

BIRDS OF PERLIS AND KEDAH, INCLUDING LANGKAWI

An Annotated Checklist



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INTRODUCTION

This checklist is compiled from personal observations of the birds of Perlis and Kedah, including the islands of Langkawi over the years 1991-93 together with data obtained from the available literature. Common and scientific names and the taxonomy used follow those of Sibley and Monroe (1990). The columns P, K and L refer to species recorded in Perlis, Kedah and Langkawi respectively, Langkawi records not being included with those of Kedah. This publication is designed to be used with a field guide for species identification and suggested titles are given below under 'Field Guides'.

The status and distribution accorded to each species is relevant to the area studied and not necessarily to the species throughout its range. For less common species, locations are indicated in which they have been observed. In the case of species frequenting forest, mangrove or secondary growth the storey or storeys in which they feed are defined. Where they range through several storeys, their level of feeding is not stipulated.

Migrant species are mainly those which leave their breeding grounds to avoid the northern winter and to find food supplies in the south. Migrants may spend the winter period in this area or may be staging on passage to more southerly destinations or both. Migrants are usually present during the period September to April, although species such as Barn Swallows arrive in July and waders in August. Apart from Blue-tailed Bee-eaters and possibly some Pittas, all migrants are non-breeding.

TYPES OF HABITAT IN KEDAH AND PERLIS

Northwest Peninsula Malaysia may be divided into seven major types of habitat based on vegetation zones:

- Mangrove forest and mudflats;
- Freshwater swamp and padi fields;
- Lowland evergreen rainforest;
- Semi-evergreen rainforest;
- Limestone hill and karst vegetation;
- Lower montane rainforest; and
- Urban and rural land.

In addition there is a small area of upper montane forest shared with Perak on the south-eastern border in Kedah.

Mangrove forest remains along the Sungai Merbok where a forest reserve has been declared, at the estuary of Kuala Sanglang on the Kedah-Perlis border and at three locations on the Langkawi islands. At mainland locations are extensive mudflats supporting overwintering wader populations, but on Pulau Langkawi the mangrove shores mostly shelf too rapidly for mudflats to be exposed. Mangroves range from 10 meters in height inland on wider belts to three meters at the sea edge. On the landward side Nipa palms, *Nypa fruticans* back onto the mangroves in brackish water.

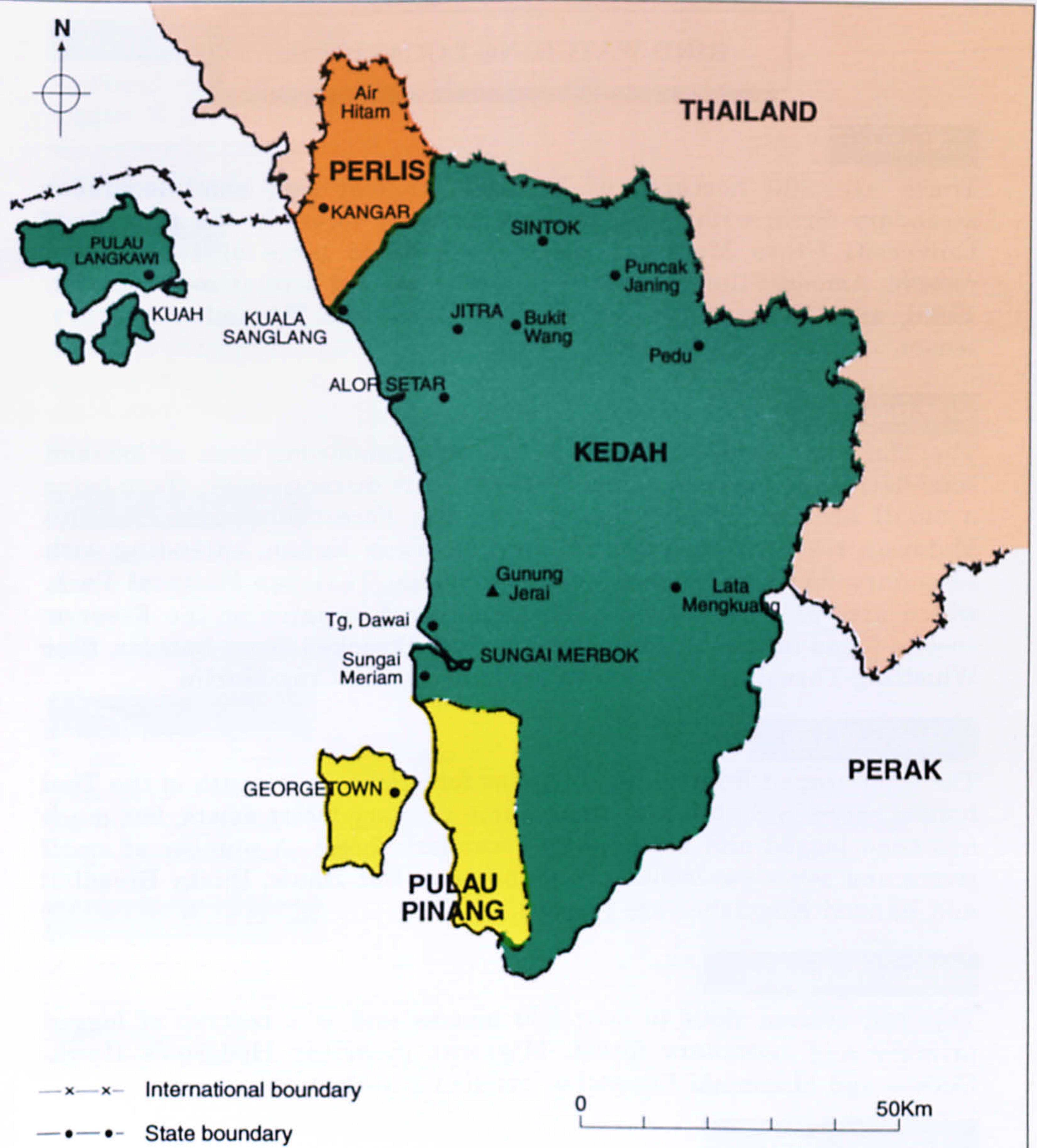
There is little freshwater swamp, but the vast areas of rice padi and their margins provide habitats for many waterbirds, in particular ardeids and rails. The freshwater swamps support the introduced Sago palm, *Metroxylon sagu* and paperbarks, *Melaleuca* sp..

