

MALAYSIA and CAMBODIA 2011

9th February – 24th February 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

Either for rarity value, excellent views or simply a group favourite.

- Checker-throated Woodpecker
- Fire-tufted Barbet
- Great Hornbill
- Crimson-winged Woodpecker
- Siberian Thrush
- Long-tailed Broadbill
- Streaked Wren-babbler
- Black Laughingthrush
- Irrawaddy River Dolphin
- Milky Stork
- Sarus Crane
- Slaty-breasted Rail
- Lanceolated Warbler
- Greater Adjutant
- Pied Harrier
- Gold-crested Myna
- Red-vented Barbet
- Mekong Wagtail
- Giant Ibis
- White-shouldered Ibis
- Black-headed Woodpecker
- Great Slaty Woodpecker
- White-rumped Falcon
- Manchurian Reed Warbler
- Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler
- Green Peafowl
- Germain's Peacock-pheasant

Leaders: Nick Bray and Sophoan Sanh

SUMMARY:

Situated between Thailand and Vietnam, Cambodia has only relatively recently opened up its borders after a long period of isolation to reveal its hidden treasures and some of the most unexpected avian delights in Asia. Our tour concentrated on seeking the most highly prized of these, the amazing and near-mythical Giant Ibis and the exceedingly rare White-shouldered Ibis. Both species are classified as Critically Endangered by Birdlife International with very restricted ranges and exceedingly small breeding populations. Beginning around the splendid Angkor Wat Temple which is undoubtedly one of the most awe-inspiring cultural sites in the world, we then explored the huge, internationally important wetlands around the Tonle Sap Great Lake for Milky Stork, Greater Adjutant and Bengal Florican. The secluded Tmatboey area is a conservation success story and we also visited the remote mixed evergreen and bird-filled Southern Annamitic Forest at Seima before taking a boat ride along the mighty Mekong River. A pre-tour extension to the Malaysian highlands at Fraser's Hill added a whole range of extra species making this tour not only a little different but gave us the opportunity to find a whole new range of species. The tour is run in collaboration with the Sam Veasna Centre who work closely with local communities to promote wildlife conservation in Cambodia. Their main objective is to provide an alternative sustainable livelihood from ecotourism for the local communities at the birding sites which have resulted in a stop in hunting and land use.



Giant Ibis at Tmatboey © Ron Hoff
Classified as Critically Endangered by Birdlife International owing to an extremely small and declining population. With as little as only 100 pairs estimated, Cambodia is undoubtedly the best place in the world to see this species.

09th February 2011

Everyone met at Kuala Lumpur International Airport by mid-afternoon and were soon heading along the excellent network of motorways north towards Fraser's Hill. It took just under two hours but we finally turned off the main road and our route took us up into the hills and alongside a large reservoir. We paused to check out the hirundines and had nice looks at *Bada* **Striated Swallows**, as well as **Glossy Swiftlet**, **Javan Myna**, **Black-naped Oriole** and some other commoner species before the light went.

10th February 2011

It is always exciting to wake up in a new country full of anticipation as to what the day will bring and we were not to be disappointed. We met in darkness in the car park at 6.45am and immediately heard both **Collared Owlet** and **Mountain Scops-owl** but couldn't locate them. A short hop in the car took us to a nearby hotel where a line of lights are kept on all night and attract lots of insects and moths, and subsequently lots and lots of birds arrive for their breakfast. For the next two hours we just stood in one spot and had point-blank views of so many good birds. First up was a pair of **Lesser Racket-tailed Drongos**, followed by **Mountain Fulvetta**, **Common Green Magpie**, **Black-and-crimson Oriole**, **Long-tailed Sibia**, **Streaked Spiderhunter**, **Mountain Leaf-warbler** and a flock of **Blue-winged Minla** and **Silver-eared Mesia**. But the stars of the show were the stunning **Chestnut-capped Laughingthrushes** which gave crippling views as they fed on the edge of the garden just a few feet away from us. A pair of **Malayan** (recently split from **Chestnut-crowned**) **Laughingthrushes** also appeared and showed really well. We also had **Verditer Flycatcher**, **Orange-bellied Leafbird**, **Lesser Yellowname**, **Black-throated Sunbird** and **Yellow-browed Warbler**. Leaving here was tough but things had quietened down somewhat and we drove a couple of minutes away to the start of the Pine Trail where we had heard about a fruiting tree. Sure enough there it was, along with **Fire-tufted** and **Black-browed Barbets**, **Mountain Imperial-pigeon** and **White-browed Shrike-babbler**. After breakfast at the hotel we visited the Waterfall Trail and nailed a couple of male **Siberian Thrushes**, a **Black Laughingthrush** moving with the increasingly common **Chestnut-capped**s, **Green-billed Malkoha**, **Slaty-backed Forktail**, **Fire-breasted Flowerpecker**, as well as a **Blue Whistling-thrush**. A flock came in right when we were about to drive away and we had **Yellow-vented Flowerpecker**, **Mountain Bulbul**, **Grey-chinned Minivet** and **Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike**. Driving back up the road took us through great forest and we came across another flock, this time with **Golden Babbler** and **Eastern Crowned Warbler**. We had lunch at a quaint old place called the Smokehouse before



Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush is a relatively common species amidst the montane habitats at Fraser's Hill.



Mountain Fulvetta is an abundant species at Fraser's Hill and can usually be found in large flocks.



Fire-breasted Flowerpecker showed very well at Fraser's Hill.

heading down to the New Road and couldn't have got off to a better start than with a stunning **Blue Nuthatch** seen feeding in a large tree near the road. We drove slowly down the road stopping frequently whenever we saw anything or got to good habitat and the resounding chorus of barbets led to us seeing **Brown, Gold-whiskered and Black-browed Barbets**. John then spotted a **Great Hornbill** flying over, **Orange-breasted Trogon, Stripe-throated, Ochraceous and Black-crested Bulbuls** all showed well and a flock of **Everett's White-eyes** fed in a roadside tree. A pair of **Checker-throated Woodpeckers** were a good find, whilst both **Grey-throated and Collared Babblers** were welcome additions to our lists. We also had **Yellow-bellied Warbler, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Malaysian/Javan Cuckooshrike, Large Woodshrike, more Black Laughingthrushes** and several **Blue-winged Leafbirds** before heading back to the hotel at dusk. What a day!

