

# Borneo Trip Report

## Kinabatangan, Gomantang, Sepilok, Klias & Ba'Kelalan

### 9-17 March 2020

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## Overview

A very successful 8 day trip covering the Kinabatangan River (as well as Gomantang Cave and Sepilok) in north-east Sabah, an afternoon and evening at the Klias Swamp Forest reserve in south-west Sabah and three days at Ba'Kelalan in north-east Sarawak,

We began with 3 full days based at the Myne Resort on the Kinabatangan river. The highlight was undoubtedly spectacular views of a male Bornean Ground Cuckoo. Other highlights at Kinabatangan included great night birding that yielded Large Frogmouth, Reddish Scops Owl and Oriental Bay Owl and other good diurnal birds included the much-desired Storm's Stork, White-crowned and Wrinkled Hornbills and Sabah (Chestnut-necklaced) Partridge. After a brief visit to the Gomantang Caves we had one night at Sepilok and then a productive morning's birding with Bornean Bristlehead and the scarce Olive-backed Woodpecker the main highlights. We then flew to Kota Kinabulu and drove the Klias swamp forest reserve where we were successful in seeing the main target; Hook-billed Bulbul. That afternoon and evening we drove into Sarawak and after one night in the regional town of Lawas caught a small flight to Ba'Kelalan. Our three days of birding was spectacular with good views of all 7 of the 'Sarawak specials': we were very excited to finally see Hose's Broadbill after many hours of searching with Dulit and Bornean Frogmouths, Blue-banded and Bornean Banded Pittas, Whitehead's Spiderhunter and Mountain Serpent Eagle rounding out the target list.

We were due to camp one (or two) nights at Paya Maga but with our hasty COVID19 induced exit from Malaysia this (and its Black Oriole) will await our next Sarawak trip!

In Borneo mammals are not just an after-thought and amongst particular highlights we had great views of Western Tarsier at Klias, the localized Hose's Langur and a Binturong at Ba'Kelalan, and saw a mother Orang-utan with baby at Sepilok.

## Itinerary

8 March – Arrive Sandakan

9 March – morning birding at Sepilok, meet up with Wilbur and travel to Kinabatangan

10-11 March – Full days on Kinabatangan River

12 March – Birding Kinabatangan until early afternoon, to Gomantang Caves and then to Sepilok for late afternoon

13 March – Sepilok morning birding; flight to Kota Kinabulu; drive to Klias with birding and spotlighting into the evening; drive to Lawas, Sarawak

14 March – early morning in secondary forest near Lawas and then flight to Ba'Kelalan

15-16 March – full days at Ba'Kelalan

17 March – early morning at Ba'Kelalan then 5 hour drive to Lawas, flights to Miri, flights to Kuala Lumpur and the flights home!

## Trip Details

### Day 1: Sepilok-Kinabatangan

Neil and I had an introductory walk around Sepilok Rainforest Discovery Center, prior to Wilbur's arrival. It was nice to get my eyes back into Asian birds, We mostly stayed on the paths around the Discovery Centre and had no particular stand-out sightings although we were not to see Oriental Honey-Buzzard or Short-tailed Babbler again on this trip and Rhinoceros Hornbill (VU) and Buff-rumped Woodpecker were both nice birds to see again.

After arriving for lunch at the Myne Resort (interrupted by a group of Bornean endemic Brown Barbets coming through) we headed off on our first boat ride down the Kinabatangan River and the Tenanggang tributary. This afternoon cruise was one of our quieter boat trips but did produce a couple of good birds. In particular, Jerdon's Baza and White-bellied Woodpecker both obliged by flying straight over our boat, Wilbur picked out a Grey and Buff Woodpecker on a dead tree, and we had a nice group of Bushy Crested Hornbills. After dinner I went out for a solo spotlighting tour down the Tenanggang. Mammals were absent this night but this was more than compensated for by an excellent **Large Frogmouth** as well as the expected Buffy Fish Owls.

