

# Borneo's Mammals – Deramakot Forest Reserve

Naturetrek Tour Report

6th – 19th October 2023



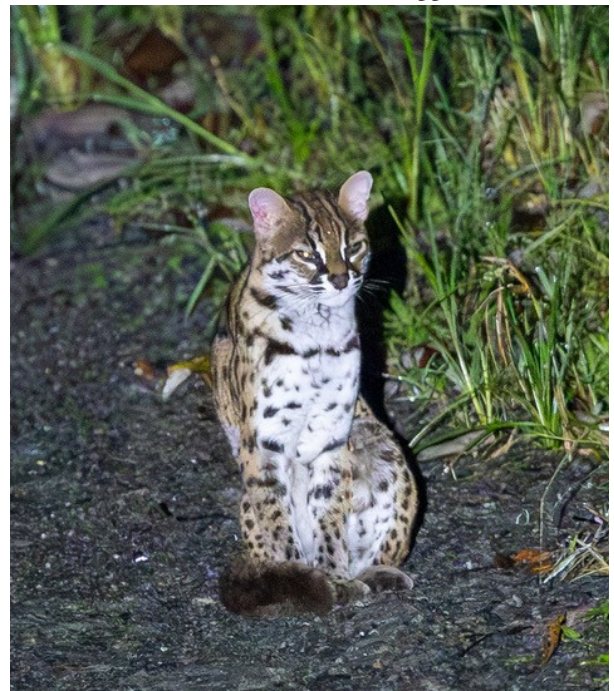
Orangutan



Philippine Slow Loris



Proboscis Monkey



Sunda Leopard Cat

Tour report and images by Mike Unwin



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Tour participants: Henry Sapinggi (Leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

## Tour highlights

### Mammals

- Asiatic Elephant: fresh droppings and tracks seen daily at Deramakot; we saw them only once – a shy group of six, with one young baby, feeding close to the road then hurriedly moving away.
- Moonrat: two good sightings on Deramakot night drives
- Leopard Cat: seen on three of seven night-drives at Deramakot, with one drive producing five sightings.
- Five civet species seen at Deramakot: Borneo Palm Civet, Small-toothed Palm Civet and Malay Palm Civet seen on every night drive, often at very close quarters; Binturong seen twice; Banded Civet seen only once.
- Bornean Colugo: seen on four of seven night drives, usually very high up on tree trunks.
- Bornean Orangutan: seen on four of seven days at Deramakot, with good views of single males feeding high in the tree canopy; also superb views from the boat at Kinabatangan River, including a female with an infant building her night nest and a mature male feeding on nipa palms at the water's edge; habituated orangutans also seen at Sepilok Rehabilitation Centre.
- Northern Gray Gibbon: heard daily at Deramakot and seen three times, including one excellent encounter with a family group, brachiating through the trees beside the road.
- Nine species of primate in total.
- Proboscis Monkey: excellent views daily at dawn and dusk as troops gathered at their roosts in tall trees overhanging the Kinabatangan river.
- Maroon Langur: seen once (by me only) along the self-guided trail at Deramakot.
- Silvered Langur: seen several times from the boat at Kinabatangan.
- Philippine Slow Loris: seen on four Deramakot night drives, including one excellent sustained view as it foraged low beside the road.
- Western Tarsier: an excellent view of one individual clinging to a tree trunk during the night walk at Sepilok
- Six species of squirrel, including three species of flying squirrel; excellent eye-level views of Red Giant Flying Squirrels gliding between trees close to the Sepilok canopy walkway.

### Birds

- Storm's Stork: seen twice: once distantly from the highway and one excellent sighting along the Kinabatangan River
- Seven species of eagle
- Red-naped Trogon: one brief sighting, tape-lured along the riverbank at Kinabatangan
- Red-bearded Bee-eater: one pair feeding at close range in Deramakot.
- Five species of hornbill seen at Deramakot
- White-fronted Falconet: a pair seen several times at their regular perch in the campgrounds at Deramakot
- Black-and-red Broadbill: excellent views of a group roosting above the water at Kinabatangan
- Black-and-yellow Broadbill: seen once at Deramakot
- Black-crowned Pitta: heard daily close to camp at Deramakot and finally seen on the last day after a long patient wait with tape playback.
- Bornean Bristlehead: good views of a small group foraging overhead in a fruiting tree at Deramakot, plus a couple of brief fly-pasts.

### Other

- Five species of snake, including a sustained view of a 2.5m Dog-toothed Cat Snake crossing the road on a Deramakot night drive
- Eight species of lizard
- Saltwater Crocodile: several individuals seen on every boat trip from Kinabatangan, including some very large ( $\pm 5$  metre) specimens.
- At least nine species of frog, with excellent opportunities to observe these by spotlight and identify them by call during night drives from Deramakot; the highlight was a fabulously camouflaged Malaysian Horned

Frog, spotted in the middle of the road after a heavy downpour.

