



King Bird-of-Paradise

TROPICAL
BIRDING



WEST PAPUA: THE BEST BIRDS ON EARTH

A Tropical Birding Set Departure

November 12- December 2, 2022

**Guides: Ken Behrens
& Benny Mambrasar**

**Photos by Ken Behrens
unless labeled otherwise**

TOUR SUMMARY

A quick look through a field guide should suffice to convince any travelling birder that New Guinea does indeed have “the best birds on Earth”. There are dozens of spectacular birds-of-paradise, most of which have an absurdly cool display, and fabulous arrays of pigeons, doves, parrots, and kingfishers. The gaudy marquee birds are supported by several great island-endemic and regional endemic families like owlet-nightjars, bowerbirds, Australasian warblers and robins, berrypeckers, jewel-babblers, bellbirds, Ifrita, and Ploughbill. There are dozens and dozens of birds on our list from this tour that could EASILY be picked as the top bird of a tour anywhere else in the world. The quality of birds on this island is that high. The “top eight” sightings below give a taste of the wonders of Papuan birding, but neglect dozens of other world-class spectacular birds that we saw on this tour.

The island of New Guinea has long been a tricky place to travel. Although Papua New Guinea enjoyed a brief heyday as a birding destination, its lack of infrastructure and security issues have seen it dive in popularity. At the same time, West Papua, which is part of Indonesia, has opened up to visitors, and become the clear choice for most people who want to visit the island. It is still a relatively tough destination, which poses logistical difficulties. We had one major hiccup on this trip: a delayed flight connection between the Biak pre-trip and the start of the main tour. This caused Ken and two participants to arrive two days late for the start of the main tour. Nonetheless, we made the best of the situation, and both groups, the “Biak pre-trip” group and the “main tour” group enjoyed several productive birding outings, in the case of the main tour group, with the help of local guides and drivers. Eventually we were all united on Waigeo, and the impact of this glitch on the overall bird list was minimal. Even at the best of times, the rustic accommodations in some places and tough hikes to some of the BoP blinds mean that this isn’t a trip for everyone. But it IS without a doubt the best way to access this remarkable island and its gob-smacking birds.



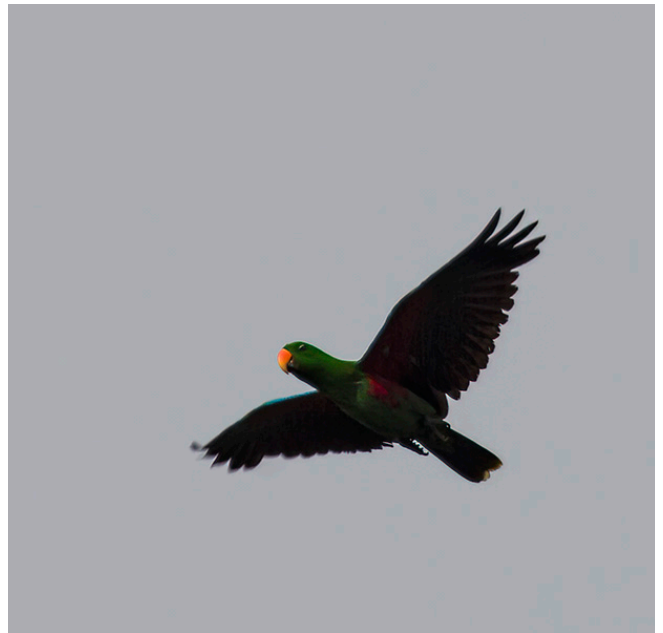
Gorgeous scenery, loaded with amazing birds, in the Snow Mountains, part of the Central Range.

Despite some challenges, had a remarkably successful trip. We racked up 378 species, a great total for a three-week trip that didn't include any difficult treks or camping. Of this total, 32 birds were heard-only, with several guide-only birds as well. The birding on Papua is exceptionally difficult. Most birds are shy, and birds are generally thin on the ground. Despite the challenges, though, every member of the group went home having enjoyed excellent views of dozens of the world's best birds. One of the great things about West Papua is that there are good local guides and community conservation efforts, which find bird-of-paradise display grounds and set up hides to view them. This is a wonderful way to really experience the BoPs, and one respect in which West Papua is much better than Papua New Guinea. The group racked up sightings of 13 different species of Birds-of-Paradise (plus another four which were frustratingly heard-only), several of which were in full display. We also recorded 31 species of pigeons and doves, 10 kingfishers, and 33 parrots! As tough-to-see as the birds are, the mammals of Papua are on another level of shyness and difficulty. Nonetheless, we spotted two species of cute cuscus and a trio of marine mammals.



Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise in the Arfak Mountains. Yup, it is magnificent!

The tour started with the Biak pre-trip. The focus here is the many endemic birds of Biak. We were successful on that front, finding nearly all the endemics, including Biak Paradise-Kingfisher, Black-winged Lory, and Biak Monarch. An area of mangroves and mudflats that has been a major rarity magnet in recent years once again produced a remarkable bird in the form of a Short-eared Owl, which flushed from the edge of the road, then landed in the mangroves. This seems to be the first record of this widespread migratory bird for the island of New Guinea.



Eclectus Parrot male on Waigeo.

The main tour started in Waigeo, where most of the participants arrived a day before Ken and the Biak pre-trip participants caught up with them after their delayed flights from Biak. Waigeo is one of the Raja Ampat islands, a relaxed part of West Papua that is visited by many tourists. Birding highlights here included Western Crowned Pigeon, and Wilson's and Red Birds-of-Paradise. All three of these can easily count among the "best birds on Earth", and Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise came away with top honors as "bird of the trip".



Pygmy Eagle, one of a sweet range of raptors possible on this tour.

Next we moved to the Arfak Mountains, arguably the best birding site of the whole trip. Here we visited blinds for Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise, Black Sicklebill, Vogelkop Lophorina, Vogelkop and Flame (Masked) Bowerbirds, and Western Parotia. There was also a new hide adjacent a fruit feeder that attracted Vogelkop Lophorina, Western Parotia, female Black Sicklebill, and Trumpeter Manucode. Birding outside the blinds on roads and trails was also excellent, if sometimes challenging. We racked up species like two species of

Owlet-Nightjars, Pesquet's Parrot, Spotted Jewel-Babbler, Wallace's Fairywren, and Papuan Treecreeper. Seeing an active nest of Wattled Brushturkey that had been found by a local guide was a special treat for a couple folks who made the steep uphill trek to see it.

The next, short portion of our trip was spent in Nymbokrang, in steamy lowland rainforest. Here we saw King, Lesser, and Twelve-wired Birds-of-Paradise, all in the same morning! Other highlights included New Guinea Eagle, Pale-billed Sicklebill, Brown Lory, and Salvadori's Fig Parrot. One evening we waited until sunset when several scarce and poorly known Papuan Nightjars emerged to circle overhead and vocalize.

