



FAUNA

of

**MOUNT MANTALINGAHAN
PROTECTED LANDSCAPE**



© 2022 by Pro-Seeds Development Association Inc.

Printed in the Philippines

All Rights Reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher.

Please address all inquiries to:

Pro-Seeds Development Association, Inc.

Lot 4, Blk 1, Villa Niña, San Antonio,
Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines
E-mail: proseeds.888@gmail.com

Forest Foundation Philippines

(SEC registered as Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.)
2F Valderrama Building, 107 Esteban Street, Legaspi Village,
Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines 1229
Phone: (+632) 8891-0595; (+632) 8864-0287
Email: info.forestfoundation.ph

ISBN 978-621-96770-2-8 (Paperback)

ISBN 978-621-96770-2-8 (Electronic PDF)

Recommended Citation

de Guia, A.P.O. and Pantua, K.V. 2022. *Fauna of Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape*. Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines: Pro-Seeds Development Association, Inc. and Forest Foundation Philippines,

Copy Editors

Ana Veronica Gabriel
Diane Estephanie Bagui
Schenley Belmonte
Bryan Joel Mariano

Book Design and Layout

Adriane Tobias

Maps Layout

Gerald Eduarte



FAUNA

of

**MOUNT MANTALINGAHAN
PROTECTED LANDSCAPE**







Contents

Foreword.....	viii
Messages	ix
Messages	x
Preface	xi
How to use this book.....	xii
Introduction.....	2
Species checklist	4
Amphibians.....	4
<i>Alcalus mariaae</i>	6
<i>Limnonectes acanthi</i>	8
<i>Occidozyga laevis</i>	10
<i>Leptobrachium tagbanorum</i>	12
<i>Megophrys ligayae</i>	14
<i>Chaperina fusca</i>	16
<i>Sanguirana sanguinea</i>	18
<i>Staurois nubilus</i>	20
<i>Philautus everetti</i>	22
<i>Philautus longicrus</i>	24
Reptiles	26
<i>Calamaria palawanensis</i>	28
<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>	30
<i>Rhabdophis chrysargos</i>	32
<i>Cyrtodactylus redimiculus</i>	36
<i>Gekko athymus</i>	38
Birds	40
<i>Batrachostomus chaseni</i>	42
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	44
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	46
<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>	48
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	50
<i>Chloropsis palawanensis</i>	52
<i>Prionochilus plateni</i>	54
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	56
<i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	58
<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	60
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	62
<i>Terpsiphone cyanescens</i>	64
<i>Copsychus niger</i>	66
<i>Cyornis lemprieri</i>	68
<i>Arachnothera dilutior</i>	70
<i>Aethopyga shelleyi</i>	72
<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	74

<i>Malacopteron palawanense</i>	76
<i>Pitta sordida</i>	78
<i>Alophoixus frater</i>	80
<i>Iole palawanensis</i>	82
<i>Brachypodius melanocephalos</i>	84
<i>Pycnonotus cinereifrons</i>	86
<i>Culicicapa helianthea</i>	88
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	90
<i>Phylloscopus montis</i>	92
<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	94
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	96
<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	98
<i>Otus fuliginosus</i>	100
Mammals	102
<i>Rhinolophus acuminatus</i>	104
<i>Hipposideros diadema</i>	106
<i>Megaderma spasma</i>	108
<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>	110
<i>Eonycteris spelaea</i>	112
<i>Rousettus amplexicaudatus</i>	114
<i>Macroglossus minimus</i>	116
<i>Maxomys panglima</i>	120
<i>Sundamys muelleri</i>	122
<i>Sundasciurus steerii</i>	124
<i>Hylopetes nigripes</i>	126
<i>Tupaia palawanensis</i>	130
References	132
Index to common names	133
Index to family names	134
Photo credits	135
Species of the month	136
Acknowledgments	142
The project team	143
About the authors	146

FOREWORD



Atty. Jose Andres Canivel
Executive Director
Forest Foundation Philippines

Hailed as the Philippines' "last ecological frontier," Palawan is an archipelagic province occupying the western edge of the country. It is a sanctuary to a lush, diverse, and thriving ecosystem of flora and fauna. Unfortunately, at the moment, there aren't a lot of studies that give us an idea as to how rich and diverse are the ecosystems found within Palawan, especially in the Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL).

MMPL is the largest terrestrial protected area in Palawan, covering 120,457 hectares of land. The mountain is a sanctuary to a rich diversity of species — a number of which are important animals and plants endemic to the mountain. The largely forested mountain range also covers several critical watersheds that are extremely valuable as a source of water to residents and the lowland agricultural economy of nearby areas. In addition, the indigenous peoples residing in its forests use it as a source of non-timber forest products, such as almaciga resin, rattan, and honey. The mountain range is also a sanctuary to a rich diversity of species. With the recent discoveries of new species of flora and fauna in the area, the MMPL represents a significant contribution to the known pool of Philippine and global biodiversity. This emphasizes the need to protect and conserve biodiversity within the MMPL.

We are honored to be part of the publication of this book. We strongly feel that this book is the best way to appreciate the value of and care for the important flora and fauna in MMPL. With its

beautiful photos, these species will surely capture the interest of the people, and inspire them to pursue conservation.

We would like to thank Pro-Seeds Development Association, our grantee, for painstakingly documenting the beautiful flora and fauna within MMPL, so more people can appreciate and understand their value. This work has been met with great difficulty and hardships amid the pandemic, but they all persevered to continue the publication of this book. They climbed MMPL and continued the processing of the specimens and identification, despite health risks, to ensure that the species will be profiled properly and included in this publication. We especially thank the leadership of Forester Pat Malabrigo for ensuring that we are able to finish this book.

We would also like to thank the MMPL Advisory Committee and Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, our partners, for their steadfast guidance in our work in MMPL.

We hope that this book will not just increase the people's appreciation of the MMPL, but inspire people to act to protect and conserve it.

MESSAGES



Mr. Renato S. Gonzaga
Protected Area Superintendent
Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape

Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) is a mountain range of wonder and wealth, looking at it by a far will captivate your heart and will wake up your imaginative mind, but it doesn't end there, the more we, at MMPL PAMO and PAMB continue to work in the interior of the protected area and connect to the people benefiting and people who completely rely on its provisions, the more we recognize the physical and unseen significance of MMPL.

People in Palawan is so blessed, especially the south. They have 33 watersheds that feeds their lowland farms, forests which provides clean air and wildlife that never fails to perform their part in the biological processes which sustains life.

Although there are several researches and biodiversity assessments conducted in MMPL including the rapid biodiversity assessment led by Conservation International in 2007 which is the very first record and bases of wildlife flora and fauna used to support in the proclamation of MMPL as protected area, tons

of information still waits to be unfold, hence, the PAMB and PAMO encourages researchers and academic institutions to conduct further biodiversity related studies and assessment.

This book is very commendable from its visual presentation all throughout its knowledgeable content. The publication of this book will greatly help not only in the update and addition of data for MMPL, but will also deepen our understanding about its diverse lifeforms which is relevant to the protection and conservation planning and evaluation and biodiversity assessment and monitoring activities.

With all of these, we would like to express our sincerest gratitude and appreciation towards the creation of this book thru the help of Forest Foundation Philippines, and Pro-Seeds led by Prof. Pastor Malabrigo Jr. of CNFR-UPLB and we hope that further studies such as this be conducted in the future.

MESSAGES



Atty. Toedoro Jose S. Matta

Executive Director

Palawan Council for Sustainable Development

On behalf of the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS), I extend my congratulations to the Pro-Seeds Development Association, Incorporated on your well-deserved success in the publication of this guidebook on Mt. Mantalingahan's fauna.

Protecting ecosystems in Palawan is important both for the conservation of globally significant species and for the province's sustainable development. Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) is one of Palawan's most important biodiversity sites, surrounded by the dual narratives of environmental protection and sustainable development. This is one of the reasons why the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan was established in 1992, to foster biodiversity studies, progressive environmental conservation, community engagement, and sustainability.

The myriad ecosystems in Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) provide habitat for a diverse range of fauna, including flying snakes, enormous insects, and armored mammals. It appears to be a primordial landscape that transports us to another era, or even another world. While the forests of

Southern Palawan are incredibly dense, they are always under threat from poaching, illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and other human activities. These disruptions in the environment contribute to the area's deteriorating biodiversity.

This guidebook is the culmination of our collective efforts to ensure that we establish and implement a comprehensive system of environmental protection laws in order to conserve MMPL's dynamic zoological life. The ultimate goal of our conservation efforts is to demonstrate an innovative approach on how development and sustainability can coexist to benefit both human life and ecological systems. The guidebook on the Fauna of Mt. Mantalingahan will provide our law enforcement officers with accurate and reliable information that they can use to guide them in effectively enforcing our environmental laws. This book will also be beneficial for future biodiversity research in the MMPL since it will provide empirical evidence on the animal kingdom of the said protected area. It will also encourage our communities to take an active role in environmental protection.

Congratulations!

PREFACE



Dr. Anna Pauline O. de Guia
Senior Fauna Specialist and Professor
Institute of Biological Sciences
University of the Philippines Los Baños

This book is a product of our project, “Enhancing Conservation Actions in Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (ECAMP)”, which was funded by the Forest Foundation Philippines. Aside from the hands-on training of stakeholders and capacity-building, the ECAMP project aims to provide data that will contribute to the updating of management plan, thereby enhancing conservation actions in MMPL towards sustainable resource management and protection, driven by a compact yet comprehensive knowledge on species diversity.

The project has made available this pictorial guide of the amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals we encountered during our fieldwork in Ransang, Rizal in 2019, and in the municipalities of Bataraza and Brooke's Point in January 2020. The Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape, as other Protected Areas in the Philippines, is one of the last main strongholds of our wildlife treasures.

We hope this book will raise awareness and enhance conservation actions in one of the most beautiful and biodiverse places in the Philippines. This handbook is dedicated to all the hardworking men and women of MMPL. May this serve you well.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The *Fauna of Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape* provides an illustrated checklist of fauna documented during the surveys for the ECAMP Project. This book highlights some of the most unique fauna in Mt. Mantalingahan and provides information about each species that would help concerned stakeholders, protected area managers, and policy makers create relevant conservation actions.

The species in the checklist are arranged by class and grouped depending on their classification. A double-page is allocated for each species profile containing details on the following:

Classification

Classification of species was based on several reference materials such as from the *Wild Bird Club of the Philippines* (Brinkman *et al.* 2021) for birds, *A Synopsis of the Mammalian Fauna of the Philippine Islands* (Heaney *et al.* 1998) for mammals, *Amphibians of the Philippines* (Diesmos *et al.* 2015) for frogs, and *Amphibians and Reptiles* (Alcala, 1986) for reptiles. For the complete list of references, see the reference page in this book.

Quick Information

Scientific name, family name, common name, main diet and activity pattern of the species are given here.

Species Description

The description contains details on the unique characters of the species that would be helpful in identifying species when encountered in the field.

Habitat Association

Information on the habitat and ecology of the species is given here.

Endemism and Distribution

This section provides information on the endemism, list of localities, geographic range, and distribution map of the species.

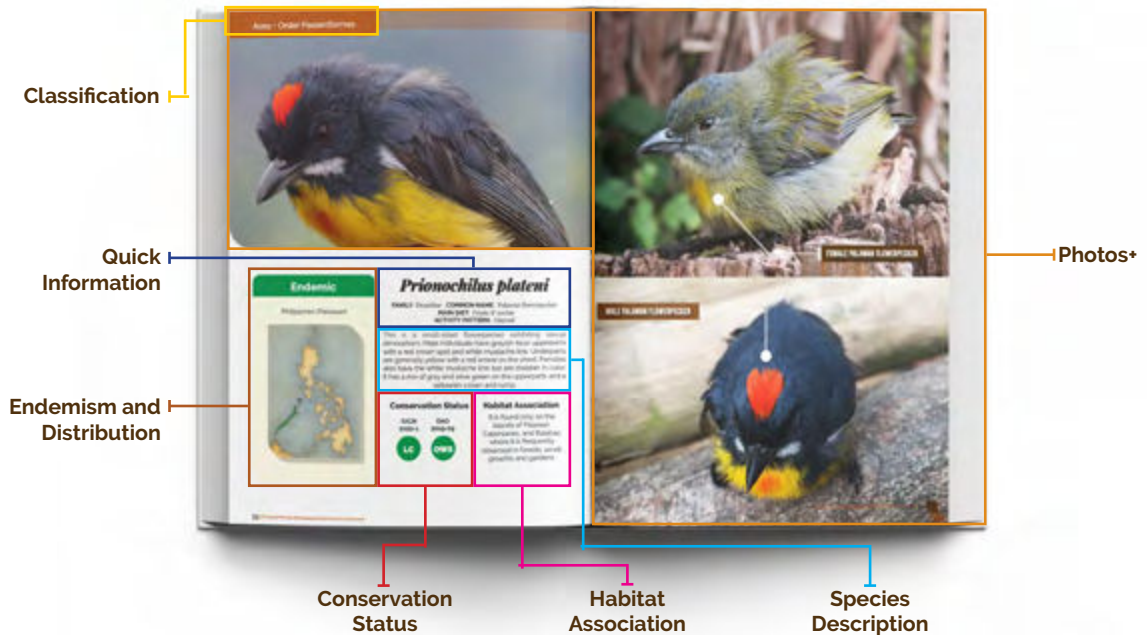
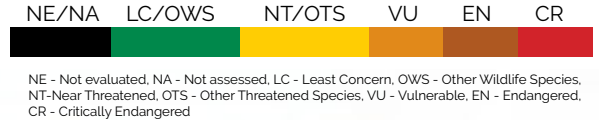
Legend:



Conservation Status

The conservation status of the species is based on the assessment of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2022-1) and the Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and Their Categories (DAO 2019-09).

