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West Papua (Irian Jaya)

15th July – 10th August 2013

Leader: Frank Lambert

Participants: Jim Brettell, Mike Coverdale, Michael Frost,
Hans Jornvall, Wendy Newnham, Lars Petersson, Jonas Starck



Wilson's Bird-of-paradise

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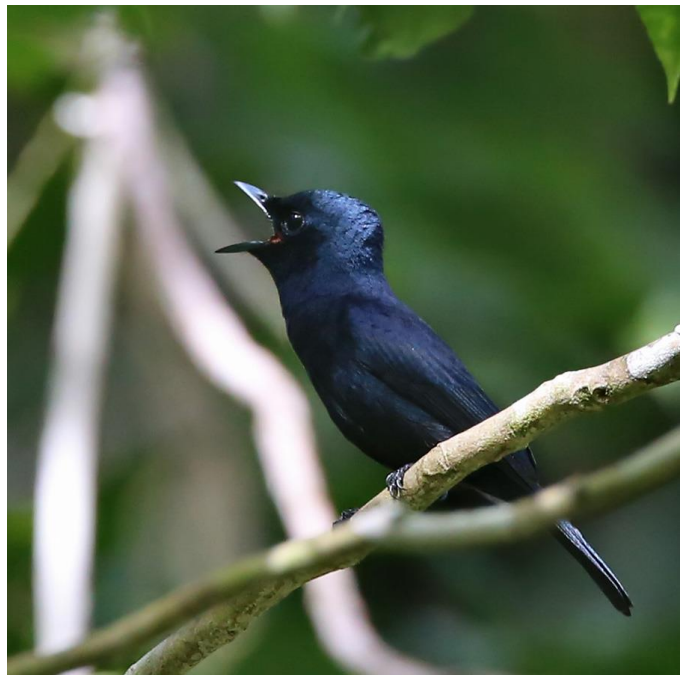
West Papua is surely one of the World's most challenging tours but the rewards are also among the greatest with a suite of endemics and other specialties offering some of the finest birding experience, amidst dramatic scenery and unique culture. This tour was indeed a very challenging one, not only is it an unusually long tour, but it was at times arduous, and the birds of New Guinea, as always, were often difficult to see. Nevertheless, our group managed superbly with all the difficulties, and we recorded a total of 318 species and saw the 15 species of Bird-of-Paradise, including what is arguably the world's 'best' bird – a male Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise on its display ground, as well as McGregor's Honeyeater and Crested Satinbird, both former Birds-of-Paradise. Other gems included Western Crowned Pigeon, Numfor and Biak Paradise Kingfishers, Biak Monarch, both

Feline and Mountain Owlet-Nightjar at daytime roosts, New Guinea Logrunner, Greater Ground Robin, Bicoloured Mouse-warbler, Palm Cockatoo, Salvadori's Fig-Parrot, and the soon-to-be-split Biak Hooded Pitta.



Biak Paradise Kingfisher and Biak Monarch

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Black-browed Triller and Biak Black Flycatcher

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Arriving early morning in Biak after an overnight flight from Jakarta, we were out in the field looking for Biak's endemic birds not long after sunrise, and we soon started to see some of them. Our first endemic was the very handsome Biak Paradise-Kingfisher, which put on an excellent display and turned out to be a very common species. Other birds seen that first day included small numbers of the beautiful Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove, Biak Hooded Pitta and Black-browed Trillers, but some of the endemics we were searching for proved elusive and we had to await for the following morning, and the arrival of Wendy (who unfortunately missed her original flight), before we finally found Biak Monarch, Biak Black Flycatcher, and Biak Megapode, all of which gave us fantastic views. The heat on Biak was oppressive but the occasional rain helped clear the air, especially the three hour downpour during the middle of the second day. After the rain had subsided, we birded near town in some scrub

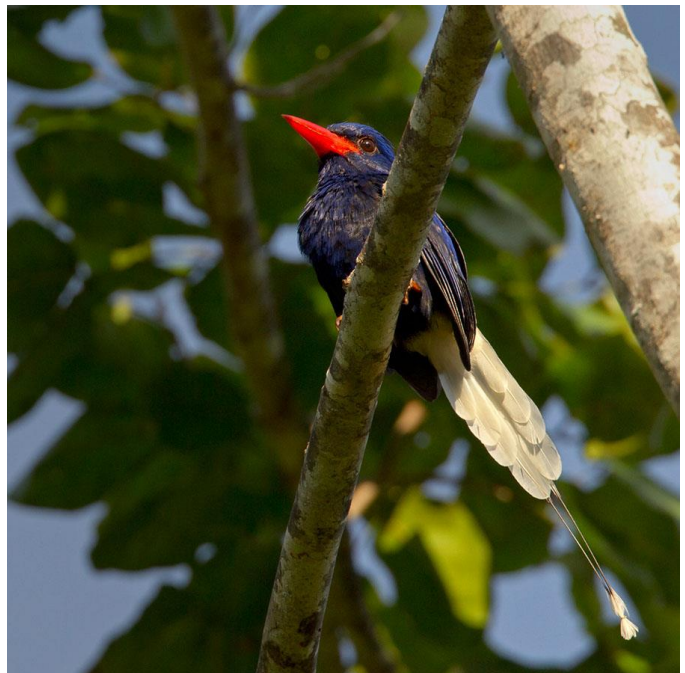
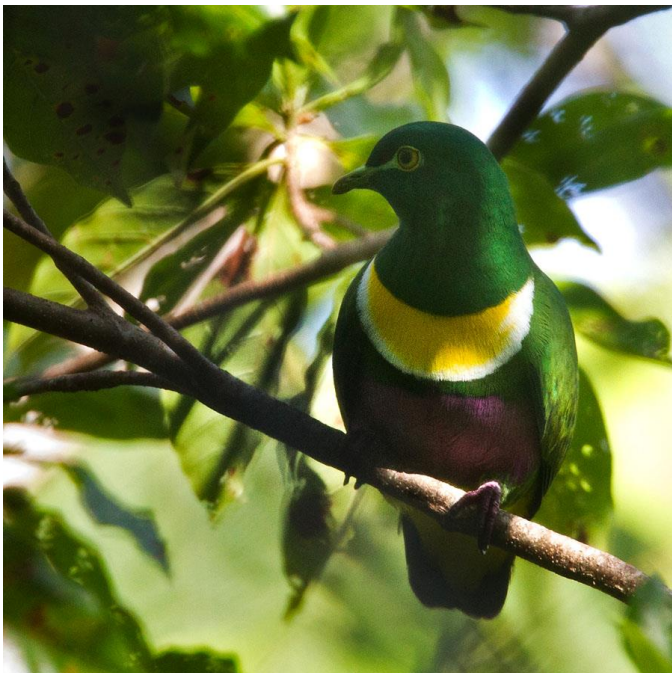
where our main target - the very distinctive Biak White-eye, was finally found after more than an hour searching.

One bird we failed to see well on Biak, however, was Geelvink Pygmy Parrot, even at a "stake-out" in the very early morning before we boarded a speedboat to the island of Numfor, some 120km away. Here half of us saw one in flight, but we were unfortunately unable to locate one feeding. Our boat-trip to Numfor was uneventful and the few seabirds that were identified were those that were close enough to identify without bins; mainly Brown Boobies, Greater Crested and Bridled Terns, and a Great-billed Heron seen by a couple of people as we left the inshore area of Biak.



Claret-breasted Fruit Dove and Biak White-eye

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Yellow-bibbed Fruit Dove and Numfor Paradise Kingfisher

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We were going to see one of Indonesia's most beautiful and localized kingfishers – the Numfor Paradise-Kingfisher, and this was our prime target. So, not long after arriving at our guesthouse, we were birding in a small patch of forest some ten minutes away where we had walk-away views of this gorgeous paradise-kingfisher within a few minutes of arriving. This left us plenty of time to look at other birds on the island, including a couple of species of fruit-dove, Spice Imperial Pigeon, Island Monarch, and finally, on our second morning, the very distinctive local race of Island Leaf-Warbler, a very likely future split before it was time to leave, and anyway, it was raining very hard.

