

Threatened Birds of Asia:

The BirdLife International Red Data Book

Editors

N. J. COLLAR (Editor-in-chief),
A. V. ANDREEV, S. CHAN, M. J. CROSBY, S. SUBRAMANYA and J. A. TOBIAS

Maps by

RUDYANTO and M. J. CROSBY

Principal compilers and data contributors

■ **BANGLADESH** P. Thompson ■ **BHUTAN** R. Pradhan; C. Inskipp, T. Inskipp ■ **CAMBODIA** Sun Huan; C. M. Poole ■ **CHINA** ■ **MAINLAND CHINA** Zheng Guangmei; Ding Changqing, Gao Wei, Gao Yuren, Li Fulai, Liu Naifa, Ma Zhijun, the late Tan Yaokuang, Wang Qishan, Xu Weishu, Yang Lan, Yu Zhiwei, Zhang Zhengwang. ■ **HONG KONG** Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (BirdLife Affiliate); H. F. Cheung; F. N. Y. Lock, C. K. W. Ma, Y. T. Yu. ■ **TAIWAN** Wild Bird Federation of Taiwan (BirdLife Partner); L. Liu Severinghaus; Chang Chin-lung, Chiang Ming-liang, Fang Woei-horng, Ho Yi-hsian, Hwang Kwang-yin, Lin Wei-yuan, Lin Wen-horn, Lo Hung-ren, Sha Chian-chung, Yau Cheng-teh. ■ **INDIA** Bombay Natural History Society (BirdLife Partner Designate) and Sálím Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History; L. Vijayan and V. S. Vijayan; S. Balachandran, R. Bhargava, P. C. Bhattacharjee, S. Bhupathy, A. Chaudhury, P. Gole, S. A. Hussain, R. Kaul, U. Lachungpa, R. Naroji, S. Pandey, A. Pittie, V. Prakash, A. Rahmani, P. Saikia, R. Sankaran, P. Singh, R. Sugathan, Zafar-ul Islam ■ **INDONESIA** BirdLife International Indonesia Country Programme; Ria Saryanthi; D. Agista, S. van Balen, Y. Cahyadin, R. F. A. Grimmett, F. R. Lambert, M. Poulsen, Rudyanto, I. Setiawan, C. Trainor ■ **JAPAN** Wild Bird Society of Japan (BirdLife Partner); Y. Fujimaki; Y. Kanai, H. Morioka, K. Ono, H. Uchida, M. Ueta, N. Yanagisawa ■ **KOREA** ■ **NORTH KOREA** Pak U-il; Chong Jong-ryol, Rim Chuyon. ■ **SOUTH KOREA** Lee Woo-shin; Han Sang-hoon, Kim Jin-han, Lee Ki-sup, Park Jin-young ■ **LAOS** K. Khounbolin; W. J. Duckworth ■ **MALAYSIA** Malaysian Nature Society (BirdLife Partner); K. Kumar; G. Noramly, M. J. Kohler ■ **MONGOLIA** D. Batdelger; A. Bräunlich, N. Tseveenmyadag ■ **MYANMAR** Khin Ma Ma Thwin ■ **NEPAL** Bird Conservation Nepal (BirdLife Affiliate); H. S. Baral; C. Inskipp, T. P. Inskipp ■ **PAKISTAN** Ornithological Society of Pakistan (BirdLife Affiliate) ■ **PHILIPPINES** Haribon Foundation for Conservation of Natural Resources (BirdLife Partner); N. A. D. Mallari, B. R. Tabaranza, Jr. ■ **RUSSIA** Russian Bird Conservation Union (BirdLife Partner Designate); A. V. Andreev; A. G. Degtyarev, V. G. Degtyarev, V. A. Dugintsov, N. N. Gerasimov, Yu. N. Gerasimov, N. I. Germogenov, O. A. Goroshko, A. V. Kondrat'ev, Yu. V. Labutin, N. M. Litvinenko, Yu. N. Nazarov, V. A. Nechaev, V. I. Perfil'ev, R. V. Ryabtsev, Yu. V. Shibaev, S. G. Surmach, E. E. Tkachenko, O. P. Val'chuk, B. A. Voronov. ■ **SINGAPORE** The Nature Society (Singapore) (BirdLife Partner); Lim Kim Seng ■ **SRI LANKA** Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka (BirdLife Affiliate); S. Kotagama; S. Aryaprema, S. Corea, J. P. G. Jones, U. Fernando, R. Perera, M. Siriwardhane, K. Weerakoon ■ **THAILAND** Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BirdLife Partner); U. Treesucon; R. Jugmongkol, V. Kongthong, P. Poonswad, P. D. Round, S. Supparatvirkorn ■ **VIETNAM** BirdLife International Vietnam Country Programme; Nguyen Cu; J. C. Eames, A. W. Tordoff, Le Trong Trai, Nguyen Duc Tu.

With contributions from: S. H. M. Butchart, D. S. Butler (maps), P. Davidson, J. C. Lowen, G. C. L. Dutson, N. B. Peet, T. Vetta (maps), J. M. Villasper (maps), M. G. Wilson

Recommended citation

BirdLife International (2001) *Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International.

© 2001 BirdLife International

Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge, CB3 0NA, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 1223 277318 Fax: +44 1223 277200 Email: birdlife@birdlife.org.uk

Internet: www.birdlife.net

BirdLife International is a UK-registered charity

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of the publisher.

