

CLASSIC PAPUA NEW GUINEA TOUR REPORT

2026

7 - 29 July 2026

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Papua New Guinea is well known for its endless primary forests and the great avifauna found in those. Birders arriving to the country are greatly influenced by the natural history programmes seen on television and hope that they will experience something similar to those. In many ways that fortunately comes true and the birds we see never disappoint us. However, the island of New Guinea also provides us challenging birding and sometimes every single bird seen feels like a trophy won – birding can be hard here. Importantly, whenever we went out birding, we always managed to find birds which were extending our list and the places we managed to reach were treating us with great birds and birding.

“Delivering PNG’s future potential” is the motto, as displayed on some of the aircraft operated by Papua New Guinea’s main airline – rumours say that the flight was first delayed and then it got cancelled, leaving PNG’s potential behind. The services provided by Air Niugini during our Classic Papua New Guinea tour in 2026 made us experience the many phases of agony and frustration. We had to skip the eastern half of the planned itinerary, which we replaced with birding at sites around Port Moresby and an extended time in the highlands. A great statistic calculated by one of the group members; we were 54% on track to follow the original plans. Other than the problems with domestic flights, we also witnessed a PNG facing one of its most extreme droughts, most probably caused by the El Niño and climate change together. We observed a few species out of their ordinary distribution areas in places where they haven’t been seen for quite some time while our rubber boots were always staying behind as the forest floor everywhere was unexpectedly dry.

Despite not reaching half of the planned sites, we still managed to see all seven endemic bird families of the island and 11 species of Bird-of-paradise!

We will all remember some special sightings, such as the displaying Raggiana Bird-of-paradise; the many Painted Quail-thrushes we connected with; a Pheasant Pigeon walking out on the path in front of us; the fantastic views we had the second time we saw a Brown-headed Paradise Kingfisher; the pair of Chestnut-backed Jewel-babblers which ran around us on the forest floor in Varirata; the angry local who became the most welcoming person after some money found its way into his hand because we found a great mixed flock of Grey-headed and Great-billed Mannikins, from the first few days. In the highlands the extra time we spent there was turned into relaxed birding while all the important birding sites were visited during a morning and the afternoons were spent relaxing with a hot tea or coffee in our hands in the garden of the great Kumul Lodge where the never-disappointing feeder truly amazed us with birds such as Ribbon-tailed Astropias, including males with their unbelievably long tail, Brown Sicklebill flashing its iridescent yellow throat when feeding on the mouth-watering pineapple and papaya they were given, Brehm’s Tiger Parrots never anxious about other species around, and Common Smoky Honeyeaters and Belford’s Melidectes which simply just can’t live with the idea something else is feeding on the fruit so they defend it vividly. Outside Kumul Lodge’s premises a pair of Forbes’s Forest Rails showed unusually well. We almost all agreed that the King-of-Saxony Bird-of-paradise has the most ridiculous plumes, as we watched males at different sites calling from treetops. A morning dedicated to the Blue Bird-of-paradise was testing our patience but became more rewarding as the male perched completely out in the open and we even had Madarasz’s Tiger Parrot and Lewin’s Rail at this spot. During a visit to a nearby lodge another morning we easily saw Short-tailed Paradigalla as it was frequently coming back at the feeders there. Komange Lodge’s area had the most birds this year and we should highlight the sheer number of lorikeets constantly flying around, including the glowing-green Goldie’s Lorikeets amongst them. Princess Stephanie’s Astropias seemed to be common in the area with large-tailed males seen several times, but by far not as

common as Blue-capped Ifrits here, of which we easily saw dozens. Two main targets, the Papuan & the Black Sittella were seen not just once and at the last moment we also had great views of Lesser Melampitta here. The main targets while visiting Rondon Ridge are Black Sicklebill and MacGregor's Bowerbird which we both found during the short time we spent here.

During the extension to New Britain we enjoyed bird-filled forests at both main birding sites where we collected most of the available endemics, including, luckily, the all-time-favourite Golden Masked Owl not only once, but twice and a last-minute Pink-legged (New Britain) Rail just as it perched up for roosting in the last rays of light that day.

As planned, after meeting in Port Moresby, we went straight to the nearby Varirata National Park, where we stopped before the gate and initiated birding along the entrance road, our first bird being a nice Blue-winged Kookaburra followed by Coconut Lorikeets. Inside the park we spent time around the main clearing where we found the first Orange-bellied and Pink-spotted Fruit Doves, a Zoe's Imperial Pigeon, a Barking Owl at its usual roost, Hooded Pitohui, Elegant, Green-backed & Plain Honeyeater and Black-fronted White-eye visiting the few fruiting trees around and Barred & Boyer's Cuckooshrikes in the top part of the canopy. We took a short side trail to check a Barred Owlet-nightjar in its day roost cavity which it eventually decided to leave, thanks to our less-experienced local helper. As we went deeper into the forest, one of the first birds we heard near the trail was a Papuan Scrub Robin, which after some time was briefly seen by only a few of us. Heading further in the usually quiet forest we had to spend more time with a Brown-headed Paradise Kingfisher than usual to see it, but eventually it perched for some time where everyone managed to get it through a window in the forest. The same area had a much more cooperative White-faced Robin to entertain us. Arriving back at the clearing, a Yellow-billed Kingfisher was seen well. A midday break at the top viewpoint was a perfect time for raptor watching during which we spotted Long-tailed Honey Buzzards and Grey Crows flying around. The afternoon was spent on the trail coming down along the stream where a fruiting tree had several of the previously seen fruit doves and a bonus Dwarf Fruit Dove. A Growling Riflebird came into our tape for a few seconds. A big surprise was finding a Hook-billed Kingfisher sitting motionless on a bush, of course getting on it took some time and patience. Along the stream we heard several Papuan Dwarf Kingfishers but seeing one is a different task, but eventually one flew past us several times. The second half of the afternoon we visited the entrance gate area again where a surprise Great Cuckoo-Dove and Papuan King Parrots were seen nicely in flight, while we managed to find White-throated Honeyeater on the trees. A Papuan Black Myzomela showed well and Pheasant Coucal was seen along the road. We visited the Raggiana Bird-of-paradise lek for the first time, where some mediocre attempt at a show was already blowing our mind away! After dinner we came back to the national park to explore the forest at night. During our night session we managed to find several roosting birds including Papuan and Eastern Hooded Pitta, Frilled and Spot-winged Monarch, a Papuan Dwarf Kingfisher, a Purple-tailed Imperial Pigeon and the only true nightbird of the session was a Papuan Frogmouth, while another big excitement was caused by a beautiful New Guinea Small-eyed Snake along one of the smaller streams.

