

Gebe Is. Bird Checklist

West Papua Isl. Indonesia.

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#	Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecol. Status	Abundance	References
1.	Dusky Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius f. freycinet</i>	Res bre	MC	3,4,
2.	White-bibbed Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus rivoli prasinorrhous</i>	Res bre	P,	3,
3.	Claret-breasted Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus viridis pectoralis</i>	Res bre	P,	3,
4.	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps i. indica</i>	Res bre	P, MC	1,3,
5.	Spice Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula m. myristicivora</i>	Res bre	P,	3,
6.	Violet-necked Lory	<i>Eos s. squamata</i>	Res bre	P,	1,3,5,
7.	Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placentis</i>	Res bre	P,	1,
8.	Great-billed Parrot	<i>Tanygnathus m. megalorynchos</i>	Res bre	P,	1,3,
9.	Moustached Tree-swift	<i>Hemiproctus m. mystacea</i>	Res bre	P,	3,
10.	Common Paradise-Kingfisher	<i>Tanyptera g. galatea</i>	Res Bre	P,	3,
11.	Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>	Res bre	P,	6,
12.	Grey-streaked Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Sum mig	Rare in clearings and forest edges < 1460m.	2,
13.	Grey's Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Sum mig	LMC Oct-Apr in regrowth forests, & thickets.	2,
14.	Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris vidua</i>	Res bre	MC-C in all forests, forest edges and regrowth of lowl. & hills	2,3,
	[Island Whistler	<i>Pachycephala phaionotus</i>	Res bre	Inhabits islets & possibly this one	1,2,]
15.	Grey Whistler	<i>Pachycephala simplex waigeuensis</i>	Res bre	C in lowlands. C.	2,3,
16.	Black Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>	Res bre	MC-C in forests and forest edges.	2,
17.	Olive Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera a. argentauris</i>	Res bre	P, Feeds on Coconut and pawpaw blossoms.	1,3,
18.	Moluccan Starling	<i>Aplornis m. mysolensis</i>	Res bre	P, A small island species of forest edge & scrub.	1,2,3,
19.	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Res bre	CU in Rain Gallery, Monsoon & Teak forests & mangroves.	2,
20.	Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus c. cassicus</i>	Res bre	Riparian Forest, C,	2,3,

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. Beehler, B.M., T.K. Pratt & D.A. Zimmerman. 1986. **Birds of New Guinea**. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
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3. Rand, A.L., & E.T Gilliard. 1967. **Handbook of New Guinea Birds**. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London.
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5. Iredale, T. 1956. **Birds of New Guinea. Vol. 1**. Georgian House, Melbourne.
6. Woodall, P.F. 2001, Kingfishers pp 130-249 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., & Sargatal, J. eds. (2001). **Handbook of the birds of the world** Vol. 6. Barcelona. Lynx.