Lowland evergreen rainforest covered dry areas, but has mostly receded to the Main Range to give way to cultivation and replacement by rubber and oil palm. The main tree species are dipterocarps; from sea level to around 350 metres being lowland species and from 350-750 metres hill species.

Semi-evergreen rainforest occurs north of a line extending from Kangar in Perlis to Pattani in Thailand. The climate here is sub-monsoonal, resulting in a distinct dry season in January and February. Bamboos flourish in this zone.

Limestone karsts are dotted over northern Kedah and Perlis, while limestone hills occur in northern Perlis and on Pulau Langkawi. Limestone supports a rich vegetation and accentuates aridity during January and February, in which time there is considerable leaf fall.

Lower montane rainforest occurs above 800 metres on Gunung Jerai and along the range to the east of Kedah that extends along the border with Perak into southern Thailand. The montane oak forest of the main range is replaced on Gunung Jerai with myrtaceous forest. Along the Main Range occur outcrops of upper montane rainforest.



**Map. 1 : KEDAH AND PERLIS SHOWING LOCATIONS
MENTIONED IN THE CHECKLIST**

BIRD-WATCHING LOCATIONS

Sintok

There are 900 hectares of lowland tropical and semi-deciduous secondary forest with small areas of primary forest in the grounds of Universiti Utara Malaysia. These back on to large areas of forest reserve. Amongst the 207 species of birds observed here, (Gregory-Smith, 1995), are Golden-spectacled Warbler, Narcissus Flycatcher and dry-season migrant, Black-hooded Oriole.

Mata Air

The Mata Air Forest Reserve is the only remaining area of lowland semi-deciduous monsoon forest in Perlis. It is discontinuous, there being a small area of primary forest near the Forest Research Institute Malaysia research station and more at Wang Kelian, extending with secondary forest to the border and the Thai Thaleban National Park, which acts as a gene bank. Limestone predominates in the Reserve: species found in this type of habitat include Streaked Wren-Babbler, Blue Whistling-Thrush, Striated Swallow and Dusky Crag-Martin

Bukit Wang

The area around Bukit Wang includes forested ranges south of the Thai border between Sintok and Jitra. Some primary forest exists, but much has been logged and replaced by secondary forest. A number of small rivers and some waterfalls are in the area. Bat Hawk, Dusky Broadbill and Banded Kingfisher are present.

