the Woolly-necked Stork *C. episcopus* occurs on the Sumatran mainland, and appears to be expanding its range. Future observers on the islands should pay close attention to *Ciconia* storks.
3. M&V is not specific from which Mentawai Islands the Greater Sand-plover has been recorded. Ripley (1944) lists only Sipora.
4. The record of the Brown Wood-owl *Strix leptagrammica* in M&V is only a voice record (S&S). In the opinion of the author, further details would be required before adding this species to the Siberut list.

Species new to Sipura (Kenneth Thompson, 1974-79, *in litt.*)

Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*

Collared Kingfisher *Halcyon chloris*

Straw-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus zeylanicus*

Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris* Grey-headed

Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*

1. Pink-headed Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyreus*. As commented in M&V, this interesting record requires confirmation.
2. M&V is not specific on distribution of *Halcyon chloris*, but Ripley (1944) does not list Sipura, and the record is assumed to be a new one for the island.
3. Grey-and-buff Woodpecker *Hemicircus concretus*. The only record for the islands is already listed by M&V. It is worth noting that KVT recorded this species during both 1974 and 1979 at the same locality.
4. The voice record of *Pycnonotus zeylanicus* by KVT is not included in M&V. There seems no reason to discredit a record of a species with such a distinctive voice, but the possibility of this very popular cagebird being introduced cannot be ruled out. KVT also refers to brown bulbuls in the *simplex - brunneus - erythrophthalmus* group, but these are not specifically identified. None are known from the Mentawai Islands.
5. KVT has several records of a small wren-babbler in 1974, suspected to be Eye-browed Wren-babbler *Napothera epilepidota*. This note is appended here solely to alert observers to the possibility of wren-babblers occurring on the Mentawai Islands.

Species new to Enggano (Janet Cochrane, Jan 1991, *in litt.*)

Great-billed Heron *Ardea sumatrana*

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

Discussion

Nias has the longest bird list, reflecting its close affinities with the mainland. It is, however, also the island that has received the most attention from the early collectors, because of its relative accessibility. Its natural habitats have now been almost completely destroyed, and it must be assumed that species unable to adapt to secondary habitats are now extinct. Dymond (1994) spent two weeks on the island during May 1990 and concluded that the continued survival of eight subspecies remains unproven.

On the other hand, it may perhaps be assumed that all endemic taxa on the other islands are extant. However, there is evidence of severe habitat degradation through logging on some islands, particularly Sipora and North Pagai, which could place some taxa at risk. Another risk is excessive hunting. The Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri*, which is represented by three endemic subspecies, is reported to be a popular pet; it is not known whether any are exported from the islands, though this seems likely. The *robusta* subspecies of the Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* on the Banyak Islands and Nias suffers particularly heavy demand for the domestic (and possibly international) pet trade.

If the rate of rapid deforestation that is being experienced now on mainland Sumatra extends to the West Sumatran islands, the relatively secure situation that prevails there now could change drastically. Communications to most of the islands are still difficult, but improvements can be expected which could result in many new pressures. It is therefore imperative to pay urgent attention to the establishment and management of protected areas, and visiting ornithologists and bird-watchers could have a major role to play in their planning.

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APPENDIX 1. TABULATED CHECKLIST OF THE LAND BIRDS OF THE WEST SUMATRAN ISLANDS.

Status (first column);

- I** indeterminate.
- R** resident/presumed resident.
- M** migrant/presumed migrant.
- E** endemic species-
- E** endemic sub-species on some islands, but not necessarily an islands. Sub-species are numbered with a suffix 1-4 in the island columns. No suffix is used when all relate to a single endemic sub-species; also when an island population is the same sub-species as occurs on **the mainland**.

Island columns;

- known to occur (pre-1970).
- X field records since 1970.

Initials of observers holding new island records:

AM-A. MitcheU (Simenleuwe - 1981, includes records of J. Wind; Siberut - 19g3),

JC - J. Cochran (Enggano - Jan 1991).