The final leg of the main tour was spent in the Snow Mountains. After our 2019 trip was unable to visit this area, we were very grateful to be able to visit without any problems. Our large crew of drivers and porters took great care of us, cooking up excellent and ample field meals. Two of the major targets of this area, MacGregor's Honeyeater and Snow Mountain Quail, proved



Displaying Lesser Bird-of-Paradise at Nymbokrang.
Photo by Matthias Kestenholz.

unfortunately elusive. Our theory is that during the recent Indonesian army presence, these large birds were heavily hunted. Three participants had a good flyby view of MacGregor's when they ventured onto the challenging Ibele Trail, while only one participant had a decent view of a Snow Mountain Quail that shot across the road in front of his vehicle. One of the top tour highlights came

on our last day in the mountains, when we visited a newly accessible area of middle-elevation forest. There is a “magic tree” here that seems to be a Splendid *Astrapia* lek, with at least five birds buzzing in and out, and a male puffing out its iridescent throat patches, seemingly giving the species’ poorly known display. In the same area, we also saw a bunch of other species that are rarely seen in West Papua, including Blue-capped Ifrita, Olive Straightbill, Yellow-streaked Honeyeater, Gouldie’s Lorikeet, and Brehm’s Tiger-Parrot.

The final day of the tour was spent in Sentani. A morning of grassland birding was delightfully easy compared with the forest birding of most of the tour! We enjoyed three species of munias, Fawn-breasted Bowerbird, and a flyby Channel-billed Cuckoo. In the afternoon, we took a relaxing boat trip on the lake, finding Spotted Whistling-Duck, Comb-crested Jacana, and Black Bittern, and also visiting an island where local woman produce beautiful paintings of traditional motifs and birds-of-paradise on sheaves of tree bark.



Male Papuan Logrunner in the Snow Mountains. Member of a tiny Australasian endemic family.

TOP 5 TOUR SIGHTINGS AND EXPERIENCES

As voted by all the tour participants plus Ken

1) **Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise – 15 VOTES.** This remarkable “BoP” is sometimes heralded as the best bird on Earth. That’s undoubtedly subjective, but this is without a doubt a remarkable beast. With blue bare skin on the head, a yellow ruff, red on the back, powder-blue rail rackets, and a purple cowl, the males are ridiculously elaborate and colorful. On Waigeo, we didn’t just see this bird, but were treated to the sight of bustling lek with multiple males and females in attendance.



2) **Splendid Astrapia – 14 VOTES.** The display of this BoP is poorly known, but we believe that we witnessed it, at a lekking tree that was bustling with at least five astrapias. One male was holding court, puffing out his astoundingly gorgeous iridescent throat patches. A sight to remember on a magical morning! With logging increasing in the area, we sincerely hope that this area remains productive on future tours.



3) **Feline Owlet-Nightjar – 13 VOTES.** Owlet-nightjars form a small family that is endemic to Australasia. Most of its members are endemic to Papua, though most are poorly known and hard-to-find. Another of the features of the wonderful Arfak Mountains is local guides who are regularly able to find owlet-nightjars. The best of these is the big and bizarre-looking Feline Owlet-Nightjar, which looks like a cat reincarnated as a bird! We also saw one other species of owlet-nightjar on a day roost: Mountain Owlet-Nightjar.



4) **Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise – 9 VOTES.** This bird is simply ridiculous! For a very short period just before and after dawn, it sits on top of a pole in the swamp forest, waiting for females to which it can display. Although the light was still dim, through the scope this species' iridescent green breast band was stunning. One couple opted to revisit the lek on our last morning at Nymbokrang, and were treated to the sight of a male doing a full “pole dancing” display. The field guides really don't do justice to the experience of seeing this big and bizarre BoP.



Porters and Support Crew – 9 VOTES. Our voting for the “top 5 experiences” of the trip leaves room for non-wildlife highlights. This one was mentioned by several people: the superbly kind and helpful support staff that we had at each of the major sites on this trip. Without their help, many people on this trip would have been unable to navigate the steep and/or muddy slopes that we had to traverse to access bird-of-paradise blinds and other prime birding spots.

5) Excellent Trip Organization – 7 VOTES. Another non-bird highlight that a couple folks mentioned. Despite the hiccup at the start of the trip, most of the trip ran remarkably smoothly, thanks to our excellent ground team. Accomplishing that in a challenging part of the world like West Papua is a true feat, and we’re very grateful for all the expert and competent help that we received along the way from a whole range of people, including drivers, porters, local guides, and lodge staff.

6) Lesser Bird-of-Paradise – 6 VOTES. Although this bird is common around Nymbokrang, and is undersold with a name like “Lesser”, it is a spectacular beast, as is obvious from the photo below. We visited the local lek twice, and on our second visit, we were treated to a male in full display. Unforgettable!



Vogelkop Bowerbird – 6 VOTES. The bowerbirds are another wonderful group of Australasian birds. Male bowerbirds attempt to attract females by building elaborate bowers and assembling collections of colorful objects, which are carefully arranged around the front of the bower. In the Arfak Mountains, there are several places with blinds where you can wait and watch male bowerbirds visiting their bowers. Although the bird is far from spectacular, its behavior is remarkable. The Vogelkop Bowerbird builds one of the largest and most elaborate bowers. If you didn't know about the existence of this bird, and stumbled onto its bower, you'd assume that it was a small hut build by humans!



Bowerbird bowers in areas near human habitation are now mainly decorated by plastic objects. The inset photo by Matthias Kestenholz shows the creator of this marvel: a male Vogelkop Bowerbird.

King Bird-of-Paradise – 6 VOTES. It's a testament to the incredibly quality of the birds in West Papua that this bird only comes in at 6th place! It's a stunning deep red, with bizarre rackets on the tail, and little green-tipped fans at the sides of the breast. Its lekking habits, displaying in dense areas of the mid-story and sub-canopy, can make it hard to see, but with some patience we eventually had completely open scope views of a male. See the first page of the report for a photo.

Western Crowned-Pigeon – 6 VOTES. Although Papua is best known for its birds-of-paradise, it also has an incredible array of other spectacular species, including some of the world's most elaborate and beautiful pigeons and parrots. The crowned pigeons are the most spectacular of all the pigeons. They are absolutely massive, the size of a pheasant, with intricate markings and a fantastical wispy crest. On Waigeo, it took a long search, but we eventually scored "walk-away" scope views of a Western Crowned-Pigeon.



7) **Western Parotia**

– **4 VOTES.** This big BoP has one of the most spectacular displays of all, and the Arfak Mountains of West Papua are the best place on the whole island to access known display areas and hides that allow you to see a displaying parotia. Check out [this link](#) to see Western Parotia in action, transforming itself into a bobble-headed umbrella. The whole group was treated to an unforgettable morning with this species. It took a long and difficult pre-dawn hike and



a nerve-wracking wait, but eventually one male and multiple females came into the lek.

