



PT FREEPORT INDONESIA
Affiliate of Freeport-McMoRan

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS

OF THE MIMIKA REGION - PAPUA, INDONESIA



**Bas van Balen, Agust Kilmaskossu,
Pratita Puradyatmika**
Illustrated by Ahmad Satiri

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BAS van BALEN
AGUST KILMASKOSSU
PRATITA PURADYATMIKA



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Environmental Department
Jl. Mandala Raya Selatan No. 1
Kuala Kencana, Mimika 99920
Papua

Text

Bas van Balen & Pratita Puradyatmika ; an Indonesian translation of the guide is being prepared by **Agust Kilmaskossu**

Illustrations

Ahmad Satiri

Design and Layout

Bas van Balen, Pratita Puradyatmika & PT Aksara Buana

Photos

Bas van Balen: cover, pp 7, 16, 17, 19, 35, 49, 63, 66, 91, 134, 147, 154, 162, 165, 183, 261, 288;

Pratita Puradyatmika: pp 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 32, 42;

Drajat Setiawan: pp 118, 132, 170, 200, 209, 223, 241, 246, 271, 280

Abdul Haris: Inside cover

Cover Design

Diondy Nasution

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Main picture – Snow Mountain Robin;

Inset from left to right – Southern Cassowary; Splendid Astrapia; Snow Mountain Quail;

Palm Cockatoo; Southern Crowned Pigeon

Inside cover: Red-headed Myzomela

Foreword

I am proud to introduce the updated book “Birds of Mimika” which illustrates and describes 361 bird species found in Freeport Indonesia’s Contract of Work area and includes the songs and calls of 227 of these. In doing so, I would like to thank the individuals whose hard work made the publication possible, especially Dr. Sebastianus (Bas) van Balen who wrote the text and provided the sound recordings, and Bapak Ahmad Satiri who produced the illustrations.

Freeport Indonesia has been operating for more than 40 years in Papua, one of the richest centers of biodiversity in the world. The species richness of this island is remarkable and is spectacularly demonstrated by its beautiful and amazing birds, including the birds of paradise.

This book covers all of the birds in the Mimika region from the coastal up to the alpine ecosystems. It is a continuation of the book “Birds of Mimika” published in 2005 that covered only the birds of the lowlands. It is one of a series of biodiversity books published as part of our on-going efforts to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.

The book is also an important supplement to our continuous efforts in Corporate Social Responsibility, in particular to support environmental protection, education, and research in Papua. We strongly encourage and support efforts related to the cultivation of environmental awareness, our knowledge on biodiversity and the promotion of Papua. In order to preserve Papua’s biodiversity, we must look after the forests which support this. Therefore, I urge all of us to take personal responsibility to protect Papua’s forest.

Increased knowledge about the biodiversity in Papua is an important factor along with an effective implementation of a program to help preserve and protect the environment in Papua. I would like to congratulate the authors for making this book a reality, and hope the book will bring benefit to people interested in exploring biodiversity in Papua.

MAROEF SJAMSOEDDIN
President Director of PT Freeport Indonesia

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Freeport residents who shared their bird records were Peter & Judy Ebsworth, Norman Dougan, G. Roberts, G. Atherton, and Charly Wilmot; Bruce Beehler generously provided additional records. Ernes Muka and Yohakim Maumoramu (Mile 21), Bernardus Onawame (KSDA Timika), Thomas Jatipait (Mile 21), and Helminus shared their knowledge on local bird nomenclature and folklore of respectively the Kamoro, Amungme, Moni and Ilaga tribes. Kal Muller provided a wealth of names in the local Kamoro dialects.

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INTRODUCTION

New Guinea is the world's second largest island. Its size, location in the humid tropics and isolation from other large landmasses have created a rich avifauna where affinities to the Australian continent rather than to Asia are expressed in a number of unique bird families, such as the megapodes, Australian robins, parrots and more.

Within the island a huge mountain massif runs from west to east, with peaks of over 5000 m a.s.l., various smaller outlying mountain blocks and lowland plains which constitute a number of different ornithological sub-regions, including eight Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs). The area encompassing PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) Contract of Work (COW) area, includes the so-called Central Papuan Ranges and South Papuan Lowlands EBAs, each of which exhibits its own set of bird species with restricted global ranges. Amongst these, the Greater Bird of Paradise *Paradisaea apoda* is one of the best known.

The PTFI area has been subject to a number of bird surveys, the most recent of which was carried out in 2002. Altogether, 366 species have been recorded for the Freeport area of which about half are endemic to New Guinea. About three-quarters of the total are found in the lowlands below 1,000 m elevation.

One third of the birds of New Guinea are confined to the mountains (i.e., between 500 and 5000 m). Even above 2,500 m more than 100 species have been recorded, most of which are endemic to the Papuan region. Only above 3,800 m the number of species decreases drastically, and during brief studies in the subalpine parts of the Freeport area in 1997 and 2000, 28 species were recorded, including little-known local endemics such as the Snow Mountain Quail *Anurophasis monorhonyx* and Snow Mountain Robin *Petroica archboldi*.

The Freeport COW Area is located in the Central Papuan mountain range, with 39 bird species unique to it, and thus not occurring elsewhere. Ten of these are confined to the Snow and Star Mts.

An introductory guide was dedicated to the birds that can be encountered in the forest and open country around Timika and Kuala Kencana (van Balen et al. 2005). A second introductory book treated the birds of the upland Freeport COW area, which includes sub-alpine and alpine areas (van Balen et al. 2006). The present book presents the full array of bird species that have been found within the boundaries of the Freeport COW area. It is printed in English and Indonesian.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The next chapter (“How do the birds live?”) provides some biological background, which makes the study of birds in the wild so intriguing. In the following two chapters bird habitats are briefly described, and suggestions for birding trips in the vicinity of Timika are provided (with major contributions from Dr Peter Ebsworth).

To serve the purpose of the book as a comprehensive fieldguide all bird species that have been recorded in the Freeport COW area are displayed in images and completed with descriptions of morphology, length (L), wingspan (WS) where relevant, habitat including altitude, sound recordings (for most species), distribution and conservation status. To facilitate identification in the field, dichotomous keys have been designed for each bird family. The user of the book should be aware that the birds featured on the same or opposite pages are not necessarily depicted in the same scale. All English and scientific names have been taken from Pratt & Beehler (2015), but synonyms have been given in the species accounts where these are used in well-known standard works (Beehler et al. 1986, Coates 1985-1991, del Hoyo et al. 1991-2011, Coates & Peckover 2001). Indonesian names have been taken from Sukmantoro et al. (2007). An attempt has been made to list as many as possible local names, of which most Kamoro names have been provided by Dr Kal Muller.

Sound recordings (recorded by SvB in 1997-2010 and indicated by the Ω nrs in the species accounts) are given in the accompanying CD. The majority of these have been recorded on Freeport territories, an additional number were taken from other places in Papua (Mamberamo, Bintuni Bay, etc) and only exceptionally from outside Papua. Elevational distribution is given for each species, in which extreme low and high occurrence are given in brackets next to its main range. Table 1 gives the altitudinal distribution of all birds

occurring in the area, and this table serves two purposes: (1) checking the occurrence of an observed bird against its known altitudinal range, and (2) preparing one's birding trip to a particular altitude by noting and pre-studying the species to be expected.

Bird species that have not been recorded from the Freeport territories, but reported from the areas immediately adjacent to these (e.g., Lorentz National Park) have been given brief descriptions without images.

HOW DO THE BIRDS LIVE

The birds of New Guinea exhibit a wide variety of life forms that are not found in such abundance in any other region of the world.

There are an astounding number of parrots and fruit doves, but of particular interest are the megapodes, with their reptile-like incubation procedures, the birds of paradise, whose males display outrageous plumage and intricate choreographies to attract females, or the bowerbirds, who build little huts complete with tiny gardens in the forest to achieve the same.

The biological phenomena that are described below are widespread in the tropics, but make bird watching so exciting, as they are a continual source of fun and excitement to observe, as well as a source of scientific information.

MIGRATION

To evade the harsh northern winters, numerous waders from northern Asia come to the Papuan wetlands, with the first arrivals in September and last departures in April. The reverse takes place from Australia, where conditions become harsh in the months of May to September, causing a number of species to leave Australian breeding grounds that temporarily have become unsuitable.

Different from waders that visit the seashores and mudflats in the south of the PT Freeport Indonesia area, the number of non-wading species that migrate to New Guinea is more limited and far less conspicuous, mostly consisting of wagtails, flycatchers and other passerines. The southern (Australian) winter results in another wave of annual visitors, most of them water-birds.

BREEDING SEASONS

There is still very little known about bird breeding activities in the area. Well-defined breeding seasons exist throughout New Guinea, each depending mainly on the specific bird group. Fruit-eating (frugivorous) birds breed at any time of the year; insect-eating (insectivorous) birds breed in the late dry season to early wet season; and birds of prey breed in the dry season. Timika and its environs have a year-round wet climate, with never less than 2000 mm of precipitation per year, but there is a slight peak in rainfall between April and July. This would suggest that breeding activity for insectivorous birds is to be expected in the months of March and April. The signs of breeding activity most readily recognized by the observant birdwatcher include sightings of a bird carrying nesting material or food, or of a fledgling begging for food. Nests only rarely are found, as most birds are masters at concealing their nests from potential robbers. If found at all, they are best left alone as soon as one has been detected, because birds can be very flighty and may easily abandon their nest, especially in the first stages of breeding.

BIRD WAVES

An interesting phenomenon of the tropical rainforest is the occurrence of mixed species bird flocks that roam the forest. A birdwatcher may see no single bird for several hours until suddenly a whirling flock of chattering, chirping and fluttering birds of various species surround the observer. Sometimes up to 30-40 birds belonging to a dozen or more species constitute these gatherings. When an encounter of this kind happens to a birder new to the Papuan region, it will surely be a very exciting event. However, excitement may soon turn into frustration as it may be difficult to make possible identifications of more than a few of these fast moving flock members, who disappear as quickly as they have turned up.

LIVING AT GREAT HEIGHTS

One of the most striking features of the alpine avifauna, is the number of honey eating birds. These are believed to be the key pollinators of Rhododendron and other woody ericaceous plants in the PT Freeport Indonesia COW area,

although night flying moths are common and may also play a role in the pollination of at least some plants. The Australasian family of the Honeyeaters (Meliphagidae) habitually pollinate red-flowered species of *Rhododendron*. In the area above 3,000 m, most species are red, whilst orange and white flowers are more common at lower altitudes.

Although Allee & Schmidt (1951) have reported a relationship between melanism and altitude for insects, rodents and other animal groups, to date it has not been widely observed in bird populations. Three bird species of the highest subalpine regions are largely black (i.e., Snow Mountain Robin, Island Thrush *Turdus poliocephalus*, Short-bearded Honeyeater *Melidectes nouhuysi*). Additionally, Diamond (1972) reports that the Friendly Fantail *Rhipidura albolimbata* increases both in size and plumage darkness with increasing altitude in the Snow Mountains, as observed at Telefomin and in the Wahgi Valley. Dark coloration increases absorption of radiant heat (important in areas where the sun is hidden behind thick mist most of the day) and protection from ultra-violet radiation (which is intense at high elevations).

Out of 113 species of angiosperms (= flowering plants) studied by Smith (1977) on Mt. Wilhelm (PNG), 19 had fleshy fruits apparently adapted to dispersal of their seeds through animals. The Island Thrush and the Western Crested Berrypecker *Paramythia olivacea* are the only two subalpine species known to consume large quantities of various berries, but a number of other birds eat berries too.

There are two categories of birds which not normally live in the subalpine zone, but which are sometimes found exhausted, or, more often, dead, at the highest altitudes. A number of these have even been recovered from under glacier ice by expeditions in the past. One category is formed by birds, which migrate across the spinal mountain range running through New Guinea. In the Autumn south-bound migrants from the northern and southern hemisphere are likely to hit the mountains, in the Summer both groups fly in opposite direction. Of the first group the following species have been found:

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*

Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*
Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Of the second group Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*, Sacred Kingfisher *Todirhamphus sanctus* and Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera sp* have been found as desiccated cadavers or exhausted but still alive.

Another category is formed by birds, which are resident at much lower altitudes. For unknown reasons they occasionally ascend to great heights. Bartels (1937) who reported similar observations for mountains on Java suggested that the animals might have lost their way. Van der Veen (1940) reports for the Mt Semeru summit on Java that there are no valid explanations for the phenomenon. The following species belonging to this category of birds have so far been found in our summit area:

Superb Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus superbus*
Stephan's Emerald-dove *Chalcophaps stephani*
Moustached Tree-swift *Hemiprocne mystacea*

WHERE TO LOOK FOR BIRDS

The PT Freeport Indonesia COW area covers a large number of the bird habitats that can be found in New Guinea. Only the savannas and the monsoon woodlands of the central parts of New Guinea are entirely missing. Coates (1985) distinguished 25 different habitats, each known to contain distinct bird communities. The PTFI biodiversity study (1997) defined 14 major ecosystems and classified over 350 plant communities in the PT Freeport Indonesia COW area. Detailed descriptions of the vegetation and other characteristics for each of these habitats are provided in Shea et al. (1996). In the following section only several major habitat types are described and a selection of good sites is given where one can observe birds in different settings. All are accessible from Timika or Tembapapura from the existing road system, and no special facilities are needed, except for the estuaries and islets along the south coast, where a boat is needed. The main road starts from the far south end of the road where

boats leave for the Portsite, and ends at Mile 50, where a special driver's license is needed to continue travelling to Tembapapura. It brings birders through all the major lowland habitats in the Freeport Project area. Stops along the road to Tembapapura at the numerous resting sites offer good opportunities for observing forest-edge species and canopy feeders. Hikes into the forest may be made from here to see the more concealed understorey birds. The earlier in the morning one get into the area the better, as the majority of birds are most active (and some even only active) in the hour before, and few hours after sunrise.



Noisy flocks of lorikeets fly to their roosts each afternoon

Estuaries and Mudflats

The tidal waters of the coast have created specialized environments to which a large number of birds have adapted. In particular in the northern winter months (October-March), migratory waders (i.e., plovers, curlews, sandpipers, etc) can be seen here in substantial numbers, probing the mud in search for their invertebrate prey. While in the southern winter months (July – September), it is time for Australian pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* and Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus* visiting the estuary.

If a boat can be hired or borrowed, it certainly is worthwhile to venture out to the Ajkwa River estuaries.

The mangrove forests have a number of specialized birds living in them (see below); the mudflats harbour

numerous migratory visitors, whereas the tiny islands Puriri, Serayu, and the youngest, Ajkwa island, formerly mangrove forest that changed into a new island through natural succession, also support their own bird communities, such as the Orange-footed Scrubfowl *Megapodius reinwardt* and Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*.



Mangrove forest at low tide

MANGROVES

The mangrove forest is being composed of relatively few tree species, characterized by a rather stunted and simple canopy structure under the influence of continually changing levels of salty or brackish water. As a consequence, the avifauna of the mangroves is depauperate, although there are a number of characteristic species that occur exclusively in mangrove habitats or adjacent areas. The combination of *Rhizophora* spp with stilt roots and *Bruguiera* spp with knee roots in the climax forest, or *Avicennia marina* and *Sonneratia alba* in young forest, as well as the clumps of *Nypa fruticans* is characteristic of this forest.

Chattering and screeching flocks of various species of parrots, lorikeets and lorries can be heard and seen in the canopy. More characteristic of the mangrove forest are the quiet Orange-fronted Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus aurantifrons*, and noisily duetting Blue-winged Kookaburra *Dacelo leachii*, Mangrove Robin *Peneothello pulverulenta*, sweet-voiced Mangrove Gerygone *Gerygone levigaster*, Varied Honeyeaters *Gavicalis versicolor*, and restless Brown-backed Honeyeater *Ramsayornis modestus*.

Some of these mangrove dwellers have distributions that extend beyond the mangroves, but always in structurally similar (i.e., simple) habitats.

The mangroves are traversed by the main road between Portsite and Mile 12, where many good opportunities exist for bird-watching.

SWAMPS AND SWAMP FOREST

The swamps of the Freeport project area are perhaps its most inaccessible regions. Some are the remains of once rich swamp forest; here is the best place to see water-birds, such as the most notable and characteristic bird species, the Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata* and Australian White Ibis. The largely inundated sago swamp forest has a poor undergrowth and lower canopy, and consequently birdlife is rather poor. However, here the enigmatic New Guinea Flightless Rail *Megacrex inepta* can be seen. In the Pandanus peat swamp forest birdlife is much richer, and resembles that of the dry-land rainforest, and here globally threatened species as the Palm Cockatoo *Probosciger aterrimus*, foraging on its favoured Pandanus fruits, can be seen. The swamp dwelling birds can be watched from the stretch of main road near Mile 15 in sago swamps, but also in the pandan swamps along the East Levee road at Miramad.

LOWLAND RAINFOREST

The lowland rainforest is characterized by a complex structure: six vegetation levels can be distinguished, each providing different habitats for birds. The forests are very diverse in species composition with in excess of 1500 tree species and unknown number of subcanopy species, epiphytic plants and ground herbs: also in terms of bird species this is by far the richest habitat. Despite its complexity, this forest is surprisingly accessible and very different from what most people expect a jungle to be. Most terrestrial bird families have one or more representatives in the lowland rainforest. In particular, the fruit-doves and imperial pigeons make themselves known by their frequent cooing and booming. Two different types of mixed-species, insectivorous bird flocks also occur here: the “brown and black” flocks of largish omnivorous species and typically led by Rufous Babblers *Garritornis isidorei*, pitohuis and followed by Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus* and other birds. The second type are the “warbler/flycatcher” flocks of gerygones, followed by fantails, monarchs etc.



Lowland rain forest has complex structures that are favoured habitat for a variety of birds

Kuala Kencana was built in the mid-1990s in what was at time pristine rainforest. The Kuala Kencana Town Administration can provide a map that is useful for locating short walking paths inside the forest (see Map). There are many opportunities to observe the birds around the town, especially in the early morning or late afternoon. The Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus*, Palm and Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* and Blyth's Hornbill *Rhyticeros plicatus* can be observed almost year round. The Papuan Boobook *Ninox theomacha*, Marbled *Podargus ocellata* and Papuan Frogmouth *P. papuensis*, Greater Black Coucal *Centropus menbeki*, Rusty Pitohui *Pseudorectes ferrugineus* and Magnificent Riflebird *Ptiloris magnificus* are also residents which are often heard but are more difficult to observe.

Rimba Papua golf course has excellent birding sites including the lek trees with Greater Birds of Paradise, displaying for much of the year; occasional Vulturine Parrot *Psittrichas fulgidus*; the back road to the Sewerage Treatment Plant (where a New Guinea Flightless Rail or Yellow-legged Bush Turkey *Tallegalla fuscirostris* might be sighted); the Water Treatment Plant (Blue Jewel Babbler *Ptilorrhoa caerulescens*, occasional King Bird of Paradise *Ciccinnurus regius*); the sports fields and the Central Plaza (Pacific Baza, Moustached Tree-swift). A walk in these locations will provide good opportunities to see many other commonly occurring species.



Forest around the golf course area, the proper place to watch several species of birds of paradise

Typical examples include Wompoo *Ptilinopus magnificus*, Ornate *P. ornatus*, Superb *P. superbus*, Coronated *P. coronulatus* and Beautiful Fruit-doves *P. pulchellus*; Pinon *Ducula pinon* and Zoe Imperial Pigeons *D. zoeae*, Large *Psittaculirostris desmarestii* and Orange-breasted Fig-parrots *Cyclopsitta gulielmitertii*, Dusky *Pseudeos fuscata* and Yellow-streaked Lories *Chalcopsitta*

scintillata, Rufous-bellied Kookaburra *Dacelo gaudichaud*, Golden Cuckoo-shrike *Campochaera sloetii*, Tawny-breasted Honeyeater *Xanthotis flaviventer* and the Glossy-mantled Manucode *Manucodia ater*.

Sheraton Tract is a bird sanctuary of 40 hectares of land behind the 4* Rimba Papua Hotel formerly Sheraton Inn was set aside when the hotel was opened in 1994. An impressive list of 90+ species can be seen here in only a few days of birdwatching. A track laid out in the forest offers excellent and comfortable birdwatching opportunities through a good sample of lowland rainforest. Six species of Bird of Paradise can be seen here, and some of the other Papuan treats. Be sure to take mosquito repellent and dress appropriately. At some times of the year large numbers of annoying (but harmless) mosquitoes may be present in the forest. At present the tract is closed off for public.

East Levee Road is best accessed on weekends when heavy trucks are not operating. Sections of the old Kopi River track and a steel stairway constructed around a large fig tree (not for the faint-hearted!) can be located off the East Levee Road; please seek directions from local residents. From the top of the stairway a good view is given into the lower canopy of the dense surrounding jungle.

The Kopi River track leads from the main road to the Kopi river and intersects several miles of various stages of lowland rainforest. The rather open structure of the local forest offers good chances to see birds that are otherwise hidden in dense vegetation. Southern Cassowaries *Casuarius casuarius* and Crowned Pigeons *Goura scheepmakeri* have been observed along this track.

HEATH FOREST

The heath forest in Mimika District, especially in PT Freeport Indonesia COW area has developed from outwash fans composed of finely ground calcareous glacial outwash mixed with coarser stones, the result of the extensive Pleistocene glaciations of the limestone peaks of the central mountain ranges, and occurs at an altitude of 150 – 650 m asl. As the forest occurs on soils derived from siliceous parent materials which are inherently poor in bases, highly acidic and coarsely textured, the floristics and structure differ from lowland rainforest. Consequently a large number of bird species found at lower altitudes are lacking here, in particular mid canopy birds as monarchs and fantails. However, endemism is high and here the New Guinea Vulturine Parrot, which has become scarce in most other parts of Papua, can be seen. Good examples of heath forest can be seen at Mile 50.



Typical heath forest around MP42 – MP50

MAN-MADE HABITATS IN THE LOWLANDS

The secondary growth and settlements in the surroundings of Timika and the Mile 21 reclamation area offer a variety of habitats, in all their degrees of disturbance. The natural succession process that occurs in tailings deposition area has resulted in grassland and young pioneer trees forest that has become suitable habitat for a number of bird species. Typical grassland and shrub species are found here, such as the Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*, Lesser Black Coucal *Centropus bernsteini*, Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*, White-shouldered Fairy-wren *Malurus alboscapulatus*, Emperor Fairy-wren *Malurus cyanocephalus*, White-bellied Thicket-fantail *Rhipidura leucothorax*, and Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Several water birds also can be seen in the numerous water parties, such as Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*, Green Pygmy Goose *Nettapus pulchellus*, dabchicks, egrets and ibises. Birds of prey such as kites, harriers and hawks are most easily seen when soaring above the forest edge and the open scrubland. Northern visitors, such as various waterbird and wader species are commonly sighted in the winter season.

Natural Succession Discovery Park (NSDP) is a former tailings deposition area near MP-21.5 where the vegetation is allowed to recover by natural succession. Young forest of pioneer tree species has been established and become habitat for an increasing number of bird species.

Timika Airport Access to the airport is prohibited for security and safety reasons. However, in the surrounding swamps and grasslands, a large variety of the open woodland and shrub land birds can be observed.

MONTANE FOREST

The montane forest occurs at an altitudinal range from 650 – 3,200 m asl, vegetation types of higher elevations begin to appear. Rainfall is often high, above 6,000 mm/year with clouds that frequently appear in the mid and



upper montane zone at ground level. Light is greatly reduced and clouds blown through the foliage are strained of much of their moisture (fog-stripping). Bird communities gradually change along with these zones as well. Many unique species are found on the slopes of the hills and mountains, where up to 86% of the species are endemic to New Guinea. This is the domain of seven or more species of extravagant bird-of-paradise and many other mountain specialists.



*Panorama street at behind F
barrack, an excellent place to see
various mountain birds*

Hidden Valley is a residential area reserved for staff employees of PT Freeport Indonesia who have taken their families to the work area. This residential is located approximately 3 km to the south of Tembagapura at an altitude of 2,200m asl. The forest behind the houses is equipped with a boardwalk and is a good place to watch birds. The following birds are often seen here: Island Thrush, Western Crested Berrypecker, Friendly Fantail, Regent Whistler *Pachycephala schlegelii*, Common Smoky *Melipotes fumigatus* and Black-throated Honeyeater *Lichenostomus subfrenatus*, Black-breasted Boatbill *Maecharirhynchus nigripectus*, and

Splendid *Astrapia Astrapia splendissima*. Presently the boardwalk is in a very bad condition, but birding is still awarding in its surroundings.

Tembagapura is the main highland town of PT Freeport Indonesia, approximately 2,000 m asl and accomodates the central offices and residential barracks for employees. Its position amidst forested hills gives unique opportunities to birdwatching, and a fair number of birds frequents the town gardens and lanes. Behind the Flamboyan Mess Hall and dormitories a road runs along the forest edge, an excellent place to see various mountain birds, such as Short-tailed Paradigalla *Paradigalla brevicauda*, Blue-grey Robin *Peneothello cyanus*, and Torrent Flycatcher *Monachella muelleriana*.



Montane forest around Tembagapura

SUB-ALPINE FOREST AND SHRUBLAND

The Sub-alpine forest occurs at an altitudinal range from 3,200 – 3,900m a.s.l. The forest is low to medium in height, with a closed main canopy, shrub layer, and ground cover. The canopy is 5 – 10 m in height, often dominated by conifers such as *Podocarpus* and *Dacrycarpus*. Because of its complex structure, the forest offers living space to a variety of birds. Of all alpine habitats it is therefore richest in species. This is the only place where a genuine



Alpine habitats at DOM border to Deschampsia klossii grasslands.

morning chorus, dominated by robins and honeyeaters can be enjoyed. Also birds typical of forest at lower altitudes may occasionally turn up in the alpine forest. Typical birds of the alpine forest are Giant Wattled Honeyeater *Macgregoria pulchra*, Painted Tiger-parrot *Psittacella picta*, Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*, Mountain Mouse-warbler *Crateroscelis robusta* and Lorentz's Whistler *Pachycephala lorentzi*. The Sub-alpine shrubland occurs at an altitudinal range from 3,900 – 4,170m a.s.l. The shrubland generally has two layers, an open tree or shrub layer over mixed closed ground cover (grasses and herbs) with the height of trees and shrubs 1 – 5 m. Above the timberline the landscape is dominated by shrubby vegetation and grassland of usually *Coprosma brassii* and *Deschampsia klossii*, which turns into barren tundras higher up. Birds typical of this habitat are Western Crested Berrypecker, Orange-cheeked Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysogenys*, and Short-bearded Honeyeater.

ALPINE MEADOWS

Though a typical grassland bird, the Alpine Pipit *Anthus gutturalis* is found far above the grass, and ranges to up to 4,500 m higher than any of the other bird species. The Papuan Grassbird *Megalurus macrurus* and the Western Alpine

Mannikin *Lonchura montana* range uphill as far as dense tussock grasses, whereas the Snow Mountain Quail is found above the timberline in grassland and shrubbery where it favours the more open areas to feed.

ROCKY BARRENS

The highest regions just below the glaciers constitute of barren rocks largely devoid of vegetation apart from lichens and mosses. A few bird species are adapted to these harsh circumstances. They include Snow Mountain Robin Alpine Pipit, and Island Thrush. Furthermore the numerous caves and crevices found in the area offer shelter to the Mountain Swiftlet *Aerodramus hirundinaceus*, but also to the rarely seen Sooty Owl *Tyto tenebricosa*, living mainly on Mossy-forest Rats *Rattus niobe* and Striped Bandicoots *Peroryctes longicauda*.



The alpine meadows and adjacent rock parties are home to a number of rare Snow Mountain specialties, such as a quail, a robin and a munia.

The following localities are accessible in one-day trips from Tembagapura and give a good representation of the sub alpine habitats:

DOM comprises an alpine meadow and small artificial lake surrounded by gentle to steep slopes with shrub/grassland and low alpine forest.

Nemangkawi is a grassland plateau with a patch of boggy grassland surrounded by shrubland; bordered by low alpine forest/shrubland down to the Grasberg plain and steep rock walls.

Batu Bersih is a deep valley bordered by steep rock walls and running into the valley towards the Fairytale lakes. Vegetation in the valley consists mainly of low grass and shrubland alternating with rocky barrens and landslides.

Grasberg reclamation fields Since the 1990s experiments to restore old vegetation on the bare mining deposits have yielded hectares of young plantations of native vegetation, mostly *Deschampsia klossii* grass. As this has yet to result into more complex forest plots, species of open habitat have so far been observed utilising the reclamation fields, i.e. Snow Mountain Quail, Island Thrush, Alpine Pipit and Western Alpine Mannikin *Lonchura montana*.

The thin air makes stiff walks impossible, especially to newcomers who still have to adapt to the high altitude. In the early morning the air can be very cold, whereas mist, or drizzly rain often hampers a good view during the better part of the day.

ALPINE LAKES

Just outside the PT Freeport Indonesia COW Area, at several hours walking distance from the Batu Bersih valley, the Fairy Tale Valley with its three picturesque alpine lakes are found.

The headwaters of the Otawatogong River (Amungme name) are located at the northwest end of Fairytale valley, and are accessible via Batu Bersih. The tree lakes are linearly distributed along the valley floor: Anderson Lake in the southeast, Grimm Lake in the middle and an unnamed lake in the northwest. Vegetation consists of boggy meadows alternating with scrubland and low alpine forest. Several other lakes were or are still found in the COW area, but none is as rich as the best-known, Anderson Lake where numbers of Salvadori's Teal *Salvadorina waigiensis* and Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra* are the only, but conspicuous avian inhabitants. More species can be expected, such as Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* and other vagrants such as various duck

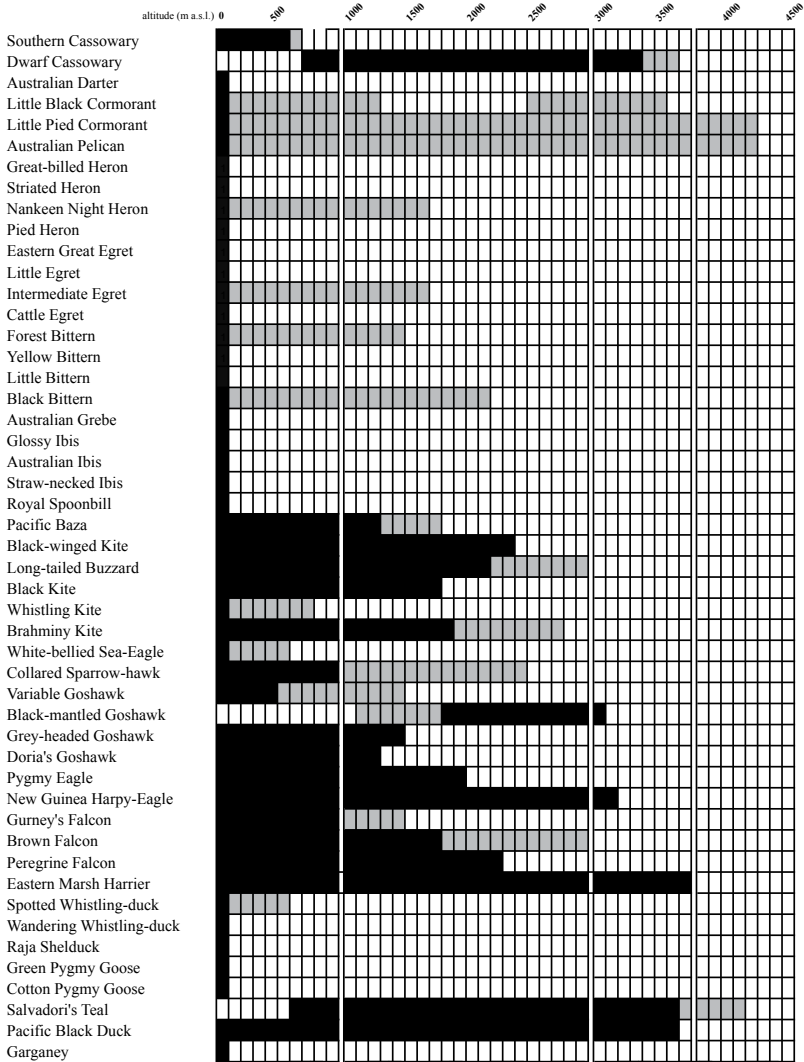
species, which so far have been found at similar altitudes elsewhere in the Snow Mountains. A few camping sites can be found under the huge boulders that are scattered throughout the landscape. From here trips can be undertaken to the lakes and surrounding forest.

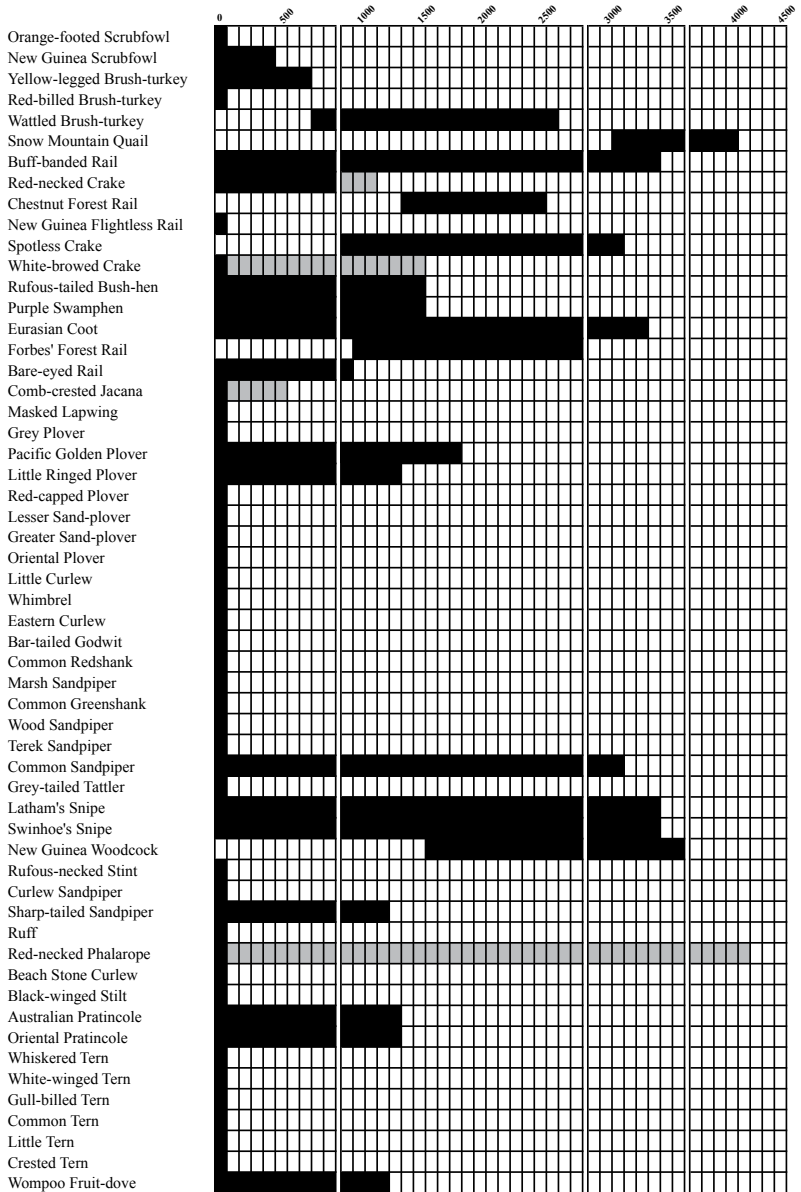


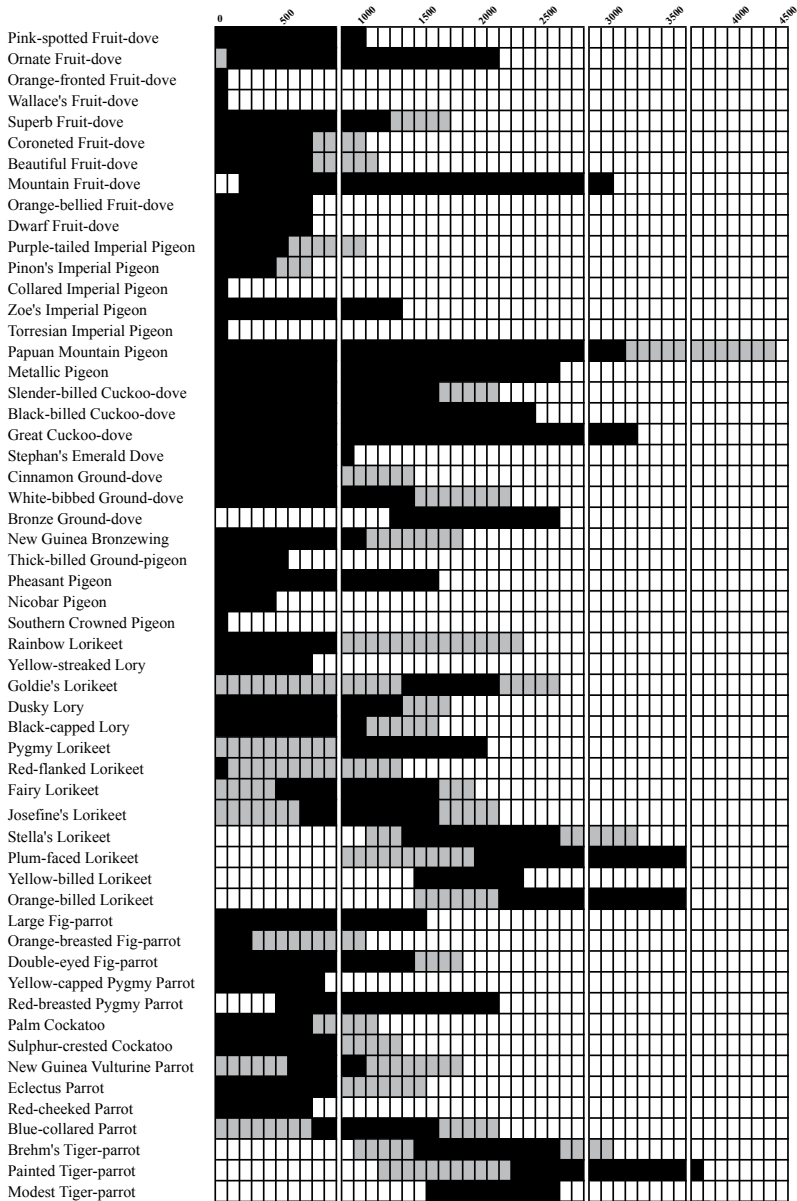
Salvadori's Ducks are a common sight on Anderson Lake