The second morning we started the day visiting the Raggiana Bird-of-paradise lek for the first time, where some medium activity show was already blowing our mind away. After having enough – if that is even possible – of the dancing bird-of-paradise we started birding along the road which we were 'forced' to leave as a Painted Quail-thrush was calling in the valley at the roadside. After descending down to the bottom, carefully getting closer to the calling bird, we finally found a window through the vegetation where the bird was visible – at least from a certain spot and angle. When the bird disappeared, we repositioned ourselves to try calling it again which worked well, but only a few of us saw the bird as it walked on the floor before it flushed and disappeared. To keep us entertained, a Pheasant Pigeon started calling in the same valley not too far from us, but as it turned out, not close enough to come in towards us. Back on the road, we found Mimic Honeyeater, Tawny-breasted Honeyeater, Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Brown Oriole and Yellow-faced Myna before leaving the area. We went back to our accommodation where we checked out after lunch and saw a Black-backed Butcherbird from the garden. Our plan for the afternoon was to visit the Campus of the Pacific Adventist University in Port Moresby, where we found the usual waterbirds including Australian White Ibis, Wandering Whistling Duck, Dusky Moorhen and others, but more importantly we had great looks at Fawn-breasted Bowerbird and an Orange-fronted Fruit Dove. A rapid visit in Port Moresby to check the stake-out for Silver-eared Honeyeater and we were soon at the airport after seeing the bird. First being delayed we were still hoping that we would get to Tabubil today. Finally we took off in the middle of the day and got close to our destination where due to the local weather we could not land and were diverted back to Port Moresby. As always, providing great service, PNG's number 1 airline 'immediately' booked us on the next available flight – 4 days later... There was nothing we could do about this but accept our faith and we went back to the hotel in Port Moresby to figure out plans for the upcoming days. As there are not too many available options, we decided to spend two more days in Varirata and – to break it up – spend a day visiting coastal habitats near the capital.

Two more days in Varirata can sound like a waste of time, but the bird activity in the area was quite low, which made us work for every single species more than usual and the site just kept giving us new birds every time. We visited a small trail near the entrance gate again, thanks to a calling Painted Quail-thrush which crossed the trail under us twice, before it decided to stay further away from us. However, we were hanging around here and found a great flock from which we got Fritled Monarch, Spot-winged Monarch, Chestnut-bellied Fantail, Black Berrypecker, Rusty Pitohui and even a Growling Riflebird and a Papuan Dwarf Kingfisher. Further in the park we chose to take longer trails where we found singing Pale-billed Scrubwrens, which refused to show itself, as did a Spectacled Longbill, but we got lucky with a Sooty Thicket Fantail and a Drongo Fantail. The area of the trailhead starting from the main clearing became one of the most rewarding ones, where we managed to lure in a pair of Painted Quail-thrush twice; got a very responsive pair of Chestnut-backed Jewel-babblers and on another morning one of the great surprises was a Pheasant Pigeon, sneaking away in front of us on the trail. A Wompoo Fruit Dove was welcomed as it landed above us. We had a second chance seeing Brown-headed Paradise Kingfisher at a different spot, this time much better views were obtained and not too far we called a Rufous-bellied Kookaburra in, so we could see it well. At the entrance road we ended up chasing a White-bellied Whistler but had to give up, with a distant bird being logged as a heard-only. At the same spot we saw more Elegant & White-throated Honeyeaters and a Leaded Flycatcher. Black-capped Lories, Coconut Lorikeets and Papuan Eclactus were seen in the area and during a short stop one morning we spotted an unexpected Grey-headed Goshawk and even an Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot here. At the main stream we heard Ivory-billed Coucal and had to wait until the last visit to see to local Azure Kingfisher here. And how could we leave the area without visiting the Raggiana display site again. We did so the last afternoon and we experienced what any birder visiting the country hopes for – an incredible show.

As we still had one spare day around Port Moresby, we went to check some coastal mangrove habitat where little activity only produced some more Silver-eared Honeyeaters, a single Brown-backed Honeyeater, a Fawn-breasted Bowerbird, Grey Shrikethrush, Greater Sand Plover and Eurasian Whimbrel on the coast, with some Australian Terns and Greater Crested Terns on a sandpit. It being a slow morning, we decided to try another site in the afternoon and we drove to Sogeri Village where a good patch of grassland had a large flock of finches, which, after negotiating with the landowner, we managed to check and happily noticed that most of them were Grey-headed Mannikins and even better we saw probably more than a dozen Great-billed Mannikins amongst them! We continued birding along the edge of the village seeing Grey Shrikethrush again, a Ruby-throated Myzomela, White-shouldered Fairywren, Lemon-bellied Flyrobin and Black-backed Butcherbirds.

It was time to fly to Tabubil – again. We arrived at the airport, early in the morning, full of hope – for nothing. The flight to Tabubil was overbooked and we were offered to try again another four days later. Thanks, but no, thanks! After replanning and then patiently waiting for customer services, were booked on an afternoon flight to Mount Hagen – as our choice was to extend the highlands part of the trip rather than to stay around Port Moresby for another few days. As we landed at Mount Hagen the staff of Kumul Lodge was waiting for us and our trip became smooth as butter. We would spend our 'extra' time at Kumul Lodge and would then continue our planned itinerary, visiting Komange Lodge and Rondon Ridge. With all the extra time we had here, we had the unusual luxury of visiting all possible birding sites around Kumul Lodge in the morning to experience the best bird activity.