Legend:





INTRODUCTION

Declared as a Protected Area in 2009, the Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) covers an area of 120,457 hectares under the territorial jurisdiction of the municipalities of Bataraza, Brooke's Point, Quezon, Rizal, and Sofronio Española. It is located in the southern part of the mainland and its highest peak at 2,085 meters above sea level is the highest in Palawan. It is home to Indigenous Peoples who consider it as a sacred mountain.

Palawan is biogeographically unique and shows closer affinity to Borneo rather than the Philippines. Its fauna of about 516 wildlife species consists of 26 amphibians, 70 reptiles, 353 birds and 67 mammals. Among the Palawan endemic species are the Palawan eastern frog (*Alcalus mariae*), Palawan bent-toed gecko (*Cyrtodactylus redimiculus*), Palawan flowerpecker (*Prionochilus plateni*) and the Palawan flying squirrel (*Hylopetes nigripes*), to name a few. These were encountered during our fieldwork in four sampling sites (See **Fig. 1-2**) during July 2019 and January 2020. Ten of the 11 identified forest formations are found in the MMPL but our surveys were limited to the tropical lowland evergreen forests and lower montane forest within Rizal, Bataraza, and Brooke's Point. Site endemic species include the rediscovered Palawan soft-furred mountain rat (*Palawanomys fuvvus*) and the recently described Palawan moss shrew (*Palawanosorex muscorum*). These two species are restricted to the upper montane region of MMPL which we have yet to survey.

We used standard field techniques to determine the presence of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife. Specific methodologies adapted for each faunal group such as strip transect and opportunistic catching for amphibians and reptiles; line transect walk and mistnetting for birds; trapping for non-volant mammals; and mistnetting for volant mammals were used. Ethnobiological interviews and indices of presence were also utilized to record medium to large-sized species. Our sampling periods coincided with the wet and dry seasons. Overall, we were able to record a total of 94 species consisting of 10 amphibians, 6 reptiles, 65 birds and 13 mammals. We tried to feature most of these species in this handbook. Hopefully, we can continue our fieldwork and provide additional biodiversity data to support MMPL in its bid to be a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

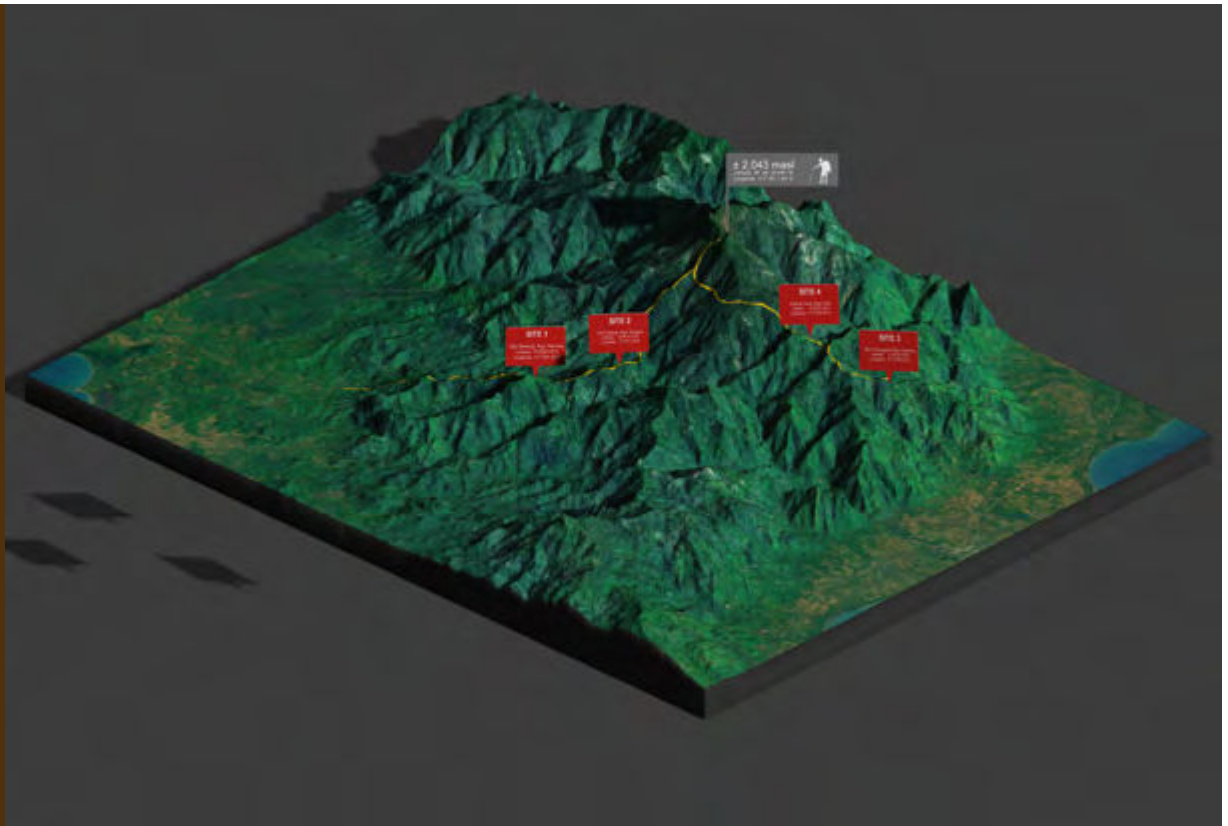


Figure 1. 3D model of Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape

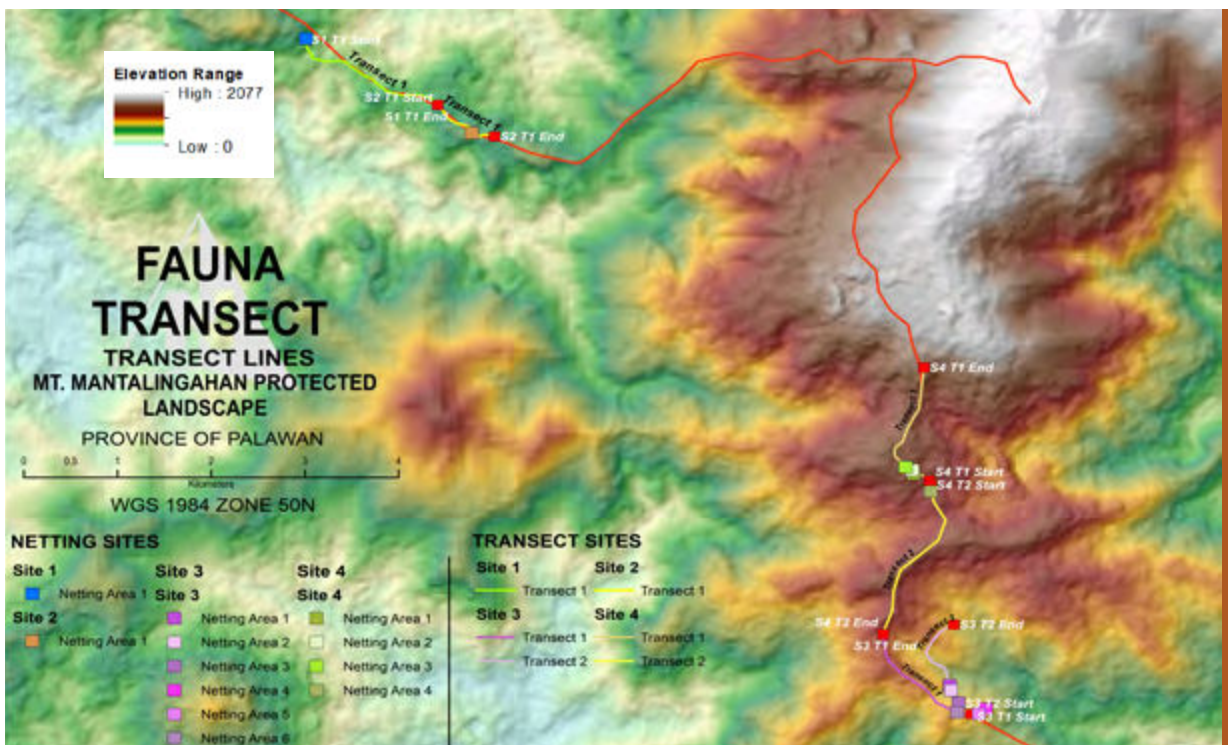



Figure 2. Sampling sites for fauna survey





Amphibians

Order: Anura



Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Alcaeus mariaae

FAMILY: Ceratobatrachidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan eastern frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small semi-aquatic frog (snout-vent length 32-33 mm). It has a broad head, rounded snout, and overall a stocky body. The legs are short and stout. The tips of digits are expanded into large round disks and the toes are partially webbed. The dorsal skin is coarsely granulated while the chest and belly are wrinkled. Tubercles are present on the sides.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only in Mt. Mantalingahan, where it occurs in streams/rivers in montane forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Limnonectes acanthi

FAMILY: Dicroglossidae **COMMON NAME:** Busuanga wart frog
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a medium-sized fanged frog (snout-vent length 51-150 mm). This semi-aquatic frog has a broad head, pointed snout, and overall a stocky body. The legs are short and stout, and the tips of digits have round disks. The toes are partially to fully webbed. Irregular, elongated, and discontinuous dorsolateral ridges are present.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

NT

DAO
2019-09

OTS

Habitat Association

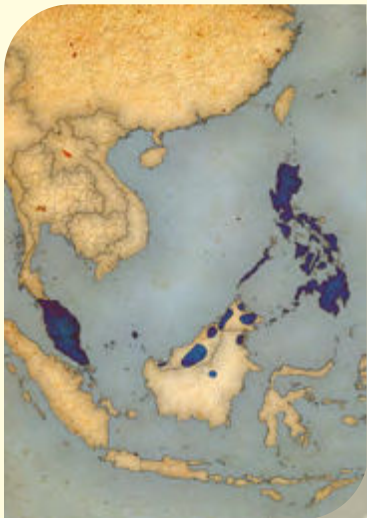
It is found only on mainland Palawan and Culion, particularly in streams or rivers in various forest types.





Native

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines,
Thailand



Occidozyga laevis

FAMILY: Dicroglossidae **COMMON NAME:** Puddle frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal-Nocturnal

This is a small frog (snout-vent length 26-62 mm). This semi-aquatic frog has a small head and stocky body. The legs are short and stout, and the toes are fully webbed.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines from residential and agricultural areas to disturbed forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Leptobrachium tagbanorum

FAMILY: Megophryidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan litter frog
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal-Nocturnal

This is a moderately large litter frog (snout-vent length 42-80 mm). This terrestrial frog has a head wider than its body giving it a tapering appearance. The eyes are large. The skin on the dorsal side of body and limbs have fine scattering of fine, raised dermal ridges. The tips of its digits are bluntly rounded and interdigital webbing is generally reduced or absent.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, particularly in forest floor near mountain streams.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Megophrys ligayae

FAMILY: Megophryidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan horned frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal–Nocturnal

This is a moderately large litter frog (snout-vent length 40–90 mm). This terrestrial frog may be difficult to find because it camouflages well as a dry leaf. It has a pointed dermal projection on the upper eyelids, thus the term “horned”. This is a slow-moving frog that inhabits the forest floor and areas near mountain streams. Its tadpole has a funnel-shaped mouth and is commonly found in pools of clean mountain streams.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

NT

DAO
2019-09

OTS

Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, particularly in forest floor near mountain streams.



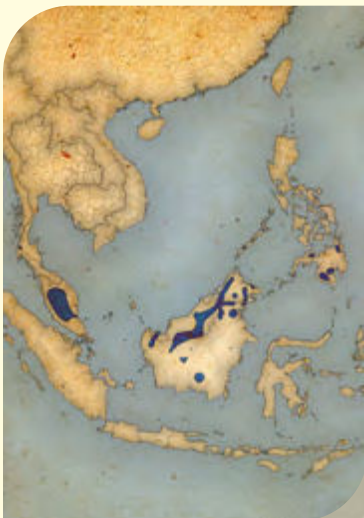
TADPOLE OF PALAWAN HORNED FROG





Native

Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines



Chaperina fusca

FAMILY: Microhylidae

COMMON NAME: Yellow-spotted narrow-mouthed frog

MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal-Nocturnal

This is a small microhylid frog (snout-vent length 17 -25 mm) with distinct yellow spots on the underside. Its skin is smooth. The body is stout, the snout is short and the tympanum is not visible. The toes are webbed only at the base.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on mainland Palawan, Mindanao and Jolo, particularly in the vicinity of mountain streams in forests.





