



**TROPICAL
BIRDING**



MALAYSIA:
THE ASIA INTROTOUR
A Tropical Birding Set Departure

July 2-12, 2022
Main Tour: July 2-9
Panti Extension: June 10-12

Guide: Ken Behrens

All photos by Ken Behrens,
taken during this trip

TOUR SUMMARY

Any birder who has browsed through a Southeast Asian bird book realizes that a huge set of lowland forest birds is found in the southern part of the peninsula, from southern Myanmar and Thailand south. Peninsular Malaysia is at the heart of this Sundaland biome, sharing a rich lowland avifauna with Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Peninsular Malaysia also has tall mountains with a very different mix of birds – pseudo-Himalayan species, local endemics, and species shared with the mountains of the Greater Sunda islands. This tour is built around these two biomes. It is short and affordable, and provides a great introduction both to Asian birding in general, and more specifically to birding in the southern part of southeast Asia.

One of the great things about this trip is its simplicity; one night at Kuala Selangor (coastal mangrove and dry forest), two nights at Fraser's Hill (montane forest), and three nights at Taman Negara (lowland forest). Malaysia has excellent infrastructure, including great roads and luxurious lodging. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the excellent food is enriched by a mix of Chinese, Indian, and Malay influences. For those who want a longer sojourn in Sundaland, this short tour can be combined with the longer Tropical Birding Borneo tour that immediately precedes it. Some of the participants on this year's tour had joined not only the Borneo main tour,

but also a Sarawak pre-trip. So by the time this trip had ended, they had “cleaned up” on the vast majority of the species of Sundaland.



The unusual Black “Laughingthrush”, which is actually a member of the babbler family, is endemic to Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia.

In just ten days of birding, we recorded 290 species of birds. Just a few of the avian highlights were the endemic Malaysian Partridge, Crested Partridge, Watercock, White-browed Crake, Cinnamon Bittern, Lesser Fish-Eagle, several flocks of the scarce Large Green-Pigeon, mangrove-dwelling Chestnut-breasted Malkhoa, Little Bronze-Cuckoo, Gould’s Frogmouth, Malaysian (Eared) Nightjar, Ken’s favorites the Gray-rumped and Whiskered Treeswifts, Blue-banded Kingfisher, Rhinoceros, Bushy-crested, and Wrinkled Hornbills, Fire-tufted, Red-crowned, and endemic Black-browed Barbets, Green, Long-tailed, Banded, and Black-and-yellow Broadbills,

Garnet Pitta, Pied Triller, Black-and-crimson Oriole, Black Magpie, the monotypic families that are Malaysian Rail-Babbler and Crested Shrikejay, Large, Eyebrowed, and Striped Wren-Babblers, Sultan Tit, Black-and-white, Scaly-breasted, Gray-breasted, Straw-colored, and Finsch's Bulbuls, Velvet-fronted and Blue Nuthatches, incredible views of Pygmy Cupwing (representing a small, cool Asian family), endemic Black and Malayan Laughingthrushes, Mangrove Blue-Flycatcher, Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker, and White-headed and White-crowned Munias. We had a couple of keen family listers on this trip, who were new to Asian birding, and they racked up an impressive 22 new bird families, all the conceivable options at the sites we visited!



The generally scarce Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker is wonderfully common in Panti Forest.

This tour is also excellent for mammals, something that is not the case for all Asian trips. We recorded 21 species of mammal, including White-thighed and Dusky Langurs, and a bounty of squirrels. Siamangs and White-handed Gibbons called very close on a couple occasions, but sadly remained as heard-only animals, albeit vocally spectacular ones! The tame Selangor Langurs and Long-tailed Macaques spurred a lively debate about the merits of various groups of

monkeys, and how they stack up against Madagascar's lemurs. To sum up our conclusions, or at least those of the guide, lemurs are the best, langurs are cool, and macaques are pretty scary, at least in places where they associate humans with food! To cap it off, we recorded 8 reptile species, and 65 species of butterflies, including beauties such as Rajah Brooke's Birdwing and Malayan Lacewing.

After a night in a fabulous Kuala Lumpur hotel, complete with swimming pool, gym, and an amazing buffet, we struck out early for Kuala Selangor. This coastal site has some secondary forest and mangroves, and offers chances for a bunch of species that aren't possible anywhere else on the tour. Our day there was highly productive. In the mangroves, we found all the specialty birds: Golden-bellied Gerygone, Pied Triller, Mangrove Whistler, Mangrove Blue-Flycatcher, and the mangrove-dwelling subspecies of Cinereous Tit. A vocal Little Bronze-Cuckoo was a nice bonus. The dry forest, just inland from the mangroves, was also very good. Here we found Coppersmith and Linneated Barbets, Greater and Common Flamebacks, Laced and Sunda Woodpeckers, and Pink-necked and Orange-breasted Green-Pigeons. Lesser Adjutants and Brahminy Kites were soaring overhead, along with thousands of Germain's Swiftlets, that nest



Sunda (Pygmy) Woodpecker on our first morning at Kuala Selangor, in mangrove habitat. This area holds a surprising richness of woodpecker species, with two flamebacks, the pygmy, and the Laced Woodpecker.

in custom-built swiftlet houses, which make it easy for local entrepreneurs to collect their valuable edible nests. Doing a night drive through a nearby agricultural area turned up Barn Owl and Large-tailed Nightjar, plus the dubious bonus of a Black Rat feeding on oil palm fruits!