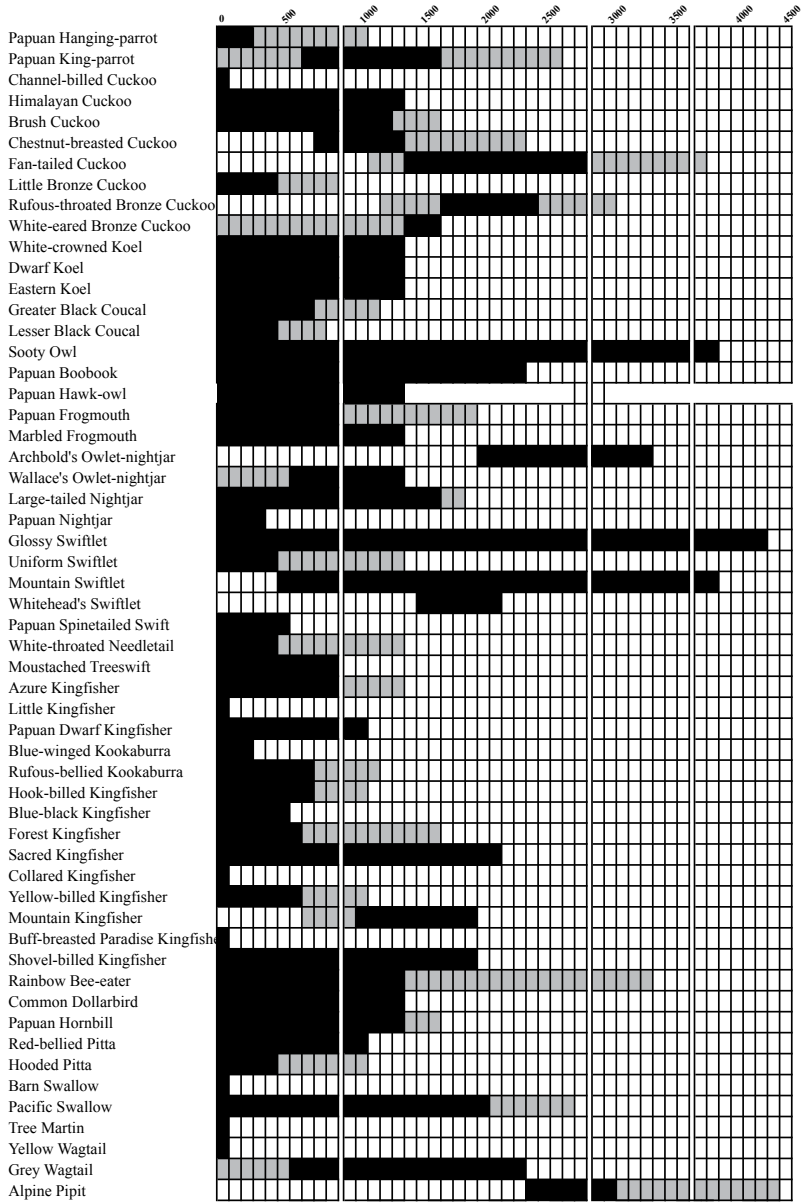
THE BIRDS OF MIMIKA

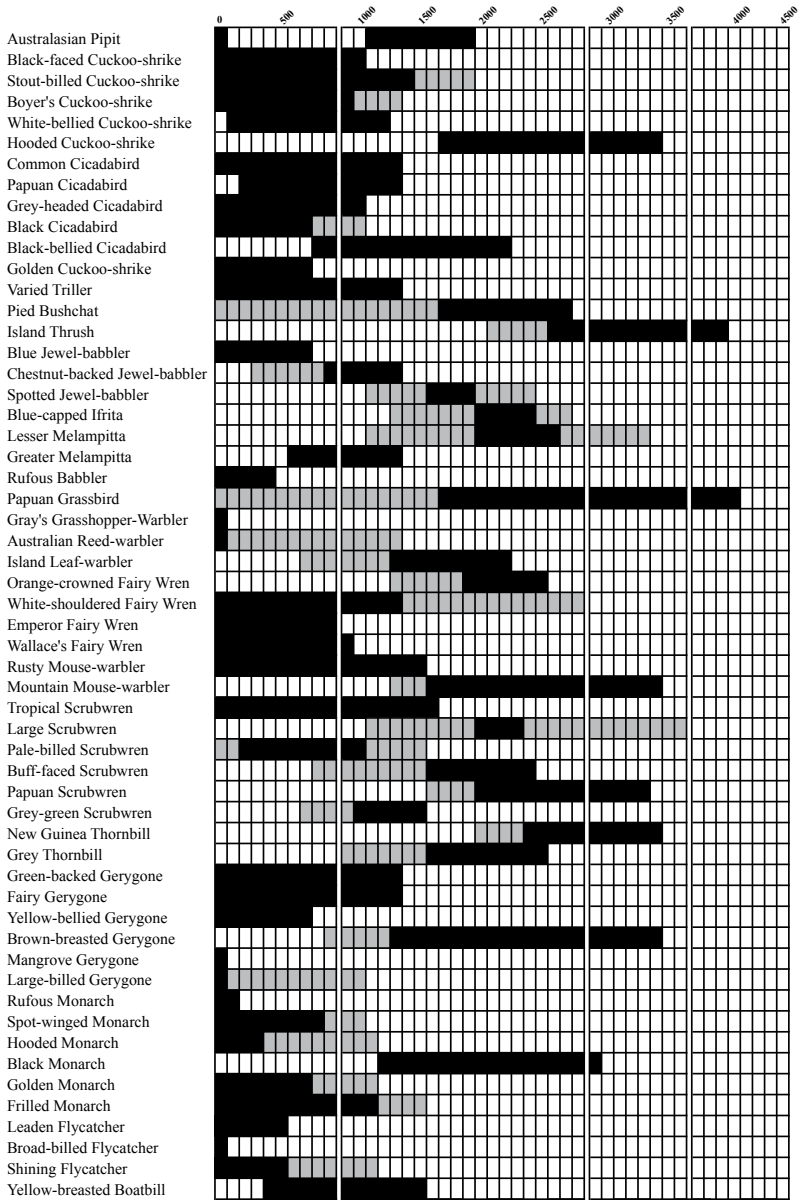
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION

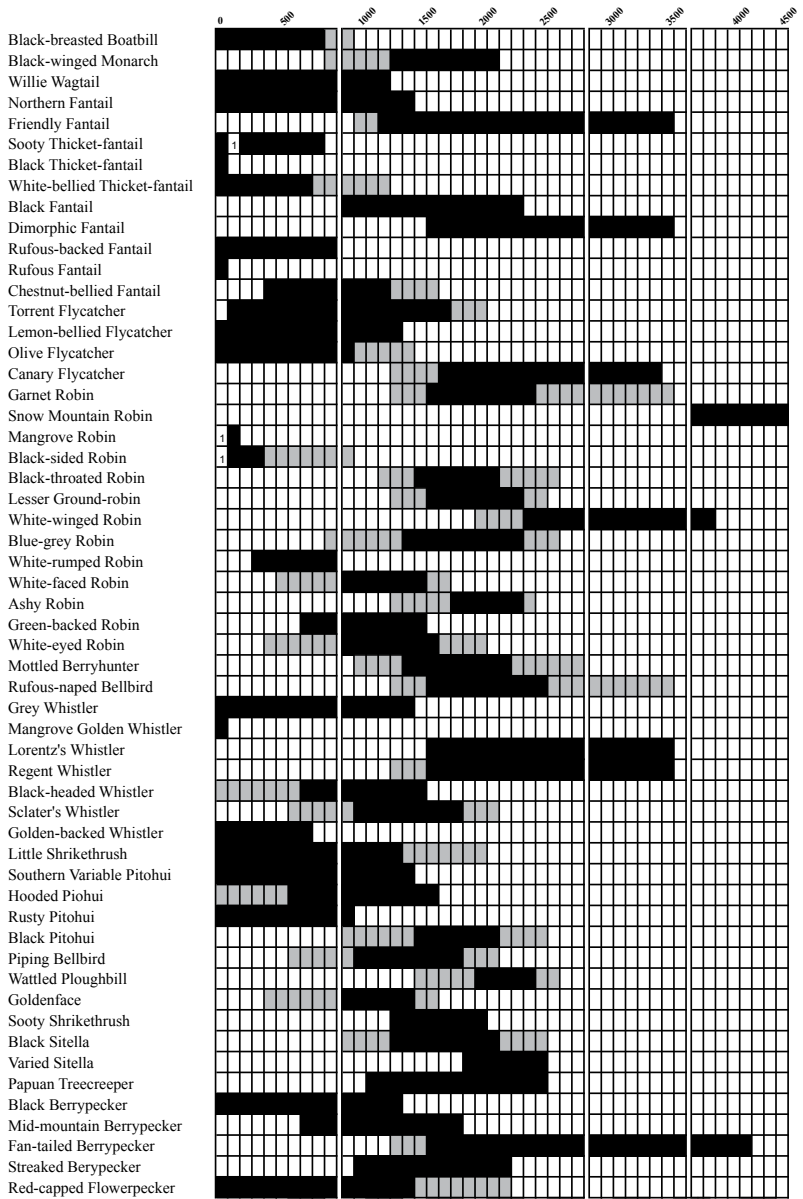


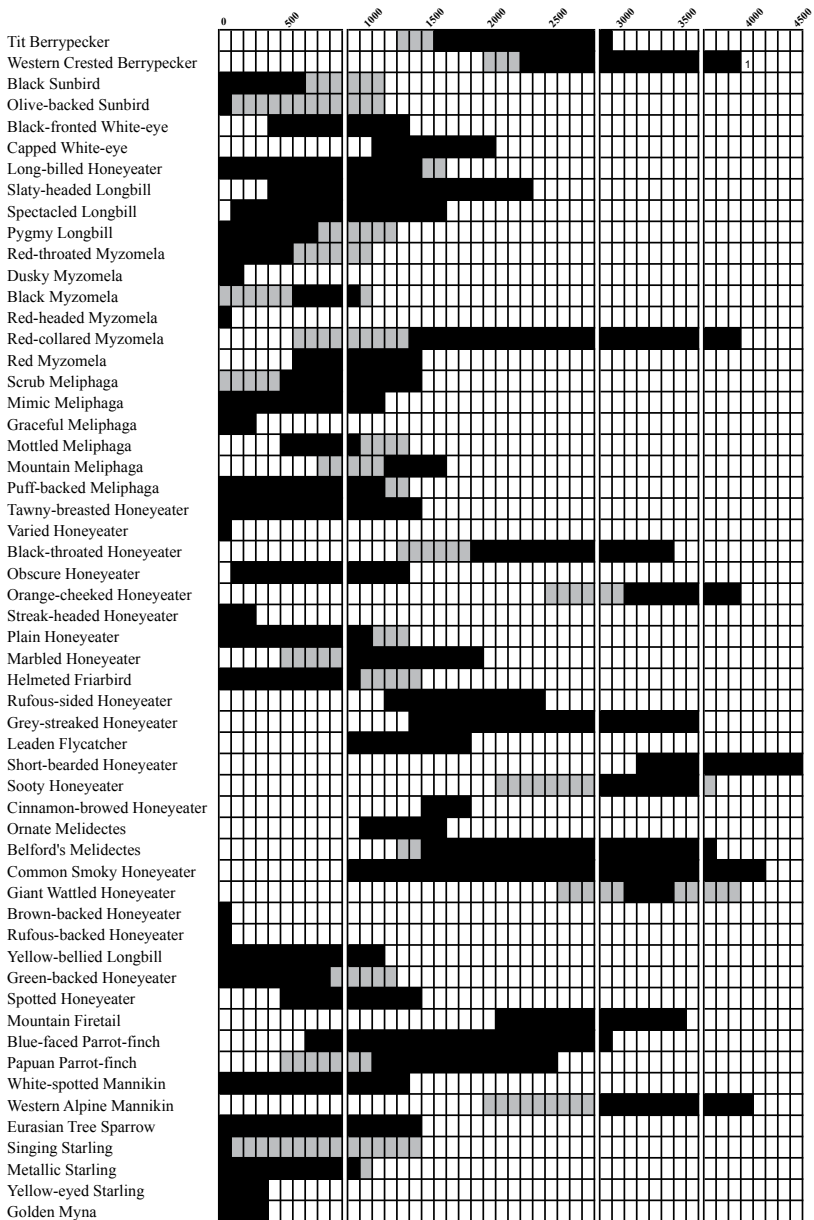


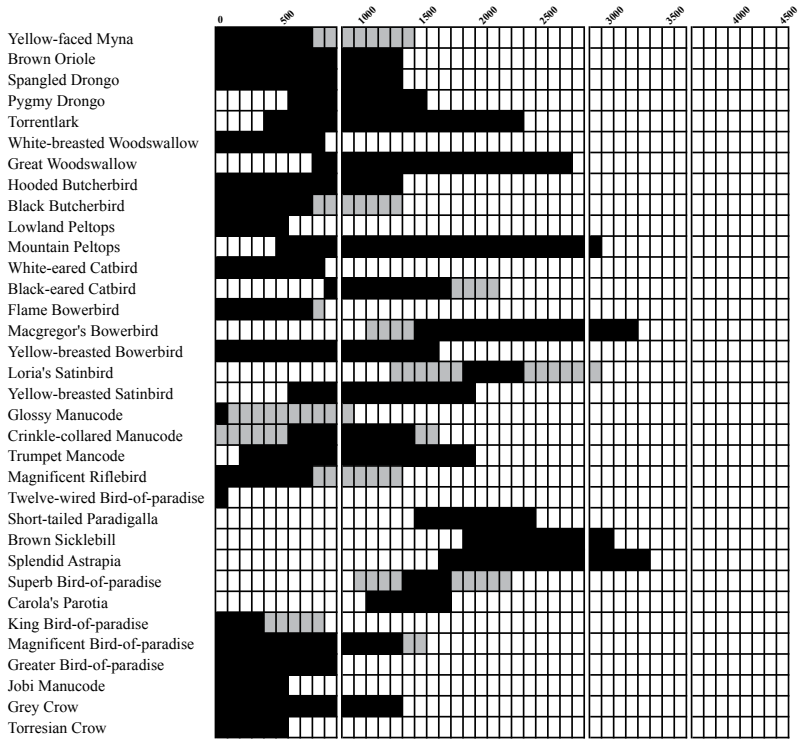












CASSOWARIES

Family Casuariidae

Huge flightless forest birds with black hairy body, strong legs and colorful bare head and neck. Three species in New Guinea, of which two recorded in our area.

Key to the species of the Mimika region

1. High and narrow helmet, two neck wattles **Southern Cassowary**
2. Flattened, triangular helmet, no neck wattles **Dwarf Cassowary**

Southern Cassowary

Casuarius casuarius Linnaeus, 1758



L 150 cm. Large cassowary with high and narrow 'helmet', and two wattles hanging from neck. See Dwarf Cassowary.

Habitat : Lowland rainforest up to 500 m.

Voice : Various grunts and booming sounds.

Global range : New Guinea, Aru, Seram and Australia.

Local status : In small numbers throughout the Mimika lowlands, but possibly vanished from former haunts around settlements.

Local names : Kasuari Gelambir-ganda (I), Namingbulki, Jalaweki, Jipem (A), Jugi (M), Monako, Beet (KI), Tuu (KN, KA).

Dwarf Cassowary

Casuarius bennetti Gould, 1857



L 100 m. Smallish cassowary with flattened, triangular helmet. See Southern Cassowary.

Habitat : Hill and montane forest, up to 3,300 m.

Voice : Booming grunts.

Global range : Throughout mountains of New Guinea;

Local status : Reported for Lorentz NP, and more than likely occurring in the PT Freeport Indonesia area.

Local names : Kasuari Kerdil (I), Ogumbumki (A)

CORMORANTS & DARTERS

Families Phalacrocoracidae & Anhingidae

Heavy-bodied, fish-eating diving birds, often seen sun-bathing with wings spread.
Four species in New Guinea, of which three recorded in our area.

Key to the species of the Mimika Region:

1a Very long, S-shaped neck **Australasian Darter**

1b Neck shorter, hooked bill **2**

2a Entirely black **Little Black Cormorant**

2b Black above, white below **Little Pied Cormorant**

Australasian Darter

Anhinga novaehollandiae Gould, 1847



L 90 cm. Largish dark waterbird with long S-shaped neck, with long white stripe on face (male) or pale grey head and neck, and white fore-neck and breast (female). Flies with alternating flaps and glides, often seen soaring.

Habitat : All kinds of freshwater habitat in the lowlands.

Voice : Rattling and clicking calls.

Global range : New Guinea and Australia;

Local status : Occasionally seen in the Ajkwa estuaries.

Local name : Peculiar Asia (I)

Little Black Cormorant

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris von Brandt, 1837



L 61 cm. Smallish, black cormorant.

- Habitat** : Various fish-rich waterways, sea level to 500, sometimes up to 1,200 m.
- Voice** : Silent when not at nest.
- Range** : Widespread from Borneo, Java through Aus, and New Zealand;
- Local status** : Found at Ajkwa and waterways around Timika.
- Local names** : Pecuk padi Hitam (Indonesian)

Little Pied Cormorant

Microcarbo (Phalacrocorax) melanoleucos Vieillot, 1817



L 61 cm. Smallish black cormorant, with white face and underparts.

- Habitat** : Wetland sites (swamps, rivers, sea coasts) from lowlands to alpine zone.
- Voice** : Silent when not at nest.
- Global range** : From Indonesia to Solomons, Australia and New Zealand;
- Local status** : Always present in open swamps near Mile 21.
- Local names** : Pecuk padi Belang (I), Mimopo (K)

PELICANS

Family Pelecanidae

Huge, mainly white waterbirds with poached scoop bill. Single species in New Guinea.



● A group of Australian Pelicans that routinely visit Ajkwa estuary in the southern winter

Australian Pelican

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, 1824



L 170 cm. Very large white-and-black waterbird, unmistakable with huge bill pouch.

Habitat : Mudflats along the coastal, and open fresh water.

Global range : Breeds in Australia, wanders to Indonesia, Papua region and New Zealand

Local status : Seen only once soaring above Mile 28, but regular visitor to the Ajkwa estuaries.

Local names : Undan Kacamata (I), Aimo (K)

HERONS

Family Ardeidae

Small to very large water-birds with long legs and necks, pointed bills and broad wings, in flight holding the neck in shape, not stretched as in ibises and storks. Fifteen species in NG, of which eleven in our area.

Key to the herons of the Mimika region

1a Entirely white **2**

1b Not entirely white **5**

2a Large size, kink in very long neck **Eastern Great Egret**

2b Intermediate or small size **3**

3a Slender, black bill and legs **Little Egret**

3b More compact, yellow bill **4**

4a Shortish neck, bill and legs **non-breeding Cattle Egret**

4b Longer legs and bill **Intermediate Egret**

5a Body black, neck white **Pied Heron**

5b Other **6**

6a White with rufous orange head and neck **breeding Cattle Egret**

6b Other **7**

7a Huge size, mainly greyish brown **Great-billed Heron**

7b Much smaller **8**

8a Back uniform rufous to brown, black crown **9**

8b Back greyish, black or brown, brown crown **10**

9a Intermediate, wings rufous brown **Nankeen Night Heron**

9b Small, wings pale yellow and black **male Yellow Bittern**

10a Uniform grey to black above **11**

10b Brown above **13**

11a Grey and greenish, with black crown **Striated Heron**

11b Black back **12**

12a Rufous neck and throat **Australian Little Bittern**

12b, yellowish throat, dark streaked breast **Black Bittern**

13a Black flight feathers **14**

13b Other **15**

14a Dark brown back **female Australian Little Bittern**

14b Buffy brown back, **female Yellow Bittern**

15a Breast and back with transverse bars **Forest Bittern**

15b Breast streaked, back streaked and spotted **immature Rufous Night Heron**



● Great-billed Herons are sometimes found far inland, such as this one at Mile 21

Great-billed Heron

Ardea sumatrana Raffles, 1822



L 125 cm. Huge uniform grey heron.

- Habitat** : Shallow water of lagoons, rivers and mangroves.
- Voice** : Rather vocal, e.g., repeated guttural roar mostly at night.
- Global range** : From Myanmar to New Guinea and Australia;
- Local status** : Seen on mudflats near Portsite, and sometimes more inland at Mile 21.
- Local names** : Cangak Laut (I)

Striated Heron

Butorides [Ardeola] striata Linnaeus, 1758



L 48 cm. Small compact green-and-grey heron with dark crown. See Black Bittern.

- Habitat** : Along river banks and mangroves
- Voice** : (i) Staccato "kyak" when flushed (Ω1a);
(ii) low-pitched, blazing "khyoow" (Ω1b).
- Global range** : Worldwide.
- Local status** : In small numbers on riverbanks and mudflats along the south coast.
- Local names** : Kokokan Laut (I)

Nankeen Night Heron

Nycticorax caledonicus J.F. Gmelin, 1789



L 61 cm. Medium-sized compact rufous-brown heron with black cap; immature dull brown with paler streaks and spots, see Forest Bittern.

Habitat : Swamps, ponds near wooded areas.

Voice : Loud kuak in flight at dawn and dusk.

Global range : From Java and Philippines to New Guinea, Australia and Solomons

Local status : Seen on Puriri I.

Local name : Kowak malam Merah (I)

Pied Heron

Egretta picata Gould, 1845



L 46 cm. Small black-and-white heron.

Habitat : Shallow freshwater and grasslands in the lowlands.

Voice : Muffled "ork" in flight.

Global range : Australia, vagrant to New Guinea.

Local status : Seasonally common on Timika airport.

Local name : Kuntul Belang (I)

Eastern Great Egret

Ardea [Egretta, Casmerodius] modesta J.E. Gray, 1831



L 84 cm. Large white heron with long kinked neck longer than body. White plumes on back, black bill in breeding, yellow bill in non-breeding plumage. See Intermediate Egret.

- Habitat** : Open areas, in particular swamps, in lowlands.
- Voice** : Low growl.
- Global range** : Worldwide in tropical and warm temperate areas of the world.
- Local status** : In small numbers in the coastal areas of the area.
- Local names** : Kuntul Besar (I), Koladèmang (A), Wuwè'o (K)

Little Egret

Egretta garzetta Linnaeus, 1766



L 56 cm. Small slender white heron with slender black bill. See Intermediate and Cattle Egrets

- Habitat** : Various freshwater and saltwater shallows.
- Voice** : Throaty “karhk” when quarreling (Ω2).
- Global range** : From Africa/Europe to New Guinea, Solomon Is and New Zealand
- Local status** : Small numbers in coastal areas of the area.
- Local name** : Kuntul Kecil (I)

Intermediate Egret

Ardea [Egretta] intermedia Wagler, 1829



L 64 cm. Medium-sized white heron with longish neck, without kink and shorter than body; when breeding with plumes on breast and back. See Little and Cattle Egrets.

- Habitat** : Shallow freshwater, meadows, never in salt water.
- Voice** : Croaking short “krek-krek,”
- Global range** : Africa, Asia to Papua region and Australia
- Local status** : Seen on and around Timika airport.
- Local names** : Kuntul Perak (I), Koladèmang (A), Wuwé’o (K)

Cattle Egret

Bubulcus [Egretta] ibis Linnaeus, 1758



L 51 cm. Small stocky white heron, when breeding with orange-yellow washed head, neck and back. See Intermediate and Little Egrets.

- Habitat** : Freshwater swamps, meadows and paddocks, associates with cattle.
- Voice** : Contact call “rick-rack” and various calls near nests.
- Global range** : Cosmopolitan, increasing in New Guinea since 1960s.
- Local status** : Regularly seen around Timika airport.
- Local names** : Kuntul Kerbau (I), Koladèmang (A)

Forest Bittern

Zonerodius heliosylus Lesson & Garnot, 1828



L 71 cm. Largish heavily barred heron with black crown, and whitish rump and belly. See immature Rufous Night-heron

- Habitat** : Edges of rainforest streams, up to 1,450 m.
Voice : Low grunting.
Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.
Local status : Seen at the water treatment plant.
Local name : Bambang Rimba (I)

Yellow Bittern

Ixobrychus sinensis J.F. Gmelin, 1789



L 33 cm. Small yellowish brown heron with dark flight feathers and dark crown.

- Habitat** : Reed swamps along open waterways,
Voice : Harsh croak (Ω3).
Global range : Breeding in northeast, south and southeast Asia, vagrant eastward from Java, northern Papua region and Australia.
Local status : Very rare in the Mimika area
Local name : Bambang Kuning (I)

NB More likely to be seen is the **Australian Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* (31 cm, black instead of brown back) as a migrant from Australia, with one record from the mangroves.

Black Bittern

Ixobrychus flavicollis Latham, 1790



L 61 cm. Small blackish heron with yellowish throat and pale breast. See Striated Heron.

Habitat : Along margins of streams, wooded swamps and islets, up to 2,100 m. Nocturnal, roosting trees and tall grass during the day.

Voice : A cooing "(croo)rrorh"

Global range : From south Asia to Australia.

Local status : Seen near Jayanti camp near Timika.

Local name : Bambang Hitam (I)

GREBES

Family Podicipedidae

Small diving birds without tail. Two species in New Guinea, of which one recorded in our area.



● Pond near mile 21

Australasian Grebe

Tachybaptus novaehollandiae



L 25 cm. Small diving greyish brown bird, with chestnut neck sides, black head and neck; non-breeding grey, brown and white.

Habitat : Inland freshwater lakes and ponds.

Voice : High-pitched harsh trill (Ω4).

Global range : From Indonesia to Caledonia and New Zealand.

Local status : Seen sporadically on open swamps near Timika.

Local name : Titihan Australia (I)

Alternative

English names : Black-throated Dabchick

IBISES & SPOONBILLS

Family Threskiornithidae

Long-legged and long-necked waterbirds, white, black or pied, with long down-curved or spoon-shaped bills. Four species in New Guinea, all occurring in our area.

Key to the ibises of the Mimika region

1a Bill straight, spoon shaped **Royal Spoonbill**

1b Bill curved **2**

2a Plumage entirely glossy black **Glossy Ibis**

2b Plumage white and black **3**

3a Body white **Australian White Ibis**

3b Body black above, white below **Straw-necked Ibis**

Glossy Ibis

Plegadis falcinellus Linnaeus, 1766



L 53 cm. Smallish glossy black ibis.

Habitat : Swampy freshwater sites.

Voice : Guttural grunts.

Global range : Nearly worldwide in tropical and temperate zones, winter visitor to New Guinea.

Local status : Seen around Timika airport, Portsite and mile 28.

Local name : Rokoroko (I)

Australian White Ibis

Threskiornis [aethiopicus] moluccus Cuvier, 1829



L 71 cm. Large white ibis with long legs and long decurved bill, black head, neck and wing tips.

Habitat : Various coastal and inland wetlands.

Voice : Guttural "urk" when taking flight.

Global range : Resident in Australia, New Guinea, Solomon Is and east Indonesia.

Local status : Few birds in the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.

Local names : Ibis Australia (I), To'o (KN), Toko (KA)

Alternative name : Sacred Ibis

Straw-necked Ibis

Threskiornis spinicollis Jameson, 1835



L 69 cm. Large white ibis with long legs and long decurved bill, glossy black back and wings, black face, straw-like breast plumes.

Habitat : Various open habitats, often far from wetlands.

Global range : Resident in Australia.

Local status : Vagrant to New Guinea.

Local name : Ibis Papua (I)

Royal spoonbill

Platalea regia Gould, 1838



L 78 cm. Large white wader with large black spoon-shaped bill.

Habitat : Shallow freshwater and lagoons.

Global range : From Indonesia to Australia and New Zealand, vagrant to New Guinea.

Local status : Occasionally seen in the Ajkwa estuary and once near Mile 21.

Local name:

Ibis sendok Raja (I),

Notemèmo'o (K)

BIRDS OF PREY

Families Accipitridae & Falconidae

Largish to very large, carnivorous and/or insectivorous stealth birds with sharp-pointed curved bills and sharp hooked claws. Twenty-five species in New Guinea, of which eighteen in our area.

Key to the raptors of the Mimika region:

- 1a Pointed winged, dark whiskers **2**
- 1b Broader, rounded wings, no whiskers **3**
- 2a Pointed whiskers, scruffy brown below **Brown Falcon**
- 2b Rounded whiskers, heavily barred or streaked below **Peregrine Falcon**
- 3a Entirely white head **4**
- 3b Head grey, brown, or mottled **7**
- 4a Entirely white plumage **white morph Variable Goshawk**
- 4b Body brown or grey **5**
- 5a Back and wings chestnut brown, medium-sized **adult Brahminy Kite**
- 5b Back and wings grey **6**
- 6a Smallish raptor, black shoulders, long narrow wings **Black winged Kite**
- 6b Large eagle, long broad wings **adult White-bellied Sea-eagle**
- 7a Distinct, pointed crest **Pacific Baza**
- 7b No crest **8**
- 8a Grey to blackish hawk, with clear or faint rufous collar **9**
- 8b Other **10**
- 9a Pale grey head and upper parts **Variable Goshawk**
- 9b Blackish head and upper parts **Black-mantled Goshawk**

- 10a Tail heavily barred **11**
- 10b Tail without or faint bars **16**
- 11a Very long tail **12**
- 11b Short to medium-long tail **13**
- 12a Tail with 4-5 bars **Long-tailed Buzzard**
- 12b Tail with 10-12 bars **Doria's Hawk**
- 13a Huge size, longish tail **New Guinea Harpy Eagle**
- 13b Smaller **14**
- 14a Feathered tarsus **Pygmy Eagle**
- 14b Unfeathered tarsus, rufous trousers **15**
- 15a Rufous-streaked below, pale rump **Swamp Harrier**
- 15b Black-streaked below **immature Black-mantled Goshawk**
- 16a Large eagle, tail wedge-shaped or rounded **17**
- 16b Other **19**
- 17a Entirely blackish brown eagle **adult Gurney's Eagle**
- 17b Other **18**
- 18a Tail rounded, grey base to primaries **immature Gurney's Eagle**
- 18b Tail wedge-shaped, white base to primaries **immature White-bellied Sea-eagle**
- 19a Accipiter, longish tail, broad shortish wings, grey above **20**
- 19b Other **21**

- 20a White below, tail plain **Grey-headed Goshawk**
- 20b Finely barred rufous below, tail finely barred **Collared Sparrowhawk**
- 21a Tail forked **Black Kite**
- 21b Tail rounded **22**
- 22a White or pale rump **23**
- 22b Other **24**
- 23a Black head, back and shoulders, white below **male Swamp Harrier**
- 23b All dark brown with whitish nape **immature Swamp Harrier**
- 24a Soars on arched wings, outer primaries all black **Whistling Kite**
- 24b Soars on flat wings, primaries all black tipped and white-based **immature Brahminy Kite**



- *Birds of prey are most often detected when soaring.*

Pacific Baza

Aviceda subcristata Gould, 1838



L 35-46 cm, WS 80-105 cm. Medium-sized, broad-winged, crested greyish hawk with barred belly.

- Habitat** : Open rain forest, woodlands, farmland and urban trees, up to 1700 m.
- Voice** : High-pitched "hee-pyew", first note higher-pitched.
- Global range** : From east Indonesia to Solomon Is and Australia.
- Local status** : In open woodlands, sometimes in groups of 3-4 birds.
- Local names** : Baza Pasifik (I), Owaki (A), Uto-o (KN), Umupepereta (KI), Jawéla (M)

Black-winged Kite

Elanus caeruleus Desfontaines, 1789



L 31-37 cm, WS 77-92 cm. Small white-and-grey kite with black shoulders.

- Habitat** : Open woodland and grasslands, up to 2,000 m.
- Voice** : Soft whistled "wheep-KR" and sharp "KREE-ak" (Q5b). Global range Africa and Oriental region.
- Local status** : Rare in Mimika.
- Local name** : Elang Tikus (I)

Long-tailed Buzzard

Henicopernis longicauda Lesson & Garnot, 1828



L 50-61 cm, WS 105-140 cm. Large hawk with barred broad wings and long tail, streaked head and breast; typically wings hold forward

- Habitat** : Forest and its edge, sea level to 3,000 m.
Voice : Usually silent.
Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.
Local status : Most commonly seen in the hills above Timika, but also seen in and around Kuala Kencana.
Local names : Elang Ekor-panjang (I), Jawéla (M)

Black Kite

Milvus migrans Boddaert, 1783



L 46-66 cm, WS 120-153 cm. Medium-sized brown raptor with forked tail.

- Habitat** : Various open areas, grasslands, coastal waters, towns etc, sea level to 2,200 m.
Voice : Usually silent, whinnying "peeeee-re-rer".
Global range : Africa, Eurasia, Wallacea, New Guinea and Australia.
Local status : Seen near Timika airport and Kuala Kencana.
Local name : Elang Paria (I)

Whistling Kite

Haliastur spheurnus Vieillot, 1818



L 51-59 cm, WS 120-146 cm. Medium-sized mottled brown kite; resembling (i) immature Brahminy Kite, but soars with arched wings, has all black outer primaries; and (ii) Black Kite which has forked tail.

Habitat : Various wetlands and open country near water, sea level to 1,800 [-2,700 m].

Voice : Whistled "tiiiw" followed by rising series of short whistles.

Global range : New Guinea, Australia and New Caledonia.

Local status : Seen near Timika airport.

Local name : Elang Siul (I)

Brahminy Kite

Haliastur indus Boddaert, 1783



L 44-52 cm, WS 110-125 cm. Largish chestnut-brown raptor with white head and breast (adult), mottled brown (immature). Soars with flat wings, primaries have black tips and white bases. See Black and Whistling Kites.

Habitat : Coasts, estuaries, and urban areas, up to 2,200 m.

Voice : Most frequently heard a mewling "peeyah" (Ω6).

Global range : From India to Solomons and Australia.

Local status : Most commonly seen from lowlands to Tembagapura in the mountains.

Local names : Elang Bondol (I), Mokop (A), Uto'o (KN), Umupepereta (KI), Kékélé (M), Pepero (KK), Oopitoko (KA)

White-bellied See-eagle

Haliaeetus leucogaster J.F. Gmelin, 1788



L 70-85 cm, WS 178—218 cm. Large grey-and-white eagle (adult), or mottled brown (immature) with long, broad wings and wedge-shaped tail. Soars with wings in V-shape.

- Habitat** : Coasts, inshore seas, islands, estuaries, up to 1,400 m.
Voice : Goose-like "kuk-kuk- ..." (Ω27).
Global range : Widespread from India to New Guinea and Australia.
Local status : Mostly coastal, but also seen above Timika airport.
Local names : Elang-laut Perut-putih (I), Taniro (KI), Peto'ó (KN), Pitoko (KA)

Collared Sparrow-hawk

Accipiter cirrhocephalus Vieillot, 1817



L 27-38 cm, WS 53-77 cm. Small brownish grey hawk with rufous collar and square tail; immature streaked breast and barred belly.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest and edge, up to 1,000 m.
Voice : Rising fast series of high-pitched notes.
Global range : New Guinea, Moluccas and Australia.
Local status : Seen now and then in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
Local names : Elang alap Kalung (I), Uto'ó (K), Béga saralara (M)

Variable Goshawk

Accipiter hiogaster S. Müller, 1841



L 44-55 cm, WS 72-101 cm. Medium-sized grey hawk with rufous underparts; entirely dark grey, and white morphs are found in New Guinea.

Habitat : Forest edges in the lowlands, up to 500 m.

Voice : Series of 8-10 high-pitched deliberate notes (Ω8).

Global range : Widespread in New Guinea and Bismarck Is.

Local status : Throughout Mimika lowlands.

Local names : Elang alap Kelabu (I), Uto'o (KN), Umupepereta (KI), Béga saralara (M)

NB: Formerly treated as conspecific with the Australian Gray Goshawk *A. novaehollandiae*

Black-mantled Goshawk

Accipiter melanochlamys Salvadori, 1876



immature

L 32-43 cm, WS 65-80. Medium-sized dark chestnut and black goshawk (adult), dusky with brown above, white with black spots below (immature).

Habitat : Montane forest, 1,800-3,100 m

Voice : Series of weak high-pitched notes, rising then dropping in pitch.

Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.

Local status : Seen around Tembagapura and Hidden Valley.

Local name : Elang alap Mantel-hitam (I)

Grey-headed Goshawk

Accipiter poliocephalus G.R. Gray, 1858



L 30-36 cm, WS 56-65 cm. Small gray-and-white hawk with orange legs, cere and eye-ring; immature streaked below.

- Habitat** : Forest interior and edge, sea level to 1,500 m.
Voice : Rapid series of very high, thin "whit"s.
Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.
Local status : Seen throughout the lowlands of Timika.
Local name : Elang-alap Pucat (I)

Doria's Goshawk

Megatriorchis [Accipiter] doriae Salvadori & D'Alberty, 1876



L 51-69 cm, WS 88-106 cm. Largish brown and whitish hawk speckled and streaked black, with very long densely barred tail, and blackish mask.

- Habitat** : Lowland rainforest, up to 1,400 m.
Voice : Characteristic drawn-out hissing whistle.
Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.
Local status : Rarely seen around the golf course and near Mile 38.
Local name : Elang alap Doria (I)

Pygmy Eagle

Hieraaetus weiskei Reichenow, 1900



L 38-55 cm, WS 101-136. Smallish eagle with long broad wings, dark breast band on light underparts; also in all dark morph.

Habitat : Lowland forest and edge, sea level to 2,100 m.

Voice : Sometimes an excited "sip-sip-seeee" in flight.

Global range : Montane New Guinea.

Local status : Seen once above Tembagapura town.

Local name : Elang Kecil (I)

NB: Formerly treated as race of Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

New Guinea Harpy-Eagle

Harpyopsis novaeguineae Salvadori. 1875



L 72-90 cm, WS 121-157 cm. Very large, broad-winged uniform brown eagle.

Habitat : Undisturbed rainforest, up to 3200 m.

Voice : Far carrying booming "boong" and chicken-like "kuk".

Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.

Local status : Only once or twice seen in the lowlands.

Local names : Rajawali Papua (I), Solki (A), Taniro (KI), Peto'o (KN)

Alternative

English name : New Guinea or Papuan Eagle

Gurney's Eagle

Aquila gurneyi G.R. Gray, 1861



L 74-86 cm, WS 165-185 cm. Large dark eagle with wedge-shaped tail.

Habitat : Lowland forest, up to 3,000 m.

Voice : Usually silent; down-slurred piping, once per second.

Global range : Papua and Moluccan region.

Local status : Seen only once, along the East Levée.

Local name : Rajawali Kuskus (I)

Brown Falcon

Falco berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827



L 41-51 cm, WS 88-115 cm. Large, rather shabby brown falcon, with dark moustache and longish tail.

Habitat : Open woodland, farmland and grassland, up to 2,000 m.

Voice : Parrot-like calls and screams.

Global range : New Guinea and Australia.

Local status : Few records from the hill (Mile 50) and lowland area (Timika airport).

Local names : Alap alap Coklat (I), Uto'o (KN), Umupepereta (KI)

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771



L 35-51 cm, WS 79-114 cm. Large falcon with densely barred underparts and conspicuous black cheeks and cap. Immature more brown and streaked below.

Habitat : Seen soaring high over forest and but also most other areas, sea level to 2,300 m.

Voice : Series of high-pitched screeches (Ω9).

Global range : Throughout New Guinea, cosmopolitan.

Local status : Coastal areas Portsite and Ajkwa estuaries, but possibly also in the mountains.

Local name : Alap alap Kawah (I)

In recent years the Papuan race of the Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans* (48-42 cm, black-and-white male, rufous brown female, dark brown immature, all with pale rump) has been seen at the Timika airport.

DUCKS

Family Anatidae

Waterbirds with short legs, webbed feet and long necks. Fifteen species found in New Guinea, eight in our region.