- Multiple species of butterfly, of which I managed to identify just 16 – these included three species of birdwing, Great Mormon and Tree Nymph, all large enough to span the palm of your hand.

## Day 1

**Friday 6th October**

In flight from to Kuala Lumpur and onwards to Sandakan

## Day 2

**Saturday 7th October**

Arrival – Sandakan to Sepilok

Our group of seven assembled at Sandakan Airport arrivals, where we found our guide Henry Sapingga awaiting us. A 20-minute drive took us to Sepilok Nature Resort, a comfortable lodge set in native forest around a large lake. The resort adjoins the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre and free-roaming orangutans occasionally turn up in the grounds. Other wildlife is also plentiful, with Stork-billed Kingfisher, Striated Heron, Prevost's Squirrel and Water Monitor all being seen by members of our group around their chalets.

At 5pm we drove the short distance to the nearby Sepilok Canopy Walkway. From our raised position above the forest floor, we heard Blue-eared Barbets calling from the canopy and saw groups of both Black and Oriental Pied Hornbills flying overhead. At sunset, we watched several Red Giant Flying Squirrels making impressive leaps between the nearby tree trunks. A park guide then led us on a torchlit forest night walk. Highlights included a Sunda Scops Owl, a roosting Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher, a Bornean Keeled Green Pit-viper curled on a branch and a Western Tarsier that posed obligingly low on a tree trunk. The insect noise was impressive, notably the whistling of katydids, and our guide also pointed out a large scorpion glowing white in his torchlight. We returned for dinner at the resort.

## Day 3

**Sunday 8th October**

Sepilok to Deramakot

Some of us took early morning walks around the resort, seeing Long-billed Spiderhunter, White-bellied Woodpecker, Greater Green Leafbird and Blue-throated Bee-eater, among other species. After breakfast, we walked to the Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre, arriving early to beat the rush of tourists. Here we completed a guided circuit along raised walkways through natural forest. At the nursery area, we watched rehabilitated youngsters at a jungle gym and while at a feeding platform, we watched a female and infant competing for bananas with a group of Pig-tailed Macaques. Other individual Orangutans wandered the walkways, and among a chorus of bird song we heard the rising whistle of a Black-crowned Pitta. At the Sun Bear Rehabilitation Centre next door, we viewed several bears rescued from captivity and now living in a large enclosure. Eurasian Tree Sparrows were chirruping at the entrance.

Before lunch, we checked out of Sepilok Nature Resort and set off south for Deramakot Forest Reserve, transferring en route from our minibus into three 4x4 vehicles for the final rougher section through the seemingly endless palm oil plantations. By mid-afternoon, we reached Deramakot, where our camp was located beside the

HQ of a sustainable logging project deep in the forest. The accommodation was basic but had all essentials, including hot showers and air con – the latter a merciful relief with the intense heat and humidity. A central area with a large dining room/information centre was our gathering point for meals, briefings and general down time.

After dinner, we set out for our first night drive, taking our places on the bench seats of a large open truck, with Henry mounted on a large truck tyre on the cab roof to wield the spotlight. This became the pattern for the next seven days, with members of the group rotating positions from one drive to the next. Unfortunately, this first drive was a wash-out. Rain started falling soon after we'd left camp along the forestry track, and although we persisted for a while, it soon became so heavy that we were obliged to turn back.

## Day 4

Monday 9th October

### Deramakot

By dawn it had stopped raining. We ate a light breakfast at 6am then set out back along the misty forestry track – this time westwards. (There is effectively one road at Deramakot; all drives thus follow it either east or west from camp.) We soon saw birds flitting across the track, including Rufous-tailed Tailorbird, Racket-tailed Drongo, Whiskered Tree Swift and Rufous Piculet. As the mist rose, we saw deeper into the forest, spotting Crested Serpent Eagle and Pig-tailed Macaque in the canopy. Henry spied a mature male Orangutan high in a fruiting breadfruit tree and we had excellent views as the light slowly improved, a very different experience from watching the habituated individuals at Sepilok. Further on we heard the territorial whoops of Northern Grey Gibbons, and by walking along the track we located a family group moving through the canopy, one female clutching a small infant. Further down the road, a feeding party of birds included Black-and-yellow Broadbill and Dark-throated Oriole, while groups of Little Green-Pigeon and Pink-necked Green-Pigeon were feeding in the emergent treetops beyond. Sunshine brought out some of Sabah's impressive butterflies, including Golden Birdwing, Rajah Brook's Birdwing and Tree Nymph. On our return drive, I glimpsed an Asian Small-clawed Otter cross the road – the last of a small group heading up from a roadside stream.