NB- N, Dymond (Simenleuwe and Nias -May 1990).

SS - N. de Sadeteer & R. de Schaetzen (Siberut - Aug. 1982 and Aug. 1985; Tello - Aug. 27 1985).

KT - K.V. Thompson (Sipura - May 1974 and June 1979).

AW - A.J. Written (Siberut -1977-78)

	STAI SI	TAPAH			BANYAK			BATU			MENTAWAI				EN
		Si	La	Bb	Tk	Bk	Ni	Pi	Te	Tm	Tb	Sa	Np	Sp	
Great-billed Heron	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	JC
Purple Heron												X	-	-	X
Great Egret												X	-	-	
Intermediate Egret															
Little Egret															X
Chinese Egret															
Egretta garzetta															
Egretta sacra	r	X							X			X	-	-	X
Chinese Pond-heron	m	-													
Ardeola bacchus															
Striated Heron	em	Xm										X	X	-	JC
Black-crowned Night-heron	m														
Nycticorax nycticorax															
Malayan Night-heron	m														
Gorsachius melanolephus															
Yellow Bittern	m														
Isobrychus sinensis															
Isobrychus cinnamomeus	i											X	-	-	X
Black Bittern	m											X	-	-	
Isobrychus flavicollis															
Storm's Stork	i														
Ciconia stomi															
Pandion haliaeetus	m	X							X						
Oriental Honey-buzzard	r											X			
Pernis ptilorhynchus															
Haliaastur indus	r	X										X	KT	-	
Haliaeetus leucogaster	r	X										X	X	-	
Grey-headed Fish-eagle	i														
Ichthyophaga ichhyaetus															
Crested Serpent-eagle	e	X1										X2	-3	-3	X4
Spilomis cheela															
Accipiter gularis															
Accipiter trivirgatus	e											X			
Chinese Goshawk	m	-													
Accipiter gularis	m	-													
Japanese Sparrow-hawk	m	-													
Black Eagle	r														
IsSnaelus malayensis															
Changeable Hawk-eagle	e	-1													
Spizaetus cirrhatus															
Blyth's Hawk-eagle	r														
Spizaetus alboniger															
W/Sallace's Hawk-eagle	e														
Spizaetus nanus															
Falco immunculus	e														
Falco peregrinus	m														
Peregrine Falcon	m	?													
Wandering Whistling-duck	i											X			
Dendrocygna arcuata															
Lesser Whistling-duck	i														X

	STASI		TAPAH				3ANYAK				BATU				MENTAWAI				EN
	Si	La	Ba	Bb	Tk	Bk	Ni	Pl	Te	Tm	Tb	Sb	Sa	Np	Sp	En			
Mountain Imperial Pigeon	r						X					7				7			
Pied Imperial Pigeon	r	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-			
Silvery Pigeon	r	-																	
Ruddy Cuckoo-dove	e	X1					X2					X3	X3	-3	-3	X4			
Little Cuckoo-dove	e	-																	
Emerald Dove	r	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-		X					X			
Nicobar Pigeon	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	7?	7	7						X			
Red-breasted Parakeet	e	X1	-2	-2			X3												
Long-tailed Parakeet	e															X			
Blue-mmped Parrot	e	X1									X2	X2				-2			
Blue-crowned Hanging-parrot	r	ND					X	-	-		X					-			
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	m										X								
Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo	i																		
Indian Cuckoo	mr						-m			-r									
Oriental Cuckoo	m	-					-									X			
Banded Bay Cuckoo	r																		
Plaintive Cuckoo	r						X				X					X			
Rusty-breasted Cuckoo	r	X																	
Vbiet Cuckoo	r	-									X					-			
Drongo Cuckoo	m																		
Asian Koel	m,?	-	-	-	-						X								
Chestnut-bellied Makoha	e																		
Raffles'Manoha	e																		
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	e											X	X						
Greater Coucal	r						X				X								
Oriental Bay Owl	r																		
Slimeulue Scopsowl	E	X																	
Enggano Scopsowl	E															X			
Mentawai Scopsowl	E														X	X			
Buffy Fish-owl	e											X	X						
Brown Boobook	m											X							
Brown Wood-owl	e						-1				X7								
Malaysian Eared Nightjar	r																		

