



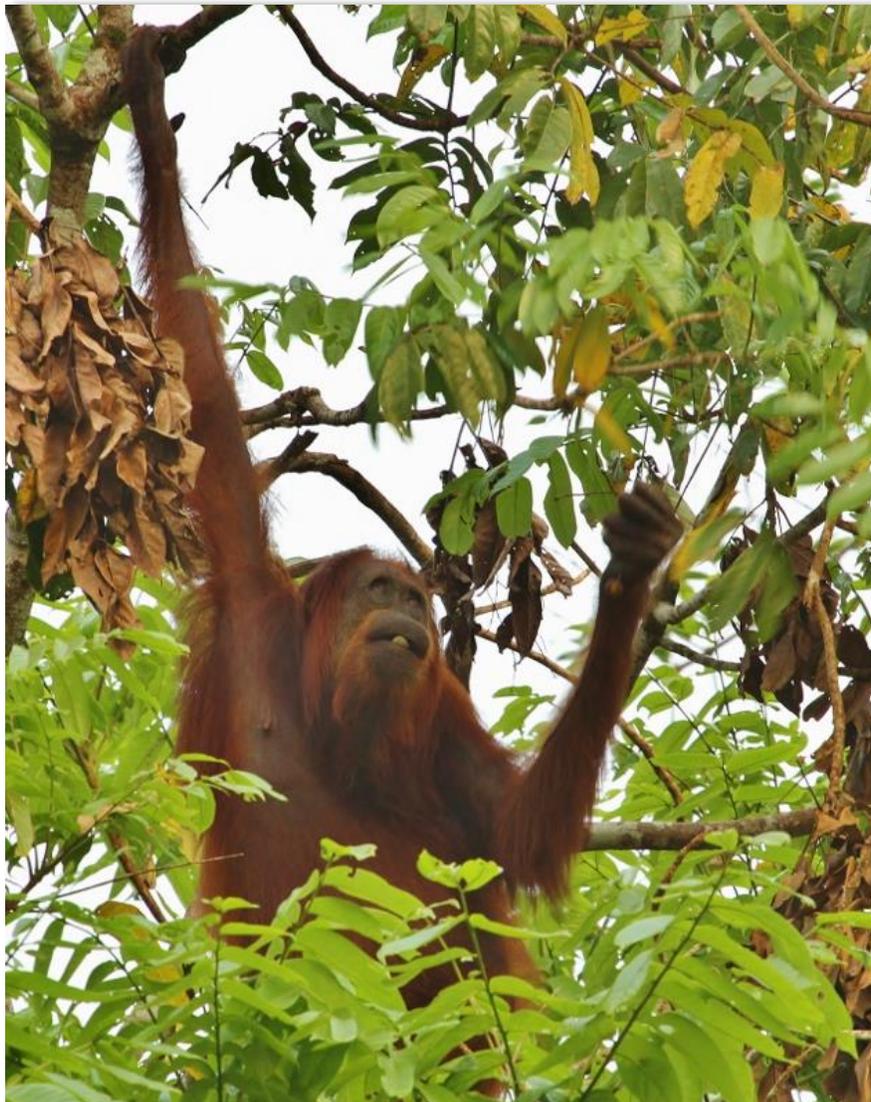
A [Tropical Birding](#) SET DEPARTURE tour

BORNEO & HIGHLANDS EXTENTION

SET DEPARTURE: JULY 2 – JULY 17, 2016

TOUR LEADER: SCOTT WATSON

REPORT AND PHOTOS BY SCOTT WATSON



Iconic mammals like this Orangutan complement the birds nicely on this tour.

Introduction

Linking up with our successful Peninsular Malaysia tour, it is safe to say that this year's Borneo tour was also a complete success, with **293 birds** recorded, including a stellar **45 endemics**. Add to this a cool **27 mammal species** plus a plethora of weird and wacky reptiles, insects, and flowers, this tour really caters to those with an interest in rare, endemic lifeforms!

There were numerous highlights during this 16 day tour, in fact too many to list here. In the humid forests of Danum Valley we indulged in Bristleheads, Pittas and Babblers but night excursions got us face to face with the hulking LARGE FROGMOUTH as well as the smaller BLYTH'S FROGMOUTH. Our time on the Kinabatangan River brought us close to the critically endangered STORM'S STORK, but also multiple ORANGUTAN feeding in the same trees as the iconic RHINOCEROUS HORNBILL. We watched as 4 million Wrinkle-lipped Bats exited a cave while BAT HAWKS picked of their numerous winged appetizers. Our encounters with the wild and wonderful ORANGUTAN were numerous and memorable, as were the comical PROBOSCIS MONKEY. At Sepilok we found the rare MALAYSIAN HONEYGUIDE feeding at a beehive. The extension brought us the famous endemic "Whitehead's Trio" (Broadbill, Trogon, and Spiderhunter) All of these encounters are great, but if you also add the exceptionally friendly local guides and drivers, the world class accommodation and service, and the mouth-watering food, you can be sure that this tour will be a crowd pleaser, as it did for yet another year with Tropical Birding.



The sleek and sexy Whiskered Treeswift from Danum Valley.

Itinerary

- July 2** **Arrival Kota Kinabalu**
- July 3** **Fly to Lahad Datu, drive to Danum Valley**
- July 4** **Danum Valley**
- July 5** **Danum Valley**
- July 6** **Danum Valley**
- July 7** **Danum Valley to Sepilok**
- July 8** **Rainforest Discovery Center to Kinabatangan River**
- July 9** **Kinabatangan River**
- July 10** **Kinabatangan River**
- July 11** **Gomatong Cave to Kota Kinabalu**
- July 12** **Crocker Range to Mt. Kinabalu NP**
- July 13** **Mount Kinabalu**
- July 14** **Mount Kinabalu**
- July 15** **Mount Kinabalu**
- July 16** **Mount Kinabalu**
- July 17** **Mount Kinabalu to Kota Kinabalu departure**