11th February 2011

We hit Bishops Trail just after first light and spent the next couple of hours following this undulating and sometimes muddy track through some excellent forest. We were after some tough skulkers and initially found things quite frustrating with several species heard only like **Malayan Partridge**, but we were patient and took it quite slow and eventually found a number of tricky species. However, we began with a **Greater Yellownape** giving us the run around in the early morning gloom before concentrating our efforts further along the trail and were rewarded with fantastic views of a pair of **Lesser Shortwings**. Then we had 3 **Streaked Wren-babblers** working their way along the path in front of us, with a **Rufous-browed Flycatcher** watching on from its perch on the handrail above them and just around the corner a **Buff-breasted Babbler** was working its way along the same handrail. A quick dash from the end of this trail managed to get us back to the hotel for a late breakfast before we drove around the Telecom Loop. This turned out to be very productive with a number of mixed species flocks encountered. The first one held **Mugimaki and Little Pied Flycatchers, Little Spiderhunter, Chestnut-crowned Warbler and Mountain Tailorbird**, with a **Black-browed Barbet** singing from the tree above and giving us our best views so far. We bumped into several more flocks, all with the usual culprits in attendance such as **Yellow-browed Warbler, Long-tailed Sibia, Black-and-crimson Oriole, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Mountain Fulvetta and Blue-winged Minla**. But a superb **Long-tailed Broadbill** perched on a bare branch over the road was new. After lunch we drove down the New Road again and despite the hot sunny conditions found some more goodies, beginning with a flyover **Rufous-bellied Eagle**. Another huge mixed feeding flock on the hillside above us contained a small group of 3+ **Chestnut-backed Scimitar-**



Streaked Wren-babbler was surprisingly easy to find at Fraser's Hill.



Long-tailed Broadbill is always a delight to see and we found this bird amongst a huge mixed species feeding flock.



This Tiger Shrike was present at The Gap

babblers, Sultan Tit, Buff-rumped Woodpecker, Everett's White-eye, Orange-bellied Flowerpecker, Scarlet and Grey-chinned Minivets, Orange-bellied and Blue-winged Leafbirds and Eastern Crowned Warbler. Next up was The Gap where we spent the rest of the afternoon and soon found **Red-throated Barbet, Rufous Piculet,** a pair of awesome **Crimson-winged Woodpeckers,** a cooperative **Tiger Shrike** and a **Spectacled Spiderhunter,** with **Pacific and House Swifts** flying overhead all the time.

12th February 2011

After a night of heavy rain the day dawned a little overcast and we enjoyed a later start in order to take advantage of a 7.30am breakfast – luxury! After loading up the car we drove to the Telecom Loop and took a slow circuit around the forested road in order to find some more feeding flocks. A couple of **Siberian Thrushes** were seen flying up from the roadside as we approached the area and we made a couple of quick stops when a flock was heard but on both occasions it never came close enough to us. And our frustrating start to the day continued when another flock could be heard moving in the valley below us and both **Dark Hawk-cuckoo** and **Bay Woodpecker** called frequently but only gave flight views. Further on a **Streaked Wren-babbler** gave incredibly close views beside the road as it called from an exposed branch right beside us. We then headed down the New Road and the day picked up dramatically as we bumped into several flocks containing all the usual suspects, and at one stop we could hear a **Red-bearded Bee-eater** calling from the forest above us. But viewing was hampered by a thick mist that rolled in obscuring even the closest trees, so we decided to wait to see if it would lift anytime soon. In the meantime we watched a **Dark-necked Tailorbird** for a while until the mist lifted and the bee-eater flew down and landed in a tree right in front of us. As the weather became much clearer the rush of wings overhead produced an awesome **Great Hornbill** that flew right overhead and landed in a tree on the slope above us. It was one of the closest views we had ever had of this usually shy species and we watched it clambering around a big tree before it flew away. Further along we came across a close mixed feeding flock beside a small stream which held both **Pale Blue** and **Verditer Flycatchers,** another **Dark-necked Tailorbird,** a few **Striped Tit-babblers, Yellow-vented** and **Orange-bellied Flowerpeckers, Yellow-bellied Erpornis, Arctic and Eastern Crowned Warblers** and **Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush.** As we neared the bottom of the road a pair of **Green-billed Malkohas** was seen and signalled our last Fraser's Hill bird before we headed to the coast and the Nature Park at Kuala Selangor. We arrived in the late afternoon and set off to the tower hide where we could view a nesting colony of **Grey,**



Sultan Tit can be found in the numerous mixed species feeding flocks at Fraser's Hill.



Red-bearded Bee-eater in the mist at Fraser's Hill.



Great Hornbill showed well at Fraser's Hill.

Purple and Black-crowned Night-herons. Several **Ashy Tailorbirds** were also quite showy here, and we had nice views of **Coppersmith Barbet** and **Pied Fantail**. But we were on a mission and headed over to the Mangrove boardwalk which gave us a number of good species in a really short space of time. First up was **Laced Woodpecker** and **Common Flameback** in the same group of trees, followed by **Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker**, **Thick-billed** and **Pink-necked Green-pigeons**, a flock of **Ashy Minivets** and **Olive-backed Sunbird**, with a flock of **Himalayan Swiftlets** and numerous **Brahminy Kites** flying over. With the light beginning to fade we drove back to the airport and dropped the hire car off before proceeding to our airport hotel where we began our preparations for the main tour to Cambodia. Our lightning visit to these two Malaysian birding hotspots had proved well worthwhile and produced 152 species during our predominantly forested birding.

13th February 2011

We flew early this morning to Siem Reap in Cambodia, arriving around 7.45am and were met by our guide Sophoan and drove the short distance to our lovely little hotel on the edge of town. Afterwards we headed to the famous Angkor Wat Temple and made a walk into the surrounding dry forest where we found **Asian Barred Owlet**, **Asian Brown**, **Red-throated** and **Hainan Blue Flycatchers**. We visited a couple other temple sites where in between soaking up the cultural sites had nice views of numerous **Red-breasted** and a few **Alexandrine Parakeets**, as well as a **Lineated Barbet**. The temples were amazing and we spent a large slice of the day wandering around them and it was a truly mind-blowing experience. To end the day we called in a **Brown Hawk-owl** which positively glowered at us from a nearby tree before retreating to the hotel and then visiting a local restaurant where we enjoyed a fantastic evening meal.