Down time during the middle of the day allowed us to dry soaking gear from last night and explore the camp. On a solo walk, I found Black-naped Monarch and Chestnut-bellied Malkoha. After an early dinner at 5.30, we set out for our second night drive, with our first Rhinoceros Hornbills flying overhead as we left. It soon started raining again, but more intermittently, and this time we were better prepared. Our drive lasted nearly five hours. The first mammal in Henry's spotlight was a retreating Lesser Mouse-deer. This was followed by both Malay Civet and Bornean Palm Civet crossing the road, and a Moonrat foraging through a roadside ditch. High in the canopy we found Thomas's Flying Squirrel, with its diagnostic black tail tip, and Small-toothed Palm-Civet, while Island Flying Foxes flapped among fruit-laden branches. Frogs were noisy and abundant in the roadside secondary growth, including Cinnamon Frog and File-eared Frog, and with the assistance of a thermal imager from one member of our group we also picked out several roosting birds, including a Yellow-bellied Prinia. Fresh dung suggested that Asiatic Elephants were around, but they remained hidden. After a mid-way tea break, we turned back, pulling on rain gear and stuffing cameras into ziplock bags when the heavens opened again. The resumption of the frog and insect chorus was striking after every rain break, especially the wailing sounds of longhorn beetles. On the way back we met an impressive 2.5m-long Dog-toothed Cat Snake crossing the road. Two Buffy Fish Owls perched on a hut near camp rounded off the night.

## Day 5

Tuesday 10th October

### Deramakot

The same early morning routine found us back on the road by 6.30. It was less misty today and we soon found another male Orangutan and spied a Crested Goshawk beside the track. Gibbons called from the forest while the whooshing of wingbeats drew attention to both Rhinoceros and Wreathed Hornbills flying overhead. Henry found a young Orangutan in another fruiting tree, which it shared with a flock of Thick-billed Green-pigeons, while a Tiger Shrike appeared atop a bush nearby. He also spotted a pair of Bornean Bristleheads flying past, but these much sought after endemics were gone before the rest of us could get a glimpse. Soaring raptors high overhead on the return drive generated some debate, with photos confirming a Rufous-bellied Eagle alongside a couple of Crested Serpent Eagles.

During downtime, I took a forest walk along the signed Management Trail, spotting Maroon Langurs high in the canopy and Chestnut-bellied Malkohas in the understorey, plus a Box Terrapin basking beside a small forest pool. At 5.30 pm, after completing our list and downing our dinner of rice and chicken, we set out again for our night drive. This time rain gear proved unnecessary and we had an excellent drive, staying out until past 1am. Mammals included all three civet species from yesterday, plus a thick-furred Binturong, a Black Flying Squirrel, our first Bornean Colugu and a Slow Loris clambering slowly through a tangle of vines. We also saw six separate Leopard Cats, one sauntering obligingly down the road ahead of us. Other notable sightings included Rough-sided Frog, among several other frogs, a Crested Green Lizard, and two Buffy Fish Owls in the same place as yesterday.

## Day 6

Wednesday 11th October

### Deramakot

Today started with a lie-in, with breakfast at 8am. We then walked the Management Trail with Henry. My Maroon Langurs from yesterday were audible but didn't show themselves. A Black-crowned Pitta calling just off the trail also remained invisible, despite Henry's attempts to tape-lure it. Butterflies were out in force as we walked back, with Clippers among the various birdwings, and Henry found two White-fronted Falconets perched on a dead treetop in camp – a place they habitually frequent. During a downtime walk in the midday heat I found myself close to another calling Black-crowned Pitta along the road. Two Wreathed Hornbill flew overhead as I waited in vain for it to show. Other members of the group saw Asian Small-clawed Otters in the stream that runs alongside the road below camp.

Thunder rumbled all afternoon but thankfully the rain held off for our night drive. We set off at 7pm, heading west again, and were back by midnight. Sightings included several Small-toothed Palm Civets – all feeding on fruit on overhead branches – plus our first (and only) Banded Civet. We also saw a Binturong in the same tree as yesterday (the same individual?). No Leopard Cats appeared – nor either of the other felids we'd been hoping for, namely Marbled Cat and Clouded Leopard; sightings of both have been infrequent in recent weeks so we can only keep our fingers crossed. We did, however, catch up with the Elephants, finding a small family group – including one young baby – feeding in a dense roadside thicket and briefly walking along the road. The chorus of frogs and insects was very loud, notably the high chirruping of Cricket Frogs. Buffy Fish Owls were in their usual place.