Our first day was spent around the lodge exploring the gardens and enjoying the feeder. We needed some time to get used to the unexpected cold weather we experienced up here this year, but the continuous hot tea and coffee provided by the lodge certainly did a good job supporting us in the harsh weather conditions. Around the feeder we soon enjoyed Papuan Island Thrush, Common Smoky Honeyeater and Belford's Melidectes and we did not have to wait too long for the first Ribbon-tailed Astropia to turn up – in the upcoming days we had at least six different individuals visiting the feeder including two males with an almost fully grown tail. Brehm's Tiger Parrots were quietly enjoying the fruits put out for them, Fan-tailed Berrypecker was turning up from time-to-time as well. We only had female and immature Brown Sicklebills visiting the feeders up until the last day of our extended stay here, when, finally, a fantastic male popped up! In the garden of the lodge, we experienced good activity several times and we had great views of a male Crested Berrypecker, Brown-backed and Regent Whistler, Black-throated and Grey-streaked Honeyeater, White-winged Robin, Black-breasted Boatbill and the first Blue-capped Ifrits. We saw a family of unexpected New Guinea Thornbills – the adult birds were feeding the begging fledglings just in front of us and also unexpected was to find a singing Garnet Robin which turned up on several days during our stay. Exploring the trails around the lodge, mostly in the afternoons, we slowly collected a good set of specialties including Wattled Ploughbill, Eastern Crested Berrypecker, Large and Papuan Scrubwrens, Black and Friendly Fantail and Black-throated Robin. A female Archbold's Bowerbird was turning up several times in the garden and eventually all of us managed to see it at least once. After dinner we went out several times, exploring the lodge garden during the night ending up with great looks of both Mountain and Feline Owlet-nightjar. Mammals were less abundant this year but we still found Coppery Ring-tailed Possum, Silky and Mountain Cuscus and Sugar Glider. We

went to visit the forest on the opposite hillside close to Kumul Lodge one afternoon, where Brown Quails were flushed on the way. In the forest we again saw Eastern Crested Berrypecker, Blue-capped Ifrit and lured a Mountain Mouse-warbler into view. Our main target here, the Sooty Honeyeater remained heard-only, as we only caught a glimpse of the only potential individual. The nearby Murmur Pass we visited a few times, where the greatest attraction – no question – is the male King-of-Saxony Bird-of-paradise, which we had amazing looks at as it was restlessly calling for a female. We also spotted a male Brown Sickbill here, which was also seeking for a mate using its machinegun-like call. After the local Birds-of-paradise, we were extremely lucky to have a very obliging pair of Forbes's Forest Rail showing themselves for several times, calling and running up on the trail in front of us. We had limited views of the Lesser Melampitta here; the only time we managed to lure him closer was in the late afternoon, in fading light, which is, of course, far from ideal to observe a black, ground dwelling bird in a dark understorey... Other interesting birds we saw around here were Long-tailed Honeybuzzard, Josephine's Lorikeet, Black-bellied Cuckooshrike, Yellow-browed Melidectes, Black-throated and Rufous-backed Honeyeater, Canary Flyrobin, Slaty Robin, Hooded Mannikin, Blue-faced Parrotfinch and an unexpected female Spotted Berrypecker. One time, coming back to the lodge from Murmur Pass after sunset, we managed to see an Archbold's Nightjar on the way.

Magic Mountain Lodge is just a short drive away from Kumul and one morning we chose to visit its premises hoping to see Short-tailed Paradigalla. After arriving at the feeder, we literally were just looking around when the Paradigalla turned up and hopped on the fruits to start its breakfast. In the early morning fog, a few Tit Berrypeckers were picked up in a nearby tree's canopy, but they were more shapes than patterns and by the time the weather cleared up they were long gone. At the feeder the Paradigalla was coming and going together with other stars of the spot: Princess Stephanie's Astrapias, which at the end was even represented by a fantastic male as well. The flowering bushes around were attracting a great number of Red-collared Myzomelas, with a few astonishing males amongst them, feeding a few metres away from us. A calling Mottled Berryhunter made us stressed as it did not show itself, while a Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo was only seen by a few of us here before we returned back to Kumul for lunch.

The site near Tonga Village is a known spot to see Blue Bird-of-paradise and we found ourselves walking up the hill here one morning. Starting with Papuan White-eyes and a Black Fantail along the trail felt like a good start. After we arrived at the dedicated lookout we were patiently waiting and scanning until the magic happened and a fantastic male Blue Bird-of-paradise was perched in the open, showing himself in the scopes. While waiting for another 'round' we took our time to see a nearby Papuan Grassbird and spotted a Tiger Parrot perched on a close tree which dropped after a few seconds. The small size and the elevation made us first believe that it was a Modest Tiger Parrot but luckily, they returned and showed even better and for several minutes giving us a positive ID being Madarasz's Tiger Parrots. To end birding at this location we walked further up the trail seeing the Blue Bird-of-paradise for a second time, feeding on a fruiting tree. A 'singing' Lewin's Rail was too much of a temptation to just leave behind and we lured it into view soon. The rest of this morning was spent further up in the Lai River valley seeing Mountain Honeyeater, Torrent Flyrobin, Yellow-breasted Bowerbird and Brown Falcon.

The classic spot for Lesser Bird-of-paradise in the region is near Kama Village, which had some security issues this year and we were amongst the first birders visiting the site. Of course, the conflict was not with the tourists but with the neighbouring village, thus we were very welcome. The people of the village took us to the spot where they thought it would be the best experience to see the Lesser Bird-of-paradise, but only one bird was present for a short time on this foggy morning, forcing us to try an alternative spot along the road. A calling Magnificent Bird-of-paradise diverted us from the main road and made us climb a small hill, but it stayed hidden from us. Back on the road a male Lesser Bird-of-paradise was spotted, perched in a dense tree, but seen by us all.

It was time to say goodbye to Kumul Lodge and head further north to our next accommodation, the fairly new Komange Lodge. It took us the whole morning to get there and we were served a wonderful lunch at arrival and more importantly pleasant weather seemed to be expected here after the cool spell around Kumul. We spent two nights in Komange Lodge which gave us two morning birding slots and two afternoon ones. The first afternoon we explored the newly established trail above the lodge which leads to surprisingly different forest than we were expecting from the roadside. Being an afternoon session, the forest was pretty quiet but we still got a few goodies such as a Drongo Fantail, Canary Flyrobin, Orange- and Yellow-billed Lorikeets and just at the trailhead finally good looks at Stella's Lorikeets including one dark morph beauty. At the end of the loop in the forest we had quite a few loud Blue-capped Ifrits and a Black Sittella, showing only briefly this time. We still had some time to spend and we walked along the road which passes in front of the lodge, finding a family of Papuan Sittellas, a Fan-tailed Cuckoo, two fantastic Princess Stephanie's Astrapias and managed to call a Mottled Berryhunter closer, but it showed only briefly, as per usual. A calling Orange-crowned Fairywren refused to come out in the open.