14th February 2011

We spent most of the day at the core bird reserve area at Prek Toal on the Tonle Sap Great Lake, which involved a short drive followed by a two hour boat ride across this huge lake to a floating village. Along the way we saw numerous **Whiskered Terns** before transferring into some smaller boats and heading along numerous channels into the reserve. The sheer volume of birds was amazing and the views were very nice indeed! **Spot-billed Pelicans** swam in the channels in front of us, hundreds and hundreds of **Indian Cormorants**, numerous **Oriental Darters** and smaller numbers of **Little Cormorants** littered the waterside trees and bushes. **Purple Herons** were common and



Ashy Tailorbird inhabits the Mangroves at Kuala Selangor.



Angkor Wat Temple is without doubt one of the most stunning cultural sites in the world.



Hainan Blue-Flycatcher inhabits the forest around Angkor Wat Temple.

Chinese Pond-herons were numerous, and there were 20+ **Yellow Bitterns**, 10+ **Cinnamon Bitterns** and a single **Black Bittern** seen on the return journey. A few **Black-capped Kingfishers** were present, plus **Green-billed Coucal**, **Black-backed Swamphens**, **Grey-headed Fish-eagle**, **Black-crowned Night-heron**, **Striated Heron**, huge numbers of all the egrets, **Streak-eared Bulbul**, **Dusky Warbler** and **Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker** amongst others. We eventually arrived at the viewing platform and climbed up the steps where we could look out over the surrounding area. Numerous trees were covered in a colony of **Painted Storks** and we managed to pick out a couple of **Milky Storks** – our primary goal here. The return journey across the lake gave us numerous **Brown-headed Gulls** before we arrived at our waiting vehicles. With a couple hours spare until dusk we headed over to a marshy area where we found lots of birds and we had **Pied Kingfisher**, several **White-browed Crakes**, 8+ **Wood Sandpipers**, 3 **Greater Painted-snipe**, quite a few **Plaintive Cuckoos**, lots of **Pheasant-tailed** and a couple of **Bronze-winged Jacanas**, **Javan Pond-heron**, **Striated Grassbird**, **Brown Shrike**, 30+ **Cotton Pygmy-goose**, **Indian Spot-billed Duck**, **White-vented Myna**, **Pied Bushchat**, **Oriental Reed-warbler**, **Yellow-bellied Prinia** and **Plain-backed Sparrow**. What a day!

15th February 2011

So we set off to Ang Trapaeng Thmor and arrived just after first light, making our first stop amidst a wide open landscape of dry fields, small marshy areas and ponds. Numerous **Red-throated Pipits** were present along with a few **Oriental Skylarks** in the fields, whilst overhead lots of **Oriental Pratincoles** flew over calling. We spent quite a while trying to get decent views of **Lanceolated Warblers** around the edges of the fields and in all we counted at least 21 individuals! Whilst having our picnic breakfast at least 3 **Ruddy-breasted Crakes** and a pair of **Slaty-breasted Rails** appeared along the dirt road to feed – quite strange really. We decided to walk closer to them and found some **Scaly-breasted Munias**, **Plain-backed Sparrow**, **Red Collared-dove**, **Oriental Reed-warbler**, **Pied** and **Eastern Marsh Harrier**, and what is apparently the 1st ever **Eurasian Wryneck** for the country - although there is an earlier record that has not been officially documented! A quick stop at the reserve centre produced our first **Black-collared Starling** before we drove on through the fields and found **Eld's Deer**, **Greater Spotted Eagle**, several **Rufous-winged Buzzards**, 6 **Sarus Cranes**, both **Black-shouldered** and **Black Kites** and a **Spotted Owlet**. After lunch we checked out a large lake and found some **Comb Ducks** and all the usual waterbirds before heading back to the hotel. Along the way we stopped at a small marsh and found a large group of **Marsh**



Birding at Prek Toal involves utilising small boats to find the best birds!



Milky Stork is classified as Vulnerable by BirdLife International due to a rapid population decline. A few were seen at Prek Toal.



Spot-billed Pelican was very common at Prek Toal.

Sandpipers and Common Greenshanks, as well as Spotted Redshank, Temminck's Stint and a Bluethroat.

16th February 2011

It was with much anticipation that we headed to the Florican Fields this morning and drove out into a vast, open area of grassland which had been recently burned and afforded us an excellent opportunity to find **Bengal Florican**. We parked up the vehicles and set off on a short walk which resulted in a fine flight views of a young male bird without too much effort. Other species seen included **Zitting Cisticola, Red Avadavat, Pintail Snipe, Richard's Pipit, Sarus Crane, Barred and Small Buttonquails, male Hen Harrier, Oriental Skylark & some Oriental Pratincoles** roosting. We had our picnic breakfast beside a body of water in the morning sunshine and watched a **Bluethroat** and several **Oriental Reed-warblers** performing in the bushes, and then made a short walk around the edge of the water. Our local guide then spotted a male **Bengal Florican** walking amidst a patch of low grasses and we had nice scope views of it before it flew off providing us with incredible views. We then began the drive towards Tmatboey, seeing **Crested Treeswift, a pair of Black-headed Woodpeckers** and a **Common Flameback** along the way. Upon arrival at the Eco-lodge we had some time to sort our rooms out and unpack before heading out into the surrounding forest. Here we found **Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, another pair of Black-headed Woodpeckers, Small Minivet, Rufous-winged Buzzard, Blossom-headed Parakeet, Black-hooded Oriole and Large Cuckooshrike**. In the late afternoon we walked to a special area, flushing a **Chinese Francolin** along the way, and positioned ourselves within some bushes from where we could scope a huge dead tree a couple of hundred metres away. As the light began to fade slightly 10 **White-shouldered Ibis** flew in and perched up in the tree for several minutes prior to going to roost. We all felt immensely privileged to have seen these exceedingly rare birds and once the birds had moved we quietly left the area and headed back to the lodge. One thing I have to mention is that we viewed these rare birds from a respectable distance away and did not disturb them at all, and it makes me wonder as to how close some of the photographers get with their cripplingly close photos you see on the internet these days?

17th February 2011

Well today was all about seeing one of the rarest birds in the world and we began walking through the dry Dipterocarp forest before sunrise to another special site where we waited



White-browed Crake was seen at several sites during this tour.



Oriental Pratincole proved to be a very common sight during this tour.