## Day 7

Thursday 12th October

### Deramakot

We left for our morning drive at 6.30 after coffee and toast, heading west on the now familiar route. The roadside was busy with bird activity, with Blue-throated Bee-eater and Greater Coucal showing well, Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher and Asian Fairy Bluebird flying across, and Finsch's Bulbul among five bulbul species seen. Early in the drive, Henry found a single male Orangutan in a breadfruit tree, with his night nest clearly visible above. Then in the fruiting tree where we had seen the young Orangutan on Tuesday, we found a small party of Bristleheads – a target bird for the trip. Scarlet Minivets were feeding in the same tree while a Rhinoceros Hornbill was calling from a tree deeper in the forest, allowing our first sustained views of this species. Leaving our vehicle at this point, we walked along the track, having excellent views of Whiskered Tree Swifts and taking time to sort out the other swifts that swarmed overhead – including Black-nest Swiftlet, Edible-nest Swiftlet and Silver-rumped Spinetail. Gibbons were calling from deeper in the forest and a pair of Wreathed Hornbills flew through the canopy. On the drive back, a Changeable Hawk-Eagle and an Oriental Honey Buzzard soaring high overhead added to the raptor tally.

A solo stroll, back at camp brought me Black Hornbill and a single Pig-tailed Macaque, and my afternoon nap was interrupted by the singing of an Oriental Magpie-robin at my window. After updating our list and enjoying a dinner of chicken and mushroom tagliatelle, we set out in light rain at 6.30 for our night drive. Tonight produced good views of Slow Loris and Colugo, the latter suspended bat-like from a horizontal branch, and three civet species. Our usual Buffy Fish Owls were supplemented by two new owl species – a Brown Wood Owl and a Barred Eagle Owl, the latter sporting impressive ear tufts. Henry tried to tape-lure a frogmouth at a known spot. The bird responded but didn't come close enough for a view.

## Day 8

Friday 13th October

### Deramakot

We left on our morning drive at 6.30am, as usual. The first hour was quiet, with Changeable Hawk Eagle and Blyth's Paradise Flycatcher the most notable birds. Continuing down the road on foot, we saw Plantain Squirrel, Chestnut-winged Babbler, Purple-rumped Sunbird and White-crowned Sharma. The tracks of both Sambar Deer and Elephant revealed the large mammals that we'd missed on the road last night. Our return drive produced singles each of White-fronted Falconet and Crested Serpent Eagle. Back at camp, my solo walk of the Management Trail found me a Cream-coloured Giant Squirrel scampering up a tree trunk and Common Sun Skinks basking on a fallen log.

We set out on our night drive at 6.30, after dinner and list updates, heading west for the first time since day one. Rain started immediately. After it eased off, our first notable sighting was a Malaysian Horned Frog on the road, revealing its spectacular leaf-like camouflage. Henry tried again to tape-lure a frogmouth: again it answered but again didn't show itself. At a small pond, we saw a Buffy Fish Owl with a freshly caught fish and a Grey-headed Fish Eagle roosting in a roadside tree. The rain abated for our return drive, immediately bringing more mammal activity. Henry's spotlight picked out Bornean Palm Civet, Small-toothed Civet and Colugo. We also enjoyed our

best view yet of a Slow Loris, foraging beside the road at eye-level, and saw numerous Island Flying Foxes flapping overhead like large nocturnal crows. We were back in camp by midnight, lightning playing along the horizon.

## Day 9

Saturday 14th October

### Deramakot

Our final morning drive departed at the usual 6.30. A quiet start was enlivened by a White-bellied Woodpecker overhead, then a  $\pm$ one-hour walk along the forest track brought several new birds, including a stunning pair of Red-bearded Bee-eaters and a Black Eagle circling low over the canopy. No mammals appeared, although gibbons were calling from deep in the forest. Back in camp, we again walked the Management Trail with the aim of taping a Black-crowned Pitta. This time we succeeded, the bird finally appearing in low vegetation about 30m away, offering glimpses of its vivid plumage in the shadows. Meanwhile a troop of Pig-tailed Macaques moved through the branches overhead. Standing still on the forest trail made us a tempting target for the local leeches. On the walk back to camp I watched a Wallace's Hawk-Eagle circling overhead, displaying its boldly patterned underparts.