Black Sicklebill – 4 VOTES. A major development at Mingre was the recent discovery of a Black Sicklebill display area within striking distance of the village. It was a tough hike that only some of the group was capable of making, but those that made the short but steep hike pre-dawn were treated to excellent views of a couple of Black Sicklebills at the display area. This BoP is huge, with an incredibly long tail, and beautiful iridescent blue patches on the breast and face. This higher-elevation area also held several other species not seen lower down in the Arfaks, including Lesser Melampitta, Regent Whistler, and Modest Tiger-Parrot.



Pesquet's (Vulturine) Parrot – 4 VOTES. This huge parrot is something of an avian dinosaur, belonging to an ancient lineage of parrots that is now in a small family, along with the vasa parrots of the Indian Ocean. It's declining fast due to hunting and the cagebird trage, and is never easy to see, so we were thrilled with a quartet of parrots responded to "tape" and flew close overhead. With their broad red patches, and long "vulturine" necks, these are extremely weird and cool birds.

8) Papuan Frogmouth – 3 VOTES.

There were a couple of huge frogmouths, day-roosting on the grounds of our hotel on Waigeo. It was great to see these bizarrely wide-mouthed birds over and over, and to hear their foghorn-like hoots at night.



Island “Supertramps” – 3 VOTES. One afternoon on Waigeo, we took a boat ride out to a couple offshore islands that support a whole suite of “supertramp” birds; species that are only found on such tiny islands, a fascinating biogeographic enigma! Among them were Island Whistler, “Moluccan” White-breasted Fruit-Dove, and Arafura Fantail. Violet-necked Lory (photo to the left) isn’t a true supertramp, but is much more common on offshore islands.

Salvadori’s Teal – 3 VOTES. This was one of the trip’s top targets for one participant, who is partial to ducks. We made it up into the Snow Mountains, to Lake Habemma, where we had scope views several times of this odd alpine lake and river duck.

New Guinea Eagle – 3 VOTES. Sometimes called the “New Guinea Harpy Eagle”, this very large eagle is easy to hear but very difficult to see. We spent one morning at Nymbokrang watching and scanning from an elevated viewpoint. This strategy paid off with views of Salvadori’s Fig-Parrot, Brown Lory, and best of all, a huge New Guinea Eagle, that swooped down a hillside; a thrilling sight of this scarce and iconic raptor.

Papuan Logrunner –

3 VOTES. In the Snow Mountains, part of the group made its way down the difficult Ibele Trail, with the help of our team of porters. It was a short but tough hike down into magical mossy cloud forest, and paid dividends with several great species. Of these perhaps the best was the skulky, ground-dwelling Papuan Logrunner, a member of a small Australasian endemic bird family. It took some time and fieldcraft, but everyone in the Ibele contingent eventually had fantastic views of this cryptic yet beautiful bird.

Female Logrunner.
Male shown earlier in
the report.



Spotted Jewel-Babbler – 3 VOTES. This beautiful bird remained heard-only for most, but one couple that split off to revisit the Vogelkop Bowerbird bower was fortunate to spot a pair of jewel-babblers.

ITINERARY

BIAK PRE-TRIP

November 12	Arrival in Biak. Afternoon birding Biak.
November 13	Birding Biak.
November 14	Departure from Biak.

MAIN TOUR

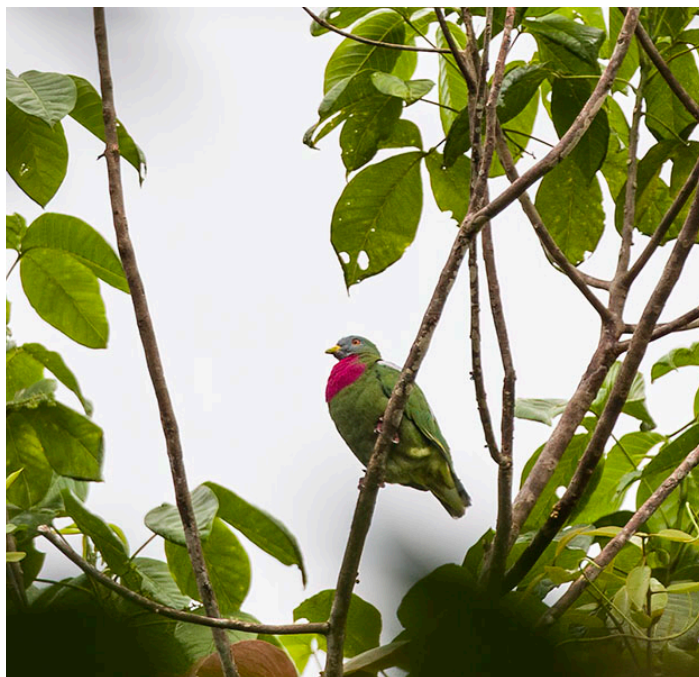
November 14	Arrival in Sorong. Afternoon birding near Sorong.
November 15	Morning birding Trans-Papuan highway. Afternoon ferry to Waigeo.
November 16-17	Waigeo. Boat trip to offshore island at mid-day one day.
November 18	Waigeo to Sorong.
November 19	Flight to Manokwari. Drive to Mingre, Arfaks.
November 20-21	Arfak Mountains. Mingre, Syabouri, Duibey.
November 22	Arfaks to Manokwari, birding road at lower elevations.
November 23	Flight to Sentani. Drive to Nymbokrang.
November 24-25	Nymbokrang.
November 26	Nymbokrang to Sentani.
November 27	Flight from Sentani to Wamena. Afternoon Baliem Valley.
November 28-29	Snow Mountains. Nights in Wamena.
November 30	Wamena to Jayapura road. Flight to Sentani.
December 1	Sentani.
December 2	Departure from Sentani.



Island Thrush, common at high elevations in the Snow Mountains.