Native

Indonesia (Sulawesi), Philippines (Palawan)



Sanguirana sanguinea

FAMILY: Ranidae **COMMON NAME:** Calamianes frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a medium-sized aquatic frog (snout-vent length 32 – 73 mm) with a slender body and long hindlimbs. The skin of the back has granules. The tips of the digits are slightly enlarged into disks and only the toes are webbed. A dark brown mask is visible on the sides of the head extending from the back of the tympanum to the tip of the snout.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on the islands of Palawan, in or near forest streams.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Staurois nubilus

FAMILY: Ranidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan rock frog
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal-Nocturnal

This is a medium-sized frog (snout-vent length 20-55 mm) with a slender body and long slender legs. The skin at the back is granular. The head is small and the snout is pointed. Digits have broadly dilated tips. The toes are completely webbed.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

NT

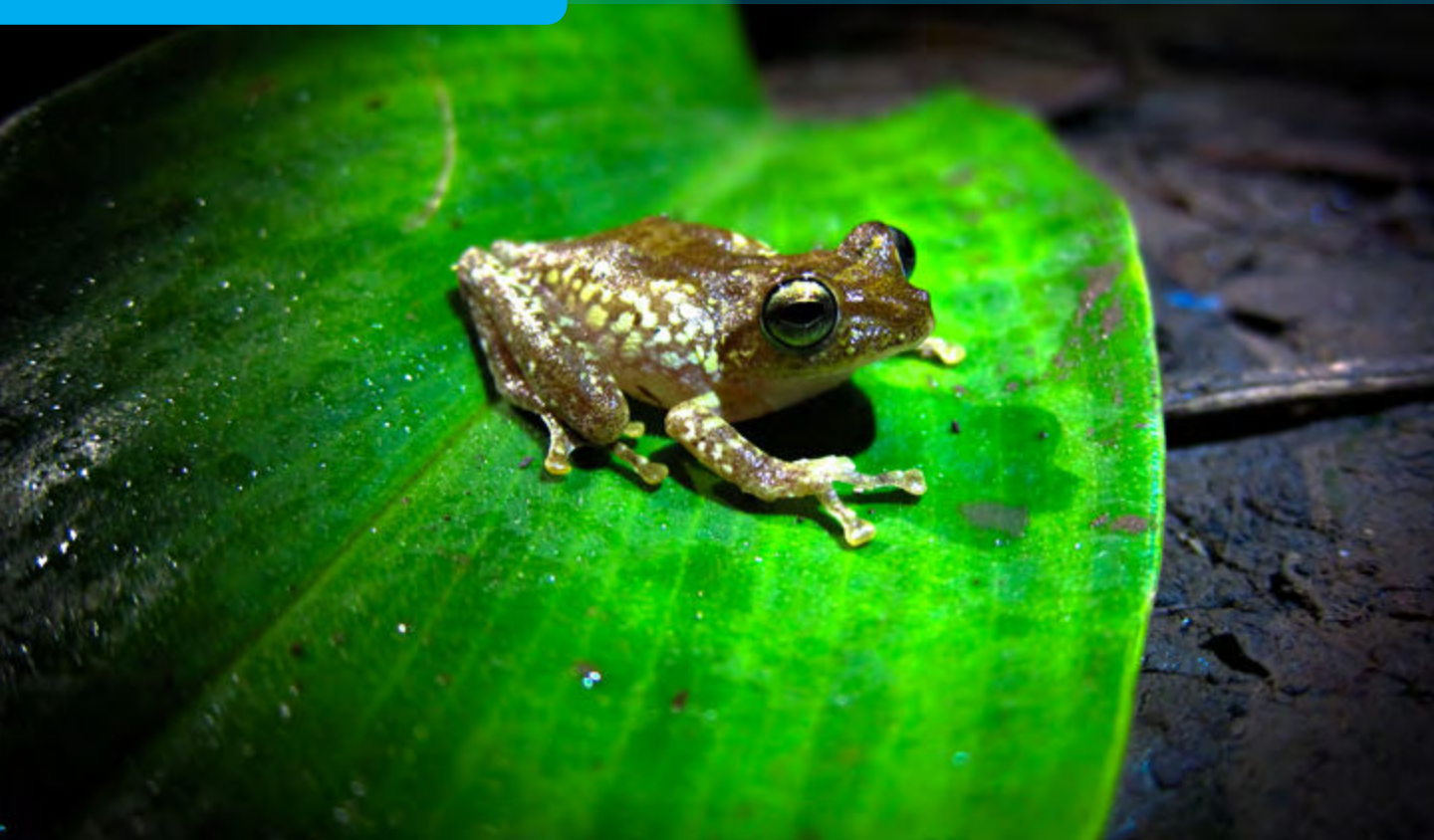
DAO
2019-09

OWS

Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, Busuanga and Culion, where they are typically found in or near rapid flowing or small rocky streams in forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Philautus everetti

FAMILY: Rhacophoridae **COMMON NAME:** Everett's flying frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a relatively small tree frog (snout-vent length 30-49 mm) with typical slender body, narrow waist, and long slender hindlimbs. The head is relatively wider than the body. The snout is short and rounded and the eyes are relatively large. The tips of the digits are expanded and the toes are partially webbed. The dorsal surface of the skin is granular, with many tiny pointed projections over the head and back. Spiky projections are also present over the shoulders and back as well as sides of the limbs.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

EN

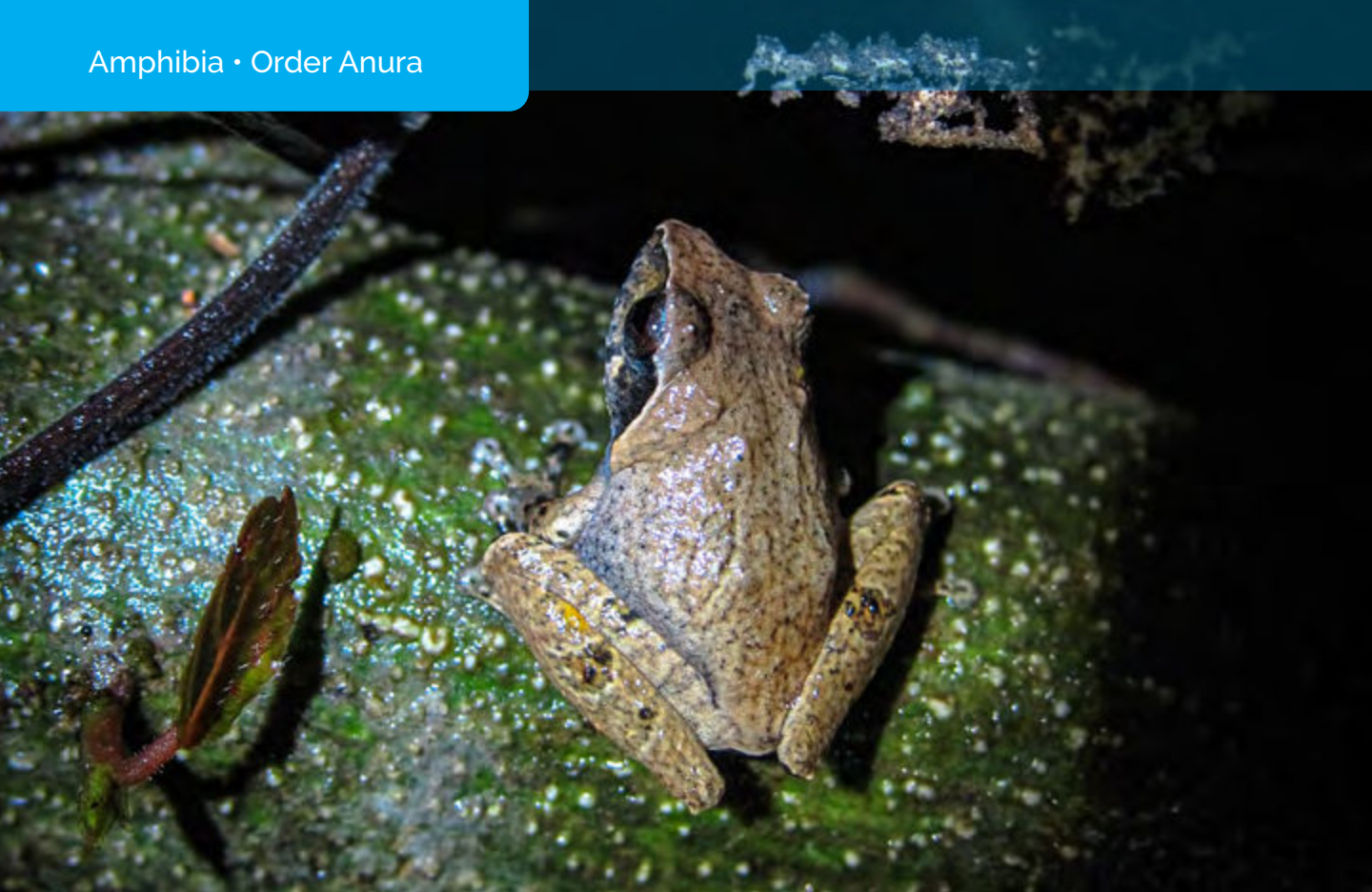
DAO
2019-09

OWS

Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, particularly in mossy areas near streams of lowland to montane forests.





Native

Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia



Philautus longicrus

FAMILY: Rhacophoridae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan bubble-nest frog
MAIN DIET: Invertebrates **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small frog (snout-vent length 18-25 mm) with a short pointed snout and relatively large eyes. The skin is generally smooth with tubercles on the shoulder region and eyelids. The tips of the digits are expanded and the toes are webbed.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on Palawan, particularly in moist tropical and subtropical lowland forests as well as in montane forests.





Reptiles

Order: Squamata
Suborder Ophidia





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Calamaria palawanensis

FAMILY: Calamariidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan worm snake

MAIN DIET: Earthworms **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Unknown

Worm snakes are non-venomous small-sized burrowing or fossorial snakes. The Palawan worm snake is small (total length 125 – 323 mm), medium bodied with a very short, thick and pointed tail. The scales are smooth and shiny. The head is not distinct from the neck. The eyes are moderately small with round pupils. It has dark brown dorsal scales with pale, longitudinal stripes (faint or broken) and yellow ventral scales with dark brown lateral edges. The mental scale (median plate on the tip of the lower jaw) does not come in contact with the anterior chin shields (scales found on the underside of the snake's head).

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

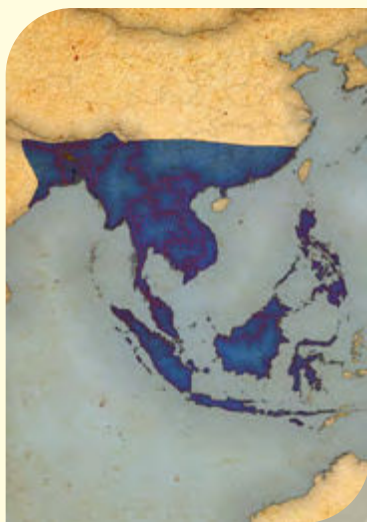
It is found only on the islands of Palawan, where, like other *Calamaria*, inhabits decaying leaf litter or soft soil substrates.





Native

Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, China, India, Bhutan, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia



Psammodynastes pulverulentus

FAMILY: Pseudaspidae **COMMON NAME:** Common mock viper
MAIN DIET: Frogs & lizards **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a relatively small (snout-vent length 400-500 mm) mildly venomous snake. The semblance to vipers is their moderately large and triangular head, which is distinct from the neck. The eyes are large with vertical pupils. The body is cylindrical. The dorsal scales are variable from purplish brown to yellow brown with elongated black spots and irregular lighter markings. The upper lip and snout are whitish. The ventral scales are yellowish with fine dark spots, while the sides have red, white, and black spots.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

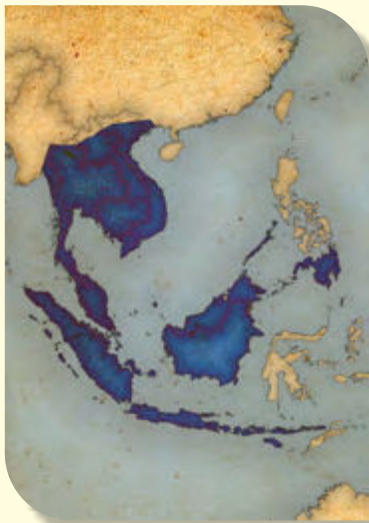
In the Philippines, it is found throughout the country in moist forest floors. It is terrestrial with a tendency toward arboreal habits.





Native

Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, China



Rhabdophis chrysargos

FAMILY: Natricidae **COMMON NAME:** Speckle-bellied keelback

MAIN DIET: Frogs, fish, lizards, small mammals & birds

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This snake is relatively small (total length 625 mm). The head is grayish brown, moderately elongated and distinct from the neck. The neck is dark brown with a broad V-shaped mark extending to the angles of the mouth. The dorsal body scales are grayish brown with middle scales that are darker and traversed by regular black bars. On the sides are small yellowish white spots. The ventral scales are pale with faint rows of dots on the outer sides which become more distinct on the tail. The dorsal scales are strongly keeled.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

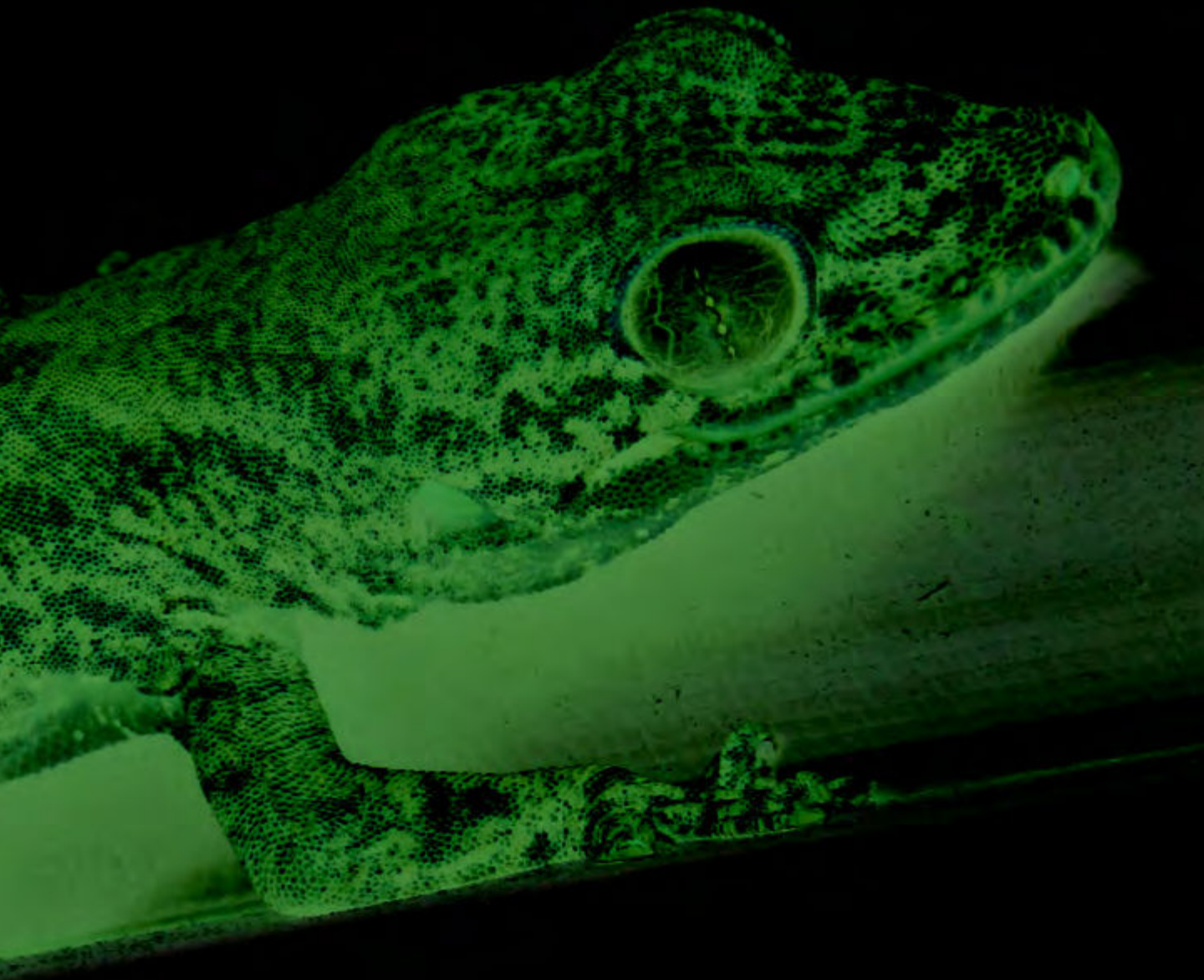
In the Philippines, it is found on the islands of Palawan and Mindanao, where it occurs near mountain streams.