Puncak Janing

This hill system rises to over 500 metres and is a reserve of logged primary and secondary forest. Migrants including Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo and Mugimaki Flycatcher are found in the area.

Gunung Jerai

This lone uplift from the Kedah plains rises to 1220 metres and lower montane rainforest occurs above 800 metres. The upper regions of Gunung Jerai are too small to support a montane fauna and consequently only some wide-ranging species from lower altitudes are found there. Ashy Bulbuls are common at higher elevations and a Blue Rock-Thrush was seen on the summit. A Chestnut-winged Cuckoo was seen in scrub at 600 metres.

Lata Mengkuang

Lowland and hill rainforest occur here and although the area has been logged it provides a habitat in south-eastern Kedah for a number of uncommon species including Orange-breasted Trogon, Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher and Blue-and-white Flycatcher.

Ulu Pedu

This area includes two reservoirs where the Sungai Muda and Sungai Pedu have been dammed to provide water supplies for rice-growing. Entry is restricted and permits to enter should be obtained from police district headquarters. The road passes through primary rainforest, secondary forest and belukar. Birds observed include Black Eagle, Rhinoceros Hornbill, Blue-banded Kingfisher and Straw-headed Bulbul.

Sungai Merbok

Flanking the broad river are mangrove forest reserves in which are found Mangrove Pitta and Mangrove Blue-Flycatcher. To the north and south are extensive padi-fields, in which many waders occur on passage and some, including Wood Sandpiper, remain for the northern winter.

Tanjung Dawai

To the north of the Sungai Merbok estuary lie broad open mudflats. On these flats many species of plover and sandpiper occur and Common and Spotted Redshank, Common Greenshank and Rufous-necked and Long-toed Stints are seen each year.

Kuala Sanglang

A fishing village on the Perlis-Kedah border, with mangroves and mudflats extending north and south from the estuary. Mangrove species and waders may be studied from the land or by hiring a fishing boat to view the mudflats from the sea. Many waders occur here including large numbers of Great Knot. Sometimes seen on the mudflats are Grey and Purple Heron and Gargany, while migrants in the mangroves include Dusky Warblers.

Sungai Meriam

Eight kilometres of mudflats lie beyond a fringe of mangroves, behind which are a containing bund, swamp and padi-fields. Large numbers of waders are found here, including Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwits and Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Langkawi

The archipelago consists of 104 islands of which Pulau Langkawi is the largest. On the western side of Pulau Langkawi is primary forest, which also exists on Gunung Raya. Gunung Raya, peaking at 881 metres is the highest point of the island and Great Hornbill and Wallace's Hawk-Eagle are found there. The lowlands are mainly devoted to rice-growing. The Red-wattled Lapwing is resident on buffalo pastures and lowland migrants include Osprey and Black Baza.

EQUIPMENT

A pair of binoculars and a notebook are basic essentials. Choose binoculars with a good field of view. A magnification of seven or eight times is the optimum for bird-watching, with a 30mm or 40mm object lens. More powerful binoculars are heavy and difficult to hold steady. Have a protective cover for your notebook and use a waterproof pen or pencil. A satchel is useful to carry your identification guide into the field. Except on the coast, a telescope is rarely used, but with a tripod, is an essential for watching shorebirds. A 25 times magnification is recommended. A compass is useful to find direction in forest or mangroves, especially if the sun is obscured.

Clothing should be light in weight and dark in colour so as not to stand out against the natural vegetation. Wear a hat of similar colour so that your head is not so obvious when looking at a bird. Long trousers, preferably tucked into boots, will give some protection against thorns, insects, leeches and snakes. Jungle boots are ideal as they lace high for protection and dry quickly after getting wet, as so often happens in the forest.

TECHNIQUES

When trying to observe birds in forest there are at least three methods of approach. One can walk along slowly and quietly, hoping to come across birds before they sense your presence. Alternatively, one can rush through a section of forest, with consequent noise, with the object of spotting birds before they have flown off. The other method is to wait patiently in a concealed position for birds to appear. Each method has its merits and a lot will depend on the species and numbers of birds in the area.

It is possible to walk for a long time in the forest without seeing a single bird and then a mixed feeding flock or 'bird wave' may appear causing a resultant flurry of activity to identify and count species and to make notes of species not identified or for reporting. A small cassette recorder can be useful here. If you can obtain pre-recorded cassettes of bird calls, they can be used to attract individuals to the species' call and verify their presence.