	STASI	TAPAH			3ANYAK			BATU			MENTAWAI			EN		
		Si	La	Bb	Tk	Bk	Ni	Pi	Te	Tm	Tb	Sb	Sa		Np	Sp
Great Eared Nightjar	e															
<i>Eurostopodus macroSs</i>																
Savanna Nightjar	r															
<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>																
Edible-nest Swiftlet	r	X7	-	-			X?	X				X				
<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>																
Black-nest Swiftlet	i	X?	-	-			X7					?				
<i>Aerodramus masrnus</i>																
Glossy Swiftlet	e	X					X1		-2			X	X2	X2	X	
<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>																
Folk-tailed Swift	m							X				X				JC
<i>Apus pacificus</i>																
Grey-lumped Tree-swift	e	X					X	-	-			X	X			X
<i>Hemipxne longipennis</i>																
Whiskered Tree-swift	r											X				
<i>Hemipxne comata</i>																
Scarlet-rumped Trogon	r											X				
<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>																
Orange-breasted Trogon	e															
<i>Harpactes oresloos</i>																
Common Kingfisher	m	-					?									
<i>Alcedoatthis</i>																
Blue-eared Kingfisher	r	-					-	X	S3	-	X	-	X			X
<i>Alcedo meninting</i>																
Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	e	X1					-1	X2		-1	X	-	X			?
<i>Ceyxerithacus</i>																
Stork-billed Kingfisher	e	X1					-2	X2	-2	X2	X2	X2	X2	-2	-2	
<i>Palaigopsis capensis</i>																
Ruddy Kingfisher	r	-					-					X	X			
<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>																
Black-capped Kingfisher	m	X					-					X	X			
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>																
Collared Kingfisher	e	X1					-1	X1	-1	X1	-1	X1	-1	KT		X2
<i>Halcyon chloris</i>																
Rufous-collared Kingfisher	r															
<i>Actenoides concietus</i>																
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	m	-														
<i>Merops schenaultii</i>																
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	m	X											X			
<i>Merops philippinus</i>																
Blue-throated Bee-eater	r															
<i>Merops viridis</i>																
Common Dollarbird	epin	-1						-m	-nr			Xm	-m	-m		
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>																
Winkled Hombill	r															
<i>Rhyticeros comigatus</i>																
Wreathed Hombill	i															
<i>RhySceros undulatus</i>																
Asian Pied Hombill	e?															
<i>Anthracceros albirostris</i>																
Red-throated Barbel	e							X	X	-	-	X	X			
<i>Megalaima myslacophanos</i>																
Blue-eared Barbet	e							X1		-2						
<i>Megalaima australis</i>																
Rufous Piculet	e							X								
<i>Sasia abnormis</i>																
Rufous Woodpecker	e															
<i>Celeus brachyurnis</i>																
Crimson-winged Yellow-nape	e															
<i>Picus purpureus</i>																
Banded Woodpecker	e							X								
<i>PKUS miniceus</i>																
Buff-rumped Woodpecker	r							X								
<i>Meiglyptes frisSs</i>																
Buff-necked Woodpecker	e							X1	-2	ss	-2					
<i>Meiglyptestukki</i>																