Key to the ducks of the Mimika region

- 1a Mainly black and white duck **2**
- 1b Brown or blackish duck **3**
- 2a Entirely white head **Raja Shelduck**
- 2b White head with black crown **Cotton Pygmy Goose**
- 3a Body reddish or buffy brown, head unmarked **4**
- 3b Body mainly brown, black or blackish **5**
- 4a White-spotted flanks **Spotted Whistling Duck**
- 4b White-plumed flanks **Wandering Whistling Duck**
- 5a Unmarked black head **Salvadori's Duck**
- 5b Marked, dark green or brown head **6**
- 6a Head with white cheeks **Green Pygmy Goose**
- 6b Head with white or dark stripes **7**
- 7a White eye stripe **male Garganey**
- 7b Dark and white eye stripes **8**
- 8a Pale brown body, small teal size **female Garganey**
- 8b Dark brown to blackish body, medium-size **Pacific Black Duck**

Spotted Whistling-duck

Dendrocygna guttata Schlegel, 1866



L 43 cm. Brown-and-buff duck with white-speckled flanks.

- Habitat** : Marshes, mangroves and other wetlands in the lowlands.
- Voice** : Whistled “whu-wheow-whi” (Ω 10)
- Global range** : From Philippines to New Guinea and Bismarck Is.
- Local status** : Common in swamps near Mile 21 and Ajkwa estuaries.
- Local names** : Belibis Tutul (I), Oakogol (A), Minawà (KN), Bupau (KI)

Wandering Whistling-duck

Dendrocygna arcuata Horsfield, 1824



L 58 cm. Reddish brown duck with black cap.

- Habitat** : Freshwater lagoons, swamps and rivers in coastal lowlands.
- Voice** : Whistles and twittering (Ω11).
- Global range** : From Borneo and Philippines to New Guinea and Australia.
- Local status** : Once seen near Timika.
- Local names** : Belibis Kembang (I), Oakogol (A)

Raja Shelduck

Tadorna (Radjah) radjah Lesson, 1828



L 53 cm. Large black-and-white duck.

Habitat : Coastal marshes and lagoons, sheltered bays, tidal mudflats and mangrove swamps.

Voice : Low-pitched notes alternating with high-pitched short whistles (Ω12)

Global range : From Moluccas to Papua region and northern Australia.

Local status : Seen near east levee site.

Local names : Umukia Raja (I), Oakogol (A), Biroko (KI), Tainare (KN), Buriyako (KK/KA); alternative

English name : White-headed Shelduck

Green Pygmy Goose

Nettapus pulchellus Gould, 1842



L 33 cm. Tiny, short-necked duck, white with green head and white cheek patch, dark above, scalloped white below (male), pale cheeks and dark crown (female).

Habitat : Fresh water in lowlands.

Voice : Whistling “pi-uit” in flight.

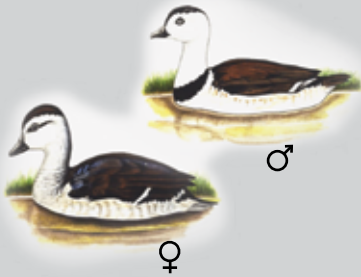
Global range : Southern New Guinea, Sulawesi, Moluccas to northern Australia.

Local status : In small numbers on small water bodies in the lowlands.

Local names : Trutu Coklat (I), Oakogol (A)

Cotton Pygmy Goose

Nettapus coromandelianus J.F. Gmelin, 1789



L 36 cm. Small, short-necked white duck with green back (male), brownish with dark eye-line and pale face and neck (female).

- Habitat** : Freshwater.
Voice : cackle (male) and soft quack (female).
Global range : From India, SE Asia to New Guinea and Australia.
Local status : Occasionally seen on the lakes near Mile 21.
Local name : Trutu Hijau (I);
Alternative English names : Cotton Teal, Asia Pygmy Goose

Salvadori's Teal

Salvadorina [Anas] waigiensis Rothschild & Hartert, 1894



L 43 cm. Medium-sized duck, with scalloped body, dark head and orange bill and legs.

- Habitat** : Alpine lakes, and fast-flowing streams above 600 m.
Voice : (i) Explosive quack of female (ii) Thin whistle of male (Ω13).
Global range : Endemic to mountains of New Guinea
Local status : In fair numbers on Fairy Lakes.
Local names : Itik Noso (I), Oakogol (A), Uni (DI)
Alternative English name : Salvadori's Duck

Pacific Black Duck

Anas superciliosa J.F. Gmelin, 1789



Diagnosis L 53 cm. Large dark brown duck with typical black and pale head stripes.

Habitat : Freshwater localities from lowlands to alpine lands.

Voice : Series of quacks and nasal "raank raank", similar to domestic duck.

Global range : Widespread from Java through New Guinea and Australias to Pacific

Local status : At small streams and water bodies around Timika.

Local name : Itik Alis (Indonesian)

West of Freeport above the Kaparé River the northern migrant Garganey *Anas querquedula* (40 cm, blue wing patches, male with white eye stripe, female pale brown with dark eye-stripe) has been reported;



● The swampy areas near Timika airport and Mile 21 are a good place to look for Pacific Black and other ducks.

MEGAPODES

Family Megapodiidae

Fowl-like terrestrial forest birds that bury their eggs. Twelve species in New Guinea, of which five in our region.

Key to the Megapodes in the Mimika region

1a Dark legs **2**

1b Pale legs **3**

2a Pinkish face, short crest **New Guinea Scrubfowl**

2b Whitish face, no crest **Wattled Brushturkey**

3a Orange legs, crested **Orange-footed Scrubfowl**

3b Orange or yellow legs **4**

4a Black bill **Yellow-legged Brushturkey**

4b Orange bill **Red-billed Brushturkey**

Orange-footed Scrubfowl

Megapodius reinwardt Dumont, 1823



L 36 cm. Dark greyish fowl, with short pointed crest and orange feet.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest, mangroves, islets, sometimes up to 1800 m in the mountains.
- Voice** : Mournful crowing (sounding as a rusty gate) of the cock, answered by the female by "kuku kuku"; also heard during the night (Ω14).
- Global range** : Southern New Guinea, Vogelkop and north Australia.
- Local status** : Small numbers on Puriri I.
- Local names** : Gosong Kaki-merah (I), Sagoh (M), Wautu (KI), Tiriwo'o (KN), Ooko (KA, KK)

Yellow-legged Brush-turkey

Talegalla fuscirostris Salvadori, 1877



L 53 cm. Sooty black fowl with yellow legs.

- Habitat** : Lowland rainforest up to 800 m.
- Voice** : Loud and rising barking "wha-WHA-WHA, hah" (Ω16).
- Global range** : Southern New Guinea and Aru Is.
- Local status** : Common throughout the Mimika lowlands.
- Local names** : Maleo Paruh-hitam (I), Sagoh (M), Wautu (KA)

In the Lorentz Mts east of Freeport the Wattled Brush-turkey *Aepyodius arfakianus* (42 cm, whitish face, maroon-brown rump and dark legs) and New Guinea Scrubfowl *Megapodius decollatus* (36 cm, similar to Orange-footed but with dark legs; Ω15) are found above the Otakwa river. Another megapode found east of PT Freeport Indonesia area above the Iwaka River is the Red-billed Brush-turkey *Talegalla cuvieri* (56 cm, similar to Black-billed, but with orange bill and yellow face)

QUAIL AND ALLIES

Family Phasianidae

Tiny to largish short-legged, stub-tailed and small-headed fowl. Three species in New Guinea, of which one recorded in our area.



● *Snow Mountain Quail cock near Grasberg Nursery.*

Snow Mountain Quail

Anurophasis monorthonyx van Oort, 1910



L 27 cm. Large, short-tailed, brown quail.

Habitat : Alpine grasslands and edges of heavy scrub with trees and brush, 3,200-3,800 m.

Voice : (i) "Queeah" in flight when flushed (Q17); (ii) soft cackling when foraging.

Global range: Endemic Snow Mts.

Local status : In small numbers in DOM, Fairy Tale and Dugundugu.

Local names : Puyuh Jayawijaya (I), Gimawur (DI), Kutolgol, Mébinyêm (A).

RAILS

Family Rallidae

Fowl-like terrestrial birds, with short tail and strong legs, mostly associated with wetland areas. Often very secretive and their presence known by their voice only. Eighteen species in New Guinea, of which 12 in our area.

Key to the rails of the Mimika Region

- 1a Head and breast entirely rufous **2**
- 1b Other **5**
- 2a Barred tail **Forbes' Forest Rail**
- 2b Tail black or rufous **3**
- 3a Tail rufous, mantle rufous or black speckled white **Chestnut Forest Rail**
- 3b Tail black **4**
- 4a Belly barred, red legs **Bare-eyed Rail**
- 4b Belly grey, legs dark **Red-necked Crake**
- 5a Upper parts uniform black or dark brown **6**
- 5b Upper parts streaked or mottled, white eye-stripe(s) **10**
- 6a Entirely black, white bill **Eurasian Coot**
- 6b Other **7**
- 7a Black above, blue below, red bill **Purple Swamphen**
- 7b Dark brown mantle and wings **8**
- 8a Huge rail, with white breast **New Guinea Flightless Rail**
- 8b Small to medium sized rail **9**
- 9a Red legs and eyes **Spotless Crake**
- 9b Yellowish legs **Rufous-tailed Bush-hen**
- 10a Blackish crown, uniform pale below **White-browed Crake**
- 10b Rufous crown, buffy breast, barred belly **Buff-banded Rail**

Buff-banded Rail

Hypotaenidia [Gallirallus] philippensis Linnaeus, 1766



L 28 cm. Medium-sized, brown-headed rail with whitish eyebrow, barred underparts (with buff breast patch) and speckled back.

- Habitat** : Wet grassland, native gardens etc, up to 3350m.
- Voice** : A variety of creaky and sharp squeaks (Ω18).
- Global range** : Widespread, from Philippines, Wallacea, New Guinea to Australia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Common in cane fields near Mile 21.
- Local names** : Mandar padi Kalung-kuning (I), Dungdungki (A), Atauruita (KN)

Red-necked Crake

Rallina tricolor G.R. Gray, 1858

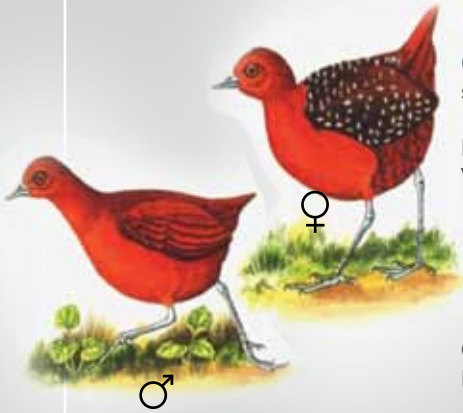


L 28 cm. Medium-sized rail with chestnut brown head, neck and breast, and dark olive-brown belly, back and wings. Flicks with tail.

- Habitat** : Moist lowland forest, sago swamps, up to 1200m.
- Voice** : A series of loud frog-like notes, slightly accelerating and dropping in pitch: "kyek-kyek-..." (Ω19-1).
- Global range** : Widespread in Papua region.
- Local status** : Seen on Puriri island.
- Local name** : Tikusan Tukar (I)

Chestnut Forest Rail

Rallicula [Rallina] rubra Schlegel, 1871



L 18-23 cm. Small entirely chestnut brown rail (male), with brown to black, sparsely white-speckled wings (female).

- Habitat** : Montane forest, 1500-3000 m.
Voice : Series of hoarse “kwree” or “kweewk” notes, (Ω19-2) flat, or often in duet, sometimes starting and with much faster delivered introductory notes, and then accelerating again.
Global range : Endemic to New & Guinea.
Local status : Seen along Hidden Valley boardwalk.
Local name : Mandar gunung Merah (I)

New Guinea Flightless Rail

Megacrex inepta D’Albertis & Salvadori, 1879



L 37 cm. Large, pale-breasted rail with strong legs and heavy bill.

- Habitat** : Mangrove and swamp (sago) forests, wet and riverine bamboo thickets.
Voice : Pig-like “aaah-aaah”.
Global range : Papua endemic.
Local status : Seen in the sago swamps.
Local names : Mandar Kasuari (I), Wawi (KN), Wau (KA)

Spotless Crake

Porzana (Zapornia) tabuensis J.F. Gmelin, 1789



L 17 cm. Smallish sooty gray rail with dark brown wings and mantle.

- Habitat** : Swamps and wet grasslands, 1000 to 3300 m.
- Voice** : Bubbling series of fast "bop-bop-..."
- Global range**: From Philippines, New Guinea to Australia, Polynesia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Rarely seen in the highlands.
- Local name** : Tikusan Polos.

White-browed Crake

Porzana [Amaurornis, Poliolimnas] cinerea (Vieillot, 1819)



L 17 cm. Tiny grey and brown rail, with dark eye stripe and white brow.

- Habitat** : Swamps and wet grasslands, up to 1700 m.
- Voice** : Single thin "cheew" and explosive "CHI-kew" (Ω20a); and duet of squeaky "pew-pew-pew..." notes (Ω20b).
- Global range**: Widespread from Malaysia to Micronesia.
- Local status** : Heard in the cane field at Mile 21.
- Local name** : Tikusan Alis-putih (I)

Rufous-tailed Bush-hen

Amaurornis moluccana Wallace, 1865



L 25 cm. Largish grey and olive-brown rail, with greenish yellow bill and legs; may look non-descript in the field.

- Habitat** : Forest edge, tall grass, swamps, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Distinctive, duet of mewing “kweew-weet” and chicken-like “kok-kok-” (Ω21).
- Global range** : From Philippines and Moluccas to New Guinea, Bismarck Is and Australia.
- Local status** : Observed in and around Kuala Kencana and Mile 21.
- Local name** : Kareo Zaitun (I)

NB: Formerly treated as conspecific with Plain Bush-hen

Purple Swamphen

Porphyrio porphyrio Linnaeus, 1758



L 40-45 cm. Large deep blue rail with white vent, and red bill and frontal shield.

- Habitat** : Swamps, marshes, and associated grassland, up to 1800 m.
- Voice** : A variety of screams and weird calls (Ω22).
- Global range** : From Eurasia, Africa to Australia, Melanesia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Rarely seen in the Mimika area, seen in tailings natural succession area within the Double Levee Area.
- Local name** : Mandar Besar (I)

Eurasian Coot

Fulica atra Linnaeus, 1758



L 23 cm. Entirely black, compact rail, with white bill and frontal shield.

Habitat : Mountain lakes and open water in lowlands.

Voice : Loud, explosive “kyewk” (Ω23).

Global range: Widespread from Eurasia, Africa to Australia and New Zealand.

Local status : Locally common on mountain lakes; common on the Fairy Lakes.

Local name : Mandar Hitam (I), Uni (DI)

The following two species have been recorded from Lorentz National Park: Forbes’ Forest Rail *Rallina forbesi* (23 cm, chestnut with a black (male), or brown, buff-speckled mantle (female), and barred tail) has been recorded from the Otakwa river; and Bare-eyed Rail *Gymnocrex plumbeiventris* (32 cm, long bill, reddish head, red legs) from the Setakwa River.

JACANAS

Family Jacanidae

Rail-like waterbirds with very long toes, enabling them to walk over floating vegetation. One species in New Guinea.

Comb-crested Jacana

Irediparra gallinacea Temminck, 1828



L 23 cm. Small black-and- white rail-like waterbird, with red comb on the head.

Habitat : Lowland swamps, river margins.

Voice : Sandpiper-like shrill "pee-pee-pee"

Global range: From Indonesia, Philippines, to New Guinea and Australia.

Local status : Seen in the swamps near Mile 21.

Local name : Burung sepatu Jengger (I)

PLOVERS

Family Charadriidae

Large-headed shorebirds with small bill and long legs, and typical way of walking, short runs alternated with abrupt halts. Nine species in New Guinea, of which eight in Freeport area. Most migratory plovers seen are non-breeding and dull coloured, but some may have a more or less complete nuptial plumage. The key below is meant for non-breeding birds.

Key to the plovers of the Mimika region

- 1a Large, with yellow face wattles **Masked Lapwing**
- 1b Smaller, no wattles **2**
- 2a Small, white neck collar **Little Ringed Plover**
- 2b Other **3**
- 3a Strongly mottled above, **4**
- 3b Other **5**
- 4a Grey mottled above, white rump, black axillaries **Grey Plover**
- 4b Yellowish-grey mottled above **Pacific Golden Plover**
- 5a Clear breast band **6**
- 5b Other **7**
- 6a Bill as long as distance eye-bill base **Lesser Sand-plover**
- 6b Bill longer than distance eye-bill base **Greater Sand-plover**
- 7a Small, black legs, stocky white wing-bar **Red-capped Plover**
- 7b Larger, yellowish legs, slender **Oriental Plover**

Masked Lapwing

Vanellus miles Boddaert, 1783



L 37 cm. Large white and brownish grey plover with yellow wattles hanging from face.

- Habitat** : Airfields, paddocks, water edges
Voice : Pleasant "krik-krik[-kik-ik-ik]".
Global range: From east Indonesia to Australia and New Zealand.
Local status : Seen on Timika airport.
Local name : Trulek Topeng (I)

Grey Plover

Pluvialis squatarola Linnaeus, 1758



L 29 cm. Large silvery grey plover, speckled darker on back; underparts black in breeding plumage; always with black 'armpits' and white wing bar. See Pacific Golden Plover.

- Habitat** : Coastal, always near water.
Voice : Three syllabic "pee-UU-ee" in flight.
Range : Breeds in far north Eurasia, North America, migrating to Africa, Australia, and South America.
Local status : Seen around Mile 28, August-May.
Local name : Cerek Besar (I)

Pacific Golden Plover

Pluvialis fulva Gmelin, 1789



L 25 cm. A largish, buff yellow, mottled black (above) and plain buff and grey (below) plover; underparts black in breeding plumage; no wing bar. See Grey Plover.

- Habitat** : On air fields, lawns, dry lagoon basins, less common on coastal mudflats, up to 2000 m.
- Voice** : A melodious "too-EET" in flight (Ω24).
- Range** : Breeds in far northern urasia, migrates mainly to south and southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Found on and around Timika airport and Portsie, September-April.
- Local name** : Cerek Keryut (I)

Little Ringed Plover

Charadrius dubius scopoli, 1786



L 15 cm. Small, with black breast band and black mask with white forehead, when breeding deep red eye-ring (resident race); migrant race similar, but with pale eye-ring and in duller non-breeding plumage when visiting New Guinea; no wing bar.

- Habitat** : Airfields, lawns, mangrove flats, swamp edges, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : "Pee-u" in flight (migrant), "chit, chit, ..." (resident) (Ω25).
- Range** : Breeds in Europe and north Asia, migrates to Africa, Indonesia and Philippines
- Local status** : Seen on Timika airport, and East levee.
- Local name** : Cerek Kalung-kecil (I)

Red-capped Plover

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck, 1822



L 15 cm. Small brownish plover, breeding male with rufous crown, brown upperparts and white underparts and wing-bar, black patch at breast sides; non-breeding and female not black or rufous.

- Habitat** : Coastal mudflats and sandy and shelly beaches.
- Voice** : Loud trill.
- Range** : Breeds in Australia, migrant to New Zealand and south New Guinea and central Indonesia; seen in groups on Air Hitam mudflats, April-October.
- Local name** : Cerek Topi-merah (I)

Lesser Sand-plover

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776



L 20 cm. Small brown-backed hunched shorebird with white underparts, brown breast, white wing bar in flight; breeding plumage with rufous crown and breast, and black face. See Greater Sand-plover.

- Habitat** : Coastal beaches, mudflats, reefs, freshwater swamps, airfields.
- Voice** : Rolling "trrit", similar to Greater.
- Global range** : Breeds in the Palearctic, wintering from western Africa, southeast & SE Asia and southern Australia.
- Local status** : Seen on the mudflats of Pasir Hitam.
- Local name** : Cerek pasir Mongolia (I), Amonipo'o (KN), Earo (KK)

Greater Sand-plover

Charadrius leschenaulti Lesson, 1826



L 22 cm. As Lesser but slimmer, slightly larger and longer bill, more angular head. See Lesser Sand-plover.

Habitat : Beaches, mudflats, reefs, less often than Mongolian Plover in freshwater swamps.

Voice : Rolling "trrrit", similar to Lesser.

Global range: Breeds from Turkey to Mongolia, wintering from southern Africa to s Asia and Australia.

Local status : Seen along the south coast, mainly August-May.

Local name : Cerek pasir Besar (I)

Oriental Plover

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848



L 24 cm. Largish sandy brown plover with white supercilium and underparts, long pale legs in non-breeding plumage; breeding birds have brown-and-black breast.

Habitat : Dry habitats, such as airfields, paddocks, sometimes freshwater swamps.

Voice : Soft "tink"; rolling trill.

Global range: Breeds on Mongolian and Chinese steppes, migrates to Australia with stopovers in Indonesia

Local status : Only very few records from the Mimika area.

Local name : Cerek Asia (I)

CURLEWS, SANDPIPERS, SNIPES & ALLIES

Family Scolopacidae

A varied group of long-legged shorebirds with long curved bill (curlews and whimbrel) or long straight bill (godwits), or short-legged with long straight bills (snipes) or short bill (stints). They are specialised in feeding on mudflats, paddocks, beaches etc. Thirty-one species in New Guinea, of which 18 occur in our area.

Key to the waders of Mimika region

- 1a Curved bill **2**
- 1b Straight bill **9**
- 2a Down-curved bill **3**
- 2b Up-turned bill **7**
- 3a Unmarked head, very long bill **Eastern Curlew**
- 3b Head with dark and pale stripes **4**
- 4a Bill twice as long as head **Whimbrel**
- 4b Bill less than twice as long as head **5**
- 5a Brownish **6**
- 5b Greyish and white **Curlew Sandpiper**
- 6a Longish bill, greyish brown crown **Little Curlew**
- 6b Shorter bill, yellowish legs, dark rufous crown **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper**
- 7a Bill clearly upturned, nervous behaviour **Terek Sandpiper**
- 7b Bill very slightly upturned **8**
- 8a Black-and-grey bill, greenish legs, **Common Greenshank**
- 8b Black-and-pink bill, dark legs **Bar-tailed Godwit**
- 9a Stocky, short legs, very long bill **10**
- 9b Other **12**

- 10a Mottled dark and rufous, strictly montane **New Guinea Woodcock**
- 10b Other **11**
- 11a Primaries mostly hidden on the ground **Latham's Snipe**
- 11b Primaries beyond tertiaries on the ground **Swinhoe's Snipe**
- 12a Small, active, short legs and neck **Rufous-necked Stint**
- 12b Other **13**
- 13a Longish legs and neck **14**
- 13b Other **16**
- 14a Shortish bill, **Ruff**
- 14b Longer bill, lower back and rump white **15**
- 15a Orange-red legs and bill base, white trailing edge to wings **Common Redshank**
- 15b Yellowish green legs, thin black bill **Marsh Sandpiper**
- 16a White rump, mottled back **Wood Sandpiper**
- 16b Grey rump **17**
- 17a White wing bar in flight, white breast sides, bobs and flicks with wings during flight
Common Sandpiper
- 17b Uniform grey wings **Grey-tailed Tattler**

Little Curlew

Numenius minutus Gould, 1841



L 33 cm. Medium-sized mottled brown wader. See Whimbrel which is larger and has much longer bill.

- Habitat** : Dry grasslands, airfields, less often at mudflats and ricefields.
- Voice** : A fast “quik-quik[-quik]” or in longer series.
- Global range**: Breeds in north Asia, migrates to Southeast Asia and Australia.
- Local status** : Occasionally seen in October around Timika airport.
- Local name** : Gajahan Kecil (I)

Whimbrel

Numenius phaeopus Linnaeus, 1758



L 41 cm. Large, mottled brown wader with long, down-curved bill. See Far Eastern, which has striped head, larger size and different voice.

- Habitat** : Sandy beaches, mudflats and mangrove creeks.
- Voice** : (i) In flight “bi bi bi bi bi bi” (ii) yodling “koor LEE”(Ω26).
- Global range**: Breeds in Arctic, wintering southward to most coastal areas in warmer regions.
- Local status** : Common along the south coast of PT Freeport Indonesia, also on passage in the mountains.
- Local names** : Gajahan pengala (I), Aomao (N), Komako (At), Okamako (Ke)

Eastern Curlew

Numenius madagascariensis Linnaeus, 1766



L 57 cm. Very large mottled brown wader, with white belly, and very long curved bill.

- Habitat** : Sandy beaches, mudflats.
Voice : Loud "kur LEEE".
Global range : Breeds in east Siberia, wintering south to Philippines, Indonesia and Australia.
Local status : Seen on Puriri Is, and the mangroves.
Local name : Gajahan Timur (I)

Bar-tailed Godwit

Limosa lapponica Linnaeus, 1758



L 43 cm. Large, brownish grey, white-bellied wader with slightly upturned bill, finely barred tail, white patch on back.

- Habitat** : Coastal sandy beaches and mudflats.
Voice : In flight rather indistinct, barking nasal "kivk".
Global range : Breeds in the Arctic, wintering south to Africa, south and southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand.
Local status : Seen on Serayu Is, and mudflats of Pasir Hitam.
Local names : Biru laut Ekor-blorok (I), Amanipo'o (KN)

Common Redshank

Tringa totanus Linnaeus, 1758



L 28 cm. Brownish grey wader with red legs , straight black-and-red bill, white rump and trailing edge to the wings.

Habitat : Mudflats, paddyfields, fish-ponds.

Voice : Melodious "TEW-hew-hew" (Q27).

Global range : Breeds in Africa to Erasia, migrating as far as Southeast Asia and Australia.

Local status : Seen near Timika airport.

Local name : Trinil Kaki-merah (I)

Marsh Sandpiper

Tringa stagnatilis Bechstein, 1803



L 22 cm. Slender grey-and-white wader with thin bill and white rump/back.

Habitat : Mudflats, swamps, pools.

Voice : Whistled "chew" in flight, or fast "chewp-chewp-chewp"

Global range : Breeds in north Eurasia, migrates south to Africa, south and southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

Local status : Seen on mudflats of Pasir Hitam and along pond near Timika.

Local name : Trinil Rawa (I)

Common Greenshank

Tringa nebularia Gunnerus, 1767



L 32 cm. Largish grey and white sandpiper, with slightly upturned bill, greenish legs and in flight white rump ending in point up the back.

Habitat : Various salt and freshwater wetlands: estuaries, coastal flats, mangroves, swamps, lakes etc.

Voice : Loud, regular-spaced, often trisyllabic, whistling "tew-tew-tew".

Global range : Breeds in north Eurasia, migrates as far south as Australia and New Zealand.

Local status : Seen on the mudflats of the Ajkwa estuary.

Local names : Trinil Kaki-hijau (I), Amanipo'o (KN), Earo (KK)

Wood Sandpiper

Tringa glareola Linnaeus, 1758



L 22 cm. Smallish brown mottled wader, with yellowish legs, white underparts with brown-washed breast, and white rump.

Habitat : Muddy shores, but also inland on wet ricefields and swamps, up to 750 m.

Voice : High-pitched, sharp "cheef-eef", or "cheef-eef-eef" (Ω28)

Range : Breeds in north Eurasia, migrates south to Australia.

Local status : Seen near portsite, Timika airport, and Mile 38/39.

Local name : Trinil Semak (I)

Terek Sandpiper

Xenus cinereus Gouldenstädt, 1775



L 23 cm. Smallish, brownish grey hyperactiv wader with short yellow legs and upturned bill.

Habitat : Coastal, mudflats, beaches, mangroves.

Voice : Musical "dew-dew-dew", and, when flushed a sharp "kir-rir-rít".

Global range: Breeds in north Eurasia, but migrates as far south as Australia and New Zealand.

Local status : Seen near the Pomako and Pasir Hitam, September-May.

Local name : Trinil Bedaran (I)

Common Sandpiper

Actitis hypoleucos Linnaeus, 1758



L 21 cm. Small greyish brown sandpiper, with white eyebrow and underparts, 'bob's, and typical fluttering flight with hanging wings.

Habitat : Coastal shores, riverbanks, tidal creeks etc.

Voice : Ringing "tii wii wii" in flight, Rising "weeep" when seated (Ω29).

Global range: Breeds in Eurasia and winters Southeast to Africa, se Asia and Australia.

Local status : Widespread along south coastal of PT Freeport Indonesia, and near Timika; almost year-round.

Local names : Trinil Pantai (I), Yèwaro (KN), Earo (KK)

Grey-tailed Tattler

Tringa [Heteroscelus] brevipes Vieillot, 1816



L 25 cm. Uniform grey wader with shortish yellow legs and long straight bill.

- Habitat** : Rocky and sandy beaches, but less often mudflats.
Voice : A whistled "too-WHEE"
Global range: Breeds east Siberia, wintering as far south as Australia, visiting New Guinea mainly August-May.
Local status : Seen on mudflats near Pasir Hitam.
Local name : Trinil Ekor-kelabu (I)

Latham's Snipe

Gallinago hardwickii J.E. Gray, 1831



L 25 cm. Mottled brown and buff secretive wader with short legs and very long bill; when flushed flying heavily, in a few zigzags gaining height quickly and dropping back in cover.

- Habitat** : Drier grounds than Swinhoe's, up to 3350 m.
Voice : Short "zack" when flushed (Ω30).
Global range: Breeds northeast Asia, winters in Australia.
Local status : Seen around Timika airport; mainly Aug-May.
Local name : Berkik Jepang (I)
Alternative name : Japanese Snipe

Swinhoe's Snipe

Gallinago megala Swinhoe, 1861



L 28 cm. Mottled brown and buff-striped secretive wader with short legs and very long bill; when flushed straighter flight than Latham's.

Habitat : Swampy open grasslands.

Voice : Longer and higher than Latham's: "raap" (Ω 042)

Global range : Breeds in northeast Asia, winters as south as Australia.

Local status : Present around Timika airport in August-May.

Local name : Berkik Rawa (I)

New Guinea Woodcock

Scolopax rosenbergii Schlegel, 1871



L 30 cm. Darkish mottled rufous brown secretive snipe with short legs and very long bill.

Habitat : Montane forest, edges and grassland above 1700 m.

Voice : Grunting "go-go-go" and wheezy "zu-wheEEP", uttered in flight display; contact call rattling "krrrr".

Global range : Endemic to New Guinea.

Local status : Found in the alpine highlands of New Guinea; seen on Carstenz Meadow at 3650 m.

Local name : Berkik gunung Papua (I), utamjaram (A)

Rufous-necked Stint

Calidris ruficollis Pallas, 1776



L 15 cm. Small active greyish brown white-breasted sandpiper, short tapered bill and short black legs.

- Habitat** : Wide variety of wetlands, intertidal mudflats, bays, lagoons.
- Voice** : Indistinct, soft "kleep" (Ω31)
- Global range**: Breeds in north Asia and Alaska, migrates as south as Australia.
- Local status** : Found on mudflats along south coast of PT Freeport Indonesia.
- Local names** : Kedidi Leher-merah (I), Amanipo'o (KN), Earo (KK)

Curlew Sandpiper

Calidris ferruginea Pontoppidan, 1763



L 21 cm. Smallish grey and white sandpiper with longish down-curved bill and white rump.

- Habitat** : Mudflats, ricefields.
- Voice** : "Chip" and "chirip"
- Global range**: Breeds norteaeste Asia, migrates south to Australia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Has been seen around Timika airport.
- Local name** : Kedidi Golgol (I)

Ruff

Philomachus pugnax Linnaeus, 1758



L 28 (male), 23 (female, called Reeve). Greyish brown long-necked, short-billed wader with long, pale legs; male on breeding grounds with long plumes on head and neck.

Habitat : Freshwater swamps, mudflats.

Voice : Silent in NG.

Global range : Breeds in north Eurasia, wintering to Africa, south Asia and Australia.

Local status : Rare along the coast of Mimika.

Local name : Trinil Rumbai (I)

From the Lorentz National Park east of PT Freeport Indonesia the northern migrant Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* (L 17-22 cm, dark-streaked rusty crown, white eye-brow, pale legs). The Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* (L 18-19 cm, non-breeding: mottled grey back, white below, black eye mask; breeding: rufous neck, white throat, grey back and crown) has been seen in flocks on the alpine lakes.

THICK-KNEES

Family Burhinidae

Long-legged shorebirds with massive bill. One species in New Guinea.



● The Beach Stone Curlew (or Thick-knee) *Esacus magnirostris* is known from the Mimika estuary west of Freeport.

HIMANTOPIDAE

Family Stilts

Black-and-white waders with extremely thin legs, long neck and fine, straight pointed bill. One species in New Guinea.

Black-winged Stilt

Himantopus leucocephalus Linnaeus, 1758



L 37 cm. White wader with black wings, and very long pink legs.

- Habitat** : Open marshes, coastal mudflats.
- Voice** : Yelping "keek" or "kewk" (Ω32).
- Global range**: Breeds from Java to New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.
- Local status** : Seen near Timika airport.
- Local name** : Gagang bayang Belang (I).

PRATINCOLES

Family Glareolidae

Gracious, long-winged waders that forage in flight or by running over dry wasteland and short grass. Two species in New Guinea, both occurring in our area.

Key to the pratincoles of the Mimika region

1 Brown breast, black underwing **Australian Pratincole**

2 Pale buffy breast, black throat lining **Oriental Pratincola**

Australian Pratincole

Stiltia isabella Vieillot, 1816



L 23 cm. Brownish wader, as Oriental, but longer legs, notched tail and black underwing and wing tips.

- Habitat** : Open habitat as Oriental.
- Voice** : Sandpiper-like "WEE-tee-tee"
- Global range**: Breeds in Australia and sporadically New Guinea, migrates from Australia to Java, Borneo and New Guinea.
- Local status** : Seen around Timika airport, May-July.
- Local Name** : Terik Australia (I)

Oriental Pratincole

Glareola maldivarum J.R. Forster, 1795



L 27 cm. Brown, swift flying brownish wader with deep fork tail, white rump and rufous underwing.

- Habitat** : Dry grasslands, airstrips, lagoon edges, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Sharp "kyik" in flight.
- Global range**: Breeds in south and east Asia, wintering to Australia.
- Local status** : Occasionally seen around Timika airport October-April.
- Local name** : Terik Asia (I)

TERNs & GULLs

Family Laridae

Mostly white and grey fish-eating shorebirds with a gracious flight and always associated with water. Seventeen species in New Guinea, of which six occur in our area.

Key to the terns of the Mimika region

1a Underparts with grey or black **2**

1b Underparts white **3**

2a Underparts grey **breeding Whiskered Tern**

2b Underparts and underwing entirely or partly black **breeding White-winged Tern**

3a Robust, gull-like bill **Gull-billed Tern**

3b Slender bill **4**

4a Notched or shallow forked tail **5**

4b Deeply forked tail **6**

5a Dark ear spot in one line with dark nape **non-breeding Whiskered Tern**

5b Dark ear spot bulging from dark nape **non-breeding White-winged Tern**

6a Bill greenish yellow, large tern **Crested Tern**

6b Bill black

7a Very small tern, moderately deep forktail **Little Tern**

7b Medium-sized tern, deep forktail with dark outer feathers **Common Tern**

Whiskered Tern

Chlidonias hybridus Pallas, 1811



L 25 cm. White notch-tailed tern with grey wings, with black patch on ear coverts extending to hind crown, grey rump.

Habitat : Mainly above fresh water, but occasionally ocean beaches.

Voice : Dry, rasping “krrrk” (Ω33).

Global range: Breeds from western Eurasia, India, Africa and Australia; also visitor from Australia to New Guinea.

Local status : Observed near Timika airport and near Mile 21/22, mainly April-December.

Local names : Dara laut Kumis (I), Waroh (K)

White-winged Tern

Chlidonias leucopterus Temminck, 1815



L 23 cm. White notch-tailed tern with grey wings and black patches from pale crown to ear coverts extends to down the eyes; sometimes with black patches from breeding plumage on underwing; white rump and tail.

Habitat : As Whiskered, but more marine.

Voice : Rolling “kwirrrk[-kik]” (Ω34).

Global range: Breeds eastern Europe to China, wintering to Africa, south Asia, New Guinea and Australia.

Local status : Seen at Mile 21/22.

Local names : Dara laut Sayap-putih (I), Waroh (K)

Gull-billed Tern

Gelocheidon nilotica Gmelin, 1789



L 39 cm. Large, fork-tailed white tern with black patch on ear coverts and thick black bill.

- Habitat** : Fresh and salt water, mud flats and grasslands.
- Voice** : Laughing "KWË-kwè-kwè" and "kowËK".
- Global range**: Breeds in parts of Europe, China, south and north America and Australia; visitor mainly in February-September.
- Local status** : Seen near Portsite and Pasir Hitam estuary.
- Local name** : Dara laut Tiram (I)

Common Tern

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, 1758



L 34 cm. White, fork-tailed tern with black bill, grey above, and black nape.

- Habitat** : Mainly coastal, but locally inland.
- Voice** : Short "kip" when feeding and on passage.
- Global range**: Breeds north America and Eurasia, migrates south from south America to Australia.
- Local status** : Seen near Portsite; mainly September-May.
- Local name** : Dara laut Biasa (I)

Little Tern

Sternula [Sterna] albifrons Pallas, 1764



L 23 cm. Very small, fork-tailed white tern with white forehead and eyebrow, and pale grey wings; rapid wingbeat and hovers before diving for fish.

- Habitat** : Coasts and coastal lakes.
Voice : Short, throaty "kee-ik" and rattling "keerri-ik" (Q35).
Global range: Worldwide, visitor to New Guinea.
Local status : Seen above the sea south of Portsite and around Puriri and Seraju Is; September-May
Local names : Dara laut Kecil (I), Waroh (K)

Crested Tern

Thalasseus [Sterna] bergii M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823



L 46 cm. Very large white, fork-tailed tern, with greenish yellow bill, white-forehead, black crown with shaggy crest and pale grey wings.