## Day 2 and 3: Kinabatangan River



*Storms Stork, Kinabatangan*

The second day involved both morning and afternoon boat trips (the boats seemed to have extraordinarily uncomfortable seats!). The morning's cruise was superb. Getting decent views of **Sabah (Chestnut-necklaced) Partridge**, having the endangered **Storm's Stork (EN)** both soaring on the thermals (with Lesser Adjutants) and also perching over the river, seeing our only Rufous-bellied Eagle of the trip on a nest, and being able to see not just Oriental Pied, Black and Rhinoceros, but also the endangered **Wrinkled Hornbills (EN)** is why the Kinabatangan River is such an established ecotourism destination.

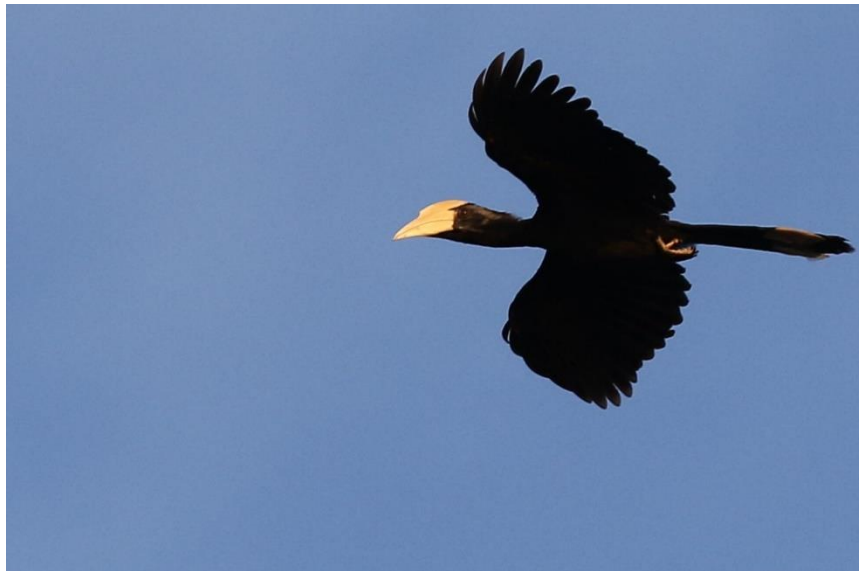


*Wrinkled Hornbill, Kinabatangan*

In the afternoon we headed up to the oxbow lake where the highlight was seeing Bat Hawk at its nest – a surprise for Neil and myself (less so for Wilbur!) With travel and a full day on the river bearing down we decided rest outweighed the prospect of another nocturnal outing!

The third day involved another two boat trips – in the morning down the Menanggol tributary and in the afternoon upriver on the Kinabatangan. We picked up a number of the birds we had seen the day before but were very focused on trying to find Bornean Ground Cuckoo and White Crowned Hornbills both of which remained silent and out of sight for the whole day!

Nonetheless there were some good birds. Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo was cryptic but finally showed well, we had our first two Wallace’s Hawk Eagles (VU), as well as Changeable Hawk-eagle and Grey-Headed Fish Eagle, and it was nice to connect with what seemed to be quite common Malaysian Blue Flycatchers. In waiting for potential White-crowned Hornbills we were treated to the sight of at least 100, mostly young male, Black Hornbills (VU) flying across the river.



*Adult Black Hornbill, Kinabatangan*

That night was highly productive beginning with a boat trip down the Tenanggang and seeing a co-operative **Oriental Bay Owl** but also Buffy Fish Owl, a Lesser Mousedeer and a 7-8 foot long Gold-ringed Cat Snake. Upon returning to Myne resort we headed out again into the secondary forest behind the hotel and walked to the end of the path (avoiding the Brown Wood Owl that had followed us the previous nights, scaring away the smaller owls) and this time were able to navigate through the forest to locate a calling **Reddish Scops Owl**.