July 3, 2016

Yesterday afternoon we arrived into Kota Kinabalu in the dark, flying from Kuala Lumpur after our successful Peninsular Malaysia set departure tour, which conveniently links up with this Borneo tour. This morning we had an extra early morning flight to the town of Lahad Datu, collected our bags, saw an ORIENTAL PIPIT on the runway, and met our drivers to take us into the jungle! It is a 2.5 hour drive into the dense forest, winding our way to an improbable 5-star resort in the end, Borneo Rainforest Lodge. But of course we did a bit of birding along the way. Our first stop yielded a surprise CINNAMON BITTERN being flushed or of a reedy road fringe. Our next stop however was at an incredible flowering tree at a forest boundary checkpoint. One tree in particular was bursting with small fruits, and bursting with birds just the same. Dozens of EVERETT'S WHITE-EYES were present, and picking through them brought us a host of Flowerpeckers; YELLOW-BREASTED, the endemic YELLOW-RUMPED, multiple ORANGE-BELLIED, and one of the surprise birds of the trip, the seldom seen SCARLET-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER!! Let us not forget the GREATER and LESSER GREEN LEAFBIRDS, RED-THROATED and CRIMSON SUNBIRDS, and a few Bulbuls (CREAM-VENTED, RED-EYED, and SPECTACLED BULBULS) also visiting this same tree. Peeling our eyes away from the tree had us looking at a male VIOLET CUCKOO shimmering in the tree above, while a little coaxing brought out a pair of calling BLACK-AND-RED BROADBILLS. More than satisfied, we pulled away and continued up the dirt road another 30 kms or so until we stopped for a small bird which sallied out

from a branch overhanging the road. Alas the staked out site for the sleek, sexy, and totally awesome WHISKERED TREESWIFT delivered again. Eventually we made it to the lodge, where a gourmet lunch was waiting for us, and we met our expert local lodge guide Azwel. We managed to get onto the endemic BORNEAN SPIDERHUNTER and a nice GREY-BELLIED BULBUL while munching away.



We enjoyed views of Black-and-Red Broadbills during our drive to Borneo Rainforest Lodge.

In the afternoon, and after waiting out the intense heat, we birded the Hornbill Trail from the lodge. It was very hot, and very quiet to start out, but we continued onwards, enjoying the truly incredible forest. Eventually a pair of SOOTY-CAPPED BABBLERS came in, but were soon distracted by a singing HORSFIELD'S BABBLER which gave us good a few as this Babbler can, about 5 seconds. Further on we heard a Blue-headed Pitta, but after some time we failed to get close, a typical first try. Next we tried the open road before the rain came in. Here we found a party of vocal BOLD-STRIPED TIT-BABBLERS, HAIRY-BACKED and YELLOW-BELLIED, and the beautiful STREAKED BULBULS. Then the afternoon really came in, so we headed back to the grand lodge balcony and watched BLUE-CHEEKED BEE-EATERS and GREY-RUMPED TREESWIFTS hawking over the river, while a surprise, vocal ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER swam by. Unfortunately the rain settled in through the night, but allowed for a rest after the very early start to the day.

July 4, 2016

After a delicious full buffet breakfast before dawn we hit the trails leaving from the lodge just before sunrise. Our goal this morning was to find the tricky understory species, mainly Pittas and Babblers. We started strong this morning, finding some CHESTNUT-WINGED BABBLERS in the dim light, then a noisy Babbler party

gave us both SCALY-CROWNED and MOUSTACHED BABBLERS. Slowly working the trails we started to hear some Pitta action in the distance. Making our way there we were sidetracked briefly by our first BLACK-CAPPED BABBLER which decided to walk out in front of us. Finally we made it to where the Pitta was vocalising, and after some 30 minutes of effort we had the beautiful endemic BLUE-HEADED PITTA, hop out onto the trail, and just as quickly hop back off, never to be seen again. Onwards we went, finding both SHORT-TAILED and FERRUGINOUS BABBLERS in the undergrowth. Next we made it to a gully where after some coaxing we were able to get another endemic Pitta! This time the striking BORNEAN BANDED PITTA, which perched up in some dense cover. Elated with our second Pitta, the steaming hot jungle no longer was an issue, the next issue was how could we see the distantly, calling endemic BLACK-THROATED WREN-BABBLERS? Well a good 45 minutes of waiting and they slowly moved up the gully and into view. We watched as 2 of these giant Babblers checked us out before moving on their way. Flycatchers were also behaving nicely for us this morning; both WHITE-CROWNED and RUFOUS-TAILED SHAMAS, MALAYSIAN BLUE-FLYCATCHER, and the often tricky BORNEAN BLUE-FLYCATCHER was showing well. The next surprise came in the form of the secretive CHESTNUT-CAPPED THRUSH which flew off the trail and perched up for about a minute, enough time to get the scope on the bird. Eventually we made our way to an area with a more open canopy, giving us enough space to find the calling GREAT SLATY WOODPECKERS, as well as the BUSHY-CRESTED and WREATHED HORNBILLS.



Two great endemic birds from the morning; Blue-headed Pitta, and Bornean Blue Flycatcher.

We eventually made it down to the main lodge road to start on our way back before it really started to get hot. The birding was not done however as two WHITE-CROWNED HORNBILLS came in to check us out, a tough bird to find in Danum Valley indeed. The final stop, just before the lodge was for a beautiful female ORANGUTAN feeding very low in a fruiting tree. These are the most arboreal of the great apes, and are always a complete joy to watch. Alas, like the Orangutan, it was time for us to eat after a truly incredible morning of Bornean endemics.

After a well deserved early afternoon rest we hit the trails and the main road for our session of afternoon birding. Things started off a little quieter on the trails compared to the morning, although a male SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON was nice. We then found both a BUFF-RUMPED and a GRAY-AND-BUFF WOODPECKER feeding high below the forest canopy, as was a cartoonish BLACK-AND-YELLOW BROADBILL. It still remained relatively quiet, so we decided to bird along the main road with more openings and easy viewing potential. This tactic helped right away in finding a party of GRAY-HEADED BABBLERS and a single CHESTNUT-BACKED SCIMITAR-BABBLER. A BLACK-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE showed off high in a dead tree, while dipping into a nearby trail for a calling MAROON-BREASTED PHILENTOMA proved very worthwhile. As the daylight was drawing to a close we followed our local guide

down a trail to begin our stint of night birding. Just as the sun set we found our final bird in the light, the songster GRAY-CHESTED JUNGLE-FLYCATCHER. Now it was time to wait until dark at a known site for one of the best birds in Asia. After about 40 minutes of waiting we were rewarded with startling views of the huge LARGE FROGMOUTH at eye level. The night birding didn't end here, because after dinner we went out on a night drive. Driving up the main road and around the lodge gave us great views of BARRED EAGLE-OWL and a BUFFY FISH-OWL. Mammals seen include BEARDED PIG, SAMBAR DEER, and the strange SMALL-TOOTHED PALM CIVET feeding directly above the truck. Marking the end of a great day in Borneo!



