



A BRAND OF

ENIGMATIC WILDLIFE TOUR: Borneo – Wild Night's Out

10th-24th August 2024

Tour Leader: Keith Barnes with Mike Gordon



I don't think Apex predators get better than this. The last of the Big Cats that remain a true Enigma?

INTRODUCTION:

Our fourth Enigmatic Wildlife Tour (EWT) to Borneo was a resounding success and can be summed up with three simple words: ***Sunda Clouded Leopard!*** Finally, for me, a much-desired mind-blowingly encounter with Sundaland's Apex predator. These incredible cats remain the most elusive and enigmatic of the world's Big Cats. A common belief is that an 8-9 night trip should be enough to spot this amazing creature, but I've come to think that's not entirely accurate—at least not anymore. The reduction in Bearded Pigs, their primary prey, due

to the African Swine Flu outbreak, combined with the increasing popularity of Deramakot, means that encountering a Clouded Leopard requires an enormous amount of luck. This was my fourth 12-night visit, and while we encountered a tail sticking out of the forest on my first trip (on the sixth night), it promptly disappeared. In hindsight, I'm glad I didn't even catch a glimpse—it would have been agonizing. On my 43rd night drive, we finally had a successful encounter. I know many people who've put in just as much, or even more, effort, only to come up empty-handed. Conversely, some have been incredibly lucky on their first visit. So, while there's always a chance, please come with the hope of being lucky—but any expectation of easily spotting this elusive cat is likely to lead to disappointment. Interestingly, I met at least two families who were mostly there to see Orangutans and Bornean Elephants. They expressed frustration that, after three 3-hour night drives, they still hadn't seen a Clouded Leopard. It's important to set realistic expectations—though the chance to see this cat is rare, there is so much other incredible wildlife in Borneo that coming here solely for the Big Cat would do the place a disservice. Read on to see what else the island has to offer! Unlike other EWT trips to Borneo, which often include visits to additional zones like the Kinabatangan or surrounding mountains to boost wildlife diversity, this tour focused almost exclusively on a single site. Much of our time was spent on nocturnal excursions, making the daytime wildlife encounters more incidental. Nevertheless, we did make efforts to see diurnal species like the Bornean Orangutan, which we encountered on several of our daytime outings. Though birding was a secondary focus, we still did well seeing the rare Bornean Bristlehead, as well as other noteworthy birds like the Black-and-white Bulbul. In total, we recorded 41 mammal species, 138 bird species, and 16 species of herpetofauna.



Barred Eagle-Owl is a regular nocturnal denizen at Deramakot, and we had multiple encounters on our night-time forays.

10 August: Arrival and night walk at Rainforest Discovery Centre

After arriving in Sandakan, we gathered at our lodge in the mid-afternoon for our first outing. Our destination was the renowned Rainforest Discovery Centre (RDC), home to Asia's finest canopy walkway. Long and sturdy, it stretches over a patch of vibrant forest teeming with birds and other wildlife. During our walk, we were treated to a lively encounter with a troop of **Pig-tailed Macaques**. We also spotted several species of bulbuls and babblers flitting through the canopy. However, the avian highlight was undoubtedly a pair of Wallace's Hawk-Eagles nesting in the trees near the main canopy tower—an incredible sight up close. As dusk fell, we watched our first Red Giant Flying Squirrel emerge from its nest box, gracefully gliding across the canopy. Not long after, our expert local guides located an extraordinary **Western Tarsier** in record time—an impressive find, as these elusive creatures are notoriously difficult to spot at Deramakot.



11 August: Sepilok to Deramakot.

We started the day with a brief morning walk and a relaxed breakfast before boarding our transport for the drive to Telupid. After a quick stop to pick up snacks, essential items, and lunch before transferring into 4x4 vehicles for the journey into the reserve. A brief walk followed, and soon enough, it was time to prepare for our first of 13 extended 6-7 hour night drives at the incredible Deramakot. The routine here is simple but effective: after dinner, we embark on long night drives from 7-8 pm until around 1-2 am. Breakfast is served at 9 am, followed by a short walk around the lodge or along nearby forestry roads and trails—although many of these trails are unfortunately falling into disrepair. By lunchtime, the heat makes it difficult to do much, so we take a break until about 3 pm, when we venture out again for a walk or drive to look for diurnal mammals and birds. We typically return near dusk, but on occasion, we took packed dinners and stayed out longer, continuing our search into the night. Deramakot isn't a lodge or hotel; it's a government-run resthouse facility. However, it's well-maintained, clean, and efficiently managed. Our ground operations team does a fantastic job ensuring the food is both varied and delicious.

11-23 August: Deramakot.