*Oriental Bay Owl, Kinabatangan*

#### **Day 4: Kinabatangan River, Gomantang Caves, Sepilok**

For our final morning there was one overriding target and after several hours at 5-6 sites near the Tenanggang tributary we finally heard the distant call of the Bornean Ground Cuckoo. After finding a place where we could disembark (free of both unpassable mud and Saltwater Crocodiles) what followed was 2 hours of stalking through the forest – under vines, through thickets, stepping through muddy streams until we finally had a male **Bornean Ground Cuckoo** calmly walk in front of us (through a window in the vegetation) and were able to watch it through the thick vegetation for the next 5 or more minutes. This bird was effectively unseeable some 15 years ago and is definitely not a guaranteed sighting in any Kinabatangan visit (we were very close to dipping) – definitely a major trip highlight!

After the huge success of the morning we delayed our departure to make one final, and as it turned out very successful attempt to see the globally scarce **White-crowned Hornbill (EN)**. Listed by the field guides as a “slope specialist” this is a tough bird to find anywhere else in Borneo (or in SE Asia for that matter) so we were very happy when a pair responded to tape and flew across the river. This completed our sweep of the 6 hornbill species typically hoped for on the Kinabatangan (Wrinkled, White-crowned, Rhinoceros, Bushy Crested, Black and Oriental Pied).



*White-crowned Hornbill, Kinabatangan*

Leaving Kinabatangan River visit our first stop was at the Gomantang Caves. With nesting Black-nest and Mossy-nest Swiftlets this is one of the only places where these can be safely identified from the White-nest (Edible-nest) Swiftlets. The caves were a surprisingly intense experience – huge mounds of bat guano provided a very strong, and no doubt unhealthy, smell, I would strongly advise against tripping or falling over or touching surfaces and the swarming cockroaches would not suit someone with a roach phobia! The visit was worth it as we did get to see Black-nest, Mossy-nest and Plume-toed (Glossy) Swiftlets all on the nest (the edible white nests had all been harvested recently so these swiftlets were not obviously present).



*Mossy-nest swiftlet*

In the forest outside of the caves we saw the beautiful Black-crowned Pitta and a second Moustached Hawk-cuckoo.

The drive back to Sepilok was slow with road construction works, but did let me see a juvenile Slaty Breasted Rail from the slow-moving car. An afternoon walk around Sepilok was quiet apart from getting to see a mother Orang-utan with her baby getting settled for the night in her treetop nest.

## **Day 5: Sepilok and Klias Swamp Forest**

We had a relatively relaxed early morning walk around the Sepilok Rainforest Discovery Center. Based on our experience the birding does definitely seem to be better once you get away from the Discovery Center itself (this sits at the northern entrance to Sepilok – which is a 4,300 hectare ‘island’ of rainforest that runs for around 7-8km south and 5-6km west-east). Our best birding was near the southern end of the Pitta trail where we saw two very good birds; the scarce Olive Backed Woodpecker which showed nicely, and this was followed by a pair of the much-desired, monotypic family and Bornean endemic, **Bornean Bristlehead**.



*Black and yellow Broadbill, Sepilok*

After an uneventful flight to Kota Kinabulu we drove out to the Klias Swamp Forest reserve, designed to conserve a remnant of one of Asia's most threatened forest types – the comparatively stunted forests (trees are only 50-70 feet tall) on flat lands are perfect for clearing for palm oil or industrial development. The boardwalk there acts a triangle with most birds being seen in the leg of the triangle that runs parallel to the entrance (i.e not the walk out or back). The major target is the range restricted **Hook-billed Bulbul** (VU).



*Hook-billed Bulbul, Klias*

We had a very obliging pair that came in very close to us, showing off their subtle features. Other peat swamp forest specialists that we saw included Red-crowned Barbet and Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker; both birds were known to Neil and myself from previous trips to Panti reserve in Peninsular Malaysia with Wilbur. An unexpected immature Mangrove Whistler was only identified later by Wilbur from the photographs that he took. Our night walk through the forest was quiet from a bird perspective but the major highlight was a **Western Tarsier** which we saw almost as soon as we started! We did also see one Greater Mousedeer, a Common Pencil Tailed Mouse and several unidentified rat species.



*Western Tarsier (eating a crab), Klias*

Neil had thought ahead and arranged for our driver at Klias to head into the nearest town of Beaufort to procure red wine! The good news is that the driver did procure a large quantity of wine in the form of a party box. The bad news is that the wine included non-grape ingredients (elderflower?) and Neil's taste testing that night confirmed that it was totally undrinkable.