The uncommon White-crowned Hornbill.

July 5, 2016

After breakfast we ventured to a trail 4km from the lodge, taking the lodge truck, seeing 2 WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAILS along the way, and best of all a pair of the endemic WHITE-FRONTED FALCONETS perched high on a dead snag. Now at the trail head we discovered a great fruiting tree and decided to bird around here for a while. The first birds found were the plentiful BROWN BARBETS, RED-EYED and SPECTACLED BULBULS, and best was the very uncommon BLACK-AND-WHITE BULBUL brought in by the fruit. Next the calls of a BLUE-HEADED PITTA caught our attention, but instead a surprise CHETSNUIT-NAPED FORKTAIL flew in! It was now time to hit the trail, slowly working our way along a beautiful ridge line. It didn't take us long to find our first pair of the endemic BORNEAN WREN-BABBLER, eventually perching up on a log for us. Moving down into a gully we found a female DIARD'S TROGON perched low on a vine, and a much more active SPOTTED FANTAIL. Further down we were successful in finding a BLUE-HEADED PITTA silently foraging on an opposite ridge, while above a GOLD-FACED BARBET was foraging. Last but not least here we enjoyed stellar scope views of a singing STRIPED WREN-BABBLER before heading back to the road. Stopping another 2 kms down the road the loud raucous calls of some canopy birds caught our attention. Of course it was a party of the much wanted endemic BORNEAN BRISTLEHEAD! We enjoyed a good 15 minutes with these strange monotypic birds of Bornean rainforest. Before making it back to the lodge

for lunch we heard, and then tracked down the sometimes tricky YELLOW-CROWNED BARBET singing high in the canopy, marking the end of another very productive morning, especially for endemics.

After another great lunch we spent the afternoon session birding the road. Slowly birding along the roadside vegetation got us onto the diminutive RUFIOUS PICULET quietly tapping away on some bamboo, while a GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE sang above in the canopy. Then, after seeing our first PLAIN SUNBIRD a few DUSKY MUNIAS, and a troop of MAROON LANGURS the skies opened up in true rainforest fashion, putting a very wet end to our afternoon. The rains did stop long enough for us to try some night birding however, where we found another BUFFY FISH-OWL and were very close to a vocalising GOULD'S FROGMOUTH but it decided to elude us!



We enjoyed great views of this endemic Bornean Wren-Babbler this morning.

July 6, 2016

After a hearty breakfast and some morning stretches we hit the trails once more, this time up the very steep Fairy Falls trail. Just before leaving the lodge however, we came across a male and female CRESTED FIREBACK a great find since the ones we saw on the previous tour on the Peninsula are a different subspecies, and good for a future split! Slowly working our way upwards we came to a stream crossing where we found a beautiful, yet hyper active RUFIOUS-CHESTED FLYCATCHER, quickly followed by the stunning RUFIOUS-COLLARED KINGFISHER perching in the open for scope views. Higher up we go, into a great area for Pittas, and were welcomed here by the endemic BLACK-HEADED PITTA which hopped across the trail for us, and then perched up on a fallen log for great scope views. A little further we came across a pair of the very tricky WHITE-NECKED BABBLER. Finally we made it to the best area for the rare Blue-banded Pitta, but after a couple hours of trying we only managed to hear a distant individual. That is Pittas for you! We now continued

even further uphill, past the beautiful Fairy Falls and up to a superb viewpoint where both a BLYTH'S HAWK-EAGLE and a CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE were soaring over the canopy. Making our way down we found a very rare bird within Danum Valley itself, the cute SPECKLED PICULT. A couple CHESTNUT-RUMPED BABBLERS a PALE-BLUE FLYCATCHER and a nice pair of the endemic race of BLACK MAGPIE filled in the walk back down to the lodge to stretch out from the morning workout, and enjoy another nice lunch and a break.

In the afternoon walked the road to the famous canopy walkway, with great platforms for birding. A WALLACE'S HAWK-EAGLE soaring overhead started things off nicely. Both WHISKERED and BRAY-RUMPED TREESWIFTS were also overhead, while a GRAY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER hawked for insects from an open snag. On the canopy platform it was relatively quiet, yet we still picked up some new stuff, including; GREEN IORA, FIREY MINIVET, YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER, RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD, and THICK-BILLED SPIDERHUNTER.

After dinner we spent some time on the main road and our local guide got us onto an incredible female BLYTH'S FROGMOUTH perched in the open for us all to see. Marking the end of another great day in Danum valley.



Two more endemics from today; White-fronted Falconet and a skulking Black-headed Pitta.

July 7, 2016

Our final morning in the valley saw us back at the canopy tower for the morning shift. The first new bird we had was a CHESTNUT-BREASTED MALKOHA, the best looking of these Squirrel-like cuckoos. Some Barbets include the endemic GOLD-FACED and the uncommon YELLOW-CROWNED BARBETS feeding above us on the tree platform we were standing on. It was more of the great regular birds passing through the canopy until the harsh calls of BORNEAN BRISTLEHEADS filled our ears, and suddenly we were face to face with 8 of these spectacular endemics. So we left the walkway on a high note and walked back to the lodge, birding along the way. DUSKY BROADBILL was a great addition, as was LARGE WOODSHRIKE, LESSER CUCKOO-SHRIKE, and a pair of BROWN FULVETTA, until we made it back to the lodge for our final lunch before starting our long journey to Sepilok. The rest of the daylight was spent driving, except for a final stop at the same fruiting tree we visited on the way in, except this time we found 3 PYGMY WHITE-EYE, another tricky endemic which makes up for its dull color by being a little cute.