Reptiles

Order: Squamata
Suborder Lacertilia





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Cyrtodactylus redimiculus

FAMILY: Gekkonidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan bent-toed gecko
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Crepuscular

This is a moderate-sized *Cyrtodactylus* (snout-vent length 57–79 mm) with a slender, slightly depressed body. The skin is dark reddish brown with whitish irregular horizontal lines extending from the back of the forelimbs to the tail. The head and nape also have white lines. The limbs have whitish spots. The digits are not dilated and all except for the first are angularly bent, thus the name bent-toed. All digits have claws.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, and usually inhabits trunks and buttresses of trees in various forest types.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Gekko athymus

FAMILY: Gekkonidae

COMMON NAME: Smooth-scaled narrow-disked gecko

MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Crepuscular

This is a moderately large gecko (snout-vent length 101-109 mm) with a slightly depressed head that is broader than its body. The tail is subcylindrical. The dorsal and lateral surfaces are covered with small uniform granules. The dorsal surface is colored cream with black broad, undulating transverse bands flecked with brown and dark edges. The underside is whitish or with scattered brown flecks especially on the head and sides of the body.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, where it inhabits forests.





Birds

Class: Aves





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Batrachostomus chaseni

FAMILY: Podargidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan frogmouth

MAIN DIET: Insects & small invertebrates

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Crepuscular-Nocturnal

This is a small-sized, sexually dimorphic, nocturnal bird, frequently heard than seen. Both sexes have pronounced whiskers, light supercilium, broken white line in the scapulars, white hind collar, and a mixture of brown and white feathers on the chest, with more white on the belly. Males have darker gray-brown coloration with black speckles while females have a lighter more rufous coloration with fewer patterns.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on the islands of Palawan, particularly in the understory growths of lowland forests.





Resident

Myanmar, India, Philippines, Indonesia



Chalcophaps indica

FAMILY: Columbidae **COMMON NAME:** Common emerald dove
MAIN DIET: Seeds & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small-sized brightly colored ground dove with an orange-red bill, white to gray forehead, and emerald green wings and back. Males are distinctive with a white forehead and supercilium that extends beyond the eye, gray crown and nape, and white shoulders. Females, on the other hand, have less white coloration on the forehead and supercilium not extending beyond the eyes. The gray cap is also limited to the crown and it has no white on its shoulder.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

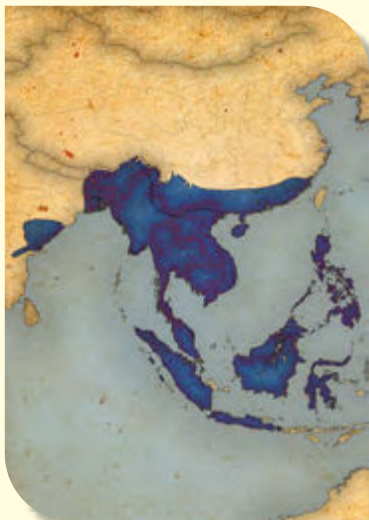
It is found throughout the Philippines and occupies various forested areas from lowland to montane forests.





Resident

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia
China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia,
Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore,
Thailand, Vietnam



Cacomantis merulinus

FAMILY: Cuculidae **COMMON NAME:** Plaintive cuckoo
MAIN DIET: Insects & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small, sexually dimorphic cuckoo, where females appear in two color morphs – gray morph and rufous morph. Adult males and gray-morph females have a similar appearance of having gray head, brown back and wings, and orange belly (darker on the female). A rufous-morph female has brown upperparts, white underparts, and black bars throughout the body.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines, where it occupies low elevation forests, forest edges, and clearings.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Polyplectron napoleonis

FAMILY: Phasianidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan peacock-pheasant

MAIN DIET: Fruit, seeds & small invertebrates

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This majestic bird is unmistakable with its crest and long tail. Males have black underparts, iridescent blue-green on the mantle and wings, long iridescent crest, white supercilium and coverts, and red eye-ring. Its back is covered with brown and black scalloped feathers and the tail has two rows of iridescent circles. Females are drab and look similar to a female red jungle fowl, with shorter crests, brown coloration, and white patterns on the face.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

VU

DAO
2019-09

EN

Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, where it is present in various forest types.





Resident

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam



Aegithina tiphia

FAMILY: Aegithinidae **COMMON NAME:** Common iora

MAIN DIET: Insects, fruits & nectar

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a small yellow passerine bird with two distinctive white wing bars. Males have rich yellow underparts and greenish-yellow upperparts. The wings and tail are primarily black except for the white wing band and fringes. During the breeding season, males develop a black cap that extends from the lores to the nape. Females have a duller greenish-yellow on the upperparts and a more green-washed yellow on the underparts.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on mainland Palawan, Balabac, and Dumaran, particularly in forests, scrublands, and urban gardens.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Chloropsis palawanensis

FAMILY: Chloropseidae **COMMON NAME:** Yellow-throated leafbird
MAIN DIET: Seeds & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized bird frequently observed foraging in the lowland forest canopy. Its overall coloration is bright green allowing it to blend with the leaves of the canopy. Other distinct features are yellow below the eyes to the throat, light blue lores and blue on the shoulder, edge of wings, and tail.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on Palawan Island, particularly in canopy and edges of lowland evergreen and secondary forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Prionochilus plateni

FAMILY: Dicaeidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan flowerpecker

MAIN DIET: Fruits & nectar

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a small-sized flowerpecker exhibiting sexual dimorphism. Male individuals have grayish-blue upperparts with a red crown spot and white moustachial stripes. Underparts are generally yellow with a red smear on the chest. Females also have the white mustache line but are drabber in color. It has a mix of gray and olive green on the upperparts and a yellowish crown and rump.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

LC

DAO
2019-09

OWS

Habitat Association

It is found only on the islands of Palawan, Calamianes, and Balabac, where it is frequently observed in forests, scrub growths and gardens.



FEMALE PALAWAN FLOWERPECKER



MALE PALAWAN FLOWERPECKER



Resident

Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan



Surniculus lugubris

FAMILY: Dicruridae

COMMON NAME: Square-tailed drongo-cuckoo

MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small cuckoo with a long square tail and glossy black coloration. Adults have a greenish tinge on the wings, a brownish tinge on the underparts, and white bars on the undertail. Juveniles have shorter tails and white spots throughout the body.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

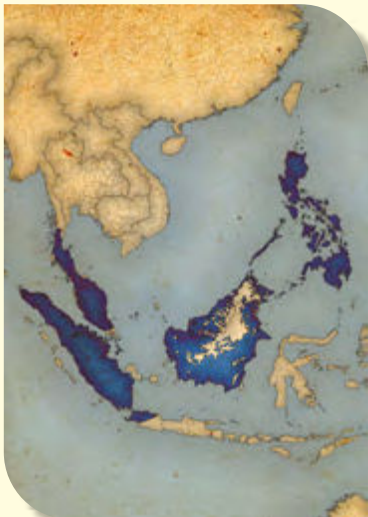
In the Philippines, it is commonly observed in forests, plantations and scrub growths.





Resident

Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines



Lonchura leucogastra

FAMILY: Estrildidae **COMMON NAME:** White-bellied munia
MAIN DIET: Grains & seeds **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small finch-like bird with chocolate brown overall coloration and a thick beak. It has characteristic white shaft streaks from nape to back, dark brown to black chest, and a white belly. Its beak has a dark grayish-black maxilla and pale bluish mandible.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is frequently observed in agricultural areas, grasslands, forests, and forest edges.





Resident

Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines



Lonchura atricapilla

FAMILY: Estrildidae **COMMON NAME:** Chestnut munia
MAIN DIET: Grains & seeds **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small finch-like bird commonly observed in flocks. It is easily identified by its characteristic black head and central belly, chestnut back, wings, and side belly, and bluish-gray thick beak. Juvenile individuals have a paler brown color that appears darker in the head and wing region.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

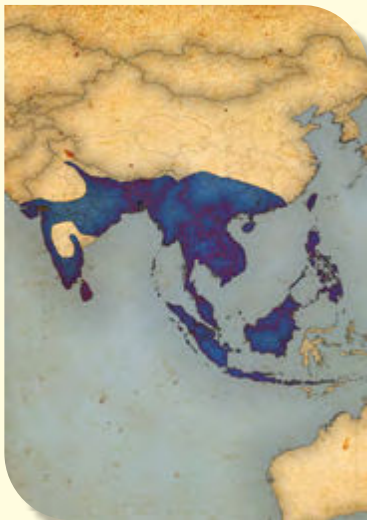
In the Philippines, it is frequently observed in agricultural areas, grasslands, wetlands, and mangroves.





Resident

Myanmar, India, Philippines,
Indonesia



Hypothymis azurea

FAMILY: Monarchidae **COMMON NAME:** Black-naped monarch
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small-sized flycatcher with blue upper parts and a white belly. Males have black tuft on the nape, a thin black band on the upper chest, grayish-blue eye wattle, and blue bill. Females are drabber, with blue coloration found mainly on the head and lack the black tuft and black band found on the males. The wings and back are generally grayish brown.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is commonly observed in natural forests and plantations.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Terpsiphone cyanescens

FAMILY: Monarchidae **COMMON NAME:** Blue paradise flycatcher
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-large-sized flycatcher with short crests and a long tail. Males are generally blue including their eye-ring and bill. The lores, chin, and narrow band on the upper chest are black. Males are almost similar to the Black-naped monarch except for the larger size and absence of the black tuft. Females have brown backs, wings and tail, and a white lower belly.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is present on the islands of Calamianes and mainland Palawan, where it is frequently observed in various forest types.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Copsychus niger

FAMILY: Muscicapidae **COMMON NAME:** White-vented shama
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized bird with glossy black overall coloration and a long tail. Adults have white vents extending to the undertail coverts and some outer tail feathers. Juveniles have a brown color with buff and dark brown mottled pattern from the chin down to the breast.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on the islands of Palawan, particularly in lowland forests, edges, and scrub growths.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Cyornis lemprieri

FAMILY: Muscicapidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan blue flycatcher
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a relatively small-sized bird with orange throat and chest, and white belly. Males have blue upperparts, black face and lores, rufous breast, and white underparts. Females have a gray head, white broken eye-ring, and olive-brown upperparts including the back and wings.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on Palawan, where it is observed from lowland to montane forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Arachnothera dilutior

FAMILY: Nectariniidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan spiderhunter
MAIN DIET: Nectar & insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized spiderhunter with a very long curved bill. Adults have olive-green upperparts, yellow eye-ring, gray breasts, and yellowish belly. Females are similar to males but are smaller and duller. The species is separated from the Naked-faced spiderhunter by its smaller size and paler coloration.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is present in forests and forest edges as well as cultivated areas with bananas.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Aethopyga shelleyi

FAMILY: Nectariniidae **COMMON NAME:** Lovely sunbird
MAIN DIET: Nectar & insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small-sized sunbird with a long, curved bill. Male individuals have brightly colored plumage with iridescent purple crown and moustachial line, red cheeks, nape and upper back, olive-green wings, yellow lower back and rump, and green pointed tail. Its chin and breast are yellow with streaks of red, and its belly is pale gray. Females are drabber with olive-green upperparts, thin white eye-ring, pale yellow belly, and white underparts.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is present on the islands of Palawan, Balabac, and Calamianes. It is commonly observed in forests, forest edges, and cultivated areas, particularly in areas with fruiting and flowering trees.





Resident

Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines



Pachycephala cinerea

FAMILY: Pachycephalidae **COMMON NAME:** Mangrove whistler
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This small-sized bird is drab and pale in color, having different shades of gray in its upperparts and white in its underparts. Both male and female individuals look the same, having pale gray forehead, ash gray upperparts, brownish-gray throat, and black bill. Juveniles have a more brownish appearance, some streaks in the belly, and pale brown bill.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is present only on the islands of Palawan, where it is commonly found in different types and elevations of forests..





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Malacopteron palawanense

FAMILY: Pellorneidae **COMMON NAME:** Melodious babbler

MAIN DIET: Small invertebrates & plant matter

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a medium-sized, light brown bird. Adults have a rufous crown, tail and shoulder, white throat, belly, and tail coverts. It has white to pale yellow eyes, gray cheeks, and a hooked bill. Although similar looking to the Pin-striped tit-babbler, it is larger and paler in color, more white than yellow.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

NT

DAO
2019-09

OTS

Habitat Association

It is present only on the islands of Palawan and Balabac, particularly in primary and secondary lowland evergreen forests.