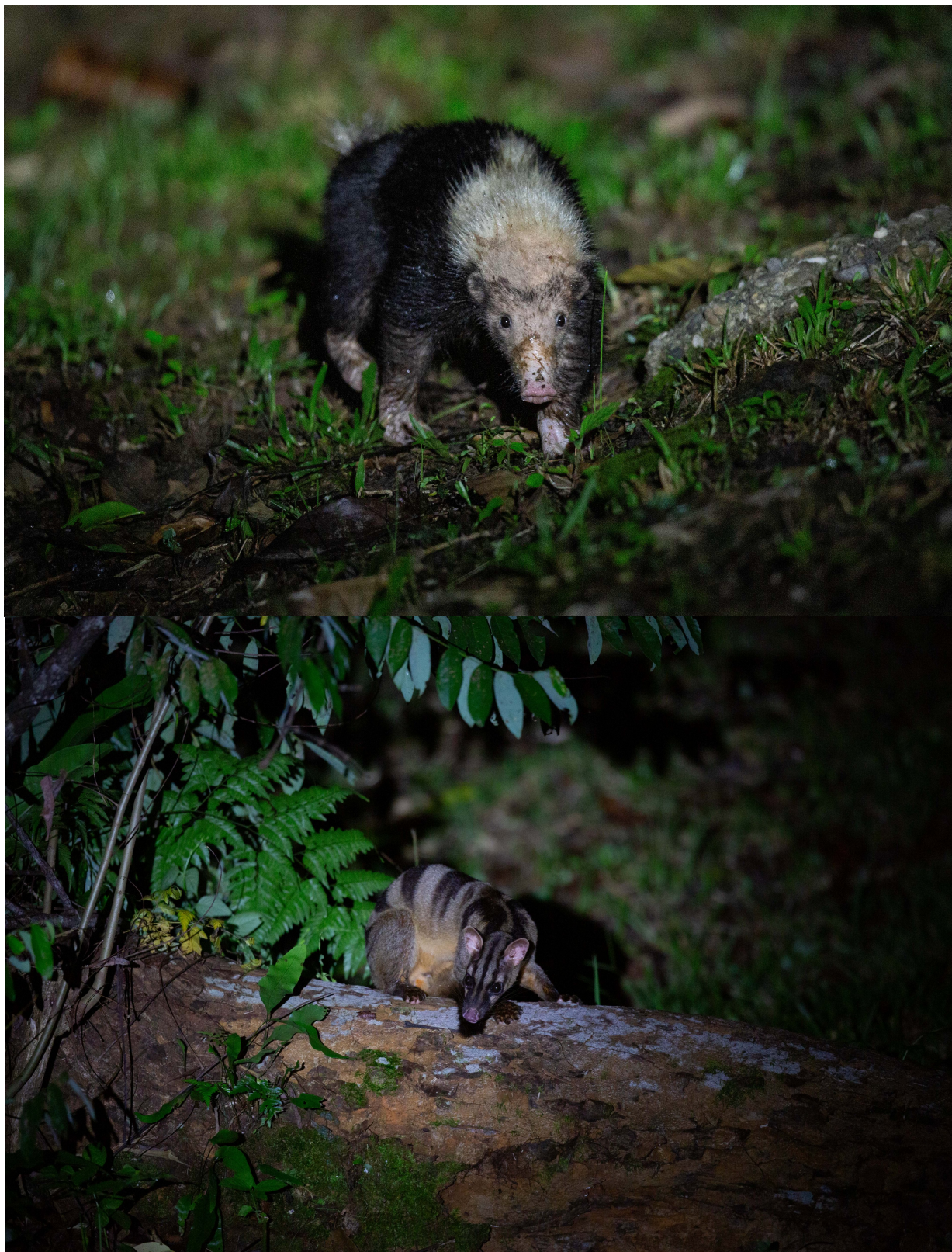
Rather than recounting the trip day by day (which would get a bit too tedious), I'll focus on summarizing the night drives and then highlight the diurnal activities. Of course, the absolute trip highlight was the **Sunda Clouded Leopard** on the 19th. Interestingly, it was spotted near a location where Keith had earlier seen a mysterious, dog-sized creature slip into the forest, undetected. While we found a pugmark indicating a mid-sized cat, the large male we encountered was definitely not the same animal. We came around a bend, and there it was—about 30 meters in front of us. The cat's head was hidden, but the experienced driver, Mike, and the rest of the group handled the situation like seasoned pros. We immediately stopped, turned off the headlights, and went completely silent. Thanks to our thermal scopes, we could still track the cat. Rather than fleeing, it remained calm, casually walked across the road, and then sauntered back into the forest. We watched it in the red light for a few moments before Mike switched on the spot at a low intensity, allowing us to capture photographs that will stay with everyone on this trip for a lifetime. The experience was mind-blowing and deeply fulfilling. This encounter marked my eighth big cat species—only **Indochinese Clouded Leopard** remains. If anyone wants to join me in the pursuit of that one, let me know! Although we didn't encounter any other “mega” species on this trip, previous EWTs have rewarded us with some of the true Holy Grails of Borneo: **Bornean Sun Bear**, **Otter Civet**, **Sunda Pangolin**, and **Marbled Cat**. I've yet to spot some of the even rarer gems, such as the **Banded Linsang** or **Bay Cat**, both of which are rarer than Clouded Leopards. I'd consider any trip to Deramakot a success if it brought one of these extraordinary creatures into view. So, if you're planning to join one of our Borneo EWTs, rest assured that any of these remarkable animals are within reach. Each one is an unforgettable encounter, worthy of celebration.