PHOTO GALLERY

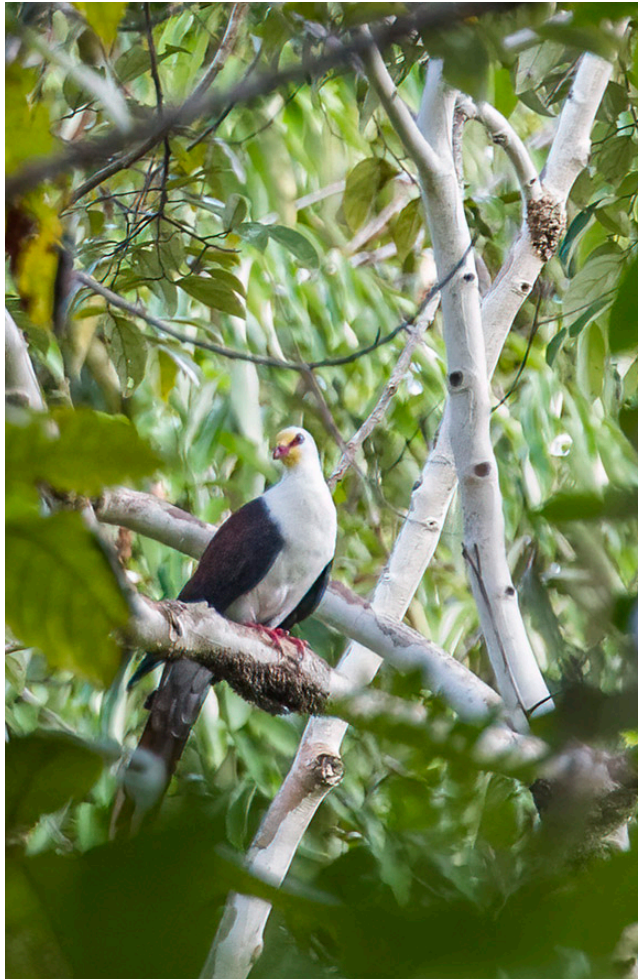
Follows chronology of trip



A couple non-endemics on Biak: Olive-backed Sunbird (left) and Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove (right).



Uniform Swiftlet, a common species throughout the Papuan lowlands.



The very distinctive Biak subspecies of Great Cuckoo-Dove (left) and Biak endemic Geelvink Pygmy-Parrot (right).



Black-winged Lory (left), a Biak endemic. Whistling Kite (right) is widespread in Australasia.



White-shouldered Fairywren at the Sentani Grassland.



Migrant Pacific Golden-Plovers (left) and resident Golden-headed Cisticola (right) in Sentani.



A wonderful *Neurothemis* dragonfly (left) and Gray-headed Cicadabird (right) in Sorong.



Black-capped Lory, one of a vast range of spectacular parrots in Papua.



Blue-black Kingfisher, in mangroves near Sorong.



Yellow-capped Pygmy-Parrot a tiny nuthatch-like parrot.



Tawny-breasted Honeyeater chowing down on some flowerse at Taman Wisata in Sorong.



There were many Red-necked Phalaropes on the ferry ride out to Waigeo.



Singing Starling in the rain.



Red Bird-of-Paradise is one of the main attractions on Waigeo.



Hooded Butcherbird (left) and Palm Cockatoo (right) are widespread Papuan lowland birds that are readily seen on Waigeo.



We had some very close views of the handsome Red-cheeked Parrot.



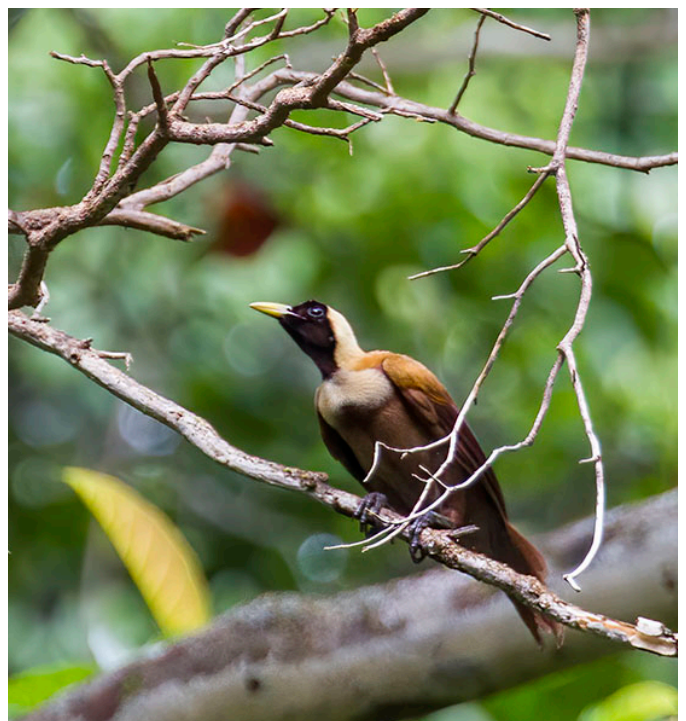
This tour doesn't feature a huge mammal list, but Northern Common Cuscus was a huge hit among our group!



Yellow-faced Myna (left) and Spangled Drongo (right) on Waigeo.



Rufous-bellied Kookaburra is wonderfully common in lowland forest.



A couple BoPs: Glossy-mantled Manucode (left) and a young male Red Bird-of-Paradise (right).



Small-island specialists on islets off of Waigeo: Olive Honeyeater (above left),
Pied Imperial-Pigeon (above right), and Arafura Fantail (below).





Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise. What a glorious and bizarre creature!



Pacific Reef-Heron, a strand-dweller of Waigeo and adjacent islands.



A rainy and moody late afternoon on the paradisiacal island of Waigeo.



A couple more small-island specialties: Moluccan Starling (above) and Varied Honeyeater (below).





We had a large number of Streaked Shearwaters (left) on the ferry ride back to Sorong. Spot-winged Monarch (right) was a great sighting in rainforest on Waigeo.



Willie Wagtail is one of the most common birds on New Guinea.



Small birds of the Arfaks: Vogelkop Scrubwren (left) and female Black Fantail (right).