### **Day 6: Lawas Secondary Forest and Ba'Kelalan**

An early morning walk through some secondary forest near Lawas produced typical countryside birds but Yellow-eared Spiderhunter a surprise lifer for Neil, and a Bornean Striped (Small-toothed) Palm Civet showed well pre-dawn. We then flew to Ba'Kelalan, a Longbawan/Dayak village not far from the Indonesian border – indeed the Indonesian village on the other side of the border (Longbawan) is isolated from the rest of Indonesia and reaches the outside world almost exclusively through Sarawak. Upon arrival we met up with Yeo and drove south to head to higher elevations, but aside from a fly-over Blyth's Hawk Eagle, the birding was relatively quiet. Our afternoon outing was focused on unsuccessfully finding a day roost for Dulit Frogmouth (a 30 minute drive north of Ba'Kelalan) but we were compensated with sightings of Hose's Langur (with the white fringes to their faces) and nice views of the Bornean race of Hill Blue Flycatcher (potentially split as endemic Dayak Flycatcher). This was a quiet start to what was to be two days of stellar birding.



## Day 7-8: Ba'Kelalan

The morning of day 7 must rank as one of my best mornings of birding ever.

We began going north of Ba'Kelalan for a successful pre-dawn spotlighting of **Dulit Frogmouth**. What a bird! Only reliably located around 2013 and only really 'seeable' for birders since 2015 or 2016 this highland Sarawak specialist has only 50 sightings on Ebird. The advantage of going with Yeo is that he has worked with locals to both find these birds and also, importantly, to promote their ongoing conservation. Every birder that visits here is helping limit the deforestation and hunting.



*Dulit Frogmouth, Ba'kelalan*

At dawn we headed higher, south of Ba'Kelalan, and were successful in finding the Bornean sub-montane endemic **Whitehead's Spiderhunter**; a bird that is much easier to see here than in sites in Sabah. The higher elevations also gave us several other targets for a very productive early bird session; endemic Golden-naped and Bornean Barbets, a Dark (Bock's) Hawk Cuckoo, Orange-backed Woodpecker and Blyth's Shrike-Babbler. We also had brief views as a **Whitehead's Broadbill** flew away.

Travelling down the mountain we got out of the car to immediately hear a **Bornean Banded Pitta**, which proceeded to hop down a log in front of us. But this log was to keep on giving. Next up, was a gorgeous, and even harder to see, **Blue-banded Pitta** which came in silently,

hopped around the log to show us its subtle beauty and then vanished back into the forest. With two pittas in 30 minutes this site kept delivering as **Red-breasted Partridge** (distinctive Sarawak race) and **Black Throated Wren-babbler** both proceeded to come in and provide superb looks. We had just seen 4 shy and sought-after Bornean endemics at one location within 90 minutes!

After such a fantastic morning the day was not quite done. Our afternoon session provided a pair of Black-thighed Falconets and a small party of endemic Pygmy White-eye (Pygmy Ibon).

The next day was focused on the two remaining key targets (and the two most often missed on Sarawak tours): Hose's Broadbill and Bornean Frogmouth. In the morning we were unsuccessful, with one Hose's Broadbill calling from 30-40 yards away and then vanishing without any of us even seeing movement. Temminck's and Grey-throated Babblers, a Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo and an Indian Cuckoo were some compensation. Coming out of the forest we found a fruiting tree with **Scaly Breasted Bulbul** and Mountain Barbet as well as Bornean, Black-headed, Ochraceous, Red-eyed and Yellow-vented Bultuls and nearby Verditer Flycatcher and another Yellow-eared Spiderhunter. Yeo and I headed up the mountain one last time finding first another Bornean montane endemic with a female **Black-sided Flowerpecker** and then as the clouds parted and the sun came out, the much looked for **Mountain Serpent Eagle** (VU) appeared calling above us.