	STASI		TAPAH				SANYAK				BATU				MENTAWAI				EN
	Si	La	Bb	Tk	Bk	Ni	Pi	Te	Tm	Tb	Sb	Sa	Np	Sp	En				
<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	e	X1																	
White-bellied Woodpecker																			
<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	r				X														
Grey-capped Woodpecker						X													
<i>Hemicittus corefifus</i>	r										X								
Grey-and-buff Woodpecker	e			-1															
Black-and-yellow Broadbill	e																		
<i>Eurytemmus ochromalus</i>																			
Green Broadbill	e										XI		-1	-1					
<i>Calypfomena viridis</i>																			
<i>Pitta smidala</i>	m																		
Hooded Pitta	m										X								
<i>Pitta moluccensis</i>	m																		
Blue-winged Pitta	m	x																	
<i>Hirundo fuscica</i>	m	x																	
Barn Swallow	r	x			X			X								X			
<i>Hirundotahfeca</i>	m																		
Pacific Swallow	m																		
Forest Wagtail	m																		
<i>Dendronanhus indicus</i>	m																		
Yellow Wagtail	m	x																	
<i>Motacilla Hava</i>	m																		
Grey Wagtail	m																		
<i>Motacilla cinema</i>	r																		
Richard's Pipit	r	ND																	
<i>Anthus novaehollandiae</i>	e	X1		-2		-3										X4			
Bar-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	e	X1																	
<i>Coracina striata</i>	e	X1																	
Lesser Cuckoo-shrike	e	X1																	
<i>Conudna fimbriata</i>	r																		
Pied Triter	r																		
<i>Lalegenigre</i>	e	X1																	
Fiery Mimivet	e	X1																	
<i>Petrocrotus igneus</i>	e	X1																	
Scarlet Mimivet	r																		
<i>Petrocrotus flammeus</i>	r																		
Black-winged Hemipus	r																		
<i>Hemipus himindaceus</i>	r																		
Straw-headed Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pyronobis zeylanicus</i>	r																		
Black-and-white Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pyronobis melanoceus</i>	r																		
Black-headed Bulbul	e	X1																	
<i>Pyronobis ainceps</i>	r																		
Grey-bellied Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pyronobis cyaniventris</i>	r																		
Olive-winged Bulbul	r	x																	
<i>Pyronobis plumosus</i>	r																		
Cream-vented Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pyronobis simplex</i>	r																		
Red-eyed Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pycnonotus binnuus</i>	r																		
Spectacled Bulbul	r																		
<i>Pycnonotus erythropthalmos</i>	r																		
Yellow-bellied Bulbul	r																		
<i>Criniger phaeocephalus</i>	r																		
Buff-vented Bulbul	r																		
<i>Hypsipetes chariofae</i>	r																		
Hairy-backed Bulbul	r																		
<i>Hypsipetes chariofae</i>	r																		
Common Iora	r																		
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	r																		
Green Iora	r																		
<i>Aegithina uridissima</i>	e																		
Greater Green Leafbird	e																		
<i>Chloropsis someraS</i>																			

APPENDIX 2. SMALL ISLAND LISTS

The small islands have too few records to justify a column Appendix 1. These are listed here:

Ujung Batu (Banyak Islands) (includes the island of Panjang): *Accipiter soloensis*, *Pluvialis squatarola*, *Nectarinia jugularis*. In addition, the following species are listed merely as "Banyak Islands" and may be expected to occur: *Numenius arquata*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Alcedo atthis*.

Simuk (Batu Islands) (No species are specifically named, but the following species are listed as "Batu Islands"): *Pluvialis julva*, *Charadrius mongolus*, *Tringa totanus*, *Numenius phaeopus*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Arenaria interpres*, *Caloenas nicobarica*,

Sanding (Mentawai Islands): *Pandion haliaetus*, *Limosa lapponica*, *Eudynamys scolopacea*, *Aerodromus fuciphagus*, *Motacilla cinerea*, *Anthreptes mcdacensis*.

Mega (Meatawai Ishrnds): *Ardea purpurea*, *Eudynamys scolopacea*, *Ninox scutulata*, *Nectarinia jugularis*, *Zosterope salvadorii*

The following are listed as having more general distribution, and assumed to have been recorded on both Sanding and Mega Islands: *Numenius phaeopus*: *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Arenaria interpres*, *Ducula badia*.