After spending the night in Kuala Selangor, and waking up well before sunrise, we struck inland and uphill, heading for the former colonial hill station of Bukit Fraser, or Fraser's Hill. We had two nights and parts of three days to explore the wonders of Fraser's Hill. One of the things that make it such an attractive birding area, is that lots of habitats and birding spots can be easily accessed in a small area. The higher elevations of the hill, as around the town, have a characteristic set of highland birds, while the forest starts to change as



Silver-eared Mesia is a delightful visitor to feeding setups on Fraser's Hill.

you go down the exit road, taking on the character of lowland forest at "The Gap", where the one-way entrance and exit roads meet. We covered all these habitats as thoroughly as possible during our time on the hill. The top of the hill has some of Fraser's famous species like Fire-tufted Barbet and Blue Nuthatch, and the endemic Malaysian Partridge and Malaysian Laughingthrush. The mountains of Malaysia have a fascinating set of species. Sometimes birding here feels like birding in the Himalayas of China, and you forget that you're only a short ways from the equator! Meanwhile, the town has a funky British colonial vibe, with manor houses and elaborate light poles. It's a weird but wonderful combination! One of the features of Fraser's are a bunch of feeding stations, which attract great birds like Long-tailed Sibia, Silver-eared Mesia, Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush, Large Niltava, and several babblers.

Although the hill holds an abundance of good birding, there was plenty more birding to do in the lower elevations of "the Gap" and the access roads. There, highlights included Long-tailed

Broadbill, Red-bearded Bee-eater, Black-thighed Falconet, and Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler. A huge fruiting tree at the Gap was dubbed the “Tree of Life”. It held nearly all of the local barbets, including Yellow-crowned and Gold-whiskered Barbets, as well as the scarce Scaly-breasted Bulbul. One evening, we waited at “The Gap” until huge and raptor-like Malaysian (Eared) Nightjars emerged to start hawking insects – a memorable sight.



Malaysian Eared-Nightjar is big enough to easily be mistaken for a raptor!

Our time at Fraser’s passed all too quickly, and soon it was time to head to Taman Negara for a three-night stay. This national park protects one of the largest stretches of pristine lowland rainforest left in peninsular Malaysia. This is the Asian equivalent of the Amazon rainforest. It’s an incredibly rich environment with an endless list of mouth-watering birds. But it’s also hard work. The trees are literally among the tallest in the world, the weather is hot and steamy, and there are terrestrial leeches to contend with. Not only that, but the birds are shy, and the forest will sometimes go almost completely silent, especially in the afternoon. But those who persevere are rewarded with sightings of some of the coolest birds in the world. On this trip, Malaysian Rail-Babbler and Garnet Pitta provide examples of both: the hard work required and the fabulous payoff. Our sighting of Garnet Pitta came late in our first morning. We heard several in the

distance before finally having a closer bird that seemed within reach. But finding this bird still entailed a long session of playback and waiting motionless. Finally our efforts, fieldcraft, and patience paid off when the pitta crossed the trail, right in front of the whole group, even pausing for an exquisite few seconds on a mossy root. The Rail-Babbler makes up its own family, which is related to the wickedly weird picathares of Africa. It's a very shy ground dwelling bird, with a beautiful facial pattern that includes inflatable bluish-purple sacs on the sides of the neck. It's this tour's top target and attraction for family listers, of which we had several on this trip. After days of trying to see this species, persistence finally paid off when we had excellent views of this unique beauty striding through the undergrowth, at a totally different location than where Ken usually finds it. That's birding!



We had several amazing encounters with the scarce Blue-banded Kingfisher.

Taman Negara has an incredible bounty of bulbuls and babblers, and we worked our way through the list, notching species after species. The babblers essentially fill the “ant-thing” niche of the Neotropics; the brown and blackish birds of the forest understory. There are only four treeswifts in the world, and in my view, they count among the planet's coolest birds. Lowland Malaysia has two of these four species, and we saw them both: Whiskered and Gray-rumped Treeswifts. Another marquee group of Taman Negara is the kingfishers, many of which are forest-

dwelling and very shy. We enjoyed views of Blue-eared, Blue-banded, and Stork-billed Kingfishers. This biome is also one of the world's best for woodpeckers. We recorded 12 species, which ranged from the large Olive-backed and Orange-backed, to the dinky Buff-rumped.

On our final morning, we did a boat trip. Compared to sweating our way through the forest, this was wonderfully easy birding! Some of the highlights of our time on the water included delightfully vocal Straw-headed Bulbuls. This endangered species has been trapped to the verge of extinction, mainly to satisfy the demand for mellifluous cage birds in Indonesia. Taman Negara is now one of the best places in the world to see this rapidly disappearing species. Other prizes on the boat trip included two huge hornbills: Rhinoceros and Wrinkled Hornbills.

On the drive back, for the conclusion of the tour, we made a brief stop on Bukit Tingii. Although bird activity was low during a hazy mid-afternoon, the stop proved more than

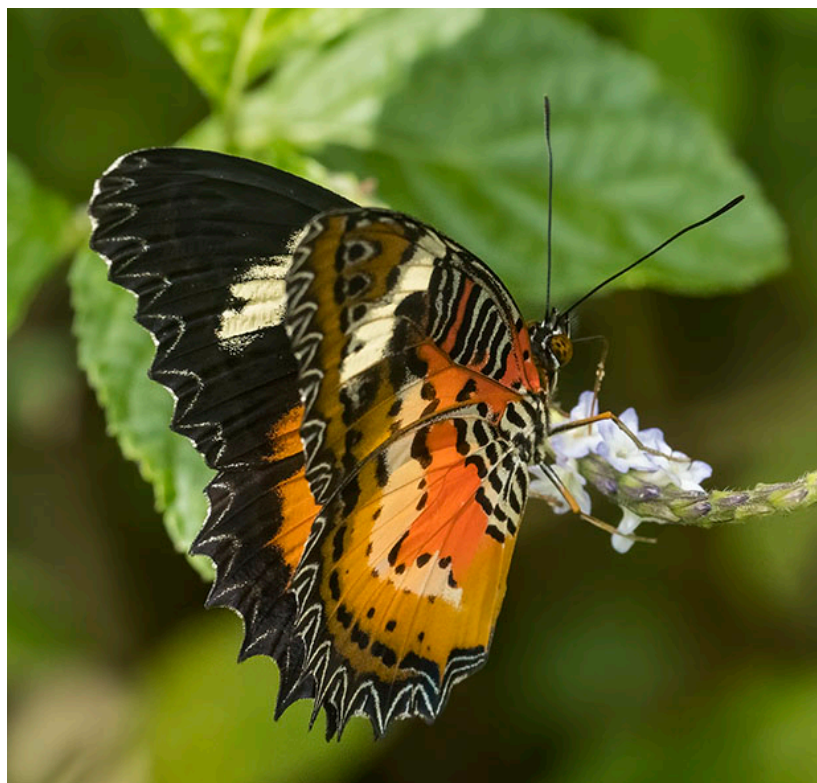
worthwhile when we sighted a juvenile Orange-breasted Trogon being fed by an adult, at point-blank range. This was a great way to wrap up the tour, especially after the frustration of having several heard-only encounters with this beautiful trogon earlier in the trip. The excellent Malaysian roads quickly brought us back to the mega-city of Kuala Lumpur, and to the conclusion of this short but sweet tour.



Our last-minute sighting of Orange-breasted Trogon on Bukit Tingii was a delight.

Two of the participants had arranged a short custom extension, after the end of the main tour. The main birding location was Panti Forest, and the goal was to add an additional chance to see Malaysian Rail-Babbler. Although everyone had seen Rail-Babbler in Taman Negara, for one of the participants on this extension, the views were brief and not completely satisfying. So it was good that we had another chance for good views. Panti is down near the border with Singapore, a drive of several hours. On the way, we stopped at an area of ricefields that was wonderfully productive. After all the forest birding, standing in the open and scoping birds seemed almost too easy! In just over an hour of birding, we saw Cinnamon Bittern, Red-wattled Lapwing, Watercock, White-browed Crake, and White-capped and White-headed Munias. After arriving at Panti, we enjoyed excellent luck with the Rail-Babbler on our first afternoon, enjoying a magical encounter in which a single bird made a slow circuit around us. Panti has great forest birding overall, and we especially enjoyed the close and low views afforded by the band of fruiting melastomas that lines the main birding track. Highlights included Red-crowned Barbet, Red-billed Barbet, Finsch's Bulbul, and loads of Crimson-breasted Flowerpeckers. An afternoon visit to an area of mangroves proved worthwhile when we spotted a tame Chestnut-bellied Malkoha. Mangrove Pitta vocalized several times and was glimpsed by Ken, but never emerged for good views. Though it was short, this "Panti Extension" had proved exceedingly worthwhile, and will be offered in conjunction with future Peninsular Malaysia trips.

Between the Sarawak pre-trip, the Borneo main trip, the Asia Introtour, and the final Panti Extension, Ken had spent nearly a month guiding and birding in Sundaland. Lots of tough work without a doubt, but dozens of magical and memorable encounters with some of the world's coolest wildlife to make it well worthwhile.



One of 65 butterflies that we recorded, this one a Malayan Lacewing in Panti Forest.

TOP 5 TOUR SIGHTINGS AND EXPERIENCES

As voted by all the tour participants and Ken

- 1) **Pygmy Cupwing – 22 VOTES.** As a small family that is endemic to Asia, this was a major target for several participants. After some effort, we enjoyed views of this cupwing only a few feet away! So much character in a tiny package!



Small Bird. Kind of a Big Deal. The diminutive Pygmy Cupwing took home “Bird of the Trip” honors!

2) **Garnet Pitta – 17 VOTES.** An elusive rainforest gem, and a new family for some.

3) **Malaysian Rail-Babbler – 14 VOTES.** Another huge family target, this one monotypic.



It took sweaty days and hours of effort, but we finally had great Rail-Babbler sightings, both on the main tour and the Panti Extension.

4) **Fire-tufted Barbet – 7 VOTES.** Ridiculously gaudy big barbet.

5) **Orange-breasted Trogon – 3 VOTES.** Unusually colored trogon of hill forest.

Green Broadbill – 3 VOTES. Strange and exotic beauty. See the cover photo.

River Trip on Tahan River – 3 VOTES. Beautiful rainforest, kingfishers, hornbills.

Maroon Woodpecker – 3 VOTES. Good-looking woodpecker that is weirdly elusive.

Olive-backed Woodpecker – 3 VOTES. The rarest of the Sundaland woodpeckers.

Gould's Frogmouth – 3 VOTES. A pre-dawn prize. As bizarre as all frogmouths!

Boat Ride on Tembeling River – 3 VOTES. Running the rapids was an adventure!

Dusky Langur – 3 VOTES. Sleek, elegant monkeys that look like they're wearing goggles.

ITINERARY

Main Tour

- July 2 Arrival in Kuala Lumpur
- July 3 Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Selangor
- July 4 Kuala Selangor to Fraser's Hill
- July 5 Fraser's Hill and The Gap
- July 6 Fraser's Hill to Taman Negara
- July 7-8 Taman Negara NP
- July 9 Taman Negara to Kuala Lumpur

Panti Extension

- July 10 Kuala Lumpur to Panti Forest
- July 11 Panti Forest and Johor mangroves
- July 11 Panti to Kuala Lumpur



Babblers are all over the place in Sundaland! This is one of the coolest species, the Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler.