Tonight we tried a little owling but only came up with a heard distant ORIENTAL BAY-OWL and a great view of the huge RED GIANT FLYING SQUIRREL.



The famous Bornean Bristlehead from the Danum Canopy Walkway.



The walkways and towers from Danum Valley.

July 8, 2016

This morning we met our new local guide and visited the nearby Rainforest Discovery Center with its famous very stable canopy walkway cutting through a nice segment of lowland rainforest. Some great new birds we saw this morning were such great birds like; RED-BILLED MALKOHA, LONG-TAILED PARAKEET, outstanding views of BANDED BROADBILL, LONG-BILLED SPIDERHUNTER, but by far the best was a lifer for everyone here, the uncommon nomad, the MALAYSIA HONEYGUIDE found tending to a large

beehive. What a great find for the morning. Now back down to the entrance road we found the target COPPER-THROATED SUNBIRD before making our way to lunch.

Within an hour we were on a nice twin-outboard boat charging up the Kinabatangan River with thick forest on either side. BRAHMINY KITES were abundant, and we saw one GREAT-CRESTED TERN. We also made stops to check out a large SALTWATER CROCODILE resting on the river bank, and our first troop of curious looking PROBOSCIS MONKEYS with their huge protruding stomachs, and the males with their curiously large noses. A great find was a couple LESSER ADJUTANT'S flying over, and more than a few RHINOCEROUS HORNBILLS. Finally we made it to our lodge and hopped of the boat with enough time to drop off our stuff we were in one of the lodges many small boats to begin our birding here. All birding is done by boats with very quiet electric motors, and are small enough to get up even the smallest of channels. This is very enjoyable, and easy birding where zero walking is needed in this very hot and humid climate.

We made our way down river seeing many PURPLE HERONS and GREAT and LITTLE EGRETS along the way. In one tributary we found a LESSER FISH-EAGLE and the much larger GRAY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE carrying away its catfish prey. Venturing down a different tributary lead to the tiny RUFOUS-BACKED DWARF-KINGFISHER buzz by our boat while WRINKLED, BUSHY-CRESTED, and many ORIENTAL PIED-HORNBILLS flew over. Further on we started to hear the calls of HOODED PITTAS near the river bank. It took some time, and some expert boat driving to wedge us in to the river bank undergrowth in order to finally see the HOODED PITTA perched relatively high up. Great to see our final Pitta of the tour! By now it was time to head back in the setting sun, but not before to our surprise the incredible STORM'S STORK flew over the boat and perched on an open branch! This critically endangered bird sadly has a world population of less than 1100 individuals, so we all felt privileged to see this incredible bird today!



The regular sightings along the Kinabatangan, Oriental Pied-Hornbill, and the incredible Orangutan.

July 9, 2016

This morning we ventured down the narrow Menanggol Tributary where we were the only boat around. Kingfishers were the first birds spotted, first being the huge STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER, then the diminutive BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER, but best was eye level views of the uncommon RUDDY KINGFISHER. Next our local guide spotted a pair of the endemic WHITE-FRONTED FALCONET perched in a dead tree, and even watched one catch a large insect, their main prey. Some nearby tapping then lead us to a female ORANGE-BACKED WOODPECKER, but it then became a little quiet on the river, for new birds at least. Eventually some Cuckoos came into the open. Adding our first PLAINTIVE and SQUARE-TAILED

DRONGO-CUCKOOS to the list. Eventually the sun began to cook us from above so it was time to head back for lunch and a break during the heat of the day at our nice lodge on the river itself.



The stunning color of the riverbanks, a Blue-eared Kingfisher, and Malaysian Blue-Flycatcher.

This afternoon we left the lodge by bus for the short 30 minute trip over land (finding LONG-TAILED SHRIKE and STRIATED GRASSBIRD) to the famous Gomantong Caves, made famous by Sir David Attenborough in his BBC mega-series. These caves are very important economically because they are home to thousands of White-nest (or Edible-nest) Swiftlets, whose saliva-based nests are harvested to produce the very valuable Chinese edible-nest soup, a luxury item which goes for top dollar and has been harvested here for hundreds of years. The real prize for birders here is that there are 3 different species of Swiftlets here inside the cave, which are amazingly best identified by their nest makeup, with the birds themselves being nearly identical in the field. Once in the cave itself it is a sensory overload, a huge pile of bird and bat guano (from the Swiftlets and the millions of WRINKLE-LIPPED BATS) emits a pungent odor and is also the base for all life within the cave. A blanket of cockroaches cover the ground and walls with huge CAVE CENTIPEDES mixed in. With the aid of a powerful flashlight we could start identifying Swiftlet nests. The MOSSY-NEST SWIFTLETS obviously have the easy to identify mossy nests, while the BLACK-NEST SWIFTLETS have a part saliva part feather and plant matter mix, making for a dark non-mossy appearance, while the clean white pure saliva nests of the WHITE-NEST SWIFTLET is easy to identify. These echo locating Swift species are truly incredible living in such tight quarters in the darkness. A mammal bonus here was finding a small colony of CREAGH'S HORSESHOE BAT among the millions of Wrinkle-lipped Bats. Eventually we came out of the cave, wiped off the droppings and began birding in the fresh air. We slowly birded the trails on the way back, finding more ORANGUTAN and MAROON LANGURS. Now with the sun setting it was time to take our position atop a small hill to view the millions of Wrinkle-lipped Bats exiting the cave for their nightly quest for food. Now this is where the action starts, for waiting just outside the cave are BAT HAWKS, WALLACE'S HAWK-EAGLES, and CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLES looking for their evening meal. We watched as these apex aerial predators snatched up their tiny prey. This is all done in a red and orange evening sky, with a troop of gaudy MAROON LANGURS looking on. Sadly it was time to leave this magical place and make our way back to Kinabatangan River Lodge for the night.

