



**TROPICAL
BIRDING**



WEST PAPUA: THE BEST BIRDS ON EARTH

A Tropical Birding Set Departure

**Main Tour: August 3-21, 2019
Biak Extension: August 21-24, 2019**

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& Charley Hesse**

**Photos by Ken Behrens
unless labelled otherwise**

TOUR SUMMARY

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

The island of New Guinea has long been a tricky place to travel. Although Papua New Guinea enjoyed a brief heyday as a birding destination, its lack of infrastructure and security issues have seen it dive in popularity. At the same time, West Papua, which is part of Indonesia, has opened up to visitors, and become the clear choice for most people who want to visit the island. It is still a relatively tough destination – we had some difficulties on this trip – and even at the best of times, the rustic accommodations in some places and tough hikes to some of the BoP blinds



The bowerbird family includes some fantastic birds like the Arfak Catbird. *Photo by Charley Hesse.*

mean that this isn't a trip for everyone. In the middle of our trip, a couple of incidents occurred that sparked widespread protests and the closure of the Lake Habemma area of the Snow Mountains. The protests didn't cause us much trouble, but the closure of Lake Habemma was a big blow on the birding front. Because of it, we missed several marquee birds like MacGregor's Honeyeater



Papua is one of the best places on Earth for parrots. The Eclectus Parrot is common, found in lowland forest throughout.

and Snow Mountain Quail, and a couple dozen other fairly common highland species.

Despite the setback of missing the Snow Mountains, we had a remarkably successful trip. We racked up 371 species, a great total for a three-week trip that didn't include any difficult treks or camping. Of this total, 24 birds were heard-only, with a few guide-only birds as well. The birding on Papua is exceptionally difficult. Most birds are

shy, and birds are generally thin on the ground. Despite the challenges, though, every member of the group went home having enjoyed excellent views of dozens of the world's best birds. One of the great things about West Papua is that there are good local guides and community conservation efforts, which find bird-of-paradise display grounds and set up hides to view them. This is a wonderful way to really experience the BoPs, and one respect in which West Papua is much better than Papua New Guinea. The group racked up sightings of 15 different species of Birds-of-Paradise, several of which were in full display. We also recorded 33 species of pigeons and doves, 14 kingfishers, and 28 parrots!



The Yellow-bibbed Fruit-Doves on Biak are likely to be split as the “Geelvink” Fruit-Dove in the future.

As tough-to-see as the birds are, the mammals of Papua are on another level of shyness and difficulty, and most birding trips see few if any mammals. But our trip was truly exceptional in that regard: we recorded TEN mammal species, including a couple species of Cuscus, a Speckled Dasyure, a wonderful Sugar Glider, and one of the largest bats on Earth.



This is a good trip for Munias. In the Arfak Mountains, we saw the highly localized endemic Gray-banded Munia.

Our trip started in Sorong and Waigeo, a relaxed part of the island visited by many tourists. Birding highlights here included Western Crowned Pigeon, Wilson's and Red Birds-of-Paradise, Blue-black Kingfisher, and Red-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher.

Next we moved to the Arfak Mountains, arguably the best birding site of the whole trip, and the place where we saw the majority of the "top 10 sightings" detailed below.

Here we visited blinds for Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise, Vogelkop Lophorina, Vogelkop Bowerbird, and Western Parotia. Birding outside the blinds on roads and trails was also excellent, if sometimes challenging. We racked up species like Papuan Scrub-Robin, three species of Owlet-Nightjars, Masked Bowerbird, Spotted Jewel-Babbler, Long-tailed Paradigalla, Papuan Treecreeper, and Gray-banded Munia.

The next, short portion of our trip was spent in Nymbokrang, in steamy lowland rainforest. Here we saw displaying King, Lesser, and Twelve-wired Birds-of-Paradise, all in the same morning! Other highlights included Jobi Manucode, Pale-billed Sickiebill, and Salvadori's Fig Parrot. We also spent one morning on an epic and successful search for Victoria



In the Arfaks, we had leisurely scope views of a Long-tailed Paradigalla on its nest.

Crowned Pigeon (see below for more details).

The final leg of the main tour was supposed to be spent in the Snow Mountains, but this area was suddenly closed due to an attack on some soldiers of the Indonesian army. We still managed to do some birding in the Baliem Valley for species like Greater Lophorina and Baliem Whistler, and on the new road to Jayapura where we found a good selection of mountain birds including Brown Sicklebill and Splendid Astrapia. Because of our inability to access the Snow Mountains, we cut short our time in Wamena and went back to Nymbokrang. Our extra time there was profitable; we visited a blind for Magnificent Riflebird on one morning, and did some good general birding on forest trails and overlooks.

The tour concluded with the Biak extension. Although we had been slated to visit Numfor, we decided to cut it in order to spend more time focusing on the many endemics of Biak. We were very successful on that front, finding all the endemics, including Biak Scrubfowl, Biak Paradise-Kingfisher, Black-winged Lory, and Biak Monarch.



One of many endemics on the island of Biak: Biak (Black) Flycatcher.

TOP 5 TOUR SIGHTINGS AND EXPERIENCES

As voted by all the tour participants plus Ken and Charley

- 1) Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise – 21 VOTES.** This remarkable “BoP” is sometimes heralded as the best bird on Earth. That’s undoubtedly subjective, but this is without a doubt a remarkable beast. With blue bare skin on the head, a yellow ruff, red on the back, powder-blue rail rackets, and a purple cowl, the males are ridiculously elaborate and colorful. On Waigeo, we didn’t just see this bird, but were treated to the sight of a male doing a full display for an inquisitive female.