Back on the seashore we were shocked to discover that the boat that was to take us back to Biak was stranded on the sand. Nearly six frustrating hours later the rising waters finally lapped around the boat and we were able to float it out a little and board for our trip back to Biak! The delay meant that we finally reached Biak not long before dusk, and soon afterwards we looked, for the third time, for Biak Scops Owl, but again failed to hear or see it. It was the only endemic we missed, however.



Yellow-billed Kingfisher at Lake Sentani and Salvador's Teal at Lake Habbema
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The following day we took the short flight to Jayapura before birding in the Sentani lake area. The Sentani area, though very close to the provincial capital, still holds many birds in the forests that abut the imposing Cyclops Mountains that form the main watershed for the city. We birded in an area of logged forest near the lake the morning after arriving at Sentani, and it was here that we got our first taste of birding on the mainland of New Guinea. Many birds were heard, but seeing them well was another matter. Man arrived on the island of New Guinea some fifty-thousand or more years ago, and after such a long period of hunting by the proficient tribes that inhabit this amazing island many bird species have evolved to be unusually wary, smart in outsmarting, and even in one group, poisonous (if eaten!). The first bird we found, the not uncommon White-bellied Thicket Fantail provided poignant evidence of this trait. Despite its loud calling nearby, and even a response to playback, it proved to be able to cross the path without being seen and gave most of us only fleeting glimpses. And this was "just" a fantail, not known for their skulking habits. But since this was a common species that we were sure to bump into on a number of occasions we eventually moved on to look for other species. Many were calling nearby, including Lesser Bird-of-Paradise, Wompoo Fruit-Dove and Brown-collared Brush-Turkey (one almost came in near enough to be glimpsed....) but many species proved to be difficult to see in the dense undergrowth and scrambling tangles of vegetation that abounded in this piece of heavily logged forest. Nevertheless, a few birds did show themselves, including the commonly heard Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Golden Monarch, Black Cuckooshrike, Variable Pitohui, Little Bronze Cuckoo and Yellow-breasted Boatbill. As the temperature rose, bird activity died down and it was time to retreat to lunch in an air-conditioned restaurant. Later, when it had cooled significantly, we returned to the field, this time targeting a marsh area with scattered trees. Here our main targets, Fawn-breasted Bowerbird and Grand Mannikin eventually put in an appearance, though the latter was unfortunately not seen by everyone. Other birds we saw included Spotted and Wandering Whistling Duck, the brightly coloured Crimson Finch, Bright-capped Cisticola, Lesser Black Coucal and we had our first sighting of a bird-of-paradise, a Glossy-mantled Manucode perched-up above the marshlands.

Leaving Sentani behind us the next morning, we headed into the clouds after a couple of hours delay, winging our way to the highland town of Wamena. Leaving Wamena in the late morning in our 4WD vehicles, we were soon heading up into the montane forests along the road to Lake Habbema. After an hour or so we made our first birding stop in the highlands and were soon seeing some of the commoner species inhabiting this region, such as Black-throated and White-winged Robin, Friendly and Dimorphic Fantail and Blue-faced Parrotfinch. Arriving near our Lake Habbema campsite, amid spectacular scenery at 3,000m, we walked across the very boggy marshland to reach the camp site, on the way seeing several of our high-altitude targets –Crested Berrypecker, Short-bearded Melidectes, Orange-cheeked Honeyeater, Island Thrush, Papuan Grassbird and Western Alpine Mannikin. On reaching the camp a brief scan of the lake soon revealed a few Salvadori's Teal, another of our prime target species. Rain, however, interrupted the late afternoon and we waited for the morning before beginning our search for our remaining primary target in the boggy wetlands – the Snow Mountain Quail.



***Above: Plum-faced Lorikeet and Painted Tiger Parrot, Snow Mountains
Below: Yellow-billed Lorikeet, Snow Mountains***



Waking to the crisp cold early morning dawn, we watched some close Salvadori's Teal in good light before setting off for our search for Snow Mountain Quail. Our group spread out in the search, and after nearly 90 minutes several were found – one of these flushed up and flew about 100m, and just before it landed was very nearly caught by a Peregrine Falcon that swooped just too late – an incredible sighting! During our search we again saw Papuan Grassbird and Western Alpine Mannikin, along with Alpine Pipit, Papuan Harrier, and Brown-breasted Gerygone. Having seen the birds we had camped here to see, we moved camp in the afternoon, walking the 2-3km or so our new campsite, at the head of a deep valley leading down towards Wamena. On the way we saw a few species including Painted Tiger Parrot. Almost as soon as we reached our camp, in the late afternoon, we headed out again to bird the forest edges near the camp. Here we found a flowering tree and saw our first Papuan Lorikeets – an impressively beautiful parrot of the highlands, along with several species of honeyeater, including Sooty Melidectes, a rather restricted upper montane species, and one of our other main targets, Splendid Astrapia.



Macgregor's Honeyeater and Crested Berrypecker, Snow Mountains
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Not long before dusk we had the first of several sightings of McGregor's Honeyeater, a remarkable montane species that used to be treated as a bird-of-paradise but is now believed to be an aberrant honeyeater (in its own monotypic genus) – certainly, it looks and behaves much more like a bird-of-paradise than anything else. Just before dusk we set out again for the same area, and as the light faded we heard the distinctive flight calls of a roding New Guinea Woodcock. The bird flew by very close on several occasions and even landed within feet of us twice - too close, as it turned out, because it flushed off almost as soon as it had landed.

The following morning we headed down into a deep forested valley in search of the denizens of the dark mossy montane forest interior. The trail was very steep, horribly muddy and difficult, but our group all made it into the valley without incident and we were soon searching for the few target species that we knew occurred here. Birding was inexplicably slow, and by lunch time we had only actually seen a few species, including Papuan Mountain Pigeons and a pair of Chestnut Forest Rails that paraded in front of us. After lunch, however, our luck changed and we managed to find most of the targets that we had been searching for, including Mountain Firetail, a responsive pair of New Guinea Logrunner, the weird Lesser Melampitta, the thrush-sized Greater Ground Robin and another former bird-of-paradise: Crested Satinbird. Climbing back out of the valley on our way back in the late afternoon, we were fortunate enough to get some very good, much closer views of McGregor's Honeyeater. In the evening the woodcock performed again, but there was no sign of Archbold's Nightjar.

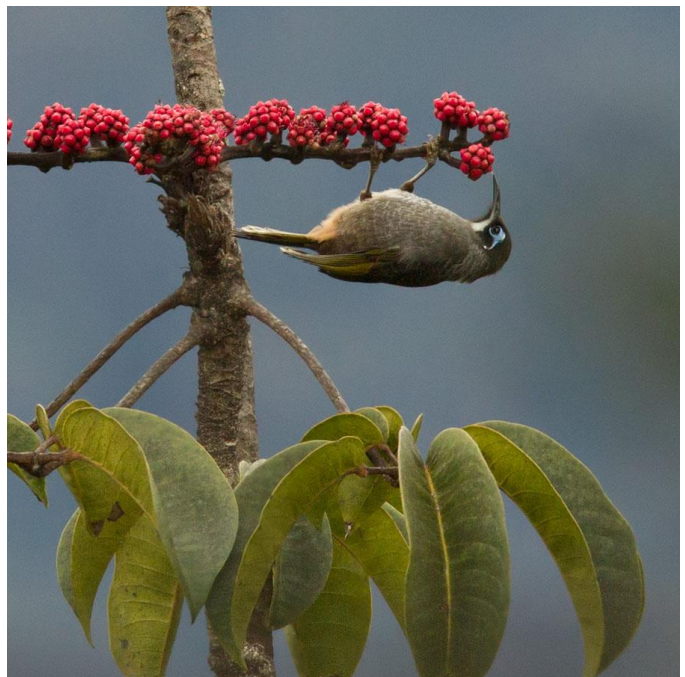
On the last morning at our highest camp we trudged up the road towards the highest pass, at 3,250m. Here we had numerous sightings of Mountain Robin, as well as our first Black Sittellas, evidently not rare in this region, as well as Hooded Cuckooshrikes, an adult Black-mantled Goshawk and a few other species. We finally reached our new campsite, at 2,670m, late afternoon – we had hoped to stay in the area where Archbold's Bowerbird is regularly seen, but the forest here had been severely damaged by logging - sadly, it was clear that the road up from Wamena will never again be as good for birding as it once was, since all the larger trees within 100-300m of the road were being felled. This of course affected not only where we were able to camp, but also the

birding, but in the afternoon we managed to see a few species along the road, including a male Brown Sicklebill that crossed the road in front of us.