ISBN 0 946888 42 6 (Part A)

ISBN 0 946888 43 4 (Part B)

ISBN 0 946888 44 2 (Set)

British Library-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

First published 2001 by BirdLife International

Designed and produced by the **Nature**Bureau, 36 Kingfisher Court, Hambridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 5SJ, United Kingdom

Available from the Natural History Book Service Ltd, 2–3 Wills Road, Totnes, Devon TQ9 5XN, UK. Tel: +44 1803 865913 Fax: +44 1803 865280 Email nhbs@nhbs.co.uk
Internet: www.nhbs.com/services/birdlife.html

The presentation of material in this book and the geographical designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of BirdLife International concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

MATINAN FLYCATCHER

Cyornis sanfordi



Critical —

Endangered B1+2b,c,d,e

Vulnerable D2

This species has a very small range, within which it is known from fewer than five localities. It thus qualifies for Endangered, particularly as habitat destruction and degradation is a continuing threat.

DISTRIBUTION The Matinan Flycatcher (see Remarks 1) is restricted to two narrow neighbouring mountain complexes on the Minahassa Peninsula of Sulawesi, Indonesia. The mountains where it is found span an east–west distance of about 400 km and cover about 1,840 km² (SvB). Records are from:

■ **INDONESIA Sulawesi** ■ **North Sulawesi Gunung Ambang Strict Nature Reserve**, 1,290 m, November 1999 (J. Riley *in litt.* 2000); **Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park** (formerly Dumoga–Bone), ridge on Mt Kabila, 1,400 m, October 1981 (Rozendaal and Dekker 1989), and the summit of Mt Muajat, 1,770 m, April 1985 (Rozendaal and Dekker 1989; elevation 1,700 m in Breeding); **Gunung Ile-Ile** (type locality), 1,700 m, Matinan (= Paleleh) Mountains, Gorontalo, November 1930 (Stresemann 1931).

POPULATION The species has a very limited range (Collar *et al.* 1994) and is therefore likely to be numerically weak overall. Nine specimens were collected in a few days at the type locality (Stresemann 1931, Stresemann and Heinrich 1939–1941), which suggests that it may be patchily common or else seasonally obtrusive; and in five days in November 1999 the species was



The distribution of Matinan Flycatcher *Cyornis sanfordi*: (1) Gunung Ambang Strict Nature Reserve; (2) Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (3) Gunung Ile-Ile.

○ Historical (pre-1950) ● Recent (1980–present)

recorded four times at Gunung Ambang (J. Riley *in litt.* 2000), suggesting that it is moderately common there. By contrast, the numbers recorded in Bogani Nani Wartabone (one bird each at two localities: see above) do not indicate a strong presence in the park. At the lowest elevations within its range it may be experiencing declines from habitat loss (see Threats).

ECOLOGY Habitat This species is apparently identical in habits, ecology, vertical distribution, behaviour and vocalisations to Blue-fronted Flycatcher *Cyornis hoevelli* (Stresemann and Heinrich 1939–1941; see Remarks 1). All records are from tropical lower and upper montane rainforest, between 1,400 and 1,770 m (Stresemann and Heinrich 1939–1941, White and Bruce 1986, Rozendaal and Dekker 1989), although a recent nest was just below 1,300 m (see Breeding). A specimen taken on Gunung Muajat was in moss forest by a summit clearing at 1,700 m (RMNH label data).

Food The species takes insects (Stresemann and Heinrich 1939–1941) and is unlikely to differ in food habits from other *Cyornis* flycatchers.

Breeding Of nine specimens taken at the type locality in November 1930 two were immature and one male had fairly strongly developed testes (AMNH, ZMB label data). A nest was discovered in mid-November 1999 at 1,290 m in selectively logged hill forest with a dense undergrowth, within 400 m of the boundary with agricultural land: a single bird was observed repeatedly entering a cavity c.3 m up in the trunk of a dead tree (J. Riley *in litt.* 2000).

THREATS The Matinan Flycatcher is one of (at least) five threatened members of the suite of 42 bird species that are entirely restricted to the “Sulawesi Endemic Bird Area”, threats and conservation measures in which are profiled by Sujatnika *et al.* (1995) and Stattersfield *et al.* (1998). Its entire range is subject to agricultural and settlement development along its periphery, and logging concessions throughout (SvB). Habitat is especially vulnerable around planned transmigration sites (see Whitten *et al.* 1987c), but at higher elevations it is probably largely untouched (SvB), so that it is mainly the mere restriction of range which is the primary cause of concern in this instance.

MEASURES TAKEN The eastern part of the species’s range is largely enclosed in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, which also holds several other threatened species, namely Maleo *Macrocephalon maleo*, Snoring Rail *Aramidopsis plateni*, Blue-faced Rail *Gymnocrex rosenbergii*, Sulawesi Golden Owl *Tyto inexpectata* and Cinnabar Hawk-owl *Ninox ios*.

MEASURES PROPOSED Surveys of unexplored mountains immediately to the west of the species’s known range could reveal additional populations (SvB). The Paleleh Mountains (embracing the type locality) were long since proposed for nature reserve status (FAO 1981–1982), as were the 5,000 km² Buol Toli Toli Mountains, which are likely to hold the species; both these proposed reserves now require implementation. A suggestion for the preservation of a further area of montane forest on the Minahassa Peninsula, fulfilling a proposal in Indonesia’s original national conservation plan, is made in the equivalent section under Blue-faced Rail.

REMARKS (1) The Matinan Flycatcher forms a superspecies with two other Wallacean endemics, Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hyacinthina* and Blue-fronted Flycatcher *C. hoevelli* (White and Bruce 1986). Blue-fronted, to which Matinan is identical in habits, is an inhabitant of primary forest in the high mountains of Central and South-east Sulawesi, from 1,400 m to the highest summits, but chiefly at 1,500–2,000 m, occupying the canopy of medium-sized and tall trees, occasionally closer to the ground, given to long spells of immobility; it often joins mixed bird flocks, but always in pairs of family groups, and is one of the rarer forest birds (Stresemann and Heinrich 1939–1941; also Coates and Bishop 1997).