2) Western Parotia – 12 VOTES. This big BoP has one of the most spectacular displays of all, and the Arfak Mountains of West Papua are the only place on the whole island where there are known display areas and hides that allow you to see a displaying parotia. Check out [this link](#) to see it in action, transforming itself into a bobble-headed umbrella. The whole group was treated to an unforgettable bout of displaying, at two different hides. At one of the hides, the female seemed perfectly ready to mate with the male, but he was apparently too distracted by his own exuberant display to notice!



3) **Western Crowned Pigeon – 11 VOTES.** Although Papua is best-known for its birds-of-paradise, it also has an incredible array of other spectacular species, including some of the world's most elaborate and beautiful pigeons and parrots. The crowned pigeons are the most spectacular of all the pigeons. They are absolutely massive, the size of a pheasant, with intricate markings and a fantastical wispy crest. On Waigeo, it took a long search, but we eventually scored “walk-away” views of a Western Crowned Pigeon.



Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise –11 VOTES. This was yet another BoP that most of the group saw in full, spectacular display (see photo by Charley Hesse below). The comment that several people made was that they expected this bird to be a sort of “poor man’s Wilson’s BoP” but that it turned out to be a marvelous bird in its own right!



4) Vogelkop Lophorina – 9 VOTES.

This is another BoP for which there are staked-out display areas with hides in the Arfak Mountains.

Although it took two visits and a lot of patience, we eventually saw a male come to its display log and do a sort of half display in which it spread its glittering blue breast plate, and called, revealing the pale yellow interior of its mouth (photo to the right by Charley Hesse).



5) Red-breasted Paradise-

Kingfisher – 8 VOTES. Another of Papua's marquee groups is the kingfishers. There are many, and they are all spectacular. Some of the best of the kingfishers are the paradise-kingfishers, and arguably the best-looking of those is the Red-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher. This species was poorly known and rarely seen until some sites were discovered recently near Sorong. Now it can be found reliably, though in our case, getting good views still required a couple hours of work.



6) Victoria Crowned Pigeon – 7 VOTES. Although we'd already had incredible views of Western Crowned Pigeon on Waigeo, I was keen to find a second species of crowned pigeon at Nymbokrang. This was an epic undertaking: a full morning of bushwhacking through muddy rainforest, following a local guide who specializes in finding crowned pigeons. Our whole quest was thrown into doubt when a heavy downpour started, and we had to retreat to our vehicles. But the rain eventually stopped, and we headed back into the forest. After a long walk and a long wait, the local guide suddenly appeared in an agitated state, and told us to follow him, as he'd found three pigeons. As we approached them, they flushed with wing claps like gunshots, a crushing blow... were they gone for good? With patience, the guide and I walked to where the pigeons appeared to have landed, and finally relocated one bird, put the scope on it, and brought each member of the group one-by-one, "walking on eggshells" to avoid scaring this skittish bird. In the end we all had long scope views of this fabulous creature! An epic morning!



7) Feline Owlet-Nightjar – 6 VOTES. Owlet-nightjars form a small family that is endemic to Australasia. Most of its members are endemic to Papua, though most are poorly known and hard-to-find. Another of the features of the wonderful Arfak Mountains is local guides who are regularly able to find owlet-nightjars. The best of these is the big and bizarre-looking Feline Owlet-Nightjar (photo below), though we also saw two other species: Mountain and Vogelkop Owlet-Nightjars.



8) Vogelkop Bowerbird – 4 VOTES. The bowerbirds are another wonderful group of Australasian birds. Male bowerbirds attempt to attract females by building elaborate bowers and assembling collections of colorful objects, which are carefully arranged around the front of the bower. In the Arfak Mountains, there are several places with blinds where you can wait and watch male bowerbirds visiting their bowers. Although the bird is far from spectacular, its behavior is remarkable. The Vogelkop Bowerbird builds one of the largest and most elaborate bowers. If you didn't know about the existence of this bird, and stumbled onto its bower, you'd assume that it was a small hut build by humans!



- 9) **Magnificent Riflebird – 3 VOTES.** At Nymbokrang, another pre-dawn trek in the dark through the forest brought us to a small blind where we waited for this male Riflebird to appear. He didn't do a full display, but did call loudly and flash his glittering breastplate. Photo by Charley Hesse.



Ochre-collared Monarch – 3 VOTES. On top of all its other marquee species, many of which are discussed above, Papua has a wonderful lineup of monarchs. Perhaps the best of these is the Ochre-collared, which is only found in the lowlands of the northern half of the island. We had multiple excellent views at Nymbokrang.



Mottled Berryhunter – 3 VOTES. This odd bird has been placed in its own family, so it was a major target for the two family listers on our trip. We struggled for days to get good views, which made it incredibly satisfying to not only have great views, but to find a nest during our last morning in the Arfaks. The bird shown to the right is an immature, which seemed to be a nest helper to the breeding pair.



Yellow-billed Kingfisher – 3 VOTES. This dinky kingfisher is quite common by voice, but shockingly difficult to actually see. But with some careful maneuvering, playback, and a great spot by Benny, we enjoyed long scope views near Sorong. Photo by Charley Hesse.



