

## First Record of Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris* for Bali and the Greater Sundas

CATHY GILFEDDER<sup>1</sup>, MAT GILFEDDER<sup>1</sup>, NICK BRICKLE<sup>2</sup>  
AND ANDRY KHUSNUL ICHSAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PO Box 6011, St Lucia, Queensland, 4067, Australia. Email: [matncathy@gmail.com](mailto:matncathy@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Wildlife Conservation Society – Indonesia Program. Jl. Burangrang No 18, Bogor, 16151, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Jalan Bagawanta Bhari No. 301, Desa Gogorante, Kediri, East Java, Indonesia

**Ringkasan.** Para penulis mengamati seekor burung Kedidir Belang di Pulau Serangan dekat Sanur, Bali, antara 31 Juli dan 14 September 2010. Hasil pengamatan ini dianggap sebagai laporan pertama keberadaan spesies ini untuk Bali dan mempertegas keberadaannya di Sunda Besar sekaligus memperluas jelajahnya kebagian barat dari batas yang selama ini sudah dikenal, yaitu Pulau Luang, bagian timur dari Timor.

The Pied Oystercatcher (also known as Australian Pied Oystercatcher) *Haematopus longirostris* is predominantly found in Australia but has previously been recorded from a number of islands or island-groups in far south-eastern Indonesia, including Luang, Damar, Kai, Tayandu, Tanimbar (Selaru) and Aru, as well as southern Papua (White & Bruce 1986; Hockey 1996; Coates & Bishop 1997). Interestingly, the records from Damar, Luang, Kai and Tayandu all relate to specimen collections made between 1897 and 1905 by Kühn, who also recorded a breeding attempt around the same time, on Ree Island (Tayandu group). The lack of recent records suggests that the birds collected by Kühn may have represented an unusual irruption of birds into Indonesia, and the breeding attempt appears exceptional (White & Bruce 1986). Until now there appears to be only one contemporary record west of Papua - from Selaru Island (Tanimbar group, Maluku) in May 1993, documented by Bishop & Brickle (1998).

Between 31 July and 14 September 2010, a Pied Oystercatcher was seen on Serangan Island, south of Sanur, Bali, by several observers. Field observations and photographs of the bird (Plates 1,2) confirmed that the white upper wing-bar was restricted to the secondaries, eliminating the Eurasian Oystercatcher *H. ostralegus* (Hayman *et al.* 1986), in which the bar extends to the middle primaries. First seen and photographed on 31 July (AI), the bird (presumably the same individual) was seen again on 27 August 2010 as it roosted on a small shingle islet on the most southerly lagoon at the south end of Serangan Island (CG, MG). It was last reported on the island on 14 September (NB).

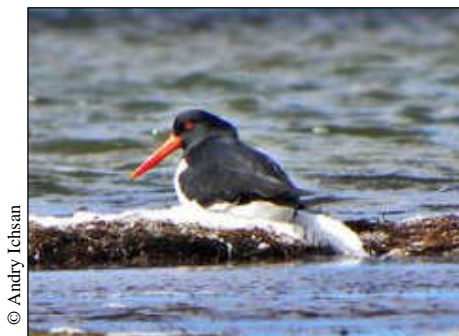
These records constitute the first for the Pied Oystercatcher in Bali and indeed, the Greater Sundas, extending the western limits of its range well beyond Luang Island, east of Timor (White & Bruce 1986). The species was formerly considered conspecific with the Eurasian Oystercatcher, but has been considered separate by most authorities since the mid-1970s (Christidis & Boles 1994;

Hockey 1996). The Eurasian Oystercatcher has yet to be recorded within Indonesia, although a single record from Sarawak (Malaysian Borneo; Yeap Chin Aik *et al.* 2007) in 2006 suggests it is a potential vagrant.

Indonesia's only record of a second Australasian oystercatcher species, the Sooty Oystercatcher *H. fuliginosus*, also derives from Bali (Mason 1997). The Pied Oystercatcher described in this note was present in the same lagoon as a Silver Gull (see Gardner & Gilfedder 2011, this issue), itself the second ever sighting of that species in Bali and the Oriental region.

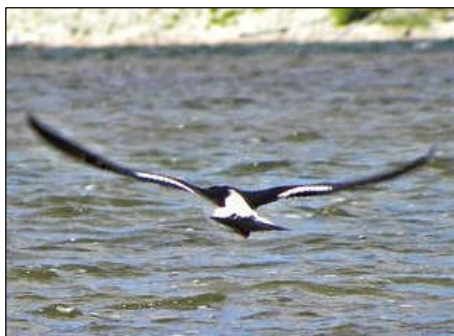
## References

- Bishop, D. & N. Brickle. 1998. An annotated checklist of the birds of the Tanimbar Islands. *Kukila* 10: 115-150.
- Christidis, L. & W. Boles. 1994. *The Taxonomy and Species of Birds of Australia and its Territories*. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union, Melbourne.
- Coates, B.J. & K.D. Bishop. 1997. *A Guide to the Birds of Wallacea*. Dove Publications, Alderley, Queensland.
- Gardner, M. & M. Gilfedder. 2011. First records of Silver Gull *Larus (Chroicocephalus) novaehollandiae* for Bali and Oriental Region. *Kukila* 15: 118-121.
- Hayman, P., J. Marchant & T. Prater. 1986. *Shorebirds: an Identification Guide to the Waders of the World*. Croom Helm, London.
- Hockey, P. 1996. Family Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers). Pp 308-325 in J. del Hoyo, A. Elliot & Sargatal, J. (eds.) *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Volume 3: Hoatzin to Auks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Mason, V. 1997. Sooty Oystercatcher: A new species for Indonesia. *Kukila* 9: 180-182.
- White, C.M.N. & M.D. Bruce. 1986. *The Birds of Wallacea*. British Ornithologists Union, London.
- Yeap Chin Aik, A. Wong, A. Sebastian, R. Ilias & S.H. Yatim. 2007. *Asian Waterbird Census 2005 & 2006 (Malaysia), Country Report*. Unpublished Report.



© Andry Ichsan

**Plate 1.** Pied Oystercatcher on Pulau Serangan.



© Andry Ichsan

**Plate 2.** Pied Oystercatcher on Pulau Serangan, showing the short white wing bar.