Pitta sordida

FAMILY: Pittidae **COMMON NAME:** Hooded pitta
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized, dark-colored, ground bird. It has a characteristic black head, hence the name "hooded". Its body is green overall, with light blue shoulder and upper tail coverts, red lower belly, and a black patch on the central belly. It also has long legs, a short tail, and characteristic white patches observed in flight.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is widespread in the Philippines and is frequently observed in secondary forests with thick understory growth.

Resident

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam







Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Alophoixus frater

FAMILY: Pycnonotidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan bulbul
MAIN DIET: Insects and fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium- to large-sized bulbul, easily observed due to its loud calls. It has brown crests and hindcrown, gray cheek, white throat, olive-green back, chestnut brown wings and tail, yellow underparts, and gray bill. Juveniles are almost similar to adults except for having a browner cheek and wings having a redder tinge or rufescent. This species looks like the Palawan babbler if not for the brown crests and yellow belly.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on the islands of Palawan and Calamianes, particularly in the forests and forest edges.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Iole palawanensis

FAMILY: Pycnonotidae **COMMON NAME:** Sulphur-bellied bulbul
MAIN DIET: Insects & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small- to medium-sized bird with dull coloration. Adults are olive-brown with white thin streaks on the crown forming a slight crest, yellow belly and undertail coverts, yellowish-white throat, and darker olive breast.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on the islands of Palawan, particularly in the evergreen and secondary growth forests and forest edges.





Resident

Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam



Brachypodius melanocephalus

FAMILY: Pycnonotidae **COMMON NAME:** Black-headed bulbul
MAIN DIET: Insects & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small-sized bulbul with characteristic black and yellow colors. Adults have a black head and a greenish to golden yellow body. It also has black primaries, a thick black band near the end of the tail, and blue eyes. Juveniles are known to have an olive to brownish head and dull yellow body.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on the mainland Palawan, Calauit, and Dumarán, particularly in open areas near secondary growths and forest edges.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Pycnonotus cinereifrons

FAMILY: Pycnonotidae **COMMON NAME:** Ashy-fronted bulbul

MAIN DIET: Insects & fruits

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a medium-sized bulbul with a relatively small head. It has an overall brown coloration, with the forehead and crown having gray fringes, grayish-brown ear coverts with white streaks, olive-brown upperparts, olive-fringed wings and tail, pale gray breast, mottled gray and brown underparts, and white center belly. It also has a dark gray bill and chestnut eyes.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is present on the islands of Palawan, and is frequently observed in lowland and secondary growth forests and forest edges.





Resident

Philippines, Indonesia



Culicicapa helianthea

FAMILY: Stenostiridae **COMMON NAME:** Citrine canary-flycatcher
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small flycatcher with overall olive-yellow coloration. Adults have olive-green upperparts and yellow underparts and rump. It has dark eyes encircled by a pale-yellow eye-ring.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1

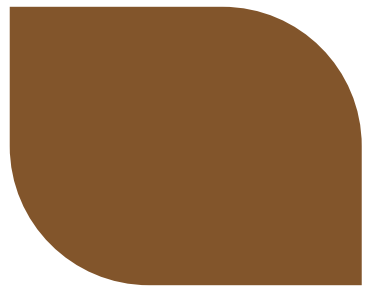
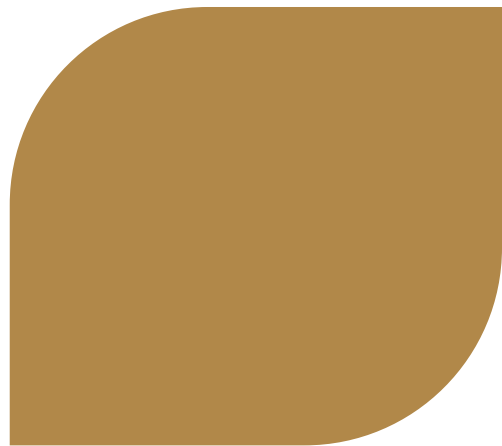


DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

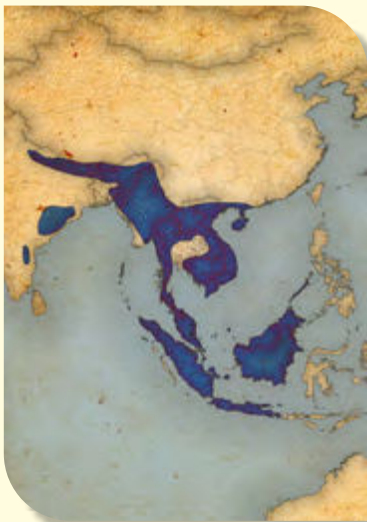
It is widespread throughout the Philippines and is typically found in various forest types and cultivated areas.





Resident

Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam



Gracula religiosa

FAMILY: Sturnidae **COMMON NAME:** Common hill myna

MAIN DIET: Insects & small invertebrates

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a large-sized bird with glossy black coloration and distinctive yellow wattle. It has an orange bill and white wing patches observed in flight. Juveniles are dull and less glossy in coloration, and with smaller yellow wattles. This bird is frequently collected for the pet trade due to its ability to mimic a variety of sounds.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

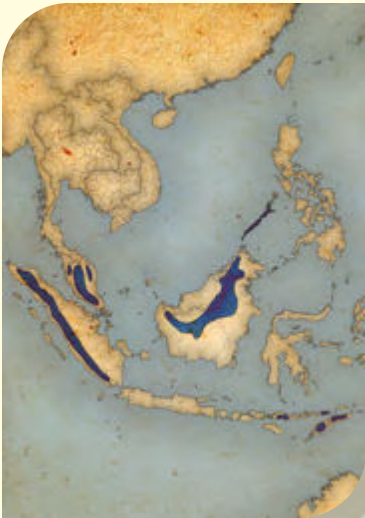
In the Philippines, it is found only on the islands of Palawan, where it is commonly observed in patchy forests, forest edges, cultivated areas, and mangroves.





Resident

Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Malaysia,
Philippines



Phylloscopus montis

FAMILY: Phylloscopidae **COMMON NAME:** Yellow-breasted warbler
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a colorful, small-sized bird. Adults have a large orange-brown head, black lateral crown stripes, white eye-ring, olive-green back, wings, and tails. Underparts are bright yellow, and wings have two distinct yellow bands. Juveniles have duller coloration and incomplete lateral crown stripes.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, this bird occupies lowland and montane forests on the island of Palawan.





Resident

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam



Mixornis gularis

FAMILY: Timaliidae **COMMON NAME:** Pin-striped tit-babbler
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a small-sized babbler with generally yellowish-brown coloration. Adults have chestnut to olive face, forehead, wings, and tail. The underparts are generally yellow with brown streaks from the throat to the breast. Juveniles have a more grayish coloration.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

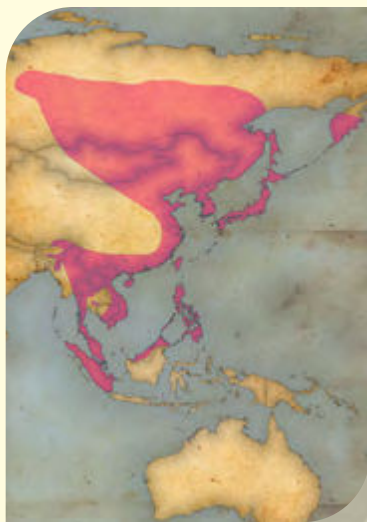
In the Philippines, this species is found only on the islands of Palawan, particularly in the undergrowths of evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous forests, forest edges, and scrublands.





Migratory

Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines,
China, Japan, Korea



Turdus obscurus

FAMILY: Turdidae **COMMON NAME:** Eyebrowed thrush
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is medium-sized thrush with a prominent white eyebrow. Male individuals have a gray head, olive-brown upperparts, orange belly, and white center belly down to the vent. Female individuals have a more brownish coloration, particularly in the head, and paler and drabber orange belly. This species is often observed in flocks reaching up to 1,000 individuals.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

When in the Philippines, this bird is often observed in evergreen and deciduous forests, as well as various open fields.





Migratory

China, Japan, Philippines



Turdus pallidus

FAMILY: Turdidae **COMMON NAME:** Pale thrush
MAIN DIET: Insects & fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized thrush with a generally brown color. Males have a brownish-gray head, chestnut or olive-brown upperparts, and pale underparts. Females appear to be much duller in coloration.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2021-3



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

When in the Philippines, this thrush is often observed in lowland forests and forest edges, open woodlands, and gardens.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Otus fuliginosus

FAMILY: Strigidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan scops owl

MAIN DIET: Insects & small vertebrates

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Nocturnal

This is a relatively small-sized owl with prominent brows and ear tufts. Adults have a dark brown facial disc with pale white brows and notable shallow V-shape between the eyes. Its white bill is surrounded by long black rictal bristles. The upperparts are grayish-brown with black vermiculations, and a white scapular band while the underparts are pale brown to chestnut in color.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

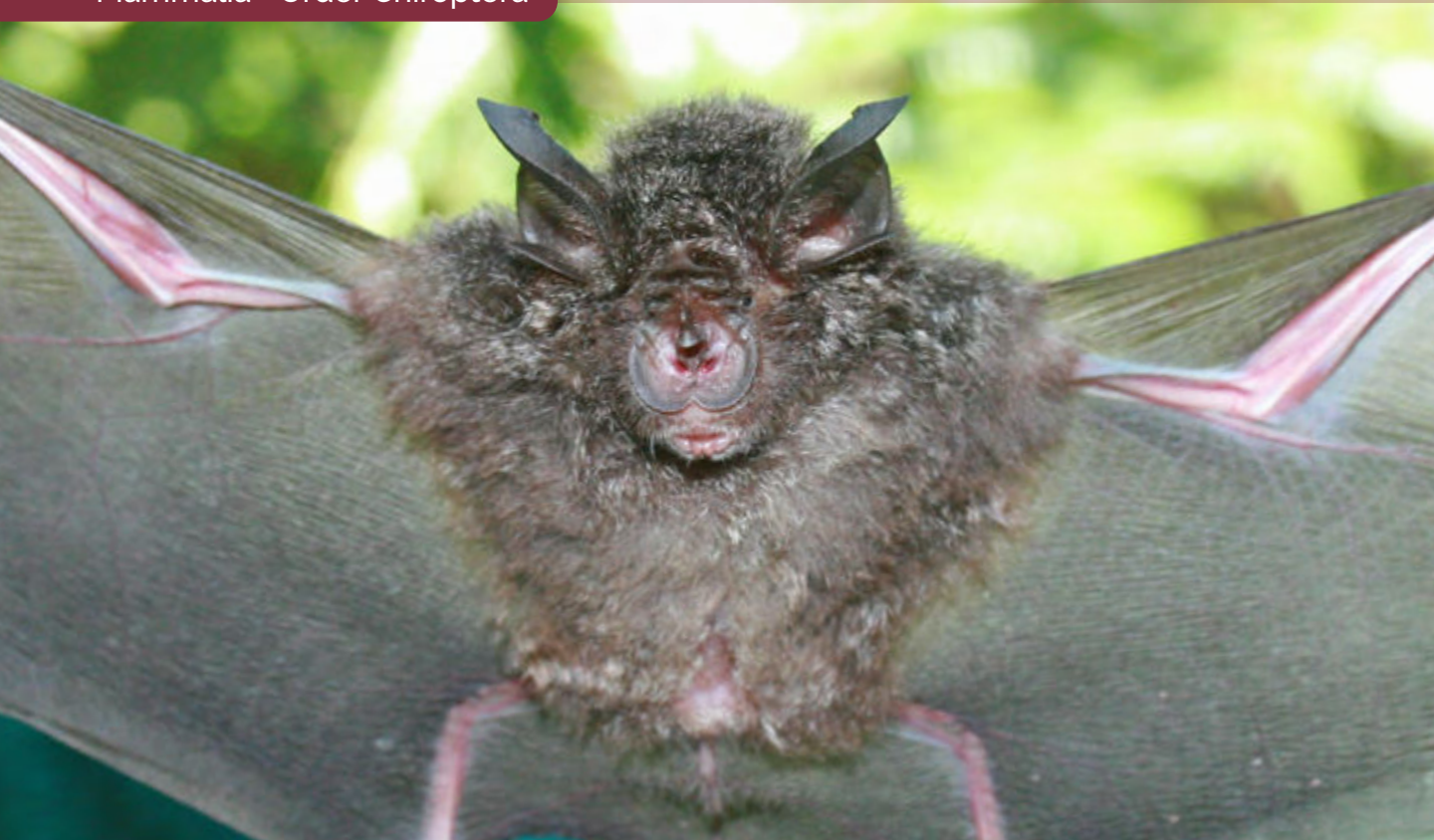
It is found only on the island of Palawan, particularly in primary and secondary lowland forests and cultivated lands with trees.





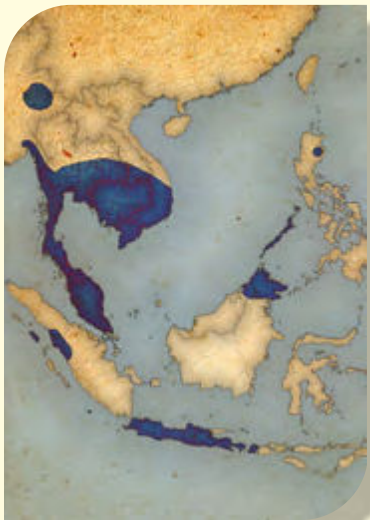
Mammals

Order: Chiroptera



Native

Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines



Rhinolophus acuminatus

FAMILY: Rhinolophidae **COMMON NAME:** Acuminate horseshoe bat
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Crepuscular

This microchiropteran is medium-sized (total length 75-87 mm; tail 19-27 mm; hindfoot 10-13 mm; ear 16-21 mm; forearm 46-50 mm; weight 10-14 g). The dorsal fur is usually dark gray-brown with a paler ventral pelage. The posterior noseleaf is pointed as in all species of *Rhinolophus*. However, the dorsal tip of the connecting process is sharply pointed in this species.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

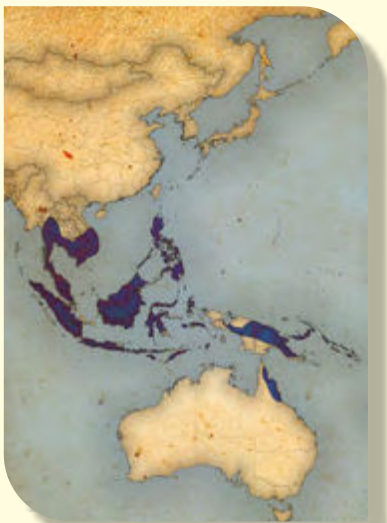
In the Philippines, it is found only from Palawan, where it is locally common in and near caves adjacent to forests.