Counting species in the forest to assess their population is difficult and time consuming requiring the use of transects and plotting on maps. It is useful to record the maximum numbers of each species seen at a site on occasions it is visited and to compare numbers and trends. In the case of shorebirds they are often visible, but the numbers of species and individuals make counting difficult. With large numbers one can count a section of a flock, say ten and then estimate how many tens occur in the flock. This technique can be applied in hundreds or thousands or by the number of times a counted number fills the field of binoculars or telescope. If it is not possible to count the numbers of each species, an estimate can be made on a percentage basis. Again, a cassette recorder or tally counter is useful on these occasions.

OBSERVATIONS

It is important that observations of birds are complete and accurate, to identify the bird and to substantiate the discovery of a rare or unusual species. Observations should include:

- * Date, time, location, weather;
- * Type of habitat, including altitude;
- * Description of bird, including size, shape, colour and pattern of plumage and bare parts;
- * Behaviour of bird: feeding where and in which storey, vocalisations, type of flight, gait and stance.
- * Details of binoculars or telescope used and distance from bird.

FIELD GUIDES

At present there is no comprehensive field guide to the birds of peninsula Malaysia. For the beginner, there are two good introductory books: *Common Birds of the Malay Peninsula* by M.W.F.Tweedie and *Pengenalan Burung-Burung di Malaysia* by Davison, Philips and Alias.

A Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia by King, Dickenson and Woodcock, published in 1974 and reprinted many times is an excellent reference and indicates which species are to be found in peninsula Malaysia. Published in 1991, *A Guide to the Birds of Thailand* by the late Boonsong Lekagul and Philip Round covers many species of the Malay Peninsula and is very well illustrated by Thai artists Kamol Komolphalin and Mongkol Wongkalasin. This book is pertinent to Kedah and Perlis, positioned as they are next to the Thai border.

Published in 1993 is *Birds: A Photographic Guide to the Birds of the Malay Peninsula* by Morton Strange and Allen Jeyarajasingam. This well-illustrated book covers many of the species one is likely to come across in this area.

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SYSTEMATIC LIST

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
PHASIANIDAE				
BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>		K		Uncommon resident of grassland, secondary growth and wetland.
SCALY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	P	K		Rare resident of lowland forest. No recent records.
FERRUGINOUS PARTRIDGE <i>Caloperdix oculea</i>	P	K		Rare resident of lowland forest. No recent records.
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	P	K		Common resident of ground storey of lowland and hill forest and forest edge in small nomadic groups.
CRESTED FIREBACK <i>Lophura ignita</i>	P			Rare resident of ground storey of lowland forest. Not recorded since 1982. Believed extirpated.
GREAT ARGUS <i>Argusianus argus</i>	P	K		Rare resident of ground storey of lowland forest. Not recorded since 1985.
DENDROCYGNIDAE				
LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		K		Uncommon resident of lowland wetlands.
ANATIDAE				
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>		K		Rare resident of lowland wetlands. Believed extirpated.
GARGANY <i>Anas querquedula</i>	P	K		Uncommon migrant, occasionally seen on northern mudflats. Kuala Sanglang.
TURNICIDAE				
BARRED BUTTON-QUAIL <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	P	K		Common resident in grassland.
PICIDAE				
RUFOUS PICULET <i>Sasia abnormis</i>	P	K		Common resident in lower and middle storeys of lowland and hill bamboo forest.
GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	P	K		Common resident in lowland forest, secondary growth, orchards and mangroves.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
RUFOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>		P	K	Rare resident of upper storey of lowland forest edge, secondary growth and plantations. Bukit Payong.
WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>			K	Uncommon resident in lowland forest and secondary growth. Sintok.
BANDED WOODPECKER <i>Picus mineaceus</i>		P	K	Quite common resident in lowland and hill forest, secondary growth and mangroves.
CRIMSON-WINGED WOODPECKER <i>Picus puniceus</i>		P	K	Common resident in lowland forest and secondary growth.
STREAK-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Picus viridanus</i>		K	L	Uncommon resident in lowland forest, secondary growth and coastal scrub. Sintok, Langkawi.
LACED WOODPECKER <i>Picus vittatus</i>		P	K	Uncommon resident in lowland forest, secondary growth and mangroves. Sintok, Langkawi.
OLIVE-BACKED WOODPECKER <i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>		K	L	Uncommon resident in lowland and hill forest and secondary growth. Langkawi.
COMMON FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>		P	K	Common resident in lowland secondary forest, woodland, mangroves and orchards.
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>		P	K	Uncommon resident of lowland forest and secondary growth near coast, and mangroves. Sintok.
MAROON WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>		P	K	Uncommon resident in lowland and hill forest in lower and middle storeys. Sintok.
ORANGE-BACKED WOODPECKER <i>Reinwardtius validus</i>		K		Common resident in lowland forest and secondary growth.
BUFF-RUMPED WOODPECKER <i>Meglyptes tristis</i>		K		Quite common resident in lowland and hill forest in upper storey.
BUFF-NECKED WOODPECKER <i>Meglyptes tukki</i>		P	K	Common resident in lowland and hill forest in lower and middle storeys.