Palm Cockatoo – 3 VOTES. Huge parrots are still wonderfully common in West Papua. These include the Palm Cockatoo, with its ridiculously huge bill. We saw these birds on several days, both in flight and perched. Our best views were inside of the forest at Nymbokrang.



Variable Goshawk (White Morph) – 3 VOTES. This species is fairly common, and we saw it several times. The most memorable of these was a white-morph bird that we spotted from the tower at Nymbokrang. What a strange bird! Perhaps it mimics the common Sulphur-crested Cockatoo in order to ambush unsuspecting prey.



Lesser Bird-of-Paradise – 3 VOTES. Although this bird is common around Nymbokrang, and is undersold with a name like “Lesser”, it is a spectacular beast, as is obvious from the photo to the right (by Charley Hesse).



10) King Bird-of-Paradise – 2 VOTES. Although we'd see a Glossy Manucode the previous day, the King was our first "real" bird-of-paradise, and what a spectacular one it was. It's a testament to the incredibly quality of the birds in West Papua that this bird only comes in at 10th place!



Masked Bowerbird – 2 VOTES.

We had scope views of this orange-and-yellow beauty.

Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise

– 2 VOTES. This is another bird that seems shockingly low at 10th place. We saw a male doing a full "pole dancing" display early one morning at Nymbokrang. The field guides really don't do justice to the experience of seeing this big and bizarre BoP.



ITINERARY

MAIN TOUR

- August 3** Arrival in Sorong. Afternoon birding near Sorong.
August 4 Morning birding Trans-Papuan highway. Afternoon ferry to Waigeo.
August 5-6 Waigeo. Boat trip to offshore island at mid-day one day.
August 7 Waigeo to Sorong. Afternoon birding at mangroves.
August 8 Morning birding near Sorong. Flight to Manokwari. Drive to Mingre, Arfaks.
August 9-11 Arfak Mountains. Mingre, Syabouri, Duibey, road to Anggi Lakes.
August 12 Arfaks to Manokwari, birding road at lower elevations.
August 13 Anday Forest. Flight to Sentani. Drive to Nymbokrang.
August 14 Nymbokrang.
August 15 Nymbokrang to Sentani. Flight to Wamena. Afternoon Baliem Valley.
August 16 Wamena.
August 17 Wamena to Jayapura road. Flight to Sentani. Drive to Nymbokrang.
August 18-19 Nymbokrang.
August 20 Nymbokrang to Sentani.

BIAK EXTENSION

- August 21** Flight from Sentani to Biak. Afternoon birding Biak.
August 22-23 Birding Biak.
August 24 Departure from Biak.



Honeyeaters are one of the most diverse birds family in Papua. We saw honeyeaters at every site, and on every day of this trip. This Tawny-breasted Honeyeater was at Nymbokrang.

PHOTO GALLERY

Follows chronology of trip



In mangroves near Sorong, we saw Barred Rail (above) and Brown-backed Honeyeater (below).





The huge Moustached Treeswift looks like a falcon in flight, and is the world's largest treeswift.



Spectacular parrots abound on Waigeo: Eclectus Parrot (left) and Black-capped Lory (right).



Waigeo is one of the best places for the rare endemic Brown-headed Crow.



A few birds teed up for our viewing pleasure: Oriental Dollarbird (left), Moustached Treeswift (right), and Papuan Hanging-Parrot (right).



Blyth's Hornbill is wonderfully common in lowland forest on New Guinea.



A male Red Bird-of-Paradise at a display tree on Waigeo.



A female Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise watching a male display for her benefit.



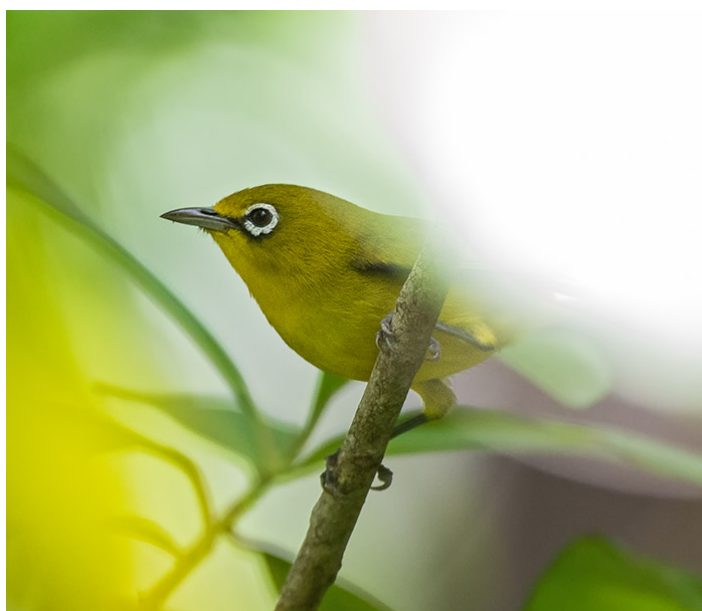
Sultan's Cuckoo-Dove (left) and Marbled Frogmouth (right, by Charley Hesse).



Olive Honeyeater, a small island specialist or "supertramp".



On this tiny island off Waigeo, we saw a whole suite of “supertramp” species including Arafura Fantail (below left) and Lemon-bellied White-eye (below right).





The Spice Imperial-Pigeon boasts an impressive knob on top of the bill.



We saw a couple of large flying fox roosts on small offshore islands.