We were back in the forest that afternoon and were delighted when a **Hose's Broadbill** bolted past us and Yeo was able to pick it out perched on a horizontal branch only 30 or so yards away. On a typical trip this would be the stellar bird. It is not only stunning, the male showed us his blue front, but has a restricted range being endemic to sub-montane Borneo, is uncommon at best, is cryptic if sitting in foliage and to top it off is remarkably shy for a broadbill (this is a bird which seems to seek out deep leaf cover and fly-off and directly away as soon as it realizes there are people). It is apparently getting increasingly hard to see in Ba'Kelalan and Paya Maga and maybe in the future tours will have head to Bario to have a good chance of seeing this bird.

What turned out to be our last night's spotlighting was also very successful. Finally, at what might have been our 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> attempt, at many different locations, we found a **Bornean Frogmouth** which Yeo was able to pick out perching on a small vertical tree trunk. While this small frogmouth did not give us long views, the views were most welcome!

That night's spotlighting also gave us a **Binturong**. We spotlighted a civet probably 75 feet above us in the foliage against a dark black sky. We got really good front-on looks at the face, which was surprisingly owl-like and also totally lacking in any white markings. The eyes and the animal also seemed bigger than the Bornean Striped Palm Civet we had seen two days before. I did also get one brief clear look at what I took to be its flank and was confident that I could only see uniform black (not brown or grey) coloration. Finally, its movements were very slow; it slowly moved back into leaf cover rather than seeking to flee from the spotlight – Yeo commented it was quite unlike the palm civets that typically quickly flee from spotlight.

## Day 9: Ba'Kelalan and a hasty return home

The day began with a quite leisurely birding trip up the mountain connecting with Ruddy (Philippine) Cuckoo Dove, and at the fruiting tree Cinereous and Cream-vented Bulbuls that Neil and I had missed the previous two days. Further up the mountain a beautiful migrant Narcissus Flycatcher was a welcome and unexpected find.

As we returned down the mountain we received news of impending Malaysian travel restrictions and decided that it was time to get out of Dodge! We skipped our camping at Paya Maga (Black Oriole will wait to our next trip) drove 5 hours to Lawas, flew straight to Miri, flew straight to KL and then flew home to Boston and Sydney respectively. 48 hours later we were home and glad to have squeezed this trip in!

Many thanks to Birdtour Asia for organizing the trip so well, and a particular thanks to Wilbur and Yeo for working so hard, being willing to put in such long hours to find so much, and for being willing to share their expertise with us.



*Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo, Ba'Kelalan*

## Bird Species List

(endemics, or endemic sub-species split by HBW/field guide, are in bold)

Common name	Location
<b>1. Red-breasted Partridge</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>2. Chestnut-necklaced Partridge</b>	Kinabatangan
3. Spotted Dove	common
4. Philippine Cuckoo-Dove	Ba'Kelalan
5. Little Cuckoo-Dove	Ba'Kelalan
6. Asian Emerald Dove	Kinabatangan
7. Pink-necked Green-Pigeon	Kinabatangan
8. Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	Ba'Kelalan
9. Green Imperial-Pigeon	Kinabatangan
10. Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	Ba'Kelalan
<b>11. Bornean Ground-Cuckoo</b>	Kinabatangan
12. Raffles's Malkoha	Kinabatangan
13. Red-billed Malkoha	Ba'Kelalan
14. Chestnut-breasted Malkoha	Kinabatangan
15. Chestnut-bellied Malkoha	Klias
16. Violet Cuckoo	Kinabatangan
17. Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	Ba'Kelalan
18. Moustached Hawk-Cuckoo	Kinabatangan, Gomantang
19. Dark Hawk-Cuckoo	Ba'Kelalan
20. Indian Cuckoo	Ba'Kelalan
21. Large Frogmouth	Kinabatangan
<b>22. Dulit Frogmouth</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>23. Bornean Frogmouth</b>	Ba'Kelalan
24. Silver-rumped Needletail	Sepilok
25. Brown-backed Needletail	Kinabatangan
26. Plume-toed Swiftlet	Gomantang
27. Mossy-nest Swiftlet	Gomantang
28. Black-nest Swiftlet	Gomantang
29. White-nest Swiftlet	common
30. Gray-rumped Treeswift	Sepilok,
31. Slaty-breasted Rail	Transit to Sepilok
32. White-breasted Waterhen	Kinabatangan
33. Common Sandpiper	Kinabatangan
34. Wood Sandpiper	Kinabatangan
35. Storm's Stork	Kinabatangan
36. Lesser Adjutant	Kinabatangan
37. Oriental Darter	Kinabatangan
38. Yellow Bittern	Kinabatangan