On our second morning here, after clambering and scrambling over large numbers of recently felled trees, we managed to find a steep trail down into the adjacent valley that took us, after an hour or so, into some superb untouched mossy forest, with impressively huge trees. Not long afterwards we were looking at the rather extraordinary male Ploughbill, one of the stranger inhabitants of New Guinea's montane forests. Other birds we saw included Blue-capped Ifrita, Mountain Peltops, Lesser Ground Robins, Black-breasted Boatbills, Papuan Trecreeper and both Large and an unidentified scrubwren – different to the Papuan Scrubwrens seen in a valley a couple of days previously. Sadly, Mountain Kingfishers called back but kept their distance.



***Above: Common Sooty Honeyeater and Smoky Melidectes, Snow Mountains
Below: Red-collared Myzomela and Belford's Melidectes, Snow Mountains***

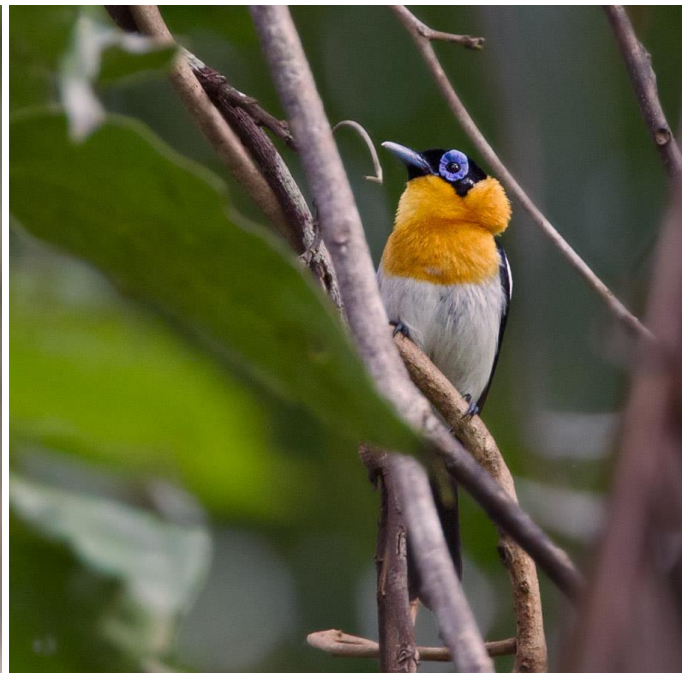


All too soon, it was our final morning in the Snow Mountains, and we birded along the road down to around 2,200m, in sight of Wamena town. Here we found a few new birds, and we had good looks at a Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo, after hearing it on several previous occasions, and then, after a lot of searching in the

distance, a male Superb Bird-of-Paradise that had been calling from an unseen perch for 20 minutes or so. When it finally revealed itself we could see all the features of this strange bird through our 'scopes. We also found the isolated *giulianettii* form of Island Leaf Warblers (a likely future split), Golden Whistlers, Black-breasted Munia, Capped White-eye and Ornate Melidectes.



Black-throated Robin and New Guinea Logrunner, Snow Mountains
© Lars Petersson /www.larsfoto.se



Rufous-bellied Kookaburra and Ochre-collared Monarch, Nimbokrang
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We flew out of Wamena early in the morning, though we had to wait a few hours for the weather to lift so that our plane could find the airport, and were back in Sentani before lunch. After leaving non-essential items at our future hotel, we then set off for the humid, hot lowland forests near the transmigration village of Nimbokrang, another of West Papua's most famous birding sites. A beautiful Rufous-bellied Kookaburra showed itself to us in the camp clearing not long after we arrived, whilst unseen Meliphaga honeyeaters gave their generic *tchuk* calls

from hidden spots. In the dark logged forest nearby we found Black Butcherbird, Ochre-collared Monarch and a single Lesser Bird-of-Paradise - the bird was a male in full plumage, with long yellowish plumes extending from its flanks - a magnificent creature! In the evening we tried to track down a Papuan Hawk Owl that was calling near camp, but it refused to budge its position and we never managed to see it before the rain started.

The following morning we left camp before dawn amid the calling of several Hook-billed Kingfishers, and waited near the display site of a Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise. Sometime later, after wondering if the bird was going to come or not, we first heard its distinctive calls and then, suddenly, it was atop the rattan creeper in the canopy of the forest. Through the scope we could clearly see every feature of this superb bird - including the 9 "wires" that this particular male had. Moving on, we again staked out the Lesser Bird-of-Paradise tree, but again only saw a single male. Our next target, Blue-black Kingfisher, failed to show, but we did see Brown-headed Crow, White-eared Catbird, Lowland Peltops and Golden Cuckooshrike before heading on to the display tree of a Pale-billed Sicklebill. The bird could be heard calling periodically from afar, but it was not on its usual display perch and had to be coaxed into view. Next, King Bird-of-Paradise. The male was seen well, high up in a tangle of lianas, but he never put on any kind of display whilst we were there. Lunch time was approaching, and having seen four new species of bird-of-paradise in the morning the group was in a very satisfied mood!

Following lunch we staked out a fruiting fig tree, where we saw Orange-bellied and Dwarf Fruit Doves, and our second Coronated Fruit Dove (the first had been seen in the morning) and a few Yellow-faced Myna's. Later, in the open area of the forest edge we found a few new species, including overflying Black-capped and Brown Lory's, Papuan Spine-tailed Swift, Plain Honeyeater and Meyer's Friarbird.



Pale-billed Sicklebill, Nimokrang



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On our second full day at Nimbokang we again searched hard for Blue-black Kingfisher during the morning, but failed to even hear one, whilst almost the same was true for several Black-sided Robins that taunted us with their regular calling from concealed perches. Whilst searching we got very close to a Northern Cassowary, and heard it making a strange mechanical sound, perhaps some kind of alarm call. Despite its size, however, this and the two other cassowary species inhabiting New Guinea are amongst the most difficult birds to see, and most birders, like us, have to be satisfied with seeing its huge footprints and seed-laden dung heaps on the forest floor. We did however get fantastic views of one of New Guinea's most impressive parrots - the huge, raucous Palm Cockatoo, and one of its most restricted parrot species - Salvadori's Fig-Parrot. Later, a Blue Jewel-Babbler, another very difficult species to see well, also gave us the run-around, playing its usual game of coming as close as it could without us being able to see it, though a couple of us managed to glimpse it moving hastily between areas of dense cover. After lunch the rain set in, and although we ventured into the forest on several occasions, we were always beaten back by the heavy downpours. At night, the hawk owl again taunted us and we also heard a Marbled Frogmouth once we had all gone to bed!

On our final morning we left a couple of hours before dawn to walk out to the road and take a vehicle to a site where we hoped to find Shovel-billed Kingfisher. Despite all our efforts, however, the birds did not call in the early morning intermittent rain. We did, however, briefly see Papuan Nightjar just as it was getting light. Giving up on the Shovel-billed Kingfisher, as well as the Hook-billed Kingfishers that we had glimpsed flying overhead after playback, we headed back to camp in a final bid to find Victoria Crowned Pigeon. Despite our best efforts,

however, our last morning resulted in almost no new bird sightings of interest, apart for a displaying male Pale-billed Sicklebill. Leaving the heat and rain of Nimbokrang after lunch, we headed first to some paddyfields to look at munias, and then back to Sentani for an overnight stay, and a much welcome wash after roughing it in our forest camp for three nights.



Twelve-wired and Lesser Bird-of-paradise, Nimokrang © Lars Petersson /www.larsfoto.se

The next morning, we traveled to Sorong where we boarded a high-speed boat, and we reached our wonderful beach-side camp site in only 90 minutes. Needless to say the seabirds we passed were all a blur and very few were identified. Despite heavy rain, we visited a huge tree, one of a few that had been left untouched, where Red Bird-of-Paradise was supposed to display in the late afternoon, but after half an hour waiting in increasingly wet conditions we gave up and returned to camp.