This tour also brought us some unique sightings not often seen. One of the highlights was the **Moonrat**, a strange and elusive creature we encountered a couple of times. Despite its name, it's neither a rat nor a rodent. This albino-like carnivore, related to hedgehogs and gymnures, has several peculiar traits. Often, you smell it before you see it—an ammonia-like odor that suggests you definitely wouldn't want to eat it! But it's when you finally see it that the real surprise hits. At 40 cm long, with a 25 cm tail, it's a surprisingly large beast! Moving with purpose, it's difficult to photograph, especially since it's constantly on the move. Given that these are my first photos after 48 nights of wildlife tracking, that speaks volumes about how elusive this animal is. We didn't just spot it—we saw it well.



Moonrat – one weird enigma – not a rodent, but actually a huge member of the Hedghog family, finally posing for photographs, and not scuttling off into the forest.

Another serious feature of this year's trip was the multiple great encounters with **Sunda Skunk**. Another stinker! There was a particularly tame animal that enjoyed foraging around the lawns of the housing complex where we were staying, and had multiple nights with extended encounters with the beast. But it wasn't our only Sunda Skunk, and we saw them elsewhere on three or four of our drives. But I think my favorite 'regular' critter is the **Banded Palm-Civet**. Its Thylacine-like form makes it irresistible for me. I absolutely love them, and we normally see them at least every other night on this trip and we have not ever missed them. But this year it helped that one was super tame and hanging around the complex kitchen. It was there most nights when we returned to the lodge, which always made the bitter-sweet return to the lodge more sweet than bitter. It's such an amazing critter. Day-time activities included many encounters with **Bornean 'Pygmy' Elephant** – in fact, they halted our progress along the road on numerous occasions – as well as **Bornean Orangutan** and **North Borneo Gibbon**.



Sunda Skunk (Teledu, above) and Banded Palm-Civet (below) are my two favorite regulars, and it was fabulous that they were parading around the lodge grounds most nights providing some epic photographic opportunities for these seldom captured animals.

The Bornean Forests do hold some very strange creatures, especially those that only emerge under the cover of dark, and that is why this is such a great trip for folks who love to be ‘on the trail of the world’s weirdest wildlife’. **Colugos** are also called ‘flying lemurs’. I am sure you will be unsurprised to learn that they don’t fly, and they are not lemurs, although primates are their closest relatives. Making up their own family, the *Cyanocephalidae*, the type found in Borneo is – like many mammals – under taxonomic revision. It may be several species, but the current thinking is that the one in Borneo is endemic. Irrespective of its taxonomy, they are complete whack jobs. They don’t have powered flight, but they can glide up to 150m and manage 70m without losing much altitude. To glide you must see well; their eyes are large and forward-facing, giving them better depth perception, important for navigating through densely stacked trees at high speeds. Packed with rod cells (light-sensitive cells in the retina) rather than cone cells, which are more responsible for color vision, they maximize their ability to detect movement and navigate in dim conditions. Comb-like teeth help them maintain their coats, and they are mostly vegetarian, with complex guts for processing leaves, shoots, sap and nectar. For arboreal creatures, they are poor climbers, hopping upwards and grasping with claws. Although they are placental mammals (like most non-Australian mammals), colugos raise their young in a manner like marsupials (like Australian Kangaroos). Newborns are underdeveloped and weigh only 35 g. They spend the first six months clinging to their mother's belly. The mother colugo curls her tail folding her flying membrane into a warm, secure, quasi-pouch to protect and transport her young, which do not reach maturity until they are two to three years old. I told you, whack jobs! The **Bornean Slow Loris** is not much different, a primate with a difference. As the name suggests, they are extremely slow-moving, around 1 meter per minute. This deliberate pace is key to survival, avoiding detection by predators. Slow lorises have a toxic bite! Glands near their elbows produce a toxic secretion. When they lick their hands, toxins are transferred to their mouths. If threatened, they can bite attackers, injecting the toxin, and causing severe allergic reaction in humans and animals. This is their primary defense mechanism. Slow lorises also have enormous forward-facing eyes for the same reason as colugos. Slow lorises have extremely powerful, prehensile hands and feet, well adapted for gripping branches. Their hands rotate 180 degrees, enabling them to cling to branches for hours or even days without expending much energy. Slow lorises are solitary animals, usually living alone and only seeking company for mating. Despite their solitary nature, slow lorises communicate with each other through a variety of vocalizations, body language, and scent marking. They may also make a distinctive “hissing” sound when threatened. Slow lorises have a relatively long lifespan for their size, living up to 20 years in captivity.