Early the next morning, we started along the road finding good numbers of Blue-capped Ifrits and much better views of Black Sittellas were welcomed, a flock of Papuan Mountain Pigeons were finally seen on the tour, but the highlight of the walk was a pair of Tit Berrypeckers which we had great looks at. A Gurney's Eagle showed briefly as it was gliding above the forest and we managed to lure a pair of Hooded Cuckooshrikes into view, a great-looking member of their family. Back on the trail, later that morning, it felt like the activity was much better than it was the previous afternoon, however, hearing more birds did not necessarily result in more views. Although, we did get good looks at Black Fantail, Dimorphic Fantail and found a large flock of lorikeets mainly consisting of Orange-billed and Yellow-billed Lorikeets, but we also picked up the real gems in the form of Goldie's Lorikeets, as they were feeding in the foliage. In the afternoon we enjoyed the terrace view on the forest edge from where we were lucky to spot a feeding Olive Straightbill and called in a Papuan King Parrot which was making some noise behind us. Another walk along the road produced more Black Sittellas and also Papuan Sittella; we saw Mottled Berryhunter again, and also Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo, Brown-backed and Regent Whistler, female King-of-Saxony Birds-of-paradise and Princess Stephanie's Astrapias once more. We went out both nights to search for night creatures ending up with good looks of Papuan Boobook and hearing Feline Owlet-nightjar but nothing else spectacular.

On our last morning, we were roadside birding again, seeing Garnet Robin, Brehm's Tiger Parrot, Buff-faced Scrubwren, Tit Berrypeckers again and the more common species before taking a short trail into the forest where finally we managed to obtain good views of Lesser Melampitta which was the last bird seen in the area for us. After a surprisingly rapid transfer we said goodbye to Kumul Lodge staff who were taking care of us the past few days and were handed over to Rondon Ridge's people who drove us to their exquisite lodge, almost too posh for birders to stay in. In Rondon Ridge we teamed up with Joseph who is one of the most experienced local guides in PNG and he took us to a patch of fruiting trees where, after some stressful time, we managed to lure a Black Pitohui into view and had Yellow-browed Melidectes feeding around, but the stars were Blue Bird-of-paradise and a Greater Lophorina seen briefly but more than once.

We had an early breakfast and soon set out to conquer the mountain, reaching the clearing on the ridge in time to see our main target here: Black Sicklebill. The walk wasn't as hard as it used to be, as the trail is now following an easier route and it was completely dry thanks to the drought here – which also seemed to affect bird activity, as we were walking in an almost silent forest to the top seeing very few birds only. Those included a female Wattled Ploughbill, a Stout-billed Cuckooshrike and Papuan Sittellas. On the top we luckily managed to see the wanted Black Sicklebill and also got King-of-Saxony Bird-of-paradise and another flock of Papuan Mountain Pigeons. On the way down we took it slow and found a pair of Mid-mountain Berrypeckers, White-bibbed Fruit Dove and Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Doves. We had a late lunch back in the lodge and spent the afternoon around the HQ seeing Buff-banded Rail, Papuan White-eyes and Mountain Myzomela. A short night walk in windy weather was knowingly a bad idea and the only mentionable bird we saw was a roosting Grey Thornbill.

On our final morning of the main tour, we had fog and wind combined together, making us suffer to see any bird at all, but luckily a fruiting tree was enough to allow us to see MacGregor's Bowerbird, before we departed to Mount Hagen Airport and enjoyed a smooth flight back to Port Moresby, where a nice dinner was the mark of the main tour's end.

It was time to fly to Hoskins on New Britain for our post-tour extension. Our flight was supposed to leave in the morning, but – to no surprise – was overbooked and we were rebooked onto the afternoon flight, which – at the end – got cancelled; another great day spent at Port Moresby's domestic terminal. After the usual 'fight' with the customer service we were rebooked on the next day's afternoon flight, now worried what would happen if...

However, a smooth flight the following day, to New Britain, was a nice surprise at this stage. As we arrived at the lovely Walindi Resort in the dark, just a bit late from general dinner time, we went straight for a nice dinner and decided to start birding soon, as one of the main targets here is an owl. What a start we had, because only less than half an hour later, we managed to find a Golden Masked Owl from the main road – at least the birds seemed to be supporting us!

The next day we started early and went straight to Garu Forest, whilst seeing Stephan's Emerald Dove on the road enroute. Arriving at our birding site, the first bird we tried to see was Melanesian Megapode, which after some tricks, was nicely seen, perched up on a vine. We didn't have to exit the patch of forest as soon we saw Black-capped Paradise Kingfisher! Back on the road where the forest was better visible, we scoped in a calling White-mantled Kingfisher. Walking along the road we slowly collected the local specialties such as Red-knobbed Imperial Pigeon, Knob-billed Fruit Dove and Finsch's Imperial Pigeon. The area was constantly loud of Papuan Eclectus and Purple-bellied Lories were often seen flying around. An Ashy Myzomela was nicely perched for us – birds were surprisingly responding to the tape here. Further up the road a small track led us to a flowering tree where some of us had seen a Black-bellied Myzomela and even

a Red-chinned Lorikeet feeding between a small flock of Red-flanked Lorikeets. Walking further in we managed to call a pair of Bismarck Monarch into view. Back on the road a Shining Flycatcher pair was seen and while waiting for a Black Honey Buzzard to turn up we were enjoying Black Sunbirds, White-necked Coucals and more Eclectus and Knob-billed Fruit Doves – however we had to give up on the honey buzzard as it refused to turn up this time. In the afternoon, we visited the Kulu River where some forest is left intact along the bank. A small trail into the forest where we heard a distant Bismarck Pitta and a distant New Britain Boobook both out of reach for us. Along the river there was great activity and we have seen great numbers of Papuan Eclectus, Purple-bellied Lory, Blue-eyed Cockatoo, Coconut Lorikeet around, a big tree was acting like a magnet for pigeons we saw dozens of Yellowish and Red-knobbed Imperial Pigeons constantly coming and going around – but the best moments were the ones when Nicobar Pigeons were spotted flying in front of us. A pair of Moustached Treeswifts were perched in the distance and we were truly enjoying as Blyth's Hornbills were coming into roost just in front of us onto the other side of the river – their numbers continuously growing and easily reaching 130 at the time we left.