After a long night, we headed up a steep forested ridge trail into the mountains of Batanta, finally arriving near our destination an hour or so before dawn – this being the display ground of a Wilson’s Bird-of-Paradise. As dawn broke, we had expected the bird to show itself just after dawn, so we were getting worried when it did not call or show itself. Then, an hour or so after dawn it finally came to its cleared display ground on the forest floor – some 5-6m from our vantage point behind a hide made of palm leaves. When this spectacular bird finally dropped to the ground we were all held in awe by what many birders would say is the world’s most beautiful bird. Certainly it must be amongst the top five, and for all but one of us this was without doubt the bird of the trip. Whilst this species has been filmed and photographed many, many times, capturing its gleaming beauty is impossible, and you have to go and see it to really appreciate it. Seeing this bird was a wonderful experience that left us all dazed! Between visits to its display site, we also managed to scope up a male Red Bird-of-Paradise – the other bird-of-paradise confined to the western islands of New Guinea – in a nearby display tree. And to add to this, a close pair of Yellow-crowned Pygmy Parrots was seen near their nest in a termite mound, just above our blind. Once it was clear that the show was over for the morning (birds-of-paradise generally only visit their display sites for a few hours in the morning – they have to eat, after all!), we headed back towards camp. Along the ridge we were confronted with a very loud-calling but very skulking bird that turned out to be a male Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler. This gorgeous bird, like its congeners, is wisely very wary of man, and was only glimpsed by a couple of people in the group, and only after half an hour of effort in trying to see it. As we were finding out, to see Jewel-Babblers well one really needs not only luck and plenty of time and patience. After a very late lunch we birded near camp, seeing little apart from some confiding Palm Cockatoos and Grey Crows before the afternoon rain set in.

The next day, our speedboat, “Fadilla” was ready and waiting to take us across the narrow straight to Salawati island prior to dawn and we arrived at the jetty of a new village, Waibon, across the strait only 20 minutes after leaving. Here, after a few formalities, we set off down a logging road in search of our next target, the impressively large, dim-witted, but incredibly handsome Western Crowned Pigeon. Birding was rather slow along the road, but we managed to see a few new species as we walked towards suitable forest. Long-billed Honeyeaters, Yellow-bellied Longbill, meliphagas, Pinon Imperial Pigeons, Claret-breasted and a single Beautiful Fruit Dove, Boyer’s Cuckooshrike, Grey Whistler, Wompoo Fruit Dove (seen only by Lars) and Palm Cockatoos

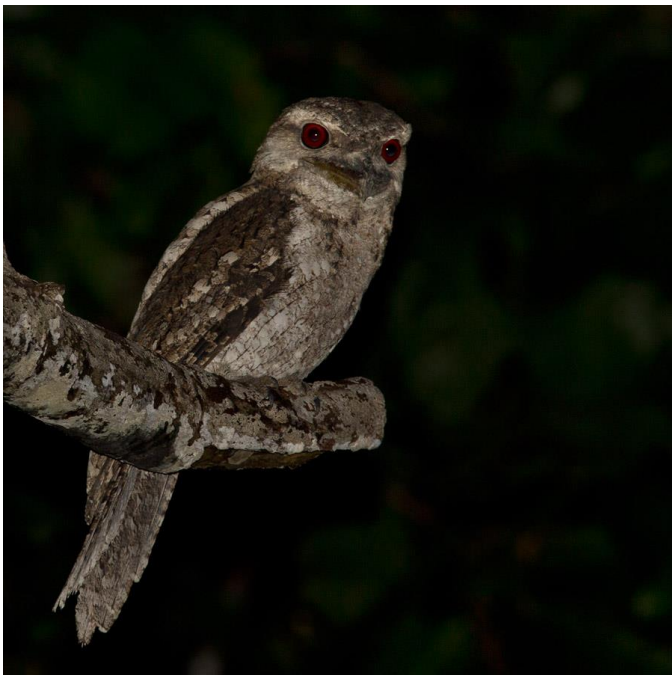
all put on good displays along the road, whilst Painted Quail-thrush was heard calling from a tiny patch of forest surrounded by recently cleared forest – though this did not make it any easier to see!



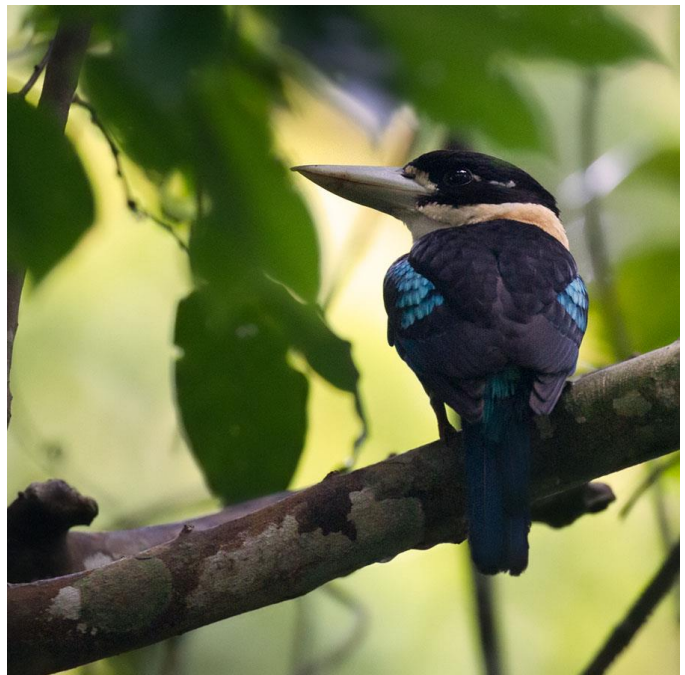
Wilson's Bird-of-paradise, Batanta



© Lars Petersson /www.larsfoto.se



Papuan Frogmouth and Rufous-bellied Kookaburra, Batanta



© Lars Petersson

Leaving the logging road, we made our way into the cool damp, muddy interior of near-pristine forest. Inside the forest we found species such as Little Shrike-thrush, Common Paradise-Kingfisher and large numbers of Blyth's Hornbills, but locating our target was proving to be frustrating. Finally, nearing a fruiting tree along a small stream, we flushed a Western Crowned Pigeon into the trees – at first it ran, then it flew, giving only brief views before disappearing into nearby trees. As we cautiously approached the area, it flew off again, this time further, and it seemed like we had lost it until some 15 minutes later it was spotted high in a canopy tree, where it remained whilst we scoped it up for the next 15 minutes. A superb bird, and clearly now very rare anywhere in the vicinity of man. Satisfied with our morning, we had our lunch in the forest and then looked at a

few other birds, including an obliging Black-sided Robin, and a nice Hooded Pitta, and both male and female King Bird-of-Paradise before heading back to our boat and our camp on Batanta.

On our final night on Batanta it was raining continuously for several hours up until nearly 5am, when Lars set off with one guide to the Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise display ground, hoping to get some better photos of the bird, whilst the rest of us left for another few hours on Salawati. Rain continued intermittently during the morning and very few birds were seen. Eventually the Fadilla and its crew, with Lars, picked us up and we headed back to Sorong.



Western Crowned Pigeon and Palm Cockatoo, Salawati

© Lars Petersson

After 20 days, the last leg of our trip was upon us, and we took an early morning flight to Manokwari. From here we headed up into the hills and the forest and gardens of the Arfak Mountains, where we saw a few birds just from the balcony of the guesthouse, including Goldenface, Olive-capped Flowerpecker and Long-billed Honeyeater. Later, we visited the display site of a Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise, but the hide at this display site could only take half the group, so the rest of us waited 100m distant, where, despite intermittent rain, we saw a few interesting species including Green-backed Robin. The Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise did not show itself to those in the hide, but instead appeared in front of those waiting in the clearing, but eventually most of us had had good views of the male, as well as a female, before we headed back to our guesthouse.