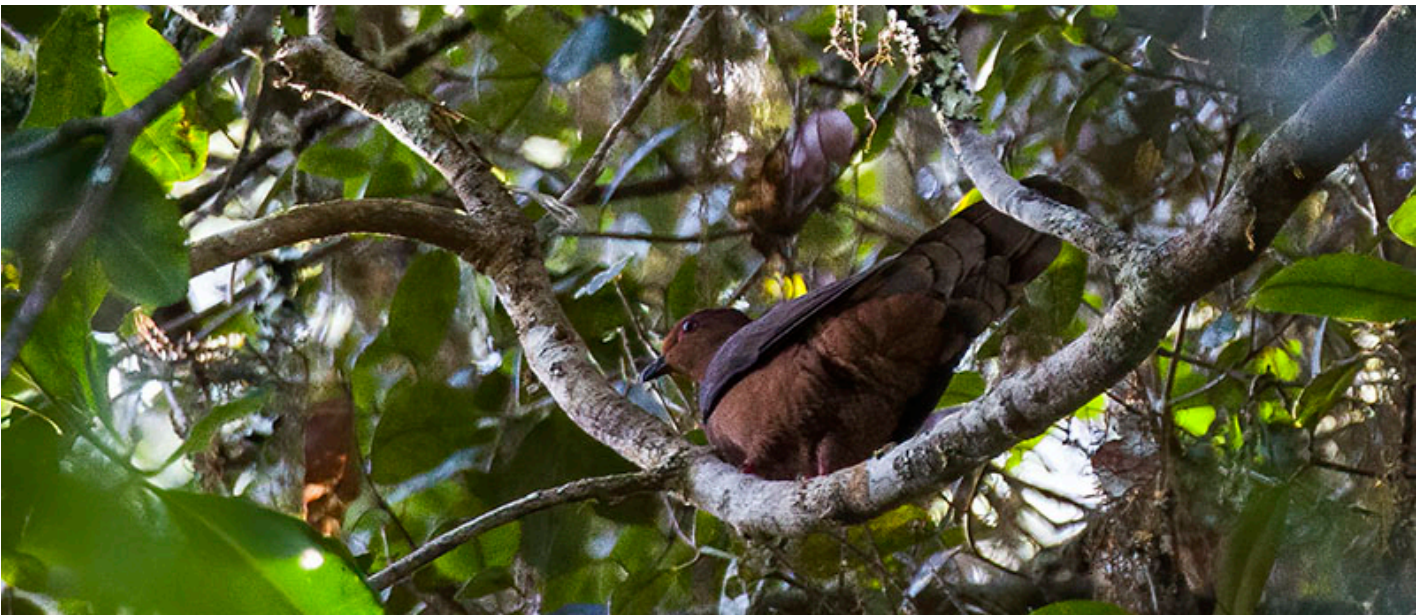
A couple female Western Parotias headed down to check out a male at a lek.



Our whole group was struck by the beauty of this isolated mossy tree in the Arfaks!



Prized sightings in the Arfaks: Black-winged Monarch (left) and Papuan Treecreeper (right).



Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove is common but quite elusive. We enjoyed a decent view near the sicklebill lek.



Male Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise, at a display grounds.



Green-backed Robin often visits the BoP blinds in the Arfaks.



Vogelkop Melidectes is a colorful and vocal endemic of far western West Papua.



Island Leaf-Warbler (left) and Slater's Whistler (right) in the Arfaks.



Friendly Fantail living up to its name and allowing a nice photo!



Blyth's Hornbill is the only hornbill on Papua, and a big beautiful bird!



Papuan Boobook, heard several times and seen once on the way to BoP blinds pre-dawn.



A couple of white-eyes in the Arfaks: Black-fronted (left) and Capped (right).



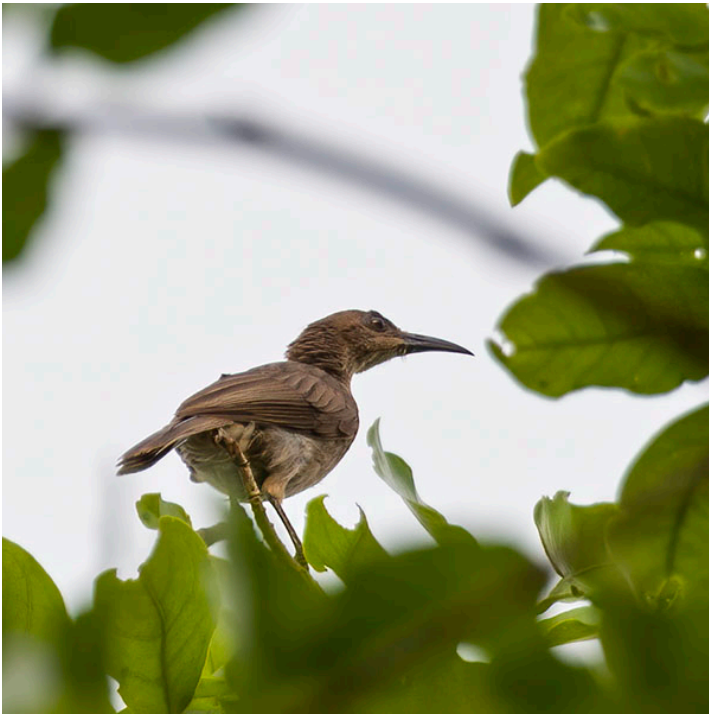
Female Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise is a striking bird in its own right.



Red-breasted Pygmy-Parrot (left) is very common by voice flying overhead in the Arfaks, but is hard to see well! Rufous-backed Fantail (right) is a shy mid-story denizen of lowland rainforest.



Large Green-banded Blue, an understory beauty in the Nymbokrang rainforest.



Meyer's Friarbird (left) is scarce, while Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (right) is quite common.



Metallic Starling is a lowland rainforest species.



A small flock of relatively accommodating Red-fronted Lorikeets came as a surprise at Nymbokrang.



Great sightings from the canopy tower: Plain Honeyeater (left) and male Black Cicadabird (right).



Coconut Lorikeets (left) and Black Sunbird male (right).



Coronated Fruit-Dove is a real beauty when you have a good view.



Canopy denizens of Nymbokrang: Zoe Imperial-Pigeon (left) and Dwarf Koel (right) by Matthias Kestenholz.



Helmeted Friarbirds, common by voice but quite wary.



The Nymbokrang area still has lots of wonderful rainforest.



Pint-sized honeyeaters: Yellow-gaped Honeyeater (left) and Ruby-throated Myzomela (right).



Northern Fantail (left) and Northern Variable Pitohui (right).



Great Woodswallow, high in the Snow Mountains.



A Papuan Harrier, with Lake Habemma in the background.



Female Tit-Berrypecker, on the road up into the Snow Mountains.



Black-breasted Munia is quite common in the Baliem Valley.



Montane honeyeaters: Short-bearded Melidectes (left) and Ornate Melidectes (right).



Rufous-naped Bellbird (left) and Red-capped Flowerpecker (right).



Spectacular, and rather alien landscapes in the Snow Mountains.



Sooty Honeyeater, a scarce species of the Central Range.



Black Sitella and Large Scrubwren (right).



Dendrobium crenatifolium, a big orchid that was blooming high in the Snow Mountains.



Belford's Melidectes is the most common and conspicuous bird in the higher Snow Mountains.



Papuan Mountain-Pigeons, usually seen in flight.



White-winged Robin in magical mossy cloud forest.



Lesser Melampitta a member of a tiny endemic Papuan bird family.



Dimorphic Fantail is fairly common in higher montane forest.



A couple great birds at a new site in the Wamena area: Mountain Firetail (left) and Olive Straightbill (right). This seems to be one of only a handful of photos ever taken of the straightbill.



Garnet Robin, which flitted over the heads of our group several times.



Wonderful pandanus-rich mid-elevation forest.



Female Splendid Astrapias in the remarkable astrapia lekking tree.



Pheasant Cuckoo in the Sentani Grasslands. Easy open-country birding to end the trip!



Hooded Munia, one of three fairly common munias in the Sentani Grassland.