Native

Australia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam



Hipposideros diadema

FAMILY: Hipposideridae **COMMON NAME:** Diadem roundleaf bat
MAIN DIET: Insects **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Crepuscular

This microchiropteran is the largest in the Philippines (total length 128-151 mm; tail 39-51 mm; hindfoot 16-21 mm; ear 28-32 mm; forearm 77-88 mm; weight 34-50 g). The fur is generally dark brown with patches of cream fur on the sides. The posterior noseleaf is flat as in all species of *Hipposideros*. The noseleaf is large and prominent, with three or four pairs of lateral leaflets.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



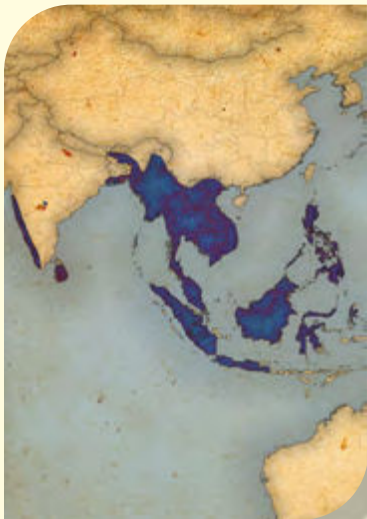
Habitat Association

It is known to occur throughout the Philippines, where it is common in lowland forests and agricultural areas. These bats roost in caves and tree hollows.



Native

Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines



Megaderma spasma

FAMILY: Megadermatidae **COMMON NAME:** False vampire bat

MAIN DIET: Insects & small invertebrate

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Crepuscular

This microchiropteran is large (total length 70-89 mm, hindfoot 18-22 mm, ear 36-43 mm, forearm 57-63 mm, weight 21-27 g). An extensive interfemoral membrane is present but a tail is absent. It has soft gray or gray-brown fur. It has elongated ears that are joined over at the forehead. A conspicuous long and slender tragus is present. The eyes are relatively large and a prominent noseleaf is present.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



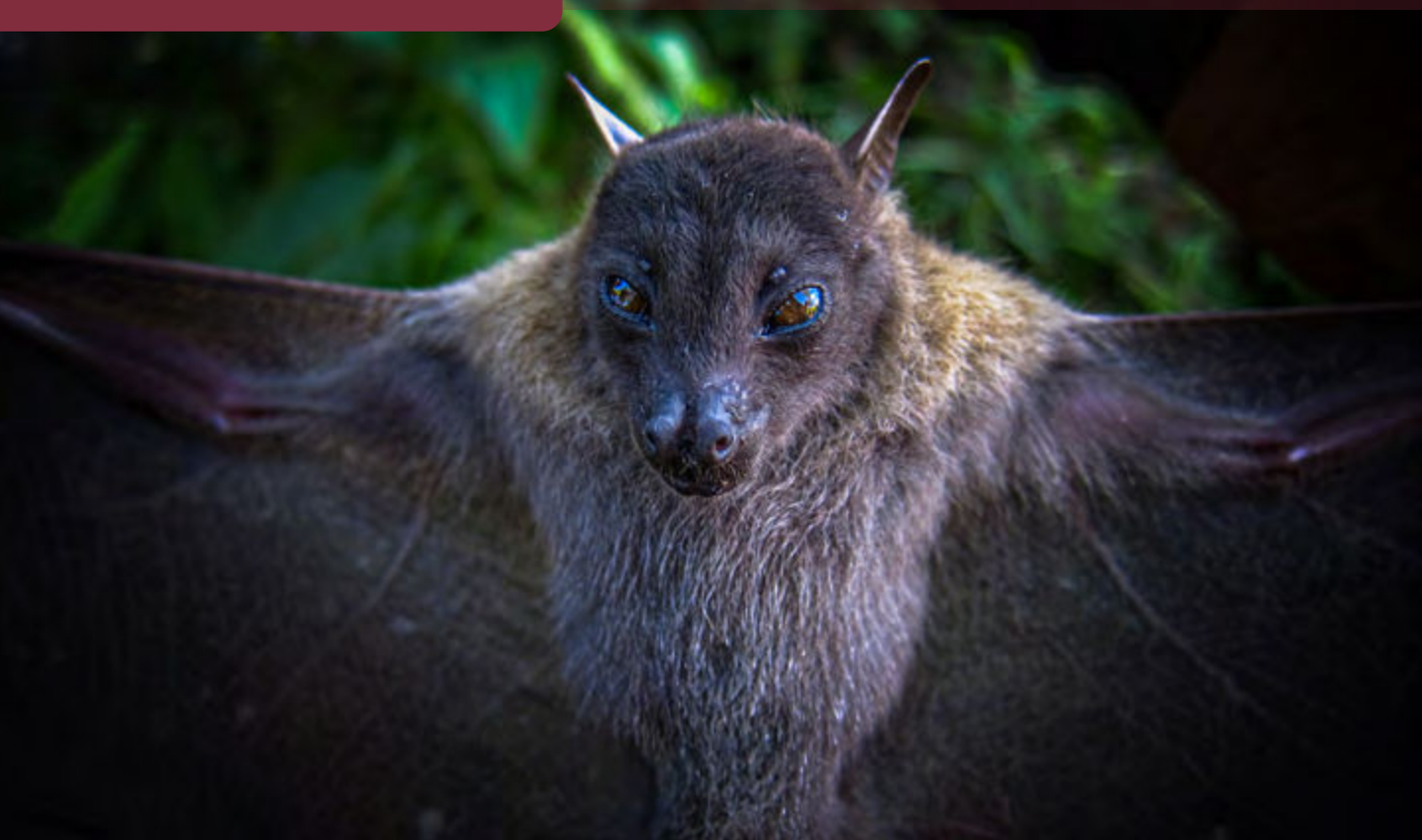
DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines in various forest types. They roost in caves and tree hollows.





Native

Myanmar, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines



Cynopterus brachyotis

FAMILY: Pteropodidae

COMMON NAME: Common short-nosed fruit bat

MAIN DIET: Fruits **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small fruit bat (total length 88-110 mm; tail 5-12 mm; ear 17-20 mm; forearm 58-68 mm; weight 26-45 g). As in all megachiropterans or fruit bats, it has a broad snout, large eyes and small ears. A short tail is present, and the interfemoral membrane is reduced. In this species, the anterior edges of the ears and wing bones are white. The short fur ranges from brown to yellowish brown. Adult males have dark orange collars while adult females have yellowish collars.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

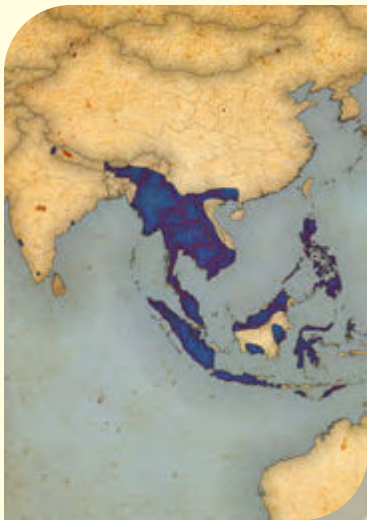
It is found throughout the Philippines, particularly in agricultural areas, disturbed lowland forests and built-up areas.





Native

Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines



Eonycteris spelaea

FAMILY: Pteropodidae **COMMON NAME:** Common nectar bat
MAIN DIET: Nectar **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small fruit bat (total length 121-145 mm; tail 12-20 mm; ear 18-23 mm; forearm 67-80 mm; weight 48-90 g). In this megachiropteran, the short and sparse fur range from dark brown to gray. The muzzle is long and as a nectarivore, the tongue is relatively long also. There is no claw on the second digit and a pair of glands near the anus is always present.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



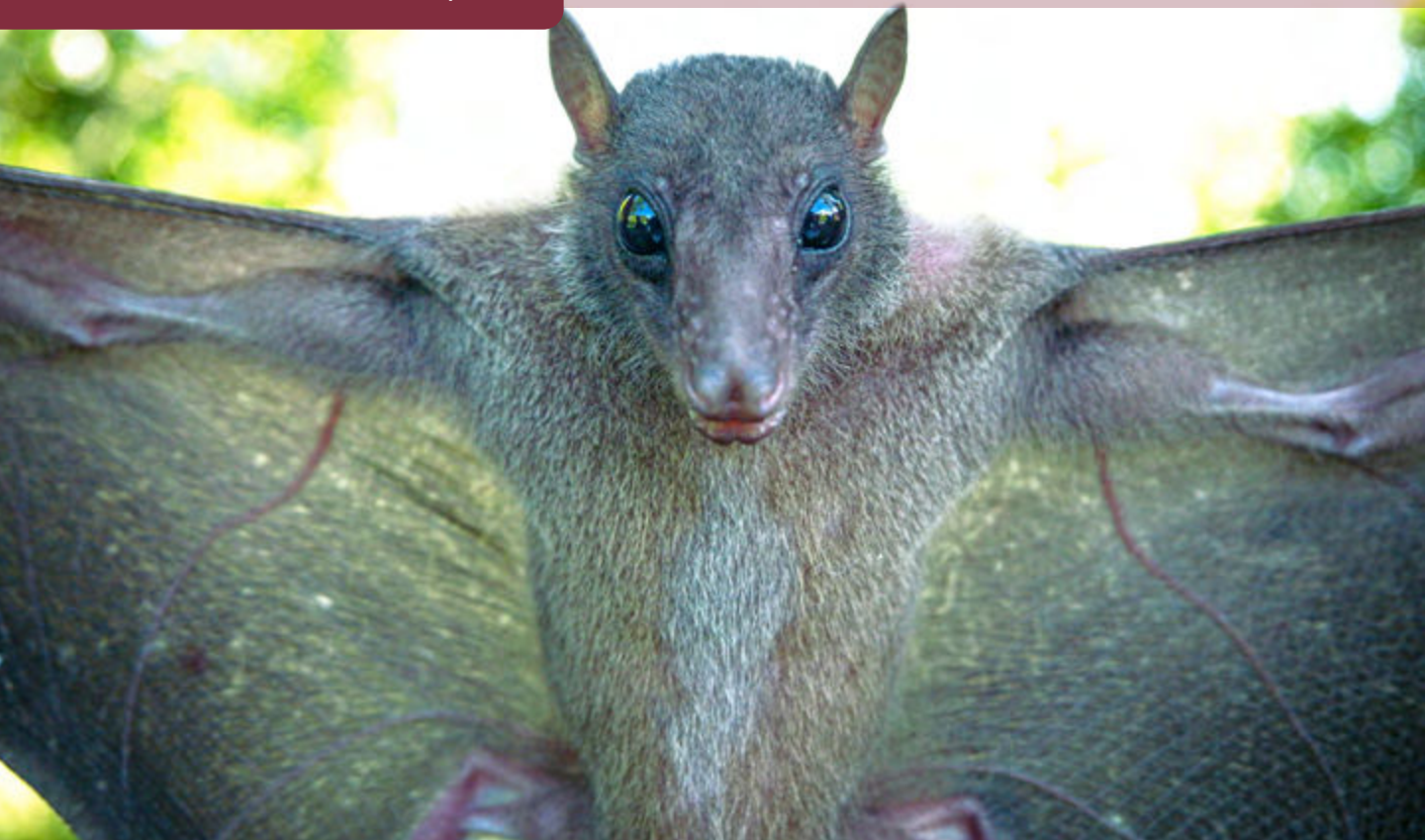
DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines, in agricultural areas, disturbed lowland forests and built-up areas. These fruit bats are known to roost in caves.





Native

Myanmar, Brunei, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands



Rousettus amplexicaudatus

FAMILY: Pteropodidae **COMMON NAME:** Common roussette
MAIN DIET: Nectar **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small bat (total length 128-154 mm; tail 13-24 mm; ear 18-24 mm; forearm 80-92 mm; weight 64-106 g). This is similar in appearance to *E. spelaea* with its short and sparse dark brown to gray fur, long muzzle and tongue. However, it is fairly larger, has white wing bones and a claw is present on both the thumb and second digit. Kidney-shaped glands near the anus are absent.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines in agricultural areas, disturbed lowland forests and built-up areas. These fruit bats are known to roost in caves.





Native

Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia



Macroglossus minimus

FAMILY: Pteropodidae

COMMON NAME: Lesser long-tongued fruit bat

MAIN DIET: Nectar **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is a small fruit bat (total length 65-78 mm; ear 14-18 mm; forearm 40-45 mm; weight 14-20 g). It has an elongated muzzle and long tongue. The short fur is yellow or golden brown. A tail is absent.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found throughout the Philippines in agricultural areas, disturbed lowland forests and built-up areas.