Bornean Colugo (left) and Bornean Slow Loris (right) are stranger than fiction

We also encountered some more regular fare including a variety of palm-civets, civets and of course the cute **Bornean Leopard Cats** that were seen most nights. Often, we had animals that seemed to be in the midst of breeding, behaving uncharacteristically well.



Bornean Striped Palm-Civet (upper left), Bornean Leopard Cat (upper right) and Malay Civet (bottom) were seen almost every night of the trip.

Bats are always a feature of these nocturnal trips, and despite some ID challenges we eventually gladly identified seven species of bats for the trip.



Acuminate Horseshoe-Bat (left) and Diademed Round-leaf Bat (right) with a locust snack were two of seven species of bats we managed to nail down on the trip.

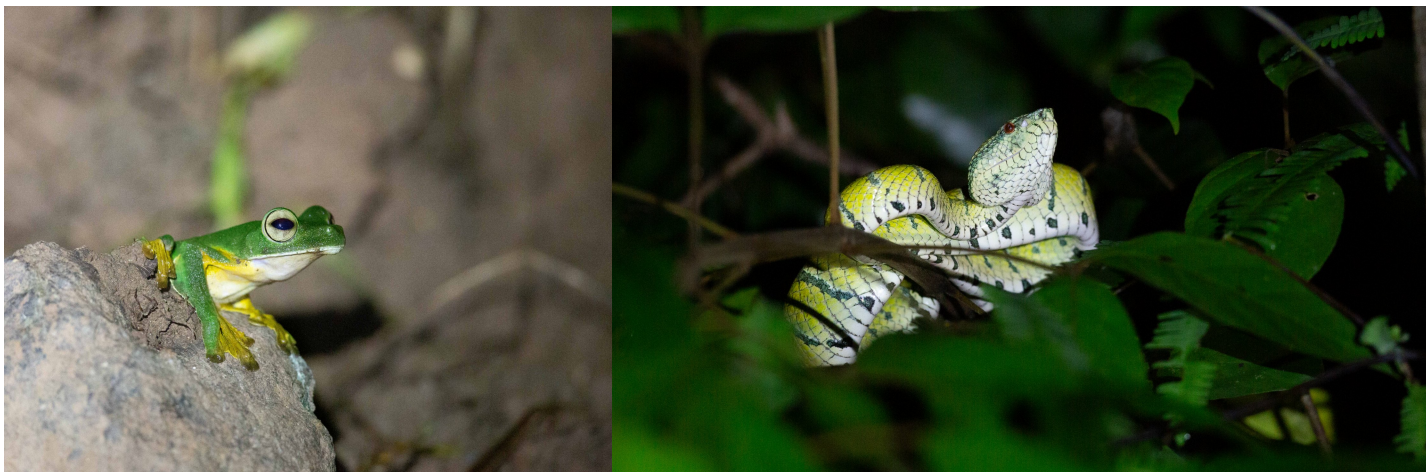
Of course, the night isn't just for mammals. We also had the pleasure of discovering a variety of owl species, along with other intriguing roosting birds, including the stunning **Bornean Crested Fireback**—who doesn't love an endemic pheasant? Alongside the classic “night birds” like **Barred Eagle-Owl**, **Buffy Fish-Owl**, and **Blyth's Frogmouth**, our daytime drives and walks encountered some remarkable diurnal birds. The highlight was undoubtedly the **Bornean Bristlehead**, a family-endemic species that's always a treat to spot. We also enjoyed sightings of enormous Sundaic hornbills, as well as bee-eaters, pittas, trogons, and vibrant sunbirds—true treasures of the forest. Among the standout avian finds were the **Olive-backed Woodpecker**, **Black-and-white Bulbul**, and **Malaysian Blue-banded Kingfisher**, all of which are rarely seen, even on bird-focused trips to Borneo. As for herps, while they weren't abundant this time, we did have some exciting encounters with true gems, including **Wallace's Flying Frog**, **File-eared Frog**, **Reticulated Python**, and the striking **Bornean Keeled Pit-Viper**.