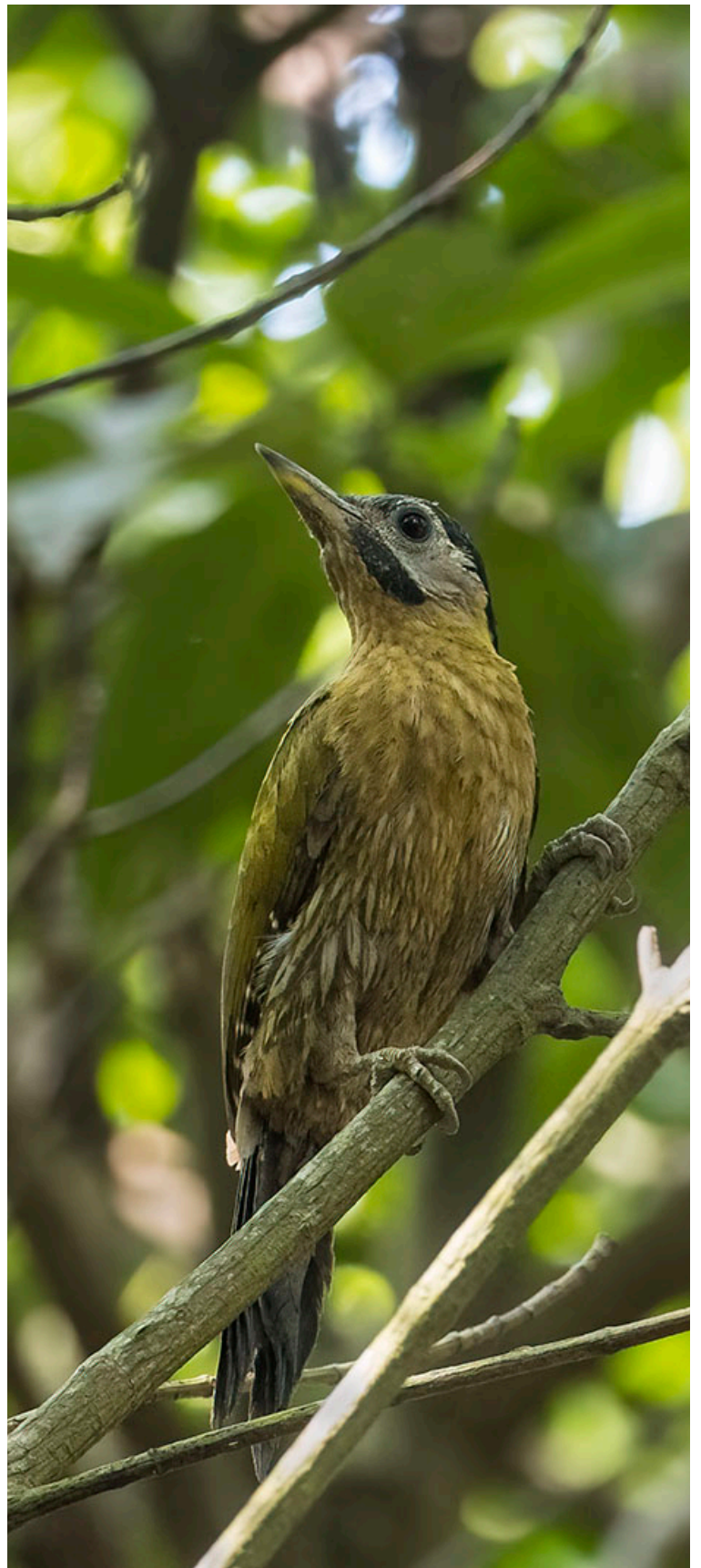
PHOTO GALLERY



Brown Wood-Owl graced a pre-dawn walk at Fraser's Hill.



Common Posy (left), an exotic hairstreak. Chestnut-rumped Babbler (right). Both in Taman Negara.



Red-headed Trogon on Fraser's Hill (left); Laced Woodpecker in Kuala Selangor (right).



The flowerpecker family is found in Asia and Australasia. Shown here are Yellow-breasted (above) and Fire-breasted (below) Flowerpeckers, at Taman Negara and Fraser's Hill respectively.





**The Dusky Langur made it onto our top 5 trip highlights.
We saw these beautiful monkeys on Bukit Fraser and Bukit Tinggi.**



The mangrove-dwelling subspecies of Cinerous Tit seems like a potential future split.



A Gould's Frogmouth pre-dawn in Taman Negara.



Mountain Bulbul on Fraser's Hill (left). Long-tailed Macaques prefer Swarovski (right)!



Orange-bellied Flowerpecker, a common bird of the lowlands, in both forest and disturbed areas.



Olive-backed Woodpecker is the scarcest of Sundaland's diverse array of rainforest woodpeckers.



A Chestnut-naped Forktail greeted us during our initial ascent of Fraser's Hill.



Rainforest beauties: Scarlet-rumped Trogon (left) and Gray-bellied Bulbul (right).



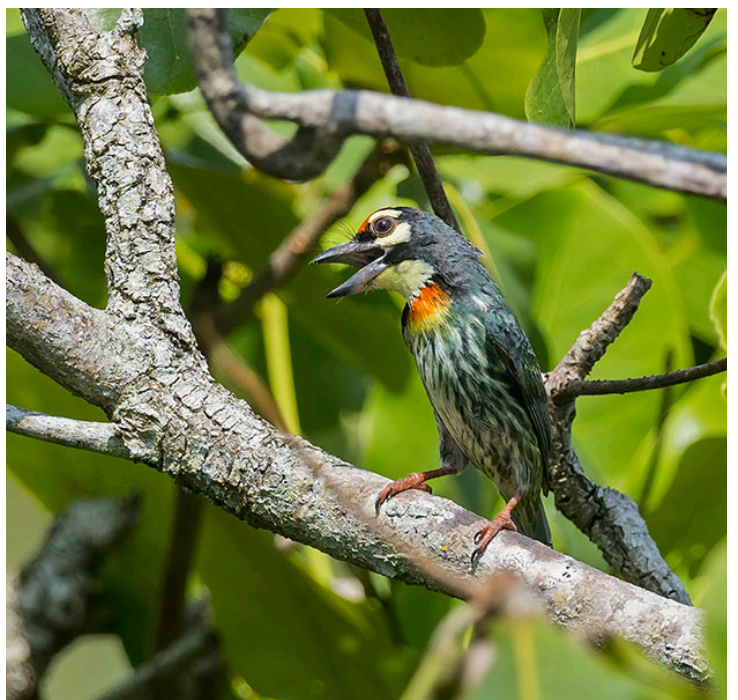
A couple of inveterate skulkers on Fraser's Hill: Malayan Whistling-Thrush (left) and Lesser Shortwing (right).