SPECIES	P K L	STATUS AND HABITAT
GREY-AND-BUFF WOODPECKER <i>Hemicircus concretus</i>	P K	Common resident in lowland and hill forest in middle and upper storeys.
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Muelleripicus pulverulentus</i>	P K	Common resident in lowland forest and mangroves in middle and upper storeys.
MEGALAIMIDAE		
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	K	Common resident in lowland secondary growth, woodland, orchards and mangroves in upper storey.
GOLD-WHISKERED BARBET <i>Megalaima chrysopogon</i>	P K	Common lowland and hill forest resident in upper storey and canopy.
RED-CROWNED BARBET <i>Megalaima rafflesii</i>	P K	Quite common resident in upper storey of lowland forest.
RED-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima mystacophanos</i>	P K	Common lowland and hill forest resident in middle and upper storeys.
YELLOW-CROWNED BARBET <i>Megalaima henricii</i>	P K	Common lowland and hill forest resident in upper storey.
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	P K	Very common resident in lowland and hill forest and secondary growth in upper storey
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	P K	Quite common resident in lowland secondary growth, woodland and mangroves in upper storey
BROWN BARBET <i>Caloramphus fuliginosus</i>	P K	Common resident in lowland and hill forest and secondary growth in upper storey.
BUCEROTIDAE		
ORIENTAL PIED-HORNBILL <i>Anthracoboceros albirostris</i>	L	Common resident in lowland forest, secondary growth and orchards in upper storey. Abundant on Langkawi islands.
BLACK HORNBILL <i>Anthracoboceros malayanus</i>	K	Uncommon resident in lowland forest in upper storey. Ulu Pedu.
RHINOCEROS HORNBILL <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	K L	Uncommon resident in lowland and hill forest in upper storey. Langkawi, Ulu Pedu.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	P	K	L	Quite common resident of lowland and hill forest, in upper storey.
BROWN-CRESTED HORNBILL <i>Aceros galeritus</i>	P			Rare resident in upper storey of lowland and hill forest. Not recorded since 1985.
WHITE-CROWNED HORNBILL <i>Aceros comatus</i>	P			Rare resident in upper storey of lowland and hill forest. Not recorded since 1987.
WRINKLED HORNBILL <i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	P			Rare resident in upper storey of lowland forest. Believed extirpated.
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	P	K	L	Common resident in upper storey of lowland and hill forest.
TROGONIDAE				
RED-NAPED TROGON <i>Harpactes kasumba</i>		K		Rare lowland and hill forest resident in lower and middle storeys. Sintok.
DIARD'S TROGON <i>Harpactes diardii</i>	P			Rare lowland and hill forest resident frequenting lower and middle storeys. Not recorded since 1987.
CINNAMON-RUMPED TROGON <i>Harpactes orrhophaeus</i>		K		Rare resident in lower and middle storeys of lowland and hill forest. Believed extirpated.
SCARLET-RUMPED TROGON <i>Harpactes duvaucelii</i>	P			Rare resident in lower and middle storeys of lowland and hill forest.
ORANGE-BREASTED TROGON <i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	P	K	L	Uncommon resident in middle and upper storeys of lowland and hill forest. Lata Mengkuang.
CORACIIDAE				
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant and resident of lowland forest edge, secondary growth and mangroves. Hawks from high bare branches.
ALCEDINIDAE				
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant, found on coast, lakes, rivers, canals and in mangroves.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo meninting</i>		K		Rare lowland resident, frequenting mangroves and forest streams. No recent records.
BLUE-BANDED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo euryzona</i>		K		Uncommon resident, found along streams in lowland and hill forest. Ulu Pedu.
BLACK-BACKED KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>		K		Uncommon passage migrant in lowland forest frequenting lower storey.
RUFOUS-BACKED KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>		K		Quite common resident in lowland and hill forest and mangroves in lower storey.
HALCYONIDAE				
BANDED KINGFISHER <i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	P	K		Rare resident in middle storey of lowland and hill forest. Bukit Wang.
BROWN-WINGED KINGFISHER <i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>		L		Uncommon resident in middle storey of mangroves and coastal scrub. Langkawi.
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	P	K	L	Common resident along lowland canals, rivers and coast, including mangroves.
RUDDY KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>		K		Uncommon migrant in middle storey of mangroves. Sungai Merbok.
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	P	K	L	Very common resident in lowlands, frequenting padi fields, rural areas, roadsides on telegraph wires.
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on coast, in mangroves and along rivers up to the hills.
COLLARED KINGFISHER <i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	P	K	L	Common resident frequenting mangroves and coastal scrub.
MEROPIDAE				
RED-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctiornis amictus</i>	P	K		Uncommon resident in lowland and hill forests in middle and upper storeys.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER <i>Merops viridis</i>		P	K	Common breeding migrant and non-breeding winter visitor to lowland forest, mangroves and rural areas.
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>Merops philippinus</i>		P	K	Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor to padi fields, mangroves and rural areas.
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>		P	K	Common resident in lowlands, frequenting secondary growth, coastal scrub and rural areas.
CUCULIDAE				
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>		K		Rare migrant frequenting lowlands to at least 600m. in secondary growth and grassland Gunung Jerai.
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>		K	L	Rare forest migrant. Not recorded since 1982.
MOUSTACHED HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Cuculus vagans</i>	P	K		Uncommon resident of lowland and hill forest in lower and middle storeys. Sintok.
HODGSON'S HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Cuculus fugax</i>	P	K		Uncommon migrant race <i>C.f. nasicolor</i> frequents lowland forest. Puncak Janing.
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>		P	K	Common resident and migrant found in canopy of lowland forest and secondary growth.
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	P	K	L	Uncommon resident in upper storey of lowland and hill forest, mangroves and secondary growth.
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	P	K	L	Common lowland resident in secondary growth, mangroves and cultivated areas.
BRUSH CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>		K		Uncommon resident of lowland and hill forest and secondary growth. Sintok.
LITTLE BRONZE-CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>		K		Uncommon resident of lowlands and hills in forest, cultivation and mangroves. Sungai Merbok.
VIOLET CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	P			Rare resident and migrant frequenting lowland and hill forest canopy. Not recorded since 1982.