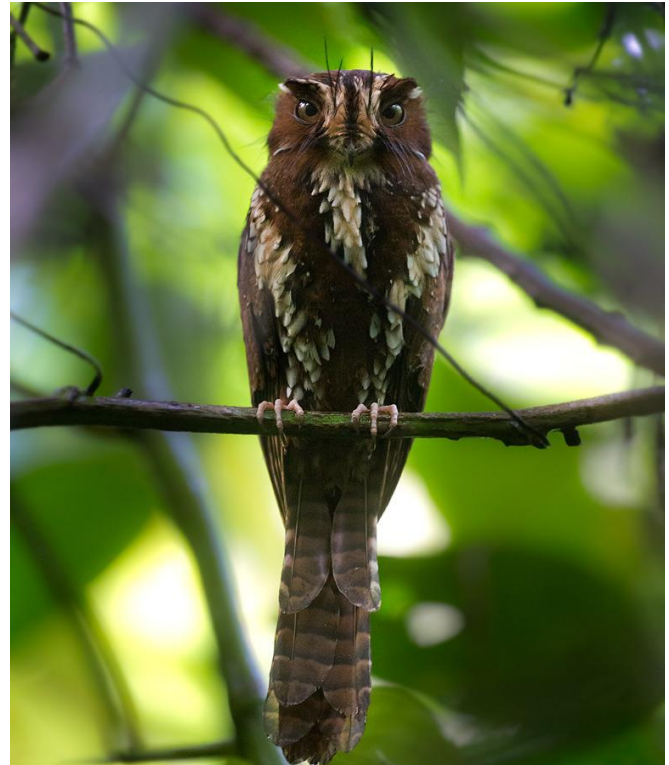
The following morning we were up before dawn and made our first foray up the steep trails of the Arfak Mountains, to two display grounds of a male Western Parotia. Although a male parotia came down to sit above one of the display grounds (the other turned out to not be in use...), it could clearly see us in the hide and left after a few minutes. When we considered that it was too late for the parotia to return, we headed up to an area of cultivated forest near the so-called Garden House. Here our local guide showed us a roosting Mountain Owlet-Nightjar, well-concealed in dense understory less than a meter off the ground.

After lunch we headed back to the area where the parotia had its display ground, hoping that some of the group could see the bird during the afternoon. Since it was clear that only one of the display grounds was in use, the members of our group who could not get into the hide went to another nearby hide, this time of a Vogelkop Bowerbird. Within a very short time they had had great views of the bird as it came down to its bower. However, the parotia failed to materialize at the hide again, but it eventually gave the majority of us great views whilst it fed and called nearby.

The next morning, we headed up the hill towards a ridge top camp some 600-700m above our guesthouse. Wendy opted out of this trip and instead stayed at the guesthouse, hoping that on her own she would get to see both the Western Parotia and Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise on their display grounds (which she did!). Pausing near some fruiting trees, we spent a couple of hours searching for Long-tailed Paradigalla, and although we did not see it, we did manage to see tens of Tit Berrypeckers, Modest Tiger-Parrot and Red-breasted Pygmy Parrots, and nearby, a Bronze Ground-Dove. Some six hours after leaving the guesthouse, we finally arrived at our destination.

After a very late lunch we headed out of the camp and up a narrow, steep slope above the camp. From here we first watched a fruiting tree sometimes visited by Arfak *Astrapia*, but we only saw Rufous-sided and Arfak Honeyeaters, both of course holding their own interest as regional endemics. The distinctive local race of Grey-

headed Robin showed well whilst we waited for the astrapia to appear, and Spotted Jewel-Babblers lurked unseen nearby. As dusk approached we headed further up the hill, to the impressive staccato calls of a male Black Sicklebill, hoping to catch sight of it moving to its roost site, but it evidently went in an unexpected direction and only Frank had a brief view of the bird before it disappeared. We would have to wait until the next day to try again to see this impressive bird-of-paradise.



Mountain and Feline Owlet Nightjar, Arfak Mountains © Lars Petersson /www.larsfoto.se



Vogelkop Bowerbird and Tit Berrypecker, Arfak Mountains © Lars Petersson

The next morning a Black Sicklebill was calling not far off, but it was not this bird that we saw, but rather a nice male that flew in nearby, perched briefly, and then disappeared, giving those who saw this 1m-long monster of a bird-of-paradise a memorable view. Getting views of the male calling nearby proved very difficult, and after a

few distant glimpses it moved off without having showed itself. So we continued the morning by searching, in vain, for the male Arfak Astrapia. Taking another narrow, slippery trail that contoured around the mountain, we chanced upon an adult female and young Black Sicklebill that were feeding in the understory. These gave us all good views as they fed silently nearby. We tried on several occasions to see a Spotted Jewel-Babbler, one of the common forest birds here judging by the number we heard calling, and eventually most of the group managed to get good views of this elusive species. Smoky Robin, endemic to the high mountains of Western New Guinea, proved to be a lot easier to see. After a final, very wet night at our basic camp, we searched for several hours for the astrapia, again not even hearing the bird, before we headed down the mountain. We had lunch close to an amazing Vogelkop Bowerbird bower, before heading further down towards the Garden House. Here, it started raining heavily and we spent the next hour sheltering inside. Heading downwards again, we eventually reached our guesthouse where we had lunch before heading off to see a Feline Owlet-Nightjar in its daytime roost. Like the Mountain Owlet Nightjar, this bird was sitting in full view and posed for photos whilst we watched it from a few meters distance. Soon after seeing the owlet-nightjar, very heavy rain started and it did not let up the rest of the day, so we spent our time relaxing in the guesthouse.



Metallic Pigeon and Long-tailed Paradigalla, Arfak Mountains © Lars Petersson

The following morning, our last full day in the Arfak Mountains, found us climbing up the steep trail towards the area where Long-tailed Paradigalla has been regularly found. This was our second visit to the area, the first being on the way up to our high camp, but this time there were fewer birds in the surrounding fruiting trees. Eventually, we found a paradigalla sitting quietly in mid canopy. The bird sat in a fruiting pandanus tree, giving fantastic views, and was here joined by a female Black Sicklebill. After this, the group headed back towards our guesthouse for lunch but a little later the skies opened up and it rained for most of the afternoon. A small group of us, however, took advantage of a lull in the rain and headed to an area where we knew that White-striped Forest Rail occurred. Here we also found Bicoloured Mouse-warblers, a rarely-seen species that occupies a narrow altitudinal belt between Rusty and Mountain Mouse-warblers. After a lot of effort, some of us eventually had brief glimpses of the rail moving amongst the vegetation in the dark of the forest floor. Despite the torrential rain, we had beaten the odds with our perseverance and seen another of West Papua's endemics!

On our final morning, we rode up to a birding area on the road down towards Manokwari. Here we had very good views of Vogelkop Whistler, Spotted Catbird and Black-winged Monarch. Then we chanced on a fruiting tree where Marbled Honeyeaters were busy, and not long afterwards a female Masked Bowerbird flew into the tree, giving reasonable views. Temperatures rose, and by 10am it was already swelteringly hot and bird activity was almost zero. We headed down to a new spot, where we had beautiful flight views of some Blyth's Hornbill – a memorable bird to end our four week adventure with, as we gave up for the day and headed to our beach hotel in Manokwari. Reaching Jakarta the following day, we said our goodbyes and headed back to our respective homes, knowing that most of us would almost certainly return one day to the wonderful island of New Guinea and its magical birds.

The tour finished with a total of 318 species (16 of which were heard only) including some of the regions finest endemics. Anyone interested in our scheduled tours to West Papua please click [here](#) for further information. Alternatively please contact us via [e-mail](#) if you would like to organise a custom tour to West Papua or PNG.

Bird-of-the-tour

- 1) Wilson's Bird-of-paradise
 - 2) McGregor's Honeyeater
 - 3) Feline Owlet-Nightjar
 - 4) Long-tailed Paradigalla
 - 5) Twelve-wired Bird-of-paradise
- Western Crowned Pigeon
New Guinea Woodcock
Western Paroti

More tour photos....