A few of our targets on New Britain are found on small off-shore islands for which we took a boat in the morning to reach and not too much after sunrise we were already standing on a shore watching Island Imperial Pigeons and Sclater's Myzomela and later had some brief views of Mangrove Golden Whistler. On the way to the islands, we had a nice flock of Common Terns with Black and Brown Noddies joining their party fishing – it was worth a few minutes detour getting closer to them. Changing islands, we were watching more Island Imperial Pigeons this time from the boat, soon we managed to call a Spot-breasted (a.k.a. MacKinlay's) Cuckoo-Dove into views and with some patience we saw Island Monarch and another Golden Whistler. A pair of Beach Kingfishers were around and once they decided to fly around us – stunning birds. On the way back to Walindi Resort we found Beach Stone-curlew on two different islands and had another look at the terns and noddies this time as they were sitting on sandpits. In the afternoon we went back to the river side, but we were experiencing some strong winds, thus birding was quite difficult. We still managed to see a New Britain Dwarf Kingfisher, though not the best views. Later on, while enjoying the hornbills again, our luck found us again when a Pink-legged Rail was spotted down the river on the bank as it slipped into the vegetation – some stressful minutes later it just appeared again and perched to roost up on a branch hanging above the water, a real last-minute bird it was. On the way driving back to Walindi (as it was already dark for some time) we were scanning the plantations and the prize was won again when we spotted another Golden Masked Owl from the bus, this time even better and much longer views were obtained as it was perched on palm next to the road again.

The last morning on New Britain was only enough for some short birding in Walindi's garden, where we found New Britain Friarbird, Northern Fantail and more Red-knobbed Fruit Doves before we had to depart to the airport. As a last kiss from Air Niugini – for some of us, our flight overbooked again, only half the group made it out on the morning flight, the rest of us were retained in the cage-like departures hall until the afternoon flight arrived – which at least did arrive, of course with a small delay... We had a final dinner together to say goodbye to each other and to Papua New Guinea, once we made it back to Port Moresby! A fitting end to this year's tour.

BIRDS OF THE TOUR

1st Raggiana Bird-of-paradise

2nd Feline Owlet-nightjar

3rd Blue Bird-of-paradise

4rd King-of-Saxony Bird-of-paradise

5th Ribbon-tailed Astrapia

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF SPECIES RECORDED DURING THE TOUR

Species marked with the diamond symbol (◊) are either endemic to the country or local region or considered 'special' birds for some other reason (e.g., it is only seen on one or two Birdquest tours; it is difficult to see across all or most of its range; the local form is endemic or restricted-range and may in future be treated as a full species).

The species names and taxonomy used in the bird list follows **AviList v2025** (AviList Core Team 2025. *AviList: The Global Avian Checklist, v2025*); this was the current version when the checklist for the tour report was created.

Where the subspecies seen is/are known, these are often given in parentheses at the end of the species comment.

The species names and taxonomy used in the mammal list follow the mammal list on the iGoTerra website (www.igoterra.com). This list largely follows IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) taxonomy with just a few modifications. It is listed in family order, alphabetically by genera within families. Some alternative names are given in parentheses.

BIRDS

Wandering Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Melanesian Megapode ♦ *Megapodius eremita*

Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus*

King Quail *Synoicus chinensis*

White-necked Coucal ♦ *Centropus ateralbus* Bismarck endemic, seen very well on New Britain.

Ivory-billed Coucal ♦ (Greater Black C) *Centropus menbeki* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.

Violaceous Coucal ♦ *Centropus violaceus* Bismarck endemic. Heard-only.

Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus*

Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo ♦ *Chalcites ruficollis* New Guinea endemic.

White-crowned Cuckoo ♦ (W-c Koel) *Caliechthrus leucolophus* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.

Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo ♦ *Cacomantis castaneiventris*

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

Sahul Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus*

Great Cuckoo-Dove ♦ (Long-tailed C-D) *Reinwardtoena reinwardti*

Amboyna Cuckoo-Dove ♦ *Macropygia amboinensis*

Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove ♦ (Black-billed C-D) *Macropygia nigrirostris*

Spot-breasted Cuckoo-Dove ♦ *Macropygia mackinlayi*

Rock Dove (introduced) (Feral Pigeon) *Columba [livia] var_domestica*

Stephan's Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps stephani*

Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis*

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia placida*

Pheasant Pigeon ♦ (Grey-naped P P) *Otidiphaps [nobilis] cervicalis* New Guinea endemic. One heard and another one seen in Varirata.

Nicobar Pigeon ♦ *Caloenas nicobarica*

Papuan Mountain Pigeon ♦ *Gymnophaps albertisii*

Red-knobbed Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula rubricera*

Purple-tailed Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula rufigaster* New Guinea endemic.

Finsch's Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula finschii* Bismarck endemic.

Island Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula pistrinaria*

Pinon's Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula pinon*

Zoe's Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula zoeae*

Yellowish Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula subflavescens*

Torresian Imperial Pigeon ♦ *Ducula spilorrhoa*

Wompoo Fruit Dove ♦ *Megaloprepia magnifica*

Pink-spotted Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus perlatus*

Orange-fronted Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus aurantiifrons*

Superb Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus superb* Heard-only.

Beautiful Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus pulchellus* Heard-only.

White-bibbed Fruit Dove ♦ (Mountain F D) *Ptilinopus rivoli*

Orange-bellied Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus iozonus*

Knob-billed Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus insolitus* Bismarck endemic.

Dwarf Fruit Dove ♦ *Ptilinopus nainus*

Forbes's Forest Rail ♦ *Rallidula forbesi* New Guinea endemic. Great views near Kumul.

Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*

Pink-legged Rail ♦ *Gallirallus insignis* New Britain endemic.

Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Purple Swampphen (Australasian S) *Porphyrio [porphyrio] melanotus*