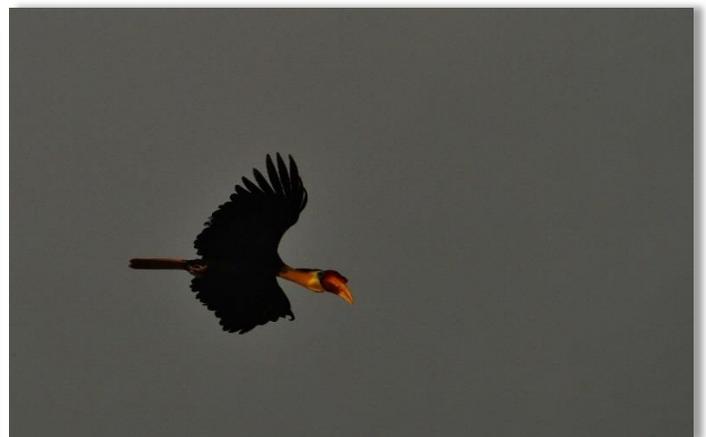
Tonight we ventured out on the boat to try some night birding, finding both BARRED EAGLE-OWL and BUFFY FISH-OWL, and we sadly only heard and ORIENTAL BAY-OWL. We also managed to find a COMMON PALM CIVET, and a very cool RETICULATED PYTHON.



Black-nest Swiftlets with their cockroach neighbors, and a Bat Hawk hunting Wrinkle-lipped Bats.

July 10, 2016

Today we spent another day exploring the Kinabatangan River. Although we didn't see too many new birds today we enjoyed many great sightings, and better views of birds we have only seen once before briefly. One of the first birds we saw however was a new Raptor for the list, a nice pair of JERDON'S BAZA. In fact we saw 12 species of Raptors today along the river, including; ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD, CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE, CHANGEABLE and WALLACES HAWK-EAGLE, CRESTED GOSHAWK, BRAHMINY KITE, WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE, and both LESSER and GRAY-HEADED FISH-EAGLES! We also improved our views of the huge LESSER ADJUTANT and many PINK-NECKED PIGEONS in more disturbed areas. In the afternoon we found a male SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON perched above us, and best of all was 6 species of Hornbills, including the sometimes tricky WRINKLED and WHITE-CROWNED HORNBILLS. After dinner we again went out for a night boat ride, and found our friend the BUFFY FISH-OWL, but unfortunately it was otherwise very quiet.



Rhinoceros Hornbill (left) and the tricky Wrinkled Hornbill from the Kinabatangan River.

July 11, 2016

Today was mainly a travel day to get back to Kota Kinabalu, but we first did some birding around Gomatong and Sepilok in the morning, finally adding VAN HASSELT'S SUNBIRD to the list. From Sepilok we then

went to Sandakan for the short flight back to Kota Kinabalu. Once we landed we immediately ventured to the nearby Tanjun Aru beach and found the local colony of BLUE-NAPED PARROTS quite easily in the Casurina Trees. This new habitat was also great for finding our first PIED TRILLER, SUNDA WOODPECKER, NUTMEG MANNIKIN, and surprisingly our first ZEBRA DOVE! The rest of the late afternoon was used for rest and recuperation in preparation for our highlands extension starting very early tomorrow.

July 12, 2016

A very early start this morning had us up and into the Crocker Range for sunrise and a new birding environment where the endemics are numerous. We started our birding along the road near the Rafflesia Information Center. The shift to cooler temperatures and drier air was a very welcome shift from the lowlands, and we were all eager to get on to some new birds. Thankfully new birds came quickly with the endemic subspecies of ASHY DRONGO and a HAIR-CRESTED DRONGO, and an ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH right as we exited the van. The birds kept rolling in with endemic BORNEAN TREEPIES, abundant CHESTNUT-HOODED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES, numerous LITTLE CUCKOO-DOVES, and best of all the vocal yet shy TEMMINK'S BABBLER. These were all seen while we were trying to eat our breakfast in the field, and no sooner did we crack our eggs that an ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON fly in for great views. From here we started to slowly walk down the road. We eventually found a cluster of fruiting trees with visiting Bulbuls, including the beautiful endemic BORNEAN BULBUL, ASHY (CINEREOUS) BULBUL, and a few OCHRACEOUS BULBULS. The hyper active CHESTNUT-CRESTED YUHINA became a quick favorite, they look good, they fly from tree to tree in tight noisy flocks, and they are an endemic. Another beautiful Zosteropidae here in the common BLACK-CAPPED WHITE-EYE, but we were very happy to find the often tricky to find PYGMY WHITE-EYE, a very bland endemic. Further down the road we went, more bird ensued. The fruits also attracted some prime targets at this elevation, two endemic Barbets in particular, the MOUNTAIN BARBET and the BORNEAN BARBET, the former seen multiple times and well, the latter only seen once but well. This road is also great for finding flock activity, and seeing a BORNEAN WHISTLER, BLYTH'S SHRIKE-BABBLER, INDIGO FLYCATCHER, WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL, and a BLACK-AND-CRIMSON ORIOLE together is a good indication you are in a feeding flock. We continued on seeing more of these great birds, even adding the endemic BORNEAN LEAFBIRD to our bulging list, but eventually the morning would heat up, and after finding a nice male TEMMINK'S SUNBIRD and a BORNEAN SPIDERHUNTER it was time to drive the short distance to a lunch spot. But the birding didn't stop here, for this lunch spot is also our main spot of rare and local BORNEAN SWIFTLET.



An adult and young Ashy Drongo and the hyper active Chestnut-crested Yuhina.

After making the 2.5 hour journey higher up to our accommodation at the base of Mount Kinabalu, we checked in, waited out the light rain, and ventured in to Kinabalu National Park, home of the highest mountain in

Southeast Asia, and the highest mountain between the Himalayas and the island of New Guinea. The rain still threatened, but we used the hour or so of light left to find the endemic subspecies of MOUNTAIN WARBLER and a nice CHECKER-THROATED WOODPECKER before heading back to our hotel for the night.

July 13 – 17th Kinabalu national Park



The beautiful Mount Kinabalu brimming with Bornean endemics.