- Habitat** : Coasts and estuaries, not inland.
Voice : Rasping "kririk".
Global range: Breeds from India to se Asia.
Local status : Present year-round on and above the Pasir Hitam mudflats.
Local name : Dara laut Jambul (I)

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Family Columbidae

Large family of rather compact-built, small headed birds; the arboreal species have very short legs, terrestrial short to rather long legs. In New Guinea 45 species, of which 27 recorded in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the pigeons of the Mimika region

- 1a Arboreal **2**
- 1b Terrestrial **24**
- 2a Green wings and uppertail **3**
- 2b Other **15**
- 3a Red, orange or lilac crown **4**
- 3b Green, grey or brown crown **9**
- 4a Grey breast, orange belly **Wallace's Fruit-dove**
- 4b Other **5**
- 5a Green throat, white breast **male Mountain Fruit-dove**
- 5b Other **6**
- 6a Orange forecrown, green belly **Orange-fronted Fruit-dove**
- 6b Red or lilac crown **7**
- 7a White belly and undertail **male Superb Fruit-dove**
- 7b Yellow belly and undertail **8**
- 8a Grey breast, red crown **Beautiful Fruit-dove**
- 8b Green breast, lilac crown **Coroneted Fruit-dove**
- 9a Red breast and belly **Wompoo Fruit-dove**
- 9b Other **10**
- 10a Pale or brown head, brown breast, greenish belly **11**
- 10b Green head **12**
- 11a Brown head, purple shoulder **Ornate Fruit-dove**

- 11b Pale head, pink-spotted shoulder **Pink-spotted Fruit-dove**
- 12a White undertail **13**
- 12b Yellow undertail **14**
- 13a Whitish belly **female Superb Fruit-dove**
- 13b Yellow belly patch **Orange-bellied Fruit-dove**
- 14a Tiny, male with purple belly patch **Dwarf Fruit-dove**
- 14b Larger **female White-breasted Fruit-dove**
- 15a Green wings, purple or black tail **16**
- 15b Other **17**
- 16a Purple uppertail **Purple-tailed Imperial Pigeon**
- 16b Black uppertail, white throat **White-throated Pigeon**
- 17a Brown shoulder and breast, white belly **Zoe Imperial Pigeon**
- 17b Other **18**
- 18a Tail blackish with white bar across **19**
- 18b Other **20**
- 19a Black collar **Collared Imperial Pigeon**
- 19b No collar **Pinon Imperial Pigeon**
- 20a Grey above, whitish breast **Papuan Mountain Pigeon**
- 20b Other **21**
- 21a Entirely white, black wing and tail tips **Torresian Imperial Pigeon**
- 21b Brown mantle, wings and tail **22**
- 22a Pale grey body, very long tail **Great cuckoo-dove**
- 22b Pale to rufous brown body **23**
- 23a Tail barred **Black-billed Cuckoo-dove**
- 23b Tail uniform brown **Brown Cuckoo-dove**
- 24a Very large, with crest **Southern Crowned Pigeon**
- 24b Other **25**
- 25a Smallish, pale breast **26**
- 25b Other **27**
- 26a Barred wing, brownish above, whitish below **Cinnamon Ground-dove**
- 26b Other **27**
- 27a White crown or forehead **28**
- 27b Other **29**
- 28a Bronze wings, blackish tail **New Guinea Bronzewing**

- 28b Green wings, rufous tail **Stephan's Emerald Dove**
- 29a White or pale grey breast, blackish belly **30**
- 29b Other **31**
- 30a Bronze-green back **male Bronze Ground-dove**
- 30b Purple back, white eyebrow **White-bibbed Ground-dove**
- 31a Bronze-green above, grey below female **Bronze Ground-dove**
- 31b Other
- 32a Tail short and white **Nicobar Pigeon**
- 32b Other
- 33a Large pheasant-like, brown wings **Pheasant Pigeon**
- 33b White cheeks, grey breast **Thick-billed Ground-pigeon**

Wompoo Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus magnificus Temminck, 1821



L 30 cm. Large fruit-dove with long tail, red breast and grey head.

Habitat : Primary and old secondary lowland rainforest, up to 1450 m.

Voice : Human-like “woOm-poo” (Q36).

Global range: New Guinea and Australia.

Local status : Throughout PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area

Local names : Walik Wompu (I), Namulwa (A), Paruru (Iw), Amuru (N), Umaoko (At)

Pink-spotted Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus perlatus Temminck, 1835



L 26 cm. Green dove, with pale head, brown breast and pink spots on shoulders.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest and edge, up to 1200 m.

Voice : (i) Low-pitched, accelerating first rising then dropping series of energetic “hoo”s; (ii) 4-6 “woOow”s which alternate slightly in pitch (Q37).

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Throughout PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Walik Mutiara (I)

Ornate Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus ornatus Schlegel, 1871



L 26 cm. Green dove with olive brown head, brown breast, whitish throat and neck collar, and red spot on shoulder, yellow-tipped tail.

Habitat : Nests in moss forest, wanders to lowlands, 0-2400 m.

Voice : (i) Series 7-12, soft, deep "hoo"s; (ii) up to ten notes "woOow" which alternate slightly in pitch (similar to Pink-spotted Fruit-dove, but lower-pitched and in longer series)

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Observed at Golf course, and uphill forest.

Local name : Walik Buma (I)

Orange-fronted Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus aurantiifrons G.R. Gray, 1858



L 23 cm. Green dove with purple breast and orange forehead.

Habitat : Low trees in mangroves, forest edge, towns, etc.

Voice : (i) Series of ca 15 soft hoo"s, in ca 6 secs, rising then dropping (Ω38a); (ii) series of three "woO-WOoo"s (38b); (iii) series starting with low followed by higher-pitched notes dropping in pitch.

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Most common fruit-dove in the Mimika mangroves.

Local name : Walik Dahi-jingga (I)

Wallace's Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus wallacii G.R. Gray, 1858



L 28 cm. Colourful dove with grey breast separated with white bar from orange belly, red crown.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest near coasts and rivers.
- Voice** : (i) Series of several medium-pitched "wOOo" with 4 sec intervals; (ii) series of 4 "woo"s with 3 sec intervals.
- Global range**: Southeast New Guinea and Moluccas.
- Local status** : Seen once only in the mangroves.
- Local name** : Walik Wallacea (I)

Superb Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus superbus Temminck, 1809



L 22 cm. Colourful dove, with mainly white belly and vent, separated with dark purple bar from pale purple breast, red crown and rufous collar (male), green above, grey and grey-white below (female).

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, 0-1400 m.
- Voice** : (i) Series of 8-11 "hoo"s rising in pitch; (ii) distinctive: "woOP" followed by 2 sec pause and explosive 3-7 "woo-UP"s, 1/sec (Q39).
- Global range**: From Sulawesi to Solomon Is.
- Local status** : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia.
- Local names** : Walik Raja (I), Wanai (M)

Coroneted Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus coronulatus G.R. Gray, 1858



L 18 cm. Small fruit-dove, green breast, yellow belly and lilac brown.

Habitat : Lowland forest and edge, up to 750 m.

Voice : (i) Accelerating series of high-pitched "hoo"s; (ii) high-pitched, down-slurred "woo-oh, woo-oh".

Global range : Papua region.

Local status : Widespread in small numbers in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local names : Walik Lunggung (I), Wanai (A), Paruru (KI), Amuru (KN), Umaoko (KA)

Beautiful Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus pulchellus Temminck, 1835



L 19 cm. Colourful green dove, with grey breast, red crown and red bar separating lower breast from yellow belly.

Habitat : Lowland forest, 0-750 m.

Voice : (i) High-pitched, somewhat accelerating series of "hoo"s; soft series of 2-3 "woow-k-wOOoo" (Ω40).

Global range : Papua region.

Local status : Common around Kuala Kencana.

Local names : Walik Elok (I), Wanai (M)

Mountain Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus (rivoli) bellus Prevost, 1843



L 26 cm. Green dove with yellow-white breast bar, red belly and forecrown, greenish undertail (male); green with yellow belly (female).

- Habitat** : Forest interior, 200-3400 m.
Voice : Slow starting, then accelerating series of 11 "hoo"s, dropping in pitch at the end (Ω41); slow series of yodling "WOO-oo", uttered every 4-5 secs.
Global range: From Moluccas to Bismarck Is.
Local status : Quite common in the PT Freeport Indonesia hills, occasionally in lowlands.
Local name : Walik Dada-putih (I)

Orange-bellied Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus iozonus G.R. Gray, 1858



L 21 cm. Green dove with yellow undertail and grey shoulder.

- Habitat** : Secondary forest, mangroves, 0-800 m.
Voice : (i) Long "hoo", followed after pause by rapid accelerating, rising then dropping series of 5-6 upslurs (Ω42a); (ii) lower pitched, 4 note phrase "woOO-kowoO-WOoo" (Ω42b).
Global range: Papua region.
Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area
Local name : Walik Perut-jingga (I)

Dwarf Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus nainus Temminck, 1835



L 14 cm. Tiny short-tailed green dove with purple patch on belly and yellow undertail and (male), all green with yellow undertail (female).

Habitat : Howland forest, 0-750 m.

Voice : Plaintive, soft "WOoO" followed by 3-6 upslurred "woO"s (Q43).

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Seen at East Levee and Golf course.

Local name : Walik Kerdil (I)

Purple-tailed Imperial Pigeon

Ducula rufigaster Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 36 cm. Smallish pigeon with rufous head and underparts, green wings and purple rump.

Habitat : Lowland forest, 0-600[-1200]m.

Voice : A plaintive falling and rising single coo (Q44).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area

Local names : Pergam Ekor-ungu (I), Mamugumki (A), Pairo' (K), Muzuwéla (M)

Pinon's Imperial Pigeon

Ducula pinon Quoy & Gaimard, 1824



L 46 cm. Large grey pigeon, with white tail bar, red eye-skin and maroon undertail.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest and edge, 0-500[-750]m.
Voice : Loud, deep “woOoOK-woo” and variations (Ω45).
Global range: Papua region.
Local status : Throughout PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area
Local names : Pergam Pinon (I), Mamugumki (M), Pairo’ (K)

Collared Imperial Pigeon

Ducula mullerii Temminck, 1835



L 41 cm. Large grey and pinkish pigeon with white tail bar, black collar and white chin.

- Habitat** : Mangroves, swamp forest, near rivers, sea level.
Voice : Series of five, upslurred “hoo” notes of 1 sec each; also deep “WOOK-woo”.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Fairly common in the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.
Local names : Pergam Kalung (I), Mamugumki (M), Pairo’ (K)

Zoe's Imperial Pigeon

Ducula zoeae Desmarest, 1826



L 39 cm. Large pigeon with brown mantle, and thin black breast bar separating brownish breast and white belly.

- Habitat** : Rain and monsoon forest, and edge, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Fast "hu-hu-hu-huw" (Q46) and variations of this.
- Global range**: Papua region.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area
- Local names** : Pergam Zoe (I), Mamugumki (A), Pairo' (K), Muzuwéla (M), Tappéro (KN), Papiero, Paruru (KK)

Torresian Imperial Pigeon

Ducula spilorrhoa G.R. Gray, 1858



L 42 cm. Large white pigeon with black flight feathers and tail bar.

- Habitat** : Coastal forest.
- Voice** : Slow and soft series of "hoooh"s (Q47), and frog-like metallic clicking when excited.
- Global range**: New Guinea and Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in the coastal habitats.
- Local names** : Pergam Laut-timur (I), Mamugumki (A), Tappèro (KN), Taaro (KA, KK)

Papuan Mountain Pigeon

Gymnophaps albertisii Salvadori, 1874



L 34 cm. Smallish grey pigeon with white breast, maroon belly and bright red face.

Habitat : Montane forest, wanders to lowlands when not breeding, 0-3350[4450]m.

Voice : Usually silent, in breeding season deep "wooo(m)" rising in pitch.

Global range : From Moluccas to Bismarck Is.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands and hills.

Local names : Merpati gunung Papua (I), Muzuwéla (M)

Metallic Pigeon

Columba vitiensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 37 cm. Dark greenish grey pigeon with white throat and chestnut underparts.

Habitat : Forest and edge, 0-2750 m.

Voice : Deep "woowk", uttered every 4 secs; also 2-3 notes first upslurred and higher.

Global range : From Philippines to Samoa.

Local status : Recorded once in the mangroves.

Local name : Merpati gunung Metalik (I)

Slender-billed Cuckoo-dove

Macropygia amboinensis Linnaeus, 1766



L 36 cm. Brown dove with paler head and body, longish unbarred tail (male), with barred breast (female).

- Habitat** : Forest, regrowth, gardens, up to 1800 m.
Voice : Series of upslurred, disyllabic "woo-UP"s (Ω48).
Global range: From east Indonesia to Bismarck Is;.
Local status : Throughout lowlands.
Local names : Uncal Ambon (I), Ogolagah (M), Paruru (KI), Ueper (KN), Teta, Tata (KK)

Black-billed Cuckoo-dove

Macropygia nigrirostris Salvadori, 1876



L 30 cm. Bright rusty brown dove with barred tail (male), duller brown with barred back, breast and tail (female).

- Habitat** : Lowland and hill forest, 0-2600 m.
Voice : Rapid series of 10-12 "wook" notes, 3-4/sec, slowing down a little and hardly dropping in pitch.
Global range: Papua region.
Local status : Found around Tembagapura, Hidden Valley and ridgescamp.
Local name : Uncal Paruh-hitam (I)

Great Cuckoo-dove

Reinwardtoena reinwardtii Temminck, 1824



L 51 cm. Large grey-bodied dove with brown wings, back and very long tail.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, 0-3380 m.
Voice : As Slender-billed, but slower and trisyllabic: "kook-a-WOOK".
Global range: Moluccas and New Guinea.
Local status : Few records throughout PT Freeport Indonesia.
Local name : Uncal Besar (I)

Stephan's Emerald Dove

Chalcophaps stephani Pucheran, 1853



L 24 cm. Stocky, rich-brown ground-dove, with green wings and white forehead.

- Habitat** : Lowland rain forest, wet thickets, up to 700 m.
Voice : A 15 second-long series of "boo"s, of 3-4 notes per second (Q249).
Global range: From Sulawesi to Solomon Is.
Local status : Recorded from Mile 21 and around Timika.
Local names : Delimukan Timur (I), Teparuru (KI), Ueper (KN), Umako (KA)

Cinnamon Ground-dove

Gallinula rufigula Pucheran, 1853



L 23 cm. Small maroon-brown ground-dove with pale golden-brown under parts and whitish-barred wings.

- Habitat** : Forest interior, up to 1000 m.
Voice : Soft, frog-like “b-r-r-r-r”.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Known from the Kwamki area.
Local name : Delimukan Pomo (I),
Amuru (KN)

White-bibbed Ground-dove

Alopecoenas [Gallinula] jobiensis A.B. Meijer, 187



L 25 cm. Grey ground dove with white breast and eyebrow, and purple mantle.

- Habitat** : Forest floor, 0-1600[-2400].
Voice : Short, throaty, froglike note.
Global range: New Guinea, Solomon Is.
Local status : Reported only once from the hills above Timika.
Local name : Delimukan Dada-putih (I)
Alternative
English name : Stephan’s Dove

Thick-billed Ground-pigeon

Trugon terrestris G.R. Gray, 1849



L 33 cm. Grey and brown partridge-like dove with whitish belly, white cheeks and white-tipped bill.

- Habitat** : Forest floor, 0-600 m.
Voice : Series of medium-pitched "woow", every 2-4 secs.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Recorded from forest around Kuala Kencana golf course.
Local name : Delimukan Puyuh (I)

Pheasant Pigeon

Otidiphaps nobilis Gould, 1870



L 46 cm. Large fowl-like dark ground pigeon.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest up to 1900 m.
Voice : Mournful "woah-WOOoo" (Ω50).
Global range: Papua region.
Local status : Heard around Kuala Kencana and heat forest at 700 m.
Local names : Delimukan Dewata (I), Kauamani (A), Poao (KI), Temoa (KN)

Nicobar Pigeon

Caloenas nicobarica Linnaeus, 1758



L 33 cm. Dark, glossy green ground pigeon with white (adult) or dark (immature) tail.

- Habitat** : Forest, mangroves, mainly on small islands.
Voice : Various grunts, croaks or barks.
Global range: From Indonesia to Solomon Is and Palau.
Local status : Seen only along the Kopi river forest.
Local name : Junai Emas (I)

Southern Crowned Pigeon

Goura scheepmakeri Finsch, 1876



L 75 cm. Huge pale blue fan-crested ground-pigeon with maroon breast/shoulder and white wing-bar.

- Habitat** : Forest and gallery forest, up to 500 m.
Voice : Deep drumming "hoom".
Global range: Southern New Guinea.
Local status : Seen in the past along Kopi River tract and forest around Kuala Kencana.
Local names : Mambruk Selatan (I), Kipigoh (M), Kupki (A), Uhù', Ufu (KN), Uu (Ki, KA), Gasi, Zènai (M)

The montane Bronze Ground Dove *Alopecoenas [Gallicolumba] beccarii* (19 cm, bronze-green mantle, grey head and underparts, female greenish and grey) has been found in Lorentz above Otakwa; New Guinea bronzewing *Henicophaps albifrons* (38 cm, dusky with white crown) is recorded from Lorentz National Park and the areas west from PT Freeport Indonesia.

PARROTS, LORIKEETS & COCKATOOS

Families Cacatuidae & Psittacidae

Large family of mostly gaudy-coloured and noisy birds, with curved bills, long or short tails. In New Guinea 46 species have been recorded, of which 26 species recorded so far in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the parrots of the Mimika region

- 1a Large, with crest **2**
- 1b Other **3**
- 2a Entirely white with yellow crest **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo**
- 2b Entirely black **Palm Cockatoo**
- 3a Large grey body, with red in wing and belly **New Guinea Vulturine Parrot**
- 3b Other **4**
- 4a No green parts **5**
- 4a Other **6**
- 5b Dusky brown with orange belly and collar **Dusky Lory**
- 5a Red head and breast, blue belly and wings **female Eclectus Parrot**
- 6a Black or dark blue cap or forehead **7**
- 6b Other **9**
- 7a Small, short tail, orange breast **Orange-breasted Fig-parrot**
- 7b Larger, medium to very long tail **8**
- 8a Black underparts, tail with very long streamers **Stella's Lorikeet**
- 8b Red underparts, medium-long tail **Black-capped Lory**
- 9a Upperwing, body and uppertail largely green **10**
- 9a Other **27**
- 10a Vent red, brown head **11**
- 10b Other **13**
- 11a Bluish green cheeks, or blue breast **Painted Tiger-parrot**
- 11b Other **12**
- 12a Unbarred upperparts **Modest Tiger-parrot**

- 12b Barred upperparts **Brehm's Tiger-parrot**
- 13a Tail shorter than body **14**
- 13b Tail longer **20**
- 14a Tiny, bark-gleaning parrot **15**
- 14b Other **16**
- 15a Brown face, yellow cap **Yellow-capped Pygmy-parrot**
- 15b Blue cap, breast green or red **Red-breasted Pygmy-parrot**
- 16a Mostly green parrot **Blue-collared Parrot**
- 16b Other **17**
- 17a Head brown **female Red-cheeked Parrot**
- 17b Red, blue or yellow cheeks **18**
- 18a Blue breast **Large Fig-parrot**
- 18b Green breast **19**
- 19a Red head **male Red-cheeked Parrot**
- 19b Red forehead and cheek patch **Double-eyed Fig-parrot**
- 20a Red crown **21**
- 20b Other **23**
- 21a Streaked below and/or above **22**
- 21b Unstreaked, white whiskers **male Plum-faced Lorikeet**
- 22a Dark-streaked below **Goldie's Lorikeet**
- 22b Yellow-streaked below and above **Yellow-streaked Lory**
- 23a Tiny, red rump and bill **Pygmy Lorikeet**
- 23b Other **24**
- 24a Underparts yellow-streaked **Streaked Lorikeet**
- 24b Other **25**
- 25a Purple cheeks, white whiskers, black bill **female Plum-faced Lorikeet**
- 25b Blue, yellow or green cheeks, red bill **26**
- 26a Large, medium-long tail **male Eclectus Lory**
- 26b Small, long pointed tail, blue or yellow cheeks **Red-flanked Lorikeet**
- 27a Short-tailed, largely green with red rump and throat **Papuan Hanging Parrot**
- 27b Medium to long-tailed, red breast and/or belly **28**
- 28a Barred red breast, blue head **Rainbow Lorikeet**
- 28b Unbarred red underparts **29**
- 29a Head green **30**

- 29b Head red **32**
- 30a Long, rounded black tail **female Papuan King-parrot**
- 30b Medium-long, pointed tail **31**
- 31a Yellow undertail, yellow bill **Yellow-billed Lorikeet**
- 31b Green undertail, orange bill **Orange-billed Lorikeet**
- 32a Entirely red head, black rounded tail **male Papuan King-parrot**
- 32b Blue nape, long to very long pointed tail **33**
- 33a Tiny, yellow-streaked breast, tricoloured tail **Fairy Lorikeet**
- 33b Larger, mono or bicoloured tail **34**
- 34a Green tail with yellow streamers **Papuan Lorikeet**
- 34b Red tail without streamers **Josephine's Lorikeet**



● The tiny Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot represents its genus in the highlands

Rainbow Lorikeet

Trichoglossus haematodus Linnaeus, 1771



L 28 cm. Green parakeet with pointed tail, blue head, yellow neck and red breast; in flight red-and-yellow underwing, dark head, red breast.

- Habitat** : Rain forest, gardens etc, locally up to 2500 m.
- Voice** : Shrill screeches similar to dusky lory, but also more melodious notes (Ω51).
- Global range**: From Indonesia to west Pacific.
- Local status** : Throughout the PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area.
- Local names** : Perkici Pelangi (I), Molèmi (M), Mewero (KN)

Yellow-streaked Lory

Chalcopsitta scintillata Temminck, 1835



L 32 cm. Dusky green parakeet with yellow streaks on body, and red forehead; in flight looks blackish with red underwing coverts, rounded tail.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest, secondary growth, mangroves, etc up to 800 m.
- Voice** : Shrill, weaker than Dusky or Rainbow L (Ω52).
- Global range**: Southern New Guinea.
- Local status** : Throughout PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands, with roosts in Kuala Kencana and Mile 21.
- Local names** : Nuri Aru (I), Bao (KI), Mewero (KN)

Goldie's Lorikeet

Psitteuteles goldiei Sharpe, 1882



L 19 cm. Green with dark-streaked underparts, purple face with red cap.

Habitat : Montane forest 1500-2300 [-2800]m, occasionally lowlands.

Voice : Very high-pitched, dry, quiet and less shrill than Rainbow L.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in Kuala Kencana.

Local names : Perkici Lembayung (I)

Dusky Lory

Pseudeos fuscata Blyth, 1858



L 25 cm. Medium-sized brownish-and orange parrot with orange bill; in flight distinct yellow, orange and brown underwing.

Habitat : Hill rain forest and edge, secondary growth, suburban parks, plantations, up to 2400 m.

Voice : Far-carrying screech, shorter, louder and higher-pitched than Rainbow L, not up-slurred (Q53).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands, seen in huge flocks flying to roosts in late afternoon.

Local names : Nuri Kelam (I), Pangkalèmki (A), Iti (KI), Mewero (KN)

Black-capped Lory

Lorius lory Linnaeus, 1758



L 28 cm. Large red lory, with black cap, green wings and dark blue hind neck; in flight red-and-yellow underwing, dark belly.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest, up to 1000 m, rarely up to 1600 m.

Voice : Melodious and quite diagnostic, loud musical strophe of 2-3 notes in flight (Ω54).

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Throughout the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands and hills.

Local names : Kasturi Kepala-hitam (I), Asiamki (A), Péo (KN), Peko (KI), Digih (M), Kauripeko (KA), Iti (KK)

Pygmy Lorikeet

Charmosyna wilhelminae A.B. Meyer, 1874



L 12 cm. Small green with shortish pointed tail, yellow-streaked breast, red rump and bill; in flight with red (male) or green (female) underwing.

Habitat : Forest and edge, 1000-2200 m, sometimes near sea level.

Voice : High-pitched, hoarse calls.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in Kuala Kencana.

Local name : Perkici Kerdil (I)

Red-flanked Lorikeet

Charmosyna placentis Temminck, 1835



L 17 cm. Small green parakeet, with blue-and-red ear and red flanks (male), or yellow-and-black ear patch (female); in flight with red-and-yellow (male) or green-and-yellow underwing (female).

Habitat : Forest, mangroves, sago and coconut plantations etc, up to 1400 m.

Voice : "Short, sharp and dry "kssk" (Ω55).

Global range: From Moluccas to Melanesia.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.

Local names : Perkici Dagu-merah (I), Tupèko, Newero (KN), Iti (KI, KK)

Fairy Lorikeet

Charmosyna pulchella G.R. Gray, 1859



L 12 cm. Tiny red lorikeet with red-green-and-yellow tail, green wings, and yellow-streaked breast; in flight mostly red.

Habitat : Hill and montane forest, [0-]500-1800[2100] m.

Voice : Nasal "ks, ks, ks" (Ω56).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in Kuala Kencana.

Local name : Perkici Punggung-hitam (I)

Stella's Lorikeet

Charmosyna stellae A.B. Meyer, 1886



L 38 cm. Red or black parrot with long yellow tail, blue nape, black lower breast and green wings; in flight with long neck, pointed wings and very long tail.

- Habitat** : Montane forest and edge, [1450-] 1750-3350 m.
Voice : (i) Loud, upslurred, grating in flight (Q58);
(ii) Nasal note increasing in volume when perched.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Seen around Tembagapura and Hidden Valley.
Local name : Perkici Papua (I)

This lorikeet has recently been split from Papuan Lorikeet *Charmosyna papou*, and is now treated as endemic to the Arfak Mts.

Plum-faced Lorikeet

Oreopsittacus arfaki A.B. Meyer, 1874



L 17 cm. Small green lorikeet with dark purple cheeks, white whiskers and red (male) cap; in flight with red undertail, and red-and-yellow wings.

- Habitat** : Montane forest, [1000-] 1800-3750 m.
Voice : Soft twittering (Q59).
Global range : New Guinea;
Local status : Widespread in the mountains.
Local name : Perkici Arfak (I)
Alternative
English name : Stephan's Dove

Yellow-billed Lorikeet

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii Schlegel, 1871



L 21 cm. Green lorikeet with red breast, yellow bill, and yellow undertail; in flight red underwing.

Habitat : Montane forest [1100-] 1400-2300 [-3000]m.

Voice : (i) In flight short staccato "ks"; (ii) when perched double note "SWIT-swiw" ...; (iii) musical "shreedaloo".

Global range : New Guinea;

Local status : Seen in Hidden Valley and above Hannekam valley.

Local name : Perkici Paruh-kuning (I)

Orange-billed Lorikeet

Neopsittacus pullicauda E. Hartert, 1896



L 18 cm. Green lorikeet with red breast, orange bill and greenish undertail; in flight red underwing.

Habitat : Montane forest, [1600-] 2100-3800 m.

Voice : More musical and quieter than Yellow-billed Lorikeet (Ω60).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Observed at Hidden Valley.

Local name : Perkici Paruh-jingga (I)

Large Fig-parrot

Psittaculirostris desmarestii Dumont, 1826



L 19 cm. Chunky green parrot with orange head and blue breast patch; in flight bullet-shaped with blue-and-yellow underwing.

- Habitat** : Lowland and hill forest, partly cleared areas, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Various high-pitched calls (Ω61).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the Mimika lowlands.
- Local names** : Nuri ara Besar (I), Iti (KI), Mofè (KN)

Orange-breasted Fig-parrot

Cyclopsitta [Opopsitta] guliemitertii Schlegel, 1866



L 12 cm. Tiny, vocal short-tailed green parrot, with orange breast, black forehead and cheeks.

- Habitat** : Rain and monsoon forest, etc in lowlands, up to 300 m.
- Voice** : ShriII, penetrating "tseet", distinct, triple "chit, chit, chit" (Ω62).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Regularly seen near Rimba Papua hotel, Kopi river, Mile 39 etc.
- Local names** : Nuri ara Dada-jingga (I), Iti (KI), Mofè (KN)

Double-eyed Fig-parrot

Cyclopsitta [Opopsitta] diophthalma Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841



L 15 cm. Small green short-tailed parrot with red cheeks and forehead (male); female has blue cheeks); in flight with blue-and-yellow underwing.

Habitat : Lowland forest, 0-1600 m.

Voice : Resembling the clinking of silver coins.

Global range: New Guinea, Australia.

Local status : Seen in the Kopi river forest.

Local name : Nuri ara Mataganda (I)

Yellow-capped Pygmy Parrot

Micropsitta keiensis Salvadori, 1876



L 9 cm. Tiny green, bark gleaning parrot with brown face.

Habitat : Lowland forest, 0-900 m.

Voice : Weak wheezy calls.

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Recorded from forest near Rimba Papua Hotel.

Local name : Nuri kate Topi-kuning (I)

Red-breasted Pygmy-parrot

Micropsitta bruijnii Salvadori, 1875



L 9 cm. Tiny bark gleaning parrot with green upperparts, buffy orange face, red breast and blue collar (male), green with pinkish face and blue cap (female).

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, [500-]1600-2300 m.

Voice : Weak, wheezy calls typical of the genus (Ω63).

Global range: From Moluccas to Solomon Is.

Local status : Common in the mountains.

Local name : Nurikate Dada-merah (I)

Palm Cockatoo

Probosciger aterrimus J.F. Gmelin, 1788



L 60 cm. Huge black parrot, with massive beak and crest, red cheeks, and eagle-like flight.

Habitat : Lowland forest, up to 1400 m.

Voice : Loud honking "KEEyank" (Ω64) and various other calls and whistles.

Global range: New Guinea, north Australia.

Local status : Seen in the sago swamps, and in and around Kuala Kencana.

Local names : Kakatua Raja (I), lokwaamki (A), Mopo'oh (KN), Bopoko (KI, KA), Puni (M)

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Cacatua galerita Latham, 1790



L 50 cm. Large white parrot with yellow crest; in flight with yellow underwing and undertail.

Habitat : Lowland forest, up to 1400 m.

Voice : A variety of calls, trumpeting screams, with contact call "ah-yai-yah" and "kai-yah". (Ω65).

Global range: New Guinea, Melanesia.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Kakatua Koki (I), Maikgamki (A), Aimaru (KN), Akima (KI, KK, KA), Wusi (M)

New Guinea Vulturine Parrot

Psitttrichas fulgidus Lesson, 1830



L 46 cm. Large, long-necked grey parrot with red belly, rump and wing patch.

Habitat : Primary and tall secondary forest, mostly in hills and lower montane, up to 2000 m.

Voice : Harsh, drawn-out screams (Ω66).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen around Kuala Kencana, at Mile 38/39 and heath forest at 600 m.

Local names : Nuri Kabare (I), Èlalèmkì (A), Bao (KI)

Eclectus Parrot

Eclectus roratus Statius Muller, 1776



L 38 cm. Large parrot, red with blue breast (female), green with red flanks and underwing (male).

Habitat : Wooded areas, up to 1600 m, but rarely above 1000 m.

Voice : Various calls, e.g., a loud "graaah", musical "kedek kedek kedek", bell-like "keleng" and ringing metallic squeal from perch (Ω67).

Global range: East Indonesia to Solomon Is. Local status: Throughout the Mimika lowlands.

Local name : Nuri Bayan (I), Kaisawaki (A), Ēgabégah (M), Mau, Bau, Bao (KN), Kare (KA), Digigi (M)

Red-cheeked Parrot

Geoffroyus geoffroyi Bechstein, 1811



L 23 cm. Green short-tailed parrot with red (M) or brown (F) face and bill; in flight blue underwing.

Habitat : Lowland forest, mangroves, savannas, urban habitat, 0-800 m.

Voice : (i) Loud, piercing, high-pitched, upslurred "kreek-kreek-kreek-...", often sounding disyllabic, 2/sec (Ω68).

Global range: From east Indonesia to Australia.

Local status : Mimika lowland area.

Local name : Nuri Pipi-merah (I), Ēgabégah (M)

Blue-collared Parrot

Geoffroyus simplex A.B. Meyer, 1874



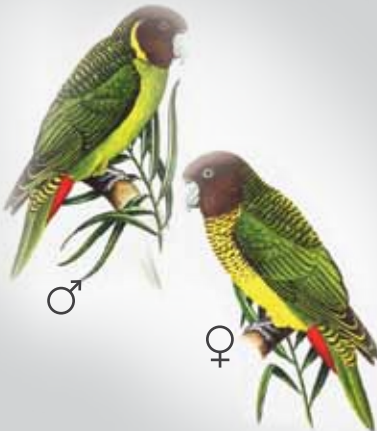
L 23-25 cm. Green short-tailed parrot with black bill; in flight blue underwing.

Habitat : [0-]800-1800[-2300]m.
Voice : In flight loud, high-pitched "krii-kro...", from distance sounding chimes-like.

Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : A single record from Mile 38.
Local name : Nuri Kalung-biru (I)

Brehm's Tiger-parrot

Psittacula brehmii Schlegel, 1871



L 19-24 cm. Green parrot with brown head, yellow breast and red undertail, barred back and breast.

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, grass and shrub, [1150- [1500-2600[-2800]m.
Voice : (i) Explosive "chuwlK"; (ii) whistle, dropping in pitch, with or without initial rising (Ω69).

Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : Seen along Hidden valley forest track.
Local name : Nuri macan Brehm (I)

Painted Tiger-parrot

Psittacella picta Rothschild, 1896



L 19 cm. Green parrot with brown cap, blue-green cheeks, and barred back (male).

- Habitat** : Alpine shrubbery, [1370-]2500-3350 m.
Voice : Mostly silent, "err-eeEEee".
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Single record from Grasberg.
Local name : Nuri macan berbiru (I)

Modest Tiger-parrot

Psittacella modesta Schlegel, 1871



L 15 cm. Green parrot with brown head and breast (male), or head only and barred breast (female), red undertail.

- Habitat** : Montane forest and edge, 1700-2800 m.
Voice : (i) ChwilK" similar as Brehm's Tiger-parrot but higher-pitched and shorter.
Global range: Western New Guinea.
Local status : Several records from the hills above and below Tembagapura.
Local name : Nuri macan sederhana (I)

Papuan Hanging-parrot

Loriculus aurantiifrons Schlegel, 1871



L 10 cm. Tiny green short-tailed parrot with red rump and gorget, Male with yellow forehead.

Habitat : Lowland forest, 0-300[-1200]m.

Voice : High-pitched, rapid "chiw-chiw-chiw".

Global range: Papua region.

Local status : Only recorded from around Kuala Kencana and heath forest at 550 m.

Local name : Serindit Papua (I)

Josefine's Lorikeet *Charmosyna josefinae* (23-25 cm as Stella's, but smaller, with red tail, Ω57), Streaked Lorikeet *Charmosyna multistriata* (18 cm, green, streaked yellow below and blue-and-orange bill) and Papuan King-parrot *Allisterus chloropterus* (38 cm, long-tailed red parrot with blue back, tail and wings, with yellow-green shoulders) have been recorded in the Lorentz National Park and above the Iwaka river west of PT Freeport Indonesia.



● Dusky Lorries

CUCKOOS

Family Cuculidae

Worldwide family of birds ranging from sparrow to crow size. Five groups can be distinguished in New Guinea, of which the first four are brood parasites: (1) Typical Cuckoos (pointed bill, narrow tail, gray above, rufous, grey or barred below); (2) Bronze-cuckoos (small, bronzy green above, barred below); (3) Koels (medium to large, black or brown); (4) Channel-billed Cuckoo (crow-size, large-billed, long narrow wings); (5) Coucals (large, dark, floppy wings and tail). Altogether 21 species in New Guinea, of which thirteen representing all 5 groups occur in our area.

Key to the cuckoos of the Mimika region

- 1a Entirely black **2**
- 1b Other **4**
- 2a Very large, >45 cm **3**
- 2b Large, <40 **male Eastern Koel**
- 3a Long tail, red eyes, pale bill **Greater Black Coucal**
- 3b Short tail, dark eyes, black bill **Lesser Black Coucal**
- 4a Black with white crown **White-crowned Koel**
- 4b Other **5**
- 5a Upperparts plain greyish brown, white and/or black moustache **Dwarf Koel**
- 5b Other **6**
- 6a Upperparts barred **7**
- 6b Other **8**
- 7a Underparts boldly barred hepatic **Oriental Cuckoo**
- 7b Underparts finely barred, pale moustache **female Pacific Koel**
- 7a Upperparts plain grey **8**
- 7b Upperparts glossy green or bronze **12**
- 8a Belly barred **Oriental Cuckoo**

- 8b Belly unmarked **9**
- 9a Underparts buffy grey **10**
- 9b Other **11**
- 10a Medium-sized, dull brownish grey **Brush Cuckoo**
- 10b Very large, huge bill **Channel-billed Cuckoo**
- 11a Pale chestnut below **Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo**
- 11b Dark chestnut below **Fan-tailed Cuckoo**
- 12a Rufous throat **Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo**
- 12b Other **13**
- 13a Blackish wings **Little Bronze Cuckoo**
- 13b Rufous wings, white ears **White-eared Bronze Cuckoo**



● When silent, cuckoos are very inconspicuous, like this migratory Oriental Cuckoo at Mile 21.

Channel-billed Cuckoo

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham, 1790



L 56 cm. Very large, pale grey cuckoo with huge bill. Slow flight with long wings, tail and bill, often mobbed by crows.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge.
Voice : Distinct, loud, trumpeting "grrooÜK" (Ω77), and various other calls.
Global range: From Flores to New Guinea and Australia.
Local status : Occasionally seen in the lowlands of Mimika.
Local name : Karakalo Australia (I)

Oriental Cuckoo

Cuculus optatus Gould, 1845



L 31 cm. Largish cuckoo, grey throat and upper parts, white underparts with dense dark bars; some ♀s are brown with dark bars (hepatic phase).

- Habitat** : Second growth, forest edge sea level – 1500 m, in mountains on passage.
Voice : Silent in NG.
Global range: Breeds in Asia, winters to Australia and New Zealand;.
Local status : Seen throughout the lowlands, September-May.
Local name : Kangkok Ranting (I)

Brush Cuckoo

Cacomantis variolosus Vigors & Horsfield, 1827



L 21 cm. Dull greyish brown medium-sized cuckoo. Parasitizes various small birds.

Habitat : Second growth, forest edge, gardens etc.

Voice : (i) Series of clear "pweet"s, gradually dropping in pitch ($\Omega 70$); (ii) rising series of 5-10 "see-te-TEE"s.

Global range : From Indonesia to Solomon Is

Local status : Heard at a few places throughout the lowlands.

Local name : Wiwik Rimba (I)

Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo

Cacomantis castaneiventris Gould, 1867



L 22 cm. Medium-sized cuckoo, blue-grey above, chestnut below.

Habitat : Forest and edge, mainly up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Whistled, descending trill of ca 1 sec ($\Omega 71a$); (ii) series of "SEE-te-TEE"s, not rising in pitch ($\Omega 71b$).

Global range : New Guinea and north Australia.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Wiwik Dada-coklat (I), Tawateta (KN)

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Cacomantis flabelliformis Latham, 1801



L 27 cm. Largish cuckoo, dark grey above, dark chestnut below, tail with many pale notches.

Habitat : (Sub) montane forests, 1500-3900 m.

Voice : (i) Trill dropping in pitch, like Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo, but slightly lower pitched. (Ω72a); (ii) plaintive "te WEEEEEE" (Ω72b).

Global range: From Australia, New Guinea to Fiji.

Local status : Throughout the highlands: Hidden Valley, Fairy Lakes etc.

Local names : Wiwik Kipas (I), Halomang (A)

Little Bronze Cuckoo

Chalcites [Chrysococcyx] minutillus Gould, 1859



L 15 cm. Small glossy bronze-green cuckoo, barred below and white forehead.

Habitat : Rain forest, mangroves, forest edge, gardens, up to 1400 m, mostly below 500 m.

Voice : Rather inconspicuous, slightly descending "tewtewtewtewtew", with hardly audible pause between 3rd and 4th note (Ω73).

Global range: East Indonesia, New Guinea and north Australia.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Kedasi Gould (I), Tawateta (KN)

Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo

Chalcites [Chrysococcyx] ruficollis Salvadori, 1876



L 16 cm. Small cuckoo, bronzy green above, rufous throat and barred breast and belly.

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, 1800-2600.

Voice : 8-9 down-slurred identical whistles, higher-pitched than those of White-eared BC.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen near Hidden valley.