Pale-vented Bush-hen ♦ *Amaurornis moluccana*

Beach Stone-curlew *Esacus magnirostris*
 Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*
 Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*
 Eurasian Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*
 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
 Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*
 Black Noddy *Anous minutus*
 Australian Tern *Gelochelidon macrotarsa*
 Greater Crested Tern (C T, Swift T) *Thalasseus bergii*
 Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
 Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*
 Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*
 Australasian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae*
 Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*
 Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*
 Black Bittern *Botaurus flavicollis*
 Pied Heron ♦ *Egretta picata*
 Pacific Reef Heron *Egretta sacra*
 Nankeen Night Heron (Rufous N H) *Nycticorax caledonicus*
 Great Egret (Eastern G E) *Ardea [alba] modesta*
 Plumed Egret *Ardea plumifera*
 Eastern Cattle Egret *Ardea coromanda*
 Archbold's Nightjar ♦ (Mountain N) *Eurostopodus archboldi* New Guinea endemic.
 Large-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*
 Papuan Frogmouth ♦ *Podargus papuensis*
 Feline Owlet-nightjar ♦ *Aegotheles insignis* New Guinea endemic.
 Mountain Owlet-nightjar ♦ *Aegotheles albertisi* New Guinea endemic.
 Barred Owlet-nightjar ♦ *Aegotheles bennettii* New Guinea endemic.
 Moustached Treeswift *Hemiprocne mystacea*
 Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta*
 Mountain Swiftlet ♦ *Aerodramus hirundinaceus*
 White-rumped Swiftlet ♦ *Aerodramus spodiopygius*
 Uniform Swiftlet *Aerodramus vanikorensis*
 Golden Masked Owl ♦ *Tyto aurantia*
 Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*
 Papuan Boobook ♦ (Jungle Hawk Owl, Jungle B) *Ninox theomacha*
 New Britain Boobook ♦ *Ninox odiosa* New Britain endemic. Heard-only.
 Osprey (NB) (Eastern O) *Pandion [haliaetus] cristatus*
 Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*
 Pacific Baza (Crested Hawk) *Aviceda subcristata*
 Long-tailed Honey Buzzard ♦ *Henicopernis longicauda*
 Pygmy Eagle ♦ *Hieraetus weiskei*
 Gurney's Eagle ♦ *Aquila gurneyi*
 Collared Sparrowhawk *Tachyspiza cirrocephala*
 Grey-headed Goshawk ♦ *Tachyspiza poliocephala*
 Variable Goshawk *Tachyspiza hiogaster*
 Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*
 Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*
 Black Kite *Milvus migrans*
 Blyth's Hornbill ♦ (Papuan H) *Rhyticeros plicatus*

Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*
 Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*
 Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
 Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azureus*
 Papuan Dwarf Kingfisher ♦ *Ceyx solitarius*
 New Britain Dwarf Kingfisher ♦ *Ceyx sacerdotis* New Britain endemic.
 Brown-headed Paradise Kingfisher ♦ *Tanysiptera danae* PNG endemic.
 Black-capped Paradise Kingfisher ♦ *Tanysiptera nigriceps* New Britain endemic.
 Hook-billed Kingfisher ♦ *Melidora macrorrhina*
 Blue-winged Kookaburra *Dacelo leachii*
 Rufous-bellied Kookaburra ♦ *Dacelo gaudichaud*
 Mountain Kingfisher ♦ (M Yellow-billed K) *Syma megarhyncha* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.
 Yellow-billed Kingfisher ♦ (Lesser Y-b K) *Syma torotoro*
 White-mantled Kingfisher ♦ *Todiramphus albonotatus* New Britain endemic.
 Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*
 Beach Kingfisher ♦ *Todiramphus saurophagus*
 Melanesian Kingfisher ♦ *Todiramphus tristrami*
 Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*
 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*
 Palm Cockatoo ♦ *Probosciger aterrimus*
 Blue-eyed Cockatoo ♦ *Cacatua ophthalmica* New Britain endemic.
 Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*
 Buff-faced Pygmy Parrot ♦ *Micropsitta pusio*
 Red-breasted Pygmy Parrot ♦ *Micropsitta bruijnii*
 Papuan King Parrot ♦ *Alisterus chloropterus* New Guinea endemic.
 Papuan Eclectus ♦ *Eclectus polychloros*
 Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi*
 Brehm's Tiger Parrot ♦ *Psittacella brehmii* New Guinea endemic.
 Madarasz's Tiger Parrot ♦ *Psittacella madaraszii* New Guinea endemic.
 Orange-fronted Hanging Parrot ♦ (Papuan H P) *Loriculus aurantiifrons*
 Plum-faced Lorikeet ♦ (Whiskered L) *Oreopsittacus arfaki* New Guinea endemic.
 Red-flanked Lorikeet ♦ *Hypocharmosyna placensis*
 Josephine's Lorikeet ♦ *Charmosyna josefinae* New Guinea endemic.
 Stella's Lorikeet ♦ *Charmosyna stellae* New Guinea endemic.
 Red-chinned Lorikeet ♦ *Vini rubrigularis* Bismarck endemic.
 Yellow-billed Lorikeet ♦ *Neopsittacus musschenbroekii* New Guinea endemic.
 Orange-billed Lorikeet ♦ *Neopsittacus pullicauda* New Guinea endemic.
 Purple-bellied Lory ♦ *Lorius hypoinochrous*
 Black-capped Lory ♦ (Western B-c L) *Lorius lory*
 Goldie's Lorikeet ♦ *Glossoptilus goldiei* New Guinea endemic.
 Coconut Lorikeet ♦ *Trichoglossus haematodus*
 Papuan Pitta ♦ *Erythropitta macklotii*
 Bismarck Pitta ♦ *Erythropitta novaehibernicae* Bismarck endemic. Heard-only.
 Eastern Hooded Pitta ♦ *Pitta novaeguineae*
 Papuan Treecreeper ♦ *Cormobates placens* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.
 Yellow-breasted Bowerbird ♦ (Lauterbach's B) *Chlamydera lauterbachii* New Guinea endemic.
 Fawn-breasted Bowerbird ♦ *Chlamydera cerviniventris*
 MacGregor's Bowerbird ♦ *Amblyornis macgregoriae* New Guinea endemic.
 Archbold's Bowerbird ♦ *Archboldia papuensis* New Guinea endemic.
 Orange-crowned Fairywren ♦ *Clytomyias insignis* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.

White-shouldered Fairywren ♦ *Malurus alboscapulatus* New Guinea endemic.

Yellow-bellied Gerygone ♦ *Gerygone chrysogaster*

Green-backed Gerygone ♦ *Gerygone chloronota*

Fairy Gerygone *Gerygone palpebrosa* Heard-only.

Brown-breasted Gerygone ♦ (Treefern G) *Gerygone ruficollis* New Guinea endemic.

Grey Thornbill (Ashy Gerygone, Mountain G) *Acanthiza cinerea* New Guinea endemic.

New Guinea Thornbill ♦ *Acanthiza murina* New Guinea endemic.

Mountain Mouse-warbler ♦ *Origma robusta* New Guinea endemic.

Rusty Mouse-warbler ♦ (Lowland M-w) *Origma murina*

Pale-billed Scrubwren ♦ *Aethomyias spilodera* Heard-only.