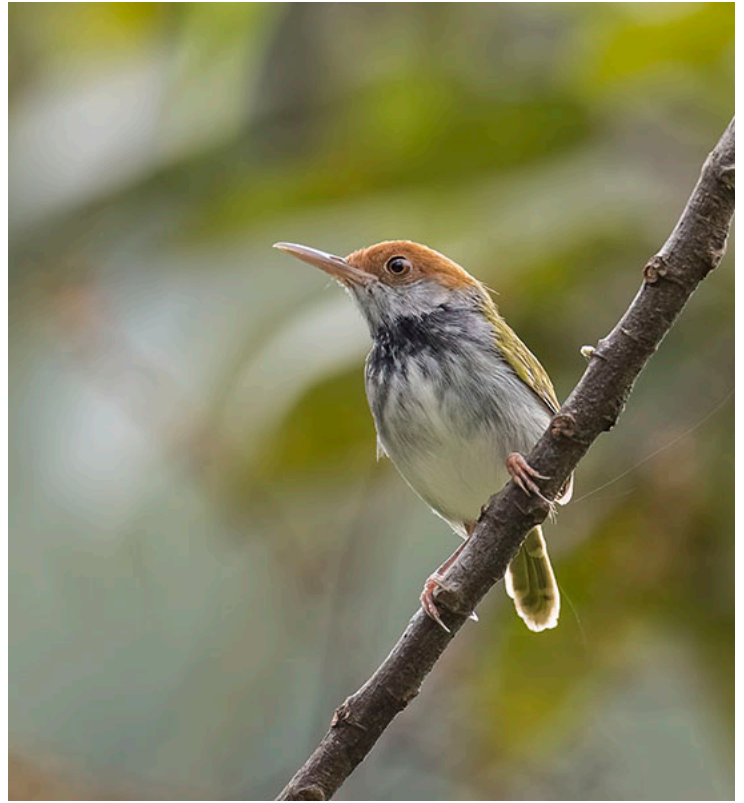
Blue-winged Leafbird chowing down on fruits in Panty Forest.



Red-naped Trogon is a hefty and scarce rainforest trogon.



This tour is unusually rich in barbets, including the endemic Black-browed Barbet (left) and widespread Coppersmith Barbet (right).



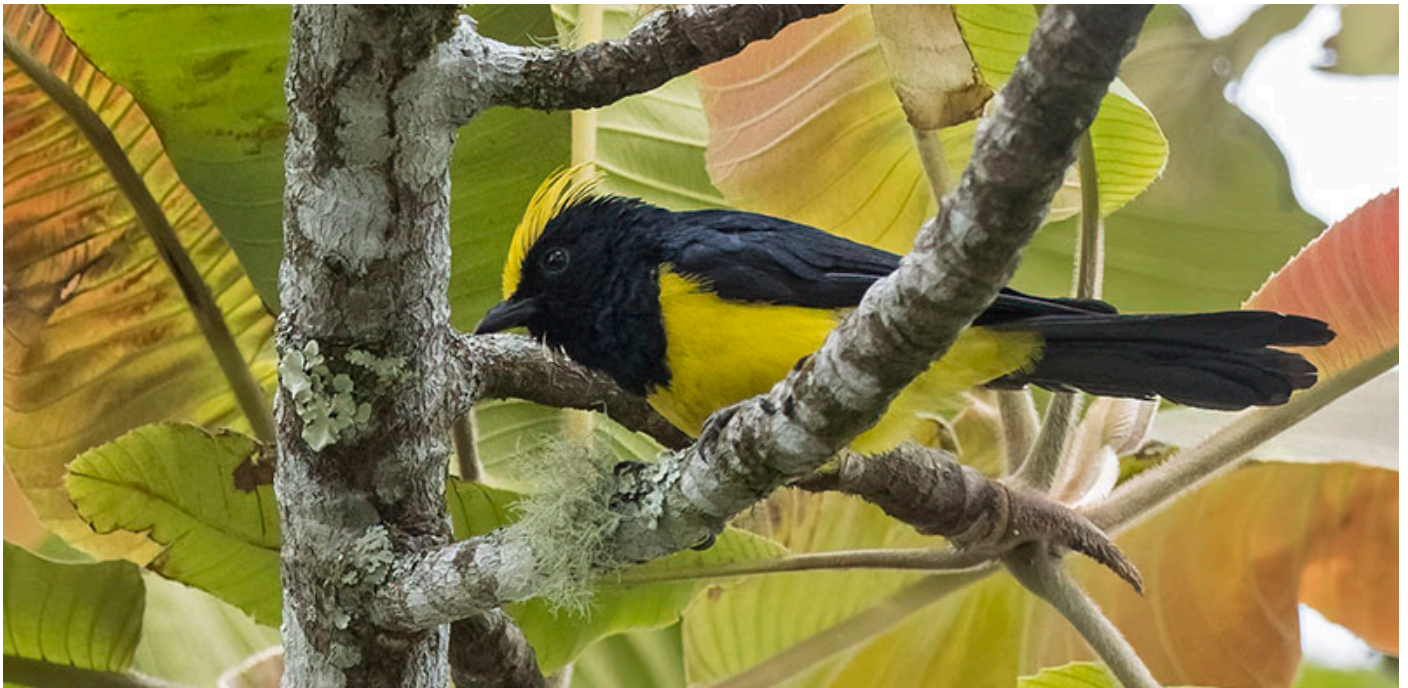
Dinky delights: Little Bronze-Cuckoo (left) and Dark-necked Tailorbird (right).