The World Cup was a constant presence during our trip. This small aquatic village on Lake Sentani was decked out with a flag from every country that participated in the tournament!



Whiskered Tern on Lake Sentani.



Comb-crested Jacana was a nice surprise for the end of the trip.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World v2022* (including updates through October 2022).

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae			
	Spotted Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	
E	Salvadori's Teal	<i>Salvadorina waigiensis</i>	
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae			
E	Wattled Brushturkey	<i>Aepyodius arfakianus</i>	eggs!
E	Red-legged Brushturkey	<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	H
	Dusky Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	
E	Biak Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius geelvinkianus</i>	H
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae			
	Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	
E	Snow Mountain Quail	<i>Anurophasis monorthonyx</i>	
	Blue-breasted (King) Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	
COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae			
	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
	Amboyna (S.-billed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	
	Sultan's (S.-billed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia doreya</i>	
	Black-billed (Bar-tailed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i>	
	Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena r. griseotincta</i>	
	"Biak" Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardti brevis</i>	
	Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	
E	Western Crowned-Pigeon	<i>Goura cristata</i>	
	Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	
E	Pink-spotted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	H
E	Orange-fronted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus aurantiifrons</i>	
	Superb Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	
E	Coroneted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	

E	Beautiful Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i>	
E	White-breasted (Mountain) Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli bellus</i>	
	White-breasted (Moluccan) Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli prasinorrhous</i>	
E	Geelvink (Yellow-bibbed) Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus speciosus</i>	
	Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus viridis</i>	
E	Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	
E	Dwarf Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus nainus</i>	
	Spice Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula myristicivora</i>	
E	Geelvink Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula geelvinkiana</i>	
E	Purple-tailed Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula rufigaster</i>	H / G
E	Rufescent (Shining) Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula chalconota</i>	
E	Pinon's Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	
E	Collared Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula mullerii</i>	
E	Zoe's Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	
	Pied Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	
	Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula spilorrhoea</i>	
	Papuan Mountain-Pigeon	<i>Gymnophaps albertisii</i>	
CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae			
E	Biak Coucal	<i>Centropus chalybeus</i>	H
E	Greater Black Coucal	<i>Centropus menbeki</i>	H
E	Lesser Black Coucal	<i>Centropus bernsteini</i>	
	Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	
E	Dwarf Koel	<i>Microdynamis parva</i>	
	Pacific Koel	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	
E	Rufous-throated Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx ruficollis</i>	
E	White-crowned Koel	<i>Cacomantis leucolophus</i>	
	Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	H / G
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	H / G
	Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	
	Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Podargidae			
	Marbled Frogmouth	<i>Podargus ocellatus</i>	H
	Papuan Frogmouth	<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae			
E	Papuan Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus papuensis</i>	
	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	
RE	CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Aegothelidae		
E	Feline Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles insignis</i>	
E	Mountain Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles albertisi</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae			
E	Papuan Spinetailed Swift	<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae</i>	
	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	
E	Mountain Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus hirundinaceus</i>	
	Uniform Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae			
	Moustached Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctne mystacea</i>	
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae			
	Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	
	Barred Rail	<i>Gallirallus torquatus</i>	H
	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	
	Pale-vented (Rufous-tailed) Bush-hen	<i>Amauornis moluccana</i>	
E	White-striped Forest-Rail	<i>Rallina leucospila</i>	H
	Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae			
	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	
	Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae			
	Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae			
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	NL

	Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	
	Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	
	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
	Gray-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	
	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae			
	Red-backed Buttonquail	<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	H
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae			
	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	G
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
	Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	
	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	
PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae			
	Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	
SULIFORMES: Fregatidae			
	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	
	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae			
	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	
	Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae			
	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
	Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae			
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae			
E	Long-tailed Honey-buzzard	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	
	Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	
E	New Guinea Eagle	<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i>	
E	Pygmy Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus weiskei</i>	
E	Papuan Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus spilothorax</i>	
	Variable Goshawk	<i>Accipiter hiogaster</i>	
	Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	*note1
E	Black-mantled Goshawk	<i>Accipiter melanochlamys</i>	
E	Gray-headed Goshawk	<i>Accipiter poliocephalus</i>	G
	Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae			
	Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae			
E	Biak Scops-Owl	<i>Otus beccarii</i>	
	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	*note2
E	Papuan Boobook	<i>Ninox theomacha</i>	
E	Papuan Owl (Hawk-Owl)	<i>Uroglaux dimorpha</i>	H
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae			
E	Blyth's (Papuan) Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus ruficollis</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae			
	Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	H
E	Papuan Dwarf-Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx solitarius</i>	
E	Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	
E	Blue-black Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus nigrocyaneus</i>	
	Beach Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus saurophagus</i>	
	Hook-billed Kingfisher	<i>Melidora macrorrhina</i>	
	Yellow-billed Kingfisher	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	H

E	Mountain Kingfisher	<i>Syma megarhyncha</i>	H
	Common Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera galatea</i>	
E	Biak Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera riedelii</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae			
	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae			
	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae			
	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae			
	Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae			
E	Pesquet's (Vulturine) Parrot	<i>Psittrichas fulgidus</i>	
	Yellow-capped Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta keiensis</i>	
E	Geelvink Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta geelvinkiana</i>	
E	Buff-faced Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta pusio</i>	
	Red-breasted Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta bruijnii</i>	
	Moluccan King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus amboinensis</i>	
E	Papuan King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus chloropterus</i>	
	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	
	Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	
E	Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus simplex</i>	
E	Painted (Snow Mountain) Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella picta lorentzi</i>	
E	Brehm's Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella brehmii</i>	
E	Modest Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella modesta</i>	
E	Orange-breasted Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta gulelmitertii</i>	
	Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	
E	Salvadori's Fig-Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	
E	Plum-faced Lorikeet	<i>Oreopsittacus arfaki</i>	
E	Pygmy Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna wilhelminae</i>	

	Red-fronted Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna rubronotata</i>	
	Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placentis</i>	
E	Fairy Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna pulchella</i>	
E	Papuan Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna papou</i>	
E	Yellow-billed Lorikeet	<i>Neopsittacus musschenbroekii</i>	
E	Orange-billed Lorikeet	<i>Neopsittacus pullicauda</i>	
	Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>	
E	Dusky Lory	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	
E	Brown Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>	
E	Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	
E	Goldie's Lorikeet	<i>Glossoptilus goldiei</i>	
E	Black-winged Lory	<i>Eos cyanogenia</i>	
	Violet-necked Lory	<i>Eos squamata</i>	
	Coconut (Rainbow) Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	
E	Papuan (Orange-fronted) Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus aurantiifrons</i>	G
PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae			
E	Papuan Pitta	<i>Erythropitta macklotii</i>	H
	"Papuan" Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida novaguineae</i>	
E	"Biak" Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida rosenbergii</i>	H
RE PASSERIFORMES: Ptilonorhynchidae			
E	Arfak (Black-eared) Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus arfakianus</i>	
E	Vogelkop Bowerbird	<i>Amblyornis inornata</i>	
E	Flame Bowerbird	<i>Sericulus aureus</i>	
	Fawn-breasted Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera cerviniventris</i>	
RE PASSERIFORMES: Climacteridae			
E	Papuan Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates placens</i>	
RE PASSERIFORMES: Maluridae			
E	Wallace's Fairywren	<i>Sipodotus wallacii</i>	
E	Emperor Fairywren	<i>Malurus cyanocephalus</i>	
E	White-shouldered Fairywren	<i>Malurus alboscapulatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae			
E	Plain Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius ixoides</i>	