Buff-faced Scrubwren ♦ *Aethomyias perspicillatus* New Guinea endemic.

Papuan Scrubwren ♦ *Aethomyias papuensis* New Guinea endemic.

Large Scrubwren ♦ *Sericornis nouhuysi* New Guinea endemic.

Green-backed Honeyeater ♦ *Glycichaera fallax*

Sooty Honeyeater ♦ (S Melidectes) *Melionyx fuscus* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.

Rufous-backed Honeyeater ♦ *Ptiloprora guisei* PNG endemic.

Grey-streaked Honeyeater ♦ (Black-backed H) *Ptiloprora perstriata* New Guinea endemic.

Brown-backed Honeyeater ♦ *Ramsayornis modestus*

Rufous-banded Honeyeater ♦ *Conopophila albogularis*

Olive Straightbill ♦ *Timeliopsis fulvigula* New Guinea endemic.

Common Smoky Honeyeater ♦ *Melipotes fumigatus* New Guinea endemic.

Plain Honeyeater ♦ *Pycnopygius ixoides* New Guinea endemic.

Marbled Honeyeater ♦ *Pycnopygius cinereus* New Guinea endemic.

Streak-headed Honeyeater ♦ *Pycnopygius stictocephalus*

Ruby-throated Myzomela ♦ (Red-t M) *Myzomela eques* New Guinea endemic.

Ashy Myzomela ♦ *Myzomela cineracea* New Britain endemic.

Papuan Black Myzomela ♦ (Black M) *Myzomela nigrita*

Mountain Myzomela ♦ (Elfin M, M Red-headed M) *Myzomela adolphinae*

Sclater's Myzomela ♦ *Myzomela sclateri* Endemic to Bismarck Sea islets.

Black-bellied Myzomela ♦ *Myzomela erythromelas* New Britain endemic.

Red-collared Myzomela ♦ *Myzomela rosenbergii* New Guinea endemic.

Tawny-breasted Honeyeater ♦ *Xanthotis flaviventer*

Helmeted Friarbird ♦ (New Guinea F) *Philemon [buceroideus] novaeguineae*

New Britain Friarbird ♦ *Philemon cockerelli* Bismarck endemic.

Silver-eared Honeyeater ♦ *Lichmera alboauricularis* New Guinea endemic.

White-throated Honeyeater ♦ *Melithreptus albogularis*

Mountain Honeyeater ♦ (M Meliphaga) *Meliphaga orientalis*

Scrub Honeyeater ♦ (S Meliphaga) *Meliphaga albonotata* New Guinea endemic.

Mimic Honeyeater ♦ (M Meliphaga) *Meliphaga analoga*

Elegant Honeyeater (E Meliphaga) *Meliphaga cinereifrons* PNG endemic.

Yellow-tinted Honeyeater ♦ *Ptilotula flavescens*

Black-throated Honeyeater ♦ *Caligavis subfrenata* New Guinea endemic.

Ornate Melidectes ♦ (Cinnamon-breasted M) *Melidectes torquatus* New Guinea endemic.

Belford's Melidectes ♦ *Melidectes belfordi* New Guinea endemic.

Yellow-browed Melidectes ♦ *Melidectes rufocrissalis* New Guinea endemic.

Spotted Jewel-babbler ♦ *Ptilorrhoa leucosticte* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.

Chestnut-backed Jewel-babbler ♦ *Ptilorrhoa castanonota* New Guinea endemic.

Painted Quail-thrush ♦ *Cinclosoma ajax* New Guinea endemic.

Stout-billed Cuckooshrike ♦ *Coracina caeruleogrisea*

Hooded Cuckooshrike ♦ *Coracina longicauda* New Guinea endemic.

Barred Cuckooshrike ♦ (Yellow-eyed C) *Coracina lineata*
 Boyer's Cuckooshrike ♦ *Coracina boyeri*
 Black-faced Cuckooshrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*
 White-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina papuensis*
 White-winged Triller (W-shouldered T) *Lalage tricolor*
 Varied Triller *Lalage leucomela*
 Black-bellied Cuckooshrike ♦ (B-b Cicadabird) *Edolisoma montanum* New Guinea endemic.
 Black-shouldered Cicadabird ♦ *Edolisoma incertum*
 Sahul Cicadabird *Edolisoma tenuirostre*
 Black-breasted Boatbill ♦ *Machaerirhynchus nigriceps* New Guinea endemic.
 Great Woodswallow ♦ *Artamus maximus* New Guinea endemic.
 White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus*
 Black-backed Butcherbird ♦ *Cracticus mentalis*
 Hooded Butcherbird ♦ *Cracticus cassicus*
 Mottled Berryhunter ♦ *Rhagologus leucostigma* New Guinea endemic.
 Black Sittella ♦ *Daphoenositta miranda* New Guinea endemic.
 Papuan Sittella ♦ (Varied S) *Daphoenositta papuensis* New Guinea endemic.
 Wattled Ploughbill ♦ *Eulacestoma nigropectus* New Guinea endemic.
 Rufous-naped Bellbird ♦ (R-n Whistler) *Aleadryas rufinucha* New Guinea endemic.
 Tit Berrypecker ♦ *Oreocharis arfaki* New Guinea endemic.
 Eastern Crested Berrypecker ♦ *Paramythia montium* New Guinea endemic.
 Hooded Pitohui ♦ *Pitohui dichrous*
 Australasian Figbird *Sphecotheres vieilloti*
 Brown Oriole ♦ *Oriolus szalayi*
 Rusty Pitohui ♦ *Pseudorectes ferrugineus*
 Grey Shrikethrush *Colluricincla harmonica*
 Little Shrikethrush ♦ (Variable S) *Colluricincla [megarhyncha] fortis* New Guinea endemic.
 Little Shrikethrush ♦ (Sepik-Ramu S) *Colluricincla [megarhyncha] tappenbecki* New Guinea endemic.
 Black Pitohui ♦ *Melanorectes nigrescens* New Guinea endemic.
 Regent Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala schlegelii* New Guinea endemic.
 Sclater's Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala soror* New Guinea endemic.
 Mangrove Golden Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala melanura*
 Brown-backed Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala modesta* PNG endemic.
 Grey Whistler *Pachycephala simplex*
 White-bellied Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala leucogastra* PNG endemic. Heard-only.
 Black-headed Whistler ♦ *Pachycephala monacha*
 Drongo Fantail ♦ (Pygmy Drongo, Mountain D) *Chaetorhynchus papuensis* New Guinea endemic.
 Black Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura atra*
 Northern Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura rufiventris*
 Sooty Thicket Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura threnothorax*
 Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*
 Dimorphic Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura brachyrhyncha* New Guinea endemic.
 Friendly Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura albolimbata* New Guinea endemic.
 Chestnut-bellied Fantail ♦ *Rhipidura hyperythra*
 Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*
 Frilled Monarch ♦ *Arses telescopthalmus*
 Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*
 Shining Flycatcher (Common S F) *Myiagra alecto*
 Bismarck Monarch ♦ *Symposiachrus verticalis* Bismarck endemic.
 Spot-winged Monarch ♦ *Symposiachrus guttula*