Overall, regardless of your interests, I think everyone left with a sense of having experienced something truly special in some of Asia's finest forests. Here's to future **Borneo Enigmatic Wildlife Tours (EWT)**! If you have any questions or would like to learn more, feel free to reach out to Keith at keith@tropicalbirding.com



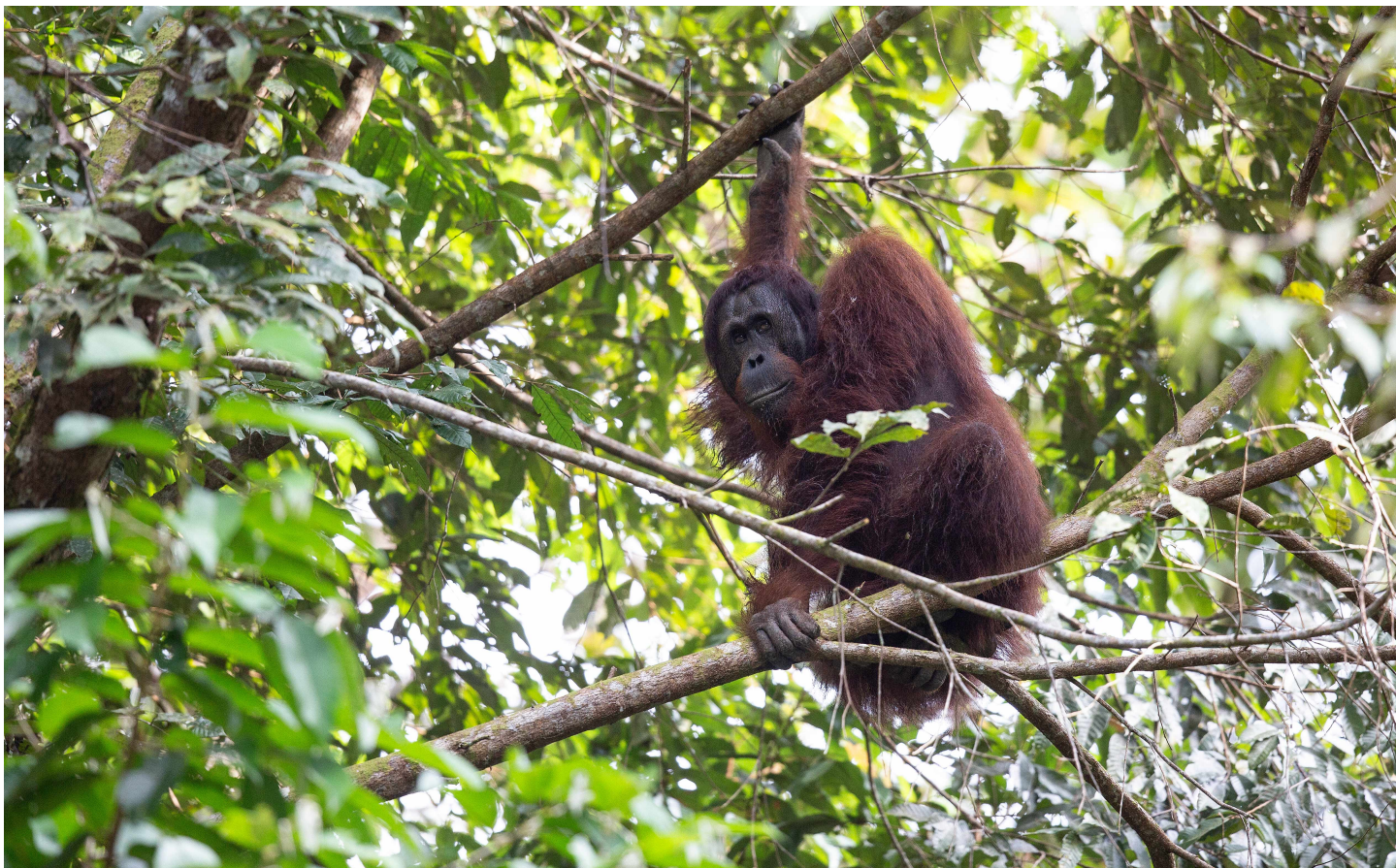
'Bornean' Brown Wood-Owl (left), Bornean Crested Fireback (centre) and Sunda Scops-Owl (right) were some of the nocturnal avian highlights of the trip. Below, a File-eared Frog shows why its such a mega-beast!





Wallace's Flying-Frog (left) and Bornean Keeled Pit-viper (right) are regularly seen on the Wild Night's Out itinerary in Borneo. Below, 'Bornean Pygmy' Asian Elephants were almost daily encounters on this trip.





Deramakot may be one of the best places on Earth to see Bornean Orangutans and North Borneo Gibbons, we saw them every other day – even when we were not specifically looking – and lost count of the number of individuals we encountered.



MAMMAL LIST:

FRUIT BATS and FLYING FOXES: Pteropodidae

Large Flying Fox *Pteropus vampyrus*Forest Short-nosed Fruit-Bat *Cyanopterus minutus*

HORSESHOE BATS: Rhinolophidae

Trefoil Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus trifolius*Acuminate Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus acuminatus*Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus sedulus*

ROUND-LEAF BATS: Hipposideridae

Diademed Round-leaf Bat *Hipposideros diadema*Dayak Round-leaf Bat *Hipposideros dyakorum*

MOONRAT and HYLOMYS: Erinaceidae

Moonrat *Echinosaurus gymnurus*

TREESHREWS: Tupaiidae

Treeshrew sp. Probably Slender Treeshrew *Tupaia gracilis*, which has been seen on prior trips, but did not get good enough views to be certain. Endemic species

COLUGOS: Cynocephalae

Bornean Colugo *Galeopterus borneanus* Endemic species

TARSIERS: Tarsidae

Horsfield's Western Tarsier *Cephalopachus bancanus borneanus* Endemic subspecies

LORISES: Lorisinae

Bornean Slow Loris *Nycticebus menagensis* Endemic species

OLD WORLD MONKEYS: Cercopitheciidae

Red Langur (Maroon Langur/Leaf-Monkey) *Presbytis rubicunda*Long-tailed (Crab-eating) Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca nemestrina*

GIBBONS: Hylobatidae

North Borneo Gibbon *Hylobates funereus* Endemic species

GREAT APES (Hominids): Hominidae

Bornean Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* Endemic species

SQUIRRELS: Sciuridae

Prevost's Squirrel *Callosciurus prevostii*Ear-spot Squirrel *Callosciurus adamsi* Endemic speciesBornean (Plain) Pigmy Squirrel *Exilisciurus exilis*

Giant Squirrel *Ratufa affinis*

FLYING SQUIRRELS: Petauristinae

Hose's Pygmy Flying Squirrel *Petaurillus hosei*Black Flying Squirrel *Aeromys tephromelas*Thomas's Flying Squirrel *Aeromys thomasi* Endemic speciesRed Giant Flying Squirrel *Petaurista petaurista*

RATS: Muridae

Rajah Maxomys *Maxomys rajah*Ranee Mouse sp. *Haeromys* sp. One may have been the larger taxon, but very difficult to tell when they don't give you a proper look.Lesser Ranee Mouse *Haeromys pusillus*

PORCUPINES: Hystricidae

Malayan Porcupine *Hystrix brachyura*

MARTENS AND ALLIES: Mustelidae

Yellow-throated Marten *Martes flavigula*

SKUNKS: Mephitidae

Sunda Skunk *Mydaus javanensis*

CIVETS: Viverridae

Bornean Striped Palm Civet *Arctogalidia stigmatica* Endemic speciesIsland Palm Civet *Paradoxurus philippensis*Malay Civet *Viverra zangalunga*Binturong *Arctictis binturong* Inadequate views on the first night and surprisingly not seen again. Not satisfying considering how cool this animal is.Banded Palm Civet *Hemigalus derbyanus boiei* Endemic subspecies

WILD CATS: Felidae

(Bornean) Clouded Leopard *Neofelis diardi borneensis* Endemic subspecies(Bornean) Sunda Leopard Cat *Prionialurus javanensis borneensis* Endemic subspecies

ELEPHANTS: Elephantidae

(Bornean Pygmy) Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus borneensis* Endemic subspecies

CATTLE: Bovidae

Banteng *Bos javanicus lowi* Endemic subspecies. **Not seen.** Hot fresh pats were the closest we got on several nights, just proving that there are species at Deramakot more elusive than the cats!

MOUSEDEER: Tragulidae

Lesser Mousedeer *Tragulus kanchil*Greater Mousedeer *Tragulus napu*

DEER: Cervidae

Sambar Deer *Cervus unicolor*

BIRD LIST: The taxonomy of the bird list follows: Clements, James F., White, Anthony W., and Fitzpatrick, John W. The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World. Cornell, 2024. This list is up to date with the major changes published by Cornell up until August 2024. (H) indicates a species that was HEARD only. (GO) indicates a species recorded by the GUIDE ONLY.