39. Cinnamon Bittern	Ba'Kelalan
40. Gray Heron	Kinabatangan
41. Purple Heron	Kinabatangan
42. Great Egret	Kinabatangan
43. Intermediate Egret	Kinabatangan, Ba'Kelalan
44. Little Egret	Kinabatangan
45. Cattle Egret	Ba'Kelalan, transit
46. Striated Heron	Kinabatangan
47. Black-crowned Night-Heron	Kinabatangan
48. Oriental Honey-buzzard	Sepilok
49. Jerdon's Baza	Kinabatangan
<b>50. Mountain Serpent-Eagle</b>	Ba'Kelalan
51. Crested Serpent-Eagle	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
52. Bat Hawk	Kinabatangan
53. Changeable Hawk-Eagle	Kinabatangan
54. Blyth's Hawk-Eagle	Ba'Kelalan
55. Wallace's Hawk-Eagle	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
56. Rufous-bellied Eagle	Kinabatangan
57. Black Eagle	Ba'Kelalan
58. Crested Goshawk	Kinabatangan
59. Brahminy Kite	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
60. White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Kinabatangan
61. Gray-headed Fish-Eagle	Kinabatangan
62. Oriental Bay-Owl	Kinabatangan
63. Reddish Scops-Owl	Kinabatangan
64. Buffy Fish-Owl	Kinabatangan
65. Brown Wood-Owl	Kinabatangan
66. Orange-breasted Trogon	Ba'Kelalan
67. White-crowned Hornbill	Kinabatangan
68. Rhinoceros Hornbill	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
69. Bushy-crested Hornbill	Kinabatangan, Ba'Kelalan
70. Black Hornbill	Kinabatangan, Ba'Kelalan
71. Oriental Pied-Hornbill	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
72. Wreathed Hornbill	Ba'Kelalan
73. Wrinkled Hornbill	Kinabatangan
74. Common Kingfisher	Ba'Kelalan
75. Blue-eared Kingfisher	Kinabatangan
76. Stork-billed Kingfisher	Kinabatangan
77. Collared Kingfisher	Kinabatangan, Sandakan
78. Red-bearded Bee-eater	Ba'Kelalan
79. Blue-throated Bee-eater	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
80. Dollarbird	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
<b>81. Brown Barbet</b>	Kinabatangan

82. Blue-eared Barbet	Ba'Kelalan
<b>83. Bornean Barbet</b>	Ba'Kelalan
84. Red-crowned Barbet	Klias
85. Red-throated Barbet	Ba'Kelalan
<b>86. Golden-naped Barbet</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>87. Mountain Barbet</b>	Ba'Kelalan
88. Rufous Piculet	Sepilok
89. Gray-and-buff Woodpecker	Kinabatangan
90. Gray-capped Woodpecker	Sepilok
91. Maroon Woodpecker	Kinabatangan
92. Orange-backed Woodpecker	Ba'Kelalan
93. Buff-rumped Woodpecker	Sepilok, Kinabatangan
94. Olive-backed Woodpecker	Sepilok
95. Banded Woodpecker	Sepilok
96. White-bellied Woodpecker	Kinabatangan
97. Black-thighed Falconet	Ba'Kelalan
98. Long-tailed Parakeet	Sepilok
99. Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot	Sepilok
<b>100. Hose's Broadbill</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>101. Whitehead's Broadbill</b>	Ba'Kelalan
102. Black-and-red Broadbill	Kinabatangan
103. Long-tailed Broadbill	Ba'Kelalan
104. Black-and-yellow Broadbill	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
<b>105. Black-crowned Pitta</b>	Gomantang
<b>106. Blue-banded Pitta</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>107. Bornean Banded-Pitta</b>	Ba'Kelalan
108. Fiery Minivet	Klias
109. Scarlet Minivet	Sepilok
110. Lesser Cuckooshrike	Klias
111. Blyth's Shrike-Babbler	Ba'Kelalan
112. Mangrove Whistler	Klias
113. White-breasted Woodswallow	Kinabatangan
114. Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	Sepilok, Klias
<b>115. Bornean Bristlehead</b>	Sepilok
116. Common Iora	Kinabatangan
117. Green Iora	Sepilok
118. Malaysian Pied-Fantail	common
119. Ashy Drongo	Ba'Kelalan
120. Hair-crested Drongo	Ba'Kelalan
121. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
122. Black-naped Monarch	Ba'Kelalan, Sepilok, Kinabatangan
123. Blyth's Paradise-Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
124. Crested Shrikejay	Ba'Kelalan