Island Monarch ♦ *Monarcha cinerascens*
 Black-faced Monarch ♦ *Monarcha melanopsis*
 Blue-capped Ifrit ♦ (B-c Ifrita) *Ifrita kowaldi* New Guinea endemic.
 King of Saxony Bird-of-paradise ♦ *Pteridophora alberti* New Guinea endemic.
 Greater Lophorina ♦ *Lophorina latipennis* New Guinea endemic.
 Growling Riflebird ♦ (Eastern R) *Ptiloris intercedens* PNG endemic.
 Black Sickiebill ♦ *Epimachus fastosus* New Guinea endemic.
 Brown Sickiebill ♦ *Epimachus meyeri* New Guinea endemic.
 Short-tailed Paradigalla ♦ *Paradigalla brevicauda* New Guinea endemic.
 Princess Stephanie's Astrapia ♦ *Astrapia stephaniae* PNG endemic.
 Ribbon-tailed Astrapia ♦ *Astrapia mayeri* PNG endemic.
 Magnificent Bird-of-paradise ♦ *Diphyllodes magnificus* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.
 Blue Bird-of-paradise ♦ *Paradisornis rudolphi* PNG endemic.
 Lesser Bird-of-paradise ♦ *Paradisaea minor* New Guinea endemic.
 Raggiana Bird-of-paradise ♦ *Paradisaea raggiana* PNG endemic.
 Lesser Melampitta ♦ *Melampitta lugubris* New Guinea endemic.
 Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*
 Grey Crow ♦ (Bare-eyed C) *Corvus tristis*
 Bismarck Crow ♦ *Corvus insularis* Bismarck endemic.
 Torresian Crow *Corvus orru*
 Loria's Satinbird ♦ *Cnemophilus loriae* New Guinea endemic.
 Crested Satinbird ♦ (C Bird-of-paradise) *Cnemophilus macgregorii* New Guinea endemic.
 Spectacled Longbill ♦ (Dwarf L, D Honeyeater) *Oedistoma iliolophus* Heard-only.
 Black Berrypecker ♦ *Melanocharis nigra* New Guinea endemic.
 Mid-mountain Berrypecker ♦ (Lemon-breasted B) *Melanocharis longicauda* New Guinea endemic.
 Fan-tailed Berrypecker ♦ *Melanocharis versteri* New Guinea endemic.
 Spotted Berrypecker ♦ *Melanocharis piperata* PNG endemic.
 Lesser Ground Robin ♦ *Amalocichla incerta* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only.
 Garnet Robin ♦ *Eugerygone rubra* New Guinea endemic.
 Canary Flyrobin ♦ (Papuan Flycatcher, Montane F) *Devioeca papuana* New Guinea endemic.
 Torrent Flyrobin ♦ (T Flycatcher, River F) *Monachella muelleriana*
 Lemon-bellied Flyrobin ♦ (L-b Flycatcher) *Microeca flavigaster*
 Papuan Scrub Robin ♦ *Drymodes beccarii*
 Black-capped Robin ♦ *Heteromyias armiti* New Guinea endemic. Heard-only
 Black-throated Robin ♦ *Plesiodryas albonotata* New Guinea endemic.
 White-faced Robin ♦ *Eopsaltria leucops*
 White-winged Robin ♦ *Melanodryas sigillata* New Guinea endemic.
 Slaty Robin ♦ (Blue-grey R) *Melanodryas cyanus* New Guinea endemic.
 Papuan Grassbird ♦ *Cincloramphus macrurus*
 Pacific Swallow *Hirundo javanica*
 Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*
 Island Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus poliocephalus*
 Black-fronted White-eye ♦ *Zosterops minor*
 Papuan White-eye ♦ *Zosterops novaeguineae*
 Yellow-faced Myna ♦ *Mino dumontii*
 Long-tailed Myna ♦ *Mino kreffti*
 Metallic Starling (Shining S) *Aplonis metallica*
 Singing Starling ♦ *Aplonis cantoroides*
 Papuan Island Thrush ♦ *Turdus papuensis*
 Pied Bush Chat (P Chat) *Saxicola caprata*

Red-capped Flowerpecker ♦ *Dicaeum geelvinkianum*
Red-banded Flowerpecker ♦ *Dicaeum eximium* Bismarck endemic.
Black Sunbird ♦ *Leptocoma aspasia*
Sahul Sunbird *Cinnyris frenatus*
Mountain Firetail ♦ *Oreostruthus fuliginosus*
Great-billed Mannikin ♦ (Grand M) *Lonchura grandis* New Guinea endemic.
Grey-headed Mannikin ♦ *Lonchura caniceps* PNG endemic.
Hooded Mannikin ♦ *Lonchura spectabilis*
Buff-bellied Mannikin ♦ *Lonchura melaena* Bismarck endemic.
Blue-faced Parrotfinch *Erythrura trichroa*
Eurasian Tree Sparrow (introduced) *Passer montanus*
Australian Pipit *Anthus australis*

MAMMALS

Speckled Dasyure (Long-clawed Marsupial Mouse) *Neophascogale lorentzii*
Mountain Cuscus *Phalanger carmelitae*
Eastern Common Cuscus *Phalanger intercastellanus*
Silky Cuscus *Phalanger sericeus*
Feather-tailed Possum *Distoechurus pennatus*
Sugar Glider (Papuan S G) *Petaurus breviceps*
Coppery Ring-tailed Possum *Pseudochirops cupreus*
Calaby's Pademelon *Thylogale calabyi*
Unstriped Tube-nosed Fruit Bat *Paranyctimene raptor*
Great Flying Fox (Bismarck F F) *Pteropus neohibernicus*
Black-tailed Giant Rat *Uromys anak*