E	Streak-headed Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>	
E	Puff-backed Honeyeater (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga aruensis</i>	
E	Orange-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Oreornis chrysogenys</i>	
E	Forest Honeyeater	<i>Microptilotis montana</i>	
E	Yellow-gaped Honeyeater	<i>Microptilotis flavirictus</i>	
E	Mountain Meliphaga	<i>Microptilotis orientalis</i>	
E	Scrub Honeyeater	<i>Microptilotis albonotata</i>	
E	Mimic Honeyeater	<i>Microptilotis analoga</i>	
E	Black-throated Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis subfrenata</i>	
E	Sooty Melidectes (Honeyeater)	<i>Melidectes fuscus</i>	
E	Short-bearded Melidectes (Honeyeater)	<i>Melidectes nouhuysi</i>	
E	Ornate Melidectes	<i>Melidectes torquatus</i>	
E	Vogelkop Melidectes	<i>Melidectes leucostephes</i>	
E	Belford's Melidectes	<i>Melidectes belfordi</i>	
	Varied Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis versicolor</i>	
	Brown-backed Honeyeater	<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	
E	Arfak Honeyeater	<i>Melipotes gymnops</i>	
E	Smoky Honeyeater	<i>Melipotes fumigatus</i>	
E	Macgregor's Honeyeater	<i>Macgregoria pulchra</i>	
E	Long-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melilestes megarhynchus</i>	
E	Olive Straightbill	<i>Timeliopsis fulvigula</i>	
E	Ruby-throated Myzomela	<i>Myzomela eques</i>	
E	Red Myzomela	<i>Myzomela cruentata</i>	
E	Elfin (Mountain) Myzomela	<i>Myzomela adolphinae</i>	
E	Red-collared Myzomela	<i>Myzomela rosenbergii</i>	
E	Green-backed Honeyeater	<i>Glycichaera fallax</i>	
	Yellow-streaked Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora meekiana</i>	
E	Rufous-sided Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora erythropleura</i>	
E	Gray-streaked Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora perstriata</i>	
	Olive Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera argentauris</i>	
	Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	
E	Spotted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis polygrammus</i>	

E	Meyer's Friarbird	<i>Philemon meyeri</i>	
E	Helmeted (New Guinea) Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides novaguineae</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae		
E	Goldenface	<i>Pachycare flavogriseum</i>	
E	Rusty Mouse-Warbler	<i>Crateroscelis murina</i>	
E	Tropical Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis beccarii</i>	H
E	Large Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis nouhuysi</i>	
E	Vogelkop Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis rufescens</i>	
E	Buff-faced Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis perspicillatus</i>	
E	Papuan Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis papuensis</i>	
E	Pale-billed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis spilodera</i>	H
E	Papuan Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza murina</i>	
E	Gray (Ashy) Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza cinerea</i>	H
	Green-backed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	
E	Biak (Large-billed) Gerygone	<i>Gerygone hypoxantha</i>	
E	Yellow-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chrysogaster</i>	
	Large-billed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	
E	Brown-breasted Gerygone	<i>Gerygone ruficollis</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Pomatostomidae		
E	Papuan Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus isidorei</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Orthonychidae		
E	Papuan Logrunner	<i>Orthonyx novaeguineae</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Cinclosomatidae		
E	Spotted Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa leucosticta</i>	H / NL
E	Blue Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa caerulescens</i>	H
	PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae		
	Stout-billed Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caeruleogrisea</i>	
E	Boyer's Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	
	White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	
E	Golden Cuckooshrike	<i>Campochaera sloetii</i>	
E	Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens atrovirens</i>	

E	"Biak" Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens leucoptera</i>	
E	Black-bellied Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma montanum</i>	H
E	"Geelvink" Common Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre meyerii</i>	
E	Gray-headed Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma schisticeps</i>	
E	Black Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma melan</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Neosittidae		
E	Black Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta miranda</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Eulacestomatidae		
E	Wattled Ploughbill	<i>Eulacestoma nigropectus</i>	H
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Oreoicidae		
E	Rufous-naped Bellbird	<i>Aleadryas rufinucha</i>	
E	Piping Bellbird	<i>Ornorectes cristatus</i>	H
E	PASSERIFORMES: Paramythiidae		
E	Tit Berrypecker	<i>Oreocharis arfaki</i>	
E	Crested Berrypecker	<i>Paramythia montium</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae		
E	Rusty Pitohui	<i>Pseudorectes ferrugineus</i>	
E	Waigeo Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla affinis</i>	H
E	Mamberamo Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla obscura</i>	H
	Arafura Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	
E	Regent Whistler	<i>Pachycephala schlegelii</i>	
E	Vogelkop Whistler	<i>Pachycephala meyeri</i>	
E	Sclater's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala soror</i>	
E	Baliem (Golden) Whistler	<i>Pachycephala balim</i>	
E	Lorentz's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala lorentzi</i>	
	Island Whistler	<i>Pachycephala phaionota</i>	
E	Biak Whistler	<i>Pachycephala melanorhyncha</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae		
E	Hooded Pitohui	<i>Pitohui dichrous</i>	H
E	Raja Ampat Pitohui	<i>Pitohui cerviniventris</i>	
E	Northern Variable Pitohui	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus</i>	
	Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	

RE	PASSERIFORMES: Machaerirhynchidae		
E	Black-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus nigripectus</i>	
	Yellow-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae		
E	Great Woodswallow	<i>Artamus maximus</i>	
	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	
E	Mountain Peltops	<i>Peltops montanus</i>	H
E	Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	
E	Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	
	Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Rhagologidae		
E	Mottled Berryhunter	<i>Rhagologus leucostigma</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae		
E	Drongo Fantail (Pygmy Drongo)	<i>Chaetorhynchus papuensis</i>	
E	Black Fantail	<i>Rhipidura atra</i>	
	Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	
E	"Biak" Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis</i>	
E	Sooty Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura threnothorax</i>	H
E	Black Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>	
E	White-bellied Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	
	Willie-wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
E	Rufous-backed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufidorsa</i>	
	Dimorphic Fantail	<i>Rhipidura brachyrhyncha</i>	
	Arafura Fantail	<i>Rhipidura dryas</i>	
E	Friendly Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albolimbata</i>	
E	Chestnut-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura hyperythra</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae		
E	Hair-crested (Papuan Spangled) Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus carbonarius</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Paradisaeidae		
	Trumpet Manucode	<i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i>	
E	Glossy-mantled Manucode	<i>Manucodia ater</i>	
E	King-of-Saxony Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Pteridophora alberti</i>	H