Pacific Baza and Long-tailed Starling, Biak



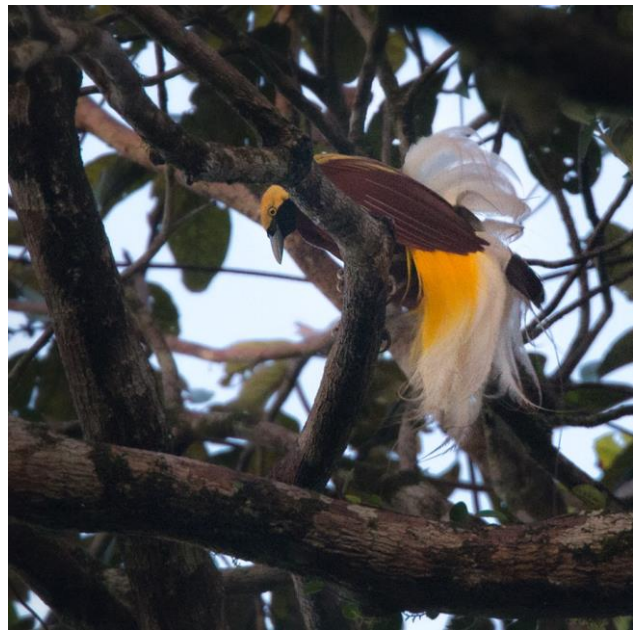
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Numfor Paradise Kingfisher and Orange-cheeked Honeyeater



© Lars Petersson

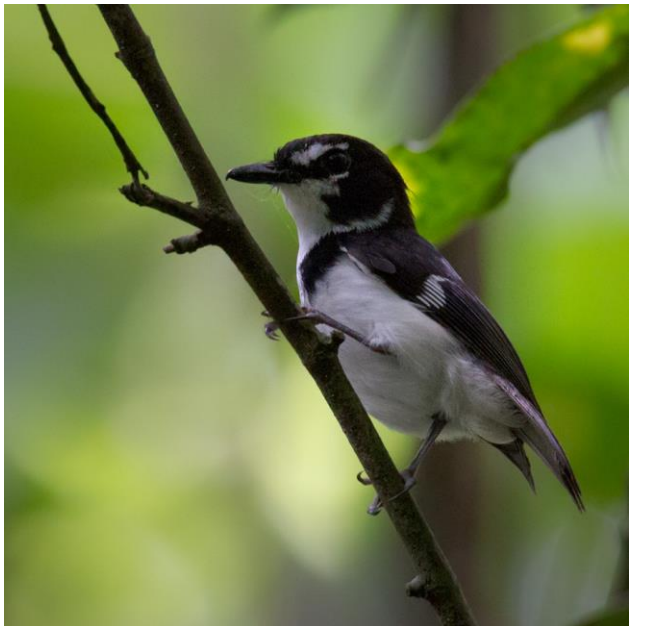


King and Lesser Bird-of-Paradise, Nimbokrang

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New Guinea Babbler, Nimbokrang and Smoky Robin, Salawati



Ashy and Black-sided Robins, Arfak Mountains

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Systematic List

CASUARIIFORMES: Casuariidae

Northern Cassowary *Casuarius unappendiculatus* NG Heard only

GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae

Red-billed Brush-turkey *Talegalla cuvieri cuvieri* WP Heard only
 Brown-collared Brush-turkey *Talegalla jobiensis jobiensis* NG Heard only
 Biak Megapode *Megapodius [freycinet] geelvinkianus* WP

GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora saturator*
 Blue-breasted Quail *Coturnix chinensis novaeguineae*
 Snow Mountain Quail *Anurophasis monorthonyx* NG

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

Spotted Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna guttata*
 Wandering Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*
 Rajah Shelduck *Tadorna radjah*
 Salvadori's Teal *Salvadorina waigiensis* NG
 Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa rogersi*

PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
 Pacific Reef-Egret *Egretta sacra*
 Great-billed Heron *Ardea sumatrana*
 Eastern' Great Egret *Casmerodius [albus] modestus*
 'Eastern' Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis coromadus*
 Rufous Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*
 Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*
 Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

SULIFORMES: Sulidae

Eastern Osprey *Pandion [haliaetus] cristatus*
 Pacific Baza *Aviceda subcristata*
 Long-tailed Buzzard *Henicopernis longicauda* NG
 Brahminy Kite *Haliaastur indus girrenera*
 White-bellied Fish-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*
 Papuan [Spotted Marsh] Harrier *Circus [spilonotus] spilothorax* NG
 Variable [Grey] Goshawk *Accipiter [novaehollandiae] hiogaster leucosomus*
 Black-mantled Goshawk *Accipiter melanochlamys schistacinus* NG
 Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrhocephalus papuanus*
 Grey-headed Goshawk *Accipiter poliocephalus* NG
 New Guinea Harpy-Eagle *Harpyopsis novaeguineae* NG Heard only
 Pygmy Eagle *Hieraaetus [morphnoides] weiskei*

FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae

Spotted Kestrel *Falco moluccensis*
 Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*
 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus ernesti*

GRUIFORMES: Rallidae

Chestnut Forest Rail *Rallidula rubra klossi* NG
 White-striped Forest Rail *Rallidula leucospila* WP
 Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis randi*
 Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae

New Guinea Woodcock *Scolopax rosenbergii* NG

CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae

Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii*
 Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
 Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus*

COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae

Metallic Pigeon	<i>Columba vitiensis halmaheira</i>	
Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis doreya</i>	
	<i>Macropygia amboinensis maforensis</i>	
	<i>Macropygia amboinensis balim</i>	Heard only
Bar-tailed [Black-billed] Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i>	
Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardtii griseotincta</i>	
Pacific Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps longirostris rogersi</i>	Heard only
Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani stephani</i>	
Bronze Ground Dove	<i>Gallucolumba beccarii beccarii</i>	
Wompoo Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus puella</i>	
Pink-spotted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus perlatus</i>	NG
Coroneted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	NG
Beautiful Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i>	NG
White-bibbed Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli prasinorrhous</i>	Heard only
	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli bellus</i>	
Yellow-bibbed Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus solomonensis speciosus</i>	
Claret-breasted Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus viridis geelvinkianus</i>	
	<i>Ptilinopus viridis pectoralis</i>	
Orange-bellied Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus iozonus</i>	NG
Dwarf Fruit Dove	<i>Ptilinopus nanus nanus</i>	NG
Spectacled Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula perspicillata</i>	
Spice Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula myristicivora geelvinkiana</i>	WP
Rufescent Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula chalconota chalconota</i>	NG
Pinon Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon pinon</i>	NG
Zoe's Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	NG
Torresian Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula spilorrhoea</i>	
Papuan Mountain Pigeon	<i>Gymnophaps albertisii albertisii</i>	
Western Crowned-Pigeon	<i>Goura cristata minor</i>	WP

PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae

Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus goliath</i>
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita triton</i>

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae

Brown Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei duivenbodei</i>	NG
Black-winged [Biak Red] Lory	<i>Eos cyanogenia</i>	WP
Coconut [Rainbow] Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus haematodus</i>	
Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory lory</i>	NG
Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placentis ornata</i>	NG
Papuan Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna papou papou</i>	NG
	<i>Charmosyna papou goliathina</i>	
Plum-faced Lorikeet	<i>Oreopsittacus arfaki arfaki</i>	NG
	<i>Oreopsittacus arfaki major</i>	
Yellow-billed Lorikeet	<i>Neopsittacus musschenbroekii musschenbroekii</i>	NG
Orange-billed Lorikeet	<i>Neopsittacus pullicauda alpinus</i>	NG
Yellow-capped Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta keiensis chloroxantha</i>	
Geelvink Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta geelvinkiana geelvinkiana</i>	WP
Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta pusio beccarii</i>	NG
Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot	<i>Micropsitta bruijnii bruijnii</i>	
Orange-breasted Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta guliemitertii nigrifrons</i>	NG
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma diophthalma</i>	
Salvadori's Fig-Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	WP
Brehm's Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella brehmii intermixta</i>	NG
Painted Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella picta lorentzi</i>	NG
Modest Tiger-Parrot	<i>Psittacella modesta modesta</i>	NG
Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi pucherani</i>	
	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi minor</i>	
	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi mysoriensis</i>	
Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus simplex simplex</i>	NG
Great-billed Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus megalorhynchus megalorhynchus</i>	
Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus biaki</i>	
	<i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>	

CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae

Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus infaustus</i>	
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris arfakianus</i>	
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis excitus</i>	
Little Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus poecilurus</i>	
Rufous-throated Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx ruficollis</i>	NG
White-eared Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx meyerii</i>	NG
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	
Ivory-billed [Greater Black] Coucal	<i>Centropus menbeki menbeki</i>	NG
Black-billed [Lesser Black] Coucal	<i>Centropus bernsteini</i>	NG
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianus propinquus</i>	
Biak Coucal	<i>Centropus chalybeus</i>	WP

STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae

Papuan Boobook	<i>Ninox theomacha</i>	NG	Heard only
Papuan Hawk-Owl	<i>Uroglaux dimorpha</i>	NG	Heard only