One of the birds that give Fraser's Hill a tangible Himalayan flavor is the Blue-winged Minla.



A young White-thighed Langur along the Tahan Tributary in Taman Negara.



Sultan Tit is the largest "chickadee" in the world!



On the first day of the Panti Extension, ricefields held a bunch of new species, including Watercock.



Red-crowned Barbet is an extreme lowland forest specialist, which we saw very well in Panti.



Stork-billed Kingfishers featured on a couple of boat trips in Taman Negara.



Rufous-bellied Eagle (left) and Rufous-winged Philentoma (right) in Taman Negara.



Black Laughingthrush (left) and Rufous-browed Flycatcher. Both on Fraser's Hill.



Yellow-bellied Warbler (left) and endemic Malayan Laughingthrush (right).



Broadbills are ridiculously cool birds, and there are a bunch on this tour, including Black-and-red.



Mangrove Blue Flycatcher in the Kuala Selangor sanctuary.



The Selangor Langur is a beautiful monkey that is endemic to the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia.

BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World v2021* (including updates through August 2021).

PHEASANTS AND PARTRIDGES: Phasianidae		
Crested (Wood) Partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	
Malaysian Partridge	<i>Arborophila campbelli</i>	
Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	G
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	PEO
PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae		
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</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>	
Orange-breasted Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	
Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	
Large Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron capellei</i>	
Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	
Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	
CUCKOOS: Cuculidae		
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	PEO
Raffles's Malkoha	<i>Rhinortha chlorophaeus</i>	
Red-billed Malkoha	<i>Zanclostomus javanicus</i>	
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	
Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus sumatranus</i>	PEO
Black-bellied Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	
Violet Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	H
Little (Malay) Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	
Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	
Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	
Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	

Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx vagans</i>	H
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	H
FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae		
Gould's Frogmouth	<i>Batrachostomus stellatus</i>	
NIGHTJARS: Caprimulgidae		
Malaysian (Eared) Nightjar	<i>Lyncornis temminckii</i>	
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	
SWIFTS: Apodidae		
Silver-rumped Needletail	<i>Rhaphidura leucopygialis</i>	
Brown-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	
Plume-toed (Glossy) Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia affinis cyanoptila</i>	
Germain's Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus germani</i>	
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	
TREESWIFTS: Hemiprocnidae		
Gray-rumped Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	
Whiskered Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne comata</i>	
RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae		
Gray-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	PEO
White-browed Crake	<i>Poliolimnas cinereus</i>	PEO
Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	PEO
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	PEO
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae		
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	PEO
STORKS: Ciconiidae		
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	
HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs: Ardeidae		
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	PEO
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	PEO
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae		
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	PEO
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	
Blyth's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus alboniger</i>	

Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
Lesser Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	
BARN-OWLS: Tytonidae		
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
OWLS: Strigidae		
Mountain Scops-Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	H
Sunda Scops-Owl	<i>Otus lempiji</i>	H
Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	H
Brown Wood-Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	
Brown Boobook (Hawk-Owl)	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	H
TROGONS: Trogonidae		
Red-naped Trogon	<i>Harpactes kasumba</i>	
Scarlet-rumped Trogon	<i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	
Orange-breasted Trogon	<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	
HORNBILLS: Bucerotidae		
Helmeted Hornbill	<i>Buceros vigil</i>	H
Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	H
Bushy-crested Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galeritus</i>	
Black Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	H
Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	PEO
Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	H
Wrinkled Hornbill	<i>Rhabdotorrhinus corrugatus</i>	
KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae		
Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	
Blue-banded Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo euryzona</i>	
Rufous-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>	H
Banded Kingfisher	<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	H
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</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>	
ASIAN BARBETS: Megalaimidae		
Sooty (Brown) Barbet	<i>Calorhamphus hayii</i>	
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephala</i>	
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon australis</i>	
Fire-tufted Barbet	<i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>	
Red-crowned Barbet	<i>Psilopogon rafflesii</i>	SEO
Red-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon mystacophanos</i>	
Yellow-crowned Barbet	<i>Psilopogon henricii</i>	
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineata</i>	
Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon franklinii</i>	
Gold-whiskered Barbet	<i>Psilopogon chrysopogon</i>	
Black-browed Barbet	<i>Megalaima oorti</i>	
WOODPECKERS: Picidae		
Rufous Piculet	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>	
Gray-and-buff Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	H / G
Sunda (Brown-capped) Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	
Maroon Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	
Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	
Orange-backed Woodpecker	<i>Reinwardtipicus validus</i>	
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	
Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	
Buff-necked Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	
Buff-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Meiglyptes tristis</i>	
Bamboo Woodpecker	<i>Gecinulus viridis</i>	
Olive-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	
Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	
Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	
Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>	
Laced Woodpecker	<i>Picus vittatus</i>	
Banded Woodpecker	<i>Picus mineaceus</i>	
Greater Yellownape	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	
Checker-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus mentalis</i>	
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	H

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae		
Black-thighed Falconet	<i>Microhierax fringillarius</i>	
PARROTS: Psittacidae		
Blue-rumped Parrot	<i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	
Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	
AFRICAN AND GREEN BROADBILLS: Calyptomenidae		
Green Broadbill	<i>Calyptomena viridis</i>	
ASIAN AND GRAUER'S BROADBILLS: Eurylaimidae		
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	
Dusky Broadbill	<i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	H
Silver-breasted Broadbill	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	
Black-and-red Broadbill	<i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	
Banded Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	
Black-and-yellow Broadbill	<i>Eurylaimus ochromalus</i>	
PITTAS: Pittidae		
Garnet Pitta	<i>Erythropitta granatina</i>	
Rusty-naped Pitta	<i>Hydromis oatesi</i>	H
Malayan Banded-Pitta	<i>Hydromis irena</i>	H
Mangrove Pitta	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	G
THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae		
Golden-bellied Gerygone	<i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	
CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae		
Gray-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	
Large Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina macei larutensis</i>	
Lesser Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Lalage fimbriata</i>	
Pied Triller	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	
VIREOS: Vireonidae		
Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	
Black-eared Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis tahanensis</i>	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	
WHISTLERS: Pachycephalidae		
Mangrove Whistler	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	
OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae		
Dark-throated Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	
Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	
Black-and-crimson Oriole	<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>	