Local name : Kedasi Gunung (I)

White-eared Bronze-cuckoo

Chalcites [Chrysococcyx] meyerii Salvadori, 1874



L 15 cm. Small cuckoo, deep glossy green above, rufous wings, white ear coverts and dark-barred white underparts; female with rufous forehead.

Habitat : Forest and edge, sea level to 1800 m.

Voice : 5-8 Plaintive whistles in slightly descending series.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in the forests in Kuala Kencana and around Timika.

Local name : Kedasi Telinga Putih (I)

White-crowned Koel

Caliechthrus leucolophus S. Müller, 1840



L 33 cm. Largish black cuckoo with white crown-stripe and white-tipped tail.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge; sea level – 1500 m.
Voice : 3-4 Note, a loud, descending “chewp-chewp-chewp-chep” (♫74).
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Throughout lowlands, but rarely seen.
Local name : Kedasi Topi-putih (I)

Dwarf Koel

Microdynamis parva Salvadori, 1876



L 20 cm. Medium-sized brown cuckoo, with black crown and moustache, and white stripe on cheek (male), or grey throat and cheek stripe (female).

- Habitat** : Forest and edge; sea level to 1450 m.
Voice : Series of double-notes, gradually rising in pitch (♫75).
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Throughout the lowlands.
Local name : Tukur Kerdil (I)

Eastern Koel

Eudynamys orientalis Linnaeus, 1766



L 39 cm. Large, glossy black cuckoo with pale bill (male), rufous and black marked above, buffy finely barred dark below (female).

Habitat : Forest, secondary svrub, suburban gardens, up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Upslurred "koOEel" in series and variations (Ω76), and various other calls.

Global range : From India to Solomon Is

Local status : Throughout the lowland and mangrove forest.

Local names : Tuwur Asia (I), Tawateta (KN), Kimoko (KA)

NB: Formerly the Papuan races were treated as races of Common Koel *E. scolopacea*

Greater Black Coucal

Centropus menbeki Lesson & Garnot, 1828



L 64 cm. Very large black coucal, with pale bill and red eyes.

Habitat : Forest edge, secondary growth, up to 1300 m

Voice : Song a series of low-pitched, loud and resonant, booming "hoot"s, with the first lowest in pitch (Ω78), a cackle and various other calls.

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Bubut Pini (I), Kawamkopki (A), Uru' (KN), Kuru, Onao (KA)

Lesser Black Coucal

Centropus bernsteini Schlegel, 1866



L 46 cm. Small black coucal with dark eyes, black bill and shortish tail.

Habitat : Scrub, tall grass and roadside vegetation; 0-500 m.

Voice : A slow, descending “woop, woop, woop”, sometimes in longer series, flatter and weaker than Greater Black (Ω79).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Abundant especially at Mile 21.

Local names : Bubut Hitam (I), Kawamkopki (A), Uru' (K)

OWLS

Families Tytonidae & Strigidae

Large-headed nightbirds, mostly with shortish tails. Ten species in New Guinea, of which so far only three have been found in our area.

Key to the Owls in the Mimika region

1a Very dark owl with black eyes **Sooty owl**

1b Yellow eyes **2**

2a Uniform brown with darker head **Papuan Boobook**

2b Heavily streaked and barred **Papuan Hawk-owl**

Sooty Owl

Tyto tenebricosa Gould, 1845



L 36 cm. Sooty grey owl, looks paler in flash-light.

Habitat : Forest, clearings, subalpine grassland, up to 3700 m.

Voice : (i) "Falling bomb sound", (ii) various calls when interacting.

Global range : Australia, New Guinea.

Local status : Occurring around the mining area.

Local names : Serak hitam (I), Pupiri (N), Kuyah (M), Kupuri (Iw), Anuru (K), Kaupuru/Pupuri (Ke), Kongail (A), Tiu (DI), Kuyah (M)

Papuan Boobook

Ninox theomacha Bonaparte, 1855



L 27 cm. Small chocolate-brown owl.

- Habitat** : Primary and secondary forest, gardens, etc, up to 2500 m.
Voice : Continuously repeated double note "hyew-hyew", each down-slurred (Ω80).
Global range: Papua region.
Local status : Occasionally heard in and around Kuala Kencana.
Local name : Pungguk Papua (I), Umamki (A), Anuru (K), Kuyah (M)

Papuan Hawk-owl

Uroglaux dimorpha Salvadori, 1874



L 32 cm. Medium-sized hawk-like (small head, longish tail), heavily streaked and barred owl.

- Habitat** : Rain forest, gallery forest, up to 1500 m.
Voice : Long-drawn whistled "pooweeeeeho".
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Rare in the Mimika lowlands.
Local names : Punggok Papua (I), Umamki (A), Pupiri (KN), Kaupuru, Pupuri (KK), Kuyah (M), Kupuri (KI)

FROGMOUTHS

Family Podargidae

Long-tailed nightbirds with huge beaks and short legs. Calls include various booming sounds. Two species in New Guinea, both occur in our area, and differ mainly in size and calls.

Key to the frogmouths in the Mimika region

- 1 Large, 50 cm long **Papuan Frogmouth**
- 2 Medium-size, 36 cm long **Marbled Frogmouth**

Papuan Frogmouth

Podargus papuensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 50 cm. Very large mottled grey-brown frogmouth, brown form are mostly females.

Habitat : Forest edge, secondary growth, urban gardens, up to 2200 m.

Voice : Repeated low-pitched "oom", 1.25 per sec (Ω81).

Global range: New Guinea, north Australia.

Local status : Widespread in the Mimika lowlands.

Local names : Paruh kodok Papua (I), Umamki (A), Anuru (KN), Kuyah (M), Kupuri (KI), Pupuri (KA)

Marbled Frogmouth

Podargus ocellatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 36 cm. Large frogmouth, similar to Papuan, but smaller, shorter-tailed, different calls.

Habitat : Forest and edge, up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Series of 5-7 "huuhu"s; (ii) bubbling "bubububu" ending with bill snapping.

Global range: From New Guinea to Solomon Is.

Local status : Lowland area of PT Freeport Indonesia

Local name : Paruh kodok Pualam (I)

OWLET-NIGHTJARS

Family Aegothelidae

Small, large-headed nightbirds with long tail and small legs. Six species in New Guinea, of which two in our region.

Key to the Owlet-nightjars in the Mimika region

1 Brown nightbird, mountains above 2100 m **Archbold's Owlet-nightjar**

2 Grey and black nightbird, lowlands below 1500 m **Wallace's Owlet-nightjar**

Archbold's Owlet-nightjar

Aegotheles archboldi Rand 1941



L 20 cm. Dark or rufous-brown, coarsely streaked, narrow/indistinct white collar.

Habitat : Moss forest to timberline, 2100-3500 m.

Voice : (Possibly) 2-3 short, slightly trilled "tchrrrrt" notes.

Global range: Snow and Star Mts, New Guinea.

Local status : Once captured at Hidden Valley.

Local names : Atoko Jayawijaya

Wallace's Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles wallacii* (22 cm, dark grey to blackish, no collar, pale throat and chin) immediately west of PT Freeport Indonesia at Waitakwa.

NIGHTJARS

Family Caprimulgidae

Nocturnal birds with short legs, long wings and tails. Six species in New Guinea, of which two in our area and immediate environs.

Key to the nightjars in the Mimika region

1a White patches in tail and wings male **Large-tailed Nightjar**

1b Other **2**

2a Buff patches on outer primaries, white moustache **female Large-tailed Nightjar**

2b Plain dark primaries **Papuan Nightjar**



● 'Nest' with two eggs of Large-tailed Nightjar.

Large-tailed Nightjar

Caprimulgus macrurus Horsfield, 1821



L 27 cm. Black-and-buff nightjar with grey-mottled head, white throat and moustache; male has white, female buff wing and tail patches.

- Habitat** : Forest edge, secondary growth, mangrove edges, up to 2000 m.
- Voice** : Repeated “chonk, chonk, ...” sounding as a stone thrown on frozen water (Ω82).
- Global range** : From south Asia to north Australia;
- Local status** : Occasionally heard in Mimika, in particular the coastal region.
- Local names** : Cabak Maling (I), Kuyah (M), Anuru (K), Urao (KN), Iranta (KI)

Papuan Nightjar *Eurostopodus papuensis* (25 cm, darker than Large-tailed, without white patches) has been found at Wakatimi in the west and in Lorentz National Park.

SWIFTS AND SWIFTLETS

Family Apodidae

Aerial fast flying birds with torpedo-shaped bodies and long sickle wings. Eight species known for New Guinea, of which six have been in the PT Freeport Indonesia area and adjacent areas.

Key to the swiftlets of the Mimika region

1a Large, torpedo-shaped dark body, with white throat and undertail

White-throated Needletail

1b Other **2**

2a Forked tail **Bare-legged Swiftlet**

2b Square-cut or notched tail **3**

3a Glossy dark blue or greenish upperparts **4**

3b Dark brown upperparts **5**

4a Small, 9 cm, medium-long tail, fluttery flight **Glossy Swiftlet**

4b Larger, 12 cm, short tail, straighter flight with stiff wings **Papuan Spinetailed Swift**

5a Uniform underparts, lowlands below 500 m **Uniform Swiftlet**

5b Pale throat, hills and mountains above 500 m **Mountain Swiftlet**

Glossy Swiftlet

Collocalia esculenta Linnaeus, 1758



L 9 cm. Small swiftlet, glossy dark blue above, greyish throat and whitish breast and belly. Papuan Needletail is larger, more robust and shorter-tailed, more rigid wings, and with faster, less erratic flight.

- Habitat** : Forest and non-forest, sea level to above timberline.
- Voice** : Sharp twittering at nest sites, but otherwise silent; no echolocating clicks.
- Global range**: Widespread in Malaysia through Indonesia to Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands, sometimes venturing out to above 1500 (Dom area etc).
- Local names** : Walet Sapi (I), Sopilikma (A), Ninimauwo'o (K), Siwi (M), Wininuk (DI)

Uniform Swiftlet

Aerodramus vanikorensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 13 cm Smallish swiftlet, blackish brown above, dirty grey below with paler throat. See Mountain Swiftlet.

- Habitat** : Lowlands, up to 500 m.
- Voice** : (i) High twittering; (ii) echolocation clicks.
- Global range**: From Sulawesi to New Caledonia.
- Local status** : Throughout the lowlands.
- Local names** : Walet Polos (I), Sopilikma (A), Ninimauwo'o (K), Siwi (M)

Mountain Swiftlet

Aerodramus hirundinaceus Stresemann, 1914



L 13 cm Smallish swiftlet, similar to Uniform, but uniform underparts, longer wing and feathered tarsus.

- Habitat** : Hills and mountains, from 500 m, to above timberline.
- Voice** : (i) Rather distinctive twittering, with high and low pitched notes alternating (Ω83); (ii) echolocating clicks.
- Global range**: Papua region.
- Local status** : Seen around Tembagapura and alpine areas.
- Local names** : Walet Gunung (I), Sopilikma (A), Wininuk (DI), Siwi (Moni)

Papuan Spinetailed Swift

Mearnsia novaeguineae D'Albertis & Salvadori, 1879



L 12 cm. Smallish short-tailed swift, dark glossy greenish blue above, grey throat contrasting with whitish belly. See Glossy Swiftlet.

- Habitat** : Open areas throughout the lowlands.
- Voice** : 3-4 Toy-like squeaks.
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the lowlands.
- Local names** : Kapinisjarum Papua (I), Ninimauwo'o (K)

Whitehead's Swiftlet *Aerodramus [Collocalia] nudatarsus* (L14 cm, large, with uniform dark grey underparts) is known to occur immediately to the west of FP above Mimika River, whereas White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* (L 19 cm, very large, short-tailed, white throat and undertail) has been found in Lorentz NP.

TREESWIFTS

Family Hemiprocnidae

Aerial birds with long pointed wings, broad head and long fork-tail. One species in New Guinea, which also occurs in our area.

Moustached Treeswift

Hemiprocne mystacea Lesson & Garnot, 1827



L 29 cm Large grey swift with long wings and very long scissor-tail, and conspicuous white eyebrow and moustache.

- Habitat** : Forest edge, sea level to 1000 m.
- Voice** : High-pitched down-slurred "tyeeew".
- Global range**: From Moluccas to Solomon Is.
- Local status** : Throughout lowlands, once found dead in glacier at 4400 m.
- Local names** : Tepekong Kumis (I), Potaja (M)

KINGFISHERS

Family Alcedinidae

Family of small to large, large-headed birds with long bills, and short legs. Twenty-two species in New Guinea, of which 14 are known in our area.

- 1a Very long tail feathers **Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher**
- 1b Tail very short to short **2**
- 2a Medium-size to large, uniform dark brown back **3**
- 2b Other **6**
- 3a Back dark brown with pale spots, bluish crown **Hook-billed Kingfisher**
- 3b Blue, greenish or black back **4**
- 4a Pale buff below, very large, pale crown
- 4b Rich buff below, dark crown **5**
- 5a Massive stubby bill **Shovel-billed Kingfisher**
- 5b Normal bill **Rufous-bellied Kookaburra**
- 6a Breast blue, black back **Blue-black Kingfisher**
- 6b Breast white, buffy or rufous, back (greenish) blue **7**
- 7a Head rich buffy, orange bill **8**
- 7b Head blue or greenish blue **9**
- 8a Lowlands **Yellow-billed Kingfisher**
- 8b Black marking on bill, montane **Mountain Kingfisher**
- 9a White of pale buff neck collar **10**
- 9b No neck collar but white neck patch **12**
- 10a Underparts washed buffy **Sacred Kingfisher**
- 10b Underparts white **11**

- 11a Primaries with white patch **Forest Kingfisher**
- 11b Primaries plain blue **Collared Kingfisher**
- 12a Underparts white **Little Kingfisher**
- 12b Underparts rufous or cream **13**
- 13a Tiny, uniform crow, silvery blue back **Papuan Dwarf Kingfisher**
- 13b Smallish, scaling on crown, dark blue back **Azure Kingfisher**



● *Azure Kingfisher head study, showing its dagger-like bill.*

Azure Kingfisher

Ceyx [Alcedo] azureus Latham, 1801



L 16 cm. Small kingfisher with dark blue upper parts, and orange-buff underparts. Larger and darker blue than Variable Dwarf.

- Habitat** : Water at forest edge and mangroves; sea level up to 1000 m.
- Voice** : Higher-pitched and less trilled than Dwarf KF, louder than this and Little KF.
- Global range**: From Moluccas to Australia.
- Local status** : Occasionally seen in the lowlands of Mimika.
- Local names** : Raja udang Biru-langit (I),
Kuwakawamé (M)

Little Kingfisher

Ceyx [Alcedo] pusillus Temminck, 1836



L 11 cm. Tiny kingfisher white below, dark blue above, black bill.

- Habitat** : Mangrove swamp and lowland rainforest, up to 750 m.
- Voice** : Higher-pitched than Dwarf KF.
- Global range**: From Moluccas to Solomon Is.
- Local status** : Possibly on Seraju Island and heath forest at 600 m.
- Local name** : Raja udang Kecil (I)

Papuan Dwarf Kingfisher

Ceyx solitarius Temminck, 1836



L 12 cm. Tiny kingfisher, orange to cream below, pale blue above, and black bill.

Habitat : Rain forest, near streams and pools, secondary growth, less restricted to water than Azure KF; up to 1000 m.

Voice : Shrill "tzeep", uttered in flight ever few seconds.

Global range : New Guinea

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Udang merah Kerdil (I), Kuwakawamé (M), Kako (KI), Owo'otiria (KN), Peata (KK)

Blue-winged Kookaburra

Dacelo leachii Vigors & Horsfield, 1827



L 39 cm. Very large whitish kingfisher with blue wings, black back and streaked head, blue tail, with brown-blue barred tail.

Habitat : Savannas and mangroves; sea level to 400 m.

Voice : Sometimes noisy, various barks, screeches, in duet and chorus (Q84).

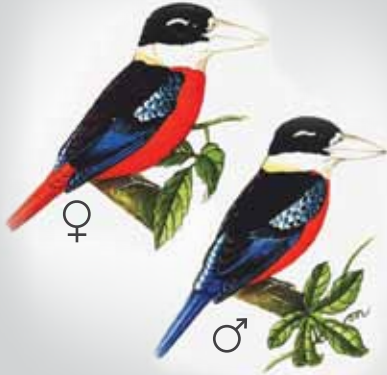
Global range : South New Guinea, north Australia.

Local status : Seen at the mangroves sites.

Local name : Kukabura Sayap-biru (I)

Rufous-bellied Kookaburra

Dacelo gaudichaud Quoy & Gaimard, 1824



L 28 cm. Large kingfisher with black cap, white collar, rufous below and blue above, ♂ with blue, ♀ with brown tail.

Habitat : Rain forest, mangroves, secondary growth, up to 1100 m.

Voice : Various loud barking, hoarse laughing, or chopping notes, often in long series and in duet (Ω85).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Common in the Mimika lowlands.

Local names : Kukabura Perut-merah (I), Alomangki (A), Oatirau', Owo'otiria (KN), Bolok Mbolok (M), Kako (KI), Kuako (KA), Peata (KK)

Hook-billed Kingfisher

Melidora macrorrhina Lesson, 1827



L 25 cm. Heavy-bodied kingfisher with heavy, hooked bill, white underparts, dark brown back scalloped buff, ♂ with crown scalloped blue, ♀ with blackish crown and blue nape band.

Habitat : Lowland forest, edge and regrowth; sea level to 750 m.

Voice : Distinctive call, typically at dawn (at dusk), rising "tew-tu-tu", also 2 or 4 notes, and last note(s) in trill (Ω86-1).

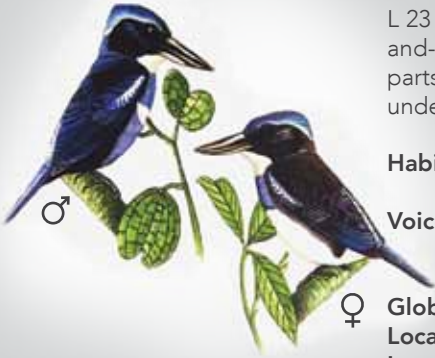
Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Common throughout the lowlands.

Local name : Raja udang Paruh-kait (I)

Blue-black Kingfisher

Todiramphus [Halcyon] nigrocyaneus Wallace, 1862



L 23 cm. Medium-sized kingfisher with black-and-blue upperparts, male with blue under parts, white throat and breast band, ♀ white under parts with blue breast band.

Habitat : Lowland forest; sea level to 600 m.

Voice : High-pitched nasal call of 3-4 notes "wer-WI-WI(-dju)" (Ω87).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Once heard in the mangroves.

Local name : Cekakak Biru-hitam (I)

Forest Kingfisher

Todiramphus [Halcyon] macleayii Jardine & Selby, 1830



L 21 cm. Medium-sized kingfisher with greenish blue back, blue crown, white wing spot and white under parts. Collared and Sacred have no wing patch.

Habitat : Open habitats (gardens, playing fields) etc from sea level to 700 m.

Voice : Usually silent in winter quarters.

Global range : Resident in Australia and east New Guinea, migrates to Aru, Kai and New Guinea, March-October.

Local status : Seen near Timika airport and at Mile 32

Sacred Kingfisher

Todiramphus [Halcyon] sanctus Vigors & Horsfield, 1827



L 18 cm. Smallish kingfisher with greenish upper parts, buffy white collar and under parts. See also Forest Kingfisher.

Habitat : Forest clearings, villages, towns, sea level to 2400 m, sometimes found on passage at Dugundugu.

Voice : Loud "kyeenk-kyeenk-kyeenk-kyeenk-kyeenk". Rather silent in New Guinea. See also Collared and Forest Kingfishers (Ω89).

Global range: Breeds in Australia and New Zealand, migrates to the north.

Local status : Throughout lowlands, but also highlands up to 2400 m in Hidden Valley, March-October.

Local names : Cekakak Australia (I)

Collared Kingfisher

Todiramphus [Halcyon] chloris Boddaert, 1793



L 20-25 cm. Medium-sized kingfisher with green-blue upper parts and pure white under parts and collar. See also Sacred and Forest Kingfishers.

Habitat : Coastal areas.

Voice : Loud, nasal "KEK-kek(kek)" (Ω90).

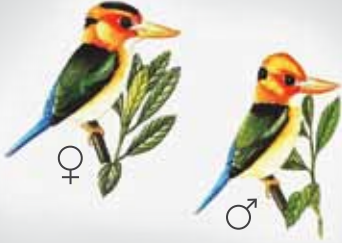
Global range: From Red Sea to Australia and Tonga Is.

Local status : Found in mangroves only.

Local name : Cekakak Sungai (I)

Yellow-billed Kingfisher

Syma [Halcyon] torotoro Lesson, 1827



L 19 cm. Smallish rufous brown kingfisher, with yellow-orange bill, blue wings and back, tail and rump; female with dark crown, immature with black bill. See Mountain Kingfisher.

Habitat : Lowland forest and re-growth, up to 700 m.

Voice : (i) Whistled, descending musical trill; (ii) full song starts with series of staccato "pk"s, continued in several trill as in (i) and ending in a much longer trill (Ω88).

Global range: New Guinea, north Australia.

Local status : Common throughout the Mimika lowlands.

Local names : Cekakak torotoro (I), Oatirau', Owo'otiria (KN), Kako (KI), Peata (KK)

Mountain Kingfisher

Syma [Halcyon] megarhyncha Salvadori, 1896



L 22 cm. Medium-sized rufous-brown kingfisher, identical Yellow-bellied, but larger, blackish bill ridge, larger black eye-patch and found above 700 m.

Habitat : Montane forest, (700-) 1100-2100 m.

Voice : As Yellow-billed, but trill starts slower.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Only heard once along the main road at 1200 m.

Local name : Cekakak Gunung (I)

There is one record of Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher *Tanysiptera sylvia* (37 cm, blue above, rufous below, white patch on back, long white tail streamers) from Setakwa River in Lorentz National Park. Shovel-billed Kingfisher *Clytoceyx rex* (32 cm, large brown with massive, stubby bill, blue rump, white throat and buff collar; Ω86-2) is known from Lorentz National Park.

BEE-EATERS

Family Meropidae

Medium-sized colourful, swift flying birds, with short legs, gregarious and vocal, hunting for insects from open perches. Two species known from New Guinea, of which occurs in our area.

Rainbow Bee-eater

Merops ornatus Latham, 1801



L 25 cm. Greenish bee-eater with blackish tail with streamers, blue rump, yellow throat and black throat band; immature without tail streamers and throat band.

Habitat : Open habitat, up to the higher mountains during migration.

Voice : A cheerful "pirrp" (Ω91).

Global range: From east Indonesia to Australia to Solomon Is, migrates from east Indonesia to Bismarck Is.

Local status : Throughout the lowlands, but also passing through the highlands.

Local name : Kirik-kirik Australia (I)

ROLLERS

Family Coraciidae

Largish, long-winged insectivore. One species in New Guinea, which also occurs in our area.



● Roller on a favourite look-out

Common Dollarbird

Eurystomus orientalis Linnaeus, 1766



L 27 cm. Dark greenish blue, robust bird with large brown head, broad red bill and large white wing patches in flight. Graceful flight.

- Habitat** : Savanna, forest edge, gardens etc; sea level to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Rasping croak "kaak", sometimes in series (Ω92).
- Global range** : From Asia to Australia; resident race and migrant race from Australia in New Guinea.
- Local status** : Common throughout the Mimika lowlands.
- Local names** : Tiong lampu Biasa (I), Amamiru (K)

HORNBILLS

Family Bucerotidae

Large, mostly black-and-white frugivores with massive bills. One species in New Guinea, which also occurs in our area.

Papuan Hornbill

Rhyticeros plicatus J.R. Forster, 1871



L 76-91 cm. Huge black bird with white tail, rufous neck and head (♂ and immature) or black head (♀).

Habitat : Lowland, hill, swamp and gallery forest, up to 500-1200 m.

Voice : Loud honks and grunts (Ω93); wings make loud "whooshing" noise.

Global range: From Moluccas to Solomon Is

Local status : Throughout the lowlands.

Local names : Julang Papua (I), Maungki (A), Iru' (K), Wusipubu (M), Yiro (KN), Komai (KA, KK)

PITTAS

Family Pittidae

Colourful ground-dwelling, secretive birds with large head, short tails and wings. Three species in New Guinea, of which two in our area.

Red-bellied Pitta

Erythropitta (Pitta) erythrogaster Temminck, 1823



L 17 cm. Gaudily coloured with reddish brown head, black throat, greenish back, blue wings and lower breast, red belly.

Habitat : Lowland rain forest, up to 1200 m.

Voice : Low, and slow two-note "wrrrrrRRRUU- HROOO" (Ω94)

Global range: Philippines, Sulawesi, Papuan region, north Australia.

Local status : Widespread in the lowlands.

Local name : Paok Mopo (I)

Hooded Pitta

Pitta sordida P.L.S. Muller, 1823



L 17 cm. Smallish pitta with black head, green body, and red belly.

Habitat : Lowland rainforest, up to 1200 m.

Voice : Double note, second higher and slightly upslurred "kwuh-kwull" (Ω95).

Global range: From India, SE Asia to New Guinea.

Local status : More sporadic than Red-bellied in our area.

Local name : Paok Hijau (I)

SWALLOWS

Family Hirundinidae

Aerial birds with pointed wings and forked tail. Unlike similar-looking swifts they often perch on wires and leafless branches. Seven, mostly migratory species in New Guinea, of which three found in our area.

Key to the swallows of the Mimika region

1a Rump and underparts whitish **Tree Martin**

1b Rump same colour as back **2**

2a belly off white, adult with long tail streamers **Barn Swallow**

2b Belly greyish , no tail streamers **Pacific Swallow**



● *The Barn Swallow visits our area in northern winter*

Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758



L 17 cm. Glossy black upperparts, rufous throat separated with blackish bar from off-white belly, long-forked tail.

- Habitat** : Open areas in the lowlands.
Voice : (i) Twittering song with rattle, often in flight (Ω96);
(ii) repeated, sharp "vit";
(iii) alarm "biwist"
Global range: Nearly worldwide, in New Guinea migrant from the north.
Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia in small numbers.
Local name : Layang-layang Asia(I)

Pacific Swallow

Hirundo tahitica Gmelin, 1789



L 13 cm. Medium-sized swallow resembling Barn swallow but with shorter tail, darker belly and no black breast bar.

- Habitat** : Open areas, especially near water and settlements.
Voice : (i) Twittering song mostly on perch (Ωxxx);
(ii) high-pitched, explosive "psee" (Ω97).
Global range: SE Asia to Pacific.
Local status : Widespread in small numbers, also in Tembagapura.
Local name : Layang-layang Batu (I)

● Barn Swallow are often seen perched on telephone cables

Tree Martin

Petrochelidon [Hirundo, Cecropis] nigricans (Vieillot, 1817)



L 13 cm. Medium-sized swallow dark above with whitish rump, white below, rufous forehead, and slightly forked dark tail.

Habitat : Open areas.

Voice : Sweet twittering.

Global range: Breeds in Australia, during austral winter visiting New Guinea etc.

Local status : Sometimes numerous in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands, especially on arrival from breeding territories.

Local name : Layang-layang Pohon (I)

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

Family Motacillidae

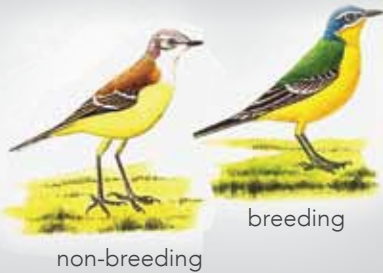
Slender songbirds with longish legs and tail, which is wagged by wagtails on the ground; living in open habitat where they are found on the ground most of the time. Four species in New Guinea, three or all found in our area.

Key to the wagtails and pipits of the Mimika region

- 1a Yellowish underparts **2**
- 1b White or buffy underparts **3**
- 2a Tail very long, two syllab flight call **Grey Wagtail**
- 2b Tail much shorter, one syllab flight call **Yellow Wagtail**
- 3a Plain upper parts **immature Yellow Wagtail**
- 3b Streaked upper parts **4**
- 4a Short eyebrow, plain below, strictly montane **Alpine Pipit**
- 4b Long eyebrow, streaked below **other pipits**

Yellow Wagtail

Motacilla flava Linnaeus 1758



L 17 cm. Wagtail, with medium-long tail, greyish above, yellowish (bright yellow in breeding) to white (immature) below. Shorter tail, no white in wings and different main habitat distinguishes it from Grey Wagtail.

Habitat : Meadows, dried mudflats in the lowlands.

Voice : Repeated "szweep" in flight (Ω98)

Global range: Breeds Eurasia, north Africa, Alaska, winters in Africa, south Asia to New Guinea.

Local status : In northern winter sometimes numerous at East Levée and Timika airport

Local name : Kicuit Kerbau (I).

Grey Wagtail

Motacilla cinerea Tunstall, 1771



L 18 cm. Long-tailed wagtail, greyish above, yellowish below, breeding male with black throat, turns white in winter, white in wings and tail.

Habitat : Along mountain streams and roads, 600 to 2500 m.

Voice : Sharp disyllabic "chi-tik" in flight (Ω99).

Global range: Breeds in Eurasia, winters to Africa, south Asia to New Britain.

Local status : In small numbers in the mountains, on passage also in lowlands.

Local name : Kicuit Batu (I)

Alpine Pipit

Anthus gutturalis De Vis, 1894



L 18 cm. Largish pipit, buffy below with white throat and eyering, mottled brown above. The black spot in the neck is often absent in the local race.

- Habitat** : Alpine grasslands, (2575-) 3200-4500 m.
- Voice** : (i) Mixture of various repeated slurred and sputtering notes (Ω 100a); (ii) high-pitched "tseep" (Ω 100b).
- Global range**: Endemic to Central New Guinea ranges.
- Local status** : Common in the highlands, around the open mine.
- Local names** : Apung Papua (I), Egèlbèk, Iwob (A), Bubunggah, Bilinganggo (DI)

A pipit observed at Timika airport was most likely Australasian *Anthus novaeseelandiae*, (L 15-18 cm, mottled brown above and breast, whitish or buff below, pale eye-stripe), although the possibility of the northern migrant Richard's *A. richardi* can not be excluded



● The usual place to see Grey Wagtail are dust roads and rocky river sides, but for roosting shelters in more or less vegetation are used.

CUCKOO-SHRIKES & ALLIES

Family Campephagidae

Mostly grey to dark grey, largely insectivorous arboreal birds found in forest and woodlands, from sea level to up in the mountains. Fifteen species in New Guinea, of which twelve in our area.

Key to the cuckooshrikes of the Mimika region

- 1a Plumage with yellow and/or brown **2**
- 1b Plumage only black, grey and white **6**
- 2a Body plain brown **3**
- 2b Other **4**
- 3a Head brown **female Black Cicadabird**
- 3b Head grey **female Grey-headed Cicadabird**
- 4a Underparts plain yellow **Golden Cuckooshrike**
- 4b Underparts finely barred **5**
- 5a Vent cinnamon brown, wings with white **Varied Triller**
- 5b Vent whitish, wings plain brown **female Common Cicadabird**
- 6a Entirely pale grey, including head **7**
- 6b Other **8**
- 7a Very pale lores **female Boyer's Cuckooshrike**
- 7b Grey lores, large **female Stout-billed Cuckooshrike**
- 8a Pale grey with dark lores/mask, pale chin **9**
- 8b Other **10**
- 9a Large, grey, heavy bill **male Stoutbilled Cuckooshrike**
- 9b Smallish, white throat and breast **White-bellied Cuckooshrike 11**
- 10a Pale grey, contrasting black wings and tail **11**
- 10b Other **14**
- 11a Black lores and chin **female Black-bellied Cuckooshrike**
- 11b Black throat and upper breast **12**

- 12a Black hood, wings and tail **male Hooded Cuckooshrike**
- 12b Other **13**
- 13a Black face, wings and tail **female Hooded Cuckooshrike**
- 13b Black face, underparts and tail **male Black-bellied Cuckooshrike**
- 14a Entirely black **male Black Cuckooshrike**
- 14b Entirely grey with black mask **15**
- 15a Large, mask extended to forehead and breast **male Black-faced Cuckooshrike**
- 15b Smallish, dark mask much less extended **16**
- 16a Contrasting pale edging to secondaries, largish, **> 24 cm Common Cicadabird**
- 16b Smaller, **< 20 cm**
- 17a Pale crown, mask restricted to lores and chin **male Boyer's Cuckooshrike**
- 17b Other **18**
- 18a Unpatterned grey wing **male Grey-headed Cicadabird**
- 18b Black shoulders **Papuan Cicadabird**

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina novaehollandiae Gmelin, 1789



L 33 cm. Large, grey with dark bill, face and throat, white belly.

- Habitat** : Open country, coastal vegetation, plantations etc, up to 1830 m.
- Voice** : (i) Loud, plaintive "pSlliiuw"; (ii) mostly in flight repeated "chrri-LUNK"; (iii) plaintive call note (Ω101)
- Global range** : Breeds in Australia and PNG, winter visitor to Lesser Sundas, Papuan region and Solomons.
- Local status** : Sporadically seen in austral winter.
- Local name** : Kepudang sungu Besar (I)

Stout-billed Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina caeruleogrisea G.R. Gray, 1858



♀



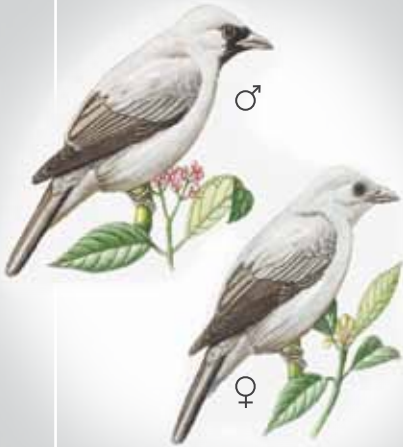
♂

L 33 cm. Large, blue-grey with long tail, stout black bill and cinnamon wing-lining, male with black lores.

- Habitat** : Rainforest, edge and regrowth, up to 1600(-2100)m.
- Voice** : Nasal, catbird-like "cheke-wheeHEE".
- Global range** : Breeds in New Guinea.
- Local status** : Reported from the PT Freeport Indonesia hills.
- Local name** : Kepudang sungu Paruh-tebal (I)

Boyer's Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina boyeri G.R. Gray, 1846



L 22 cm. Smallish, blue-grey with contrasting paler crown, buff winglining, male with black, female with pale grey face and crown.

Habitat : Lowland and lower montane rainforest, up to 1100 (-1450)m.

Voice : (i) Upslurred, high-pitched, 1-3 x repeated "whill";
(ii) "Slliii-kehe" several times repeated
(iii) "titeritik see-YUW" (Ω102).

Global range : New Guinea;

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport lowlands and hills.

Local names : Kepudang sungu Kelek-coklat (I), Kinungmaki (A), Otatiru (K), Gimah (M)

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina papuensis Gmelin, 1788



L 25 cm. Pale grey with whitish belly, black mask and flight feathers.

Habitat : Open areas, mangroves etc, up to 1500 m.

Voice : Various calls, such as "psSSlliw" (Ω103).

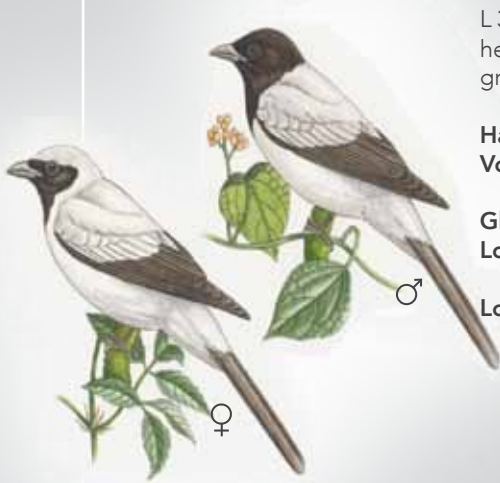
Global range : New Guinea, Australia and Moluccas.

Local names : Kepudang sungu Kartula (I), Kinungmaki (A), Otatiru (K)

Local status : Common in open habitat, e.g., mangroves, sago swamps and the levee forest.

Hooded Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina longicauda De Vis, 1890

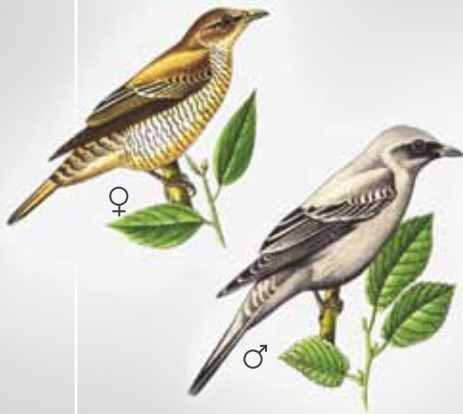


L 33 cm. Large with long tail, ♂ grey with black head, throat, wings and tail, ♀ crown and nape grey.

- Habitat** : Montane forest, 1800-3600 m.
Voice : Loud, high-pitched, repeated "jeer" (Ω104).
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Regularly seen at Hidden Valley and Ridgecamp.
Local name : Kepudang sungu Kepalahitam (I)

Common Cicadabird

Edolisoma (Coracina) tenuirostris Jardine, 1831



L 25 cm. ♂ dark grey with darkest on face, and pale edgings to secondaries, ♀ grey brown with pale eyebrow, paler below with faint bars.

- Habitat** : Forest edge, mangroves, up to 1500 m.
Voice : Flight call a repeated "chow" (Ω105).
Range : Breeds Australia and locally Transfly and PNG, migrant to New Guinea.
Local status : Seen only in small groups in the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.
Local name : Kepudang sungu Miniak (I)

Papuan Cicadabird

Edolisoma [Coracina] incertum (A.B. Meyer, 1874)



L 22 cm. Compact blue-grey, ♂ with black face and shoulder, ♀ with all-dark wing and dark lores.

Habitat : Forest and edge, up to 1500 m.
Voice : Loud buzzy, or clear and mellow "chur chur-chur chur chur-chur" (ii) "du du du du whit ..." in duet.

Global range : New Guinea, Philippines, Sulawesi and Moluccas.

Local status : Reported from the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Kepudang sungu Bahu-hitam (I)

Alternative

English name : Black-shouldered Cicadabird

NB: Sometimes treated as race of *Edolisoma [Coracina] morio*

Grey-headed Cicadabird

Edolisoma [Coracina] schisticeps G.R. (Gray, 1846)



L 22 cm. ♂ slaty grey, darker above and sides of head, ♀ rufous-brown with dark lores and grey crown.

Habitat : Forest and edge, up to 1200 m.
Voice : Male a musical "chickity-choo", female answering with "weEH, weEH" (Ω106).