Mammals

Order: Scandentia





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Maxomys panglima

FAMILY: Muridae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan spiny rat

MAIN DIET: Various plant & animal matter

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Nocturnal

This is a relatively large rat (total length 372-410 mm; tail 180-226 mm; hind foot 39-43 mm; ear 22-27 mm; weight 189-240 g). It has dark gray dorsal fur with black very spiny guard hairs. The underside white fur is soft. The ears are large and are dark gray. The tail is slightly shorter than the head and body length and is black dorsally and white ventrally.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

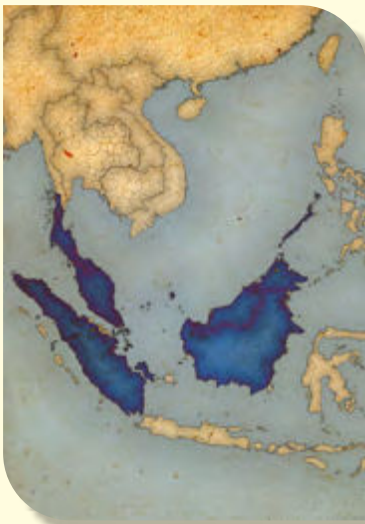
It is found only on the islands of Palawan, Busuanga and Culion Island, particularly in agricultural areas and forests.





Native

Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines



Sundamys muelleri

FAMILY: Muridae **COMMON NAME:** Great Sunda rat

MAIN DIET: Various plants & animal matter

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Nocturnal

This is the largest native rat in Palawan (total length 460-650 mm; tail 250-370 mm; hindfoot 47-55 mm; ear 20-27 mm; weight 200-470 g). The fur is dark brown with long black guard hairs extending beyond the rest of the fur. The fur on the underside is shorter, usually pale gray, often with a light brown wash. The tail is longer than the length of the head and body, and dark brown or black. This species has a long hindfoot.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only on the islands of Palawan, where it is locally common in various forest types.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Sundasciurus steerii

FAMILY: Sciuridae **COMMON NAME:** Southern Palawan tree squirrel
MAIN DIET: Fruits & seeds **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Diurnal

This is a medium-sized squirrel (total length 359-375 mm; tail 149-173 mm; hindfoot 41-46 mm; ear 18-20 mm; weight ~260 g). The dorsal fur is rich rusty color while the underside is bright rusty-orange. The tail hairs are black and rusty-red. As in all Philippine tree squirrels, this species has a long bushy tail. They have a blunt snout and small ears.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

In the Philippines, it is found only in southern Palawan, particularly in agricultural areas and lowland forests.





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Hylopetes nigripes

FAMILY: Sciuridae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan flying squirrel
MAIN DIET: Fruits & seeds **ACTIVITY PATTERN:** Nocturnal

This is relatively large "flying" squirrel (total length 590-630 mm; tail 335-360 mm; hindfoot 53-59 mm; ear 35-37 mm). It has large eyes and thick, soft, brown fur. Some individuals have prominent white spots. The tail is long, furry, black or dark brown that projects well beyond the hind feet. A membrane used for gliding extends from the forelimb and hindlimb.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, where it is found in various forest types.



Mammals

Order: Scandentia





Endemic

Philippines (Palawan)



Tupaia palawanensis

FAMILY: Tupaiidae **COMMON NAME:** Palawan tree shrew

MAIN DIET: Insects & other invertebrates

ACTIVITY PATTERN: Diurnal

This is a small tree shrew (total length 344-365 mm; tail 170-178 mm; hind foot 43-45 mm; ear 16-18 mm; weight ~70-100 g). It looks like a squirrel with its long furry tail, large eyes, small ears and long, tapering snout. Notice, however, that it does not have whiskers. Its dorsal fur is brown to dark rusty brown. Unlike squirrels and because it is not a rodent, there is no gap between the incisors and molars (termed the diastema). There are long claws on the digits.

Conservation Status

IUCN
2022-1



DAO
2019-09



Habitat Association

It is found only on mainland Palawan, Culion, Busuanga and Cuyo Island, where it is locally common in agricultural areas and various forest types.



REFERENCES

- Alcala, A. C. (1986). Guide to Philippine Flora and Fauna (Vol. X): Amphibians and Reptiles (Vol. 5). Manila: Natural Resources Management Center, Ministry of Natural Resources and University of the Philippines.
- Alcala, A. C., & Brown, W. C. (1998). Philippine Amphibians: An illustrated field guide. Makati: Bookmark, Inc
- Allen, D. (2020). Birds of the Philippines. Lynx and Birdlife International Field Guides. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- AmphibiaWeb.2022.<<https://amphibiaweb.org>> University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA
- Uetz, P., Freed, P, Aguilar, R. & Hošek, J. (eds.) (2022) The Reptile Database, <http://www.reptile-database.org>
- Birds of the World (2022). Edited by S. M. Billerman, B. K. Keeney, P. G. Rodewald, and T. S. Schulenberg. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. <https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/home>
- Brinkman, J.J., van der Ven, W., Allen, D., Hutchinson, R., Jensen, A.E., Perez, C. (2021): Checklist of birds of the Philippines. Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. www.birdwatch.ph
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources Administrative Order 2019-09.
- Diesmos, A.C., Watters, J.L., Huron, N.A., Davis, D.R., Alcala, A.C., & Crombie, R. I. (2015). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences. Amphibians of the Philippines, Part I: Checklist of the Species, 20(62), 457–539.
- eBird. 2021. eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available: <http://www.ebird.org>. (Accessed: May 2022).
- Esselstyn, J.A., Widmann, P., Heaney, L.R., 2004. The mammals of Palawan Island, Philippines. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 117, 271-302.
- Heaney, L.R., D.S. Balete, M.L. Dolar, A.C. Alcala, A.T.L. Dans, P.C. Gonzales, N.R. Ingle, M.V. Lepiten, W.L.R. Oliver, P.S. Ong, E.A. Rickart, B. R. Tabaranza and R.C.B. Utzurumm. 1998. A synopsis of the mammalian fauna of the Philippine Islands. Fieldiana: 1483.
- Herr, MW, JG Vallejos, CG Meneses, RK Abraham, R Otterholt, CD Siler, ELB Rico, and RM Brown. 2021. A new, morphologically cryptic species of Fanged Frog, genus *Limnonectes* (Amphibia: Anura: Dicroglossidae), from Mindoro Island, central Philippines. Ichthyology & Herpetology 109: 188–210.
- Ingle, N. and L. Heaney. 1992. A key to the bats of the Philippine Islands. Fieldiana: 44 pp
- IUCN 2022. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. <<https://www.iucnredlist.org>>
- Kennedy, R.S., Gonzales, P.C., Dickinson, E.C., Miranda Jr., H.C. and T.H. Fisher. A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. 2000. New York City: Oxford University Press Inc. 369 pp

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES

A

Acuminate horseshoe bat 104
Ashy-fronted bulbul 86

B

Black-headed bulbul 84
Black-naped monarch 62
Blue paradise flycatcher 64
Busuanga wart frog 8

C

Calamianes frog 18
Ceratobatrachidae 6
Chestnut munia 60
Citrine Canary-flycatcher 88
Common emerald dove 44
Common hill myna 90
Common iora 50
Common mock viper 30
Common nectar bat 112
Common rousette 114
Common short-nosed fruit bat 110

D

Diadem roundleaf bat 106

E

Everett's flying frog 22
Eyebrowed thrush 96

F

False vampire bat 108

G

Great Sunda rat 122

H

Hooded pitta v 78

L

Lesser long-tongued fruit bat 116
Lovely sunbird 72

M

Mangrove whistler 74
Megophryidae 12, 14
Melodious babbler 76

P

Palawan bent-toed gecko 36
Palawan blue flycatcher 68
Palawan bubble-nest frog 24
Palawan bulbul 80
Palawan eastern frog 6
Palawan flowerpecker 54
Palawan flying squirrel 126
Palawan frogmouth 42
Palawan horned frog 14
Palawan little frog 12
Palawan peacock-pheasant 48
Palawan rock frog 20
Palawan scops owl 100
Palawan spiderhunter 70
Palawan spiny rat 120
Palawan tree shrew 130
Palawan worm snake 28
Pale thrush 98
Pin-striped tit-babbler 94
Plaintive cuckoo 42
Puddle frog 10

S

Smooth-scaled gecko 38
Southern Palawan tree squirrel 124
Speckle-bellied keelback 32
Square-tailed drongo-cuckoo 56
Sulphur-bellied bulbul 82

W

White-bellied munia 58
White-vented shama 66

Y

Yellow-breasted warbler 92
Yellow-spotted narrow-mouthed frog 16
Yellow-throated leafbird 52

INDEX TO FAMILY NAMES

Aegithinidae	50
Calamariidae	28
Ceratobatrachidae	6
Chloropseidae	52
Columbidae	44
Cuculidae	46
Dicaeidae	54
Dicroglossidae	8,10
Dicruridae	56
Estrildidae	58, 60
Gekkonidae	36, 38
Hipposideridae	106
Megadermatidae	108
Megophryidae	12, 14
Microhylidae	16
Monarchidae	62, 64
Muridae	120, 122
Muscicapidae	66, 68
Natricidae	32
Nectariniidae	70, 72
Pachycephalidae	74
Pellorneidae	76
Phasianidae	48
Phylloscopidae	92
Pittidae	78
Podargidae	42
Pseudaspididae	30
Pteropodidae	110, 112, 114, 116
Pycnonotidae	80, 82, 84, 86
Ranidae	18, 20
Rhacophoridae	22, 24
Rhinolophidae	104
Sciuridae	124
Stenostiridae	88
Strigidae	100
Sturnidae	90
Timaliidae	94
Tupaidae	130
Turdidae	96, 98

PHOTO CREDITS

Amael Borzee – 99

Adriane B. Tobias – iv, v, 1: 144 (top), 146

Anna Pauline O. de Guia – 38, 39 (bottom), 46, 55 (bottom), 60, 70, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 113, 117, 121, 123 (bottom), 144 (bottom)

Christian E. Supsup – 16

Erickson A. Tabayag – 9, 43, 47, 51, 53, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 83 (top), 85, 87, 89 (bottom), 91

Forest Jarvis – 59, 61, 63 (top), 89 (top), 97

Jojo Peralta – 21

Joshua Donato – 58

Jimmy Javier – 131

Khryss V. Pantua – 6, 7 (bottom), 10, 11, 12, 13b, 14, 15, 17 (bottom left, bottom right, bottom mid), 23 (bottom mid), 29, 39 (top), 45, 55 (top), 74, 75, 79 (bottom), 80, 92, 95, 96, 98, 107, 112, 120, 122, 145

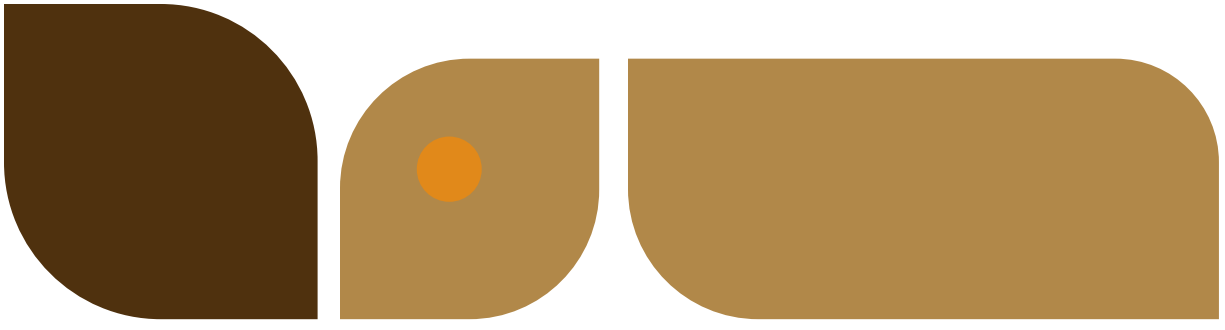
Matthew Kwan – 56, 79 (top), 81

Michael G. de Guia – 8, 17 (top), 19 (bottom), 36, 42, 44, 49 (bottom), 50, 52, 54, 62, 63 (bottom), 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 76, 78, 84, 86, 88, 90, 101, 116, 123 (top), 124, 125, 130

Paul Donahue – 83 (bottom)

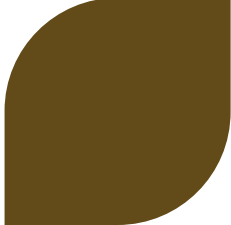
Rommel M. Cruz – 20, 48, 49 (top), 57, 100, 126, 127

William P. Cabanillas – 7 (top), 13 (top), 14, 18, 19 (top), 22, 23 (top), 23 (bottom left, bottom right), 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39 (top), 93, 94, 108, 109,



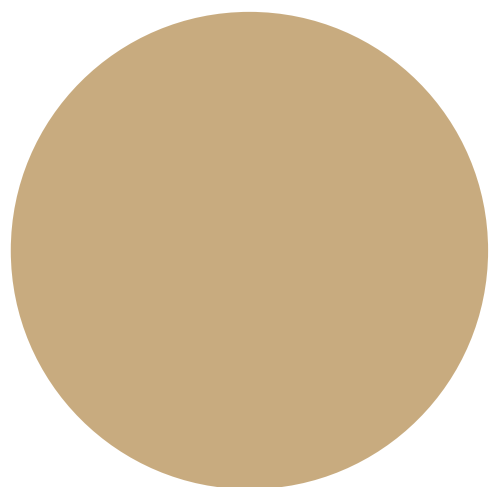
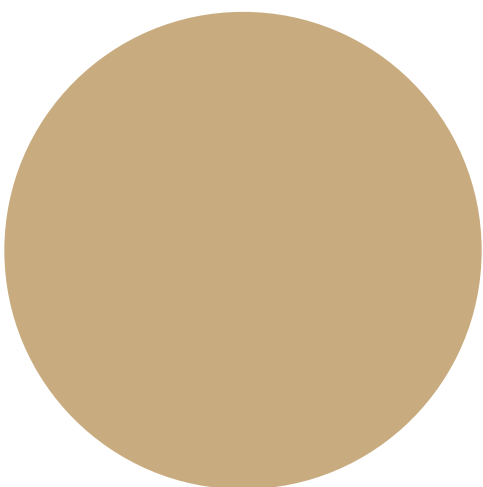
SPECIES OF THE MONTH

DISCOVER THE FAUNA IN YOUR REGION.