PHEASANTS, GROUSE AND ALLIES: Phasianidae

Sabah Partridge* *Arborophila charltonii* HGreat Argus *Argusianus argus* HBornean Crested Fireback *Lophura ignita*

ANHINGAS: Anhingidae

Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNES: Ardeidae

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis coromandus*Striated Heron *Butorides striata*

HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae

Crested Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis cheela*Changeable Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus limnaetus*Wallace's Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus nanus*

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

Slaty-breasted Rail *Lewinia striata*White -breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae

Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) *Columba livia*Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*Asian Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*Zebra Dove *Geopelia striata*Little Green-Pigeon *Treron olax*Thick-billed (Green) Pigeon *Treron curvirostra*Green Imperial-Pigeon *Ducula aenea*

CUCKOOS: Cuculidae

Plaintive Cuckoo *Cacomantis merulinus*Violet Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus*Raffles's Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus*Chestnut-breasted Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris*Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis*

BARN-OWLS: Tytonidae

Oriental Bay-Owl *Phodilus badius* H

OWLS: Strigidae

Reddish Scops-Owl *Otus rufescens* H
Sunda Scops-Owl *Otus lempiji*
Barred Eagle-Owl *Bubo sumatranus*
Buffy Fish-Owl *Ketupa ketupu*
Brown Wood-Owl *Strix leptogrammica*
Brown Boobook *Ninox scutulata*

FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae

Blyth's (Javan) Frogmouth *Batrachostomus affinis*

SWIFTS: Apodidae

Silver-rumped (Spinetail) Needletail *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*
Brown-backed Needletail *Hirundapus giganteus*
Plume-toed Swiftlet *Collocalia affinis*
White-nest (Edible-nest) Swiftlet *Aerodramus fuciphagus*

TREESWIFTS: Hemiprocnidae

Gray -rumped Treeswift *Hemiprocne longipennis*
Whiskered Treeswift *Hemiprocne comata*

TROGONS: Trogonidae

Red-naped Trogon *Harpactes kasumba*

HORNBILL: Bucerotidae

White -crowned Hornbill *Berenicornis comatus* H
Helmeted Hornbill *Buceros vigil* H
Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros*
Bushy-crested Hornbill *Anorrhinus galeritus*
(Asian) Black Hornbill *Anthracoceros malayanus*
Oriental Pied-Hornbill *Anthracoceros albirostris*
Wreathed Hornbill *Rhyticeros undulatus*

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*
Malaysian Blue-banded Kingfisher *Alcedo peninsulae*
Stork-billed Kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis*
Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris*

BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

Red-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis amictus*
Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis*

ROLLERS: Coraciidae

Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*

ASIAN BARBETS: Megalaimidae

Brown Barbet *Calorhamphus fuliginosus*
Blue-eared Barbet *Psilopogon duvaucelii* H
Red-throated Barbet *Psilopogon mystacophanos*
Yellow-crowned Barbet *Psilopogon henricii*
Gold-faced (Gold-whiskered) Barbet *Psilopogon chrysopsis* H

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Gray-and-buff Woodpecker *Hemicircus concretus*
Rufous Woodpecker *Micropternus brachyurus*
Olive-backed Woodpecker *Gecinulus rafflesii*
White-bellied Woodpecker *Dryopcopus javensis*
Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

White -fronted (Bornean) Falconet *Microhierax latifrons*

OLD WORLD PARROTS: Psittaculidae

Blue -rumped Parrot *Psittinus cyanurus*
Long-tailed Parakeet *Psittacula longicauda*
Blue-crowned Hanging-Parrot *Loriculus galgulus*

ASIAN AND GRAUER'S BROADBILLS: Eurylaimidae

Black -and-red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos*
Banded Broadbill *Eurylaimus javanicus*
Black-and-yellow Broadbill *Eurylaimus ochromalus*
Dusky Broadbill *Corydon sumatranus*

PITTAS: Pittidae

Black -crowned (Black-and-crimson) Pitta *Erythropitta ussheri*

VANGAS, HELMETSHRIKES AND ALLIES: Vangidae

Black-winged Flycatcher-Shrike *Hemipus hirundinaceus*

WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae

White -breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorynchus*

BRISTLEHEAD: Pityriaseidae

Bornean Bristlehead* *Pityriasis gymnocephala*

IORAS: Aegithinidae

Green Iora *Aegithina viridissima*

CUCKOOSHRIKES: Campephagidae

Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
Lesser Cuckooshrike *Lalage fimbriata*

CRESTED JAYSHRIKE: Platylphidae

Crested Jayshrike *Platylophus galericulatus*

OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae
Ventriloquial Oriole *Oriolus consobrinus*

DRONGOS: Dicruridae
Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*

FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae
Malaysian Pied-Fantail *Rhipidura javanica*
Spotted Fantail *Rhipidura perlata*

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae
Black -naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*
Blyth's (Asian) Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone affinis*

CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae
Bornean Black Magpie* *Platysmurus aterrimus*
Slender-billed Crow *Corvus enca*

SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae
Pacific (House) Swallow *Hirundo tahitica*

FAIRY FLYCATCHERS: Stenostiridae
Gray -headed Canary-Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*

BULBULS: Pycnonotidae
Black-and-White Bulbul *Microtarsus melanoleucos*
Black-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus atriceps*
Spectacled Bulbul *Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos*
Scaly-breasted Bulbul *Rubigula squamata*
Yellow-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus goiavier*
Olive-winged Bulbul *Pycnonotus plumosus*
Cream-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus pseudosimplex*
Red-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus brunneus*
Hairy-backed Bulbul *Tricholestes criniger*
Finsch's Bulbul *Alophoixus finschii*
Gray-cheeked Bulbul *Alophoixus tephrogenys*
Charlotte's Bulbul *Iole charlottae*

GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae
Striated Grassbird *Megalurus palustris*

CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae
Dark -necked Tailorbird *Orthotomus atrogularis*
Ashy Tailorbird *Orthotomus ruficeps*
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird *Orthotomus sericeus*

Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris*

TREE-BABLERS, SCIMITAR-BABLERS and ALLIES: Timaliidae

Bold -striped Tit-Babbler *Mixornis bornensis*

Fluffy-backed Tit-Babbler *Macronus ptilosus*

Chestnut-winged Babbler *Cyanoderma erythropterum*

Sunda Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus bornensis* H

Gray-throated Babbler *Stachyris nigriceps*

GROUND BABBLERS and ALLIES: Pellorneidae

Moustached Babbler *Malacopteron magnirostre*

Sooty-capped Babbler *Malacopteron affine*

Scaly-crowned Babbler *Malacopteron cinereum*

Rufous-crowned Babbler *Malacopteron magnum*

Bornean Black-capped Babbler *Pellorneum capistratoides*

Temminck's Babbler *Pellorneum pyrrogenys*

Ferruginous Babbler *Pellorneum bicolor*

Striped Wren-Babbler *Kenopia striata*

LAUGHINGTHRUSHES and ALLIES: Leiothrichidae

Brown Fulvetta *Alcippe brunneicauda*

FAIRY-BLUEBIRDS: Irenidae

Asian Fairy-bluebird *Irena puella*

OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS: Muscicapidae

Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*

White-crowned Shama *Copsychus stricklandii*

Malaysian Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis turcosus*

Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassinus*

White-crowned Forktail *Enicurus leschenaulti*

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

Asian Glossy Starling *Aplonis panayensis*

Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa*

Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus*

LEAFBIRDS: Chloropseidae

Greater Green Leafbird *Chloropsis sonnerati*

FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae

Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker *Prionochilus maculatus*

SUNBIRDS and SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird (Rubycheek) *Chalcoparia singalensis*

Plain Sunbird *Anthreptes simplex*

Ornate Sunbird *Cinnyris ornatus*

(Eastern) Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja*
Little Spiderhunter *Arachnothera longirostra*
Purple-naped (Sunbird) Spiderhunter *Arachnothera hypogrammicum*

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae
Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

WAXBILLS and ALLIES: Estrildidae
Dusky Munia* *Lonchura fuscans*

REPTILES

BOX-TURTLES: Geoemydidae
Amboina Box-turtle *Cuora amboinensis*

CROCODILES: Crocodyidae
Saltwater Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*

MONITORS: Varanidae
Asian Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*

AGAMAS: Agamidae
Crested Green Lizard *Bronchocela cristatella*

GECKOS: Gekkonidae
Smith's Green-eyed Gecko *Gecko smithii*
Asian House Gecko *Hemidactylus frenatus*

COLUBRIDS: Colubridae
Dog-toothed Cat Snake *Boiga cynodonta*
Asian Vine Snake *Ahaetula prasina*

VIPERS: Viperidae
Bornean Keeled Pit-viper *Tropidolaemus subannulatus*

PYTHONS: Pythonidae
Reticulated Python *Malayopython reticulatus*

SUNBEAM SNAKES: Xeropeltidae
Common Sunbeam Snake *Xenopeltis unicolor*

AMPHIBIANS:

RANIDAE
Brown March Frog *Pulchrana baramica*
Cricket Frog *Rana nicobarensis*

RACOPHORIDAE

Wallace's Flying Frog *Rhacophorus nigropalmatus*

File-eared Frog *Polypedates otilophus*

Dark-eared Tree-frog *Polypedates macrotis*

A SELECTION OF OTHER WILDLIFE SEEN:

Rajah Brooke's Birdwing *Trogonoptera brookiana*

Golden Birdwing *Triodes amphrysus*

Common Birdwing *Troides helena*

Tropical Swallowtail Moth *Lyssa zampa*

Prickly Haaniella *Haaniella echinata*