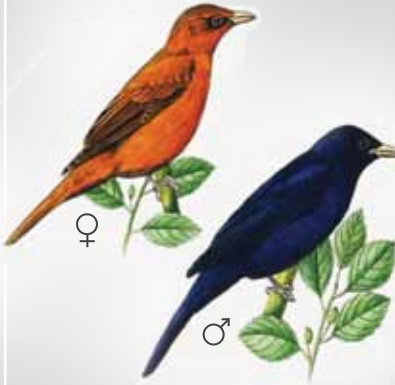
Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in various habitats, in sago, heath forest etc in the Mimika lowlands

Local names: Kepudang sungu Desin (I), Otatiru (K)

Black Cicadabird

Edolisoma (Coracina) melas Lesson, 1828

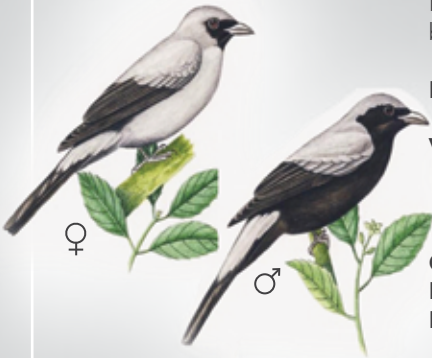


L 23 cm. ♂ black, ♀ rufous-brown with pale eyebrow.

- Habitat** : Forest, subcanopy, up to 1200 m.
Voice : Series of down-slurred notes (Ω107).
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
Local name : Kepudang sungu Hitam (I)

Black-bellied Cicadabird

Edolisoma [Coracina] montanum Meyer, 1874



L 24 cm. ♂ blue-grey above, black below, ♀ blue-grey with black tail, wings, face and chin.

- Habitat** : Montane forest, canopy, 800-2400 m.
Voice : Duet of male giving upslurred or downslurred whistles answered by "ch ch ch" of female (Ω108).
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Only once seen at KM75.
Local names : Kepudang sungu perut-hitam (I), Gimah (M)

Golden Cuckoo-shrike

Campochaera sloetii Schlegel, 1866



L 20 cm. Yellow, black and white cuckoo-shrike.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest, up to 800 m.

Voice : Loud and joyous jumble: "tututu-dut-teeto-teeto-tutututweeet" (Q109).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Kepudang sungu Emas (I), Atafeta (KN)

Varied Triller

Lalage leucomela Vigors & Horsfield, 1827



L 18 cm. ♂ black above with pale rump, white eyebrow and markings, white below with indistinct barring, cinnamon vent, ♀ black replaced by grey-brown.

Habitat : Forest and edge, regrowth, mangroves, canopy, up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Most typical call repeated rolling "breer" or "cherwee" (Q110).

Global range : New Guinea, Australia and Bismarck Is.

Local status : Widespread from mangroves to heath forest.

Local name : Kapasan alis-putih (I)

THRUSHES & ALLIES

Family Turdidae

Medium-sized mainly ground-dwelling songbirds with rounded heads and longish legs.
Four species in New Guinea, two in the region.

Key to the thrushes in the Mimika region

1a Black with white vent and shoulders **male Pied Bush-chat**

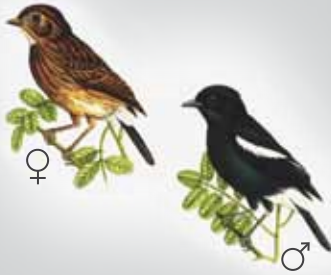
1b Brown **2**

2a White belly and rump **female Pied Bush-chat**

2b Entire brown with orange bill and legs **Island Thrush**

Pied Bushchat

Saxicola caprata Linnaeus, 1766



L 15 cm. Small, ♂ black with white rump, undertail and shoulder, ♀ mottled grey-brown with white belly and rump.

- Habitat** : Open grassland, perched on shrubs, wires etc, up to 2850 m.
- Voice** : (i) Weak but musical song of 4-8 notes (Ω111); rasping alarm note.
- Global range**: From India, SE Asia to New Britain.
- Local status** : Only seen once in Tembaga-pura and HEAT-road in PT Freeport Indonesia highland area and in tailings natural succession forest area in lowland area.
- Local name** : Decu Belang (I)

Island Thrush

Turdus poliocephalus Latham 1801



L 24 cm. Dark brown with orange bill, eye-ring and legs.

- Habitat** : Alpine grasslands, from ground to canopy, often along roads, 2200-4100 m.
- Voice** : (i) Song; (ii) thin, high-pitched "tsi-tsik, tsreep" (Ω112a) and rasping "tsrik-tsrik(-tsrik)" (Ω112b).
- Global range**: Mountain tops and small islands from Sumatra to Samoa and Lord Howe I Lord Howe Is.
- Local status** : Widespread in open areas, also seen in Hidden Valley.
- Local name** : Anis Gunung (I), Towé ambanggah (Ig)

LOGRUNNERS & ALLIES

Family Orthonychidae

Mostly ground-dwelling, or living close to the ground, secretive birds varying from black to blue, white, black, and chestnut. Nine species in New Guinea , of which six in our region.

Key to the logrunners of the Mimika region

1a Body bright blue **2**

1b Body brownish, dark olive or black **3**

2a Blue upper parts **Blue Jewel-babbler**

2b Chestnut upper parts **Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler**

3a Entirely black bird **4**

3b Other **5**

4a Longish tail, dark eyes, large **Greater Melampitta**

4b Short tail, red eyes, medium-size **Lesser Melampitta**

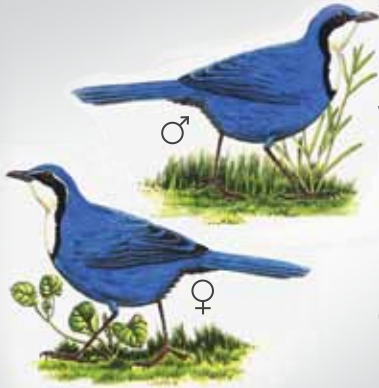
5a Entirely brownish, blue crown **Blue-capped Ifrita**

5b Dark olive green below, chestnut above, spotted wings **Spotted Jewel-babbler**

Blue Jewel-babbler

Ptilorrhoa caeruleascens Temminck, 1835

L 22 cm. Blue thrush with white throat and breast, fringed black, ♀ with thin superciliary stripe.



Habitat : Thickets in rain forest, floor, up to 800 m.

Voice : (i) High whistle “peeeee”, often broken; (ii) whistler-like sweeping (Ω113) (iii) alarm call a penetrating “chewchew-chik-chik” and variations (Ω113b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the lowlands.

Local names : Tepus permata Biru (I), Tawatea (KN)

Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler

Ptilorrhoa castanonota Salvadori, 1875

L 23 cm Chestnut above, blue below with white throat, fringed black, ♂ with blue rump.



Habitat : Lower montain forest, floor, (350-) 900-1450 m.

Voice : Varied (i) song 3-6 bell-like whistles, swelling and ending with “chew(chew)!”; (ii) alarm repeated loud, very fast “chewchew-chewchewk” (Ω114).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Found in the heath forest in the hills.

Local names : Tepus permata Belang (I), Balugi (M)

Blue-capped Ifrita

Ifrita kowaldi De Vis, 1890



L 17 cm. Brown above, buff below with blue cap; streak behind eye white in male, buffy in female.

Habitat : Montane moss forest, on mossy trunks etc, 1450-2900 m.

Voice : (i) Sharp "jit" and "jijit" (Ω115); (ii) rising and falling "zig-zig-zig-...".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local name : Ifrita Topi-biru (I)

There are unconfirmed records from Hidden Valley of the Spotted Jewel-babbler *Ptilorrhoa leucosticta* (20 cm, chestnut brown above, dark olive green below, white cheeks, black chin and face, shoulder black with white spots). The Lesser *Melampitta lugubris* (18 cm, black, long legs, short tail, red eyes) and Greater *Melampitta Megalampitta gigantea* (29 cm, black, longish frazzled tail, dark eyes) have both been found in Lorentz National Park.

NB Based on recent DNA studies the ifrita and melampittas are now placed in their own families, respectively Ifritidae and Melampittidae



● The Blue Jewel Babbler is usually detected by its loud penetrating song

FALSE BABBLERS

Family Pomatostomatidae

Gregarious songbirds that build large nests used for breeding and roosting. Two found in New Guinea, of which one in our area.

Rufous Babbler

Garritornis (Pomatostomus) isidorei Lesson, 1827



L 26 cm. Slender, long-tailed red-brown babbler with long decurved, yellow bill.

Habitat : Lowland forest, up to 500 m.

Voice : Peculiar calls (i) rasping "kowOIT"
(ii) "kss-kss-kss-..." (Ω116).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Throughout the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Cicapapua Merah (I)

OLD WORLD WARBLERS

Family Sylviidae

Small to medium-sized insectivorous songbirds with fine, pointed bills, and rather dull (brown or greenish) plumage. Nine found in New Guinea, of which four in our area.

Key to the warblers of the Mimika region

1a Upperparts brown **2**

1b Upperparts greenish **Island Leaf Warbler**

2a Upperparts mottled **Papuan Grassbird**

2b **3**

3a Faint grey breast band, **Gray's Grasshopper Warbler**

3b Plain underparts **Australian Reed Warbler**

Papuan Grassbird

Megalurus [timoriensis] macrurus (Salvadori, 1876)



L 20 cm. Large warbler with long pointed tail, dark streaked buffy brown above, whitish below.

- Habitat** : Grassland in open areas, up to 4000 m.
- Voice** : (i) Song from perch or in flight, an accelerating rising series of clucking and then higher-pitched staccato notes (ii) loud, downslurred "cheyup" or upslurred "tzip"
- Range** : Philippines, New Guinea, Bismarcks, and Australia; seen around the Fairy Lakes and grasslands above Tembagapura.
- Local name** : Cicakoreng Timur (I)
- Alternative English name** : Tawny Grassbird

Gray's Grasshopper-Warbler

Locustella fasciolata G.R. Gray, 1860



L 18 cm. Brown above with richer brown rump and tail, grey underparts with indistinct gray breast band, very pale pink legs.

- Habitat** : Dense reed beds and brush.
- Voice** : (i) Bubbling, bulbul-like song (Ω 117);
- Range** : Breeds in Siberia, winters in Philippines, Sulawesi and New Guinea; recorded once in the shrublands near Timika.
- Local name** : Kecici Abuabu (I)

The grassbirds and their allies have recently been split from the Sylviidae to form their own family: Locustellidae, of which five occur in the Papua region.

Australian Reed-warbler

Acrocephalus australis (Gould, 1838)



L 16 cm. Buffy brown above, whitish below.

Habitat : Reedbeds in swamps and lakes, canegrass near water, up to 2300 m.

Voice : (i) Rich varied song of liquid phrases (Ω 118); (ii) harsh "t!"

Range : New Guinea; breeds from Europe to Asia; found in the reed beds of Mile 21.

Local names : Kerak basi Ramai (I), Imipu (K)

Alternative

English name : Clamorous Reed-warbler

NB The reed-warblers and allies form now their own family Acrocephalidae, with two species occurring in Papua.

Island Leaf-warbler

Phylloscopus poliocephalus Salvadori, 1876



L 10 cm. Small warbler, olive green above, dark grey crown with median pale streak, pale yellow underparts, pale throat and white eyebrow.

Habitat : Forest and edge, regrowth, 640-2400 m.

Voice : Twittering warble (Ω 119)

Range : Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks; widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands, including forest edge at Tembapapura.

Local name : Cikrak daun Pulau (I)

NB: Formerly included in Mountain Leaf-Warbler *P. trivirgatus*

FAIRY WRENS

Family Maluridae

Small scrub-dwelling songbirds with cocked tail. Five species in New Guinea, of which four in our area.

Key to the fairy wrens of Freeport

1a Entirely blue **Emperor Fairy Wren**

1b other **2**

2a Entire black with white shoulders **White-shouldered Fairy Wren**

2b Brown body **3**

3a Head with blue, only rufous back **4**

3b Entirely brown or rufous **5**

4a Entire head blue **female Emperor Fairy Wren**

4b Crown scalloped blue **Wallace's Fairy Wren**

5a Entire rufous brown **Orange-crowned Fairy Wren**

5b Entirely warm brown with pale eyebrows **female White-shouldered Fairy Wren**

Orange-crowned Fairy Wren

Clytomyias insignis Sharpe, 1879



L 15 cm. Dull, long-tailed wren, brown above, buff below with rufous crown. In small parties.

Habitat : Montane forest, undergrowth, 1400-2700 m.

Voice : High scolding notes and squeaks: "jib! jib!" (Q120); sibilant chattering song.

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Regularly seen at Hidden Valley board walk.

Local name : Cikrak peri topi-merah (I)

White-shouldered Fairy Wren

Malurus alboscapulatus A.B. Meyer, 1874



L 11 cm. Black wren with white shoulder (male), or entirely brownish with paler underparts (female).

Habitat : Shrubbery, tall grass in open country, up to 1300(-3000)m.

Voice : (1) Song a jumble of notes replete with sibilants (Q121); (ii) incessant churring and chattering call notes.

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in open country in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local names : Cikrak peri Bahu-putih (I), Pamabukki (A), Tatera (KI), Tawatea (KN)

Emperor Fairy Wren

Malurus cyanocephalus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 13 cm. Entirely black and blue wren (male), or red-brown above, white below with blue head (female).

Habitat : Forest-edge, in shrub, in lowlands up to 1000 m.

Voice : (i) Thrush-like warble song; (ii) a sputter song similar to that of White-shouldered Fairy Wren; (iii) dry, insect-like snapping or chatter (Ω122).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread though less common than previous species, also along the Sheraton (Rimba Papua) Hotel Tract.

Local name : Cikrak peri Kaisar (I)

Wallace's Fairy Wren *Sipodotus [Malurus] wallacii* (11 cm, rufous with blue-scalloped crown, white throat and wing bars) has been commonly found in the west and Lorentz National Park, and has most likely been overlooked in PT Freeport Indonesia.

AUSTRALIAN WARBLERS

Family Acanthizidae

Small, mostly drab-coloured songbirds, with shortish tail (mouse-warblers and scrub-wrens) or warbler-like (gerygones). Twenty species in New Guinea, of which 16 in Freeport and adjacent area.

Key to the Australian warblers of the Mimika region

- 1a Yellow in underparts **2**
- 1b Other **6**
- 2a Yellow or white throat **3**
- 2b Black throat with white moustache **male Fairy Gerygone**
- 3a Yellow throat **juvenile Fairy Gerygone**
- 3b White throat **4**
- 4a Olive back and head **5**
- 4b Greenish back, grey head **Green-backed Gerygone**
- 5a Olive tail, white breast **Yellow-bellied Gerygone**
- 5b Black tail, yellow breast **female Fairy Gerygone**
- 6a Grey above, white below **Grey Thornbill**
- 6b Other **7**
- 7a Streaked or mottled breast **8**
- 7b Other **9**
- 8a White spots on head and wings **Tropical Scrubwren**
- 8b Plain head, pale bill **Pale-billed Scrubwren**
- 9a Tail with dark subterminal band **10**
- 9b Tail plain coloured **12**
- 10a Tail with broad white tips **11**

- 10b Tail with narrow pale tips, buffy face **Papuan Scrubwren**
- 11a Large, brownish, white lores and eyering **Large-billed Gerygone**
- 11b Smaller, greyish, white eyebrow **Mangrove Gerygone**
- 12a Dark tail with white tips, montane
- 12b Other **14**
- 13a Brownish above **Brown-breasted Gerygone**
- 13b Olive above, tiny, short tail, pale eyes **New Guinea Thornbill**
- 14a Bright ochre face **Buff-faced Scrubwren**
- 14b Other **15**
- 15a All drab grey-green **Grey-green Scrubwren**
- 15b Other **16**
- 16a Grey brown above **Large Scrubwren**
- 16b Other **17**
- 17a Whitish throat, dark head, lowlands **Rusty Mouse-warbler**
- 17b Entirely brown underparts, montane **Mountain Mouse-warbler**

Rusty Mouse-warbler

Crateroscelis murina Sclater, 1858



♂



♀

L 12 cm. Dark brown with white throat and cinnamon breast and belly.

Habitat : Primary forest in lowlands and hills, floor and thickets, up to 1700 m.

Voice : (i) Song of up to 12, clear plaintive whistles, in various melodies (Ω123), also mimics other birds; (ii) scolding alarm notes.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in small numbers in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Tepus tikus Merah (I)

Mountain Mouse-warbler

Crateroscelis robusta De Vis, 1898



L 12 cm. Dark brown with paler under parts, shortish tail, and pale eyes in some birds.

Habitat : Mountain forest, floor, 1400-3600 m. Voice: four notes, repeated consistently, sounding as Rusty, but thinner.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Frequently seen on Grasberg and Fairy Lakes.

Local name : Tepus-tikus Gunung (I)

Tropical Scrubwren

Sericornis beccarii Salvadorii, 1874



L 11.5 cm. Brown above, greyish below, with black and white lores, white eye-ring and spots on wings.

Habitat : Lowland rainforest, on or near ground, up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Musical warble; (ii) rasping contact call.

Global range : New Guinea and north Australia.

Local status : Seen near Mile 50.

Local names : Sericornis Kecil (I), Konokolo (M)

Large Scrubwren

Sericornis nouhuysi Van Oort, 1909



L 12 cm. Largest scrub-wren, brown with rufous face and tail.

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, understory, 1200-3925m.

Voice : Song high-pitched, slightly descending "weesee-weesee-..."; call notes "tsit" and "chechecheche" (Ω124).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Most common scrub-wren in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local names : Sericornis Besar (I), Konokolo (M)

Pale-billed Scrubwren

Sericornis spilodera G.R. Gray, 1859



L 12 cm. Greyish brown above, spotted, pale throat, pale bill.

- Habitat** : Lowland and hill forest, under and mid level, up to 1200(-1650)m.
- Voice** : (i) Monotonous song, alternating high and lower notes (Ω125a); (ii) "chit" and "bz" call notes (Ω125b).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Seen only once in heath forest at 600 m.
- Local names** : Sericornis Paruh-putih (I), Konokolo (M)

Buff-faced Scrub-wren

Sericornis perspicillatus Salvadori, 1896



L 10 cm. Small with olive upperparts and pale buff-orange face.

- Habitat** : Montane forest-edge shrub and mid-storey, (850-) 1700-2600 m.
- Voice** : (i) Song with high-pitched rising and falling warbles (Ω126).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the hills of our area.
- Local names** : Sericornis Kepala-coklat (I), Konokolo (M)

Papuan Scrub-wren

Sericornis papuensis De Vis, 1894



L 10.5 cm. Brown with pale eye-ring, buff forehead, tail with dark subterminal band, greenish upperparts.

Habitat : Montane forest, understory (1700-)2100-3500 m.

Voice : (i) Song loud, repeated, rapid, chipping series "duWEEtatu WEEtu, ..."; (ii) Scolding call notes (Ω 127).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Sericornis Papua (I), Konokolo (M)

New Guinea Thornbill

Acanthiza murina De Vis, 1897



L 9.5 cm. Tiny brownish grey, short-tailed warbler, olive above, white below, with short tail with dark subterminal band and pale tips, pale iris.

Habitat : Canopy of mountain forest, (2150-) 2500 to timberline.

Voice : Soft, high-pitched notes (Ω 128).

Global range : New Guinea and Australia.

Local status : Widespread in the mountains.

Local name : Remetuk Papua (I)

Grey Thornbill

Acanthiza (Gerygone) cinerea Salvadori, 1875



L 9 cm. Tiny white and grey warbler, tail with faint subterminal bar.

- Habitat** : Montane forest and edge, mid stage and canopy, 1000-2700 m.
- Voice** : (i) Song a slow descending series of thin notes;(ii) high-pitched "tee" (Ω129); (iii) scolding "zznzt". Global range: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in mountains.
- Local name** : Remetuk Kelabu (I)

Green-backed Gerygone

Gerygone chloronota Gould, 1842



L 8 cm. Tiny, smallest New Guinea gerygone, shortish tail, grey head contrasting with greenish back, white underparts with yellow flanks, difficult to observe.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest, mid stage and canopy, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Song a rapid series of repeated 4-6 rising notes (Ω130).
- Global range**: New Guinea and north Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in the lowlands of PT Freeport Indonesia.
- Local name** : Remetuk Tunggir-hijau (I)

Fairy Gerygone

Gerygone palpebrosa Wallace, 1865



L 10 cm. Small warbler, olive green above, (NB too brown on the plate), yellow below, male with black face and white streak on cheek, and white spot before eye; female white throat, immature yellow throat.

Habitat : Lowland forest, up to 1450 m.

Voice : (i) Song an undulating, pleasant song, with single note much higher pitched (Ω 131).

Global range : New Guinea, northeast Australia.

Local status : Widespread in the lowlands.

Local name : Remetuk Bidadari (I)

Yellow-bellied Gerygone

Gerygone chrysogaster G.R. Gray, 1858



L 10 cm. Small warbler, olive above, whitish throat and breast, yellow belly, difficult to observe.

Habitat : Forest interior, sometimes secondary growth, up to 800 m.

Voice : Persistent, plaintive song in descending pattern (Ω132).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the lowlands.

Local name : Remetuk Perut-emas (I),
Imi'ipu (KN)

Brown-breasted Gerygone

Gerygone ruficollis Salvadori, 1875



L 9.5 cm. Brown and white warbler, without yellow, olive or grey.

Habitat : Montane forest, edge, shrubbery etc, canopy, 900-3400 m.

Voice : Song very high-pitched series of whistles gradually dropping and pitch and then staying level (Ω133)

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the mountains, also in and around Tembagapura and Hidden Valley.

Local name : Remetuk Dada-coklat (I)

Mangrove Gerygone

Gerygone levigaster Gould, 1842



L 10 cm. Grey-brown warbler, with whitish underparts, white eyebrow and white tips to outer tail feathers.

Habitat : Mangroves and adjacent shrubbery.

Voice : Song a rising and descending series of soft attractive notes (Ω134).

Global range : New Guinea, north and east Australia.

Local status : Not uncommon in mangroves and islets along S coast of PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local name : Remetuk Bakau (I)

In Lorentz National Park the Grey-green Scrubwren *Sericornis arfakianus* (9.5 cm, non-descript, olive green, paler below) and Large-billed Gerygone *Gerygone magnirostris* (10 cm, brownish above, whitish below, pale tail tip with dark subterminal bar, broken eye-ring, white lores) have been recorded.



● Most gerygones are drab-coloured, such as this Brown-chested Gerygone, but can be readily identified by their songs.

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS

Family Myiagridae

Group of uniform species often joining mixed species flocks in the middle and lower stories of the forest. Eleven of the 18 Papuan species have been found in our region.

Key to the monarchs of the Mimika region

- 1a Mainly yellow with black **2**
- 1b Other **4**
- 2a Black-and-white wings, flattened bill **3**
- 2b Black-and-yellow wings **male Golden Monarch**
- 3a Yellow throat, black breast spot **Black-breasted Boatbill**
- 3b White throat **male Yellow-breasted Boatbill**
- 4a Black **5**
- 4b Other **6**
- 5a Montane, white pectoral tufts **Black Monarch**
- 5b Lowlands, red mouth **male Shining Flycatcher**
- 6a Entirely drab yellowish, white eye spot **female Golden Monarch**
- 6b Other **7**
- 7a Entirely rufous brown, with or without black chin **Rufous Monarch**
- 7b Other **8**
- 8a Yellowish belly, white wing bar, yellow eyebrow **female Yellow-breasted Boatbill**
- 8b White or rufous belly **9**
- 9a Rufous breast **10**
- 9b Other **12**
- 10a Blue eye frill **female Frilled Monarch**
- 10b Other **11**
- 11a White outer tail feathers **Broad-billed Flycatcher**
- 11b Dark outer tail feathers **Leaden Flycatcher**
- 12a Underparts entirely white, black head **13**

- 12b Black chin **14**
- 13a Black wings and tail, blue eye frill, male **Frilled Monarch**
- 13b Rufous wings and tail, female **Shining Flycatcher**
- 14a Grey back, spotted wing **Spot-winged Monarch**
- 14b Black or dark grey back and wings **15**
- 15a Rufous belly **Black-winged Monarch**
- 15b White belly **16**
- 16a Dull metallic grey back, male **Leaden Flycatcher**
- 16b Shiny blue black, black bib **Hooded Monarch**

Rufous Monarch

Symposiachrus [Monarcha] rubiensis (A.B. Meyer, 1874)



L 18 cm. Large rich rufous brown monarch, male with black face and chin.

Habitat : Lowland rain and swamp forest, in lower and middle stories, up to 175 m.

Voice : Song a buzzy “chwe-chwe-chwe-chwe(-chwe-chwe)”, often ending with upslur.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Only seen once in forest along Kopi river.

Local name : Kehicap Merah (I)

Spot-winged Monarch

Symposiachrus [Monarcha] guttula (Lesson, 1828)



L 15 cm. Black face and throat, grey back, white underparts, white wing spots and tipping to outer tail feathers.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest, in under and middle stories, up to 800(-1100) m.

Voice : Various calls (i) slow tremulous whistle;
(ii) rasping scolding note;
(iii) nasal “zizizi(zizizi)”; etc.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Locally found in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands, in and around Kuala Kencana.

Local name : Kehicap Tutul (I)

Hooded Monarch

Symposiachrus [Monarcha] manadensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)



L 16 cm. Shiny blue-black monarch with white belly, lower breast and flank; immature grey instead of black and pale ochraceous belly.

Habitat : Lowland forest, lower and lower midstory, up to 375 (-1200) m.

Voice : (i) Sweet upslurred set of notes; (ii) high-pitched whistle "deeyuu-dewi dewi".

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Kehicap Bertopi (I)

Golden Monarch

Carterornis [Monarcha] chrysomela (Lesson & Garnot, 1828)



L 13 cm. Male black-and-yellow, female drab olive yellow.

Habitat : Forest, open spots after tree fall, up to 750 m.

Voice : Loud, musical varied jumble of mellow and scratchy notes, cheeps and squawks. (Ω135).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in small umbers.

Local names : Kehicap Emas (I), Atafeta (KN)

Frilled Monarch

Arses telescopthalmus (Lesson, 1828)



L 16 cm. Small black-and-white (♂) or rufous brown (female) flycatcher; black head with blue eye-skin diagnostic.

Habitat : Forest and edge, re-growth, up to 1200 m.

Voice : (i) Contact call upward squawk (Ω136a), (ii) song A: ringing trill (Ω136b); (iii) song B: buzzy series of 6-8 "schweet" (Ω136c)

Global range: Western and southern New Guinea.

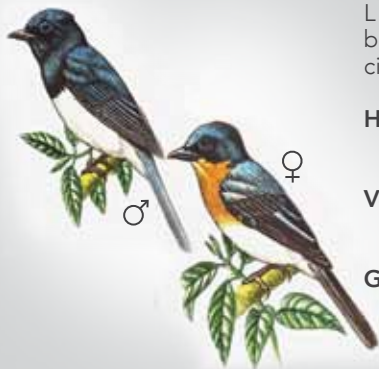
Local status : Most common monarch in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Kehicap Biku-biku (I), Atafeta (N)

NB Formerly lumped with *Arses insularis* (northern New Guinea) and *A. lorealis* Cape York, Australia).

Leaden Flycatcher

Myiagra rubecula (Latham, 1801)



L 14 cm. Dull metallic grey with clear white belly, female greyish above with pale cinnamon throat and breast; vibrates tail.

Habitat : Forest edge, disturbed areas, where it sallies from open perches, up to 500 m.

Voice : (i) Mellow and breezy "wheeyu wheeyu ..."; (ii) harsh "zhirrp".

Global range: Breeds in New Guinea, Australia, in southern winter migrants from Australia visit New Guinea.

Local status : Seen once only along east Levée.

Local name : Sikatan Kelam (I)

Broad-billed Flycatcher

Myiagra ruficollis (Vieillot, 1818)



L 15 cm. Grey flycatcher with rufous breast and white belly, white outer tail feathers.

- Habitat** : Mangroves.
Voice : (i) Loud, clear "hrinney hrinney hrinney" (Ω137); (ii) churring call note.
Global range: Timor, south New Guinea, Australia.
Local status : Recorded from PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves and Seraju.
Local name : Sikatan Paruh-lebar (I)

Shining Flycatcher

Myiagra (Piezorhynchus) alecto (Temminck, 1827)



♀



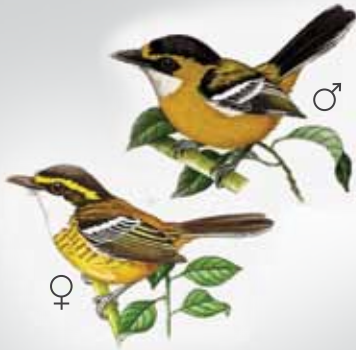
♂

L 17 cm. Largish glossy black flycatcher, often with flattened crown and orange-red mouth lining when calling (♂); black head, white throat and underparts, rufous back, wings and tail (♀).

- Habitat** : Mangroves, second growth, understory, sea level to 500 (-1200) m.
Voice : Song a rapid, slightly swelling trill, and "kweek-kweek..."; call note a harsh, swelling "kreeEEK" (Ω138)
Global range: Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks, Australia.
Local status : Found in PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.
Local name : Sikatan Kilap (I)

Yellow-breasted Boatbill

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer Gould, 1850



L 11 cm. Small flycatcher, yellow below, dark olive above or paler yellow below and dusky above (female), with very broad and flat bill.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest interior, secondary growth, upper mid stage, up to 1300 m.

Voice : Weak, musical, trilled, diagnostic song.

Global range: New Guinea, northeast Australia.

Local status : Recorded from PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves and Sheraton Tract.

Local names : Cucuk pisau Dada-kuning (I), Imipu (KN)

Black-breasted Boatbill

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus Schlegel, 1871



L 14 cm. Smallish flycatcher, black above, yellow below with black breast patch, white wing markings; female duller above.

Habitat : Montane forest, upper midstorey, 1300-3000 m.

Voice : Descending, scratchy "chzi-chze-chzwe-chzwe-chzwe", and variations; metallic "tsk" (Ω139).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local names : Sikatan Kelam (I), Cucuk-pisau Dada-kuning (I)

Black Monarch *Symphysichrus* [*Monarcha*] *axillaris* (16.5 cm, male satiny black, female dull grey black) and Black-winged Monarch *Monarcha frater* (18 cm, black face, grey head and breast, cinnamon belly, black wings and tail) have been recorded in Lorentz National Park.

FANTAILS

Family Rhipiduridae

Small Often unwary flycatchers, usually fanning and raising their long tails. Most are tame and inquisitive. All twelve, but one, species of NG have been found in PT. Freeport Indonesia and adjacent areas.

Key to the fantails of the Mimika region

- 1a Entirely black with white eyebrow **male Black Fantail**
- 1b Other **2**
- 2a Grey, black or sooty upperparts **3**
- 2b Rufous upperparts **9**
- 3a Tail entirely black **4**
- 3b Tail feathers tipped white **5**
- 4a White belly, black throat, largish **Willy Wagtail**
- 4b Black belly, white throat, spotted breast **Sooty Thicket-fantail**
- 5a Chestnut belly, white eyebrows **Chestnut-bellied Fantail**
- 5b Belly black, white or whitish **6**
- 6a Wings spotted white **7**
- 6c Wings uniform dark **Northern Fantail**
- 7a Spotted breast, lowlands **8**
- 7b Breast uniform black, montane **Friendly Fantail**
- 8a Black belly **Black Thicket-fantail**
- 8b White belly **White-bellied Thicket-fantail**
- 9a Tail feathers tipped white **10**

- 9b Tail feathers with no white **11**
- 10a White throat, black breast band **Rufous Fantail**
- 10b Whitish underparts **Rufous-backed Fantail**
- 11a Tail uniform gray **Dimorphic Fantail**
- 11b Tail black and rufous **12**
- 12a Central tail black, outer rufous **female Black Fantail**
- 12b Rufous tail feathers with central black part **Dimorphic Fantail**



● *The Friendly Fantail is a very approachable bird in the highlands, hence its name.*

Willie Wagtail

Rhipidura leucophrys Latham, 1801



L 20 cm. Large black fantail, with white belly and eyebrow.

Habitat : Open country, clearings, mangroves edges, feeds on ground, up to 850 m, locally higher.

Voice : (i) Song of loud and musical, squeaky whistled notes (Ω140a); (ii) loud and harsh alarm call (Ω140b).

Global range: Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks, Australia.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Kipasan Kebun (I), Imomor (A), Tètèrémetauke, Atafeta (KN), Teretere (KK), Kawakora (KA)

Northern Fantail

Rhipidura rufiventris Vieillot, 1874



L 17 cm. Grey fantail with white throat, dark collar and buffy belly.

Habitat : Forest, edge, plantations, mangroves.

Voice : (i) Song of usually 4-6 piping notes, and "jub" call note (Ω141).

Global range: Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, New Guinea, north Australia, Bismarck and Solomons.

Local status : Few records from Mile 31, Sheraton Tract and Kuala Kencana.

Local name : Kipasan Dada-lurik (I)

Friendly Fantail

Rhipidura albolimbata Salvadori, 1874



L 14.5 cm. Black fantail with white chin, eyebrow, wing spots and belly.

Habitat : Montane forest, lower and middle stage, (1400- 1750- 3925 m.

Voice : Song a repeating of 3-7 staccato notes (Ω142).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the mountains.

Local name : Kipasan dagu-putih (I)

Sooty Thicket-fantail

Rhipidura threnothorax S. Müller, 1843



L 17 cm. Sooty black fantail with black under parts, white throat and spotted breast, eyebrow, unspotted tail.

Habitat : Lowland forest, close to ground, up to 800 m.

Voice : (i) Loud "chew chew chew" (Ω143a);

(ii) various alarm and other calls (Ω143b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Kuala Kencana, Sheraton Tract etc.

Local name : Kipasan-semak Bayan (I)

Black Thicket-fantail

Rhipidura maculipectus G.R. Gray, 1858



L 19 cm. Blackish long-tailed fantail with white chin stripes, white-tipped outer tail feathers and breast spots, ♀ duller.

Habitat : Forest edge, swamp forest, secondary growth, undergrowth, near sea level.

Voice : (i) Song "tee-HEET-tyuk" (Ω144).

Global range: South New Guinea.

Local status : Only few records in PT Freeport Indonesia, e.g., sagu swamps.

Local name : Kipasan-semak Hitam (I)

White-bellied Thicket-fantail

Rhipidura leucothorax Salvadori, 1874



L 18 cm. Blackish brown fantail, with white eyebrow, white throat stripe, belly, and all tail tips, dark breast band with white speckles.

Habitat : Second growth, gardens, forest edge and mangroves, near ground, to 750 (-1350) m.

Voice : (i) Song "dyu hi PINK" and "fis-fis-fis-SCHOP-EEE", and call note "tleek", often preceding song (Ω145).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in lowlands in mangroves and disturbed habitat.

Local name : Kipasan-semak Perut-putih (I)

Black Fantail

Rhipidura atra Salvadori, 1875



L 17 cm. Velvety black, with tiny white eyebrow (♂), or rufous with black inner tail feathers (♀)

Habitat : Mountain forest, undergrowth, 1000-2400 m.

Voice : Song a rapid series of squeaky see-saw notes, ending with louder notes, and “tseep” and “pink” call notes (Ω146).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Kipasan hitam (I)

Dimorphic Fantail

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha Schlegel, 1871



L 16 cm. Smallish, pale brown fantail, with contrasting rufous rump, pale form with whitish tail, dark form with black-and-rufous tail.

Habitat : Montane forest, understory, 1700 to 3925 m.

Voice : (i) Nasal call note (Ω147a); (ii) song a cascade of 7 notes, preceded by some slower, higher-pitched ones. Ω147b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local name : Kipasan dwiwujud (I)

Rufous-backed Fantail

Rhipidura rufidorsa A.B. Meyer, 1874



L 13 cm. Small fantail, greyish brown crown, rufous back and rump, whitish below with white-tipped greyish brown tail.

Habitat : Rainforest, from ground to canopy, up to 900 m.

Voice : (i) Song 3-4 descending whistles (Ω148);
(ii) metallic "tseet".

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Kipasan Tunggir-merah (I)

Rufous Fantail

Rhipidura rufifrons Latham, 1801



L 15 cm. Rufous and brown fantail, with white underparts and black collar.

Habitat : Rainforest and mangroves, from ground to main canopy.

Voice : Song a squeaky, wavering, descending series.

Global range : Resident in Lesser Sundas, south New Guinea, Australia, Micronesia; Australian birds migrant in New Guinea.

Local status : Only recorded from Seraju I.

Local name : Kipasan Dada-hitam (I)

Chestnut-bellied Fantail *Rhipidura hyperythra* (14.5 cm, slaty blue above, rufous below) has been found immediately west of PT Freeport Indonesia and in Lorentz National Park.

AUSTRALIAN ROBINS

Family Eopsaltriidae

Diverse family of small insectivorous birds, living in a variety of habitats, such rain forest, stream sides and alpine rocks. Mostly solitary or in families, and some joining mixed species flocks. Many sally for prey from perches etc. Of the twenty-five New Guinea species, 16 have been found in PT Freeport Indonesia and its vicinity.

Key to the Australian robins of the Mimika region

- 1a Plumage black, grey and/or white **2**
- 1b Plumage with brown, olive, yellow and/or red **10**
- 2a Entirely bluish grey **Blue-grey Robin**
- 2b Other **3**
- 3a Head, back and breast black or blackish **4**
- 3b Other **5**
- 4a White wing patch and side of breast **White-winged Robin**
- 4b Other **6**
- 5a Blackish with white vent and small wing and tail patches juvenile **Snow Mountain Robin**
- 5b White side of breast, wing patch, rump and belly **White-rumped Robin**
- 6a Upperparts black, underparts white **Black-sided Robin**
- 6b Other **7**
- 7a Back and mantle whitish **Torrent Flycatcher**
- 7b Upperparts grey **8**
- 8a Black throat **Black-throated Robin**
- 8b White throat **9**
- 9a Upperparts and tail uniform grey, white eyes **White-eyed Robin**
- 9b White in tail, black wings, dark eyes **Mangrove Robin**
- 10a Underparts yellow or greenish **11**
- 10b Other **14**

- 11a Bright yellow below, olive above **12**
- 11b Dull pale yellow below **13**
- 12a Pinkish legs, white face, submontane **White-faced Robin**
- 12b Orange legs, montane **Canary Flycatcher**
- 13a Pale legs **Olive Flycatcher**
- 13b Black legs **Lemon-bellied Flycatcher**
- 14a Entirely pale brown with white throat **Lesser Ground-robin**
- 14b Other **15**
- 15a Black with red breast patch **Snow Mountain Robin**
- 15b Other **16**
- 16a Greenish above and below, white throat, pale eyes **Green backed Robin**
- 16b Other **17**
- 17a Red upperparts male **Garnet Robin**
- 17b Other **18**
- 18a Black head with white eyebrow **Ashy Robin**
- 18b Greenish head **female Garnet Robin**

Torrent Flycatcher

Monachella muelleriana (Schlegel, 1871)



L 14.5 cm. White flycatcher with black crown, wings and tail, pale grey back.

Habitat : Stream sides, on rocks or vegetation, but also rock-less streams, from foothills to 1800 m.

Voice : (i) Peeping call note; (ii) song a descending, accelerating series of up to 8 of these call notes.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen along the river in Tembagapura, where it can also be seen perched on sign-boards and telephone wires.

Local name : Sikatan sungai (I)

Lemon-bellied Flycatcher

Microeca flavigaster (Gould, 1843)



L 12 cm. Small flycatcher, olive above, yellow below with paler throat and eyebrows, dark legs.

Habitat : Savannas, mangroves, gardens, open canopy, up to 1400 m.

Voice : Song a warble of sweet, clear, varied notes, with variations (Q149).