SPECIES	P K L	STATUS AND HABITAT
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	P K L	Common lowland resident and migrant found in middle and upper storeys of lowland and hill forest and secondary growth
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	P K L	Common resident and migrant in secondary growth and cultivation near coast and mangroves Parasitic on crows
BLACK-BELLIED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus diardi</i>	P K	Common resident in lowland and hill forest, secondary growth and mangroves in middle storey
CHESTNUT-BELLIED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus sumatranus</i>	K	Uncommon lowland and hill resident found in middle storey of forest and secondary growth Sintok, Ulu Pedu
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	P K	Uncommon lowland and hill resident frequenting middle storey of forest, secondary growth and mangroves Sungai Merbok
RAFFLES' MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus</i>	P K	Common resident in lowland and hill forest and secondary growth in upper and middle storeys
RED-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus javanicus</i>	P K	Quite common resident in lowland and hill forest in middle and upper storeys
CHESTNUT-BREASTED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i>	P K	Common resident in middle storey of hill and lowland forest

CENTROPODIDAE

GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	P K L	Common lowland and hill resident of forest edge, secondary growth, mangroves and cultivated areas in lower and ground storeys
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	P K L	Common lowland and hill resident found in grassland, mangroves and swampy areas

PSITTACIDAE

BLUE-RUMPED PARROT <i>Psittinus cyanurus</i>	P K	Locally common lowland resident found in upper storey of forest.
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SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
BLUE-CROWNED HANGING-PARROT <i>Loriculus galgulus</i>	P	K		Common resident of lowland and hill forest and cultivated areas
LONG-TAILED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula longicauda</i>		K		Rare resident of lowland forest and cultivated areas. Sintok.
APODIDAE				
GLOSSY SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	P	K		Uncommon lowland and hill resident, which usually feeds over forest. Mata Air, Sintok.
EDIBLE-NEST SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	P	K		Quite common resident over coast and forests in lowlands and hills.
SILVER-RUMPED SPINETAILED SWIFTLET <i>Rhipidura leucopygialis</i>	P	K	L	Common lowland and hill resident, which usually feeds over forest.
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAILED SWIFTLET <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	K	L		Uncommon migrant found over lowlands, hills and islands. Langkawi, Sintok.
BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAILED SWIFTLET <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	K	L		Uncommon migrant found over lowlands, hills and islands. Langkawi, Gunung Jerai.
ASIAN PALM-SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	P	K	L	Common lowland and hill resident, found in vicinity of palms, where it nests.
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	P	K		Periodically common migrant found over lowlands and hills.
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus nipalensis</i>	P	K	L	Common resident found in urban areas and around limestone caves where it nests.
HEMIPROCNIIDAE				
GREY-RUMPED TREESWIFT <i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	P	K		Common lowland and hill resident, frequenting forest edge and secondary growth in upper storey.
WHISKERED TREESWIFT <i>Hemiprocne comata</i>	P	K		Common lowland and hill forest resident in upper storey.
TYTONIDAE				
BARN OWL <i>Tyto alba</i>	P			Rare lowland resident frequenting wetlands and cultivation, including plantations and padi-fields. One recorded at Bukit Chuping, Perlis in January 1984.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
ORIENTAL BAY OWL <i>Phodilus badius</i>		K		Rare lowland and hill resident, frequenting mangroves, forest and cultivation. No recent records.
STRIGIDAE				
ORIENTAL SCOPS-OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>			L	Rare migrant in lowlands and hills, frequenting lower storey of forest, mangroves and plantations. Langkawi.
COLLARED SCOPS-OWL <i>Otus lempiji</i>		P	K	Uncommon lowland and hill resident, found in lower and middle storeys of forest and secondary growth.
BROWN FISH-OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>		P	K	Rare lowland forest resident Recorded at Chuping, Perlis, in November 1983.
BUFFY FISH-OWL <i>Ketupa ketupu</i>		P	K	Rare lowland resident frequenting mangroves, wetlands and cultivation. Not recorded since 1982.
SPOTTED WOOD-OWL <i>Strix seloputo</i>			K	Uncommon lowland resident in upper storey of forest and secondary growth. Sintok.
BROWN WOOD-OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>			K	Uncommon lowland and hill resident in upper storey of forest and secondary growth. Sintok.
BROWN HAWK-OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>			K	Uncommon resident of lowland forest, secondary growth and mangroves.
SHORT-EARED OWL <i>Asio flammeus</i>			L	Rare lowland migrant, frequenting marshes, grassland and plantations. Langkawi.
Batrachostomidae				
JAVAN FROGMOUTH <i>Batrachostomus javensis</i>		P		Rare resident of lowland and hill forest frequenting lower and middle storeys. Not recorded since 1987.
Eurostopodidae				
MALAYSIAN EARED-NIGHTJAR <i>Eurostopodus temminckii</i>		K		Quite common lowland and hill resident: feeds over forest at dawn and dusk.

SPECIES	P K L	STATUS AND HABITAT
GREAT EARED-NIGHTJAR <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	P K	Common lowland resident: feeds over forest and mangroves at dawn and dusk.
CAPRIMULGIDAE		
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	P K	Rare migrant, frequenting open country in lowlands and hills. No recent records.
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	P K L	Common lowland resident, frequenting lower and middle storeys of mangroves, secondary growth and cultivation.
COLUMBIDAE		
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	P K L	Feral population common in urban and rural areas.
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	P K L	Common lowland and hill resident in secondary growth, mangroves and cultivation.
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	P K	Common lowland and hill resident in lower and middle storeys of forest and mangroves.
ZEBRA DOVE <i>Geopelia striata</i>	P K L	Common lowland resident in grassland, cultivation and urban areas.
PINK-NECKED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Treron vernans</i>	L	Rare lowland resident frequenting secondary growth and mangroves. Not recorded since 1982.
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Treron bicincta</i>	K	Rare lowland resident in open country and secondary growth. No recent records.
THICK-BILLED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	P K L	Common lowland and hill resident in upper storey of forest and mangroves.
YELLOW-VENTED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Treron seimundi</i>	K	Rare lowland resident in open country and secondary growth. No recent records.
JAMBU FRUIT-DOVE <i>Ptilinopus jambu</i>	K	Uncommon nomad of lowland and hill forest and mangroves in lower and upper storeys.