VANGAS, 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>	
IORAS: Aegithinidae		
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
Green Iora	<i>Aegithina viridissima</i>	
FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae		
Spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura perlata</i>	
Malaysian Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	
DRONGOS: Dicruridae		
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	
MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae		
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	
Blyth's Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	
CRESTED SHRIKEJAY: Platylophidae		
Crested Shrikejay	<i>Platylophus galericulatus</i>	
CROWS AND JAYS: Corvidae		
Black Magpie	<i>Platysmurus l. leucopterus</i>	
Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	H
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	
Slender-billed Crow	<i>Corvus enca</i>	
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	
RAIL-BABBLER: Eupetidae		
Malaysian Rail-babbler	<i>Eupetes macrocerus</i>	
FAIRY FLYCATCHERS: Stenostiridae		
Gray-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	
CHICKADEES AND TITS: Paridae		
Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	
Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	
CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae		
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	
Dark-necked Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	

Ashy Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus ruficeps</i>	
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	
Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	
CUPWINGS: Pnoepyidae		
Pygmy Cupwing (Wren-Babbler)	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	
SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae		
Pacific Swallow	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>	
Rufous-bellied Swallow	<i>Cecropis badia</i>	
BULBULS: Pycnonotidae		
Black-and-white Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanoleucus</i>	
Puff-backed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius eutilotus</i>	
Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius melanocephalos</i>	PEO
Spectacled Bulbul	<i>Rubigula erythrophthalmos</i>	
Gray-bellied Bulbul	<i>Rubigula cyaniventris</i>	
Scaly-breasted Bulbul	<i>Rubigula squamata</i>	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>	
Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	
Stripe-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</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>	
Hairy-backed Bulbul	<i>Tricholestes criniger</i>	
Finsch's Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus finschii</i>	PEO
Yellow-bellied Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus phaeocephalus</i>	
Gray-cheeked Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus tephrogenys</i>	
Ochraceous Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>	
Buff-vented Bulbul	<i>Iole olivacea</i>	
Cinereous Bulbul	<i>Hemixos cinereus</i>	
Mountain Bulbul	<i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>	
Streaked Bulbul	<i>Ixos malaccensis</i>	
LEAF-WARBLERS: Phylloscopidae		
Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	
BUSH-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Scotocercidae		
Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	

Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	
YUHINAS, WHITE-EYES AND ALLIES: Zosteropidae		
Swinhoe's (Oriental) White-eye	<i>Zosterops simplex</i>	
Hume's (Everett's) White-eye	<i>Zosterops auriventer</i>	
TREE-BABBLERS, SCIMITAR-BABBLERS AND ALLIES: Timaliidae		
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	
Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>	
Golden Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma chrysaeum</i>	
Chestnut-winged Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma erythropterum</i>	
Rufous-fronted Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	H
Black Laughingthrush	<i>Melanocichla lugubris</i>	
Chestnut-backed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>	
Black-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigricollis</i>	
Chestnut-rumped Babbler	<i>Stachyris maculata</i>	
Gray-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	
Gray-headed Babbler	<i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>	
GROUND BABBLERS AND ALLIES: Pellorneidae		
Large Wren-Babbler	<i>Turdinus macrodactylus</i>	
Sooty-capped Babbler	<i>Malacopteron affine</i>	
Scaly-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	
Rufous-crowned Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	
Moustached Babbler	<i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	
Black-capped Babbler	<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	
Short-tailed Babbler	<i>Pellorneum malaccense</i>	
Buff-breasted Babbler	<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	
White-chested Babbler	<i>Pellorneum rostratum</i>	
Ferruginous Babbler	<i>Pellorneum bicolor</i>	
Striped Wren-Babbler	<i>Kenopia striata</i>	
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Turdinus abbotti</i>	
Streaked Wren-Babbler	<i>Turdinus brevicaudatus</i>	
Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler	<i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	
LAUGHINGTHRUSHES AND ALLIES: Leiothrichidae		
Brown Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe brunneicauda</i>	
Mountain Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe peracensis peracensis</i>	
Malayan Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron peninsulae</i>	
Long-tailed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	
Blue-winged Minla	<i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>	

Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	
Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus mitratus</i>	
NUTHATCHES: Sittidae		
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	
Blue Nuthatch	<i>Sitta azurea</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>	
OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae		
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
Rufous-browed Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes solitaris</i>	
Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	
Malaysian Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis turcosus</i>	
Indochinese Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis sumatrensis</i>	H
Mangrove Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rufigastra</i>	
Gray-chested Jungle-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis umbratilis</i>	
Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	
Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	
Malayan Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus robinsoni</i>	
Chestnut-naped Forktail	<i>Enicurus ruficapillus</i>	
White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	
Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	
FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae		
Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus maculatus</i>	
Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Prionochilus percussus</i>	PEO
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	
Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	PEO
SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae		
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	
Plain Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes simplex</i>	

Brown-throated Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	
Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	PEO
Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata wrayi</i>	
Temminck's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga temminckii</i>	
Purple-naped Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera hypogrammicum</i>	
Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	PEO
Yellow-eared / Spectacled Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera chrysogenys / flavigaster</i>	
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	
Gray-breasted Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera modesta</i>	
FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS: Irenidae		
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	
LEAFBIRDS: Chloropseidae		
Greater Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis sonnerati</i>	
Lesser Green Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i>	
Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	
Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	
WEAVERS: Ploceidae		
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	PEO
WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrildidae		
Scaly-breasted Mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	
White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	
White-capped Munia	<i>Lonchura ferruginosa</i>	
White-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	
OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae		
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	