The next 5 days was spent birding in and around Kinabalu National Park, with our main goal being to find the highland endemics, including the ever popular “Whitehead’s Trio”, meaning the Whitehead’s Broadbill, Spiderhunter, and Trogon, all 3 being uncommon and relatively tough to find! Most days we started off birding the upper reaches of the park. Sadly, due to the deadly earthquake last year, the upper trails were still closed off to birders, meaning our chances of finding Kinabalu Friendly-Warbler was zero.

Our first morning, like most mornings here, start off just before sunrise, working our way up the mountain to check for mainly secretive birds coming out on the paved road to feed before daylight. This was good every morning for such great endemics as BORNEAN WHISTLING-THRUSH, EYE-BROWED JUNGLE-FLYCATCHER, and few ORANGE-HEADED THRUSHES. At the Bukit Ular trail stream crossing we enjoyed absolutely incredible views of the mega-skulker endemic EVERETT’S THRUSH! This bird is rarely

seen in the open, and is often not seen on tour! This was then matched at the same location by the endemic subspecies of WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL which came out to the middle of the road. Moving up to the Timphon Gate we regularly found a couple endemic GOLDEN-NAPED BARBETS feeding in a small fruiting tree. The power generation station here has floodlights running through the night which attracts lots of insects and in the morning the birds come in to feed, and did they ever this morning. This is also the main staging area for hundreds of hikers when the trail is open, and with no hikers the birds have taken over! BORNEAN TREEPIES were everywhere, and a noisy flock of birds turned out to be the dapper SUNDA LAUGHINGTHRUSH with a few CHESTNUT-HOODED'S mixed in. The star of the show however was a stunning endemic BORNEAN GREEN-MAGPIE glistening in the early morning light. On the perimeter fence were a couple INDIGO FLYCATCHERS as well as a nearby BORNEAN WHISTLER. From here we began walking back down the road, and soon we were into even more endemics. First was a flock of at least 12 strange MOUNTAIN BLACK-EYE a very range restricted endemic found only in the highest reaches of Borneo. A little further down still, singing from a nearby bush lead us to great views of the skulking SUNDA BUSH-WARBLER while above us were a few MOUNTAIN WARBLERS and eventually 2 endemic PALE-FACED (FLAVESCENT) BULBULS came in.



Two endemics from the mountain, the Eyebrowed Jungle-Flycatcher and a Mountain Wren-Babbler.

Also near the Timphon Gate is the steep Liwagu Trail, which was very good for both the endemic Partridge species, the RED-BREASTED and the striking CRIMSON-HEADED PARTRIDGE. Since few hikers use this trail, both species were found foraging on the trail itself, allowing us to get great views. Another great bird we saw on this trail during our time was a male PYGMY BLUE-FLYCATCHER flitting through the high vines.



Two more endemics; the Bornean Whistling-Thrush, and a Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush.

Another trail we tried often was the Bukit Ular trail, proving good once again for the diminutive BORNEAN STUBTAIL with its impossibly high pitched song. Another skulker here was a small party of endemic MOUNTAIN WREN-BABBLERS flitting through the undergrowth. On the beautiful Mempening trail we staked out a patch of Rhododendrons when we heard the call of a WHITEHEAD'S SPIDERHUNTER, a major target indeed. We spent a total of 3.5 hours here, over a 2 day span to ensure views of this very tricky endemic.

However, the trails this season were generally quiet overall, and we spent quite a few hours where nothing was seen or even heard. We had better luck actually walking the road itself which is experiencing less traffic now due to the lower tourist numbers following last years earthquake. On the first afternoon we came across an amazing feeding flock holding 17 species, including a few endemic BARE-HEADED LAUGHINGTHRUSHES, but best of all was a pair of stunning yet hulking endemic WHITEHEAD'S BROADBILLS with the male of the species shimmering in emerald green. For both of these species, the Laughingthrush and the Broadbill, this one encounter on the first of 5 days was to be our only one, despite 5 days in prime habitat. Luckily we found them on the first day! The same couldn't be said for the endemic WHITEHEAD'S TROGON which painstakingly took us until the very last morning to finally find a family group of three birds, including a bright male. This completed the famous WHITEHEADS TRIO for the tour, but it sure did come down to the wire, making for long sleepless nights for the guide! However there is another Whitehead's species to make a quartet, the ultra-cute WHITEHEAD'S PYGMY SQUIRREL which we saw a few times, to add to the other 7 species of squirrels in what must be one of the most diverse habitats for squirrel species on the planet.



The stunning Indigo Flycatcher and the less stunning Mountain Warbler.

There is a great restaurant in the park itself, and we ate there for most lunches, where birds such as TEMMINK'S SUNBIRD, BLACK-CAPPED WHITE-EYE, and BORNEAN TREEPIE can be seen from the lunch table. Just outside of the building we had a pair of SUNDA CUCKOO-SHRIKE and best of all the rare endemic MOUNTAIN SERPENT-EAGLE flying over! Even around our lodge just outside of the park we found endemics such as BLACK-SIDED FLOWERPECKER and even PYGMY WHITE-EYE.

One our final morning, after getting our Trogon, we made our way back down to Kota Kinabalu, but we made a quick stop to some nearby paddyfields just outside of the city. Here we pick up some bonus birds for the list, best being; CINNAMON BITTERN, Bornean ssp. of BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE, BLACK-BACKED SWAMPHEN, many WANDERING WHISTLING-DUCKS, and a few JAVAN POND-HERONS. It was now time to head into the airport at Kota Kinabalu to catch our international flights home.



A final view from the Kinabatangan River, a favorite habitat from this diverse tour.