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Podargidae

Papuan Frogmouth	<i>Podargus papuensis papuensis</i>		
Marbled Frogmouth	<i>Podargus ocellatus ocellatus</i>		Heard only

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae

Papuan Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus papuensis</i>	NG	
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegalii</i>		

APODIFORMES: Aegothelidae

Feline Owlet-Nightjar	<i>Aegotheles insignis</i>	NG	
Mountain Owlet-Nightjar	<i>Aegotheles albertisi albertisi</i>	NG	

APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae

Moustached Treeswift	<i>Hemiproctne mystacea mystacea</i>		
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APODIFORMES: Apodidae

Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta erwini</i>		
	<i>Collocalia esculenta nitens</i>		
	<i>Collocalia esculenta numforensis</i>		
Mountain Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus hirundinaceus hirundinaceus</i>	NG	
Uniform Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis yorki</i>		
	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis waigeuensis</i>		
	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis steini</i>		
Papuan Spine-tailed Swift	<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae buergersi</i>	NG	

CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae

Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis waigiouensis</i>		
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CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae

Variable Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx lepidus solitarius</i>		
Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	NG	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>		
Hook-billed Kingfisher	<i>Melidora macrorrhina jobiensis</i>	NG	Heard only
	<i>Melidora macrorrhina macrorrhina</i>		Heard only
Yellow-billed Kingfisher	<i>Syma torotoro torotoro</i>		
Mountain Kingfisher	<i>Syma megarhyncha megarhyncha</i>	NG	Heard only
Common Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera galatea meyeri</i>		
	<i>Tanysiptera galatea galatea</i>		
Biak Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera riedelii</i>	WP	
Numfor Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera carolinae</i>	WP	

CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae

Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus salvadorii</i>		
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		

BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae

Blyth's Hornbill	<i>Aceros plicatus jungei</i>		
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Aceros plicatus ruficollis

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae

Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida novaeguinea</i>		
	<i>Pitta sordida mefoorana</i>		Heard only
'Biak' Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida rosenbergii</i>		
Red-bellied Pitta	<i>Erythropitta erythrogaster mackloti</i>		Heard only

**PASSERIFORMES:
Ptilonorhynchidae**

White-eared Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus buccoides geislerorum</i>		NG
Spotted Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus melanotis arfakianus</i>		
	<i>Ailuroedus melanotis jobiensis</i>		
	<i>Ailuroedus melanotis facialis</i>		
Archbold's Bowerbird	<i>Archboldia [papuensis] papuensis</i>		WP Heard only
Vogelkop Bowerbird	<i>Amblyornis inornatus</i>		WP
Masked [Flame] Bowerbird	<i>Sericulus [aureus] aureus</i>		NG
Fawn-breasted Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera cerviniventris</i>		

PASSERIFORMES: Climacteridae

Papuan Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates placens inexpectata</i>		NG
	<i>Cormobates placens placens</i>		

PASSERIFORMES: Maluridae

Orange-crowned Fairywren	<i>Clytomyias insignis insignis</i>		NG
White-shouldered Fairywren	<i>Malurus alboscapulatus aida</i>		NG
	<i>Malurus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus</i>		
Emperor Fairywren	<i>Malurus cyanocephalus mysorensis</i>		NG
	<i>Malurus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus</i>		

PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae

Ruby-throated [Red-throated] Myzomela	<i>Myzomela eques primitiva</i>		NG
	<i>Myzomela eques eques</i>		
Mountain [Red-headed] Myzomela	<i>Myzomela adolphinae</i>		NG
Red-collared Myzomela	<i>Myzomela rosenbergii wahgiensis</i>		NG
	<i>Myzomela rosenbergii rosenbergii</i>		
Long-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melilestes megarhynchus stresemanni</i>		NG
	<i>Melilestes megarhynchus megarhynchus</i>		
Green-backed Honeyeater	<i>Glycichaera fallax pallida</i>		
Forest [White-eared] Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga montana montana</i>		NG
Mountain Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga orientalis facialis</i>		NG
Puff-backed Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga aruensis sharpei</i>		NG
Mimic Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga analoga analoga</i>		NG
	<i>Meliphaga analoga flavida</i>		
Yellow-gaped Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga flavirictus crockettorum</i>		NG
Black-throated Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus subfrenatus melanolaemus</i>		NG
Varied Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus [virescens] versicolor</i>		NG
	<i>Lichenostomus versicolor sonoroides</i>		
	<i>Lichenostomus versicolor vulgaris</i>		
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer flaviventer</i>		
Spotted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis polygramma poikilosternos</i>		NG
Orange-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Oreornis chrysogenys</i>		WP
Plain Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius ixoides ixoides</i>		NG
Marbled Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius cinereus cinereus</i>		NG
Streak-headed Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>		NG
Meyer's Friarbird	<i>Philemon meyeri</i>		NG
New Guinea [Helmeted] Friarbird	<i>Philemon [buceroides] novaeguineae</i>		NG
Rufous-sided Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora erythropleura erythropleura</i>		WP
Grey-streaked Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora perstriata incerta</i>		NG
Sooty Melidectes	<i>Melidectes fuscus occidentalis</i>		NG
Short-bearded Melidectes	<i>Melidectes nouhuysi</i>		NG
Cinnamon-browed Melidectes	<i>Melidectes ochromelas ochromelas</i>		NG
Vogelkop Melidectes	<i>Melidectes leucostephes</i>		WP
Belford's Melidectes	<i>Melidectes belfordi kinneari</i>		NG

Ornate Melidectes	<i>Melidectes torquatus nuchalis</i>	NG	
Arfak [Western Smoky] Honeyeater	<i>Melipotēs gymnops</i>	WP	
Common Smoky Honeyeater	<i>Melipotēs fumigatus goliathi</i>	NG	
MacGregor's 'Bird of Paradise'	<i>Macgregoria pulchra</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae			
Rusty Mouse-warbler	<i>Crateroscelis murina murina</i>	NG	
Bicolored Mouse-warbler	<i>Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi</i>	NG	
Mountain Mouse-warbler	<i>Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis</i>	NG	
	<i>Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi</i>		
Perplexing Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis virgatus imitator</i>	NG	
Large Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis nouhuysi nouhuysii</i>	NG	
	<i>Sericornis nouhuysi cantans</i>		
Vogelkop Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis rufescens</i>	WP	
Papuan Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis papuensis buergersi</i>	NG	
Papuan [New Guinea] Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza murina</i>	NG	
Ashy [Grey] Gerygone	<i>Gerygone cinerea</i>	NG	
Green-backed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chloronotus cinereiceps</i>		
Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa palpebrosa</i>		
Yellow-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax</i>	NG	
Biak Gerygone	<i>Gerygone [magnirostris] hypoxantha</i>	WP	
Brown-breasted Gerygone	<i>Gerygone ruficollis insperata</i>	NG	
	<i>Gerygone ruficollis ruficollis</i>		
PASSERIFORMES: Pomatostomidae			
New Guinea Babbler	<i>Garritornis isidorei isidorei</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Orthonychidae			
New Guinea Logrunner	<i>Orthonyx [temminckii] novaeguineae victorianus</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Cnemophilidae			
Crested Satinbird	<i>Cnemophilus macgregorii sanguineus</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Melanocharitidae			
Black Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis nigra nigra</i>	NG	
Mid-mountain Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis longicauda longicauda</i>	NG	
Fan-tailed Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis versteri meeki</i>	NG	
Yellow-bellied Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	NG	
Slaty-headed [Slaty-chinned] Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus poliopterus maximus</i>	NG	
Dwarf Honeyeater	<i>Toxorhamphus iliolophus affine</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Paramythiidae			
Tit Berrypecker	<i>Oreocharis arfaki</i>	NG	
Crested Berrypecker	<i>Paramythia montium olivacea</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Psophodidae			
Painted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma ajax ajax</i>	NG	Heard only
Spotted Jewel-Babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa leucosticta leucosticta</i>	NG	
Blue Jewel-Babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa caeruleascens neumanni</i>	NG	
Chestnut-backed Jewel-Babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa castanonota gilliardi</i>	NG	
PASSERIFORMES: Machaerirhynchidae			
Yellow-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula</i>		
Black-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus nigripectus nigripectus</i>	NG	
	<i>Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus</i>		
PASSERIFORMES: Cracticidae			
Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus cassicus</i>	NG	
Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi quoyi</i>		
Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	NG	
Mountain Peltops	<i>Peltops montanus</i>	NG	