After lunch, my daily solo walk around camp produced a Blue-eared Kingfisher at the pond, plus Crested Serpent Eagle, Greater Coucal, Blue-throated Bee-eaters and Black Hornbill at the forest edge. Butterflies were out in force, with Great Mormon and three birdwing species all feeding on the ornamental flowering plants around the chalets. After dinner we took our final Deramakot night drive – our last chance of a Clouded Leopard. Alas, the big cat didn't show, but we enjoyed good sightings of Bornean Colugo, Slow Loris, Bornean Civet, Leopard Cat and our second Moonrat of the trip (not a rat at all, but an insectivorous relative of hedgehogs), which shone white in the spotlight. The thermal imager helped locate some unexpected roosting birds, including a Yellow Bittern and a group of Black-headed Bulbuls.

## Day 10

Sunday 15th October

### Deramakot to Kinabatangan

We left Deramakot after breakfast for our transfer to Kinabatangan Wetland Resort, our final destination. Once out of the palm-oil plantations, we exchanged our 4x4s for a minibus for the second part of the journey. The drive east produced a surprise: two rare Storm's Storks that Henry spotted perched atop a dead tree beside the highway. Reaching a jetty on the Kinabatangan River, we boarded a motor launch for the  $\pm$ 1.5-hour transfer upstream, spotting en route a couple of large basking Estuarine Crocodiles, plus Whiskered Terns and Pacific Swallows darting over the water and various egrets along the bank. We reached the resort along a narrow Nipa Palm-lined tributary. Set deep in the swamp forest, with its spacious chalets laid out along winding wooden boardwalks, it offered an inviting prospect.

After a late buffet lunch at the large, high-ceilinged restaurant, we set out with Max – our resort guide – for a late afternoon boat ride. Birds were conspicuous along the main river, with Dollarbird, Oriental Pied Hornbill and White-bellied Sea-eagle perched in the high emergents and Brahminy Kite soaring overhead. We soon found a female Orangutan and watched her build her night nest. We also added two new primates to our trip list, with Silvered Langurs spotted high in a tree and our first troops of Proboscis Monkeys making spectacular leaps as they gathered at their riverbank roosts. A Long-tailed Macaque at the water's edge allowed a very close approach, while

a pair of Lesser Adjutant Storks perched in distinctive silhouette as the sun set. Back at camp, Max led us on a torchlit after-dinner stroll around the resort's circular boardwalk trail, pointing out two species of pitcher plants and a roosting Oriental Pied Hornbill above one of our chalets. He listed some of the more impressive animals seen along this boardwalk in recent months, including Flat-headed Cat, Clouded Leopard, Sun Bear and, last week, a Reticulated Python hunting macaques.

## Day 11

Monday 16th October

### Kinabatangan

We set out on our boat cruise at 6.30am, taking the same route downriver as last night. Early sightings included a Rufous Woodpecker at the jetty, several juvenile Estuarine Crocodiles on the banks and a troop of Proboscis Monkeys leaving their riverside roost for the day's foraging. Several new bird species flew across the river, including Slaty-grey Woodpecker (the world's largest woodpecker), Purple Heron and Long-tailed Parakeets. Further on, we watched Silvered Langurs feeding low in the canopy and a single young male Orangutan, who hid his face at our approach. On one stretch, the air resounded with the amplified recordings of swiftlets, played to attract the birds to specially constructed buildings from where their nests are harvested for the bird's nest soup trade; hundreds of swiftlets were flying in and out. We stopped for a coffee-break in a narrow side channel, where a large crocodile glided past, Lesser Adjutant Storks probed the mud and a Brahminy Kite flew over.

Back at camp, some of us walked the boardwalk circuit, seeing a Grey-tailed Racer Snake being mobbed by bulbuls in the canopy and a Striped Bronzeback sunning itself on the wooden boards. New birds included Crimson Sunbird and Chestnut-winged Babbler. We also watched several very large Water Monitors that habitually gather behind the restaurant to scavenge kitchen scraps. At 4pm we set out for a late afternoon boat cruise. Through intermittent rain, we watched Proboscis Monkeys, a White-bellied Sea-eagle and a Purple Heron. Returning after dark to the sounds of the call to prayer from a nearby mosque, we stopped to admire waterside bushes lit up like Christmas trees with fireflies. Max's spotlight picked up several roosting birds, including Stork-billed and Blue-eared Kingfishers and a group of Black-and-red barbets huddled together on a low branch.

## Day 12

Tuesday 17th October

### Kinabatangan

Our last full day of the trip. We set out on the boat again at 6.30am, finding a troop of Proboscis Monkeys just outside the resort. From the main river we took a side channel down a winding tributary lined with Nipa Palms, where Common, Blue-eared and Stork-billed Kingfishers all flashed back and forth across the water. Max soon spotted a large male Orangutan perched in the palms just above the water and we were able to enjoy superb views at eye-level for about 20 minutes as he clambered about among the palm fronds, pulling up the soft pulpy bases to eat. Further on we stopped for coffee in a quiet backwater. Max tape-lured a Red-naped Trogon, allowing us all to get glimpses of this stunning bird as it flitted about among the dense foliage. On our return, Henry spotted a Storm's Stork circling overhead, which descended to alight on a treetop nearby, allowing excellent views.