This Papuan Frogmouth roosted on the grounds of our hotel on Waigeo. Photo by Charley Hesse.



An Orange-fronted Fruit-Dove (left) in the Sorong mangroves, and a Moluccan King-Parrot (right) near Mingre in the Arfak Mountains.



The Arfaks are rugged and wild mountains, and one of the best birding spots on New Guinea.



A male Western Parotia, a big BoP that we saw several times in the Arfaks.



There are lots of non-BoPs in the Arfaks, like Papuan Flycatcher (left) and Mountain Peltops (right).



We had point-blank, eye-to-eye views of Mountain Owlet-Nightjar.



Nectar feeders in the Arfaks: Josephine's Lorkeet (left) and Arfak Honeyeater (right).



Charley found a Rufous-throated Bronze-Cuckoo that sat motionless at close range – an atypical Papuan bird!



Finding a nest of Mottled Berryhunter was a treat after having had brief views of this bird earlier.



A Vogelkop Owlet-Nightjar on a day roost, at lower elevation in the Arfaks.



Diminutive prizes: Black-breasted Boatbill (left) & Garnet Robin (right). Photos by Charley Hesse.



The group had a magnificent experience with Mag BoP in the Arfaks. Photo by Charley Hesse.



We enjoyed a spectacular full display from Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise at Nymbokrang.



Common birds at Nymbokrang: Rufous-bellied Kookaburra (left) and Yellow-faced Myna (right).



Red-capped Flowerpecker is one of the most common birds in much of West Papua.



**After birding forest for days, it's always nice to bird some grassland near Sentani.
White-shouldered Fairywrens are wonderfully common and conspicuous.**



Golden-headed Cisticola (left) and Crimson Finch (right).



Chestnut-breasted Munia is perhaps the best-looking of the three munias at the Sentani grasslands.



On the new road to Jayapura, out of Wamena, we saw Gray-streaked Honeyeater (left) and Yellow-billed Lorikeet (right, by Charley Hesse).



In the Baliem Valley, we saw Papuan Harrier, which was officially split by the Clements list during our trip!



We had epic views of a Palm Cockatoo on our second visit to Nymbokrang.



Lesser Black Coucal (left) and Lowland Peltops (right).



At the Nymbokrang canopy tower, we had a close fly-by from a Long-tailed Honey-buzzard.



Dawn in the rainforest at Nymbokrang.



Cuckooshrikes at Nymbokrang: Gray-headed Cicadabird (left) and juvenile Black-browed Triller (right).



On Biak and Waigeo, we saw Tropical Birding's logo bird, the Lesser Frigatebird!



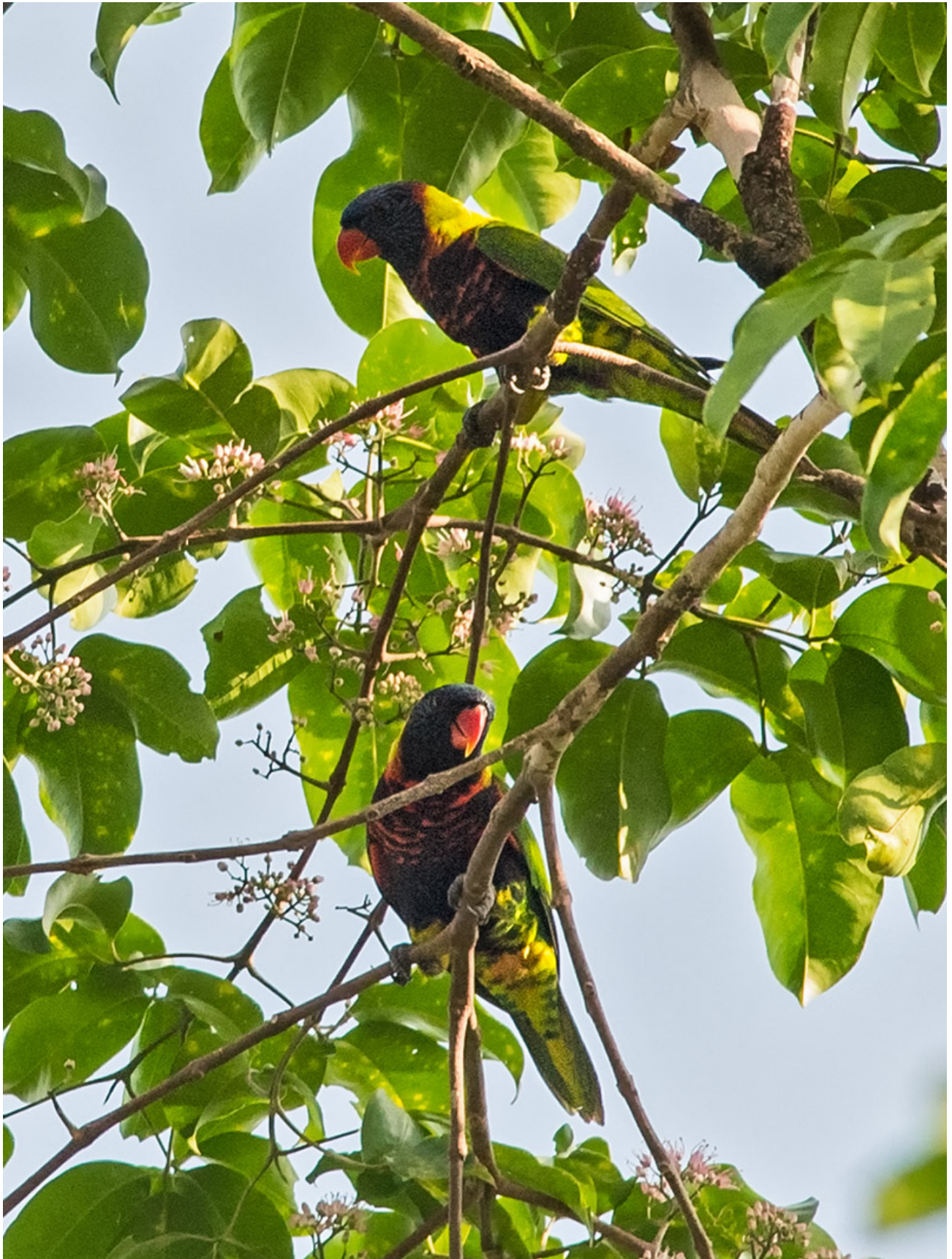
Long-tailed Starling (left) is a Biak endemic, while Rainbow Bee-eater (right) is a widespread migrant.