H = heard-only

G = guide-only

PEO = only recorded on Panti extension

MAMMAL LIST

TREESHREWS: Tupaiidae		
Common Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	
Lesser Treeshrew	<i>Tupaia minor</i>	
MONKEYS: Cercopithecidae		
Selangor Langur/Leaf-Monkey	<i>Presbytis cristata</i>	
White-thighed Langur/Leaf-Monkey	<i>Presbytis siamensis</i>	
Banded Langur/Leaf-Monkey	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>	
Dusky Langur/Leaf-Monkey	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>	
Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	
Southern Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	
GIBBONS: Hylobatidae		
White-handed Gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	H
Siamang	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	H
SQUIRRELS: Sciuridae		
Cream-coloured Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	H
Gray-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>	
Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	
Sunda Black-banded Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus nigrovittatus</i>	
Himalayan (Western) Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops macclellandii</i>	
Three-striped Ground Squirrel	<i>Lariscus insignis</i>	
Slender Squirrel	<i>Sundasciurus tenuis</i>	
Plantain Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	
RATS: Muridae		
Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	
CIVETS AND MONGOOSESES: Viverridae		
Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	G
MOUSE-DEER: Tragulidae		
Lesser Mouse-Deer	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	

H = heard-only

G = guide-only

REPTILE LIST

Tockay Gecko	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	H
Asian House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	
Common Sun Skink	<i>Europis multifasciata</i>	
Littoral Whiptail-Skink	<i>Emoia atrocostata</i>	
Sumatran Flying Dragon	<i>Draco sumatranus</i>	
South-east Asian Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus salvator macromaculatus</i>	
Clouded Monitor	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>	
Red-tailed Green Ratsnake	<i>Gonyosoma oxycephalum</i>	

H = heard-only

BUTTERFLY LIST

SKIPPERS: Hesperidae	
Common Spurwing	<i>Antigonus erosus</i>
Dusky Partwing	<i>Psolos fuligo</i>
Yellow Vein Lancer	<i>Pyronura latoia</i>
Golden Banded-Skipper	<i>Telegonus cellus</i>
SWALLOWTAILS: Papilionidae	
Common Rose Swallowtail	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>
Banded Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demolion</i>
Black-and-white Helen Swallowtail	<i>Papilio nephelus</i>
Rajah Brooke's Birdwing	<i>Trogonoptera brookiana</i>
WHITES & SULPHURS: Pieridae	
Striped Albatross	<i>Appias libythea</i>
Common Albatross	<i>Appias paulina</i>
Painted Jezebel	<i>Delias hyparete</i>
One-spot Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema andersoni</i>
Chocolate Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema sari</i>
Tree Yellow	<i>Gandaca harina</i>
BLUES & HAIRSTREAKS: Lycaenidae	
Common Hedge Blue	<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>
Lesser Darkie	<i>Allotinus unicolor</i>
Common Ciliate Blue	<i>Anthene emolus</i>
Achelous Oakblue	<i>Arhopala achelous</i>
De Nicéville's Oakblue	<i>Arhopala agrata</i>

Sylhet Oakblue	<i>Arhopala silhetensis</i>
Straight Pierrot	<i>Caleta roxus</i>
Common Pierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>
Common Posy	<i>Drupadia ravindra</i>
Common Tit	<i>Hypolycaena erylus</i>
Dark Tit	<i>Hypolycaena thecloides</i>
Common Caerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i>
Plains Cupid	<i>Luthrodes pandava</i>
Dingy Lineblue	<i>Petrelaea dana</i>
Common Red Flash	<i>Rapala iarbus</i>
Indigo Flash	<i>Rapala varuna</i>
Plush	<i>Sithon nedymond</i>
METALMARKS: Riodinidae	
Common Red Harlequin	<i>Paralaxita telesia</i>
Harlequin	<i>Taxila haquinus</i>
BRUSHFOOTS: Nymphalidae	
Great Marquis	<i>Bassarona dunya</i>
Malayan Lacewing Butterfly	<i>Cethosia hypsea</i>
Wavy Maplet	<i>Chersonesia rahria</i>
Rustic	<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>
Common Palmfly	<i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i>
Purple Duke	<i>Eulaceura osteria</i>
Powdered Baron	<i>Euthalia monina</i>
Common Faun	<i>Faunis canens</i>
Blue Glassy Tiger	<i>Ideopsis vulgaris</i>
Peacock Pansy	<i>Junonia almana</i>
Grey Pansy	<i>Junonia atlites</i>
Brown Pansy	<i>Junonia hedonia</i>
Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>
Malayan Lascar	<i>Lasippa tiga</i>
Knight	<i>Lebadea martha</i>
Common Archduke	<i>Lexias pardalis</i>
Malayan Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis fusca</i>
Dark-branded Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>
Purple Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis orseis</i>
Burmese Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis perseoides</i>
Dingy Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i>

Sailer sp.	<i>Neptis</i> sp.
Smooth-eyed Bushbrown	<i>Orsotriaena medus</i>
Common Lascar	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>
Chocolate Tiger	<i>Parantica melaneus</i>
Yellow Glassy Tiger	<i>Parantica aspasia</i>
Horsfield's Baron	<i>Tanaecia iapis</i>
Malay Viscount	<i>Tanaecia pelea</i>
Royal Assyrian	<i>Terinos terpander</i>
Vagrant	<i>Vagrans sinha</i>
Malay Cruiser	<i>Vindula dejone</i>
Malayan Five-Ring	<i>Ypthima horsfieldii</i>



In addition to butterflies, we also recorded a good range of odonates, such as this Orange-tailed Marsh Dart.