After an excellent buffet lunch of local fare, I completed a solo circuit of the boardwalk trail, seeing a Dollarbird and Blue-throated Bee-eaters in the sunlit section and, deeper in the forest, glimpsing a small group of Bearded



Pigs – the trip's only sighting of a once abundant species whose population has recently been devastated by African swine fever. Others also flushed a probable Otter Civet from under the boardwalk. At 4pm we embarked on our final boat cruise. Birds on the main channel included Green Imperial Pigeon and Raffle's Malkoha, while a small side channel produced three bright black-and-yellow Mangrove Snakes coiled on palm fronds. Black-crowned Night Herons took flight as we returned to the main channel at dusk, while a Common Sandpiper on a mudbank proved to be our only wader of the trip.

## Day 13

Wednesday 18th October

### Kinabatangan – Sandakan (and home)

Last day. On my pre-breakfast solo boardwalk circuit, I heard awakening Rhinoceros Hornbills and added Bold-striped Tit-babbler to my bird list. After our final breakfast and list update with Henry, we boarded the boat (a larger, covered one) for our return trip to Sandakan. A 45-minute cruise downstream, with views of crocodiles and waterbirds, took us to the river mouth, from where an hour's journey north across a flat-calm sea took us to Sandakan, the harbour flanked by craggy islands and impressive limestone cliffs. A short minibus ride returned us to Sandakan airport, where we said our goodbyes to Henry – a superb tour leader, who had worked tirelessly throughout – and boarded our flight home.

## Day 14

Thursday 19th October

### Return flight from Kuala Lumpur

In all, it was an excellent trip, providing a perfect introduction to the astonishing biodiversity of Sabah. Our impressive tally of species included 'A-listers' such as Orangutan and Asiatic Elephant, sought-after endemics such as Borneo Bristlehead and Black-crowned Pitta, and rarities such as Storm's Stork. The wealth of other taxa, notably butterflies and reptiles, also enriched the overall experience. The nocturnal mammals of Deramakot were perhaps the most rewarding part of our trip. Finding them required hard work, persistence and the great expertise of our guide Henry – and although on this occasion we missed Clouded Leopard, it certainly wasn't for lack of trying. We were well fed and accommodated throughout, and all the transfers and other practicalities were smooth and efficient.

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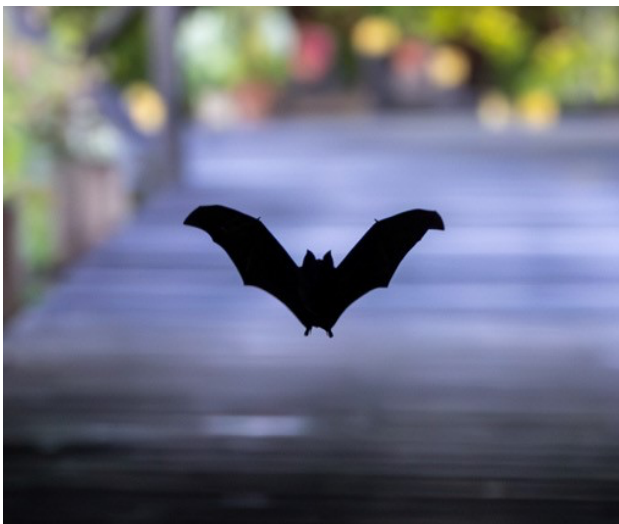
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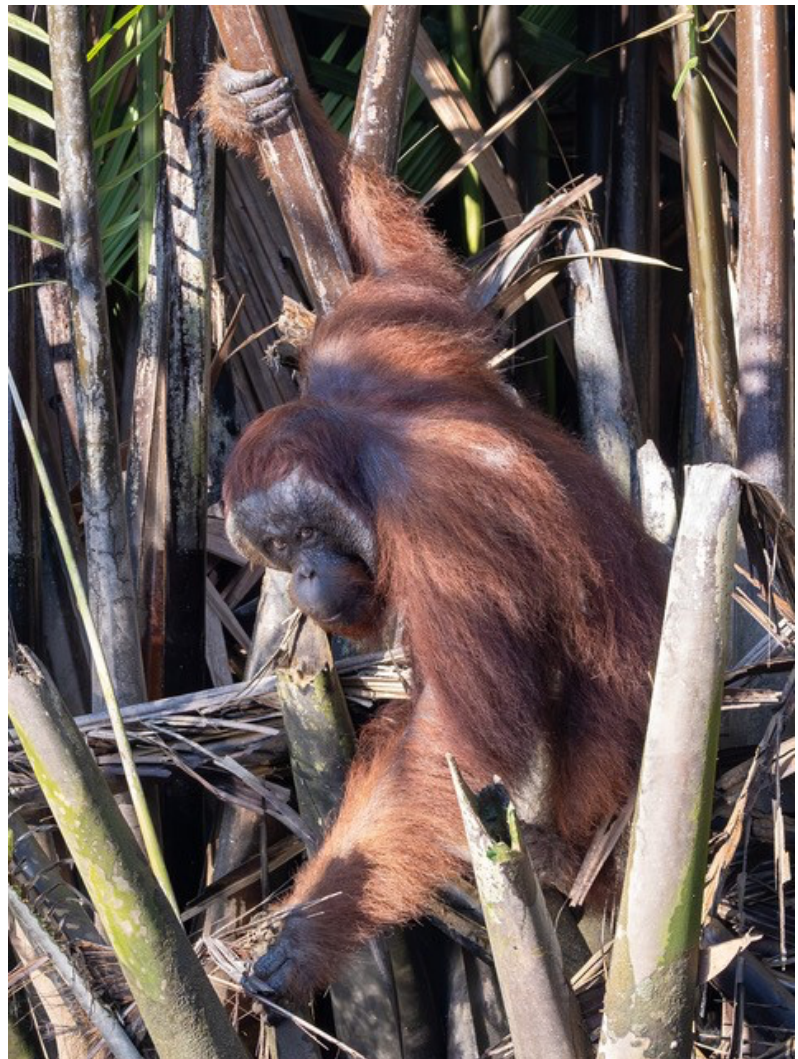