Biak endemics: Biak White-eye (left) and Biak Gerygone (right).



The Biak subspecies of Golden Monarch is beautiful and distinctive, seemingly ripe for splitting.



The Biak subspecies of Rainbow Lorikeet is also very distinctive, and may be split in the future.



Two distinctive subspecies on Biak: Northern Fantail (left) and Black-browed Triller (right).



We had great views of Beach Kingfisher on a Biak beach, where we also did some snorkeling.



Ambonya Cuckoo-Dove (left) and Superb Fruit-Dove (right).



We saw a good selection of shorebirds on Biak, including these Sharp-tailed Sandpipers.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World v2019* (including updates through August 2019).

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae			
	Wandering Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	
	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	NL
GALLIFORMES: Megapodiidae			
E	Wattled Brushturkey	<i>Aepyodius arfakianus</i>	H
E	Red-billed Brushturkey	<i>Talegalla cuvieri</i>	H
E	Red-legged Brushturkey	<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	H
	Dusky Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	
E	Biak Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius geelvinkianus</i>	
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae			
	Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	
	Blue-breasted (King) Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	
COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae			
	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
	Metallic Pigeon	<i>Columba vitiensis</i>	
	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
	Amboyna (Slender-billed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	
	Sultan's (Slender-billed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia doreya</i>	
	Black-billed (Bar-tailed) Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i>	
	Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena r. griseotincta</i>	
E	"Biak" Great Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Reinwardtoena reinwardti brevis</i>	H
	Asian (Gray-capped) Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
	Stephan's Dove	<i>Chalcophaps stephani</i>	
E	Pheasant Pigeon	<i>Otidiphaps nobilis</i>	H / G
E	Cinnamon Ground-Dove	<i>Gallicolumba rufigula</i>	
E	Western Crowned-Pigeon	<i>Goura cristata</i>	
E	Victoria Crowned-Pigeon	<i>Goura victoria</i>	
	Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	

E	Pink-spotted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus perlatus</i>	
E	Orange-fronted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus aurantiifrons</i>	
	Superb Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	
E	Coroneted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>	
E	Beautiful Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i>	H
E	White-breasted (Mountain) Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli bellus</i>	
E	Yellow-bibbed (Geelvink) Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus solomonensis speciosus</i>	
	Claret-breasted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus viridis</i>	
E	Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>	
E	Dwarf Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus nainus</i>	
	Spice Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula myristicivora</i>	
E	"Geelvink" Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula geelvinkiana</i>	
E	Purple-tailed Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula rufigaster</i>	
E	Rufescent (Shining) Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula chalconota</i>	
E	Pinon's Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>	
E	Collared Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula mullerii</i>	
E	Zoe's Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula zoeae</i>	
	Pied Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	
	Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>	
	Papuan Mountain-Pigeon	<i>Gymnophaps albertisii</i>	
CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae			
E	Biak Coucal	<i>Centropus chalybeus</i>	
E	Greater Black Coucal	<i>Centropus menbeki</i>	
E	Lesser Black Coucal	<i>Centropus bernsteini</i>	
	Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	H
E	Dwarf Koel	<i>Microdynamis parva</i>	
	Pacific Koel	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	
E	Rufous-throated Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx ruficollis</i>	
E	White-eared Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx meyerii</i>	
	Little Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	

E	White-crowned Koel	<i>Cacomantis leucolophus</i>	H
	Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	H
	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	H
	Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Podargidae			
	Marbled Frogmouth	<i>Podargus ocellatus</i>	
	Papuan Frogmouth	<i>Podargus papuensis</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae			
E	Papuan Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus papuensis</i>	
	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	
RE	CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Aegothelidae		
E	Feline Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles insignis</i>	
E	Mountain Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles albertisi</i>	
E	Vogelkop Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles affinis</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae			
E	Papuan Spinetailed Swift	<i>Mearnsia novaeguineae</i>	
	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	
E	Mountain Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus hirundinaceus</i>	
	Uniform Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus vanikorensis</i>	
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae			
	Moustached Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne mystacea</i>	
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae			
	Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	
	Barred Rail	<i>Gallirallus torquatus</i>	
	Rufous-tailed Bush-hen	<i>Amauornis moluccana</i>	
E	White-striped Forest-Rail	<i>Rallina leucospila</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae			
	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	
	Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae			
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
	Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	