Bengal Florican is classified as Critically Endangered by Birdlife International. But was easily seen on our tour.

for a pair of **Giant Ibis** to arrive. Right on cue they flew in and alighted in a large, bare tree before dropping to the ground and began to feed at the edge of the clearing in front of us. These huge birds were totally oblivious to our presence and once again it was 'high-fives' all round. After yesterday's success, a **White-shouldered Ibis** also flew in and landed out in the open for us to observe, providing much closer views than before. Whilst here we also had **Lesser Adjutant**, **Rufous-winged Buzzard** and **Vinous-breasted Starling** before we left this area and followed a secluded forest trail where **Banded Bay Cuckoo**, **Indochinese Cuckooshrike**, **Indochinese Bushlark**, a brief **White-rumped Shama**, and a couple of **White-crested Laughingthrushes** were seen and we finished up by flushing a **Barred Buttonquail** from some tall grass as we walked through. By mid morning it was getting exceedingly hot so we headed towards our vehicles but got delayed when our first **Brown Prinia** appeared, as well as **Common** and **Large Woodshrikes**, **Black-hooded Oriole**, **Grey Bushchat** and **Rufous Woodpecker** all appeared in quick succession, and all the while we could hear an **Indian Cuckoo** calling in the distance. We had several hours to rest up over lunch before driving to another area of forest, this time to look for **White-rumped Falcon**. Although we didn't find this bird, we found plenty of commoner birds beginning with both **Neglected** and **Velvet-fronted Nuthatches**, **Purple Sunbird**, **Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker**, and best of all was a **Spotted Wood-owl** flying through the forest in front of us. We then drove to a different site where we heard **Chinese Francolin** before nailing **Savannah Nightjar** at dusk and hearing **Oriental Scops-owl**.

18th February 2011

We headed to a nearby river this morning and made the most of the coolest time of the day and the birding turned out to be very productive as we followed a sandy trail into mature riverine forest. Our arrival was greeted by the sight (and sound) of 5 **Great Slaty Woodpeckers** flying by and we managed to entice them back for a return flypast and also perched views in a nearby large tree. We followed this up with several flocks of **Orange-breasted Green-pigeons**, **Green Imperial-pigeon**, calling **Chinese Francolins**, **Oriental Honey Buzzard**, **Yellow-browed Warbler**, **Greater Racket-tailed Drongo**, fantastic views of **White-bellied Woodpecker** and **Verditer Flycatcher**. On entering this excellent site we heard **Greater Yellowname**, but got luckier with **Laced Woodpecker** and **Greater Flameback** to continue our amazing success with this family. Then an **Abbott's Babbler** showed really well beside the path, **Tickell's Blue Flycatcher** and **White-bellied Erpornis** both appeared, whilst a huge flowering tree attracted a flock of **Ashy Minivets** and some **Grey-eyed Bulbuls**. Our birding was accompanied to the calls of **Blue-eared Barbet**, **Green Peafowl**



White-shouldered Ibis is classified as Critically Endangered by BirdLife International. Roughly 90% of the world population reside in Cambodia and there are estimated to only be around 330 individuals left in the world.



Indochinese Bushlark at Tmatboey.



Black-headed Woodpecker was reasonably common at Tmatboey.

and **Red Junglefowl**. We had our packed breakfast overlooking the river which was a great spot to scan the surrounding area, with **Black-necked** and **Woolly-necked Storks** drifting over, **Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters** seen hunting dragonflies and an **Asian Drongo Cuckoo** spotted in a tree right beside us. With the day now beginning to warm up nicely we headed back to the first trail and found **Pale-legged Leaf-warbler**, **Radde's Warbler** and a group of **Striped tit-babblers** before returning to the lodge for lunch. In the afternoon we made our second concerted attempt at **White-rumped Falcon** – again without success but did see **Neglected Nuthatch** again, both woodshrikes, **Shikra**, nice close **Black-headed Woodpeckers**, **Yellow-crowned Woodpecker**, **Indochinese Cuckooshrike**, **Vinous-breasted Starling** and **Red-billed Blue Magpie** amongst others.

19th February 2011

We began our final morning here still searching for **White-rumped Falcon** and after another few hours of intensive searching finally located a pair feeding close to the road. In a large clearing flocks of **White-shouldered** and a few **Chestnut-tailed Starlings** were present, and a **Rufous-bellied Woodpecker** flew in and landed in the tree right in front of us, whilst a **Brown-backed Needletail** flew low overhead. But eventually we had to return to the lodge and say our goodbyes to the very friendly and efficient staff before heading out on the three hour drive to Kompong Thom. Arriving mid afternoon we had an hour to rest before visiting the nearby grassland where **Siberian Rubythroat** and **Dusky Warbler** were present along a line of bushes. But we spent the rest of the daylight beside a small marsh where we saw and photographed the rarely-seen **Manchurian Reed-warbler**, and were able to compare it with the numerous **Black-browed Reed-warblers** present. There were also the usual **Oriental Reed-warblers**, as well as both **Yellow** and **Cinnamon Bitterns**, a couple of **Watercocks**, flocks of **Red Avadavats** and **Scaly-breasted Munias** and **Yellow-bellied Prinia**. And just as we were about to leave, a **Pallas's Grasshopper (Rusty-rumped) Warbler** showed quite well for this usually skulking species when it perched out in the open right in front of us. Overhead several **Eastern Marsh** and a couple of **Pied Harriers** were seen heading to roost before it was time to leave..

20th February 2011

The former rice fields near Kompong Thom were teeming with literally many hundreds of **Red-throated Pipits** and several hundred **Yellow-breasted Buntings** this morning. A **Watercock** was a strange sight flying out of the field and back



White-rumped Falcon has a relatively small population in south-east Asia. This bird was seen near Tmatboey.



Rufous-bellied Woodpecker gave stunning views at Tmatboey.



The little known Manchurian Reed-warbler winters in small numbers in Cambodia. This bird at Kompong Thom was seen quite well.

towards its marsh, whilst **Eastern Marsh Harrier** and several fine male **Pied Harriers** flew over. Some **Oriental Pratincoles** and 4 **Pacific Golden Plovers** were also present, a **Bengal Florican** could be seen flying off in the distance, **Siberian Stonechat**, **Pied Bushchat**, **Paddyfield Pipit** and small groups of **Eastern Baya Weavers** also put in an appearance. We really wanted to concentrate on the warblers in the marsh but a strong wind made this impossible so we headed east towards the Mekong River and then swung across towards the Vietnamese border and out base for the next two nights at Seima Protected Forest. Although not really fully set up for tourists yet, the accommodation being a little basic but the location is truly fantastic. A **Racket-tailed Treepie** greeted our arrival as we worked the edge of this fantastic forest, and this was soon followed by **Golden-crested Myna**, **Common Hill-myna** and lots of **Vernal Hanging-parrots**, whilst at a large clearing a **Collared Falconet** and **Pin-tailed Green-pigeon** were seen. Even better was just around the corner as we homed in on a calling **Red-vented Barbet** which unfortunately didn't hang around too long and then a **Blue-eared Barbet** was scoped nearby. We finished off with a close flyby from a **Great Eared Nightjar** and a calling **Green Peafowl**.