From top left clockwise: Asiatic Elephants, Rhinoceros Hornbill, Western Tarsier, unknown bat species

## Species lists

### Mammals

1. Asiatic Elephant
2. Moonrat
3. Lesser Mouse Deer
4. Bearded Pig
5. Sunda Leopard Cat
6. Binturong
7. Bornean Palm Civet
8. Small-toothed Palm Civet
9. Malay Civet
10. Banded Civet
11. Asian Small-clawed Otter
12. Bornean Colugo
13. Bornean Orangutan
14. Northern Gray Gibbon
15. Pig-tailed Macaque
16. Long-tailed Macaque
17. Proboscis Monkey
18. Maroon Langur
19. Silvered Langur
20. Philippine Slow Loris
21. Western Tarsier
22. Black flying Squirrel
23. Thomas's Flying Squirrel
24. Plantain Squirrel
25. Prevost's Squirrel
26. Common Giant Flying Squirrel
27. Cream-coloured Giant Squirrel
28. Large Flying Fox
29. Diadem Horseshoe Bat (?)
30. Brown Rat
31. Pencil-tailed Tree Mouse sp



### Birds

1. Red Jungle-fowl *Gallus gallus*
2. Storm's Stork *Ciconia stormi*
3. Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*
4. Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
5. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
6. Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*
7. Intermediate Egret *Mesophoyx intermedia*
8. Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
9. Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
10. Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*
11. Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*
12. White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*
13. Grey-headed Fish-Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*
14. Crested Serpent-eagle *Spilornis cheela*
15. Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis*
16. Changeable Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus cirrhatus*

17. Wallace's Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus nanus*
18. Rufous-bellied Eagle. *Lophotriorchis kienerii*
19. Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
20. Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*
21. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
22. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*
23. Lesser Crested Tern *Thalasseus bengalensis*
24. Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*
25. Spotted Dove *Stigmatopelia chinensis*
26. Little Green-Pigeon *Treron olaxs*
27. Pink-necked Green-Pigeon *Treron vernans*
28. Thick-billed Green-Pigeon *Treron curvirostra*
29. Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea*
30. Long-tailed Parakeet *Psittacula longicauda*
31. Blue-rumped Parrot *Psittinus cyanurus*
32. Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot *Loriculus galgulus*
33. Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus*
34. Red-billed Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus javanicus*
35. Chestnut-breasted Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris*
36. Chestnut-bellied Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus sumatranus*
37. Raffles's Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus chlorophaea*
38. Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis*
39. Buffy Fish-owl *Ketupa ketupu*
40. Barred Eagle-owl *Bubo sumatranus*
41. Brown Wood Owl *Strix leptogrammica*
42. Sunda Scops Owl *Otus lempiji*
43. Red-naped Trogon *Harpactes kasumba*
44. Black-nest Swiftlet *Aerodramus maximus*
45. Edible-nest Swiftlet *Aerodramus fuciphagus*
46. Silver-rumped Spinetail *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*
47. Brown-backed Needletail *Hirundapus giganteus*
48. Asian Palm-Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*
49. Whiskered Tree-Swift *Hemiprocne comata*
50. Grey-rumped Tree-Swift *Hemiprocne longipennis*
51. Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*
52. Stork-billed Kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis*
53. Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris*
54. Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*
55. Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
56. Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca*
57. Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis*
58. Red-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis amictus*
59. Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros albirostris*
60. Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros*
61. Black Hornbill *Anthracoceros malayanus*
62. Bushy-crested Hornbill *Annorhinus galeritus*
63. Wreathed Hornbill *Rhyticeros undulatus*
64. Red-throated Barbet *Psilopogon mystacophonos*
65. Blue-eared Barbet *Psilopogon dvaucelii*
66. Brown Barbet *Caloramphus fuliginosus*
67. Rufous Piculet *Sasia abnormis*
68. White-bellied Woodpecker *Dryocopus javensis*
69. Rufous Woodpecker *Micropternus brachyurus*
70. Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