SPECIES	P K L	STATUS AND HABITAT
GREEN IMPERIAL-PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	L	Rare coastal resident in forest canopy and mangroves Langkawi
PIED IMPERIAL-PIGEON <i>Ducula bicolor</i>	L	Rare island resident, in mangroves and forest canopy Believed extirpated
HELIORNITHIDAE		
MASKED FINFOOT <i>Heliopais personata</i>	K	Uncommon, frequenting upper reaches of mangrove creeks and forest pools. Status not known, but believed to be migrant
RALLIDAE		
RED-LEGGED CRAKE <i>Rallina fasciata</i>	P K	Rare migrant in lowland forest swamps Ulu Pedu
SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	P L	Rare migrant along waterways in lowland and hill forest and secondary growth. No recent records
SLATY-BREASTED RAIL <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	K	Common resident in lowland swamps, padi-fields and mangroves
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	P K L	Common resident in lowlands and hills frequenting wetlands, padi-fields and mangroves
RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE <i>Porzana fusca</i>	K	Rare resident in lowland swamps and reeds. No recent records
WHITE-BROWED CRAKE <i>Porzana cinerea</i>	K	Uncommon resident of lowland wetlands and padi-fields Sungai Merbok
WATERCOCK <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	K	Uncommon resident and migrant in lowland wetlands and padi-fields Near Jitra
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	P K	Rare resident in lowland swamps and reeds. No recent records.
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	K	Uncommon resident in lowland wetlands and padi-fields Sungai Merbok.

SPECIES	P	K	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
SCOLOPACIDAE				
PINTAIL SNIPE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant in lowland and hill wetlands and padi-fields.
SWINHOE'S SNIPE <i>Gallinago megala</i>	P	K		Uncommon migrant in lowland wetlands and padi-fields. Perlis coast. Sungai Merbok.
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	K			Rare migrant in lowland and hill wetlands. No recent records.
BLACK-TAILED GODWIT <i>Limosa limosa</i>	P	K		Quite common migrant on mud-flats and padi-fields.
BAR-TAILED GODWIT <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	P	K		Quite common migrant on mud-flats and estuaries.
WHIMBREL <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats and estuaries.
EURASIAN CURLEW <i>Numenius arquata</i>	P	K		Uncommon migrant on mud-flats and estuaries. Perlis coast, Sungai Meriam.
SPOTTED REDSHANK <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	P	K		Uncommon migrant on mud-flats, padi-fields and swamps. Sungai Merbok, Kuala Sanglang.
COMMON REDSHANK <i>Tringa totanus</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on mud-flats and estuaries.
MARSH SANDPIPER <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats, estuaries and padi-fields.
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats and estuaries.
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>Tringa glareola</i>	P	K		Common migrant, usually on padi-fields and freshwater swamps.
TEREK SANDPIPER <i>Tringa cinerea</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats and estuaries.
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on mud-flats, rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes and reservoirs in lowlands and hills.
GREAT KNOT <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	P	K		Quite common migrant on mud-flats and coastal swamps
RED KNOT <i>Calidris canutus</i>	K			Rare migrant on padi-fields and mud-flats. Sungai Merbok.
RUFOUS-NECKED STINT <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	K			Common migrant on mud-flats.

SPECIES	P	R	L	STATUS AND HABITAT
LONG-TOED STINT <i>Calidris subminuta</i>		K		Common migrant on padi-fields and mud-flats
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER <i>Calidris acuminata</i>		K		Vagrant on fresh and salt water mud-flats. One recorded at Kuala Sanglang in January 1987
CURLEW SANDPIPER <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats
BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>		K		Rare migrant on mud-flats Sungai Meriam

ROSTRATULIDAE

GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>		L		Rare resident in swamps Langkawi
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CHARADRIIDAE

BLACK-WINGED STILT <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		K		Rare migrant to lowland wetlands Merbok
PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	P	K		Common migrant on mud-flats, grazing land and airfields
GREY PLOVER <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	P	K		Quite common migrant on mud flats
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on padi-fields, coastal areas and short grassland
KENTISH PLOVER <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	K	L		Rare migrant on mud-flats and sandy shores. Last recorded before 1982
MALAYSIAN PLOVER <i>Charadrius peronii</i>	L			Rare resident on sandy shores Langkawi
MONGOLIAN PLOVER <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on mud-flats, estuaries and sandy shores
GREATER SAND-PLOVER <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	P	K	L	Common migrant on mud-flats, estuaries and sandy shores
GREY-HEADED LAPWING <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	K			Rare migrant on lowland grazing land Merbok