Pana Tinai Is. Bird Checklist

E satellite Louisiades, P.N.G.

11 14 22s 153 10 12e

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<u>#</u>	Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecol. Status	Abundance	References
1.	Shining Flycatcher	Myiagra alecto lucida	Res bre	UC-C in Lowland Swamp forest, littoral & riparian scrub	1,2,

<u>KEY</u>

Ecological status

End = Endemic to Island unless otherwise stated, **Res bre** = Resident breeder, **Res** = resident ie breeding not proven or not likely. For seabirds it means they have or should be found in that area: note other refs. **Vag** = Vagrant, **Res/mig** = Part of population migratory, **Sum mig** = Summer migrant, **Win mig** = Winter migrant, **Spr/Aut mig** = Passage migrant in Spring and Autumn, **Intro** = Introduced.

Abundance

 $\mathbf{R} = \text{rare}, \mathbf{S} = \text{scarce}, \mathbf{UC} = \text{uncommon}, \mathbf{MC} = \text{moderately common}, \mathbf{LC} = \text{locally common}, \mathbf{C} = \text{common}, \mathbf{VC} = \text{very common}, \mathbf{A} = \text{abundant } \mathbf{P} = \text{present}.$

Colour coding applies only to one species on a particular list. eg. An abundance comment in red for the Brown Booby refers to the Ref # in Red for that species only. **Alternate Island Names & alternate common Bird Names are recorded in two separate spreadsheet files.**

REFERENCES

1. Coates, B.J. 1990. The Birds of Papua New Guinea Vol. 2. Passerines. Dove Pub. Aldersley, Qld.

2. Rand, A.L., & E.T Gilliard. 1967. Handbook of New Guinea Birds. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London.