125.	Common Green-Magpie	Ba'Kelalan
<b>126.</b>	<b>Bornean Treepie</b>	Ba'Kelalan
127.	Slender-billed Crow	Kinabatangan
128.	Ashy Tailorbird	Kinabatangan
129.	Pacific Swallow	Kinabatangan
130.	Black-headed Bulbul	Ba'Kelalan
131.	Scaly-breasted Bulbul	Ba'Kelalan
<b>132.</b>	<b>Bornean Bulbul</b>	Ba'Kelalan
133.	Yellow-vented Bulbul	everywhere
134.	Cream-vented Bulbul	Ba'Kelalan
135.	Red-eyed Bulbul	Ba'Kelalan
136.	Hook-billed Bulbul	Klias
137.	Ochraceous Bulbul	Ba'Kelalan
<b>138.</b>	<b>Cinereous Bulbul</b>	Ba'Kelalan
139.	Chestnut-crested Yuhina	Ba'Kelalan
<b>140.</b>	<b>Pygmy White-eye</b>	Ba'Kelalan
141.	Bold-striped Tit-Babbler	Kinabatangan
142.	Chestnut-winged Babbler	Kinabatangan
143.	Gray-throated Babbler	Ba'Kelalan
144.	Temminck's Babbler	Ba'Kelalan
145.	Short-tailed Babbler	Sepilok
146.	White-chested Babbler	Kinabatangan
<b>147.</b>	<b>Black-throated Wren-Babbler</b>	Ba'Kelalan
148.	Chestnut-hooded Laughingthrush	Ba'Kelalan
149.	Asian Glossy Starling	Sepilok
150.	Common Hill Myna	Kinabatangan, Sepilok
151.	Javan Myna	common
152.	Dark-sided Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
153.	Oriental Magpie-Robin	common
154.	White-rumped Shama	Ba'Kelalan
<b>155.</b>	<b>Hill Blue (Dayak) Flycatcher</b>	Ba'Kelalan
156.	Malaysian Blue Flycatcher	Kinabatangan
157.	Indigo Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
158.	Verditer Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
159.	Narcissus Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
160.	Mugimaki Flycatcher	Ba'Kelalan
<b>161.</b>	<b>Yellow-rumped Flowerpecker</b>	Sepilok, Kinabatangan
162.	Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker	Klias
163.	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	common
<b>164.</b>	<b>Black-sided Flowerpecker</b>	Ba'Kelalan
165.	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	Kinabatangan
166.	Plain Sunbird	Sepilok
167.	Brown-throated Sunbird	Kinabatangan

168.	Van Hasselt's Sunbird	Sepilok
169.	Copper-throated Sunbird	Sepilok
170.	Olive-backed Sunbird	common
171.	Temminck's Sunbird	Ba'Kelalan
172.	Crimson Sunbird	Kinabatangan
<b>173.</b>	<b>Whitehead's Spiderhunter</b>	Ba'Kelalan
174.	Yellow-eared Spiderhunter	Ba'Kelalan
175.	Asian Fairy-bluebird	Ba'Kelalan
176.	Greater Green Leafbird	Sepilok
177.	Lesser Green Leafbird	Sepilok
<b>178.</b>	<b>Bornean Leafbird</b>	Ba'Kelalan
<b>179.</b>	<b>Dusky Munia</b>	Kinabatangan
180.	Scaly-breasted Munia	Ba'Kelalan
181.	Chestnut Munia	Sepilok
182.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	common
183.	Gray Wagtail	Ba'Kelalan