Global range: New Guinea, north Australia;

Local status : Widespread in the Mangroves of PT Freeport Indonesia and seen on Seraju I.

Local name : Sikatan Perut-kuning (I)

Olive Flycatcher

Kempiella [Microeca] flavovirescens (G.R. Gray, 1858)



L 13 cm. Small flycatcher, olive above, dull yellow below, pale legs, bill black above, pale below.

Habitat : Forest, near openings, mid-stage, up to 1000(-1500)m.

Voice : (i) Song a rapid, whistled "uliLlu-uliLlu-uliLlu...." (Ω150a); (ii) short series of deliberate notes (Ω150b); (iii) scolding chatter.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Sheraton Tract and Kuala Kencana.

Local name : Sikatan Zaitun (I)

Canary Flycatcher

Devioeca [Microeca] papuana (A.B. Meyer, 1875)



L 12 cm. Tiny quiet flycatcher, yellow below olive above, with orange legs. Quiet, sallying.

Habitat : Montane forest, 1750-3500 m.

Voice : (i) Weak, sibilant "tseet-teet" (Ω151a); (ii) song a tinkling warble (Ω151b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local name : Sikatan kenari (I)

Garnet robin

Eugeryone rubra Sharpe, 1878



L 11 cm. Tiny active grey robin, white wing bar and eye-ring, grey under parts, with garnet (male) or olive upper parts (female). Typically flutters its wings.

- Habitat** : Montane forest, under and mid story, (1450-)1750-2500 (-3600) m.
- Voice** : (i) Upslurred mewing "uwee";
(ii) tinkling song.
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Recorded from Hidden Valley.
- Local name** : Robin akik (I)

Snow Mountain Robin

Petroica archboldi Rand, 1940



L 14 cm. Blackish robin, with red breast patch, with white in tail and whitish wing spot; female paler, juvenile without red. Sluggish, but noisy and conspicuous, in pairs or small parties.

- Habitat** : Bare rocks above timberline, 3850-4150 m.
- Voice** : (i) Chirps and scolding notes (Ω 152a);
(ii) treefrog-like song (Ω 152b).
- Global range**: Snow Mts.
- Local status** : Seen at few places at the peripheries of the open mine pit.
- Local name** : Robin salju (I)

Mangrove Robin

Peneothello [Poecilodryas, Eopsaltria] pulverulenta Bonaparte, 1850



L 15 cm. Grey flycatcher with white throat, and black tail with white outer feathers. Active, often perches on vertical stems.

Habitat : Mangroves, swamp forest, islets (also without mangroves at all), always near the sea.

Voice : Song is a diagnostic two-note whistle (Ω153).

Global range: New Guinea, Australia.

Local status : Seen in the mangroves and small islets Seraju and Puriri.

Local name : Robin Bakau (I)

Black-sided Robin

Poecilodryas hypoleuca G.R. Gray, 1857



L 14 cm. Small robin, black above, white below, with white wing patch and eyebrows, and black patch on breast side. Active, vocal, raises and lowers tail at times.

Habitat : Lowland forest, understory, up to 700 (1050) m.

Voice : (i) Loud "whi-CHE[-CHEW]" (Ω154ab);
(ii) four whistles in descending pitch.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Robin Belang (I)

Black-throated Robin

Plesiodyras [Poecilodyras] albonotata Salvadori, 1875



L 18 cm. Large grey robin with black face and throat and white streak below cheek.

Habitat : Montane forest, subcanopy (1350-)1600-2250(-2700) m.

Voice : High-pitched thin note, repeated 2-4 times (Ω155).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen at various places, such as Hidden Valley and Ridgecamp, sometimes perched on power lines.

Local Name : Robin Leher-hitam (I)

Lesser Ground-robin

Amalocichla incerta Salvadori, 1875



L 14.5 cm. Brown thrush with with white throat and pale face streak.

Habitat : Mountain forest, ground, (1400-)1750-2300(-2700) m.

Voice : Breezy whistle, mostly in descending pitch, with variations (Ω156).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Heard near Zaagkam tunnel.

Local name : Anis-papua Kecil (I)

White-winged Robin

Peneothello sigillata De Vis, 1890



L 14.5 cm. Black robin with white patch on secondaries.

Habitat : Mid-montane and sub-alpine forest, near ground to mid storey, (2100-)2500-3900 m.

Voice : (i) Piping trill (Ω 157a); (ii) rapid, accelerating trill of rising notes; (iii) various rapidly repeated notes (Ω 157b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread, Grasberg and near Fairy Lakes.

Local name : Robin Sayap-putih (I)

Blue-grey Robin

Peneothello cyanus Salvadori, 1874



L 14.5 cm. Blue-grey robin, cocked tail when perched.

Habitat : Mid-montane forests, lower and middle stories, (970-) 1550-2400(-2730) m.

Voice : Varied: (i) cheery "teeder teeder" (Ω 158a); (ii) mellow trill "dudududu ..." ending with loud "WHI"; (iii) gradually rising series (Ω 158b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local name : Robin Biru-abu (I)

White-rumped Robin

Peneothello bimaculata Salvadori, 1875



L 13 cm. Black robin with white rump, belly and bend of wing.

Habitat : Hill and lower montane forest, understory, 350-970 m.

Voice : Varied song, one with 6 rolling whistles with last higher-pitched (Ω159).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from the heath forest at 600m asl.

Local name : Robin Tunggir-putih (I)

From Lorentz National Park the White-faced Robin *Tregellasia leucops* (12 cm, greenish above, yellow below, white face), Ashy Robin *Heteromyias (Poecilodryas) albispecularis* (17 cm, grey-brown above, pale below, white eyebrow and wing patch), Green-backed Robin *Pachycephalopsis hattamensis* (15 cm, greenish above, brown wings, white throat, pale eyes) and White-eyed Robin *P. poliosoma* (16 cm, dark grey above, pale below, white eyes) have been recorded.



● The Blue-grey Robin can look surprisingly blue in good light

WHISTLERS, PITOHUIS & ALLIES

Family Pachycephalidae

A diverse family of small to medium-sized, mostly insectivorous, secretive, but vocal birds with strong bills, especially the pitohui. Twenty-six species have been found in New Guinea, of which 18 occur in our region.

Key to the whistlers etc of the Mimika region

1a Entirely black or brownish black **2**

1b Other **3**

2a Whistler-bill, smallish 18 cm, rare **Sooty Whistler**

2b Heavy bill, largish 23 cm **male Black Pitohui**

3a Orange, yellow or yellowish green underparts **4**

3b Other **13**

4a 'Parrot-bill' **Wattled Plough-bill**

4b Other **5**

5a Yellow face and underparts **Goldenface**

5b Other **6**

6a White throat, black breast band **7**

6b White or greyish throat, grey or olive breast **10**

7a No yellow collar or nape **8**

7b Yellow collar or nape **9**

8a Yellow back **Golden-backed Whistler**

8b Olive green back **male Sclater's Whistler**

9a Full yellow collar **male Mangrove Golden Whistler**

9b Yellow nape **male Regent's Whistler**

10a Greyish throat, greyish brown breast band, mangroves **female Mangrove Golden Whistler**

10b Brownish, grey or olive/grey breast band, montane **11**

- 11a Grey and olive breast band **female Regent's whistler**
- 11b Uniform breast band **12**
- 12a Brown breast band **female Sclater's Whistler**
- 12b Grey breast band **Lorentz's Whistler**
- 13a White belly, black or grey head and breast **Black-headed Whistler**
- 13b Other **18**
- 14a Warm brown to rufous mantle **15**
- 14b Other **19**
- 15a Black, wings and tail head **16**
- 15b Entirely brown **17**
- 16a Rufous rump **Hooded Pitohui**
- 16b Black rump, larger **Southern Variable Pitohui**
- 17a Pale eyes **Rusty Pitohui**
- 17b Dark eyes **18**
- 18a Black bill, crested **Piping Bellbird**
- 18b Pale bill **Little Shrike-thrush**
- 19a Uniform greyish brown **20**
- 19b Other **21**
- 20a Smallish, whitish eyebrow **Grey Whistler**
- 20b Larger, darker greyish brown **female Black Pitohui**
- 21a White below, olive above, rufous nape **Rufous-naped Whistler**
- 21b Other
- 22a Drab gray, mottled face **male Mottled Berryhunter**
- 22b Streaked above, mottled below, rufous cheeks **female Mottled Berryhunter**

Mottled Berryhunter

Rhagologus leucostigma Salvadori, 1875



L 16 cm. Olive-grey whistler, mottled grey on face (male), or rusty on face, wings and tail edgings (female).

Habitat : Montane forest and second growth, mid storey, (1140-) 1500-2300(-2900) m.

Voice : Song a thrush-like series of varied notes.

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Hidden Valley and forest around Tembagapura.

Local name : Kancilan Burik (I)

Alternative

English name : Mottled Whistler

NB This species is now put in its own family Berryhunters Rhagologidae.

Rufous-naped Bellbird

Aleadryas [Pachycephala] rufinucha Sclater, 1873



L 17 cm, white below, with rufous nape and yellow chin, pale eyes.

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, from ground to 25 m, (1450-) 1750-2600(-3575) m.

Voice : (i) Loud harsh, repeated "shhkk" (Q160); (ii) reed-warbler-like song.

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread, such as Hidden Valley and Fairy Lakes area.

Local name : Kancilan Tengkek-merah (I)

Alternative

English name : Rufous-naped Whistler

NB This and the Piping Bellbird are now put in the family of Australo-Papuan Bellbirds Oreocidae.

Grey Whistler

Pachycephala simplex Gould 1843



L 15 cm. Dull greyish brown whistler with yellow wash at underparts and whitish throat and white eyebrows.

- Habitat** : Lowland forest, middle to upper storey, up to 1550 m.
Voice : Song a varied warble of rising and falling notes “hoo hee ho hoo TYU TYU” (Q161).
Global range: New Guinea, Australia.
Local status : Recorded from Sheraton Tract.
Local name : Kancilan Kelabu (I)

Mangrove Golden Whistler

Pachycephala melanura Gould, 1843



L 15 cm. Whistler with black hood, white throat, greenish back, yellow collar, breast and belly; ♀ greyish brown head and breast.

- Habitat** : Mangroves, islets.
Voice : Loud “whit-weet, woat-woat-WEET?” and variations (Q162)
Global range: New Guinea, Australia, Bismarcks.
Local status : Seen on Puriri I, and at Mile 21.
Local name : Kancilan Ekor-hitam (I), Imipu (KN)



Lorentz's Whistler

Pachycephala lorentzi Meyer, 1931



L 16 cm. Both sexes like ♀ regent whistler, but with all-grey breast band and mottled chin.

Habitat : Mid-mountain forest to sub-alpine shrub, 1750-3600 m.

Voice : Song a series, 3-5 x repeated, increasing in volume "swit-swit-wit-tu-wit-teo-wit" and shorter versions and single notes (Ω163).

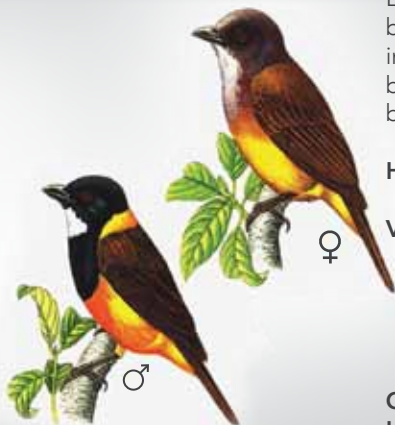
Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in highlands, Fairy Lakes and Tembaga-pura.

Local name : Kancilan Lorentz (I)

Regent Whistler

Pachycephala schlegelii Schlegel, 1871



L 15 cm. Black whistler with white chin, roange belly, dark green back and yellow nape that is inflated in display (male), grey cap, brownish back, wings and tail, broad grey-and-olive breastband (female).

Habitat : Middel and upper stories, (1450-) 1700-3650m.

Voice : (i) Song a swelling series of with various unmusical notes and slurred notes (Ω164a); (ii) call note a faint though explosive "st" at varying pitches (Ω164b).

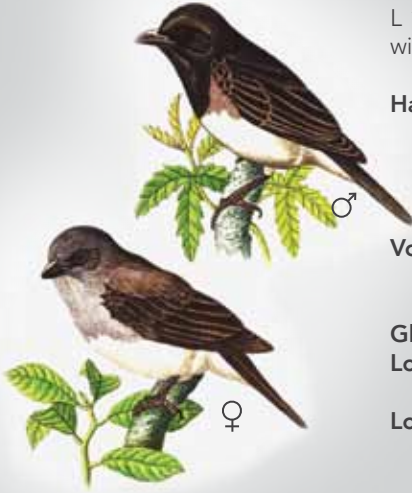
Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Kancilan Obu-hai (I)

Black-headed Whistler

Pachycephala monacha Gray, 1858



L 16 cm. All black (male), or all grey (female) with white belly.

Habitat : Disturbed habitats in hills and mid mountane valleys, including highland towns, locally in mangroves, up to 1600 m.

Voice : Typical clear whistler song, very loud and explosive (Ω165).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from the Ajkwa mangroves.

Local name : Kancilan Kepala-hitam (I)

Little Shrikethrush

Colluricincla megarhyncha Quoy & Gaimard, 1830



L 18 cm. Rufescent brown thrush, paler underparts, dark eyes and pale bill.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest, understory, some-times canopy, up to 1400 (-2150) m.

Voice : (i) Main call a downslurred "dyoong";
(ii) song a typical whistler song (Ω166).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Anis bentet Kecil (I)

Southern Variable Pitohui

Pitohui [kirhocephalus] uropygialis (G.R. Gray, 1862)



L 23 cm. Red brown, with black hood and breast, wings and tail.

- Habitat** : Lowland and hill forest, all elevs, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : (i) Jumbled series (Q167a); (ii) morning duet of upslored whistles and "tup" (Q167b).
- Global range**: Southern New Guinea.
- Local status** : Few records from Kopi river, Sheraton Tract, and Kuala Kencana.
- Local names** : Pitohui Belang (I)

Rusty Pitohui

Pseudorectes (Pitohui) ferrugineus Bonaparte, 1850



L 27 cm. Large brown pitohui with pale eyes.

- Habitat** : Lowland and hill forest interior, disturbed areas at the forest edge, from understory to canopy, up to 800 m.
- Voice** : (i) Various raucous calls (168a); contact call "hoodlee? hoodlee? and variations (Q168b).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : In PT Freeport Indonesia widespread in small numbers, around Kuala Kencana, Sheraton Tract and in the mangroves.
- Local name** : Pitohui Karat (I), Oramo (KN)

Black Pitohui

Melanorectes (Pitohui) nigrescens Schlegel, 1871



L 23 cm. Sooty-black (male, some females), or dull grey-brown (female).

Habitat : Montane forest, understory and middle store, (1000-) 1600-2200(-2600) m.

Voice : (i) Thrush-like and buzzy notes; (ii) series of whistles, rising then falling or accelerating

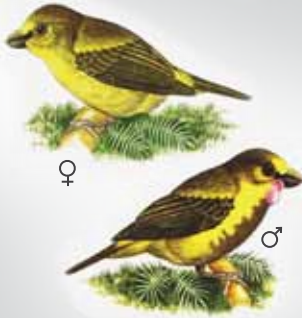
Global range: New Guinea

Local status : Recorder from forest behind Flamboyan mess-hall/ Barrack-F

Local name : Pitohui Hitam (I)

Wattled Ploughbill

Eulacestoma nigropectus De Vis, 1894



L 13 cm. Yellowish with black wings, breast and tail, pink cheek wattles (♂), pale olive green (♀), unmistakable 'parrot-bill'.

Habitat : Montane forest, on tree branches and bamboo, 2100-2500 m.

Voice : (i) Thin whistled note; (ii) series of rising and falling whistles.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Hidden Valley.

Local name : Paruh bajak Gelambir (I)

Goldenface (or Dwarf Whistler) *Pachycare flavogriseum* (13 cm, grey above, yellow below now known to belong to the Australian Warblers Acanthizidae) is known from Lorentz National Park, Sooty Shrikethrush *Colluricincla [Pachycephala] tenebrosa* (18 cm, brownish black) from Lorentz National Park, Sclater's Whistler *Pachycephala soror* (15 cm, as mangrove whistler but without yellow collar, montane) has been recorded from Lorentz, Golden-backed Whistler *Pachycephala aurea* (16 cm, as mangrove whistler but both sexes yellow back and less white on throat) is known from west and east, Hooded Pitohui *Pitohui dichrous* (23 cm, red-brown with black head, wings and tail) has been recorded from Lorentz National Park, Piping Bellbird *Ornorectes [Pitohui] cristatus* (25 cm, rufous-brown with crest) known from west and east.

SITELLAS

Family Neosittidae

Small active, nuthatch-like birds that live in tight flocks. Two species, both occurring in our region.

Key to the nuthatches of the Mimika region:

1a Black **Black Sitella**

1b Greyish brown, streaked **2**

2a White head **female Varied Sitella**

2b Greyish brown head **male Varied Sitella**

Black Sitella

Daphoenositta miranda (De Vis, 1897)



L 12 cm. Blackish with pink face and tail tip, with dark eyes and feet (male), or yellow eyes and feet (female, see plate).

Habitat : Montane forest, from fallen logs and low trees in gaps to canopy, 2000-3600 m.

Voice : Faint "sweek".

Range : New Guinea; recorded from Hidden Valley.

Local name : Sitella Hitam (I)

Varied Sitella *Daphoenositta (papuensis) chrysoptera* (11 cm, greyish brown with white streaks, ♀ with whitish head) has been recorded from Utakwa (Lorentz National Park).

AUSTRALIAN TREECREEPERS

Family Climacteridae

Small insectivorous birds with very long toes and nails, climbing up tree trunks. Only a single species in New Guinea, occurring in our region.

Papuan Treecreeper

Cormobates placens (Sclater, 1873)



L 14.5 cm. Small brown creeper with pale buff wing stripe, ♀ with red malar stripe; pale buff tripe in the wing, conspicuous in flight.

Habitat : Montane forest, mostly foraging on vertical trunks, 1250-2600 m.

Voice : Descending series of mellow notes "du-du-du-..." (ii) call note "chu-chu-chu".

Global range: New Guinea

Local status : Occasionally seen at Hidden Valley and Zaagkam.

Local name : Munguk Papua (I)

FLOWERPECKERS & BERRYPECKERS

Family Dicaeidae

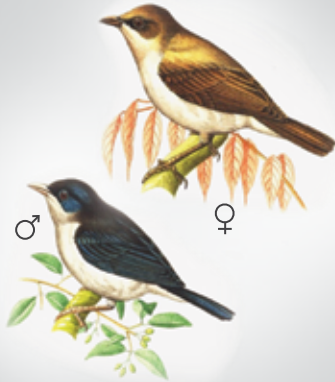
Small to (one species) largish frugivorous, short-billed birds. Ten species in New Guinea, of which seven in PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the flowerpeckers and berrypeckers of the Mimika region

- 1a Small grey short-tailed bird with red rump **Red-capped Flowerpecker**
- 1b Other **2**
- 2a Black upper parts **3**
- 2b Olive brown of green mantle **5**
- 3a Black tail male **Black Berrypecker**
- 3b Black tail with white outer feathers **4**
- 4a Grey washed yellow below male **Mid-mountain Berrypecker**
- 4b Pale grey below male **Fan-tailed Berrypecker**
- 5a Black crown **6**
- 5b Olive crown and upper parts **7**
- 6a Crested, bluish body **Western Crested Berrypecker**
- 6b No crest, yellow belly male **Tit Berrypecker**
- 7a Underparts streaked **Streaked Berrypecker**
- 7b Other **8**
- 8a Long tail with white outer feathers **9**
- 8b Other **10**
- 9a White pectoral tufts female **Fan-tailed Berrypecker**
- 9b Yellow pectoral tufts female **Mid-mountain Berrypecker**
- 10a Scalloped flanks, pale spots to secondaries female **Tit Berrypecker**
- 10b White axillars female **Black Berrypecker**

Black Berrypecker

Melanocharis nigra Lesson, 1826



L 11 cm. Small, with uniform tail, and grey underparts, black (male), or olive above (female). Winglining and axillaries white.

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest and edge, lower and middle storey, up to 1500 m.

Voice : Various harsh calls.

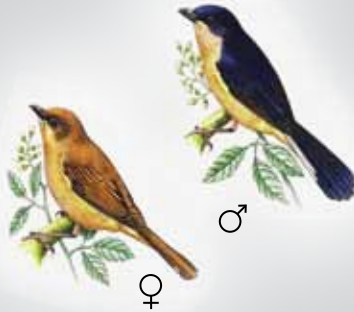
Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Seen at Sheraton Tract and in the hills at 1500 in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local name : Burung buah Hitam (I)

Mid-mountain Berrypecker

Melanocharis longicauda Salvadori, 1875



L 11 cm. Black-black above (male), or olive above (female), olive grey below with yellow wash, yellow pectoral tufts, white outer tail feathers .

Habitat : Lower and mid montane forest , mid storey, 700-1900 m.

Voice : (i) Repeated phrase with note "jjeteleet" or "weetch weetcha TINK"; (ii) call note "nzhst!"; (iii) harsh alarm note (Q169).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded once from 1200 m.

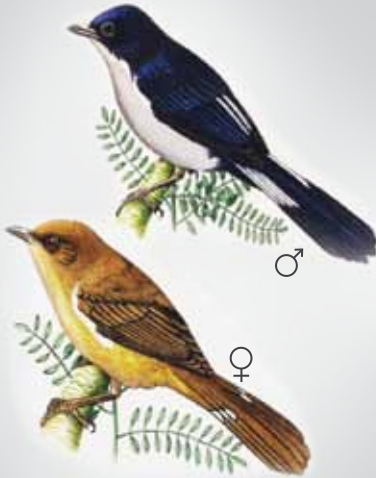
Local name : Burung-buah Dada-kuning (I)

Alternative

English name : Lemon-breasted Berrypecker

Fan-tailed Berrypecker

Melanocharis versteri Finsch, 1875



L 14.5 cm. Long-tailed, blue-black upperparts, pale grey underparts, with white at base outer tail feathers (male), or dark olive above, dirty yellowish olive below and little white in tail (female), whitish pectoral tufts.

Habitat : Moss forest, shrubby growth, 1750 to timberline.

Voice : Various calls, such as harsh "shwet dee-dee-dee-dee", and nasal call note (Ω170).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Burung-buah Kipasan (I)

Streaked Berrypecker

Melanocharis striativentris Salvadori, 1894



L 13 cm. Dull olive brown upperparts, paler, streaked underparts, buffy eye-ring and orange gape.

Habitat : Submontane forest and regrowth, middle storey, 1150-2300 m.

Voice : Scratchy "schree schree schree schree".

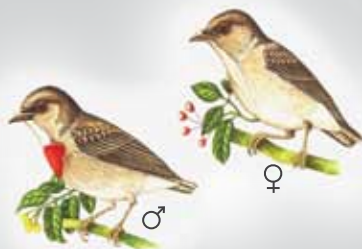
Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Hidden Valley.

Local name : Burung-buah Bercoreng (I)

Red-capped Flowerpecker

Dicaeum pectorale S. Müller, 1843



L 9 cm. Tiny grey bird with short tail, with red crown and rump, male with red breast patch.

Habitat : Lowland and submontane forest and secondary growth, up to 1500 (-2350) m.

Voice : (i) Call note a short "tsrik"; (ii) high-pitched, single upslur (Ω171)

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the lowlands, but also seen in Hidden Valley and Tembagapura.

Local name : Cabai Papua (I)

Tit Berrypecker

Oreocharis arfaki A.B. Meyer, 1875



L 13 cm. Yellow tit, with black head and yellow cheeks, olive back and wings and conspicuous yellow spots on inner secondaries (♂), olive upper parts, grey underparts with yellow, grey and white scalloping on flanks (♀).

Habitat : (1450-)1750-3000 m.

Voice : Continuous high-pitched "sss" notes (Ω172).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Burung-buah Gelatik (I)

Alternative

English name : Papuan Flowerpecker

Western Crested Berrypecker

Paramythia (montium) olivacea Van Oort, 1910



L 21 cm. Medium-sized, with blue body and tail, green wings, yellow undertail, black face and striking black-and-white crest.

Habitat : Upper montane and subalpine forest, shrubbery, 2500 timberline.

Voice : Rather weak squeaking calls (Q173).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia highlands, such as Hidden Valley.

Local name : Burung-buah Jambul (I)

NB Nowadays the flowerpeckers are included in the family of Sunbirds Nectariniidae, the Tit Berrypecker and Crested Berrypeckers form their own family Paramythiidae, whereas the other berrypeckers form the family Melanocharitidae with the Longbills.

SUNBIRDS

Family Nectariniidae

Small, vocal and active birds, feeding on nectar, spiders and insects. Both New Guinea species occur in our area.

Key to the sunbirds in the Mimika region

1a Entirely iridescent black **male Black Sunbird**

1b Other **2**

2a Throat black **male Olive-backed Sunbird**

2b Other

3a Grey throat, pale yellow belly **female Black Sunbird**

3b Entirely yellow below, eyebrowed **female Olive-backed Sunbird**

Black Sunbird

Cinnyris [Nectarinia] aspasia (Lesson & Garnot, 1828)



L 11 cm. Tiny black sunbird with blue and purple gloss (male), or olive above, gray head and throat, pale yellow belly (female).

- Habitat** : Lowland forest edge, gardens, mangroves, canopy and outer shell of vegetation, up to 1200 m.
- Voice** : High-pitched notes, singly or in series (Ω174).
- Global range**: Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarcks.
- Local status** : Widespread in open habitat in PT Freeport Indonesia.
- Local name** : Burung-madu Hitam (I)

Olive-backed Sunbird

Cinnyris [Nectarinia] jugularis (Linnaeus, 1766)



L 11 cm. Olive-and-yellow sunbird, with black throat and breast (male), or entirely yellow under parts (female).

- Habitat** : Secondary growth, gardens, mangroves, etc, up to 500 m, occasionally higher.
- Voice** : (i) Typical song composed of twitterings and a trill; (Ω175b) (ii) contact call an upslurred "tweet" (Ω175a) and various other.
- Global range**: South, SE Asia to Solomon I slands.
- Local status** : Not uncommon throughout the more open areas in the lowlands of Mimika.
- Local names** : Burung-madu Sriganti (I), Imiupu (KN)

WHITE-EYES

Family Zosteropidae

Small active warblers, that forage in flocks in the canopy. Food consists of insects, fruits and nectar. Three species on mainland New Guinea, of which two in our region.

Key to the white-eyes in the Mimika region

1a White breast and belly, midmontane **Capped White-eye**

1b Yellowish green breast and belly, up to 1450 m **Black-fronted White-eye**



● Capped White-eyes forage in large restless flocks in and around Tembapura.

Black-fronted White-eye

Zosterops atrifrons (Wallace, 1864)



L 11 cm. Small warbler with yellow throat, white breast and belly, yellowish green upperparts, narrow white eye ring.

Habitat : Forest edge, regrowth and gardens, canopy, 400-1450 m.

Voice : (i) Song a series of ca 8 whistled notes (Ω176a); (ii) typical white-eye calls: "chee", upslurred "tswee" etc. (Ω176b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : In PT Freeport Indonesia only recorded from the heath forest.

Local names : Kacamata Dahi-hitam (I)

Capped White-eye

Zosterops fuscicapilla Salvadori, 1875



L 11 cm. Small warblers with dark olive green upper parts, under parts yellowish olive green (too yellow on the plate!), narrow white eyering, black forehead.

Habitat : Hill forest at 1200-2100 m.

Voice : (i) Contact call "tyew" (Ω177a); whinnying call (Ω171b.)

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains, common in and around Tembagapura.

Local name : Kacamata Arfak (I)

Alternative

English name: Dark-capped White-eye

HONEYEATERS

Family Meliphagidae

A diverse and widespread family of tiny to crow-sized, drab-coloured to brilliant, quiet to very conspicuous and vocal birds. A large part of the species belong to one of the following main groups: Longbills (tiny olive-grey with curved bills), Myzomelas (sunbird-like, from brownish to entirely red), Melidectes (montane, dark with long bills and facial wattles), Meliphagas (greenish with white or yellow ear patches), Streaked honeyeaters (montane, with streaky plumage) and Friarbirds (large, brownish and noisy). In New Guinea 65 species are found, of which 25 in our area.

Key to the honeyeaters in the Mimika region

- 1a Entirely sooty or black appearance **2**
- 1b Other **8**
- 2a Yellow face **3**
- 2b Other **4**
- 3a Yellow face and wing patches, large **Giant Wattled Honeyeater**
- 3b Yellow or red face, black wings **Common Smoky Honeyeater**
- 4a Long white moustache, medium-sized **5**
- 4b No moustache **6**
- 5a Yellow eyeskin, (sub)alpine **Short-bearded Honeyeater**
- 5b Blue eyeskin, montane **Belford's Melidectes**
- 6a Small, white underwing, lower hills **male Papuan Black Myzomela**
- 6b Medium-sized, blue or greenish eyeskin, montane **7**
- 7a Small blue eyeskin patch, buffy vent **Sooty Melidectes**
- 7b Large greenish eyeskin patch, red wattles **Cinnamon-browed Melidectes**
- 8a Parts or complete body bright red or washed red **9**
- 8b Other **15**

- 9a Entirely red **male Ruby-throated Myzomela**
- 9b Only partly red **10**
- 10a Head and rump red **male Red-headed Myzomela**
- 10b Other **11**
- 11a Red breast and rump **Red-collared Myzomela**
- 11b Red throat or washed red **12**
- 12a Evenly dark bird, only throat red or washed red **Red-throated Myzomela**
- 12b Dark to pale grey birds, head partly washed red **13**
- 13a Tail, rump and face washed red **female Red Myzomela**
- 13b Only chin and forehead washed red **14**
- 14a Mangroves only **female Red-headed Myzomela**
- 14b Hill forest **female Black Myzomela**
- 15a Streaked upper parts **16**
- 15b Other **18**
- 16a Entirely grey, breast not streaked **Leaden Honeyeater**
- 16b Flanks rufous **17**
- 17a Breast not streaked, reddish eyes **Rufous-sided Honeyeater**
- 17b Breast streaked, pale eyes **Grey-streaked Honeyeater**
- 18a Tiny to small (<13 cm), short tail **19**
- 18b Other **22**
- 19a Yellow breast, longish decurved bill **20**
- 19b Grey breast, short decurved bill **21**
- 20a Eying, yellow throat **Yellow-bellied Longbill**
- 20b No eyering, grey throat **Slaty headed Longbill**
- 21a Short-tailed, small, yellow eyering **Spectacled Longbill**
- 21b Almost tailless, tiny **Pygmy Longbill**
- 22a Conspicuous single ear-spot and rictal streak **23**
- 22b Other **28**
- 23a Ear-spot white **Scrub White-eared Meliphaga**
- 23b Ear-spot yellow **24**
- 24a Smallish honeyeater, small ear-spot **Graceful Meliphaga**

- 24b Other **25**
- 25a Mottled underparts **Spot-breasted Meliphaga**
- 25b Plain underparts **26**
- 26a Small ear-spot, common >1300m **Mountain Meliphaga**
- 26b Large ear-spot, common <1200m **27**
- 27a Stocky, blunt bill, puffed rump **Puffed-backed Meliphaga**
- 27b Long bill **Mimic Meliphaga**
- 28a Entirely plain, no special markings **29**
- 28b Other **32**
- 29a Largish, long decurved bill, bright orange eyes **Long-billed Honey-eater**
- 29b Smaller, brown or olive, non-descript **30**
- 30a Straight bill, medium-sized **31**
- 30b Decurved bill, small **Obscure Myzomela**
- 31a Plain olive above, pale eyes **Green-backed Honeyeater**
- 31b Brown, warm brown eyes **Plain Honeyeater**
- 32a Long neck, nob at base of bill **Helmeted Friarbird**
- 32b Other **33**
- 33a Smaller than sparrow **34**
- 33b Larger than sparrow **35**
- 34a Underparts white, faintly barred **Brown-backed Honeyeater**
- 34b Rufous breast bar **Rufous-banded Honeyeater**
- 35a Underparts marked with spots or bars **36**
- 35b Underparts plain or marbled **38**
- 36a Black and rufous breast bar **Ornate Melidectes**
- 36b Underparts streaked or spotted **37**
- 37a Yellowish underparts, finely streaked **Varied Honeyeater**
- 37b Whitish underparts, densely spotted black **Spotted Honeyeater**
- 38a Head with white markings **39**
- 38b Head with yellow markings **40**
- 39a Marbled underparts, white earpatch, montane **Marbled Honeyeater**
- 39b Plain underparts, streaked crown, lowlands **Streak-headed Honeyeater**
- 40a Orange-yellow cheek patch **Orange-cheeked Honeyeater**

40b Yellow ear streak **41**

41a Black or grey throat **42**

41b Yellow throat **Obscure Honeyeater**

42a Black throat, montane **Black-throated Honeyeater**

42b Grey throat, lowlands **Tawny-breasted Honeyeater**



● The Black-throated Honeyeater is commonly seen in and around Tembagapura

Long-billed Honey-eater

Melilestes mearghynchus G.R. Gray, 1858



23 cm. Brown honeyeater with long decurved bill and orange eyes; plate shows juvenile bird with grey eye-ring and less orange eyes.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, up to 1500 m.
Voice : Typical, often repeated single "cheerr" (Ω178ab).
Range : New Guinea.
Local status : Widespread and common in the Mimika lowlands.
Local names : Isap-madu Paruh-panjang (I), Kaonoki (A), Powaro (KN)

Slaty-headed Longbill

Toxorhamphus poliopterus Sharpe, 1882



L 13 cm. Small short-tailed honeyeater with very long bill, yellow below, olive above, gray head and wings.

- Habitat** : Hill and montane forest, lower stages, 440-2500 m.
Voice : (i) Musical "chew"
(ii) rapid, bubbling song
Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : Recorded from the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.
Local name : Cucuk-panjang Dagu-kelabu (I)
Alternative English name : Slaty-chinned Longbill

NB: This and the following longbills are nowadays included in the family of Flowerpeckers and Berrypeckers.

Spectacled Longbill

Oedistoma iliolophus Salvadori, 1875



L 11 cm. Small and inconspicuous, grayish olive short-tailed honeyeater with yellowish eye-ring, medium-sized decurved bill.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, 100-1750 m.
Voice : Weak, rapid series of sputtered notes, also in flight (Ω180).
Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : Found at Mile 50 and hills above.
Local name : Cucuk-panjang Kate (I)
Alternative English name : Dwarf Honeyeater

Pygmy Longbill

Oedistoma pygmaeum Salvadori, 1875



L 7 cm. Tiny, almost tail-less grey-and-olive honeyeater with tiny slim, decurved bill.

- Habitat** : Forest, upper level, up to 700(-1300) m.
Voice : A repeated train of weak sputtered higher pitched than Dwarf (Ω181).
Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : Scarce, but possibly overlooked in the Mimika lowlands
Local name : Cucuk-panjang Kerdil (I)
Alternative English name : Pygmy Honeyeater

Red-throated Myzomela

Myzomela eques Lesson, 1827



L 14 cm. Large, dark myzomela, with clear red throat stripe.

- Habitat** : Rainforest, canopy, up to 500 m.
- Voice** : Various high-pitched calls and twittering song typical of the genus.
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local name** : Myzomela Leher-merah (I)

Dusky Myzomela

Myzomela obscura Gould, 1842



L 13 cm. Largish, dull-plumaged myzomela.

- Habitat** : Open habitats, mangrove, scrub etc, up to 100 m.
- Voice** : (i) Squeaky high-pitched jumble song
(ii) "tseet, tseet" during chases (Ω182a);
(iii) short mournful nasal downslur (Ω182b).
- Global range**: Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia.
- Local status** : Recorded from the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves only.
- Local name** : Myzomela Remang (I)

Black Myzomela

Myzomela nigrita G.R. Gray, 1858



L 12 cm. Smallish black honeyeater with white winglining (♂), or drab brownish with red wash on face (♀).

Habitat : Hill and lower montane forest and regrowth, 600-1000 m.

Voice : Very vocal, dry "zeet".

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Mile 42.

Local name : Myzomela Hitam (I)

Red-headed Myzomela

Myzomela erythrocephala Gould, 1839



L 11 cm. Small honeyeater with red head and rump (male), drab greyish brown (female).

Habitat : Mainly mangroves.

Voice : chirps and whistles.

Global range : East Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia.

Local status : Seen at Port Site and Seraju I.

Local name : Myzomela Kepala-merah (I), Imiupu (KN)

Red-collared Myzomela

Myzomela rosenbergii Schlegel, 1871



L 11 cm. Tiny and active, red, with black head, tail, wing and belly (♂), or mottled brown with red throat (♀).

Habitat : Mountain forest and subalpine shrub, 600-4000m.

Voice : (i) twinkling song of high-pitched notes (Ω183); (ii) high-pitched "ts-ts" and "tswi".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Seen in the PT Freeport Indonesia high-lands, including Tembapapura.

Local name : Myzomela Hitam-merah (I), Kolonabèpdèm (A), Kalégé (M)

Scrub Meliphaga

Meliphaga albonotata Salvadori, 1876



L 18 cm. Medium-sized honeyeater, olive green above, clean greyish below, white ear-spot, orange gape and grey eyes.

Habitat : Second growth, scrub, sea level to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Song a rapid series of thin notes; (ii) cheerful "cherrup".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Only few records in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local name : Meliphaga Semak (I), Bigobogoh (M)

Mimic Meliphaga

Meliphaga analoga Reichenbach, 1852



L 17 cm. Medium-sized honey-eater with yellow ear patch and clean underparts.

Habitat : Scrub, forest edge, up to 1250 m.

Voice : Explosive "churrip" as other meliphagas (Ω185).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Most common meliphaga in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Meliphaga Mimik (I), Bigibogoh (M), Powara (KN), Po'ο (KA)

Graceful Meliphaga

Meliphaga gracilis Gould, 1866



L 13 cm. Small with small yellow ear spot and slender bill.

Habitat : Forest edge, regrowth, mangrove, savanna etc, upper levels, to 300 m.

Voice : (i) Querulous piping; (ii) staccato "tup" (Ω186).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.

Local names : Meliphaga Anggun (I)

Tawny-breasted Honeyeater

Xanthotis flaviventer Lesson, 1828



L 20 cm. Greenish brown honeyeater with grey throat, pale bare patch behind the eye and ear streak.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, disturbed habitat, up to 1500 m.
- Voice** : Typical song: "wheyit, woot, wheyit ..." two notes per second (Ω187).
- Global range**: New Guinea, Trobriand, Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local name** : Isap-madu Dada-coklat (I), Powaro (KN)

Varied Honeyeater

Gavicalis (Lichenostomus) versicolor Gould, 1842



L 21 cm. Largish noisy and active honeyeater, olive above, yellowish finely streaked below, with black mask and white-and-yellow ear-patch.

- Habitat** : Mangroves, coastal scrub, off-shore islands.
- Voice** : Song a series of loud, bubbling notes, often in duet (Ω188).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Recorded from Pasir Hitam, Puriri and Seraju Is.
- Local name** : Isap-madu Kepudang (I)

Black-throated Honeyeater

Caligavis (Lichenostomus) subfrenata Salvadori, 1875



L 20 cm. Largish noisy and active dark-olive honeyeater with white and yellow ear-patches and black throat.