	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	
	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	
	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	
	Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
	Gray-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	
	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae			
	Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	
	Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>	
	Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	G
	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	NL
	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
	Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	
PROCELLARIIFORMES: Procellariidae			
	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	
SULIFORMES: Fregatidae			
	Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	
	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae			
	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae			
	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	
	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	
	Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	

	Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
	Rufous Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	
PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae			
	Australian Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae			
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae			
E	Long-tailed Honey-buzzard	<i>Henicopernis longicauda</i>	
	Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	
	Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	
E	New Guinea (Harpy) Eagle	<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i>	H
E	Pygmy Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus weiskei</i>	
E	Papuan Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus spilothorax</i>	
	Variable Goshawk	<i>Accipiter hiogaster</i>	
E	Black-mantled Goshawk	<i>Accipiter melanochlamys</i>	
E	Gray-headed Goshawk	<i>Accipiter poliocephalus</i>	
	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	
	Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae			
	Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	G / H
STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae			
E	Biak Scops-Owl	<i>Otus beccarii</i>	
E	Papuan Boobook	<i>Ninox theomacha</i>	
E	Papuan Owl (Hawk-Owl)	<i>Uroglaux dimorpha</i>	H
BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae			
E	Blyth's (Papuan) Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae			
	Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	

	Little Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx pusillus</i>	
E	Papuan Dwarf-Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx solitarius</i>	
E	Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	
E	Blue-black Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus nigrocyaneus</i>	
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	
	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	
	Beach Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus saurophagus</i>	
E	Hook-billed Kingfisher	<i>Melidora macrorrhina</i>	
	Yellow-billed Kingfisher	<i>Syma torotoro</i>	
E	Mountain Kingfisher	<i>Syma megarhyncha</i>	H
	Common Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera galatea</i>	
E	Biak Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera riedelii</i>	
E	Red-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanysiptera nympha</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae			
	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	
CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae			
	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae			
	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	
	Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	
	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Cacatuidae			
	Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	
	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	
PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae			
E	Pesquet's (Vulturine) Parrot	<i>Psitttrichas fulgidus</i>	H
E	Yellow-capped Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta keiensis</i>	
E	Geelvink Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta geelvinkiana</i>	
E	Buff-faced Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta pusio</i>	
	Red-breasted Pygmy-Parrot	<i>Micropsitta bruijnii</i>	
	Moluccan King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus amboinensis</i>	

E	Papuan King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus chloropterus</i>	
	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	
	Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	
E	Blue-collared Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus simplex</i>	H
E	Yellow-billed Lorikeet	<i>Neopsittacus musschenbroekii</i>	
	Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	
E	Salvadori's Fig-Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	
E	Plum-faced Lorikeet	<i>Oreopsittacus arfaki</i>	
E	Pygmy Lorikeet	<i>Chamosyna wilhelminae</i>	
	Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Chamosyna placensis</i>	
E	Fairy Lorikeet	<i>Chamosyna pulchella</i>	
E	Josephine's Lorikeet	<i>Chamosyna josefinae</i>	
E	Papuan Lorikeet	<i>Chamosyna papou</i>	
E	Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	
E	Brown Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>	
	Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>	
	Violet-necked Lory	<i>Eos squamata</i>	
E	Black-winged Lory	<i>Eos cyanogenia</i>	
	Coconut Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	
E	Papuan (Orange-fronted) Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus aurantiifrons</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae			
E	Papuan Pitta	<i>Erythropitta macklotii</i>	
E	"Biak" Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida rosenbergii</i>	
RE PASSERIFORMES: Ptilonorhynchidae			
E	Arfak (Black-eared) Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus arfakianus</i>	
E	Vogelkop Bowerbird	<i>Amblyornis inornata</i>	
E	Flame Bowerbird	<i>Sericulus aureus</i>	
	Fawn-breasted Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera cerviniventris</i>	
RE PASSERIFORMES: Climacteridae			
E	Papuan Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates placens</i>	

RE PASSERIFORMES: Maluridae			
E	Wallace's Fairywren	<i>Sipodotus wallacii</i>	
E	Emperor Fairywren	<i>Malurus cyanocephalus</i>	
E	White-shouldered Fairywren	<i>Malurus alboscapulatus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Meliphagidae			
E	Plain Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius ixoides</i>	
E	Streak-headed Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius stictocephalus</i>	
E	Puff-backed Honeyeater (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga aruensis</i>	
E	Scrub Honeyeater (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga albonotata</i>	
E	Mountain Meliphaga (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga orientalis</i>	
E	Mimic Honeyeater (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga analoga</i>	
E	Yellow-gaped Honeyeater (Meliphaga)	<i>Meliphaga flavirictus</i>	
E	Ornate Melidectes	<i>Melidectes torquatus</i>	
E	Vogelkop Melidectes	<i>Melidectes leucostephes</i>	
E	Belford's Melidectes	<i>Melidectes belfordi</i>	
	Varied Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis versicolor</i>	
	Brown-backed Honeyeater	<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	
E	Arfak Honeyeater	<i>Melipotes gymnops</i>	
E	Smoky Honeyeater	<i>Melipotes fumigatus</i>	
E	Long-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melilestes megarhynchus</i>	
E	Ruby-throated Myzomela	<i>Myzomela eques</i>	
E	Red Myzomela	<i>Myzomela cruentata</i>	
E	Papuan Black Myzomela	<i>Myzomela nigrita</i>	
E	Elfin (Mountain) Myzomela	<i>Myzomela adolphinae</i>	
E	Red-collared Myzomela	<i>Myzomela rosenbergii</i>	
E	Green-backed Honeyeater	<i>Glycichaera fallax</i>	
E	Rufous-sided Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora erythropleura</i>	
E	Gray-streaked Honeyeater	<i>Ptiloprora perstriata</i>	
	Olive Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera argentauris</i>	
	Tawny-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	
E	Spotted Honeyeater	<i>Xanthotis polygrammus</i>	
E	Meyer's Friarbird	<i>Philemon meyeri</i>	