Bird Checklist – Using Clements 6.9 (H = Heard only) BE = Bornean Endemic

PHEASANTS, GROUSE AND ALLIES: Phasianidae

Red-breasted (Hill) Partridge (BE)	<i>Arborophila hyperythra</i>	
Chestnut-necklaced (Hill) Partridge	<i>Arborophila charltonii</i>	
Crimson-headed Partridge (BE)	<i>Haematortyx sanguiniceps</i>	
Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita nobilis</i>	
Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	H

STORKS: Ciconiidae

Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	

ANHINGAS: Anhingidae

Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	
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HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNES: Ardeidae

Great-billed Heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	

Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	

HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae

Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	
Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
Mountain Serpent-Eagle (BE)	<i>Spilornis kinabaluensis</i>	
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaetus</i>	
Blyth's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus alboniger</i>	
Wallace's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nanus</i>	
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
Lesser Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	
Gray-headed Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	
Black-backed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio indicus</i>	

GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS: Laridae

Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	
Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae

Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Ruddy Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia emiliana</i>	
Little Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
Zebra Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	
Little Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron olax</i>	
Pink-necked (Green) Pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	
Thick-billed (Green) Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	
Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	
Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	

CUCKOOS: Cuculidae

Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	H
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	H
Sunda Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus lepidus</i>	H
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	H
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	

Little (Malay) Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	
Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	
Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	
Raffles's Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>	
Red-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus javanicus</i>	
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	
Bornean Ground-Cuckoo (BE)	<i>Carpococcyx radiatus</i>	H
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	

OWLS: Strigidae

Mountain Scops-Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	H
Barred Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	
Buffy Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	
Brown Wood-Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	

FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae

Large Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus auritus</i>	
Gould's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>	H
Blyth's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus affinis</i>	

SWIFTS: Apodidae

Silver-rumped Needletail	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	
Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	
Bornean Swiftlet (BE)	<i>Collocalia linchi</i>	
Mossy-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus salangana</i>	
Black-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus maximus</i>	
White (Edible)-nest Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	

TREESWIFTS: Hemiprocnidae

Gray-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	
Whiskered Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne comata</i>	

TROGONS: Trogonidae

Red-naped Trogon	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>	H
Diard's Trogon	<i>Harpactes diardii</i>	
Whitehead's Trogon (BE)	<i>Harpactes whiteheadi</i>	
Scarlet-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	
Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	
Rufous-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>	
Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	H
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	
Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	
Rufous-collared Kingfisher	<i>Actenoides concretus</i>	

BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

Red-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis amictus</i>	
Blue-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops viridis</i>	

ROLLERS: Coraciidae

Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	
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HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae

Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	
(Asian) Black Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	
Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	
Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Buceros vigil</i>	H
Bushy-crested Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	
White-crowned Hornbill	<i>Aceros comatus</i>	
Wrinkled Hornbill	<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	

ASIAN BARBETS: Megalaimidae

Brown Barbet (BE)	<i>Calorhamphus fuliginosus</i>	
Gold-faced Barbet (BE)	<i>Psilopogon chrysopsis</i>	
Red-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	
Mountain Barbet (BE)	<i>Megalaima monticola</i>	
Yellow-crowned Barbet	<i>Megalaima henrici</i>	
Golden-naped Barbet (BE)	<i>Megalaima pulcherrima</i>	
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima australis</i>	
Bornean Barbet (BE)	<i>Megalaima eximia</i>	

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Rufous Piculet	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>	
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	
Sunda Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	
Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	
White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	
Banded Woodpecker	<i>Picus miniaceus</i>	
Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	H
Checker-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus mentalis</i>	
Maroon Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	
Orange-backed Woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	
Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	
Buff-necked Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	
Gray-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

White-fronted (Bornean) Falconet (BE)	<i>Microhierax latifrons</i>	
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PARROTS: Psittacidae

Long-tailed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula longicauda</i>	
Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	

AFRICAN AND GREEN BROADBILLS: Calyptomenidae

Green Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	
Whitehead's Broadbill (BE)	<i>Calyptomena whiteheadi</i>	

ASIAN AND GRAUER'S BROADBILLS: Eurylaimidae

Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	H
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	
Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	
Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	

PITTAS: Pittidae

Black-headed (Black-&-crimson) Pitta (BE)	<i>Erythropitta ussheri</i>	
Blue-banded Pitta (BE)	<i>Erythropitta arquata</i>	H
Giant Pitta	<i>Pitta caerulea</i>	H
Bornean Banded Pitta (BE)	<i>Pitta guajana schwaneri</i>	
Blue-headed Pitta (BE)	<i>Pitta baudii</i>	
Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	

THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae

Golden-bellied Gerygone (Flyeater)	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	
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HELMETSHRIKES AND ALLIES: Vangidae

Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	
Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i>	
Rufous-winged Philentoma	<i>Philentoma pyrhoptera</i>	
Maroon-breasted Philentoma	<i>Philentoma velata</i>	

WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae

White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	
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BRISTLEHEAD: Pityriaseidae

Bornean Bristlehead (BE)	<i>Pityriasis gymnocephala</i>	
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IORAS: Aegithinidae

Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
Green Iora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	

CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae

Fiery Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	
Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	
Sunda Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina larvata</i>	
Pied Triller	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	
Lesser Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Lalage fimbriata</i>	

WHISTLERS: Pachycephalidae

Bornean Whistler (BE)	<i>Pachycephala hypoxantha</i>	
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VIREOS: Vireonidae

Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	

OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae

Dark-throated Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	
Black-and-crimson Oriole	<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>	

DRONGOS: Dicruridae

Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	

FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae

Spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	
Malaysian Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae

Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	

CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae

Crested Jay	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	H
(Bornean) Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus leucopterus aterrimus</i>	
Bornean Green-Magpie (BE)	<i>Cissa jefferyi</i>	
Bornean Treepie (BE)	<i>Dendrocitta cinerascens</i>	
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	
Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	

SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae

Pacific (House) Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
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FAIRY-FLYCATCHERS: Stenostiridae

Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	
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NUTHATCHES: Sittidae

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	
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BULBULS: Pycnonotidae

Black-and-white Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanoleucus</i>	
Puff-backed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus eutilotus</i>	
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	
Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	
Borean Bulbul (BE)	<i>Pycnonotus montis</i>	
Gray-bellied Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cyaniventris</i>	
Flavescent (Pale-faced) Bulbul (BE)	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens leucops</i>	
Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>	
Olive-winged Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus plumosus</i>	
Cream-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus simplex</i>	
Red-eyed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus brunneus</i>	
Spectacled Bulbuls	<i>Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos</i>	
Hairy-backed Bulbul	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>	
Finsch's Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus finschii</i>	

Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	
Gray-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus bres</i>	
Yellow-bellied Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	
Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Iole olivacea</i>	
Ashy (Cinereous) Bulbul (BE)	<i>Hemixos flava connectens</i>	
Streaked Bulbul	<i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	