21st February 2011

We drove a few kilometres into the reserve and waited for the day to dawn and scanned the surrounding open area with a good view of the forest edge below us. We began with **Dollarbird**, a flyover **Besra** and calling **Grey-headed Woodpecker** and **Green Peafowl**, but would have to wait until later in the day to finally catch sight of the latter two species. So we then drove further into this excellent forest and turned off onto a narrow track when all of a sudden a **Germain's Peacock-pheasant** dashed across in front of us. After parking the vehicles we waited at the top of the track and after a few minutes a male came right out onto the middle and proceeded to dust-bathe. An incredible moment and one we will never forget! The surrounding trees held more **Blue-eared Barbets**, as well as a pair of superb **Red-vented Barbets**. A trail then took us into some great primary forest where a flock of **Thick-billed Green-pigeons**, **Heart-spotted Woodpecker** and **Lesser Yellownape** showed well. A **Black-winged Cuckooshrike** was also new here, as was a **Green-eared Barbet** scoped in a huge tree. Moving down into the valley into a denser area was a good move as we called in a male **Banded Kingfisher**, which perched right over our heads. After lunch we ventured out to a cleared area beside the village where **Crested Goshawk** and both **Plaintive** and **Drongo Cuckoos** preceded our abortive attempt at **Bar-bellied Pitta** in the Bamboo zone, although a little group of **Grey-faced Tit-babblers** gave us our best view to date. Back out in the open



Golden-crested Myna showed well at Seima Protected Forest.



Vernal Hanging-parrots at Seima.



Banded Kingfisher at Seima.

we had a **Pale Blue Flycatcher**, a showy pair of **Grey-headed Woodpeckers** (our 21st species of the trip), a male **Red Junglefowl**, an **Emerald Dove** flew past, and a bunch of **Ashy Woodswallows** soared around over our heads. We finished the day where we started at the clearing inside the reserve and were immediately rewarded with a pair of **Green Peafowl** feeding at the edge of the forest. The male in particular being such an extremely attractive bird with his 5 metre elongated train of iridescent green feathers. And at dusk we were treated to amazing close flight views of 3 **Great Eared Nightjars**. Such a great way to end a fantastic day's birding.



Green Peafowl showed very well at Seima. Classified as Endangered by BirdLife International.

22nd February 2011

At daybreak we checked out the vicinity of our cabins, where **White-rumped Munia**, **Thick-billed Warbler**, **Oriental Turtle-dove** and **Chestnut-capped Babbler** were all new for our ever growing list. At a small pond several needletails were coming down to drink water and we could now definitely identify **Silver-backed Needletail** after our suspicions from the previous day, amongst the commoner **Brown-backed Needletails**. Such an amazing sighting to watch these spectacular birds swooping down to scoop up water and allowing us such fantastic views. After breakfast we once again headed into the forest and found a group of at least 3 **Banded Broadbills**, one of which perched close by at eye-level. A **Chinese Sparrowhawk** was unexpected as it soared overhead and perched briefly above us in a large tree. And we finished off with the *Klossi* race of **Blue-throated Flycatcher** singing in the Bamboo behind our cabins. After lunch we loaded the vehicles and headed to the Mekong River and our nice hotel in Kratie. In the late afternoon we visited some nearby rice fields where the hoped for **Asiatic Golden Weaver** was eventually found amongst the numerous **Streaked** and **Baya Weavers**, but one of the most memorable things about this site was the exceedingly numerous **Pallas's Grasshopper Warblers** present.



Banded Broadbill showed extremely well at Seima Protected Forest.

23rd February 2011

An early morning boat ride along the mighty Mekong River took us around numerous little islets and eventually produced the recently described **Mekong Wagtail** perched up nicely on a concrete block right out in the open. We then turned our attention to the endangered **Irrawaddy River Dolphins** which were performing very nicely nearby. We probably found at least 9 individuals, several of which came in very close beside our boat and we could see them so well. Several **Small Pratincoles** were present on a sandy island and allowed us to approach them reasonably closely. As we returned to shore



Mekong Wagtail inhabits small islands in the Mekong River and was only recently described in 2001.

we were surprised to see 3 **Black Bazas** flying low over the tree tops and heading on their migration northwards. So all that remained was to return to our hotel in Kratie, load up the luggage and set off on the drive to our last hotel in Phnom Penh. We finished the tour off in fine style with yet another excellent meal before getting a good night's sleep and then transferring to the airport the following morning and the start of our respective journeys home to the U.K and U.S.A.

By the end of this wonderful tour we had recorded 378 species in total, and a very good 287 in Cambodia alone. With many very rare, endangered and range-restricted species on offer it seems that Cambodia is sure to be high on everyone's list of 'new' places to visit in the future. But above all it is as a direct result of birders visiting these areas and a large percentage of money from the tour being donated towards conservation and assisting the villagers towards a sustainable eco-tourism project that makes a visit here doubly rewarding. Money from tour proceeds has already paid for a school in Tmatboey village and further initiatives are planned. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Sophoan for her excellent guiding skills, and to my group who made this such a fun tour to lead.

Nick Bray.



Irrawaddy River Dolphin was easily seen along the Mekong River.



Small Pratincoles along the Mekong River.