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae

Great Wood-swallow	<i>Artamus maximus</i>	NG	
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PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae

Barred [Yellow-eyed] Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina lineata maforensis</i>		
Boyer's Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina boyeri boyeri</i>	NG	
White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis papuensis</i>		
Hooded Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina longicauda grisea</i>	NG	
Common Cicadabird	<i>Coracina tenuirostris numforana</i>		
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melas melas</i>	NG	
Black-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina montana montana</i>	NG	
Golden Cuckooshrike	<i>Campochaera sloetii sloetii</i>	NG	
Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens leucoptera</i>	NG	

PASSERIFORMES: Neosittidae

Papuan [Varied] Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta papuensis papuensis</i>	NG	
Black Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta miranda frontalis</i>	NG	

**PASSERIFORMES:
Pachycephalidae**

Mottled Whistler	<i>Rhagologus leucostigma leucostigma</i>	NG	
Goldenface [Dwarf Whistler]	<i>Pachycare flavogrisea</i>	NG	
Rufous-naped Whistler	<i>Aleadryas rufinucha rufinucha</i>	NG	
Vogelkop Whistler	<i>Pachycephala meyeri</i>	WP	
Grey Whistler	<i>Pachycephala simplex jobiensis</i>		
Australian [Common] Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis balim</i>		
Sclater's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala soror soror</i>	NG	
Lorentz's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala lorentzi</i>	NG	
Regent Whistler	<i>Pachycephala schlegelii schlegelii</i>	NG	
Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha batantae</i>		
	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha hybridus</i>		
Variable Pitohui	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus rubiensis</i>	NG	
	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus kirhocephalus</i>		
Hooded Pitohui	<i>Pitohui dichrous</i>	NG	
Rusty Pitohui	<i>Pitohui ferrugineus ferrugineus</i>	NG	
Black Pitohui	<i>Pitohui nigrescens nigrescens</i>	NG	Heard only
	<i>Pitohui nigrescens meeki</i>		Heard only

PASSERIFORMES: Incertae sedis

Wattled Ploughbill	<i>Eulacestoma nigropectus</i>	NG	
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PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae

Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	NG	
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PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae

Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>		
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PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae

Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>		
Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis</i>		
	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>		
Sooty Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura threnothorax threnothorax</i>	NG	Heard only
White-bellied Thicket Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax leucothorax</i>	NG	
Black Fantail	<i>Rhipidura atra atra</i>	NG	
Friendly Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albolimbata albolimbata</i>	NG	
Dimorphic Fantail	<i>Rhipidura brachyrhyncha brachyrhyncha</i>	NG	
	<i>Rhipidura brachyrhyncha devisi</i>		

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae

Black-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha frater frater</i>		
Spot-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha guttulus</i>	NG	
Biak Monarch	<i>Monarcha brehmii</i>	WP	
Golden Monarch	<i>Monarcha chrysomela aurantiacus</i>		
	<i>Monarcha chrysomela mekanontotos</i>		
	<i>Monarcha chrysomela kordensis</i>		

Frilled Monarch	<i>Arses telescopthalmus batantae</i>	
Ochre-collared Monarch	<i>Arses [telescopthalmus] insularis</i>	NG
Biak Black Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra atra</i>	WP
Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae		
Brown-headed Crow	<i>Corvus fuscicapillus fuscicapillus</i>	NG
Grey Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>	NG
Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru orru</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Incertae sedis		
Lesser Melampitta	<i>Melampitta lugubris lugubris</i>	NG
	<i>Melampitta lugubris rostrata</i>	
[Blue-capped] Ifrita	<i>Ifrita kowaldi brunnea</i>	NG
PASSERIFORMES: Paradisaeidae		
Glossy-mantled Manucode	<i>Manucodia atra</i>	NG
Trumpet Manucode	<i>Manucodia keraudrenii keraudrenii</i>	
Long-tailed Paradigalla	<i>Paradigalla carunculata carunculata</i>	WP
Black Sickbill	<i>Epimachus fastuosus fastosus</i>	NG
Brown Sickbill	<i>Epimachus meyeri albicans</i>	NG
Black-billed [Buff-tailed] Sickbill	<i>Epimachus albertisi</i>	NG
Pale-billed Sickbill	<i>Epimachus bruijnii</i>	NG
Superb Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Lophorina superba feminina</i>	NG
Western Parotia	<i>Parotia sefilata</i>	WP
Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus magnificus magnificus</i>	NG
Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus respublica</i>	WP
King Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons</i>	NG
Splendid Astrapia	<i>Astrapia splendidissima</i>	NG
Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Seleucidis melanoleuca</i>	NG
Red Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea rubra</i>	WP
Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i>	NG
PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae		
Greater Ground Robin	<i>Amalocichla sclateriana occidentalis</i>	NG
Lesser Ground Robin	<i>Amalocichla incerta olivascentior</i>	NG
Yellow-legged Flyrobin	<i>Microeca griseiceps occidentalis</i>	
Canary Flyrobin	<i>Microeca papuana</i>	NG
Garnet Robin	<i>Eugerygone rubra rubra</i>	NG
	<i>Eugerygone rubra saturatior</i>	
Mountain [Alpine] Robin	<i>Petroica bivittata caudata</i>	NG
Black-sided Robin	<i>Poecilodryas hypoleuca hypoleuca</i>	NG
Black-throated Robin	<i>Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris</i>	NG
	<i>Poecilodryas albonotata albonotata</i>	
White-winged Robin	<i>Peneothello sigillatus quadrimaculata</i>	NG
Smoky Robin	<i>Peneothello cryptoleuca cryptoleuca</i>	WP
Slaty [Blue-grey] Robin	<i>Peneothello cyanus cyanus</i>	NG
	<i>Peneothello cyanus atricapilla</i>	
White-rumped Robin	<i>Peneothello bimaculata bimaculata</i>	NG
Grey-headed [Ashy] Robin	<i>Heteromyias albispectus albispectus</i>	
Green-backed Robin	<i>Pachycephalopsis hattamensis hattamensis</i>	WP
PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae		
Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Int
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae		
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae		
Island Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	
	<i>Phylloscopus poliocephalus maforensis</i>	
	<i>Phylloscopus poliocephalus giulianettii</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae

Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus sumbae*

PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae

Papuan Grassbird *Megalurus macrurus alpinus* NG

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae

Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis diminutus*

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae

Black-fronted White-eye *Zosterops minor chrysolaeus* NG

Biak White-eye *Zosterops mysorensis* WP

Capped [Western Mountain] White-eye *Zosterops fuscicapilla fuscicapilla* NG

PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae

Singing Starling *Aplonis cantoroides*

Metallic Starling *Aplonis metallica metallica*

Long-tailed Starling *Aplonis magna magna* WP

Yellow-faced Myna *Aplonis magna brevicauda*

Mino dumontii

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae

Island Thrush *Turdus poliocephalus versteegi*

Pied Bushchat *Saxicola caprata belensis*

PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae

Olive-crowned [Papuan] Flowerpecker *Dicaeum pectorale pectorale* WP

Red-capped Flowerpecker *Dicaeum [pectorale] geelvinkianum* NG

Dicaeum geelvinkianum maforense

Dicaeum geelvinkianum misoriense

Dicaeum geelvinkianum obscurifrons

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae

Black Sunbird *Leptocoma sericea sericea*

Leptocoma sericea cochrani

Leptocoma sericea maforensis

Leptocoma sericea mysorensis

Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis frenatus*

Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi

PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae

Mountain Firetail *Oreostruthus fuliginosus pallidus* NG

Crimson Finch *Neochmia phaeton evangelinae*

Blue-faced Parrotfinch *Erythrura trichroa sigillifer*

Streak-headed Mannikin *Lonchura tristissima tristissima* NG

Great-billed [Grand] Mannikin *Lonchura grandis destructa* NG

Hooded Mannikin *Lonchura spectabilis mayri*

Black-breasted Munia *Lonchura teerinki* WP

Snow Mountain Munia *Lonchura montana* NG

Black-faced Munia *Lonchura molucca*

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae

Alpine Pipit *Anthus gutturalis wollastoni* NG

Endemics

NG = New Guinea

WP = West Papua