JANUARY

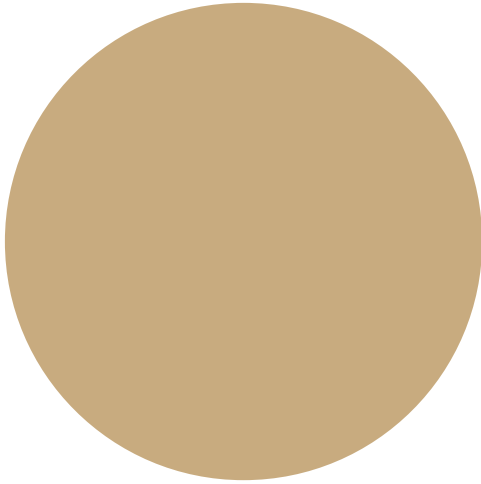
FEBRUARY



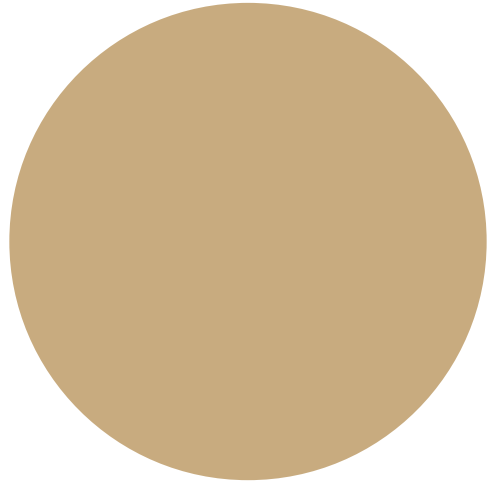
Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

MARCH



APRIL



Scientific Name: _____

Family Name: _____

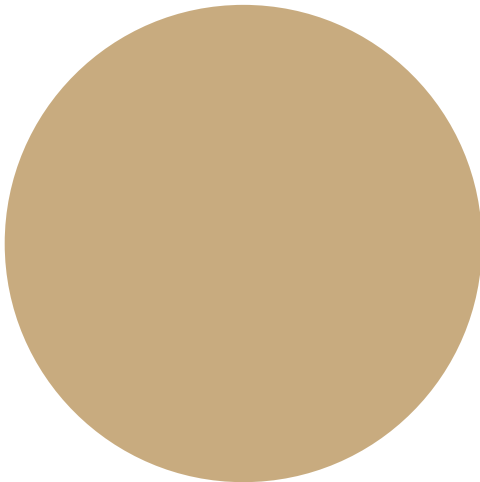
Notes: _____

Scientific Name: _____

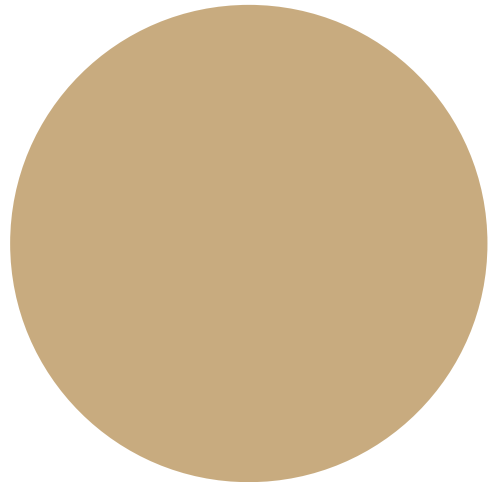
Family Name: _____

Notes: _____

MAY



JUNE



Scientific Name: _____

Family Name: _____

Notes: _____

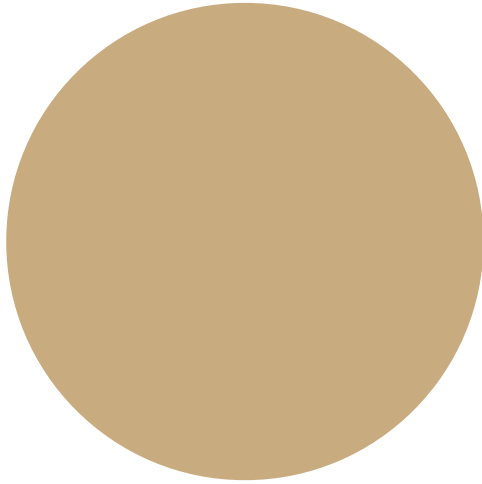
Scientific Name: _____

Family Name: _____

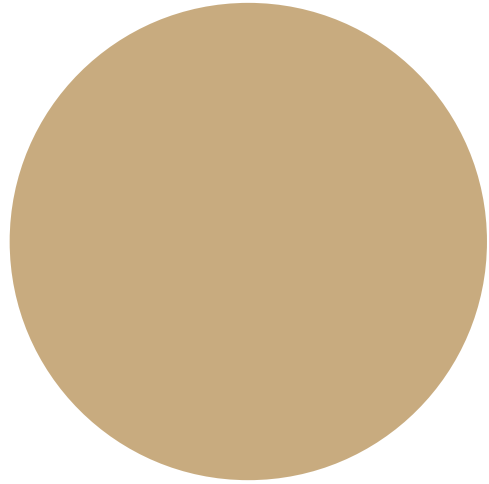
Notes: _____



JULY



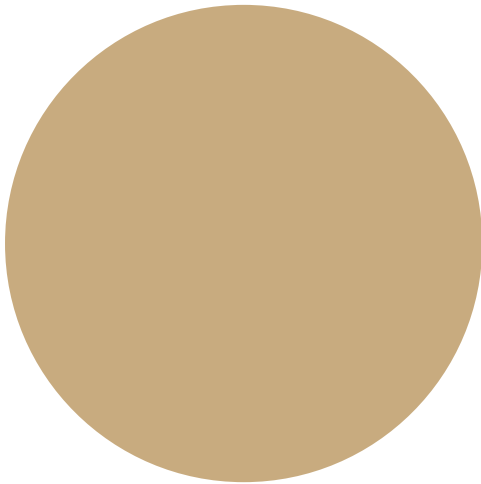
AUGUST



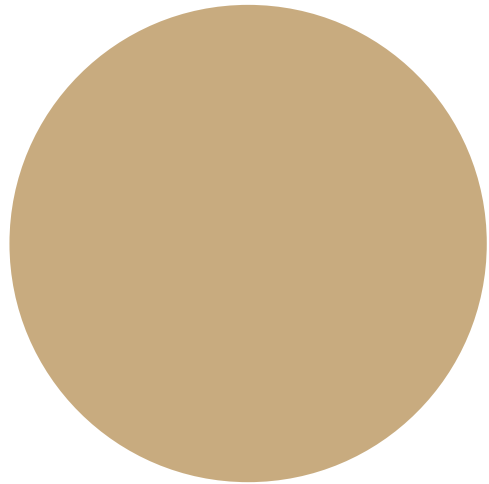
Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER

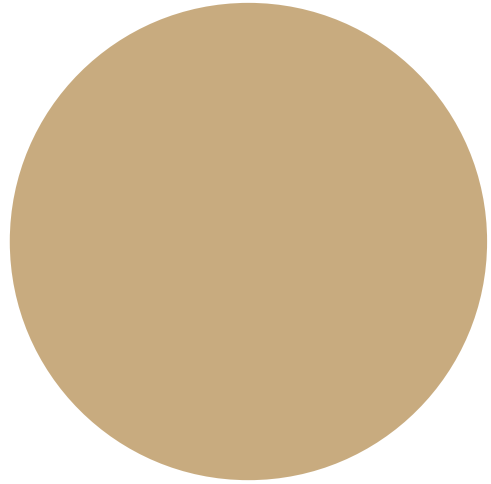
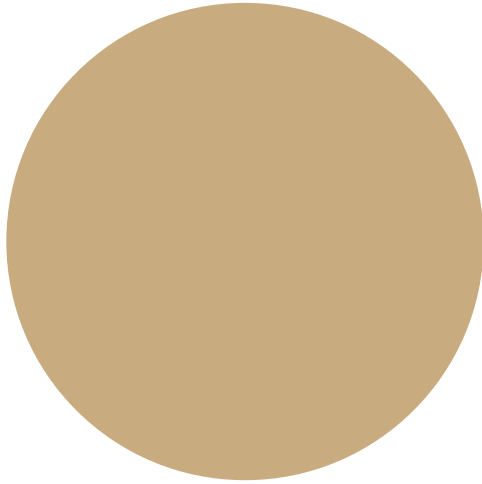


Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

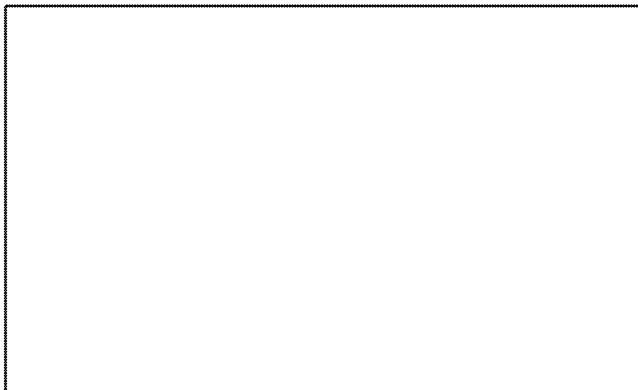


Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____

Scientific Name: _____
Family Name: _____
Notes: _____



CONGRATULATIONS!



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to the following people and institutions involved in the creation of this book, from the field expeditions to the production. This book will not be possible without your support:

To Pro-seeds Development Association, Inc. team headed by Prof. Pastor L. Malabrigo, Jr., for the chance to be a part of the ECAMP Project and by entrusting the wildlife vertebrate component to us.

To the Forest Foundation Philippines for funding the field explorations in Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) and for supporting the improvement of its management and conservation plan.

To the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development headed by Executive Director Atty. Teodoro Jose S. Mata, for granting us the Wildlife Gratuitous Permit (GP No. 2019-25) and the transport permit thereafter.

To the MMPL Protected Area Management Office headed by Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) and OIC CENRO Reynato S. Gonzaga, former PASu Mildred A. Suza, Assistant PASu Pressy Joy S. Cocjen, Mr. Michael John D. Cantuba, CENRO Leonard T. Caluya and Brooke's Point Mayor Atty. Mary Jean D. Feliciano, for supporting the various off- and on-site activities of the project.

To Mr. Michael G. de Guia, Mr. Rommel M. Cruz, Mr. Erickson A. Tabayag, Mr. Jimmy Javier, Mr. Jojo Peralta, Mr. Christian Supsup, Mr. Allan Barredo, Mr. Forest Jarvis, Mr. Matthew Kwan, Mr. Paul Donahue, and Mr. Amael Borzee, for allowing us to use their photographs in this book.

To the fauna team members, Mr. Arnold Peter L. Aurino and Mr. Francisco Escala of MMPL PAMO, For. Joresa Marie J. Evasco, Mr. William P. Cabanillas, Ms. Jackie Lou T. Wenceslao, and our indefatigable local guides Mr. Terso Gasang, Mr. Rodel Begate, Mr. Antonio Orpia, Mr. Marcelino Castom, Mr. Jessie Cagilig, Mr. Adrahil Hamson, Mr. Albert Hamsom, and Mr. Sem Layom for keeping us company during the long hikes and field samplings. Most of all for making our fieldwork safe, enjoyable and a success.

We are truly grateful to all of you!

THE PROJECT TEAM



Pastor L. Malabrigo, Jr.
Project Leader and Lead Botanist



Anna Pauline O. de Guia
Lead Fauna Specialist



Arthur Glenn A. Umali
Botanist



Khryss V. Pantua
Fauna Specialist



Jiro T. Adorador
Botanist



Juancho B. Balatibat
Entomologist



Zhereeleen M. Adorador
Botanist



Gerald T. Eduarte
GIS Specialist



Adriane Tobias
Botanist

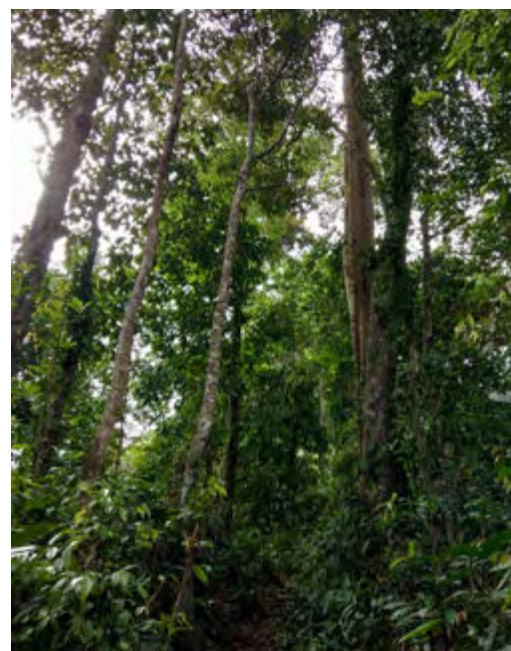


Joresa Marie J. Evasco
Project Research Assistant



Eugene L.R. Logatoc
Botanist







ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Anna Pauline "Pau" O. de Guia is a graduate of B.S. Zoology and M.S. Wildlife Studies from the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) and has a Ph.D in Environmental Resources from Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan. She is a Professor at UP Los Baños and has been teaching Zoology and Wildlife courses at the Animal Biology Division of the Institute of Biological Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences since 1994. Her research interests include biodiversity assessment and monitoring, mammal biology, wildlife biology and invasive alien animal species. She is also a curator for small mammals at the UPLB Museum of Natural History.

Khryss V. Pantua is a graduate of Bachelor of Science in Biology major in Wildlife Biology at the University of the Philippines Los Baños. She is currently taking up her Master of Science in Wildlife Studies minor in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in the Graduate School of the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Her field of interests are in ornithology, parasitology, and evolutionary biology. She is currently involved in various wildlife assessment and monitoring research projects.



Fauna of Mount Mantalingahan Protected Landscape

Anna Pauline O. de Guia
aodeguia@up.edu.ph

Khryss V. Pantua
kvpantua@up.edu.ph