Zoothera group watching Bengal Florican

BIRDLIST FOR MALAYSIA & CAMBODIA

February 2011

	SPECIES M = Malaysia Only	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1.	Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>
2.	Scaly-breasted Partridge (h)	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>
3.	Malayan Hill-partridge (h) M	<i>Arborophila campbelli</i>
4.	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
5.	Germain's Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>
6.	Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>
7.	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
8.	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
9.	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
10.	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
11.	Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>
12.	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>
13.	Speckled Piculet M	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
14.	Rufous Piculet M	<i>Sasia abnormis</i>
15.	Grey-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>
16.	Sunda Pygmy Woodpecker M	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>
17.	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>
18.	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>
19.	Checker-throated Woodpecker M	<i>Picus mentalis</i>
20.	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>
21.	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>
22.	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
23.	Crimson-winged Woodpecker	<i>Picus puniceus</i>
24.	Greater Yellownape	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>
25.	Laced Woodpecker M	<i>Picus vittatus</i>
26.	Streak-throated Woodpecker M	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>
27.	Black-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus erythropygius</i>
28.	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
29.	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>
30.	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>
31.	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>
32.	Buff-rumped Woodpecker M	<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>
33.	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>
34.	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>
35.	Fire-tufted Barbet M	<i>Psilopogon pyrolophus</i>
36.	Red-throated Barbet M	<i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>
37.	Red-vented Barbet	<i>Megalaima lagrandieri</i>
38.	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>
39.	Green-eared Barbet	<i>Megalaima faiostriata</i>
40.	Gold-whiskered Barbet M	<i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>
41.	Black-browed Barbet M	<i>Megalaima oorti</i>

42.	Blue-eared Barbet		<i>Megalaima australis</i>
43.	Coppersmith Barbet		<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
44.	Brown Barbet	M	<i>Calorhamphus fuliginosus</i>
45.	Oriental Pied Hornbill		<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
46.	Great Hornbill		<i>Buceros bicornis</i>
47.	Wreathed Hornbill		<i>Aceros undulatus</i>
48.	Common Hoopoe		<i>Upupa epops</i>
49.	Orange-breasted Trogon		<i>Harpactes oreskios</i>
50.	Red-headed Trogon	M	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
51.	Indian Roller		<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
52.	Dollarbird		<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
53.	Common Kingfisher		<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
54.	Banded Kingfisher		<i>Lacedo pulchella</i>
55.	White-throated Kingfisher		<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
56.	Black-capped Kingfisher		<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
57.	Pied Kingfisher		<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
58.	Red-bearded Bee-eater	M	<i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>
59.	Blue-bearded Bee-eater (h)		<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
60.	Green Bee-eater		<i>Merops orientalis</i>
61.	Blue-tailed Bee-eater		<i>Merops philippinus</i>
62.	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater		<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
63.	Dark Hawk-cuckoo	M	<i>Hierococcyx sparveriooides bocki</i>
64.	Indian Cuckoo (h)		<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>
65.	Banded Bay Cuckoo		<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>
66.	Plaintive Cuckoo		<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>
67.	Drongo Cuckoo		<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>
68.	Asian Koel		<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
69.	Green-billed Malkoha		<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>
70.	Greater Coucal		<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
71.	Lesser Coucal		<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>
72.	Vernal Hanging-parrot		<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>
73.	Alexandrine Parakeet		<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
74.	Blossom-headed Parakeet		<i>Psittacula roseata</i>
75.	Red-breasted Parakeet		<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>
76.	White-bellied/Glossy Swiftlet	M	<i>Collocalia esculenta</i>
77.	Germain's Swiftlet		<i>Collocalia germani</i>
78.	Himalayan Swiftlet	M	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>
79.	Silver-backed Needletail		<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>
80.	Brown-backed Needletail		<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
81.	Asian Palm Swift		<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
82.	Fork-tailed Swift	M	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
83.	House Swift	M	<i>Apus affinis</i>
84.	Crested Treeswift		<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>
85.	Barn Owl		<i>Tyto alba</i>
86.	Oriental Scops-owl (h)		<i>Otus sunia</i>
87.	Mountain Scops-owl (h)	M	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>
88.	Spotted Wood-owl		<i>Strix seloputo</i>
89.	Brown Wood-owl		<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>
90.	Collared Owlet (h)	M	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>

91.	Asian Barred Owlet		<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
92.	Spotted Owlet		<i>Athene brama</i>
93.	Brown Hawk-owl		<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
94.	Great Eared Nightjar		<i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>
95.	Grey Nightjar	M	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>
96.	Large-tailed Nightjar		<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>
97.	Savanna Nightjar		<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>
98.	Rock Pigeon		<i>Columba livia</i>
99.	Oriental Turtle Dove		<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
100.	Spotted Dove		<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
101.	Red Collared-dove		<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
102.	Emerald Dove		<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
103.	Zebra Dove		<i>Geopelia striata</i>
104.	Pink-necked Green –pigeon	M	<i>Treron vernans</i>
105.	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon		<i>Treron bicincta</i>
106.	Pompadour Green-pigeon	M	<i>Treron pompadora</i>
107.	Thick-billed Green-pigeon		<i>Treron curvirostra</i>
108.	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon		<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>
109.	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon		<i>Treron apicauda</i>
110.	Green Imperial-pigeon		<i>Ducula aenea</i>
111.	Mountain Imperial-pigeon	M	<i>Ducula badia</i>
112.	Little Cuckoo-dove	M	<i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>
113.	Bengal Florican		<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>
114.	Sarus Crane		<i>Grus antigone</i>
115.	Slaty-breasted Rail		<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>
116.	White-breasted Waterhen		<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
117.	Ruddy-breasted Crake		<i>Porzana fusca</i>
118.	White-browed Crake		<i>Porzana cinerea</i>
119.	Watercock		<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>
120.	Black-backed Swamphen		<i>Porphyrio indicus</i>
121.	Common Moorhen		<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
122.	Pintail Snipe		<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
123.	Common Snipe		<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
124.	Spotted Redshank		<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
125.	Common Redshank	M	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
126.	Marsh Sandpiper		<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
127.	Common Greenshank		<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
128.	Green Sandpiper		<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
129.	Wood Sandpiper		<i>Tringa glareola</i>
130.	Common Sandpiper		<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
131.	Temminck's Stint		<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
132.	Greater Painted-snipe		<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
133.	Pheasant-tailed Jacana		<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
134.	Bronze-winged Jacana		<i>Metopidius indicus</i>
135.	Black-winged Stilt		<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
136.	Pacific Golden Plover		<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
137.	Little Ringed Plover		<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
138.	Red-wattled Lapwing		<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
139.	Oriental Pratincole		<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>