E	Helmeted (New Guinea) Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides novaguineae</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Acanthizidae		
E	Goldenface	<i>Pachycare flavogriseum</i>	
E	Rusty Mouse-Warbler	<i>Crateroscelis murina</i>	
E	Mountain Mouse-Warbler	<i>Crateroscelis robusta</i>	H / G
E	Perplexing Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis virgatus</i>	
E	Large Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis nouhuysi</i>	H
E	Vogelkop Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis rufescens</i>	
E	Buff-faced Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis perspicillatus</i>	
E	Papuan Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis papuensis</i>	H
E	Gray-green Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis arfakianus</i>	
E	Pale-billed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis spilodera</i>	
E	Gray (Ashy) Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza cinerea</i>	H
	Green-backed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	H
E	Biak (Large-billed) Gerygone	<i>Gerygone hypoxantha</i>	
E	Yellow-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chrysogaster</i>	
	Large-billed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	
E	Brown-breasted Gerygone	<i>Gerygone ruficollis</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Pomatostomidae		
E	Papuan Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus isidorei</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Melanocharitidae		
E	Obscure Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis arfakiana</i>	
E	Black Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis nigra</i>	
E	Mid-mountain Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis longicauda</i>	
E	Fan-tailed Berrypecker	<i>Melanocharis versteri</i>	
E	Yellow-bellied Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus novaeguineae</i>	
E	Slaty-chinned Longbill	<i>Toxorhamphus poliopterus</i>	
E	Spectacled Longbill	<i>Oedistoma iliolophus</i>	
E	Pygmy Longbill	<i>Oedistoma pygmaeum</i>	

RE	PASSERIFORMES: Cinclosomatidae		
E	Spotted Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa leucosticta</i>	
E	Blue Jewel-babbler	<i>Ptilorrhoa caerulescens</i>	H
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Machaerirhynchidae		
E	Black-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus nigripectus</i>	
	Yellow-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae		
	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Cracticidae		
E	Mountain Peltops	<i>Peltops montanus</i>	
E	Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>	
E	Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>	
	Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae		
E	Hooded Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina longicauda</i>	NL
E	Boyer's Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>	
	White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	
E	Golden Cuckooshrike	<i>Campochaera sloetii</i>	
E	Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens atrovirens</i>	
E	"Biak" Black-browed Triller	<i>Lalage atrovirens leucoptera</i>	
E	Black-bellied Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma montanum</i>	H
E	"Geelvink" Common Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre meyerii</i>	
E	Gray-headed Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma schisticeps</i>	
E	Black Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma melan</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Eulacestomatidae		
E	Wattled Ploughbill	<i>Eulacestoma nigropectus</i>	NL
	PASSERIFORMES: Pachycephalidae		
E	Rusty Pitohui	<i>Pseudorectes ferrugineus</i>	
	Little Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	
	Island Whistler	<i>Pachycephala phaionota</i>	
E	Biak Whistler	<i>Pachycephala melanorhyncha</i>	
E	Black Pitohui	<i>Melanorectes nigrescens</i>	H

E	Regent Whistler	<i>Pachycephala schlegelii</i>	
E	Vogelkop Whistler	<i>Pachycephala meyeri</i>	
E	Sclater's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala soror</i>	
E	Baliem (Golden) Whistler	<i>Pachycephala balim</i>	
E	Lorentz's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala lorentzi</i>	
	Gray (Gray-headed) Whistler	<i>Pachycephala simplex</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Rhagologidae		
E	Mottled Berryhunter	<i>Rhagologus leucostigma</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Oreoicidae		
E	Rufous-naped Bellbird	<i>Aleadryas rufinucha</i>	
E	Piping Bellbird	<i>Ornorectes cristatus</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae		
E	Hooded Pitohui	<i>Pitohui dichrous</i>	
E	Northern Variable Pitohui	<i>Pitohui kirhocephalus</i>	
E	Raja Ampat Pitohui	<i>Pitohui cerviniventris</i>	
	Brown Oriole	<i>Oriolus szalayi</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae		
E	Hair-crested (Papuan Spangled) Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus carbonarius</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae		
E	Drongo Fantail (Pygmy Drongo)	<i>Chaetorhynchus papuensis</i>	
E	Black Fantail	<i>Rhipidura atra</i>	
	Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	
E	"Biak" Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis</i>	
E	Sooty Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura threnothorax</i>	
E	Black Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura maculipectus</i>	
E	White-bellied Thicket-Fantail	<i>Rhipidura leucothorax</i>	
	Willie-wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
E	Rufous-backed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufidorsa</i>	H
E	Dimorphic Fantail	<i>Rhipidura brachyrhyncha</i>	NL
	Arafura Fantail	<i>Rhipidura dryas</i>	
E	Friendly Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albolimbata</i>	
E	Chestnut-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura hyperythra</i>	