BUSH-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Cettiidae

Bornean Stubtail (BE)	<i>Urosphena whiteheadi</i>	
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	
Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	
Sunda Bush-Warbler	<i>Horomis vulcania</i>	

LEAF-WARBLERS: Phylloscopidae

Mountain (Leaf) Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>	
Yellow-breasted Warbler	<i>Seicercus montis</i>	

GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae

Striated Grassbird *Megalurus palustris*

CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae

Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	
Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	

YUHINAS, WHITE-EYES & ALLIES: Zosteropidae

Chestnut-crested Yuhina (BE)	<i>Yuhina everetti</i>	
Pygmy White-eye (Bornean Ibon) (BE)	<i>Oculocincta squamifrons</i>	
Mountain Black-eye (BE)	<i>Chlorocharis emiliae</i>	
Black-capped White-eye	<i>Zosterops atricapilla</i>	

TREE-BABLERS, SCIMITAR-BABLERS, & ALLIES: Timaliidae

Bold-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis bornensis</i>	
Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>	H
Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma erythroptera</i>	
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	
Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	
Chestnut-rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	
Gray-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	
Gray-headed Babbler	<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>	

GROUND BABBLERS & ALLIES: Pellomeidae

Moustached Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	
Sooty-capped Babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	
Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	
Rufous-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	
Black-capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	
Temminck's Babbler	<i>Pellorneum pyrrogenys</i>	
Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Pellorneum malaccensis</i>	

White-chested Babbler	<i>Pellorneum rostratum</i>	
Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Pellorneum bicolor</i>	
Striped Wren-Babbler	<i>Kenopia striata</i>	
Bornean (Ground-) Wren-Babbler (BE)	<i>Ptilocichla leucogrammica</i>	
Horsfield's Babbler	<i>Turdinus sepiaria</i>	
Black-throated Wren-Babbler (BE)	<i>Turdinus atrigularis</i>	
Mountain Wren-Babbler (BE)	<i>Turdinus crassa</i>	

LAUGHINGTHRUSHES & ALLIES: Leiothrichidae

Brown Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>	
Sunda Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax palliatus</i>	
Bare-headed (Bornean) Laughingthrush (BE)	<i>Garrulax calvus</i>	
Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush (BE)	<i>Lanthocincla treacheri</i>	

FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS: Irenidae

Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	
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OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae

Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	
Rufous-tailed Shama	<i>Copsychus pyrropygus</i>	
White-rumped (Crowned) Shama (BE)	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	
Long-billed (Large-) Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis caerulatus</i>	H
Malaysian Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	
Bornean Blue-Flycatcher (BE)	<i>Cyornis superbus</i>	
Pygmy Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	
Gray-chested Jungle-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis umbratilis</i>	
Indigo Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias indigo</i>	
Eyebrowed Jungle-Flycatcher (BE)	<i>Vauriella gularis</i>	
White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	
Bornean Whistling-Thrush (BE)	<i>Myophonus borneensis</i>	
White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	
White-crowned (Bornean) Forktail (BE)	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	
Chestnut-naped Forktail	<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i>	
Rufous-chested Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula dumetoria</i>	
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	

THRUSHES AND ALLIES: Turdidae

Chestnut-capped Thrush	<i>Geokichla interpres</i>	
Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	
Everett's Thrush (BE)	<i>Zoothera everetti</i>	

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Javan Myna	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	

LEAFBIRDS: Chloropseidae

Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	
Lesser Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	
Bornean Leafbird (BE)	<i>Chloropsis kinabaluensis</i>	

FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae

Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>	
Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker (BE)	<i>Prionochilus xanthopygius</i>	
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	
Black-sided (Bornean) Flowerpecker (BE)	<i>Dicaeum monticulum</i>	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	

SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	
Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	
Plain-throated (Brown-throated) Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	
Red-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rhodolaemus</i>	
Van Hasselt's Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma brasiliانا</i>	
Copper-throated Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma calcostetha</i>	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	
Temminck's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga temminckii</i>	
(Eastern) Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	
Thick-billed Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera crassirostris</i>	
Long-billed Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera robusta</i>	
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	
Purple-naped Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera hypogrammicum</i>	
Whitehead's Spiderhunter (BE)	<i>Arachnothera juliae</i>	
Bornean Spiderhunter (BE)	<i>Arachnothera everetti</i>	

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae

Oriental (Paddyfield) Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	
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OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae

Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
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WEAVERS AND ALLIES: Ploceidae

Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	
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WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrildidae

Dusky Munia (BE)	<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>	
Nutmeg Mannikin (Scaly-breasted Munia)	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	
Chestnut (Black-headed) Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	

Mammal List**TREESHREWS: Tupaiidae**

Mountain Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia montana</i>	
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FREE-TAILED BATS: Molossidae

Wrinkle-lipped Bat	<i>Tadarida plicata</i>
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MONKEYS: Cercopithecidae

Maroon Langur/Red Leaf-Monkey	<i>Presbytis rubicunda</i>
Silvered Langur/Leaf-Monkey	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>
Proboscis Monkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>
Long-tailed or Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>

GIBBONS: Hylobatidae

Bornean (Mueller's) Gibbon	<i>Hylobates muelleri</i>
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GREAT APES: Pongidae

(Bornean) Orang-Utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>
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SQUIRRELS: Sciuridae

Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>
Prevost's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>
Kinabalu Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus baluensis</i>
Bornean Black-banded Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus orestes</i>
Plantain Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>
Horse-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sundasciurus hippurus</i>
Jentink's Squirrel	<i>Sundasciurus jentinki</i>
Bornean Mountain Ground Squirrel	<i>Dremomys everetti</i>
Plain Pigmy Squirrel	<i>Exilisciurus exilis</i>

FLYING SQUIRRELS: Petauristinae

Red Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>
Thomas's Flying Squirrel	<i>Aeromys thomasi</i>

CIVETS AND MONGOOSES: Viverridae

Malay Civet or Tangalung	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>
Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>

Cats: Felidae

Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis*

ELEPHANTS: Elephantidae

Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
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PIGS: Suidae

Bearded Pig	<i>Sus barbatus</i>
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MOUSE-DEER: Tragulidae

Greater Mouse-Deer	<i>Tragulus napu</i>
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DEER: Cervidae

Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
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