Habitat : Mountain forest, mountain gardens, subalpine shrubbery (1400-)2000-3500 m.

Voice : (i) Song a cheerful series of bubbling notes, in repeated phrases (Ω189);
(ii) call note "whik, whik...." six per 10 sec.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the highlands, and common in Tembagapura.

Local name : Isap-madu Leher-hitam (I)

Obscure Honeyeater

Caligavis [Lichenostomus] obscura De Vis, 1897



L 19 cm. Largish, quiet, dull olive honeyeater with yellow-and-white ear-patches and yellow throat.

Habitat : Hill forest, understory, 100-1400 m.

Voice : (i) Song similar as Black-throated, of 4 and 2 loud chirping notes in descending series;
(ii) light "ssit".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Single record from Camp MP-39.

Local name : Isap-madu Daun (I)

Orange-cheeked Honeyeater

Oreornis [Lichenostomus] chrysogenys Van Oort, 1910



L 25 cm. Large olive honeyeater with golden cheeks.

Habitat : Subalpine forest, low scrubby, (2600-)3250-4000 m.

Voice : (i) Squeaky notes (Ω190a);
(ii) single bubbly note (Ω190b).

Global range: Snow Mts.

Local status : Seen in the alpine highlands.

Local name : Isap-madu Pipi-jingga (I)

Streak-headed Honeyeater

Pycnopygius stictocephalus Salvadori, 1976



L 21 cm. Brown honeyeater with white-speckled crown and white cheek stripe.

Habitat : Forest canopy and edge, gardens, up to 300 m.

Voice : Loud "whe-ti-ta-ti-ta teer", and variations, sung from treetop or in flight (Ω191).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Kuala Kencana, Rimba Papua hotel

Local name : Isap-madu Kepala-coreng (I)

Helmeted Friarbird

Philemon buceroides Swainson, 1838



L 33 cm. Large, long-necked drab brownish honeyeater with blackish face and knob at base of the bill.

Habitat : Lowland forest, mangroves, up to 1000(-1500) m.

Voice : Musical song consists of repeated series of loud musical, slurred notes, reminiscent of butcherbirds (Ω 192).

Global range: Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Australia.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowland area.

Local name : Cikukua Tanduk (I)

Rufous-sided Honeyeater

Ptiloprora erythropleura Salvadori, 1875



L 17 cm. Grey honeyeater, streaked above, with rufous flanks and reddish eyes.

Habitat : Montane forest and regrowth, upper and middle levels, 1300-2500 m.

Voice : "Chwee", repeated 2 per 3 sec.

Global range: West New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highland area.

Local name : Isap-madu Panggul-merah (I), Mésébalé (M)

Grey-streaked Honeyeater

Ptiloprora perstriata De Vis, 1898



L 20 cm. Grey honeyeater, streaked above and below, rufous flanks, brown wings, pale eyes.

- Habitat** : Lower stages to canopy, 1700-3800 m.
- Voice** : Repeated, plaintive, slurred, high-pitched "chit, chweewit" and variations (Ω193).
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highland area.
- Local name** : Isap-madu tunggir-hitam (I), Mésébalé (M)

Short-bearded Honeyeater

Melionyx [Melidectes] nouhuysi Van Oort, 1910



L 27 cm. Largish sooty honeyeater, with white fluffy throat patch and often cocked tail.

- Habitat** : Forest and subalpine shrub, ground and low shrubbery, 3300-4500 m.
- Voice** : Metallic "pwik" or repeated "chsh" and sweet "weet-weet".
- Global range**: Snow Mts.
- Local status** : Frequently seen in the PT Freeport Indonesia alpine highlands.
- Local name** : Isap-madu Jenggot-pendek (I), Towé gila (Ig)

Belford's Melidectes

Melidectes belfordi (DeVis, 1890)



L 27 cm. Largish noisy sooty honeyeater with pale blue eye patch, long bill and white moustache.

Habitat : Mountain forest and edge, canopy, (1400-)1600-3800 m.

Voice : Various staccato, gurgling and piping calls, also in duets (Ω194ab).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Common in the PT Freeport Indonesia mountains.

Local name : Melidektes Belford (I)

Alternative

English name : Belford's Honeyeater

Common Smoky Honeyeater

Melipotes fumigatus A.B. Meyer, 1886



L 22 cm. Sooty sluggish honeyeater with yellow eye patch that can turn red with excitement.

Habitat : Montane forest and edge, middle and upper stories, 1000-4200 m.

Voice : A repeated "swit, swit, ..." and other calls(Ω195ab).

Global range : Central New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread, in the highlands, also in urban Hidden Valley and Tembapapura.

Local name : Melipotes Pipi-kuning (I), Nabugih (M)

Giant Wattled Honeyeater

Macgregoria pulchra De Vis, 1897



L 39 cm. Huge black honeyeater with large yellow eye-wattles and wing patches.

- Habitat** : Subalpine forest and grasslands, associated with the *Dacrycarpus compactus conifer* (2700-) 3200-4200 m.
- Voice** : vocal, "jeet-jeet" and repeated "peer".
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Sporadically seen in the highest parts the PT Freeport Indonesia.
- Local name** : Isap-madu Elok (I), Mésébalé (M), Towé lambu (Ig)
- Alternative English names**: Macgregor's Honeyeater, Macgregor's Bird of Paradise

NB: Formerly considered to be a bird-of-paradise.

Brown-backed Honeyeater

Ramsayornis modestus G.R. Gray, 1858



L 11 cm. Small, pale brownish, vocal and active honeyeater, with rather faint brown barring on breast and fine bill and legs.

- Habitat** : Mangroves, clearings, roadsides, shrubs and edge of watercourses.
- Voice** : Squeaky notes at same pitch, "queek, queek ..." or "chh chh" (Ω196).
- Global range**: New Guinea, Australia.
- Local status** : Abundant in the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.
- Local name** : Isap-madu Punggung-coklat (I)

Rufous-banded Honeyeater

Conopophila albogularis Gould, 1842



L 13 cm. Quick-moving small honeyeater, brown back and breast, olive wings and tail. Grey hood, white throat and belly.

- Habitat** : Near water, mangroves, roadsides, towns, sea level.
Voice : Squeaky notes (Ω197).
Global range: New Guinea, Australia.
Local status : Found in the PT Freeport Indonesia mangroves.
Local name : Isap-madu Kalung-coklat (I)

The following honeyeaters have been recorded from areas immediately adjacent to PT. Freeport Indonesia (Lorentz National Park and the area west of Freeport): Yellow-bellied Longbill *Toxorhamphus novaeguineae* (11 cm, as Slaty headed, but entire underparts yellow, Ω179); Green-backed Honeyeater *Glycichaera fallax* (11 cm, pale olive and yellowish, short bill, white iris) from west, Red Myzomela *Myzomela cruentata* (11 cm, male entire red; female brown, face, tail and rump washed red); Mottled Meliphaga *Meliphaga mimikae* (16.5 cm, dark mottled breast, in undergrowth, most likely overlooked in PT. Freeport Indonesia), Mountain Meliphaga *Meliphaga orientalis* (16 cm, small yellow ear-spot, tiny rictal spot, amber iris, montane), amber iris, montane), Puff-backed Meliphaga *Meliphaga aruensis* (17 cm, large ear-spot, stout bill, puffed back, Ω184); Spotted Honeyeater *Xanthotis polygramma* (16 cm, greyish honeyeater with dark spotted back, breast and belly, orange eye-ring, yellow ear streak); Plain Honeyeater *Pycnopygius ixoides* (18 cm, non-descript brownish); Marbled Honeyeater *Pycnopygius cinereus* (22 cm, small white cheek line and ear patch, marbled below); Leaden Honeyeater *Ptiloprora plumbea* (14.5 cm, streaked above, plain grey below); Sooty Honeyeater *Melionyx fuscus* (23.5 cm, all blackish, with blue eye-skin); Cinnamon-browed Honeyeater *Melidectes ochromelas* (25 cm, all black, with red wattles, with pale green orbital skin) and Ornate Honeyeater *Melidectes torquatus* (23 cm, white throat, black and brown breast bands, white belly spotted black, orange orbital skin).

WAXBILLS & SPARROWS

Families Estrildidae & Passeridae

Small seed-eating birds, with cone-shaped bills. Seventeen species are found in New Guinea, of which six in PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the waxbills and sparrows of the Mimika region

1a Body green **2**

1b Other **3**

2a Size of sparrow **Papuan Parrotfinch**

2b Smaller than sparrow **Blue-faced Parrotfinch**

3a Body brown with red flanks and rump **Mountain Firetail**

3b No red in plumage **4**

4a Entirely blackish brown **White-spotted Mannikin**

4b other **5**

5a Black crown, plain back **Western Alpine Mannikin**

5b Brown crown, mottled back **Eurasian Tree Sparrow**



● In Freeport the cosmopolitan Tree Sparrow is found since the late 1990s.

Mountain Firetail

Oreostruthus fuliginosus De Vis, 1897



L 13 cm. Brown finch with red breast sides, flanks, rump and bill (♂, see plate); or paler, more cinnamon under, orange-red bill with blackish culmen (♀).

- Habitat** : Montane forest and at timberline, in bamboo, grasses and on the ground, 2200-3650 m.
- Voice** : (i) explosive "pit";
(ii) mewing "meow".
- Global range**: New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands, seen at Zaagkam tunnel, Hidden Valley, Tembagapura.
- Local name** : Pipit Ekor-api (I), Dimanbunih (M)

Blue-faced Parrot-finch

Erythrura trichroa Kittlitz, 1835



L 12 cm. Small green finch with red tail and blue face. Difficult to see.

- Habitat** : Forest, edge and scrub, near ground and mid storey, 750-3000 m.
- Voice** : (i) Faint, high-pitched "t-t-t-t"
(ii) descending "teerrrr";
(iii) piercing "tsit-tsit" ;
(iv) metallic tink;
(v) song starts with trilling call, continues with series of shrill notes, ends with rising trill.
- Global range**: Sulawesi to Micronesia, Australia.
- Local status** : Recorded from Hidden Valley and Tembagapura.
- Local name** : Bondol-hijau Muka-biru (I), Bagamuh (M)

Papuan Parrot-finch

Erythrura papuana Hartert, 1900



L 15 cm. Identical to Blue-faced, but larger with more massive bill.

Habitat : Montane forest, 1200-2600 m.

Voice : (i) as main calls of Blue-faced; (ii) song a series of contact calls ending with two long trills, rising and falling: "tsee-tsee-tsee, SRrr, srRR".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from Hidden Valley.

Local names : Bondol-hijau Papua (I), Bagamuh (M)

White-spotted Mannikin

Lonchura tristissima Wallace, 1865



L 10 cm. Small, blackish brown finch with yellowish rump.

Habitat : Forest edge, grasslands, village and town gardens, up to 1600 m.

Voice : A thin, nasal "tsit" (Ω198a); song a trumpet-ing and buzzing jumble (Ω198b).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the open areas near Timika and Mile 21.

Local names : Bondol Coreng (I), Ēm untipki (A), Bigih (M)

Alternative

English name : Streak-headed Munia

Western Alpine Mannikin

Lonchura montana Junge, 1939



L 11 cm. Small brown finch with black crown and face, buff breast, pale yellow rump and barred flanks.

- Habitat** : Boggy alpine meadows, 2100- 4100 m.
Voice : Thin, reedy "tee" (Ω199).
Global range: Snow Mts, New Guinea.
Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.
Local names : Bondol Jayawijaya (I), Ēm untipki (A), Bigih (M)
Alternative English name : Snow Mountain Munia

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Passer montanus



L 14 cm. Small finch, mottled brown above, pale below, with dull chestnut crown, white head sides with black patch.

- Habitat** : Urban areas, human habitation.
Voice : (i) "Chip" and "chissip"; (ii) song a series of call notes, and "tsooit", "tsreet" etc notes (Ω200).
Global range: Throughout Eurasia.
Local status : In 1997 the very first 2 birds were recorded at Portsit, now sparrows are found up to Tembapapura.
Local names : Burung-gereja Erasia (I)

STARLINGS

Family Sturnidae

Medium-sized birds that are mostly black, some with patches of yellow and white. They are primarily fruit-eaters, with a relatively heavy bill and powerful legs. The eight species in New Guinea, of which 5 in our area.

The key to the starlings of the Mimika region

1a Yellow and black **2**

1b No yellow in plumage, glossy black above, black (adult) or whitish streaked black below (juvenile) **3**

2a Yellow face, black breast and upperparts **Yellow-faced Myna**

2b Black face, yellow breast and upperparts **Golden Myna**

3a Tail shortish, square **Singing Starling**

3b Tail longish, pointed **4**

4a Red eyes **Metallic Starling**

4b Yellow eyes, short crest **Yellow-eyed Starling**

Yellow-eyed Starling

Aplonis mystacea Ogilvie-Grant, 1911



L 20 cm. As Metallic but with yellow eyes. Often associates with this species.

- Habitat** : Lowland rainforest.
Voice : Harsh note and bell-like notes.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Recorded from Kuala Kencana and Mile 38.
Local names : Perling Mata-kuning (I), Mowo (K)

Singing Starling

Aplonis cantoroides G.R. Gray, 1861



Immature

L 20 cm. Shiny black, with red eyes and short, square tail; immature whitish below with black streaks. Nests in tree holes, cavities on rock face or buildings.

Habitat : Open lowlands, forest edge, sea coast, up to 1500 m.

Voice : (i) Loud down-slurred "tyew" (Ω201);
(ii) upslurred "s'wei".

Global range : New Guinea, Bismarcks and Sol.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands, less common than Metallic.

Local names : Perling Kicau (I), Mowo (K)

Metallic Starling

Aplonis metallica Temminck, 1824



Immature

L 23 cm. Glossy black starling with red eyes and graduated tail; immature whitish below with black streaks. Builds pendant nests in tree colonies.

Habitat : Lowlands and hill forest, edge and gardens, up to 1000 m.

Voice : Down-slurred nasal note "nraa" etc (Ω202).

Global range : New Guinea, Solomons and Australia.

Local status : Throughout the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Perling Ungu (I), Mowo (K)

Golden Myna

Mino anais Lesson, 1839



L 24 cm. Golden yellow myna with black face, wings and tail, black and yellow belly.

- Habitat** : Forest, and edge, up to 350 m.
Voice : Various whistles, squeaks, nasal and hoarse calls (Ω203a); song a series of up to six high and low-pitched, dropping and rising mellow and squeaking notes (Ω203b).
Global range : New Guinea.
Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
Local name : Mino Emas (I), Aoro'o, Aorao (KN), Kao karakora (KA)

Yellow-faced Myna

Mino dumontii Lesson, 1827



L 25 cm. Black myna with orange face and yellow belly.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge, gardens, shade tress, up to 750 m.
Voice : Loud, guttural "kwow", often extended to "kodundow, sounding human-like (Ω204ab).
Global range : New Guinea, Bismarck and Solomon Islands.
Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
Local name : Mino Muka-kuning (I), Agapninminimki (A), Aoro'o (KN), Kaokarakora (KA)

ORIOLES

Family Oriolidae

Largish fruit-eaters with melodious songs. The immatures of the local species mimics the friarbirds, which lack streaking and have a more pointed bill. Only one of the four Papuan species, occur in the PT. Freeport Indonesia area.

Brown Oriole

Oriolus szalayi Madarász, 1900



L 27 cm. Gray-brown with finely streaked head and underparts, red bill.

Habitat : Lowland forest and edge, mangroves, canopy, up to 1400 m.

Voice : (i) A repeated liquid warble with slight variations (Ω205); (ii) a slurring note that drops and rises in pitch.

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Uncommon, recorded from Rimba Papua Hotel track.

Local names : Kepudang Coklat (I)

DRONGOS

Sallying black insectivores, that sit upright when perched and have harsh and loud calls. Both Papuan species occur in PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the drongos of the Mimika region

1 Tail forked, lowlands **Spangled Drongo**

2 Tail notched, montane **Pygmy Drongo**

Spangled Drongo

Dicurus bracteatus Gould, 1843



L 27 cm. Black drongo with upward turned tips to forktail.

Habitat : Forest and edge, gardens, open habitat with scattered trees, up to 1450 m.

Voice : Great variety of calls and short phrases, all loud and conspicuous (Ω206a-d).

Global range: New Guinea, Australia.

Local status : Throughout the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Srigunting Lencana (I), Tampalgêbih (M), Mowa (KN), Kuru (KK)

The Pygmy (or Mountain) Drongo *Chaetorhynchus papuensis* (20 cm, smallish, notched tail) is known from Iwaka and Lorentz National Park.

MAGPIE-LARKS

Family Grallinidae

Black-and-white, ground-dwelling birds. Two Papuan species of which 1 occurs in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Torrentlark

Grallina bruijni Salvadori, 1875



L 20 cm. Black with white rump, vent, shoulders and cheek patch (♂), or white, with black crown, throat, mantle, flight feathers and tail tip (♀ and immature). Wag their tails side to side and fan their wings.

Habitat : Banks of streams in forest and scrub, 400-2400 m.

Voice : Loud buzzy call "bzzzee" (Ω207).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local names : Branjangan-lumpur Sungai (I), Méméh (M)

WOODSWALLOWS

Family Artamidae

Sooty grey and white aerial birds with heavy bills, triangular wings and square-tipped tails. Sally from exposed perches, and often soar in thermals. Of three Papuan species, two occur in PT.Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the wood-swallows of the Mimika region

1 Dark grey upper parts, lowlands <800 m a.s.l. **White-breasted Woodswallow**

2 Sooty upper parts, montane >800m a.s.l. **Great Woodswallow**



● Great Wood-swallow are often seen perched on telephone cables in Tembagapura

White-breasted Woodswallow

Artamus leucorhynchus Linnaeus, 1771



L 17 cm. Dark grey upperparts, head and throat, with white rump and remaining underparts.

- Habitat** : Forages over forests, towns and clearings in the lowlands, up to 800 m.
- Voice** : (i) chirping song with mimicry chirping;
(ii) rasping "wek" (Ω208) and upslurred "cheep".
- Global range** : From India to Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local name** : Kekep Babi (I)

Great Woodswallow

Artamus maximus A.B. Meyer, 1874



L 20 cm. Large sooty wood-swallow with white rump, breast and belly. Larger and darker than White-breasted.

- Habitat** : Steep slopes and ridge crests in the mountains, garden clearings etc, 800-2800 m.
- Voice** : "chirp" and "cheep" (Ω209), much like White-breasted WS.
- Global range** : New Guinea.
- Local status** : Seen in Tembapapura, Hidden Valley, etc.
- Local name** : Kekep Besar (I)

BUTCHERBIRDS

Family Cracticidae

Typical butcherbirds black or pied, large-headed with heavy bills. Peltops smaller, flycatcher-like. Seven Papuan species, of which four in PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the butcherbirds in the Mimika region

1a Entirely black **Black Butcherbird**

1b Black with white **2**

2a Black head, white belly **Hooded Butcherbird**

2b Black with white cheeks **3**

3a Fan-shaped white cheek patch, trill song, mountains **Mountain Peltops**

3b Tear-shaped white cheek patch, click song, lowlands **Lowland Peltops**

Hooded Butcherbird

Cracticus cassicus Boddaert, 1783



L 32 cm. Large white-bodied butcherbird with black head, tail and flight feathers.

Habitat : Rain forest openings, swamp and gallery forest, edge, gardens, up to 500 m.

Voice : Song a potpourri of yodeling, gurgling, mimicking etc, often in duet (Q210).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Jagal Papua (I), Min gologolo (M), Oramo (KN)

Black Butcherbird

Cracticus quoyi Lesson, 1827



L 34 cm. Large black butcherbird with black-tipped grey bill.

Habitat : Forest interior and mangroves, up to 700 m.

Voice : Loud, often repeated three or four syllable strophe, sounding like "talk kwing wing wing" (Q210ab).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Jagal Hitam (I), Oramo (KN).

Lowland Peltops

Peltops blainvillii Lesson & Garnot, 1827



L 19 cm. Black 'flycatcher' with conspicuous white patch on cheeks and smudgy white fore back, red rump and vent.

Habitat : Lowland forest, at tree falls, road cuts etc, up to 550 m.

Voice : Song an extraordinary repeated three-click song (Ω212).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Peltops Hutan (I), Imiupu (KN)

Mountain Peltops

Peltops montanus Stresemann, 1921



L 20 cm. Larger than Lowland Peltops with relatively smaller bill, more white on cheeks and back. Juvenile looks like a photo negative of the adult with white crown and throat, and back mask.

Habitat : Lower and mid-montane forest, on high perches along roadsides and near tree falls, 550-3000 m.

Voice : (i) Musical series of 7-8 descending notes, similar to parrotfinches (Ω213); (ii) upslurred "schweep".

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Few records from the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Peltops Gunung (I)

BOWERBIRDS

Family Ptilonorhynchidae

Myna to crow-sized songbirds. Family name is given because of the more or less elaborate display sites, bowers, made by the males of twigs and decorated by colourful objects. The green-backed catbirds do not build bowers, but are given their name because of their cat-like calls. Eleven Papuan species, of which four in PT Freeport Indonesia area.

Key to the bowerbirds of the Mimika region

- 1a Back, wings and tail green **2**
- 1b Other **3**
- 2a Black ears, mottled cap **Black-eared Catbird**
- 2b White ears, black cap **White-eared Catbird**
- 3a Back bright orange **male Flame Bowerbird**
- 3b Back brown **4**
- 4a Streaked breast **Yellow-breasted Bowerbird**
- 4b Uniform breast **5**
- 5a Yellow underparts **female Flame Bowerbird**
- 5b Brown underparts **Macgregor's Bowerbird**

White-eared Catbird

Ailuroedus buccoides Temminck, 1835



L 25 cm. Compact bird, green back, wings and tail, pale below with black spots, black crown and white cheek.

- Habitat** : Forest interior, up to 800 m.
Voice : (i) Cat-like rasping call (Ω214);
(ii) weak whistling “tseep” s.
Global range: New Guinea.
Local status : Recorded from the forest around Kuala Kencana and Timika.
Local name : Burung-kucing Kuping-putih (I)

Black-eared Catbird

Ailuroedus melanotis (G.R. Gray, 1858)



L 29 cm. Robust with green back, wings and tail, pale below with scaled breast and neck, blackish cheeks, mottled crown.

- Habitat** : Lower montane forest, canopy, 900-2250 m.
Voice : mewing stroph (Ω215).
Global range: New Guinea, northeast Australia.
Local status : Only one record from the heath forest at 500 m.
Local name : Burung-kucing Kucing tutul (I)
Alternative English name : Spotted Catbird

Flame Bowerbird

Sericulus ardens Linnaeus, 1758

♀



L 25 cm. Compact silky orange and golden-yellow bird (male), or brown above, yellow below (female). Builds a two-walled terrestrial avenue bower of small sticks.

Habitat : Lowlands and hills.
Voice : Repeated, upslurred, rattling “ksyrrrh” and shouting “kiuk”, but mostly quiet (Ω216).

Range : Southern New Guinea.
Local status : Occasionally seen in the hills.

Local name : Namdur Topeng (I),
Asiamki (A)

♂



The Macgregor’s Bowerbird *Amblyornis macgregoriae* (26 cm, olive-brown, ♀ with usually hidden orange crest; its bower is a mayflower pole of small twigs and moss around a sapling) is recorded from Lorentz National Park.

Above the Kamura River, west of Freeport, the Yellow-breasted Bowerbird *Chlamydera lauterbachii* (25-28 cm, slender, greyish brown mottled upperparts and breast, yellowish belly, greenish crown) has been recorded.

BIRDS OF PARADISE

Family Paradisaeidae

Diverse group of mostly crow or mynah-like stature, with often beautiful breeding plumage and elaborate courtship displays. Thirty-eight species in New Guinea of which 16 in our region. Eight major groups can be distinguished, each represented by one or more species in PT Freeport Indonesia: (1) Cnemophilines; (2) Manucodes and Paradise Crow; (3) Paradigallas; (4) Astrapias; (5) Parotias & King of Saxony Birds of Paradise: males with 2-12 long head plumes; (6) Riflebirds & Superb Birds of Paradise; (7) Sicklebills; (8) Typical Birds of Paradise: males with 2-12 tail wires.

Key to the birds-of-paradise in the Mimika region

- 1a Plumage entirely glossy black **2**
- 1b Other **9**
- 2a Tail very short, slim bill **3**
- 2b Other **4**
- 3a Yellow wattles on forehead, montane **Short-tailed Paradigalla**
- 3b No wattle, lowlands **male Magnificent Riflebird**
- 4a Short neck, dark eyes, thrush-like **5**
- 4b Longish neck, red eyes, crow-like **6**
- 5a Blue forehead **male Loria's Bird of Paradise**
- 5b Erectile cap and blue breast shield **male Superb Bird of Paradise**
- 6a Shortish tail, smallish **7**
- 6b Longish tail, larger **8**
- 7a Mane collar, "horned" **Trumpet Manucode**
- 7b Crinkled collar, blunt bill, square tail **Jobi Manucode**
- 8a Crinkled collar, **Crinkle-collared Manucode**
- 8b Smooth plumage **Glossy Manucode**
- 9a Bill long and curved **Brown Sicklebill**
- 9b Bill straight **10**
- 10a Tail long with white base **Splendid Astrapia**
- 10b Other **11**
- 11a Yellowish rump and underparts **Yellow-breasted Satinbird**
- 11b Other **12**

- 12a Tail with long plumes and/or wires **13**
- 12b Other **16**
- 13a Smallish, <20 cm **14**
- 13b Large, >34 cm **15**
- 14a Red upperpart, white belly **male King Bird of Paradise**
- 14b Yellow upperpart, dark underparts **male Magnificent Bird of Paradise**
- 15a Black with yellow belly, thin tail wires **male Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise**
- 15b Brown with yellow cap, yellow plumes **male Greater Bird of Paradise**
- 16a Entirely plain dark brown, pale eyes **female Greater Bird of Paradise**
- 16b Other **17**
- 17a Entirely olive brow, rufous wings **female Loria's Satinbird**
- 17b Other **18**
- 18a Black, white flank-plumes, long head wires **male Carola's Parotia**
- 18b Brown mantle, barred underparts **19**
- 19a Longish bill, rufous mantle **20**
- 19b Short bill, brown mantle **21**
- 20a Black cap, red eyes, **female Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise**
- 20b Pale eyebrow, dark eyes **female Magnificent Riflebird**
- 21a Blue bill and eyeline **female Magnificent Bird of Paradise**
- 21b Other **22**
- 22a Pale eyebrow, montane **23**
- 22b No eyebrows, ivory bill, lowlands **female King Bird of Paradise**
- 23a Dark eyes **female Superb Bird of Paradise**
- 23b Pale eyes and forehead **female Carola's Parotia**



● Short-tailed Paradigallus can be observed in the forest behind the Flamboyant Mess Hall

Loria's Satinbird

Cnemophilus [Loria] loriae Salvadori, 1894



L 22 cm. Compact thrush-shaped bird, velvety black (♂), or greenish olive (♀).

Habitat : Montane forest, canopy, 1450-3000 m.

Voice : Loud musical "kyerrng" repeated by ♂ for long periods (Ω217).

Global range : New Guinea.

Local status : Found in PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local name : Cendrawasih Loria (I)

Alternative

English name : Loria's Bird-of-paradise

Yellow-breasted Satinbird

Loboparadisea sericea Rothschild, 1896



L 18 cm. Compact, short-tailed, lemon-yellow underparts and rump, honey-brown above, male with green bulbs on bill base, immature pale brown scaled below.

Habitat : Montane forest, canopy and lower stages, 625-2000 m

Voice : ♂ : Series of harsh, upslurred notes, becoming slower and stronger: "sssh sssh...".

Range : New Guinea.

Local status : Occasionally seen in the hills of the Freeport area.

Local name : Cendrawasih Sutera (I)

Alternative

English name : Yellow-breasted Bird-of-paradise

NB The three species of satinbirds form now their own family, Cnemophilidae.

Glossy Manucode

Manucodia ater (Lesson, 1830)



L 38 cm. Large manucode, with long rounded tail and large bill, smoother plumage and longer tail than Crinkle-collared, also different calls.

- Habitat** : Forest edge and savannah, up to 1000 m.
- Voice** : Loud, drawn-out, mournful whistle at one pitch, increasing and decreasing in volume (Ω218).
- Global range** : New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local name** : Manukodia Kilap (I), Silagiamina (M), Mowa (KN)
- Alternative English name** : Glossy-mantled Manucode

Crinkle-collared Manucode

Manucodia chalybatus (Pennant, 1781)



L 36 cm. Robust glossy blue-black, Crinkled collar. Trumpet less robust, shorter tail and with manes; Glossy-mantled more slender, different calls.

- Habitat** : Hill and lower montane forest and edge, 600-1750 m.
- Voice** : (i) Short "kok" or "kick"; deep "ummmh" in display
- Global range** : New Guinea.
- Local status** : Possible records from heath forest at 700 m.
- Local names** : Manukodia Leher-keriting (I), Silagiamina (M)

Trumpet Manucode

Phonygrammus [Manucodia] keraudeni (Lesson & Garrot, 1826)



L 28 cm. Glossy black with shaggy manes, but these are often difficult to see.

- Habitat** : Forest, edge and gardens, canopy, 200-2000 m.
- Voice** : (i) Loud bell-like “kyowp”; (ii) harsh downslurred “kauaugh”; and variations, calls repeated at 6-20 sec intervals
- Global range**: New Guinea, northeast Australia.
- Local status** : Reported from Rimba Papua Hotel track.
- Local name** : Manukodia Terompet (I)

Magnificent Riflebird

Ptiloris magnificus Vieillot, 1819



L 33 cm. Bulky, black bird with short tail and long bill (♂), cinnamon above, pale eyebrow and moustache, barred underparts (♀).

- Habitat** : Lowland forest and edge, canopy, up to 700(-1450) m.
- Voice** : Loud “wooiieet-woit” (Ω219).
- Global range**: New Guinea, north Australia.
- Local status** : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local names** : Toowa Cemerlang (I), Yaumoko (KK)

Twelve-wired Bird-of-paradise

Seleucidis melanoleucus Daudin, 1800



L 34 cm. Long-billed, short-tailed, black upperparts, head and breast, yellow belly, and twelve recurved tail wires (♂), or rufous above, barred below, with black cap (♀); red eyes.

- Habitat** : Swampy lowland forest, especially with Pandanus and sago.
- Voice** : (i) Loud "hauw", repeated for long periods (Ω220); (ii) series: "houw, wah-wah-wah-wah".
- Range** : New Guinea.
- Local status** : Reported from the banks of the Iwaka river, and from the Rimba Papua Hotel track.
- Local name** : Cendrawasih Mati-kawat (I)

Short-tailed Paradigalla

Paradigalla brevicauda Rothschild & Hartert, 1911



L 23 cm. Black, short-tailed, with yellow forehead wattle.

- Habitat** : Montane forest and edge, middle and upper canopy, 1600-2580 m.
- Voice** : (i) Melodious "hui"; (ii) four high-pitched notes, last upslurred and prolonged (Ωxxx).
- Range** : New Guinea.
- Local status** : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia highlands, such as forest edge around Tembagapura
- Local names** : Paradigalla Ibinimi (I), Sagubéga (M)

Brown Sicklebill

Epimachus meyeri Finsch, 1885



L 100 cm. Sooty brown, with black head, long, fine, decurved bill, and very long pointed tail (♂), or brown above, finely barred below, long graduated tail (♀), blue eyes.

Habitat : Mid-mountain moss forest, canopy, 2000-3125 m.

Voice : (i) Penetrating 'machine-gun': "ta-at-at-at-at-at";
(ii) "neh"

Global range: New Guinea

Local status : Reported from Zaagkam and Tembagapura.

Local names : Paruh-sabit Coklat (I),
Su [♂], Kuakalamè [♀] (M)

Splendid Astrapia

Astrapia splendissima Rothschild, 1895

L 46 cm. Glossy green with brown wings, fine bill, longish blackish brown, club-tipped tail with white base (♂), or blackish brown with barred breast and belly, and narrow white-based tail (♀).

Habitat : Montane and subalpine forest, 1800-3450 m.

Voice : Various calls: long series, starting with dry, down-slurred "gree"s, uttered c.2 per 3 sec, ending with more explosive "keek"s (Ω221).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands, often seen in the forest edges along the main road.

Local name : Astrapia Cemerlang (I)

Superb Bird-of-paradise

Lophorhina superba Pennant, 1781



L 25 cm. Iridescent blue-black with wedge-shaped breast shield and erectile cap (♂), or brown above, blackish cap, pale eyebrow, finely barred below (♀), very similar to female parotia, but smaller and with dark eyes.

Habitat : Montane forest, edge, and regrowth, canopy and middle stories, 1150-2300 m.

Voice : (i) Series lasting 3 sec of 7-10 harsh, upslurred notes: "shre shre ...", also in duet with higher-pitch "keek"s (Ω222).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Recorded from the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local names : Cendrawasih Kerah (I), Manulwaki (A), Zélé (M)

Carola's Parotia

Parotia carolae A.B. Meyer, 1894



L 27 cm. Chunky, black bird, with white flank plumes, golden whiskers and eyebrow, six head plumes (♂); brown above, rufous wings, finely barred underparts, yellow eyes, whitish eyebrow and forehead (♀).

Habitat : Montane forest, regrowth, canopy, but descends to terrestrial dance ground, 1200-1800 m.

Voice : Various calls, most characteristic are: (i) loud and musical: "wheet o weet"; (ii) "prat prat" in the early morning.

Global range: New Guinea;

Local status : Reported from the PT Freeport Indonesia highlands.

Local names : Parotia Karola (I), Kijo (M)

King Bird-of-paradise

Cicinnurus regius Linnaeus, 1758



L 16 cm. Silky red with white belly and two tail wires with curled disk (male), finely barred brownish grey with rufous wings, yellowish bill (female).

Habitat : Lowland and hill forest, up to 850 m.

Voice : Various rolling, musical calls, often in series (Ω2223).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local name : Cendrawasih Raja (I)

Magnificent Bird-of-paradise

Diphylodes [Cicinnurus] magnificentus Pennant, 1781



L 18 cm. Small compact short-tailed bird, dark below, golden yellow above, with two thin curls on tail (male), brownish with bluish bill (female).

Habitat : Forest and edge, up to 700 m.

Voice : Rolling, trilled series of notes, loud, sharp, slightly musical "kyerng!" (Ω2224).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Reported from the heath forest at 700 m, and few other localities in PT Freeport Indonesia.

Local names : Cendrawasih Belah-rotan (I), Talijawa (M)

Greater Bird-of-paradise

Paradisaea apoda Linnaeus, 1758



L 44 cm. Yellow head with green throat, brown body and wings, yellow flank plumes (♂), all brown female (♀).

Habitat : Primary forest, up to 950 m.

Voice : Very vocal, deep loud nasal "wauk", coarse "whaaa", hollow "whoa" uttered in a number of calling patterns typically series of 4-5 notes (Ω225).

Global range: New Guinea.

Local status : Widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.

Local names : Cendrawasih Besar (I), Kwamki (A), Yao (KN, KA), Duni, Bàmugà (M)

The Jobi Manucode *Manucodia jobiensis* (33 cm, smallish, rather square-tipped tail, stubby bill) is known from the west of PT Freeport Indonesia and Lorentz NP.



● Glossy Manucode on its display branch high up in a dead tree

CROWS

Family Corvidae

Large, black, brown or grey omnivorous birds with strong bills and legs. Three species found in New Guinea, of which 2 in PT. Freeport Indonesia.

Key to the crows of the Mimika region

1 Black **Torresian Crow**

2 Greyish brown **Grey Crow**

Grey Crow

Corvus tristis Lesson & Garnot, 1827



L 53 cm. Greyish brown crow, dark above, paler below, with pale face and bill. Operating in small flocks.

- Habitat** : Forest and edge in the lowlands and hills, canopy, up to 1400 m.
- Voice** : Plaintive, yelping “crriw” (Ω226).
- Range** : New Guinea; widespread in the PT Freeport Indonesia lowlands.
- Local name** : Gagak Kelabu (I)

Torresian Crow

Corvus orru Bonaparte, 1850



L 45 cm. Black crow with blue and white eyes.

- Habitat** : Open areas in the lowlands, on ground or trees, to 500 m.
- Voice** : (i) Single “cah”; (ii) series of notes: “cah, cah, aaaaooow” (Ω227).
- Global range**: New Guinea, Australia, Moluccas.
- Local status** : Few records from Kuala Kencana and Ajkwa.
- Local name** : Gagak Orru (I)

GLOSSARY

Axillaries, feathers in the 'armpit'

Canopy, the upper layers of the forest

Cere, fleshy covering of the upper mandible where the nostrils are found (e.g., birds of prey, pigeons, parrots)

Juvenile, young bird wearing its first plumage of true feathers, often different from adult plumage

Endemic, found in one locality (island, region) only

Endemic Bird Area, area where two or more restricted range (often, but not always endemic) species overlap

Mantle, back and upper wing coverts

Migrant, not breeding, seasonal visitor to an area, from the northern hemisphere (September-April), or southern hemisphere (April-September);

Nocturnal, active during the night

Pectoral tufts, tufts of conspicuously coloured feathers on the flank

Primaries, flight feathers borne on the 'hand' of the wing

Resident, present in a certain area throughout the year, and breeding there

Rump, lower back, just above the tail

Secondaries, flight feathers borne on fore-arm of the wing

Terrestrial, living on the ground (cassowaries, ground pigeons, rails etc)

Vagrant, rare and irregular visitor

Vent, feathered area surrounding a bird's cloaca

Wingspan, distance between the two stretched wing tips

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS



DR. S. (BAS) VAN BALEN studied birds in Indonesia since the early 1980s and has been conducting surveys throughout Indonesia for local and international conservation NGOs, consulting firms and universities. In 1997-2002 he conducted bird surveys in the Freeport area, resulting in various reports, journal papers and field guides.



AGUSTINUS KILMASKOSSU (AGUST) is a lecturer in animal biology at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (FMIPA) The State University of Papua (UNIPA) Manokwari. As a biologist he has special interest in the biology and ecology of birds of Papua. In 2002 he accompanied Bas van Balen surveying birds in Saengga – Tanah Merah (area of BP Tangguh) and in the Freeport area. He has been conducting birds surveys throughout Papua for WWF (Mappi, Asmat, Vriendschap), Conservation International (Kaliki), BP Tangguh (Bomberay & Tanah Merah) and local NGOs such as Medco (Merauke), Golder (Bilogai), Total (Sorong Selatan), and Ecologica (Bintuni).



PRATITA PURADYATMIKA (TITO) is an ecologist who works for PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) mining company in Mimika – Papua since 1996 as coordinator of the Reclamation and Biodiversity Program. He has been involved in all biodiversity surveys that were conducted in PT Freeport Indonesia contract of work area: 1997-2000 with KEW Botanical Garden London, Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI) and the State University of Papua (flora); 2005-2006 with Stephen Richards and Burhan Tjaturadi (frogs); and 1997-2002 with Bas van Balen (birds). Since 2003 he coordinates bird watching events, bird watching clubs for students and also conducts routine bird monitoring in the PTFI project area.



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