71. White-fronted Falconet *Microhierax latifrons*
72. Black-and-red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos*
73. Black-and-yellow Broadbill *Eurylaimus ochromalus*
74. Giant Pitta (H) *Hydronis caeruleus*
75. Black-crowned Pitta *Erythropitta ussheri*
76. Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike *Hemipus picatus*
77. Large Woodshrike *Tephrodornis virgatus*
78. Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus*
79. Bornean Bristlehead *Pityriasis gymnocephala*
80. White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus*
81. Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
82. Dark-throated Oriole *Oriolus xanthonotus*
83. Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*
84. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus*
85. Malaysian Pied Fantail *Rhipidura javanica*
86. Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*
87. Blyth's Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone affinis*
88. Slender-billed Crow *Corvus macenca*
89. Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica*
90. Hairy-backed Bulbul *Tricholestes criniger*
91. Finsch's Bulbul *Alophoixus finschii*
92. Black-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus atriceps*
93. Spectacled Bulbul *Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos*
94. Cream-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus simplex*
95. Cream-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus pseudosimplex*
96. Yellow-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus goiavier*
97. Ashy Tailorbird *Orthotomus ruficeps*
98. Rufous-tailed Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*
99. Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris*
100. Bold-striped Tit-babbler *Mixornis bornensis*
101. Grey-hooded Babbler *Trichastoma bicolor*
102. Chestnut-winged Babbler *Stachyris erythroptera*
103. Asian Fairy Bluebird *Irena puella*
104. Asian Glossy Starling *Aplonis panayensis*
105. Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus*
106. Oriental Magpie-robin *Copsychus saularis*
107. White-crowned Shama *Copsychus stricklandii*
108. Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*
109. Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica*
110. Malaysian Blue-flycatcher *Cyornis turcosus*
111. Indian Pitta *Pitta brachyura*
112. Greater Green Leafbird *Chloropsis sonnerati*
113. Lesser Green Leafbird *Chloropsis cyanopogon*
114. Purple-rumped Sunbird *Nectarinia zeylonica*
115. Brown-throated Sunbird *Anthreptes malacensis*
116. Olive-backed Sunbird *Cynniris jugularis*
117. Crimson Sunbird *Authopyga siparaja*
118. Little Spiderhunter *Arachnothera longirostra*
119. Long-billed Spiderhunter *Arachnothera robusta*
120. Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*
121. Dusky Munia *Lonchura fuscans*
122. White-bellied Munia *Lonchura leucogastra*
123. Chestnut Munia *Lonchura atricapilla*

## Reptiles

1. Crested Green Lizard
2. Garden Agamid sp
3. Frilled House Gecko
4. Asian House Gecko
5. Giant Forest Gecko
6. Striped Bornean Tree Skink
7. Common Sun Skink
8. Black-banded Skink
9. Water Monitor
10. Dog-toothed Cat Snake
11. Mangrove Snake
12. Striped Bronzeback
13. Grey-tailed Racer
14. Bornean Keeled Green Pit Viper
15. South Asian Box Turtle
16. Estuarine Crocodile

## Frogs

Malaysian Horned Frog  
White-lipped Frog  
Grass Frog  
Cricket Frog  
Rough-sided Frog  
Cinnamon Frog  
File-eared Frog  
Frilled Tree Frog  
Black-eyed Litter Frog

## Butterflies noted

Common Archduke  
Common Tiger  
Grey Pansy  
Common Sailor  
Great Eggfly  
Rajah Brooke's Birdwing  
Golden Birdwing  
Common Birdwing  
Common Grass Yellow  
Common Three-ring  
Colour Sergeant  
Clipper  
Commander  
Tree Nymph  
Brown Pansy  
Great Mormon