E	Western Parotia	<i>Parotia sefilata</i>	
E	Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Seleucidis melanoleucus</i>	
E	Black-billed Sicklebill	<i>Drepanornis albertisi</i>	H
E	Pale-billed Sicklebill	<i>Drepanornis bruijnii</i>	
E	Vogelkop Lophorina (Superb B.o.P.)	<i>Lophorina niedda</i>	
E	Greater Lophorina (Superb B.o.P.)	<i>Lophorina superba</i>	H
	Magnificent Riflebird	<i>Ptiloris magnificus</i>	H
E	Black Sicklebill	<i>Epimachus fastosus</i>	
E	Splendid Astrapia	<i>Astrapia splendidissima</i>	
E	King Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>	
E	Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus respublica</i>	
E	Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus magnificus</i>	
E	Red Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea rubra</i>	
E	Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Ifritidae		
E	Blue-capped Ifrita	<i>Ifrita kowaldi</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae		
E	Golden Monarch	<i>Carterornis chrysomela</i>	
E	"Biak" Golden Monarch	<i>Carterornis chrysomela kordensis</i>	
	Black-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha frater</i>	
E	Fan-tailed (Fantail / Black) Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus axillaris</i>	
E	Biak Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus brehmii</i>	
E	Hooded Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus manadensis</i>	
E	Spot-winged Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus guttula</i>	
E	Frilled Monarch	<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>	
E	Ochre-collared Monarch	<i>Arses insularis</i>	
E	Biak (Black) Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra atra</i>	
	Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Melampittidae		
E	Lesser Melampitta	<i>Melampitta lugubris</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae		
E	Brown-headed Crow	<i>Corvus fuscicapillus</i>	

E	Gray Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>	
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Melanocharitidae		
E	Obscure Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis arfakiana</i>	
E	Black Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis nigra</i>	
E	Fan-tailed Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis versteri</i>	
E	Yellow-bellied Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus novaeguineae</i>	
E	Spectacled Longbill	<i>Oedistoma iliolophus</i>	
E	Pygmy Longbill	<i>Oedistoma pygmaeum</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae		
E	Lesser Ground-Robin	<i>Amalocichla incerta</i>	
	Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Flyrobin)	<i>Microeca griseocephala</i>	
E	Olive Flyrobin (Flycatcher)	<i>Microeca flavovirescens</i>	
E	Papuan Flycatcher (Canary Flyrobin)	<i>Microeca papuana</i>	
E	Garnet Robin	<i>Eugerygone rubra</i>	
E	Subalpine Robin	<i>Petroica bivittata</i>	H / G
	White-faced Robin	<i>Tregellasia leucops</i>	
E	Black-sided Robin	<i>Poecilodryas hypoleuca</i>	
E	Black-throated Robin	<i>Poecilodryas albonotata</i>	
E	White-winged Robin	<i>Peneothello sigillata</i>	
E	Blue-gray Robin	<i>Peneothello cyanus</i>	
E	Ashy Robin	<i>Heteromyias albispecularis</i>	
E	Green-backed Robin	<i>Pachycephalopsis hattamensis</i>	
E	Papuan Scrub-Robin	<i>Drymodes beccarii</i>	H
	PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae		
	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae		
E	Papuan Grassbird	<i>Cincloramphus macrurus</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae		
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae			
I	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae			
	Island Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maforensis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae			
	Lemon-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	
E	Black-fronted White-eye	<i>Zosterops minor</i>	
E	Capped White-eye	<i>Zosterops fuscicapilla</i>	
E	Biak White-eye	<i>Zosterops mysorensis</i>	
E	New Guinea White-eye	<i>Zosterops novaeguineae</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae			
	Metallic Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	
E	Long-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis magna magna</i>	
	Singing Starling	<i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>	
	Moluccan Starling	<i>Aplonis mysolensis</i>	
E	Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	
E	Golden Myna	<i>Mino anais</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae			
	Island Thrush	<i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae			
	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae			
E	Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	
E	Red-capped Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae			
	Black Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma sericea</i>	
	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae			
E	Mountain Firetail	<i>Oreostruthus fuliginosus</i>	
I	Crimson Finch	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	
E	Grand Munia	<i>Lonchura grandis</i>	
E	Black-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura teerinki</i>	

E	Snow Mountain Munia	<i>Lonchura montana</i>	
E	Hooded Munia	<i>Lonchura spectabilis</i>	
	Chestnut-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae			
I	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae			
	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	
	Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tshutschensis</i>	
E	Alpine Pipit	<i>Anthus gutturalis</i>	

H = heard-only

G = guide-only

NL = not seen by guides

E = New Guinea endemic

E = Potential split to become New Guinea endemic

RE = Regional Endemic family

I = Introduced

MAMMAL LIST

RE CUSCUS & BRUSHTAIL POSSUMS: Phalangeridae			
E	Waigeo Cuscus	<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	
E	Northern Common Cuscus	<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	
OCEANIC DOLPHINS: Delphinidae			
	Spinner Dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	
	Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	
	Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	

E = New Guinea endemic

RE = Regional Endemic family

BIRD NOTES

1) Brown Goshawk – one bird studied carefully at the Sentani Grasslands. Seems to represent a slight range extension from its typical range along the northern coast of Papua New Guinea. This expansion is unsurprising considering the advance of deforestation in the Jayapura area.

2) Short-eared Owl – a remarkable record at the “Destroyed Mangroves” wetland in eastern Biak. We visited this site in the late morning on November 13. While walking towards the southern end of the site, along the main road, we flushed up a single Short-eared Owl that had been sitting directly on the road verge. It was only about 10m away, then it flushed into the mangroves to the east of the road, and landed out of view. Subsequently, it flushed up out of the mangroves, then settled back down, on two more occasions. Both times it landed out of view. Unfortunately, I did not manage to get any photos during these brief swooping flights. This is a bird that I know very well, and from the first second that the bird flushed up, I didn’t hesitate to identify it as a Short-eared Owl. It is a very distinctive bird in flight, with the “elbows” of the wings pushed forwards, and an erratic, zigzag flight. The structure, with a long head, short tail, and fairly broad wings was obvious. Also evident were the bold buff patches in the bases of the outerwings, and the overall brown-and-buff coloration. Ultimately, this is a very distinctive bird, both perched and in flight, and was seen at close range, not leaving the slightest doubt in my mind about its ID, as a birder who knows the species well.