140.	Small Pratincole		<i>Glareola lactea</i>
141.	Brown-headed Gull		<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>
142.	Black-headed Gull		<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
143.	Whiskered Tern		<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
144.	Black Baza		<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>
145.	Oriental Honey-buzzard		<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>
146.	Black-shouldered Kite		<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
147.	Black Kite		<i>Milvus migrans govinda</i>
148.	Brahminy Kite		<i>Haliastur indus</i>
149.	Grey-headed Fish-eagle		<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>
150.	Short-toed Snake-eagle	M	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
151.	Crested Serpent-eagle		<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
152.	Eastern Marsh Harrier		<i>Circus spilonotus</i>
153.	Hen Harrier		<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
154.	Pied Harrier		<i>Circus melanoleucus</i>
155.	Crested Goshawk		<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
156.	Shikra		<i>Accipiter badius</i>
157.	Chinese Sparrowhawk		<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>
158.	Japanese Sparrowhawk	M	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>
159.	Besra		<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
160.	Rufous-winged Buzzard		<i>Butastur liventer</i>
161.	Black Eagle	M	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
162.	Greater Spotted Eagle		<i>Aquila clanga</i>
163.	Rufous-bellied Eagle		<i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>
164.	Changeable Hawk-eagle	M	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>
165.	Blyth's Hawk-eagle		<i>Spizaetus alboniger</i>
166.	White-rumped Falcon		<i>Polihierax insignis</i>
167.	Collared Falconet		<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>
168.	Common Kestrel		<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
169.	Peregrine Falcon		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
170.	Little Grebe		<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
171.	Darter		<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
172.	Little Cormorant		<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
173.	Indian Cormorant		<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
174.	Great Cormorant		<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
175.	Little Egret		<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
176.	Grey Heron		<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
177.	Purple Heron		<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
178.	Great Egret		<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
179.	Intermediate Egret		<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
180.	Eastern Cattle Egret		<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
181.	Chinese Pond-heron		<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
182.	Javan Pond Heron		<i>Ardeola speciosa</i>
183.	Little Heron		<i>Butorides striatus</i>
184.	Black-crowned Night-heron		<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
185.	Yellow Bittern		<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
186.	Cinnamon Bittern		<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
187.	Black Bittern		<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>
188.	White-shouldered Ibis		<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>

189.	Giant Ibis		<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>
190.	Spot-billed Pelican		<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
191.	Milky Stork		<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>
192.	Painted Stork		<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
193.	Asian Openbill		<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
194.	Woolly-necked Stork		<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
195.	Black-necked Stork		<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
196.	Lesser Adjutant		<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>
197.	Greater Adjutant		<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>
198.	Long-tailed Broadbill	M	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
199.	Silver-breasted Broadbill	M	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>
200.	Banded Broadbill		<i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>
201.	Asian Fairy Bluebird		<i>Irena puella</i>
202.	Blue-winged Leafbird		<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>
203.	Golden-fronted Leafbird		<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
204.	Orange-bellied Leafbird	M	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>
205.	Tiger Shrike	M	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>
206.	Brown Shrike		<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
207.	Burmese Shrike		<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>
208.	Red-billed Blue Magpie		<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>
209.	Rufous Treepie		<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
210.	Racket-tailed Treepie		<i>Crypsirina temia</i>
211.	Eastern Jungle Crow		<i>Corvus leuallantii</i>
212.	Ashy Woodswallow		<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
213.	Black-and-crimson Oriole	M	<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>
214.	Black-naped Oriole		<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
215.	Black-hooded Oriole		<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
216.	Large Cuckooshrike		<i>Coracina macei</i>
217.	Malaysian Cuckooshrike	M	<i>Coracina javensis</i>
218.	Indochinese Cuckooshrike		<i>Coracina polioptera</i>
219.	Black-winged Cuckooshrike		<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
220.	Swinhoe's Minivet		<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
221.	Ashy Minivet		<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>
222.	Small Minivet		<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
223.	Grey-chinned Minivet	M	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
224.	Scarlet Minivet		<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
225.	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike		<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
226.	White-throated Fantail	M	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
227.	White-browed Fantail		<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
228.	Pied Fantail		<i>Rhipidura javanica</i>
229.	Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher		<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
230.	Black Drongo		<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
231.	Ashy Drongo		<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
232.	Bronzed Drongo		<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
233.	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo		<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
234.	Spangled Drongo		<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
235.	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo		<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>
236.	Black-naped Monarch		<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
237.	Asian Paradise-flycatcher		<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>

238.	Common Iora		<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
239.	Great Iora		<i>Aegithina lafresnayeii</i>
240.	Large Woodshrike		<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>
241.	Common Woodshrike		<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>
242.	Blue Rock-thrush		<i>Monticola solitarius philippensis</i>
243.	Blue Whistling-Thrush	M	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>
244.	Siberian Thrush	M	<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>
245.	Dark-sided Flycatcher	M	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>
246.	Asian Brown Flycatcher		<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
247.	Mugimaki Flycatcher	M	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>
248.	Rufous-browed Flycatcher	M	<i>Ficedula solitarius</i>
249.	Red-throated Flycatcher		<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>
250.	Little Pied Flycatcher	M	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>
251.	Verditer Flycatcher		<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>
252.	Large Niltava	M	<i>Niltava grandis</i>
253.	Hainan Blue Flycatcher		<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>
254.	Pale Blue Flycatcher		<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>
255.	Blue-throated Flycatcher		<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>
256.	Hill Blue Flycatcher	M	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>
257.	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher		<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>
258.	Siberian Rubythroat		<i>Luscinia calliope</i>
259.	Bluethroat		<i>Luscinia svecica</i>
260.	Lesser Shortwing	M	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>
261.	Oriental Magpie Robin		<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
262.	White-rumped Shama		<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
263.	Slaty-backed Forktail	M	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
264.	Siberian Stonechat		<i>Saxicola Maura stejnegeri</i>
265.	Pied Bushchat		<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
266.	Grey Bushchat		<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>
267.	Chestnut-tailed Starling		<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>
268.	Asian Glossy Starling	M	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>
269.	White-shouldered Starling		<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>
270.	Asian Pied Starling		<i>Sturnus contra</i>
271.	Black-collared Starling		<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>
272.	Vinous-breasted Starling		<i>Sturnus burmannicus</i>
273.	Common Myna		<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
274.	White-vented Myna		<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>
275.	Javan Myna	M	<i>Acridotheres</i>
276.	Golden-crested Myna		<i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>
277.	Common Hill-myna		<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
278.	Neglected Nuthatch		<i>Sitta neglecta</i>
279.	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch		<i>Sitta frontalis</i>
280.	Blue Nuthatch	M	<i>Sitta azurea</i>
281.	Sultan Tit	M	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>
282.	Sand Martin		<i>Riparia riparia</i>
283.	Barn Swallow		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
284.	Pacific Swallow	M	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>
285.	Red-rumped Swallow		<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
286.	Striated Swallow	M	<i>Hirundo striolata</i>