*Wallace's Hawk Eagle, Kinabatangan*



## Mammal List



*Bearded Pig, Kinabatangan*

1. Wrinkle-lipped Bat	<i>Tadarida plicata</i>	Goumantang Caves
2. Western Tarsier	<i>Tarsius bancanus</i>	Klias
3. Hose's Langur	<i>Presbytis hosei</i>	Ba'Kelalan
4. Silvered Langur	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>	Kinabatangan
5. Proboscis Monkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Kinabatangan
6. Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Kinabatangan
7. Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Sepilok
8. Bornean Orang-utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Sepilok
9. (Cream Colored) Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	Sepilok
10. Prevost's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	Sepilok, Kinabatangan, Lawas
11. Plantain Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	Kinabatangan
12. Low's Squirrel	<i>Sundasciurus lowi</i>	Ba'Kelalan
13. Tufted Pygmy Squirrel	<i>Exilisciurus whiteheadii</i>	Ba'Kelalan
14. Sculptor Squirrel	<i>Glyphotes simus</i>	Ba'Kelalan
15. Pencil-tailed Tree Mouse	<i>Chiropodomys gliroides</i>	Klias
16. Binturong	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Ba'Kelalan
17. Bornean Striped (Small-toothed) Palm Civet	<i>Arctogalidia stigmatica</i>	Lawas
18. Bornean (Common) Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus philippensis</i>	Kinabatangan
19. Bearded Pig	<i>Sus barbatus</i>	Kinabatangan
20. Lesser Mousedeer	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	Kinabatangan
21. Greater Mousedeer	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Klias



*Proboscis Monkey, Kinabatangan*

ID notes:

Binturong: Face shape and structure, black face and black flanks, slow arboreal movement

Sculptor Squirrel: intermediate in size between Tufted Pygmy and Low's squirrels, clear black and white side stripes (no clear red belly), presumed to be this species

## Reptiles

1. Gold-ringed Cat Snake
2. Saltwater Crocodile

Kinabatangan

Kinabatangan



*Gold-ringed Cat Snake, Kinabatangan*



*Saltwater Crocodile, Kinabatangan*

# Map of North Borneo



## Additional Photos



*Stork-billed Kingfisher, Kinabatangan*



*Moustached Hawk-cuckoo, Gomantang (WG photo)*



*Buffy Fish Owl, Kinabatangan*



*Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker, Klias (WG photo)*



*Red-breasted Partridge, Ba'Kelalan*



*(NB photo)*



*Orange-breasted Trogon, Ba'Kelalan*



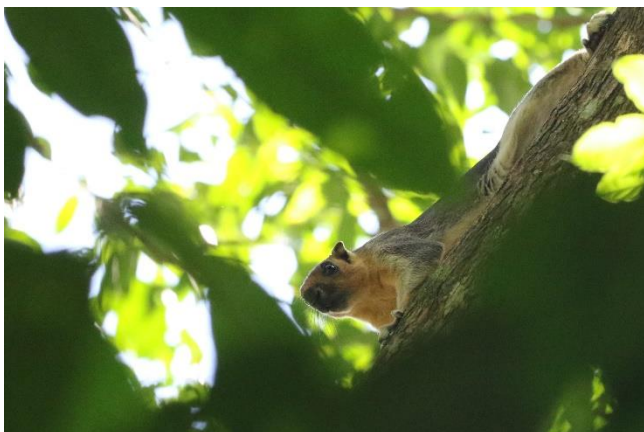
*Narcissus Flycatcher, Ba'Kelalan (NB photo)*



*Hose's Broadbill, Ba'Kelalan (NB photo)*



*Dulit Frogmouth, Ba'Kelalan (NB photo)*



*Giant Squirrel, Sepilok*



*Low's Squirrel, Ba'Kelalan*