E	PASSERIFORMES: Ifritidae		
E	Blue-capped Ifrita	<i>Ifrita kowaldi</i>	NL
	PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae		
E	Golden Monarch	<i>Carterornis chrysomela</i>	
E	"Biak" Golden Monarch	<i>Carterornis chrysomela kordensis</i>	
	Black-winged Monarch	<i>Monarcha frater</i>	
E	Fan-tailed (Fantail / Black) Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus axillaris</i>	
E	Biak Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus brehmii</i>	
E	Hooded Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus manadensis</i>	
E	Spot-winged Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus guttula</i>	
E	Frilled Monarch	<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>	
E	Ochre-collared Monarch	<i>Arses insularis</i>	
E	Biak (Black) Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra atra</i>	
	Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae		
E	Brown-headed Crow	<i>Corvus fuscicapillus</i>	
E	Gray Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>	
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Paradisaeidae		
E	Jobi Manucode	<i>Manucodia jobiensis</i>	
E	Glossy-mantled Manucode	<i>Manucodia ater</i>	
E	King-of-Saxony Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Pteridophora alberti</i>	H
E	Western Parotia	<i>Parotia sefilata</i>	
E	Twelve-wired Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Seleucidis melanoleucus</i>	
E	Black-billed Sickiebill	<i>Drepanornis albertisi</i>	H / G
E	Pale-billed Sickiebill	<i>Drepanornis bruijnii</i>	
E	Vogelkop Lophorina (Superb B.o.P.)	<i>Lophorina niedda</i>	
E	Greater Lophorina (Superb B.o.P.)	<i>Lophorina superba</i>	
	Magnificent Riflebird	<i>Ptiloris magnificus</i>	
E	Brown Sickiebill	<i>Epimachus meyeri</i>	
E	Long-tailed Paradigalla	<i>Paradigalla carunculata</i>	
E	Splendid Astrapia	<i>Astrapia splendidissima</i>	

E	King Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>	
E	Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus respublica</i>	
E	Magnificent Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus magnificus</i>	
E	Red Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea rubra</i>	
E	Lesser Bird-of-Paradise	<i>Paradisaea minor</i>	
E	PASSERIFORMES: Melampittidae		
E	Lesser Melampitta	<i>Melampitta lugubris</i>	H
RE	PASSERIFORMES: Petroicidae		
E	Lesser Ground-Robin	<i>Amalocichla incerta</i>	
E	Olive Flyrobin (Flycatcher)	<i>Microeca flavovirescens</i>	
E	Papuan Flycatcher (Canary Flyrobin)	<i>Microeca papuana</i>	
E	Garnet Robin	<i>Eugerygone rubra</i>	
	White-faced Robin	<i>Tregellasia leucops</i>	
E	Black-sided Robin	<i>Poecilodryas hypoleuca</i>	
E	Black-throated Robin	<i>Poecilodryas albonotata</i>	H
E	White-winged Robin	<i>Peneothello sigillata</i>	G
E	Blue-gray Robin	<i>Peneothello cyanus</i>	
E	Ashy Robin	<i>Heteromyias albispecularis</i>	
E	Green-backed Robin	<i>Pachycephalopsis hattamensis</i>	
E	Papuan Scrub-Robin	<i>Drymodes beccarii</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae		
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
	Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
	Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae		
I	Sooty-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	
I	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae		
	Island Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maforensis</i>	
	"Biak" Island Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus m. misoriensis</i>	

PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae			
E	Papuan Grassbird	<i>Megalurus macrurus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae			
	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae			
	Lemon-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops chloris</i>	
E	Black-fronted White-eye	<i>Zosterops minor</i>	
E	Biak White-eye	<i>Zosterops mysorensis</i>	
E	Capped White-eye	<i>Zosterops fuscicapilla</i>	
E	New Guinea White-eye	<i>Zosterops novaeguineae</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae			
	Metallic Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	
E	Long-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis magna</i>	
	Singing Starling	<i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>	
	Moluccan Starling	<i>Aplonis mysolensis</i>	
E	Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>	
E	Golden Myna	<i>Mino anais</i>	NL
PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae			
E	Olive-crowned Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum pectorale</i>	
E	Red-capped Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae			
	Black Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma sericea</i>	
	Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae			
I	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae			
I	Crimson Finch	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	
E	Streak-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura tristissima</i>	
E	Gray-banded Munia	<i>Lonchura vana</i>	
E	Grand Munia	<i>Lonchura grandis</i>	
E	Hooded Munia	<i>Lonchura spectabilis</i>	
	Chestnut-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	

E	Black-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura teerinki</i>	
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H = heard-only

G = guide-only

NL = not seen by guides

E = New Guinea endemic

E = Potential split to become New Guinea endemic

I = Introduced

MAMMAL LIST

CUSCUS & BRUSHTAIL POSSUMS:			
RE	Phalangeridae		
E	Waigeo Cuscus	<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	
	Northern Common Cuscus	<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	NL
E	Stein's Cuscus	<i>Phalanger vestitus</i>	
RE	MARSUPIAL SHREWS: Dasyuridae		
	Speckled Dasyure	<i>Neophascogale lorentzi</i>	
RE	GLIDERS AND POSSUMS: Petauridae		
	Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	
	RODENTS: Muridae		
	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	
	MEGABATS: Pteropodidae		
E	Geelvink Bay Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus pohlei</i>	
	Great Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus neohibernicus</i>	
	Bare-backed Fruit Bat	<i>Dobsonia moluccensis</i>	
	PIGS: Suidae		
I	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	

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