287.	Black-headed Bulbul	M	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>
288.	Black-crested Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>
289.	Red-whiskered Bulbul	M	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
290.	Sooty-headed Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>
291.	Stripe-throated Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>
292.	Yellow-vented Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>
293.	Streak-eared Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>
294.	Puff-throated Bulbul		<i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>
295.	Ochraceous Bulbul		<i>Alophoixus ochraceus</i>
296.	Grey-eyed Bulbul		<i>Iole propinqua</i>
297.	Mountain Bulbul	M	<i>Hypsipetes mcclllandii</i>
298.	Zitting Cisticola		<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
299.	Brown Prinia		<i>Prinia polychroa</i>
300.	Rufescent Prinia		<i>Prinia rufescens</i>
301.	Yellow-bellied Prinia		<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
302.	Plain Prinia		<i>Prinia inornata</i>
303.	Oriental White-eye		<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
304.	Everett's White-eye	M	<i>Zosterops everetti</i>
305.	Lanceolated Warbler		<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>
306.	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler		<i>Locustella certhiola</i>
307.	Black-browed Reed-warbler		<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>
308.	Manchurian Reed-warbler		<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>
309.	Oriental Reed-warbler		<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>
310.	Thick-billed Warbler		<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>
311.	Common Tailorbird		<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
312.	Dark-necked Tailorbird		<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>
313.	Mountain Tailorbird	M	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>
314.	Dusky Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>
315.	Radde's Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>
316.	Yellow-browed Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
317.	Arctic Warbler	M	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>
318.	Two-barred Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>
319.	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler		<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>
320.	Mountain Leaf-warbler	M	<i>Phylloscopus trivirgatus</i>
321.	Eastern Crowned Warbler	M	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>
322.	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	M	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>
323.	Yellow-bellied Warbler	M	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>
324.	Striated Grassbird		<i>Megalurus palustris</i>
325.	White-crested Laughingthrush		<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
326.	Black Laughingthrush	M	<i>Garrulax lugubris</i>
327.	Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush	M	<i>Garrulax mitratus</i>
328.	Malayan Laughingthrush	M	<i>Trochalopteron peninsula</i>
329.	Abbott's Babbler		<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>
330.	Buff-breasted Babbler (h)		<i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>
331.	Puff-throated Babbler (h)		<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>
332.	Scaly-crowned Babbler (h)		<i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>
333.	Grey-throated Babbler	M	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>
334.	Golden Babbler	M	<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>
335.	White-hooded Babbler	M	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>

336.	Large Scimitar Babbler		<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>
337.	Chestnut-backed Scimitar-babbler	M	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus</i>
338.	Pygmy Wren-babbler (h)	M	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>
339.	Streaked Wren Babbler	M	<i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>
340.	Striped Tit-babbler		<i>Macronous gularis</i>
341.	Grey-faced Tit-babbler		<i>Macronous kelleyi</i>
342.	Chestnut-capped Babbler		<i>Timalia pileata</i>
343.	Silver-eared Mesia		<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>
344.	White-browed Shrike Babbler	M	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>
345.	Black-eared Shrike-babbler	M	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>
346.	Mountain Fulvetta	M	<i>Alcippe peracensis</i>
347.	Long-tailed Sibia	M	<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>
348.	Blue-winged Minla	M	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>
349.	White-bellied Yuhina		<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>
350.	Indochinese Bushlark		<i>Mirafra marionae</i>
351.	Oriental Skylark		<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
352.	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	M	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>
353.	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	M	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>
354.	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker		<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>
355.	Olive-backed Sunbird		<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>
356.	Purple Sunbird		<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>
357.	Black-throated Sunbird	M	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
358.	Little Spiderhunter (h)		<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>
359.	Streaked Spiderhunter	M	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>
360.	Spectacled Spiderhunter	M	<i>Arachnothera flavigaster</i>
361.	House Sparrow		<i>Passer domesticus</i>
362.	Plain-backed Sparrow		<i>Passer flaveolus</i>
363.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow		<i>Passer montanus</i>
364.	Amur (White) Wagtail	M	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>
365.	Mekong Wagtail		<i>Motacilla samvaesnae</i>
366.	Eastern Grey-headed Wagtail		<i>Motacilla flava macronyx</i>
367.	Grey Wagtail	M	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
368.	Richard's Pipit		<i>Anthus richardi</i>
369.	Paddyfield Pipit		<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
370.	Olive-backed Pipit	M	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
371.	Red-throated Pipit		<i>Anthus cervinus</i>
372.	Streaked Weaver		<i>Ploceus manyar</i>
373.	Baya Weaver		<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>
374.	Asian Golden Weaver		<i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i>
375.	Red Avadavat		<i>Amandava amandava</i>
376.	White-rumped Munia		<i>Lonchura striata</i>
377.	Scaly-breasted Munia		<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
378.	Yellow-breasted Bunting		<i>Emberiza aureola</i>

	Other Animals	Scientific Name
	Eld's Deer	<i>Rucervus eldii</i>
	Grey-bellied Squirrel M	<i>Callosciurus caniceps</i>
	Finlayson's (Variable) Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus saysoni</i>
	Mountain Red-bellied Squirrel M	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>
	Black-striped Squirrel M	<i>Tamiops sp.</i>
	Cambodian Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamiops rodolpheii</i>
	Himalayan Striped Squirrel M	<i>Tamiops maclellandii</i>
	Red-cheeked Squirrel	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>
	Banded Leaf Monkey M	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>
	Long-tailed Macaque M	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
	Pig-tailed Macaque M	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
	Indochinese Ground Squirrel	<i>Menetes berdmorei</i>
	Silvery Leaf Monkey M	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>
	Long-tailed (Crab-eating) Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
	Buff-cheeked Gibbon H	<i>Nomascus gabriellae</i>
	Lyle's Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus lylei</i>
	Black-bearded Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>
	Irrawaddy River Dolphin	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>
	Tockay Gecko	<i>Gecko gecko</i>
	House/Flat-tailed Gecko	<i>Phelsuma serraticauda</i>
	Common Tree Shrew M	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>
	Tree Frog sp.	<i>Hylidae sp?</i>
	Flying Lizard sp.	<i>Draco sp.</i>