

Reu Is. Bird Checklist

E. Papuan Isles. P.N.G.

1 km South of Woodlark Isl.

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#	Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecol. Status	Abundance	References
1.	Eastern Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Res	P Jun 1990, Obs. Nov 2005,	1,2,
2.	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i>	?	Obs. Nov 2005,	2,
3.	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	?	1 obs Jun 1990, Obs. Nov 2005,	1,2,
4.	Orange-footed Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius reinwardt macgillivrayi</i>	Res bre	1 obs Jun 1990, Coll. Nov 2005.	1,2,
5.	Beach Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Res bre	3 obs Jun 1990,	1,
6.	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica rogersi</i>	Res bre	Coll. Nov 2005,	2,
7.	Nicobar Pigeon	<i>Caloenas n. nicobarica</i>	Res bre?	Third most abundant user for evening roost Nov. 2005,	2,
8.	White-breasted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli bellus</i>	Res bre?	Obs. Nov. 2005,	2,
9.	Island Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula pistrinaria postrema</i>	Res bre?	Abundant use for evening roost Nov. 2005,	2,
10.	Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor spilorrhoea</i>	Res bre?	C Jun 1990, Second most abundant user for evening roost Nov. 2005,	1,2,
11.	Eastern Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius hypoinochrous devittatus</i>	Res bre?	Uses Island for evening roosting. Nov. 2005,	2,
12.	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Res bre?	C Jun 1990, Obs. Nov. 2005,	1,2,
13.	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus Chloris</i>	Res bre	Obs. Nov. 2005,	2,
14.	Beach Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus saurophaga</i>	Res bre	1 obs Jun 1990, Obs. Nov. 2005,	1,2,
15.	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Res/Win mig	Obs. Nov. 2005,	2,
16.	Island Monarch	<i>Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus</i>	Res bre	Possibly heard Nov. 2005,	2,3,
17.	Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto lucidus</i>	Res bre	Coll Nov. 2005,	2,
18.	Black Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Res bre	Coll. Nov. 2005,	2,
19.	Metallic Starling	<i>Aplornis metallicus</i>	Res bre	Coll. Nov. 2005,	2,
20.	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Res bre	C Jun 1990, Obs. Nov. 2005,	1,2,

KEY

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

R = rare, **S** = scarce, **UC** = uncommon, **MC** = moderately common, **LC** = locally common, **C** = common, **VC** = very common, **A** = abundant **P** = 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. Vang, K. 1991. Woodlark Island. *Muruk* 5: 36-42.

2. Pratt, T.K., L.P. Morgan, A. Kuluoi, D. Mitchell. 2006. A bird survey of Woodlark and nearby Islands, Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea 19 Oct. to 19 Nov. 2005. Report to National Geographic Society.
3. Coates, B.J., G.C.L. Dutson, & C.E. Filardi. 2006. Monarch-Flycatchers. *In* Hoyo, J. A. Elliott, & D Christie. 2006. **Handbook of the Birds of the World Vol 11**. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona.