

Philippine Red List of threatened wild fauna

PART I - VERTEBRATES



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Dedicated to the memory of

Dr. Perry S. Ong

October 2, 1960 - March 2, 2019

Vice-chair PRLC 2015-2019

Danilo S. Balete

August 3, 1960 - July 1, 2017

PRLC-TWG 2015-2017

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**From top to bottom; Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi*,
Mindanao horned frog *Megophrys stejneri*, Northern Luzon
forest monitor lizard *Varanus bitatawa* and Visayan Warty Pig *Sus
cebifrons***

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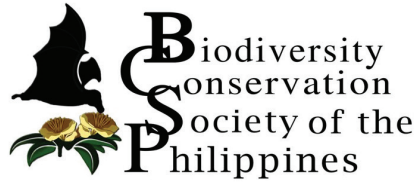
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Foreword



In 2015, the Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines (formerly the Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines) convened some of its members to review the list of threatened terrestrial species in the Philippines with the intent to contribute to national initiatives to update the original list released by virtue of Department Administrative Order 2004-15. That initial workshop paved the way to the creation of BCSP's Threatened Species Committee, becoming what was to be adopted as the Technical Working Group of the Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC). From 2016-2019, BCSP has hosted workshops and stakeholders' consultations, fervently upholding the Society's values and commitment to our partners and members towards this endeavor.

The output is found in the contents of this booklet.

However, prior to BCSP's workshop in 2015, the Society has been contributing to the national threatened species list with the publication of the Red Data Book in 1997 — the basis for most species listed in the original DAO in 2004. And with a growing number of members from all over the Philippines and abroad who are experts in their own taxonomic fields, it is only befitting for BCSP to provide its service and expertise to national policy development. Now, as in 1997, BCSP is proud to have contributed to another important tool towards biodiversity conservation in the Philippines. We dedicate this to past and present BCSP members who have tirelessly worked towards promoting the study and protection of our natural resources.

Rest assured that BCSP will remain committed in providing technical assistance to the conservation of species and habitats, including towards efforts to draft, review, and update the list and categories of threatened terrestrial fauna at par with current scientific information, local communities and experts' knowledge, and the expertise of the Society.

RAINIER I. MANALO

President

Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines

Foreword



Identified as one of the world's biologically richest countries, the Philippines has more than 52,000 described species, of which more than half is found nowhere else in the world. Scientific explorations carried out through partnership agreements between the DENR and various academic and research institutions have led to the description of new species in the country, with many more awaiting discoveries. However, the unsustainable and illegal collection of wildlife resources, and the competing use of land resources have led to the decline of species populations and quality of habitat.

As we usher this generation towards sustainable development, the crucial role of species diversity in the maintenance of ecosystem services and human well-being, which are fundamental for attaining economic progress and inclusivity, cannot be overemphasized. Pursuant to its mandate in the protection of the environment and the country's natural resources, the DENR initiated the review and assessment of the conservation status of our wildlife resources. Through the fruitful collaboration of DENR with the Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC) for Wild Fauna and the PRLC Technical Working Groups, an updated list of Philippine threatened fauna was developed through DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-09. Our wildlife conservation efforts shall be guided by this list which will help to address threats to species that are most at risk of extinction.

This booklet features photos and brief descriptions of threatened species of reptiles, birds, mammals and amphibians listed in DAO 2019-09. It serves as a picture field guide for wildlife enforcement, monitoring, research, and conservation education purposes.

I would like to thank the PRLC Technical Working Groups and other contributors from the academe and non-government sectors for their extensive efforts in producing this booklet. May this booklet increase awareness among Filipinos regarding our threatened wild fauna species and help realize the importance of protecting and conserving our wildlife resources for economic, ecological, and socio-cultural benefits.

FOR. RICARDO L. CALDERON, CESO III
Assistant Secretary for Climate Change and
concurrent Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau

DENR Administrative Order No. 2019-09

UPDATED NATIONAL LIST OF THREATENED PHILIPPINE FAUNA AND THEIR CATEGORIES

Pursuant to Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9147 otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, the list of threatened species and their categories established under DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-15 is hereby updated for information, reference, and guidance to all concerned.

Critically Endangered Species - refers to a species that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future; presumed extinct species upon rediscovery of a population of such a group shall be automatically categorized as critically endangered.

Endangered Species - refers to a species that is not critically endangered whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Vulnerable Species - refers to a species that is neither critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout its range and is likely to be moved to the endangered category in the future.

Other Threatened Species - refers to a species that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection throughout its range and is likely to be moved to the vulnerable category in the near future. It also includes species that have the tendency to become threatened due to predation, destruction of habitats, or other similar causes, new species, and species with insufficient scientific information. Such species may be included in the threatened species list by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC) for Wild Fauna and endorsement of the National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC).

Full text of DAO 2019-09 is available via

<http://www.bmb.gov.ph/index.php/e-library/laws-and-policies/denr-administrative-orders/dao-2017-2019?download=383:denr-administrative-order-2019-09>

Threatened vertebrate species list

After the DAO 2019-09

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Category A. CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

MAMMALS				
1	Bovidae	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw	36
2	Cervidae	<i>Cervus alfredi</i>	Visayan spotted deer	35
3	Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	36
4	Muridae	<i>Crateromys australis</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed cloud rat	30
5		<i>Crateromys paulus</i>	Ilin hairy-tailed cloud rat	30
6	Pteropodidae	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-crowned fruit bat	23
7		<i>Dobsonia chapmani</i>	Philippine bare-backed fruit bat	24
8	Suidae	<i>Sus cebifrons</i>	Visayan warty pig	34

BIRDS				
1	Accipitridae	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippine eagle	44
2	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i>	Speckled reed warbler	74
3	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx cyanopectus</i>	Indigo-banded kingfisher	61
4	Anatidae	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's pochard	39
5	Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros montani</i>	Sulu hornbill	62
6		<i>Rhabdotorrhinus waldeni</i>	Walden's hornbill	62
7		<i>Penelopides panini</i>	Visayan hornbill	63
8	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Red-vented cockatoo	65
9	Chloropseidae	<i>Chloropsis flavipennis</i>	Philippine leafbird	81
10	Columbidae	<i>Gallucolumba platanae</i>	Mindoro bleeding-heart	51
11		<i>Gallucolumba keayi</i>	Negros bleeding-heart	51
12		<i>Gallucolumba menagei</i>	Sulu bleeding-heart	52
13		<i>Phapitreron amethystinus</i>	Amethyst brown dove	52
14		<i>Phapitreron cinereiceps</i>	Tawi-Tawi brown dove	52
15		<i>Ptilinopus arcanus</i>	Negros fruit dove	54
16		<i>Ducula poliocephala</i>	Pink-bellied imperial pigeon	54
17	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus steerii</i>	Black-hooded coucal	55
18	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum quadricolor</i>	Cebu flowerpecker	82
19	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus menagei</i>	Tablas drongo	71
20	Fregatidae	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island frigatebird	43
21	Gruidae	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus crane	45
22	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern	49
23	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymis coelestis</i>	Celestial monarch	72
24	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Isabela oriole	71
25	Psittacidae	<i>Loriculus philippensis</i>	Colasisi	67
26		<i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	Green racket-tail	66
27		<i>Prioniturus verticalis</i>	Blue-winged racket-tail	66
28		<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Blue-naped parrot	67
29		<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed parrot	67
30	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes siquijorensis</i>	Streak-breasted bulbul	73
31	Scolopacidae	<i>Eurymorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper	48
32	Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked booby	43

REPTILES				
1	Cheloniidae	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	97
2	Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippine crocodile	87
3		<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Indo-Pacific crocodile/Saltwater crocodile	87
4	Dermochelyidae	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	98
5	Geomydidae	<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Palawan forest turtle	99
6	Varanidae	<i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Panay forest monitor lizard	91

AMPHIBIANS				
1	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Platymantis insulatus</i>	Gigantes limestone frog	104

Category B. ENDANGERED (EN)

MAMMALS				
1	Cervidae	<i>Cervus calamianensis</i>	Calamian deer	35
2		<i>Rusa marianna</i>	Philippine Deer	36
3	Manidae	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	Palawan Pangolin	26
4	Muridae	<i>Crateromys heaneyi</i>	Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat	30
5	Pteropodidae	<i>Nyctimene rabori</i>	Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat	24
6		<i>Acerodon leucotis</i>	Palawan flying fox	23
7		<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Giant flying fox	25
8	Suidae	<i>Sus oliveri</i>	Mindoro warty pig	34
9		<i>Sus sp. A from the Sulu Archipelago</i>		34
BIRDS				
1	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaetus pinskeri</i>	Pinsker's hawk-eagle	44
2	Ardeidae	<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	Japanese night heron	42
3	Bucerotidae	<i>Buceros hydrocorax</i>	Luzon rufous hornbill	61
4		<i>Penelopides mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hornbill	63
5		<i>Penelopides affinis</i>	Mindanao hornbill	63
6	Burhinidae	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach stone-curlew	46
7	Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental stork	41
8	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island collared dove	50
9		<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar pigeon	50
10		<i>Ptilinopus marchei</i>	Flame-breasted fruit dove	53
11		<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro imperial pigeon	54
12		<i>Ducula carola</i>	Spotted imperial pigeon	54
13		<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Grey imperial pigeon	55
14	Laridae	<i>Anous minutus</i>	Black noddy	49
15	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus cebuensis</i>	Black shama	79
16		<i>Muscicapa randi</i>	Ashy-breasted flycatcher	79
17		<i>Vauriella albigularis</i>	White-throated jungle flycatcher	79
18	Phasianidae	<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>	Palawan peacock-pheasant	39
19	Picidae	<i>Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-faced flameback	64
20		<i>Chrysocolaptes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed flameback	64
21	Psittacidae	<i>Prioniturus montanus</i>	Montane racket-tail	65
22		<i>Prioniturus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro racket-tail	66
23	Rallidae	<i>Gallirallus calayanensis</i>	Calayan rail	45
24		<i>Lewinia mirificus</i>	Brown-banded rail	45
25	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura sauli</i>	Tablas fantail	71
26	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far eastern curlew	47
27		<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted redshank	48
28		<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's greenshank	48
29		<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot	47
30	Strigidae	<i>Otus gurneyi</i>	Giant scops owl	55
31		<i>Otus fuliginosus</i>	Palawan scops owl	56
32		<i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Philippine eagle-owl	57
33		<i>Ninox spilonota</i>	Romblon hawk-owl	58
34		<i>Ninox rumseyi</i>	Cebu hawk-owl	58
35		<i>Ninox leventisi</i>	Camiguin hawk-owl	59
36	Sulidae	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown booby	43
37	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Black-faced spoonbill	41
38	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix worcesteri</i>	Worcester's buttonquail	46
39	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterornis nigrorum</i>	Negros striped babbler	76
40		<i>Dasyrotapha speciosa</i>	Flame-templed babbler	77
REPTILES				
1	Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	97
2		<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	97
3		<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley turtle	98
4	Geoemydidae	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny hill turtle	99
5	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus mcgregori</i>	McGregor's pitviper	96

AMPHIBIANS

1	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) spelaeus</i>	Negros limestone frog	107
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Category C. VULNERABLE (VU)

MAMMALS				
1	Erinaceidae	<i>Podogymnura aureospinula</i>	Dinagat gymnure	23
2	Felidae	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat	33
3	Molossidae	<i>Chaerephon plicatus</i>	Wrinkle-lipped bat	26
4	Muridae	<i>Crateromys schadenbergi</i>	Bushy tailed-cloud rat	30
5		<i>Phloeomys cumingi</i>	Southern Luzon giant cloud rat	32
6		<i>Batomys russatus</i>	Dinagat hairy tailed rat	29
7	Muridae	<i>Rhynchomys tapulao</i>	Zambales shrew-rat	32
8	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus dasymallus</i>	Woolly flying fox	25
9		<i>Pteropus speciosus</i>	Philippine grey flying fox	25
10		<i>Pteropus leucopterus</i>	White winged fruit bat	23
11		<i>Eonycteris robusta</i>	Philippine dawn bat	24
12		<i>Styloctenium mindorensis</i>	Mindoro striped-faced fruit bat	25
13		<i>Desmalopex microleucopterus</i>	Mindoro pallid flying fox	24
14	Suidae	<i>Sus ahoenobarbus</i>	Palawan bearded pig	34
15		<i>Sus philippensis</i>	Philippine warty pig	35
16	Tragulidae	<i>Tragulus nigricans</i>	Balabac mouse deer	35

BIRDS

1	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaetus philippensis</i>	Philippine hawk-eagle	44
2		<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaeus</i>	Grey-headed fish eagle	45
3	Alcedinidae	<i>Actenoides hombroni</i>	Blue-capped wood kingfisher	60
4		<i>Todiramphus winchelli</i>	Rufous-lored kingfisher	60
5		<i>Ceyx melanurus</i>	Philippine dwarf kingfisher	60
6		<i>Ceyx flumenicola</i>	Southern silvery kingfisher	61
7		<i>Ceyx argentatus</i>	Northern silvery kingfisher	61
8	Anatidae	<i>Anas luzonica</i>	Philippine duck	39
9	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental darter	43
10	Apodidae	<i>Mearnsia picina</i>	Philippine spine-tailed swift	59
11	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta euphotes</i>	Chinese egret	42
12	Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros marchei</i>	Palawan hornbill	62
13		<i>Rhabdotorrhinus leucocephalus</i>	Writhed hornbill	62
14		<i>Penelopides manillae</i>	Luzon hornbill	63
15	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina mindanensis</i>	Black-bibbed cuckooshrike	69
16		<i>Coracina ostenta</i>	White-winged cuckooshrike	69
17		<i>Coracina mcgregori</i>	McGregor's cuckooshrike	70
18		<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	Fiery minivet	70
19	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian plover	46
20	Columbidae	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Luzon bleeding-heart	49
21		<i>Gallicolumba crinigera</i>	Mindanao bleeding-heart	49
22		<i>Phapitreron brunneiceps</i>	Mindanao brown dove	52
23		<i>Treron axillaris</i>	Philippine green pigeon	53
24		<i>Treron formosae</i>	Whistling green pigeon	53
25		<i>Ptilinopus merrilli</i>	Cream-breasted fruit dove	53
26	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum proprium</i>	Whiskered flowerpecker	81
27		<i>Dicaeum haematosicticum</i>	Black-belted flowerpecker/Visayan flowerpecker	82
28		<i>Dicaeum retrocinctum</i>	Scarlet-collared flowerpecker	82
29	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	Yellow bunting	84
30	Estrildidae	<i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	Green-faced parrotfinch	84
31	Eurylaimidae	<i>Sarcophanops steerii</i>	Wattled broadbill	68
32		<i>Sarcophanops samarensis</i>	Visayan broadbill	68
33	Laniidae	<i>Lanius validirostris</i>	Mountain shrike	70
34	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Great crested tern	49
35		<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty tern	50
36		<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown noddy	49
37	Locustellidae	<i>Robsonius rabori</i>	Cordillera ground warbler	74
38		<i>Robsonius sorsogonensis</i>	Bicol ground warbler	75

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39	Megapodiidae	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Philippine megapode/ Tabon scrubfowl
40	Monarchidae	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	Japanese paradise flycatcher
41	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus luzoniensis</i>	White-browed shama
42		<i>Vauriella insignis</i>	White-browed jungle flycatcher
43		<i>Vauriella goodfellowi</i>	Slaty-backed jungle flycatcher
44		<i>Ficedula basilanica</i>	Little slaty flycatcher
45		<i>Ficedula platenae</i>	Palawan flycatcher
46		<i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water redstart
47	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopyga linaraborae</i>	Lina's sunbird
48	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	Dark-throated oriole
49	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmanian pelican
50	Pellorneidae	<i>Ptilocichla falcata</i>	Falcated wren-babbler
51	Phylloscopidae	<i>Phylloscopus ijimae</i>	Ijima's leaf warbler
52	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos ramsayi</i>	Sulu pygmy woodpecker
53		<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great slaty woodpecker
54	Pittidae	<i>Erythropitta kochi</i>	Whiskered pitta
55		<i>Pitta steerii</i>	Azure-breasted pitta
56		<i>Pitta nympha</i>	Fairy pitta
57	Podargidae	<i>Batrachostomus chaseni</i>	Palawan frogmouth
58	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian petrel
59	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus johnstoniae</i>	Mindanao lorikeet
60		<i>Prioniturus waterstradti</i>	Mindanao racket-tail
61		<i>Prioniturus platenae</i>	Blue-headed racket-tail
62	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes rufigularis</i>	Zamboanga bulbul
63	Scopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher
64		<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit
65		<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed curlew
66	Strigidae	<i>Otus nigrorum</i>	Negros scops owl
67		<i>Otus longicornis</i>	Luzon scops owl
68		<i>Otus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro scops owl
69		<i>Otus mantananensis</i>	Mantanani scops owl
70		<i>Ninox randi</i>	Chocolate boobook
71		<i>Ninox spilocephala</i>	Mindanao hawk-owl
72		<i>Ninox mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hawk-owl
73		<i>Ninox reyi</i>	Sulu hawk-owl
74	Sturnidae	<i>Basilornis mirandus</i>	Apo myna
75		<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common hill myna
76	Timaliidae	<i>Micromacronus leytensis</i>	Visayan miniature babbler
77	Turdidae	<i>Geokichla cinerea</i>	Ashy thrush
78	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterornis striatus</i>	Luzon striped babbler
79		<i>Zosterornis latistriatus</i>	Panay striped babbler

REPTILES

1	Geoemydidae	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	Asian leaf turtle	98
2	Varanidae	<i>Varanus (Phillipinosaurus) bitatawa</i>	Northern Sierra Madre forest monitor lizard	90
3		<i>Varanus (Phillipinosaurus) olivaceus</i>	Grey's monitor lizard	91

AMPHIBIANS

1	Bombinatoridae	<i>Barbourula busuangensis</i>	Philippine flat-headed frog	103
2	Bufoinidae	<i>Ansonia mcgregori</i>	McGregor's slender stream toad	103
3	Ceratobatrachidae	<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) banahao</i>	Banahao horned tree frog	103
4		<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) bayani</i>	Walter's limestone frog	103
5		<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) biak</i>	Biak-Na-Bato limestone frog	104
6		<i>Platymantis (Lupaculus) indepressus</i>	Banahao cliff frog	104
7		<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) isarog</i>	Bicol cloud frog	104
8		<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) lawtoni</i>	Lawton's cloud frog	105
9		<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) levigatus</i>	Romblon streambank	105
10		<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) montanus</i>	Banahao cloud frog	105
11		<i>Platymantis (Lupaculus) naomia</i>	Naomi's montane wrinkled ground frog	105
12		<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) negrosensis</i>	Negros horned tree frog	106
13		<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) panayensis</i>	Panay cloud frog	106

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14	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) pseudodorsalis</i>	Banahao streambank frog	106
15	<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) rabori</i>	Rabor's horned tree frog	106
16	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) subterrestris</i>	Cordilleras cloud frog	107
17	Dicroglossidae	<i>Limnonectes diuatus</i>	White-spined fanged frog
18		<i>Limnonectes visayanus</i>	Visayan fanged frog
19	Rhacophoridae	<i>Philautus schmackeri</i>	Mindoro bush frog
20		<i>Philautus surrufus</i>	Rufous bush frog
21		<i>Philautus worcesteri</i>	Worcester's bush frog

Category D. OTHER THREATENED SPECIES (OTS)

MAMMALS			
1	Muridae	<i>Archboldomys luzonensis</i>	Isarog shrew mouse
2		<i>Batomys uragon</i>	Mt. Isarog hairy-tailed rat
3		<i>Soricomys kalinga</i>	Kalinga shrew-mouse
4		<i>Soricomys leonardocoi</i>	Mingan shrew-mouse
5		<i>Soricomys montanus</i>	Southern Cordillera shrew-mouse
6		<i>Rhynchomys banahao</i>	Banahao shrew-rat
7		<i>Apomys aurorae</i>	Aurora forest mouse
8		<i>Apomys banahao</i>	Banahao forest mouse
9		<i>Apomys brownorum</i>	Tapulao forest mouse
10		<i>Apomys iridensis</i>	Southern Sierra Madre shrew-mouse
11		<i>Apomys lubangensis</i>	Lubang Island Shrew mouse
12		<i>Apomys magnus</i>	Lowland Banahaw forest mouse
13		<i>Apomys minganensis</i>	Mingan forest mouse
14		<i>Apomys sierrae</i>	Northern Sierra Madre forest mouse
15		<i>Apomys zambalensis</i>	Zambales forest mouse
15		<i>Archboldomys maximus</i>	Large Cordillera shrew-mouse
17		<i>Musseromys gulantang</i>	Banahaw tree-mouse
18		<i>Musseromys anacuao</i>	Sierra Madre tree-mouse
19		<i>Musseromys beneficus</i>	Mt. Pulag tree-mouse
20		<i>Musseromys inopinatus</i>	Amuyao tree-mouse
21	Tarsiidae	<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Philippine tarsier
22	Viverridae	<i>Artictis binturong</i>	Binturong
BIRDS			
1	Accipitridae	<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Cinereous vulture
2	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx margarethae</i>	Dimorphic dwarf kingfisher
3	Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Japanese waxwing
4	Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked stork
5	Cisticolidae	<i>Orthotomus samarensis</i>	Yellow-breasted tailorbird
6	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus unirufus</i>	Rufous coucal
7	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum anthonyi</i>	Flame-crowned flowerpecker
8	Diomedeidae	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan albatross
9	Estrildidae	<i>Erythrura coloria</i>	Red-eared parrotfinch
10	Hydrobatidae	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's storm petrel
11	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern
12	Locustellidae	<i>Robsonius thompsoni</i>	Sierra Madre ground warbler
13	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymis helenae</i>	Short-crested monarch
14	Nectariniidae	<i>Antheptes griseigularis</i>	Grey-throated sunbird
15		<i>Aethopyga primigenia</i>	Grey-hooded sunbird
16		<i>Aethopyga boltoni</i>	Apo sunbird
17		<i>Aethopyga guamarasensis</i>	Maroon-naped sunbird
18		<i>Aethopyga decorosa</i>	Bohol sunbird
19	Paridae	<i>Periparus amabilis</i>	Palawan tit
20		<i>Parus semilarvatus</i>	White-fronted tit
21	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spot-billed pelican
22	Pellorneidae	<i>Malacopteron palawanense</i>	Melodious babbler
23	Picidae	<i>Dimopium everetti</i>	Spot-throated flameback
24	Procellariidae	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Tahiti petrel
25	Psittacidae	<i>Prioniturus discurus</i>	Blue-crowned racket-tail
26	Pycnonotidae	<i>Alophoixus frater</i>	Palawan bulbul
27	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian curlew

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28	Strigidae	<i>Otus elegans</i>	Ryukyu scops owl	57
29	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed ibis	41
30	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterornis hypogrammicus</i>	Palawan striped babbler	77
31		<i>Dasyrotapha plateni</i>	Mindanao pygmy babbler	77
32		<i>Dasyrotapha pygmaea</i>	Visayan pygmy babbler	77
33		<i>Sterrhoptilus dennistouni</i>	Golden-crowned babbler	78

REPTILES

1	Agamidae	<i>Bronchocela cristatella</i>	Green crested lizard	87
2		<i>Bronchocela marmorata</i>	Marbled Crested Lizard; Marbled Bloodsucker	87
3		<i>Gonocephalus interruptus</i>	Boulenger's Forest Dragon; Mindoro Anglehead	88
4		<i>Gonocephalus semperi</i>	Mindoro forest dragon	88
5		<i>Gonocephalus sophiae</i>	White-spotted forest dragon; Negros forest dragon	88
6		<i>Hydrosaurus pustulatus</i>	Philippine sailfin lizard	88
7	Colubridae	<i>Boiga angulata</i>	Philippine blunt-headed tree snake	93
8		<i>Boiga cynodon</i>	Dog-toothed tree snake	93
9		<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>		93
10		<i>Boiga philippina</i>		93
11		<i>Coelognathus erythrurus</i>	Philippine red-tailed rat Snake	94
12		<i>Gonyosoma oxycephalum</i>	Green red-tailed rat snake	94
13		<i>Ptyas carinatus</i>	Keeled rat snake	94
14		<i>Ptyas luzonensis</i>	Philippine mountain rat snake	94
15	Elapidae	<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	Northern Philippine cobra	95
16		<i>Naja samarensis</i>	Philippine yellow-throated cobra	95
17		<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Equatorial or Sumatran spitting cobra	95
18		<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King cobra	95
19	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay gecko	89
20		<i>Pseudogekko smaragdinus</i>	Green smooth-scaled gecko	89
21		<i>Ptychozoon intermedium</i>	Philippine flying Gecko	89
22	Geoemydidae	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Malayan box turtle/Southeast Asian Box Turtle	98
23	Pythonidae	<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	Reticulated python	92
24	Scincidae	<i>Tropidophorus greyi</i>	Spiny waterside skink	89
25	Trionychidae	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Asian giant softshell turtle	99
26	Varanidae	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) bangonorum</i>	Bangon monitor lizard	90
27		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) cumingi</i>	Cuming's monitor lizard	90
28		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) dalubhasa</i>	Enteng's monitor lizard	90
29		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) marmoratus</i>	Luzon monitor lizard	91
30		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) nuchalis</i>	West Visayan monitor lizard	91
31		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) palawanensis</i>	Palawan monitor lizard	92
32		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) rasmusseni</i>	Jolo-Tawi-tawi monitor lizard	92
33		<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) samarensis</i>	Samar monitor lizard	92
34	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus (Parias) flavomaculatus</i>	Philippine pitviper	96
35		<i>Trimeresurus schultzei</i>	Schultze's pitviper	96
36		<i>Tropidolaemus philippensis</i>	Southern Philippine temple pit viper	96
37		<i>Tropidolaemus subannulatus</i>	Philippine-Bornean temple pit viper	97

AMPHIBIANS

1	Dicroglossidae	<i>Limnonectes acanthi</i>	Palawan fanged frog	108
2		<i>Limnonectes macrocephalus</i>	Luzon fanged frog	109
3		<i>Limnonectes magnus</i>	Mindanao fanged frog	109
4	Ichthyophiidae	<i>Ichthyophis glandulosus</i>	Basilan caecilian	110
5		<i>Ichthyophis mindanaoensis</i>	Mindanao caecilian	110
6		<i>Ichthyophis weberi</i>	Palawan caecilian	110
7	Megophryidae	<i>Leptobrachium mangyanorum</i>	Mindoro litter frog	109
8		<i>Megophrys ligayae</i>	Palawan horned frog	109
9		<i>Megophrys stejnegeri</i>	Mindanao horned frog	110

How to use this book

For more information on the classifications and process creating this threatened species list, please see Gonzalez *et al* (2019) via link:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327691809_Review_and_update_of_the_2004_National_List_of_Threatened_Terrestrial_Fauna_of_the_Philippines


Philippine Red List threat category:
 CR: Critically Endangered
 EN: Endangered
 VU: Vulnerable
 OTS: Other Threatened Species

Scientific name

Taxonomic classification

Common name or local name

Text with description of the species, where they naturally occur and why they are threatened



Initials of the photographer
(see page 9 for full name)

Acerodon jubatus
 Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae
Giant Golden-crowned Flying Fox

The largest bat (forearm - 165-215 mm; weight - 900-1400 g) that is endemic to the primary and secondary forests of the Philippines except the Palawan Faunal Region and the Babuyan and Batanes groups. Golden fur on top of the head extends from between the eyes to either the nape of the neck or shoulders. Wing membranes are medium to dark brown with irregular pale and dark blotches. The thumb is unusually long (65-75 mm) and thick. This species commonly roosts with *Pteropus vampyrus* in mixed-species colonies in large trees. Populations are severely declining as a result of habitat destruction and heavy hunting, and are possibly extinct on Siquijor.

Photo or illustration of the species

CITES listing

Appendix I
 Species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

Appendix II
 Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.

Appendix III
 Species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
www.cites.org

CMS listing

Appendix I Endangered migratory species
 Comprises migratory species that have been assessed as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Appendix II Migratory species conserved through Agreements
 Covers migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status and that require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those that have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
www.cms.int

Part I

Mammals

Class: Mammalia





BT/FMNH

VU

Podogymnura aureospinula

Order Erinaceomorpha: Family Erinaceidae

Dinagat gymnure

Found only in Dinagat and Bucas Grande Island in Mindanao. This is a large gymnure with a total length of 249-284 mm. It has a long, slender snout, small eyes, and short tail. Dorsal hairs are soft, with scattered long, stiff guard hairs that are golden in color, with grey underfur. They are moderately common in primary and secondary forest, and adjacent regenerating second growth. The ecology of the species is poorly known.



MRD

CR

I

Acerodon jubatus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Giant golden-crowned flying fox, Golden-crowned fruit bat

The largest bat (forearm 165-215 mm; weight 900-1400 g) endemic to the primary and secondary forests of the Philippines (except the Palawan Faunal Region and the Babuyan and Batanes groups). Golden fur on top of the head extends from between the eyes to either the nape of the neck or shoulders. Wing membranes are medium to dark brown with irregular pale and dark blotches. The thumb is unusually long (65-75 mm) and thick. Commonly roosts with *Pteropus vampyrus* in mixed-species colonies in large trees. Populations are severely declining as a result of habitat destruction and heavy hunting, possibly extinct on Siquijor.



GJ

EN

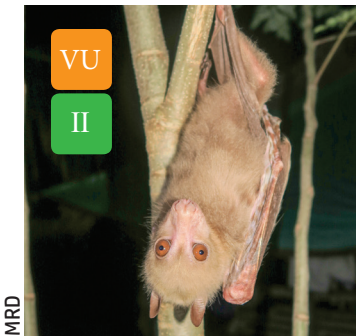
II

Acerodon leucotis

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Palawan flying fox

A fairly large fruit bat (total length 220-250 mm; forearm 132-165 mm) endemic to the lowland primary and secondary forests of the Palawan Faunal Region. Wings are brown in color, often mottled with pale brown splotches. The fur is also brown, and without a yellow or reddish "cape" over the shoulders. They are infrequently seen, apparently because they do not form large, conspicuous roosts in large trees. Populations are threatened with habitat destruction and hunting, although their status may be uncertain because of very limited information.



MRD

VU

II

Desmalopex leucopterus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

White-winged fruit bat, Kabag, Kabog

Desmalopex leucopterus (known previously as *Pteropus leucopterus*) is found only in the Luzon faunal region and Dinagat Island. It is a relatively large bat weighing 250-375 grams with forearm ranging 135-145 mm. It has a pale brown fur and wings with white blotches. They are moderately common in primary lowland forest and found in disturbed habitats adjacent to forested areas. Their ecology is poorly known and their roost habits are not known.



VU

II

VNJ

Desmalopex microleucopterus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Mindoro pallid flying fox, Kabog

Desmalopex microleucopterus (formerly *Pteropus* sp. A from Mindoro) is found only in Mindoro Island. It is the smallest flying fox in the country weighing about 129-156 grams with forearm ranging from 97-103 mm. It has pale brown fur and wings with white blotches near the tips of the wing and has a fairly long muzzle. They are moderately common in the primary and degraded lowland forest and agricultural areas, but populations may be small and fragmented.



CR

MDGP

Dobsonia chapmani

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Philippine bare-backed fruit bat

A large, sturdily-built fruit bat (forearm - 123-133 mm; weight - 125-143 g) that is endemic to the limestone karst caves and lowland forests of Cebu and Negros Islands. The wings attach to the body along the midline of the back, so that the back appears naked of fur. There is a claw on the thumb but not on the leading edge of the wing. They are cave-roosting bats that feed primarily on figs. Populations have been threatened by hunting, habitat destruction, and disturbance by guano miners, and so are currently very rare. Populations discovered since 2000 are small and isolated.



VU

MRD

Eonycteris robusta

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Philippine dawn bat

Found throughout the Philippines except in Palawan and Batanes/Babuyan group of Islands. This is a small bat weighing 75-80 grams with forearm ranging from 67-82 mm. It has short, dark grey or silver-grey fur and has a long muzzle and tongue. Similar to *Eonycteris spelaea* and *Rousettus amplexicaudatus* but lacks the paired anal gland present in the former and the absence of claw in the second wing digit that is present in the latter species. The species is dependent on caves as roosting sites. It is threatened due to hunting and loss of cave habitats.



EN

GJ

Nyctimene rabori

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat, Bayakan

A medium-sized fruit-bat (forearm - 71-81 mm; weight - 61-74 g) that is endemic to the primary and secondary forests of the Negros-Panay Faunal Region, particularly in Cebu, Negros, and Sibuyan. It has prominent yellow spots on the ears and wings, and a dark stripe from the back of the head to the base of the tail. Males are darker than females. They are generally uncommon at all known sites and are threatened by extreme deforestation. Populations have since declined greatly as a result. Recently, they have been documented to be more widespread and more tolerant of forest degradation.



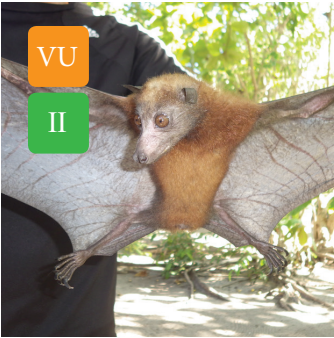
MK

Pteropus dasymallus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Woolly flying fox, Kabog

Recorded only in the Batanes/Babuyan region in the Philippines and in Ryukyu Islands near Taiwan. This is a medium size fruit bat with long, dense hair that extends on the legs nearly to the ankles. The bat weighs 380–490 grams with forearm ranging from 133–152 mm. They are reported to be common in forests, but their ecology is generally poorly known.



CMY

Pteropus speciosus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Philippine grey flying fox, Kabog

Found only in Mindanao and Sulu faunal region in the Philippines and in two Islands in Java Seas in Indonesia. It is a medium size bat with a total length of 190–215 mm and forearm ranging from 118–133 mm. It has a rusty yellow or golden mantle that covers the back of the head and shoulders. The fur behind the shoulder is dark brown or black, with scattered grey hairs. The ecology of the species is almost unknown. Presence of large colonies in Tawi-Tawi has been recently reported.



UPB

Pteropus vampyrus

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Giant flying fox, Kabog

Widespread from Indochina to the Lesser Sundas, and throughout the Philippines except the Batanes/Babuyan region. This is a large fruit bat, weighing 725–810 grams with forearm ranging from 179–204 mm. It has two color morphs, one with an orange-yellow mantle extending from the ears to the upper shoulders and with golden brown fur on the chest. The other morph has the entire head, mantle and chest black or dark brown. Populations formerly occurred in many large colonies in the Philippines, but these are now greatly reduced in size and number due to hunting pressures and habitat loss.



VNI

Styloctenium mindorensis

Order Chiroptera: Family Pteropodidae

Mindoro striped-faced fruit bat, Kabog

Found only on Mindoro Island. It is a fairly large fruit bat weighing 149–212 grams with forearm ranging from 101–114 mm. The species has distinctive white patches of hair above the eyes, on the cheeks, and on the top of the nose, and dark fur on the throat. The species is found in selectively logged forest and agricultural areas. This species was recently discovered, and so its status is poorly known. But locally, populations are threatened by habitat loss and hunting.

VU



FMNH

Chaerephon plicatus

Order Chiroptera: Family Molossidae

Wrinkle-lipped bat

Populations are so far reported only from Luzon, Cebu and Leyte islands. It is a small bat weighing 13-20 grams with forearm ranging from 40-43 mm. The muzzle lacks the noseleaf and the upper lip is heavily wrinkled and half of the tail extends beyond the hindfoot. They are primarily cave dwellers and found in primary and secondary forest and in caves adjacent to agricultural areas. Populations are widespread in SE Asia, but local Philippine populations are probably vulnerable and declining due to habitat loss.

OTS

II



MSP

Tarsius syrichta

Order Primates: Family Tarsiidae

Philippine tarsier, Magu, Mau-mag

A small primate (weight 120-135 g) that is endemic to the primary and secondary lowland forests of the Mindanao Faunal Region. It has distinctively huge eyes and slender limbs with unusually long digits. The tail is very long, usually longer than the body. The fur is brown with hints of orange, but sometimes greyish when old. Populations are locally common and widespread, largely because of its tolerance of second growth habitat, but are threatened by habitat destruction and hunting for illegal trade.

EN

I



PW

Manis culionensis

Order Pholidota: Family Manidae

Palawan pangolin, Balintong

The only pangolin species that is endemic to the primary and secondary lowland forests of the Palawan Faunal Region. It is the only Philippine mammal covered with scales made of keratin. The tail is long and prehensile, the ears are very small, and the forefeet have long, sturdy claws. There are no teeth, and the tongue is very long. Their ecology is poorly known, but it is probably nocturnal, and feeds on ants and termites in trees and on the ground. Local populations are probably moderately common, but are endangered by heavy hunting.

OTS



FMNH

Apomys aurorae

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Aurora forest mouse

Known only from the Mingan Mountains, Aurora province. Soft fur, rusty-brown dorsally, white or nearly white with pale orange ventrally. Total Length (TL) 262-295 mm; tail 129-153 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally, nearly white ventrally), long, almost equal to length of head+body. Dorsal hairs of hind feet nearly white. Smaller than *Apomys iridensis* which occurs in southern part of Sierra Madre mountain range. Occurs in disturbed and mature lowland, montane, mossy forest from 700-1675 m elevation; most abundant small mammal between 900-1475 m. Forages at night on ground surface, feeding on small invertebrates, especially earthworms, probably on seeds and perhaps fruit.



OTS

APG

Apomys banahao

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Banahao forest mouse

Known only from Mt. Banahaw Quezon province. Fur soft and dense. Dorsal hairs dark brown with slight rusty tints, ventral hairs have white to grey coloration. TL 250-287 mm; tail 111-133 mm. Tail bicolored (dark brown dorsally, nearly white ventrally), short compared to length of head+body. Hind feet have dark hair in center of dorsal surface, surrounded by white hair. Smaller than *Apomys magnus* which occurs at lower elevations on Mt. Banahaw. Occurs in mature montane, mossy forest 1450-2030 m (near peak of mountain); most abundant small mammal over elevational range. Forages mostly at night on the ground surface, where they feed on invertebrates (especially earthworms) and seeds.



OTS

FMNH

Apomys brownorum

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Tapulao forest mouse

Known only from Mt. Tapulao, Zambales province. Fur soft, brown dorsally, pale greyish with orange specks ventrally. TL 230-255 mm; tail 107-116 mm. Tail bicolored (dark brown dorsally and nearly white ventrally) and shorter than the length of the head and body. Hind feet are covered with dark hairs dorsally. The species distribution above that of *Apomys zambalensis*, which is much larger. This species occurs in mature mossy forest near the peak of Mt Tapulao, where it is the most abundant small mammal. They forage at night on the surface of the ground, where they feed on invertebrates (especially earthworms) and seeds.



OTS

FMNH

Apomys iridensis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Southern Sierra Madre forest-mouse

Known only from Mt Irid, Rizal province, southern Sierra Madre mountains. Fur soft, dark reddish-brown color dorsally, pale grey ventrally. TL 274-310 mm; tail 132-157 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally, nearly white ventrally), long, almost equal to length of head+body. Hind feet have white dorsal hairs. Larger than *Apomys aurorae* which occurs in central Sierra Madre mountain range. Has been documented in regenerating/mature lowland, montane forest over limestone 700-1330 m; the most abundant small mammal over this elevational range. Forages at night on the ground surface, feeding on seeds and some invertebrates (especially earthworms), and perhaps fruit.



OTS

FMNH

Apomys lubangensis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Lubang Island forest mouse

Known only from Lubang Island, Mindoro Occidental, but suspected to occur also on two adjacent smaller islands. Fur is soft; dorsal hairs dark brown with greyish coloration. TL 288-295 mm; tail 138-143 mm. Tail bicolored (black dorsally, nearly white ventrally), somewhat shorter than the length of head+body. Ventral surface of hind feet dark grey. Documented in heavily disturbed, regenerating lowland forest 130-425 m (near peak of Lubang's highest mountain), where they are moderately abundant. They forage on the ground at night, and appear to be omnivorous, feeding on seeds and invertebrates.

OTS



FMNH

Apomys magnus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Large Banahaw forest mouse

Known from Mt. Banahaw, Mt. Banahaw de Lucban, and Mt. San Cristobal, Quezon province. Fur soft, dark brown dorsally, white to nearly white ventrally. TL 272-305 mm; tail 133-154 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally, nearly white ventrally), long, almost equal to length of head+body. Hind feet large with white hairs on dorsal surface. Occurs at elevations below *Apomys banahaw*, smaller and abundant at higher elevations. From 700-1100 m it is second in abundance only to *Rattus everetti*. Occurs in regenerating, mature lowland forest, forages at night on ground surface. Probably omnivorous, feeding on invertebrates (especially earthworms) and seeds, and possibly fruit.

OTS



FMNH

Apomys minganensis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Mingan forest mouse

Known only from Mingan mountains, southern part of Aurora province. Fur soft, with dark brown coloration on dorsal surface, grey with slight orange color ventrally. TL 246-279 mm; tail 116-138 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally and white ventrally), usually shorter or equal to length of head+ body. Hind feet covered with brown, scattered pale white hairs. Occurs partially sympatrically with *Apomys aurorae*, which is larger, occurs at higher elevations. Occurs in transitional montane/mossy, mossy forest 1500-1785 m, where it is most abundant small mammal. Forages at night on ground surface, feeding on invertebrates, especially earthworms, seeds, and possibly fruit.

OTS



MRD

Apomys sierrae

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Northern Sierra Madre forest mouse

Widespread throughout northern Sierra Madre Mountains and Caraballos Mountains. Fur soft, color variable. In Sierra Madre, hair dark brown dorsally; in Caraballos Mountain, dorsal hairs brown to yellowish. Ventral hairs in both areas white with slight orange coloration. TL 250-304 mm; tail 118-154 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally, nearly white ventrally), long, almost equal to length of head+body. Hind feet nearly white with scattered dark hairs. Usually most abundant small mammal from 400-1760 m, in regenerating, mature lowland, montane, and mossy forest. Forages at night on ground surface, omnivorous, feeding on invertebrates (including earthworms), seeds, and probably fruit.

OTS



FMNH

Apomys zambalensis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Zambales forest mouse

Widespread in Zambales Mountains, from Mt. Natib (Bataan) to Mt. Tapulao (Zambales). Fur soft with bright rusty-orange color dorsally, nearly white with slight orange coloration ventrally. TL 294-311 mm; tail 123-158 mm. Tail bicolored (dark dorsally, nearly white ventrally), long, almost equal to length of head+body. Hind feet covered mostly with white hairs, few dark hairs. Occurs in regenerating, mature lowland/montane forest (350-1700 m), including heavily impacted volcanic slopes of Mt. Pinatubo, where they occur syntopically with *Apomys sacobianus*, often most abundant small mammal in the area. Forages on ground at night, on invertebrates (including earthworms), seeds, probably fruit.

OTS



FMNH

Archboldomys maximus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Large Cordillera shrew mouse

Known only from Mt. Amuyao, Mountain Province. Relatively small with stout body and dark brown hairs, both dorsally and ventrally. Total length ranges from 200-232 mm; tail 90-108 and weighs 40-55 g. The tail is long and almost equal to the length of the head and body. This mouse has been documented from 1650 m to 2690 m, in lower montane, montane, and mossy forest, in both regenerating and mature forest. These mice forage in leaf-litter on the surface of the ground, principally during daylight, but sometimes at night. They probably feed principally on invertebrates, especially earthworms.

OTS



FMNH

Archboldomys luzoniensis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Mt. Isarog shrew mouse

The species is so far known only from Mt. Isarog in the province of Camarines Sur. The species is small with total length ranging from 167-190; tail 60-80 and 31-37 g. Unlike *Archboldomys maximus*, the tail is shorter than the length of the head and body. Hair coloration throughout the body is dark reddish-brown but paler in the abdomen. They are moderately common in montane and mossy forest from 1350 to at least 1750 m, where they forage during the daytime in the leaf-litter on the surface of the ground. They feed on invertebrates including earthworms and insects.

VU



FMNH

Batomys russatus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Dinagat hairy-tailed rat

Confined only in Dinagat Island in Mindanao. This is a relatively small rodent weighing about 115 grams. They have stout body, large eyes and broad head covered with reddish-brown hairs on the upperparts, to bright orange-grey on the underparts. Tail is covered with thin layers of hair and is shorter than the length of head and body. The species was documented in disturbed lowland forest in the Island, and probably present in adjacent primary forest. The ecology of the species is poorly known.

OTS



FMNH

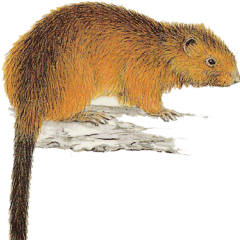
Batomys uragon

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Isarog hairy-tailed rat

An endemic genus in the Philippines and are members of the cloud-rat group. The tail length is almost half of the body length and covered with hairs. A narrow ring of bare skin around the eye is present in all the species. *Batomys uragon* which is found only in Mt. Isarog, Camarines Sur in Southern Luzon is the only species of this group listed under threatened (OTS). They are medium-sized rats weighing about 160-220 grams. The species is found only in the montane and mossy forest between 1350 and 1800 m elevation in Mt. Isarog. This species was recently discovered and so their status is poorly known.

CR



WLRO

Crateromys australis

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Dinagat hairy-tailed cloud rat, Hawili

A relatively large cloud rat (total length - 546 mm) that is found in the lowland forests of Dinagat Island. The fur is thick and tawny brown and the abdomen bright orange-brown. The tail is slightly longer than the length of the head and body, with fur similar to the body, covered with elongated, stiff hairs that are black on the basal half, and white on the distal half. Their ecology is poorly known, but is probably arboreal and nocturnal. Their current distribution is unknown, but is geographically restricted. They are probably severely impacted by deforestation and mining activities.

EN



WLRO

Crateromys heaneyi

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat

A large cloud rat (total length - 579-620 mm) that is endemic to the lowland primary and secondary forests of Panay Island. The fur is long, thick, and soft that is usually dark brown over the body and black on the tail. The fur on the abdomen is shorter and somewhat paler. The head is broad with proportionately small eyes and ears, a short snout, and a "mask" of greyish fur on the cheeks. They are nocturnal and primarily arboreal herbivores that nest in holes in large trees. Populations are threatened by habitat destruction and over-hunting.

CR



WLRO

Crateromys paulus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Ilin hairy-tailed cloud rat, Siyang

A moderately large cloud rat (total length - 470 mm) found in Ilin Island, south of Mindoro. It has short fur, large pale ears, and a furry white-tipped tail that is about 85% of the length of its head and body. The fur at the back is primarily dark brown, and that of the abdomen creamy or creamy-grey. The hind feet are short and broad. Their ecology is unknown. Their distribution is uncertain, but is geographically extremely restricted. It has been reported to be extinct on Ilin, but unverified reports indicate its possible occurrence on southern Mindoro.

VU



FMNH

Crateromys schadenbergi

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Bushy-tailed cloud rat, Buot, Buot, Boet

Confined only to Central Cordillera of northern Luzon with records from Benguet, Mountain Province, and Ifugao. This is a large rat that weighs about 1.35-1.5 kilograms. It has long and soft fur covering the entire body and a bushy tail. Fur is entirely black, but some individuals have white patches on the head and forelimbs, and some have white underfur. They are common in higher elevations in oak-pine and mossy forests, but rare elsewhere. It is currently categorized as Vulnerable (VU) and is not listed in CITES. Their ecology is poorly known. They are hunted for their meat and fur. They are also sometimes reported as pest in vegetable farms.

OTS



FMNH

Musseromys anacuaeo

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Sierra Madre tree-mouse

Small mouse (TL 160-165 mm; tail 82-86 mm) documented only on Mt. Anacuaeo (Aurora), but may occur more widely in northern Sierra Madre. Head broad, large relative to body, rostrum short/blunt. Very long hairs called vibrissae present, some arising from bare skin located posterior to eye as well as more numerous ones on snout. Fur soft/dense, rusty-brown dorsally, buff reddish-brown ventrally. Long hairs about 15 mm present at tip of tail. Documented only in mossy forest at 1760 m, foraging at night in the forest canopy; they probably feed on seeds. Because they are difficult to capture, they are poorly known.

OTS



FMNH

Musseromys beneficus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Mt. Pulag tree-mouse

Small mouse (TL 157-163 mm; tail about 82 mm), known only from Mt. Pulag (Benguet), may be widespread in southern Central Cordillera. Head is broad/large relative to body, rostrum short/blunt. Very long hairs called vibrissae present, some arising from bare skin located posterior to eye, as well as more numerous ones on snout. Fur soft, long and dense, dark rusty-brown dorsally, reddish-brown ventrally. Long hairs, about 25 mm, present at tip of tail. Documented only in mature mossy forest at 2695 m elevation, where they forage in the forest canopy, probably feeding on seeds. Because they are difficult to capture, they are poorly known.

OTS



FMNH

Musseromys gulantang

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Banahao tree-mouse

Small mouse (TL 178 mm; tail 101 mm) known only at low elevation on Mt. Banahao (Quezon). Head/muzzle are broad and large relative to size of body. Very long hairs called vibrissae present, some arising from bare skin located posterior to eye, others on snout so long they reach nearly to ankles. Hair soft, rusty-orange dorsally and bright orange ventrally. Long hairs present at tip of tail. Known only from a single specimen captured in regenerating lowland forest; they probably forage on vines in the canopy and feed on seeds, possibly including *Eleoocarpus*. Because they are difficult to capture, they are poorly known.

OTS



FMNH

Musseromys inopinatus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Amuyao tree-mouse

Known only from Mt. Amuyao, Mountain Province. Small, with dense soft hair, rusty-brown on dorsal surface, reddish-brown on ventral side. Long whiskers found arising from muzzle and on small bare patch of skin posterior to eye. TL 163-166 mm; tail 85-88 mm. Long hairs about 10 mm present at tip of tail. Smaller than *Musseromys beneficus* but has longer tail. Documented from lightly disturbed lower montane forest, mature montane/mossy forest 1650-2300 m, where it forages at night in the forest canopy, probably feeding on seeds. Because they are difficult to capture, they are poorly known.



PS

Phloeomys cumingi

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Southern Luzon giant cloud rat, Buot, Buot

Found only in the southern part of Luzon faunal region from Catanduanes down to Marinduque Island. It is a large rodent weighing 1.4 to 2.1 kilograms. Entire body and tail is covered with dark brown rough hairs. They are common in primary and disturbed lowland forest. They are moderately widespread and common but regularly hunted. They live in tree hollows and forage on young leaves, flowers and fruits. They are reported to eat some agricultural crops, including sweet potato and sayote.



APG

Rhynchomys banahao

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Banahao shrew-rat

A moderate-sized rat (total length - 305-320 mm; weight - 150-155 g) known only from the primary montane forests of Mt. Banahao in Luzon. It has a long, slender snout, small mouth and eyes, large ears, and long vibrissae. The fur is dark, with the underparts being a bit paler. The body is slender, but the hind legs are large and muscular. The tail is shorter than the length of the head and body. They are recently discovered and their status is poorly known. Populations are highly restricted.



JLB

Rhynchomys tapulao

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Zambales shrew-rat

Known only from Mt. Tapulao, Zambales Province, Luzon and restricted in the higher elevations in the mossy forest at about 2024 m above sea level. The species has a long and slender snout, small mouth and long whiskers. Body is slender but the hind legs are large and muscular and fur is golden-brown and dense, with the underparts being nearly white. This species was recently discovered and so their status is poorly known. But populations may be affected by mining activities in the Zambales mountains.



FMNH

Soricomys kalinga

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Kalinga shrew mouse

Known from Mt. Bali-it, Kalinga, Mt. Sicapoo, Apayao, probably widespread in northern Central Cordillera. Small with slender snout, similar to *Suncus murinus* (local name Bubuwit), but larger, hair darker (soft, dark brown with rusty tint all over body). TL 183-207 mm; tail 85-101 mm. Tail shorter than length of head+body, entirely black dorsally, ventrally. Long bristle like hair absent. *Crocidura greyi* superficially similar but smaller, has flexible snout, long hairs in basal section of tail. Moderately common in mature montane, mossy forest 1600-2150 m. Active primarily during daytime, sometimes at night, forages in leaf-litter on forest floor for invertebrates, earthworms, insects (including crickets), and sometimes on small frogs.

OTS



FMNH

Soricomys leonardocoi

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Mingan shrew mouse

Known only on Mt. Mingan, southern Aurora province. Small mouse with slender snout similar to *Suncus murinus* (local name Bubuwit) but larger, with darker fur (dark chest-nut brown dorsally, slightly paler ventrally). TL 180-208 mm; tail 82-95 mm. Tail shorter than length of head+body, entirely black dorsally/ventrally, long bristle like hair absent. *Crocidura greyi* superficially similar but smaller and has flexible snout, long hairs on basal portion of tail. Moderately common in mature lower montane, montane, mossy forest from 1475-1785 m. Equally active during day and night, foraging for invertebrates in leaf litter on surface of ground.

OTS



FMNH

Soricomys montanus

Order Rodentia: Family Muridae

Southern cordillera shrew mouse

The species is widespread in the southern portion of Central Cordillera. It is a small mouse with slender snout, similar in appearance to *Suncus murinus* (locally known as Bubuwit) and slight larger but the tail is longer and have darker hairs. The hair is dark rusty-brown over the entire body and slightly lighter in the abdomen. Total length range from 182-199 mm; tail 87-98 mm. Long bristle like hairs absent in the tail. *Crocidura greyi* is superficially similar but smaller in size, and have a flexible snout and long hairs on the basal portion of the tail.

VU

II



PW

Prionailurus bengalensis

Order Carnivora: Family Felidae

Leopard cat, Maral

Found only on Negros and Palawan Islands, but has been reported in Cebu and Panay. It is larger than a typical household cat with TL 479-708 mm. It differs in color from a household cat by conspicuous dark spots and other marking on the upperparts. It is found in primary and secondary forest and in agricultural areas particularly in sugar cane plantations on Negros. Local populations are uncommon but widespread, and are probably declining due to hunting.

OTS

III



PCGB

Arctictis binturong

Order Carnivora: Family Viverridae

Palawan bearcat, Binturong

A relatively large carnivore (total length - ca.160 mm; weight - 6-9kg) that is native to the primary and secondary lowland forests in Palawan Island. The fur is long, coarse, and black with pale "frosted" tips on the hairs. The tail is long and thick. They are primarily arboreal and nocturnal, and are very vocal. Their distribution is restricted and uncommon. Populations are threatened by habitat destruction and hunting for food or as pets.

EN



FMNH

Sus sp. A from the Sulu Archipelago

Order Artiodactyla: Family Suidae

Sus sp. A is a wild pig that is endemic to the Sulu Archipelago. It is larger and morphologically similar to the native species in Mindanao. It is categorized as Endangered (EN), but not listed in CITES. As with other wild pigs, their populations are heavily hunted and may also be threatened by hybridization. Its taxonomy is currently undergoing revision.

VU



PW

Sus ahoenobarbus

Order Artiodactyla: Family Suidae

Palawan bearded pig

Found only in the Palawan faunal region and the only warty pig present in Palawan. In general, the hair is thin, bristly, and has dark brown coloration. Adult males can be distinguished by the presence of long white hairs on the lower jaw and on the snout in front of the eyes, and with black hairs on the more anterior parts of the snout. Females and young males have similar colors, but less conspicuously. They occur in primary and secondary forests from sea level to 1500 m. The population is widespread and locally common, but is heavily hunted and declining.

CR



WVDD

Sus cebifrons

Order Artiodactyla: Family Suidae

Visayan warty pig

The only native small pig that is endemic to the primary and secondary forests of the Negros-Panay Faunal Region. The body is covered with sparse, dark brown bristly hair, usually longest along the spine and over the neck and back of the head. Tusks and warts on the snout are usually conspicuous. Their ecology is poorly known. Populations are becoming increasingly rare. They are threatened with heavy hunting, hybridization with domestic pigs. Populations in Cebu and Guimaras are now locally extinct.

EN



WWF-P

Sus oliveri

Order Artiodactyla: Family Suidae

Mindoro warty pig, Oliver's warty pig

The only wild pig that is endemic to Mindoro, originally inhabiting primary and secondary forest from sea level to mossy forest at 1600 m or higher, but now usually found only above 800 m. They are small pigs with sparse, dark brown or black bristly hair, usually longest along the spine and over the neck and back of the head. Tusks and "warts" on the snout are usually conspicuous. Their ecology is poorly known. Populations are threatened by heavy hunting and hybridization with domestic pigs, and so are becoming increasingly rare.

WLRO



VU

Sus philippensis

Order Artiodactyla: Family Suidae

Philippine Warty Pig

The species is widespread throughout the Philippines. It differs from other warty pigs by having sparse, bristly, black or dark brown hair that is longest over the shoulders and the back of the neck and head. Adult male individuals usually have white hair on the side of the jaw and scattered dark hair over the rest of the body. Tusks and “warts” (projections of skin-covered bone on the snout) are usually conspicuous. The species can be found from sea level up to 2800 m in all habitat types, but relatively common in montane and mossy forest.

NH



VU

Tragulus nigricans

Order Artiodactyla: Family Tragulidae

Philippine mouse-deer, Pilandok

Found only in southern Palawan specifically in Balabac and adjacent small islands, including Bugsuk and Ramos. It inhabits primary and secondary forest and scrubland. This is a tiny, deer-like animal with no antlers, but adults have long, conspicuous canines. The species is reported to be common in Balabac, but is continuously hunted.

GJ



CR

Cervus alfredi

Order Artiodactyla Family Cervidae

Visayan spotted deer

The only native medium-sized deer that is endemic to the primary and secondary forests of the Negros-Panay Faunal Region. Fur generally varies from pale reddish-brown to dark brown or nearly black as in the neck of some males, with pale spots on the sides and back. The underside of the jaw and upper throat are white. Adult males have small antlers, while females have none. Their ecology is poorly known. They are now geographically restricted and rare, and are heavily hunted. Populations are severely endangered, with those in Cebu, Guimaras, and probably Masbate now locally extinct.

PW



EN

I

Cervus calamianensis

Order Artiodactyla: Family Cervidae

Calamian deer

The only native deer in the Palawan Faunal Region. It is a small deer with brown fur, except for the rims of the ears which are sometimes black, and the tip of the short tail which is white. Young deers have scattered white spots. They inhabit grasslands and second growth, and mixed forest and grassland. They form fairly large herds, and are common when not hunted. Populations are threatened because of their very limited range and the continued hunting pressure.



NH

Rusa marianna

Order Artiodactyla: Family Cervidae
Philippine deer

The largest native deer that is endemic to the primary and secondary montane and mossy forests of the Philippines except the Negros-Panay, Palawan, and Sulu Faunal Regions, and the Babuyan and Batanes groups. The pelage is medium to dark brown. Fawns have pale spots on the back and sides, but adults rarely show such spots. Antlers are present only on adult males. They are nocturnal, with loud barking calls. Populations are common in isolated areas, but are heavily hunted and declining over most of their range. Populations in Biliran and Catanduanes are now locally extinct.

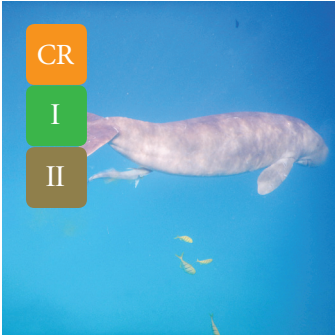


DGT

Bubalus mindorensis

Order Artiodactyla: Family Bovidae
Tamaraw; Mindoro dwarf buffalo

A small, compact water buffalo that is endemic to the Mindoro Faunal Region (female weight – 180-275 kg). The hair is nearly black or very dark brown except for a white patch across the throat and white “socks” on the lower legs of some individuals. Both males and females have horns that are primarily directed backward, not out in a broad arc as in the domestic carabao. They are currently confined to a few remote areas in rough terrain. They are geographically restricted and severely over-hunted, and so populations are declining. Captive breeding has been unsuccessful.



C3

Dugong dugon

Order Sirenia: Family Dugongidae
Dugong

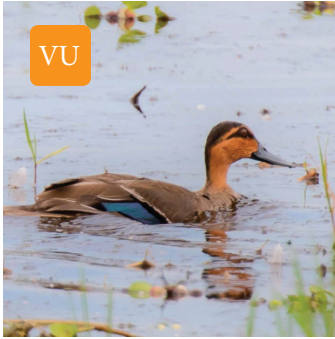
A marine mammal that has been recorded in the shallow coasts and mangrove channels throughout the Philippines. The body, flippers and tail flukes look similar to that of a dolphin except that it lacks a dorsal fin. The body is grey but appears brown when observed at sea. The head is distinctive, with the mouth opening downward below a flat broad muzzle. Adult males and some old females have tusks. They are the only marine mammals that are completely herbivorous. They have been heavily exploited in the Philippines, almost to extinction. Populations have drastically declined in much of its global range, facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Part II

Birds

Class: Aves





VU

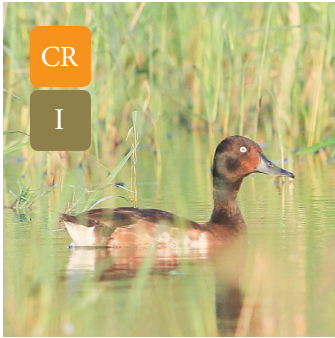
MVW

Anas luzonica

Order Anseriformes: Family Anatidae

Philippine Duck

Length (L) 51 cm. Endemic to the Philippines and present on all major islands except for Palawan. Previously very common in freshwater marshes, shallow lakes and ricefields, sometimes in bays, in pairs or flocks often with other surface-feeding ducks. It is easily identified by its cinnamon rust-colored head with dark brown crown and line through the eye with fairly uniform greyish brown body. Currently undergoing a rapid and continuing decline owing to extensive over-hunting and the widespread conversion of its wetland habitat.



CR

I

GL

Aythya baeri

Order Anseriformes: Family Anatidae

Baer's Pochard

(L 43 cm) Accidental visitor to the Philippines, has been spotted several times in the Candaba marshes. Usually found in freshwater marshes/lakes in small groups, often associated with other diving ducks, separated from them by white undertail coverts. Told from Common Pochard by white wing band, from Greater Scaup/Tufted Duck by reddish-brown band from breast to mantle. Globally threatened as apparently undergoing extremely rapid population decline, now absent or occurring in extremely reduced numbers over majority of former breeding and wintering grounds, common nowhere, due to wetland destruction and over-harvesting.



VU

RA

Megapodius cumingii

Order Galliformes: Family Megapodiidae

Philippine Megapode

(L 35 cm) Occurs mainly in the Philippines, though also in Indonesia and Malaysia, where it is locally common, from coastal scrub to montane forest. It is a ground-dwelling and fast-running bird with a heavy body and strong legs. Note the small head. Eggs from several females are laid deep in a mound of rotting vegetation or loose sand. Young hatch feathered and capable of flight. Threatened by coastal degradation and egg collection.



EN

I

JJB

Polyplectron napoleonis

Order Galliformes: Family Phasianidae

Palawan Peacock-Pheasant

(L 51 cm for males, 44 cm for females) Uncommon in forest and second growth, mostly on the ground in lowlands below 1000 m, only on Palawan Island. Secretive and difficult to see, the species feeds on seeds and fruits on the ground. Males are solitary and unmistakable. Females may travel in groups or with young. Female has a white face and short crest, and is not as stocky as Tabon Scrubfowl and Junglefowl. Threatened due to restricted habitat which is increasingly converted and degraded, as well as hunting for food and trapping for the pet trade.



OTS

II

RM

Phoebastria immutabilis

Order Procellariiformes: Family Diomedidae

Laysan Albatross

(L 71-81 cm) Ranging the entire North Pacific, this gull-like albatross breeds in several sites, mainly in northern Hawaii Islands. It visits the Philippines only very occasionally. Easily distinguished from other albatrosses by having a blackish-grey upper body and white head and underparts. The global population has partially recovered from earlier declines due to collection for feathers, however has never rebounded to initial population sizes.



VU

I

KC

Pterodroma sandwichensis

Order Procellariiformes: Family Procellariidae

Hawaiian Petrel

(L 43 cm) Large, dark grey-brown and white petrel which is an accidental visitor of the Philippines, usually ranging in the central Pacific and breeding on the Hawaiian Islands. Dark black-brown cap extends below eye and also forms half collar across upper breast. Remainder of head white, forehead conspicuously so. Upperparts, including upperwing and tail, darkish grey-brown without "M" pattern. Threatened due to a very small breeding range, and population declines primarily resulting from predation by introduced mammals as well as urbanisation.



OTS

TB

Pseudobulweria rostrata

Order Procellariiformes: Family Procellariidae

Tahiti Petrel

(L 38-40 cm) Ranging the South Pacific, this petrel breeds on Polynesian islands and only rarely visits the Philippines, probably accidentally due to typhoons. Identified by its brown upperparts with paler upper tail coverts, dark brown underwing, throat, and upper chest which is sharply demarcated from white underparts. A global decline in population size is attributed to predation of nesting sites by introduced mammals, as well as by mining in some locations.



OTS

FY

Oceanodroma monorhis

Order Procellariiformes: Family Hydrobatidae

Swinhoe's Storm Petrel

(L 18-20 cm) This medium-sized dark brownish storm-petrel breeds on islands between far eastern Russia and Japan, and migrating south and west in winter season all the way to the northern Indian Ocean, this species has only rarely visited the Philippines. Mining and tourism are expected to further impact the already reduced population.



PW

OTS

Ciconia episcopus

Order Ciconiiformes: Family Ciconiidae

Woolly-necked Stork

(L 85-95 cm) A fairly small stork with mostly glossy-black plumage except for a white woolly neck and grey bill. Ranging across Southeast Asia, there are very few records from the Philippines, and might now be completely extirpated. It is usually found up to 1400 m. alone or in small groups, along rivers, in open country and forest, in wetlands or in dried ricefields and pastures, or soaring high in the sky.



RC

EN

I

Ciconia boyciana

Order Ciconiiformes: Family Ciconiidae

Oriental Stork

(L 100-115 cm) This typical white-and-black stork with distinctive black bill breeds in the Amur and Ussuri basins along the border of Russia and mainland China. In the Philippines it is an accidental visitor. It has an all-white upper body, and contrasting black lower feathers, with red legs. Threatened because of a very small population, which has undergone a rapid decline that is projected to continue in the future, based on current levels of deforestation, wetland reclamation for agriculture, overfishing, and disturbance.



DM

OTS

Threskiornis melanocephalus

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Threskiornithidae

Black-headed Ibis

(L 65-76 cm) This ibis is easily identified because of its long decurved bill, an all white body with bare black head and neck. It breeds in India and otherwise ranges over large parts of Asia and Southeast Asia. Very rare in the Philippines where it hasn't been recorded in a long time. It could occur in marshes, lakes, ricefields, and salt- and fishponds, singly or in small groups. As with other large wetland species, its population is reduced due to hunting and habitat conversion.



ST

EN

I

Platalea minor

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Threskiornithidae

Black-faced Spoonbill

(L 60-78.5 cm) Rare winter migrant to the Philippines which breeds on islets off the west coast of North Korea and South Korea, and offshore islets of China. All white bird with black face and spoon-like bill, as well as black feet. Found in a variety of wetlands such as marshes, wet ricefields, mangroves, fishponds, tidal mudflats and estuaries. As with other large wetland species, its population is reduced due to hunting and habitat conversion.



EN

I

PS

Gorsachius goisagi

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Ardeidae

Japanese Night Heron

(L 48 cm) A rare migrant to the Philippines, this is a solitary and shy species, foraging along forested streams and wet trails up to 1200 m. When flushed it will fly up and land in trees. In adult, note dark rufous crown and hind neck with shaggy crest, and chestnut tips to primaries. In imm look for blackish crown and hind neck, and dark brownish back, all lacking white spots. This species has a very small, declining population, primarily a result of deforestation in its breeding and wintering ranges.



VU

I

DGT

Egretta eulophotes

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Ardeidae

Chinese Egret

(L 69 cm) A rare migrant, found in shallow tidal flats and in ricefields from October to June, alone or in small groups. Active, chases after prey with outstretched wings. Differs from similar Reef-Egret in behavior and habitat and by having greenish or bluish facial skin, longer legs, and shorter, more slender bill. Threatened due to a small, declining population, principally as a result of the reclamation of tidal mudflats and estuarine habitats.



OTS

JSA

Pelecanus philippensis

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Pelecanidae

Spot-billed Pelican

(L 127-152 cm) This relatively small pelican can be identified by its spotted bill and pouch. Formerly common across much of Asia, it has suffered a widespread decline due to several factors, including disturbance of breeding colonies, hunting and persecution and habitat conversion. It prefers large lakes and marshes but can be found along coast in tidal areas. Probably extirpated in the Philippines.



VU

I

AB

Pelecanus crispus

Order Pelicaniformes: Family Pelecanidae

Dalmatian Pelican

(L 160-180 cm) A big pelican with silvery-white breeding plumage. Yellow to purple bare skin around eyes. Occurring mainly in mainland Europe and Asia, it occasionally occurs further south, including some records in Southeast Asia. Through conservation measures in Europe and elsewhere, this species seems to be recovering throughout its range, though is currently still considered threatened.



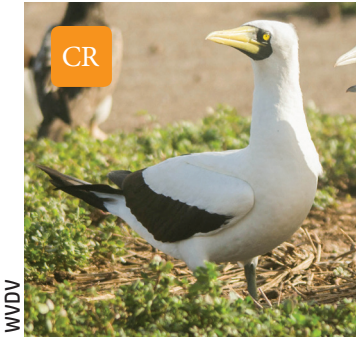
CP

Fregata andrewsi

Order Suliformes: Family Fregatidae

Christmas Island Frigatebird

(L 90-100 cm) The Sulu Sea is the northeastern most part of the range of this huge, mostly black, fork-tailed seabird with white belly and pale bar on upperwings. The adult male has a red gular pouch and small white belly patch, along with a long, dark grey, hooked bill. Females have a black head, throat and spur on the sides of their upper breast and a white collar, breast, belly and spur onto axillaries. Pink bill and red orbital ring. This species has a small population which breeds within a tiny area of occupancy on just one island, and which is continuing to decline.



WVDV

Sula dactylatra

Order Suliformes: Family Sulidae

Masked Booby

(L 80 cm) A previous breeding bird in the Philippines, this rare species has since been extirpated in the country. However, in recent years a single individual has reestablished itself in the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, hopefully a sign that more could be returning to the country. Forages offshore by diving from 10 to 20 m above the water head first catching fish with its bill. In adult birds, the dark tail separates it from the Red-footed Booby. Immature individuals resemble Brown Booby but have mottled white and brown upperparts and a diagnostic white collar.



WVDV

Sula leucogaster

Order Suliformes: Family Sulidae

Brown Booby

(L 70 cm) Uncommon, nests in colonies using shallow scrapes in the ground lined with sticks. Forages close to land, diving into the water head first, usually approaching the water at an angle. The adult is unmistakable with a sharply contrasting dark brown head and upperparts and white breast, belly and wing lining. Immature birds have similar patterns but the white parts are light brown instead. Although they occur all over the Philippines, they are only breeding in one site, Tubbataha, and nesting space is severely limited.



PW

Anhinga melanogaster

Order Suliformes: Family Anhingidae

Oriental Darter

(L 89 cm) Uncommon in less disturbed rivers, lakes, and marshes. May still occur in remote parts of the Philippines but extirpated in most of its previous range in the country. Swims at surface with only head and neck above water, diving under to spear fish with its sharp bill. Perches in trees to dry partially spread wings. Long slender neck and thin straight bill diagnostic. May soar very high holding neck totally or partially outstretched. Besides perhaps extirpated in the Philippines, global population is suspected to be in moderately rapid decline owing to pollution, drainage, hunting and the collection of eggs and nestlings.



OTS

BB

Aegypius monachus

Order Accipitriformes: Family Accipitridae

Cinereous Vulture

(L100-120 cm) A huge sooty to black vulture with broad wings spanning almost 3 m across and slightly wedge-shaped tail. Bare skin of head and neck bluish grey and covered with fine blackish brown. The species is widespread in Eurasia with only 1 known record in the Philippines – Batan Island, Batanes in 2002. Categorized as Near Threatened by IUCN due to moderately small global population suffering continuous decline in its Asian range.



CR

I

FI

Pithecophaga jefferyi

Order Accipitriformes: Family Accipitridae

Philippine Eagle

(L 99 cm) The National Bird of the Philippines, this very large raptor is uncommon, in forests from lowlands to over 1000 m, usually in mountainous areas. Hunts from within the forest canopy from perches. Soars once thermals develop. Huge size, broad relatively short wings, long tail, nearly all white underparts including underwing are diagnostic. This species has an extremely small and declining population as a result of extensive deforestation. Recruitment to the adult population appears to be very low indicating that declines may continue.



VU

II

CP

Nisaetus philippensis

Order Accipitriformes: Family Accipitridae

Philippine Hawk-Eagle

(L 61 cm) Medium-sized eagle with longish, black crest, which is uncommonly found in forest from the lowlands to over 1900 m. Perches in dense canopy, soaring regularly. Rufescent-brown crown and face, with fine dark streaks. Dark brown upperparts, a brown tail with 4-5 darker bars, and a white throat, bordered by dark malars. Difficult to separate from Barred Honey-buzzard and Changeable Hawk-eagle. Threatened because of a very small population, of which the majority is in two main subpopulations and undergoing a continuing and very rapid decline owing to lowland forest loss, exacerbated by hunting and trade.



EN

AK

Nisaetus pinskeri

Order Accipitriformes: Family Accipitridae

Pinsker's Hawk-Eagle

(L 65-70 cm) Very similar in appearance and habits to the Philippine Hawk-eagle from which it was recently split. Medium-sized eagle with longish, black crest, which is uncommonly found in forest from the lowlands to over 1900 m. With its main stronghold in Mindanao Island, it also suffers from lowland habitat loss and hunting.



JJB

VU

II

Haliaeetus ichthyetus

Order Accipitriformes: Family Accipitridae

Grey-headed Fish Eagle

(L 61-75 cm) Rare, found in freshwater marshes, lakes and rivers through forest, and remote forest-rimmed bays from India to Indonesia, including the Philippines. Adult birds have a white tail with a broad dark terminal band. Note the long neck and legs. Although widespread, this species is now only locally common and may have a moderately small population, which is thought to be undergoing a moderately rapid population reduction owing to habitat degradation, pollution and over-fishing.



DGT

EN

Gallirallus calayanensis

Order Gruiformes: Family Rallidae

Calayan Rail

(L 30 cm) This recently described rail is common to uncommon and is known only from Calayan Island in the extreme Northern Luzon. It is found on or near the ground in primary and secondary forests where it forages for snails and arthropods. It is a mostly dark olive rail with red-orange bill, olive-brown rump, black throat and sides of head. The species has a very restricted range. This rail is often caught in traps set for other ground birds and is regarded as one of the 10 most hunted species on the island. Encroachment of human settlements and agriculture and the consequent mammalian predators (dogs, cats and rats) also pose a threat to the species.



HBW

EN

Lewinia mirificus

Order Gruiformes: Family Rallidae

Brown-banded Rail

(L 22 cm) This secretive, poorly known species is recorded only from middle to high elevations in Northern Luzon. It has been recorded in wet grasslands and forest edge at Dalton Pass but habitat is not clearly defined. Distinguished from larger Slaty-breasted Rail by dark rufous extending further onto back and barring on upperparts restricted to wings and tail. Trapping during migration period at Dalton Pass is the only known threat to the species.



WVDV

CR

Grus antigone

Order Gruiformes: Family Gruidae

Sarus Crane

(L 152 cm) Rare, probably extirpated in the Philippines, though populations still occur in India and northern Australia. It was once commonly found in marshes, floodplains, and ricefields of central and northern Luzon. Believed to be the tallest flying bird which, along with its red head and legs helps separate it from the Grey and Great-billed Herons. The species has globally suffered a rapid population decline, which is projected to continue, as a result of widespread reductions in the extent and quality of its wetland habitats, exploitation and the effects of pollutants.



AT

Turnix worcesteri

Order Charadriiformes: Family Turnicidae

Worcester's Buttonquail

(L 12 cm) This rare and poorly known buttonquail species is recorded in highlands of Northern Luzon – Benguet, Nueva Viscaya, and Rizal Provinces. Habitat is not clearly defined but records suggest that it inhabits high elevation grasslands and scrub. Note thick bluish-grey bill heavily streaked upperparts, and rufous breast, flanks and undertail covers. Trapping is the only known threat to the species as first specimens and recent (2009) rediscovery are from trapped and sold individuals.



ET

Esacus magnirostris

Order Charadriiformes: Family Burhinidae

Beach Stone-curlew, Beach Thicknee

(L 51-57 cm) Rare. A very large, plump shorebird that looks like a heron (up to 56 cm in body length, and with a wingspan of up to 1.1 m). Characterized by a large-headed appearance, thick and massive bill, strong legs, and a short tail. Adults have largely grey-brown upperparts with a distinctive black-and-white striped face and shoulder-patch. The throat and breast are a paler grey and the belly white. Found in reefs and sandy beaches. The population is suspected to be in decline owing to human disturbance and predation by invasive mammals.



VNJ

Charadrius peronii

Order Charadriiformes: Family Charadriidae

Malaysian Plover

(L 14-16 cm) Widespread but uncommon. It has plumage that is mostly flesh-colored to pale brown, with darker brown broad stripes on the head, and the upperparts are spotted cinnamon and dark brown. The underparts are streaked buff, the belly and feathers under the tail are whitish, and the legs are a pale blue-grey. Under pressure from the development and disturbance of coastal habitat that causes erosion of nesting beaches.



CLR

Numenius tahitiensis

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Bristle-thighed Curlew

(L 40-44 cm) Rare. Medium-sized curlew with broadly striped head. Upperparts spotted buff, underparts streaked buff; the belly and feathers under the tail are whitish, and the legs are a pale blue-grey. Found on exposed muds and coral flats and grassy marshes. Its global population is declining, probably largely as a result of predation and hunting on its wintering grounds.



VNJ

Numenius madagascariensis

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Far Eastern Curlew

(L 53-66 cm) Uncommon. Largest wader. Characterized by a greyish-brown and buff streaked body and very long down-curved bill (19 cm). Loss of stopover sites along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway thought to be responsible for the decline in its population.



BE

Numenius arquata

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Eurasian Curlew

(L 50-60 cm) Large wader with a long, down-curved bill, mottled or streaked brown plumage, and a whiter belly and undertail. The species is also threatened by the degradation of migrational staging areas owing to land reclamation, pollution, human disturbance, and reduced river flows.



NC

Limosa limosa

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Black-tailed Godwit

(L 36-44 cm) Rare and uncommon. One race in the Philippines *melanuroides*, the Asian Black-tailed Godwit, which breeds in Mongolia, northern China, Siberia and far eastern Russia. Its plumage is similar to *islandica*, but the bird is distinctly smaller. A large graceful wader, it is found along coast and exposed mud, sand and coral flats. Also found in ricefields and short grasses in marshes. Population is declining rapidly in parts of its range owing to changes in agricultural practices.



VNJ

Calidris tenuirostris

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Great Knot

(L 26-28 cm) Migratory shorebird, with a rather plump body and a stout, straight bill. Largest *Calidris*. Breast and flanks heavily spotted black, scapulars with large chestnut spots and blackish tips. Streaky, greyish-brown feathers on its upperparts and head, and white underparts with white stripe on the wings and a small, whitish patch on the rump. Non-breeding adult with paler grey upperparts and breast. Degradation and loss of its habitat, as a result of pollution, contribute to its population decline.



VU

VNJ

Limnodromus semipalmatus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Asian Dowitcher

(L 33-36 cm) Rare. Large wader. It is characterized by a long neck, long dark legs and a diagnostic long dark straight, snipe-like bill. It is slightly larger and bulkier than the Greenshank, *Tringa nebularia*. It breeds in extensive freshwater wetlands in the steppe and forest-steppe zones. Suitable habitats include lakeshores, river deltas, flooded meadows and grassy bogs along rivers with short grass and sedge vegetation, and areas of bare mud. Although it is quite widespread, it has a moderately small population overall and this is thought to be in decline, owing primarily to the destruction of its wintering grounds.



EN

MJ

Tringa erythropus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Spotted Redshank

(L 29-32 cm) Rare, once seen in Mindanao. An elegant wader with long red to reddish legs and beak. Breeding adult covered with black plumage from head to breast. Has black and white spots on upperparts extending to wings. Non-breeding light brown to grey upperparts and white underparts. Forages on aquatic insects, mollusks and other invertebrates. Also feeds on small fish and amphibians. Prefers freshwater wetlands including ricefields but may be found in coastal mudflats and marshes. Threatened by habitat loss in wintering regions as a result of pollution and coastal development such as local drainage and reclamation.



CR

I

SC

Eurynorhynchus pygmeus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Spoon-billed Sandpiper

(L 14-16 cm) Rare and accidental. Small unique sandpiper with distinct spatulate or spoon-like beak. Beak and feet black. Breeding adults have red-brown head, neck and breast with dark brown streaks. Upperparts blackish with buff and pale rufous fringing. Non-breeding adult has grey-streaked head, pale brownish-grey upperparts and white under parts. Breeds only in sandy coastal areas with sparse vegetation not more than 5 km away from shore. Feeds on invertebrates by probing into muddy sands. Pollution, climate change and human disturbance have altered its habitat, and hunting of shorebirds contributes to its decline.



EN

I

I

CP

Tringa guttifer

Order Charadriiformes: Family Scolopacidae

Nordmann's Greenshank

(L 29-32 cm) Nordmann's Greenshank: A rare, medium-sized sandpiper. Greenish to yellow feet. Breeding adults marked with white and black spangled spots on the breast part. Heavily streaked head with a black, slightly upturned bill. Non-breeding has less mottled and lighter grey upperparts with greenish to blacktip bill. Recorded on Greater Luzon and Cebu. Solitary. Found along mudflats and shallow fishponds. Forages on invertebrates by probing into the mud, water surface and running after crabs. Pollution in coastal wetlands and habitat loss as a result of coastal development, infrastructure and aquaculture are the main threats to the species.



WVDV

VU

Anous stolidus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Brown Noddy

(L 38-45 cm) Medium-sized, thick billed dark, chocolate-brown noddy with distinctive white-grey forehead extending over top of eye, with pale grey crown. Wings have blackish tips and the long, narrow tail is dark blackish-brown and distinctly wedge-shaped. Bill, legs and feet all blackish-brown. Forages in inshore waters surrounding islands, often along the line of breakers or in lagoons. Often rests on buoys, flotsam, ships and on open water. Nests on or near ground, rocky cliffs and coral or sand beaches the birds and eggs making them susceptible to predation by introduced species, such as rats and cat. Eggs vulnerable to predation by reptiles.



WVDV

EN

II

Anous minutus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Black Noddy

(L 35-39 cm) A medium-sized tropical tern with a dark, slender, pointed bill, and reddish-brown to orange legs. It has sooty black plumage with a starkly contrasting clean, white head cap that gradually blends into the dark neck. Has a white crescent on the lower eyelid and there is a white spot on the upper rim. Only one endemic Philippine subspecies, *worcesteri*, found breeding in Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park in Palawan. It often feeds by hover-dipping and contact-dipping. Many populations are in decline or have been lost altogether due to a combination of hunting and habitat loss.



WVDV

VU

II

Thalasseus bergii

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Great Crested Tern

(L 43-53 cm) Fairly common and usually found along coast and estuaries. This is a large tern with a distinct black cap, long crest, greenish-yellow bill, and black legs. The neck and underparts are white; its back is gray with darker tips at the edge of the wings. It dwells along coastal areas such as coral reefs, bays, along shores, mangrove swamps, and open sea. It dives into water head first to catch food. Colonial nesting on exposed sand flats makes them vulnerable to egg poaching. The species is also vulnerable to injuries associated with entanglement with fishing nets, lines, and hooks caused by human activities.



PS

CR

I

Thalasseus bernsteini

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Chinese Crested Tern

(L 38-43 cm) Very rare and poorly known migrant. Its only known breeding sites are along the coast of East China, while non-breeding sites are found along the coasts of Thailand, Sarawak, Moluccas and the Philippines. Recently (2018) observed in Davao Gulf but historically (1905) recorded from Manila Bay. It resembles the slightly larger and more common Great Crested Tern but has very pale grey upperparts, white forked tail and distinct 2-toned yellow bill with black at or near the tip. Very small global population with very restricted breeding area. Coastal degradation and overfishing also threaten the species throughout its range.



OTS

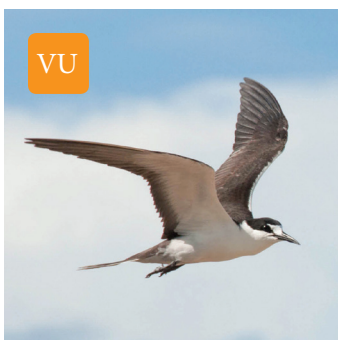
DGT

Onychoprion anaethetus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Bridled Tern

(L 35-38 cm) A rare semi-pelagic tern often found in open sea and offshore rocky islets – Apo Reef, Didicas Rocks, Maturin, Mindoro, between Negros and Siquijor, Palawan, Panay, Sanga-Sanga, Sulu Sea near Tubbataha Reefs and Eastern Mindanao. Sexes are similar with adults having a narrow white eyebrow joining at the forehead forming a distinct V pattern against the black head. Rest of upperparts dark brownish-grey while underparts and outer tail feathers are white. Not globally threatened due to large widespread global population but rarely observed in the Philippines with few nesting sites that are threatened.



VU

WVDV

Onychoprion fuscatus

Order Charadriiformes: Family Laridae

Sooty Tern

(L 36-45 cm) Uncommon but continuously breeding at Tubbataha Reef. It breeds on flat, open, sparsely or heavily vegetated, oceanic/barrier islands of sand, coral or rock in productive tropical and subtropical offshore waters rich in plankton, fish, and squid. It may be vulnerable to climatic change, as variations in sea-surface temperature have been shown to negatively influence the species' foraging success at breeding colonies. Vulnerable to pollution from oil spills and tankers transporting fuel and threatened by reductions in the global populations of tuna (a result of over-fishing) due to its dependence on tuna to force prey to the surface.



EN

I

DGT

Streptopelia bitorquata

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Island Collared Dove

(L 30-33 cm) Uncommon in the lowlands in open areas with scattered trees and in mangroves. Usually alone or in pairs, feeding on the ground or resting in trees. Widespread in the Philippines, but absent in the Cordilleras and various mountains in Mindanao. It is also found in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Indonesia and Timor Leste. Note the broad dark collar without spots separating it from Spotted Dove, while the Red Turtle-dove has a narrow collar and short tail. It is undergoing rapid population declines apparently owing to competition with increasing populations of Spotted Dove and Red Turtle-dove.



EN

II

DGT

Caloenas nicobarica

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Nicobar Pigeon

(L 32-38 cm) Rare and usually confined to small forested and uninhabited islands. Rarely found on larger islands where it is confined along coasts with reasonably intact forest cover and limited human disturbance. Forages for fallen fruits/invertebrates on the ground. May fly up to canopy or across long distances, over sea to visit other islands to feed. Unmistakable, with long slender feathers in hind neck and body mostly covered with purplish-blue feathers with emerald green & bronze hues in some parts. Colonial nesting habit makes it vulnerable to disturbance associated with the development of small isolated islands. Also hunted for food and exploited for pet trade throughout its range.



NH

VU

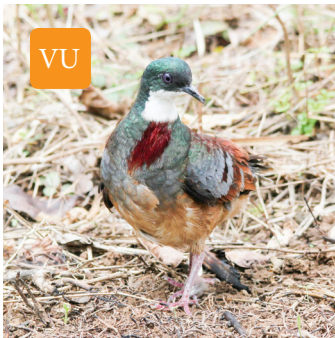
II

Gallicolumba luzonica

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Luzon Bleeding-heart Pigeon

(L 30 cm) Endemic to Greater Luzon where it is uncommon in second-growth and primary forest. Almost always walking on the ground, singly or in pairs, up to 1400 m. Shy, very secretive; when flushed flies short distance to land on the ground. Note white underparts with deep orange-red spot on breast and 3 grey wing bars. Threatened due to a small population, which is thought to be undergoing a moderately rapid population decline primarily due to hunting and logging.



AK

VU

Gallicolumba crinigera

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Mindanao Bleeding-heart Pigeon

(L 30 cm) Rare species endemic to Greater Mindanao, where it is found in lowland forest and second-growth walking and running on the ground, singly or in pairs. It has 3 distinctive grey wing bars, chestnut back, and secondary wing feathers, a white throat extending around large deep orange red patch on the breast, and cinnamon belly and undertail coverts. Due to habitat fragmentation, deforestation is the main factor threatening the already small population size. Hunting for food or trade may further contribute to its decline.



HF

CR

Gallicolumba platenae

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Mindoro Bleeding-heart Pigeon

(L 30 cm) Rare in primary and advanced secondary forests from lowlands up to 1000 m, only on Mindoro Island. Found foraging on or near the ground with nests 1.5 to 2m from ground in small bushes. Small orange breast spot, very narrow incomplete breast band and white spots on chestnut wings distinguish it from other bleeding-heart species. Threatened due to restricted habitat which is increasingly converted and degraded. Population is also in continuous decline due to ongoing trapping pressure.



NH

CR

Gallicolumba keayi

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Negros Bleeding-heart Pigeon

(L 30 cm) Rare, poorly known species occurring only on the islands of Negros and Panay. Note the broad white wing bar, white center of breast with narrow orange breast stripe, and nearly complete metallic green/purple breast band. This species has an extremely small, severely fragmented population that is likely to be undergoing a continuing decline owing to forest loss on the only two islands where it occurs.

CR



HBW

Gallicolumba menagei

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Sulu Bleeding-heart Pigeon

(L 30 cm) This medium-sized, rather short-tailed pigeon with bright orange central patch to otherwise white breast, is one of the least known species in the world. An extremely rare bird, it has not been sighted or heard with certainty for more than a century and its continued existence is in doubt. Although there are occasional local reports and claims that it was quite abundant until the 1970s, extensive logging and habitat destruction, compounded by hunting and trapping, make it likely that any remaining population is tiny.

CR



MAI

Phapitreron amethystinus

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Amethyst Brown Dove

(L 26-27 cm) Common locally, in forest and forest edge up to 2000 m, singly or in pairs. In Mindanao it tends to be more common at elevations above 1000 m. Larger bill, less conspicuous white 'ear', violet upper back, and cinnamon undertail coverts separate it from White-eared Brown Dove. Although this species, endemic to the Philippines, generally appears to have a stable population size and occurs on a good number of islands, this species is included as Critically Endangered due to the subspecies *frontalis*, which occurs only on the island of Cebu and might even be extinct.

CR



DGT

Phapitreron cinereiceps

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Tawitawi Brown Dove

(L 26-27 cm) Endemic to the islands of Tawi-Tawi and Sanga-Sanga, this dove is uncommon in lowland forest in the middle and upper canopy. Told from Amethyst Brown Dove by lack of white line below eye, shorter bill, and greyer underparts. This species probably has a very small population and has presumably undergone a very rapid population reduction based on a decline in the extent of its forest habitat, which is now restricted to a few remaining small fragments within a very small range.

VU



PS

Phapitreron brunneiceps

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Mindanao Brown Dove

(L 26-27 cm) Uncommon in lowland forest on Basilan and higher elevation forests of Mindanao. A medium-sized, generally brown-colored dove. Brown head and neck with glossy reddish-violet patch on side of neck. Told from Amethyst Brown Dove by lack of white line below eye, shorter bill and greyer underparts. It's already small population is undergoing a continuing rapid decline owing to widespread reduction in forest cover within its range, which is becoming increasingly severely fragmented.



DGT

VU

Treron axillaris

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Philippine Green Pigeon

(L 28 cm) Uncommon in forest and forest patches from lowlands to at least 1000 m. Found usually in groups that may travel widely in response to locally fruiting trees. Larger than Thick-billed Green Pigeon and has pale yellow almost white undertail coverts. This endemic bird occurs all over the Philippines except for Palawan. Threats, such as hunting and habitat destruction, are the cause of a continuous decline of the population.



VNI

VU

Treron formosae

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Whistling Green Pigeon

(L 25-26 cm) This stocky green pigeon with a short tail and lacking any bright yellow tones in the plumage, is uncommon in forest and forest patches on small islands north of Luzon Island and on Taiwan. The species has a dull orange cap contrasting with green face and neck and bold, reddish-purple carpal patch. Thought to have a moderately small population which is declining throughout its range, mainly as a result of hunting and habitat degradation.



GI

EN

Ptilinopus marchei

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Flame-breasted Fruit Dove

(L 40 cm) Large, colourful, montane fruit dove which is uncommon and local, usually though not exclusively in montane mossy forest above 1000 m, alone or in small groups in feeding trees. Endemic to Luzon Island. Very shy, it will fly off when approached making distinctive wing-flapping noises. Note the rusty-red cap and large orange patch extending from throat to lower breast, where it broadens and becomes flame-red. Having undergone a rapid decline owing to forest loss, compounded by hunting and trade, it has now been reduced to a small, severely fragmented and declining population.



GI

VU

Ptilinopus merrilli

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Cream-breasted Fruit Dove

(L 38 cm) Uncommon in second-growth and virgin forest of Greater Luzon. Found in the canopy or upper understory. Note the sharp contrast between greenish-grey breast and cream belly, separated by a sharp green line. It has a chestnut underwing. Like most fruit doves, it is threatened by hunting for food and trade, which have undoubtedly contributed to its decline. However, in the few locations where it is found it seems to be relatively common.

CR



HBW

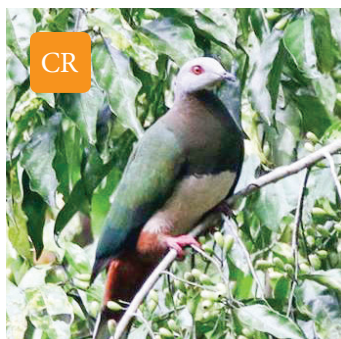
Ptilinopus arcanus

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Negros Fruit Dove

(L 16.5 cm) Nearly nothing is known of this very small, vivid dark green fruit-dove as it is known only from a single female specimen from Negros Island. Despite surveys, this species has not been recorded since its initial capture. However, due to the elusive nature of fruit doves, it is conceivable that it still exists on Negros or even on Panay. Any remaining population is likely to be tiny, and undergoing a continuing decline owing to extensive habitat destruction and possibly hunting.

CR



PS

Ducula poliocephala

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Pink-bellied Imperial Pigeon

(L 42 cm) Endemic to the Philippines and occurs on all major islands except for Palawan. The only large pigeon with green breast and pinkish grey belly, it is uncommon, found in second growth and virgin forest up to 1500 m, singly or in small groups. Note the grey band on its green tail, a character shared with the Mindoro Imperial Pigeon, which has an all grey breast. It is scarce and probably has a moderately small population, which is suspected to be in moderately rapid decline owing to hunting and the removal of its favored lowland forest habitat.

EN

I



ROH

Ducula mindorensis

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Mindoro Imperial Pigeon

(L 47 cm) Uncommon and local in higher elevation forests above 700 m. Found only on Mindoro Island where it forages in canopy and understory of forests. Largest among Philippine pigeons, told from similar species by its pinkish throat, grey head and underparts, black and bronze on back. Its eyes have a yellow iris with a red outer ring and a black ring around the eye merges to the stripe behind the eye. Very restricted range, loss and deterioration of forest habitat to clearing are threats to the species. Its large size also makes it vulnerable to hunting.

EN



PS

Ducula carola

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Spotted Imperial Pigeon

(L 33 cm) This endemic species, occurring on the islands of Luzon, Mindoro, Sibuyan, Negros, Siquijor, and Mindanao, is uncommon and found locally from lowland forest to mossy forest to 2500 m. Usually in groups, it apparently moves altitudinally, taking advantage of fruiting trees. Note the white crescent and dark grey lower breast separating light grey upper breast and chestnut belly, and blackish spots on wings and back. This nomadic species has a small population, which is likely to be declining rapidly owing to forest loss throughout its range, compounded by widespread hunting.



CP

Ducula pickeringii

Order Columbiformes: Family Columbidae

Grey Imperial Pigeon

(L 40 cm) This endemic species, occurring on offshore islands in the Sulu Sea, is locally common and found in fairly large groups in forest canopy. Distinguished from Green Imperial Pigeon by brownish-grey wings, blackish tail and grey undertail coverts. Threatened by restricted range, increasing development of forest habitat on small isolated islands, compounded by widespread hunting.



JJ

Centropus unirufus

Order Cuculiformes: Family Cuculidae

Rufous Coucal

(L 39 cm) This uncommon coucal species is endemic to Luzon, Polillo and Catanduanes Islands. It skulks in understory of lowlands forests with bamboo but often noisy and active as it travels in groups of up to 12 individuals. All-rufous plumage with greenish white-tipped bill is distinctive. Restricted range, loss and degradation of lowland forest habitat threatens the species.



VNJ

Centropus steerii

Order Cuculiformes: Family Cuculidae

Black-hooded Coucal

(L 46 cm) This species is rare and secretive. More often heard than seen as it skulks in dense canopy and understory vegetation in primary and advanced secondary forests from lowlands up to 950 m, only on Mindoro Island. Males and females of the species look alike – head and throat black glossed with green, tail and wings blackish brown glossed with bronzy green while rest of body is dark brown. Threatened due to restricted habitat which is increasingly converted and degraded.



PS

Otus gurneyi

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Giant Scops Owl

(L 30-35 cm) Medium to large endemic tufted owl that inhabits the understory of lowland forests up to 1500 m on Greater Mindanao, including Dinagat, Siargao and Samar, together with sympatric Philippine and Mindanao Scops-Owls, which are both smaller. Plumage is generally rufous to brown barred with cream buff bars and blackish streaks. Facial disc is rufous, crown to back is dark rufous, and a prominent buff white eyestripe towards the ear tufts forming a V. Legs fully feathered up to toes. Has brown eyes. Sexes are similar, but females usually larger. Threatened due to limited occurrence and continued encroachment of forest habitat for mining and agricultural conversion.



EN

II

PW

Otus fuliginosus

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Palawan Scops Owl

(L 19-20 cm) Medium to small endemic tufted owl inhabiting understory of lowland forests/secondary growth on Palawan Island. Allopatric to larger Mantanani Scops-Owl which inhabits smaller adjacent islands. Plumage is generally dark brown barred buff and black streaks. It has a dark rufous facial disc and blackish-brown crown and forehead, with a prominent white eyestripe towards the whitish ear tufts. Legs fully feathered up to toes. Has burnt-orange eyes. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Endangered due to its limited occurrence and continued encroachment of forest habitats for mining and agricultural conversion.



VU

FI

Otus nigrorum

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Negros Scops Owl

(L 20 cm) Medium to small endemic tufted owl that inhabits the understory of mid-montane and lowland forests on Negros and Panay islands. Recently split from the slightly larger Philippine Scops-Owl of Greater Luzon and Greater Mindanao. Plumage is generally tan mottled with brown, but has a rufous crown and face, with a prominent white eyestripe from forehead to lores, and dark brown ear tufts. Legs nearly fully feathered up to base of toes. Has orange-red eyes. Sexes are similar, but females usually larger. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its limited occurrence and continued encroachment of forest habitats in Western Visayas.



VU

II

PS

Otus longicornis

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Luzon Scops Owl

(L 18-19 cm) Small, endemic, tufted owl inhabiting submontane/montane forests above 1000 m, including mixed pine forest at lower altitudes. Restricted to a few localities on Luzon Island. Nearly half the size of sympatric lowland Philippine Scops-Owl. Has clearly defined white eyebrow, collar and lores, prominent ear tufts. Buffy barred with dark brown. Plumage brown mottled with dark rufous, black and white, with legs partly feathered. Bright yellow eyes. Sexes similar, but females usually larger. Vulnerable due to limited occurrence, restricted occupancy, continued encroachment of montane habitats for agricultural and residential conversion.



VU

II

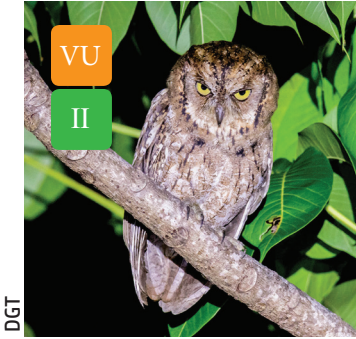
DGT

Otus mindorensis

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Mindoro Scops Owl

(L 18-19 cm) Uncommon and restricted to montane forests above 1200 m. Small size and ear tufts separate it from round-headed, more lowland Mindoro Hawk-Owl. More rufous underparts than similarly sized scops owl species from Luzon and Mindanao. Threatened by a very restricted range, and loss/deterioration of forest habitat for clearing.



DGT

Otus mantananensis

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Mantanani Scops Owl

(L 18 cm) Locally fairly common, on small islands in forests, forest patches and coconut plantations. Occurs on Mantanani Island and other islets off Borneo; Sibutu and Tumindao off Tawi-Tawi; Rasa, Ursula, Cuyo, Linapacan and Dicanaito Islands off Palawan; Apo and Semirara off Mindoro; Sibuyan and Tablas off Romblon; Tres Reyes Islands off Marinduque. A small scops owl with brownish/rufous morphs. Facial disc pale buffish with distinct thin dark border and narrow whitish eyebrows. Upperparts generally dark brown mottled with black, underparts much paler, peppered with black streaks. Vulnerable due to restricted range, disturbance of increasing development of small isolated islands.



DGT

Otus elegans

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Ryukyu Scops Owl

(L 23 cm) Fairly common in forest and forest patches in small islands between southern Japan, eastern Taiwan, and northern Luzon, Philippines. Philippine endemic *O. e. calayensis* occurs only in the islands of Batan, Sabtang and Calayan in the extreme northern Philippines. It is a small scops owl with ear tufts and white lores and line above eye. Upperparts generally reddish-brown mottled with buff and dark brown. Its restriction to small islands makes it vulnerable to disturbance from increasing development of these small isolated islands.



JJB

Bubo philippensis

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Philippine Eagle-Owl

(L 40-43 cm) Large, stocky, endemic tufted owl that inhabits lowland and secondary forests often near rivers and lakes on eastern Philippines, with two distinct subspecies; *philippensis* for Luzon and Catanduanes, and the larger *mindanensis* for Mindanao, Samar, Leyte and Bohol. Plumage generally rufous (*philippensis*) to dark brown (*mindanensis*) broadly streaked with blackish-brown, underparts paler. Facial disc pale rufous and lores buff white with black bristles. Legs fully feathered up to toes. Eyes are brown. Sexes similar, but females usually larger and paler. Endangered due to its limited occurrence, continued habitat loss, and exploitation for the wildlife trade.



PS

Ninox randi

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Chocolate Boobook

(L 27-33 cm) Medium-sized endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits lowland forests and secondary growth below 1000 m on various islands including Basilan, Cebu, Luzon, Marinduque, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros and Siquijor. Recently split from smaller sympatric migratory Brown Hawk-Owl. Plumage generally rich reddish brown upper parts, heavily streaked underparts, white on forehead and sides of bill thus forming prominent crescents between the eyes and bill. Long tail rufous with dark brown bands and buff terminal band. Legs yellowish, fully feathered to toes. Eyes are yellow. Sexes are similar. Vulnerable due to limited occurrence and continued encroachment of forest habitats.



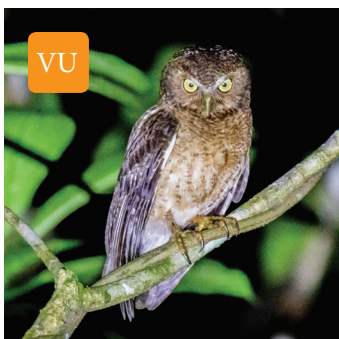
VNJ

Ninox spilocephala

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Mindanao Hawk-Owl

(L 18 cm) Medium to small endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits primary/secondary lowland forests usually below 1000 m on Greater Mindanao, including Basilan, Dinagat and Siargao. Recently split from the complex polytypic Philippine Hawk-Owl. Plumage generally rich brown upperparts heavily spotted with white, buffy underparts with brown stripes. White lores and mustache form an X on buffy facial disc. Tail dark brown bands with narrow buffy bars. Legs dull yellow, fully feathered to toes and has yellow eyes. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitats.



DGT

Ninox mindorensis

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Mindoro Hawk-Owl

(L 20 cm) Found only on Mindoro where it is common in forest, forest patches and open woodlands from sea-level up to 1300 m. It is a small owl with yellow eyes, rounded head (no ear tufts), fine bars and speckles throughout its pale buff to orange rufous head and body. Has distinctive white "V" on eyebrows and pale-buff throat patch. The species nests in tree cavities and is threatened by widespread clearing of lowland forest habitat for timber and agricultural expansion.



VNJ

Ninox spilonota

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Romblon Hawk-Owl

Medium endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits primary and secondary lowland forests usually below 1000m, restricted to Romblon group of islands, including Sibuyan and Tablas. Recently split from the complex polytypic Philippine Hawk-Owl, being larger in size than most forms. Plumage generally brown upperparts heavily spotted with white, buffy underparts are barred with brown. Tail has dark brown bands with narrow buffy bars. Legs dull yellow, fully feathered to toes. Eyes are yellow. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Endangered due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitat.



CP

Ninox rumseyi

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Cebu Hawk-Owl

Medium endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits primary and secondary lowland forests usually below 1000 m, but restricted only to Cebu Island. It was recently described as new and was split from the complex polytypic Philippine Hawk-Owl, being larger in size. Plumage is generally brown upper parts heavily barred with white, and buffy underparts barred with brown. Tail has dark brown bands with narrow buffy bars. Legs dull yellow, fully feathered to toes. Eyes are yellow. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Endangered due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of few remnant lowland forest habitats.



VUJ

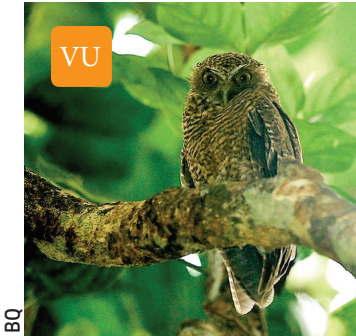
EN

Ninox leventisi

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Camiguin Hawk-Owl

Medium endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits primary and secondary lowland forests usually below 1000 m, restricted to Camiguin Sur Island off Mindanao. Recently described as new species, split from the smaller-sized complex polytypic Philippine Hawk-Owl. Plumage generally rich brown upperparts heavily barred with white, and buffy underparts barred with brown, and a buffy facial disc. Tail has dark brown bands with narrow buffy bars. Legs dull yellow, fully feathered to toes. Eyes are yellow. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Endangered due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitats.



BQ

VU

Ninox reyi

Order Strigiformes: Family Strigidae

Sulu Hawk-Owl

Medium endemic non-tufted owl that inhabits primary and secondary lowland forests usually below 1000 m, and restricted to the Sulu archipelago, including Bongao, Jolo, Sanga-Sanga, Siasi, Sibutu and Tawi-Tawi. Recently split from the complex polytypic Philippine Hawk-Owl, being larger in size. Plumage generally brown upperparts heavily barred with white, and buffy underparts with brown bars. Tail dark brown bands with narrow buffy bars. Legs dull yellow, fully feathered to toes. Eyes are yellow. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its very limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitat.



PW

VU

Batrachostomus chaseni

Order Caprimulgiformes: Family Podargidae

Palawan Frogmouth

Endemic to Palawan and Banggi, lives in forest and secondary growth including dense tangles of vines and bamboo, also in open woodland with grass cover; sometimes entering gardens. Diet consists of insects: mostly beetles, grasshoppers, moths, and butterflies. Threatened due to a reduction in habitat. Open forest habitats and traditional cultural landscapes are poorly represented in the protected area system of Palawan, and currently not recognized as in need of conservation. Its habitats are often classified as 'idle' or 'unproductive' and hence prone to conversion to monocrop plantations, settlements or infrastructure projects.



AK

VU

Mearnsia picina

Order Apodiformes: Family Apodidae

Philippine Spine-tailed Swift

Uncommon and endemic to Visayas and Mindanao. Becoming rarer over or near forest, usually flying at medium heights but occasionally will fly close to ground in mountain passes or down logging roads in forest. Very long uniquely shaped wings and short body mostly black with metallic blue gloss. Distinctive short tail with 1mm spine-like extensions, white throat and white patches in armpits. Threats to the species include low and decreasing population within a limited distributional range, and rapid loss and degradation of lowland forest habitat.



JBR

Actenoides hombroni

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae

Blue-capped Wood Kingfisher

Moderately-sized stocky kingfisher inhabiting exclusively understory of primary/secondary mid-montane and mossy forests from 1000-2000 m on selected mountain massifs of Mindanao Island (including Mts. Apo, Busa, Hilong-hilong, Kitanglad and Pasion). Head is black to dark blue, with ear coverts, breast, belly, and flanks rufous to buffy white. Bill orange-red and feet olive-green. Female distinguished by greenish-blue crown. Unique montane forest kingfisher, distinctive stuttering trill, prefers streams. Uncommon, highly restricted range, Vulnerable due to limited occupancy and continued encroachment of montane habitats.



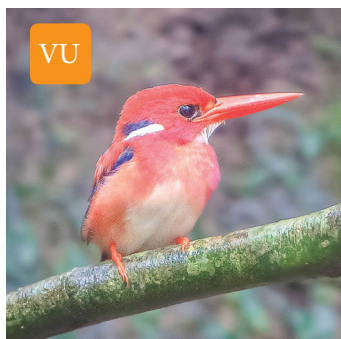
FI

Todiramphus winchelli

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae

Rufous-lored Kingfisher

Moderately-sized kingfisher inhabiting primary to secondary lowland forests of many small islands in southern Philippines, with five subspecies, such as *nigrorum* for Central Visayas, *nesydrionetes* for Romblon island group, *mindanensis* for Mindanao, *winchelli* for Basilan, and *alfredi* for Sulu archipelago. Head is black bordered with dark cobalt blue, with distinctive lore and rufous collar. Back/wings blackish blue, primaries black, rump turquoise blue. Bill black, feet greenish. Female distinguished by buffy underparts, male white. Uncommon, possibly extirpated on some islands. Vulnerable due to limited occurrence, continued habitat loss.



VNJ

Ceyx melanurus

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae

Philippine Dwarf Kingfisher

Diminutive kingfisher inhabiting exclusively the understory of primary/secondary lowland forests along eastern Philippines with three subspecies; *melanurus* for Greater Luzon (Alabat, Polillo, Catanduanes), *mindanensis* for Mindanao and Basilan, and *samarensis* for Eastern Visayas (Samar, Leyte). Head is orange rufous with metallic lilac gloss, throat and belly whitish. Breast and tail light rufous with lilac sheen, wings and terminal tail band black. Orange-red feet have 3 toes, sexes look similar. Uncommon on most islands. Vulnerable due to considerable and continued decline of mature lowland forest, on which it depends.



RN

Ceyx margarethae

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae

Dimorphic Dwarf Kingfisher

(L 14.5 cm) Endemic to Central and Southern Philippines. Uncommon on low understory of lowland forest, not usually associated with water. Darts fast and almost invisibly from perch to perch. Distinguished from other dwarf kingfishers in the Philippines by its all blue upperparts rufous underparts and lores, white throat and ear patch and orange bill and legs. Exhibits dark blue and pale blue morphs. Restricted range and loss/degradation of lowland forest habitat threaten the species.

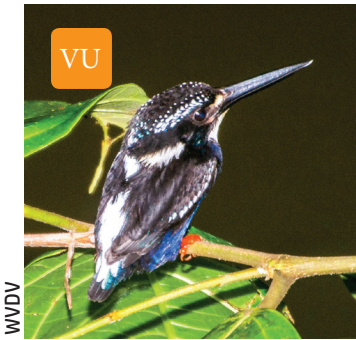


DGT

Ceyx cyanopectus

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae
Indigo-banded Kingfisher

Very small kingfisher inhabiting banks of freshwater rivers and streams adjacent forests and woodlands up to 1500 m in northern Philippines, with nominate form on Luzon, Polillo, Marinduque, Mindoro, Ticao, Masbate and Sibuyan, and subspecies *nigrirostris* on Cebu, Negros, and Panay. Head to rump deep blue with silvery cobalt sheen, blackish-blue forehead, wings and tail, white throat. Breast orange rufous up to belly with two indigo blue breast bands. Orange red feet have 3 toes. Female distinguished by broken breast bands. Fairly common on most islands, but serious decline of *nigrirostris* in the West Visayas due to habitat loss.



WVDV

Ceyx flumenicola

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae
Northern Silvery Kingfisher

Very small kingfisher inhabiting banks of freshwater rivers and streams adjacent forests and woodlands up to 1000 m in the Eastern Visayas, including Leyte, Samar and Bohol. Recently split from closely related Southern Silvery Kingfisher. Bill, head, throat, wings, tail and belly black, with metallic white dots on crown. Back to rump silvery-white with azure blue gloss, and lore, mid-belly, ear ivory white with breast to belly cobalt blue. Orange-red feet have 3-toes and sexes look similar. Fairly common to uncommon, limited occupancy and continued disturbance of habitats led to the species being categorized as Vulnerable.



PS

Ceyx argentatus

Order Coraciiformes: Family Alcedinidae
Southern Silvery Kingfisher

Very small kingfisher inhabiting banks of freshwater rivers and streams adjacent forests and woodlands up to 1000m on Mindanao, as well as Basilan, Dinagat and Siargao, and split from closely related Northern Silvery Kingfisher, which slightly smaller in size. Bill, head, throat, wings, tail black, with white dots on crown. Back to rump is silvery-white with purplish blue gloss, and lore, mid-belly, ear ivory buffy, with breast to belly indigo blue. Orange-red feet have 3 toes and sexes look similar. Fairly common to uncommon, but limited occupancy and continued disturbance of riparian habitats led to the species being categorized as Vulnerable.



EJ

Buceros hydrocorax

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae
Rufous Hornbill

Large uncommon endemic hornbill (largest in Philippines), with three unique subspecies; *hydrocorax* for Greater Luzon, *mindanensis* for Mindanao (Basilan, Dinagat, Siargao) and *semigaleatus* for Eastern Visayas (Samar, Leyte, Bohol). Sex alike but populations differ mainly by bill color (all or half red), casque elaboration, color of soft parts and resonating call. General adult plumage dark brown, buffy white tail, rufous breast and black throat. Declining populations all around range due to continued habitat loss from deforestation, exploitation for wildlife trade, limited nest sites, and with distinct populations in restricted occurrence and occupancy.



VU

II

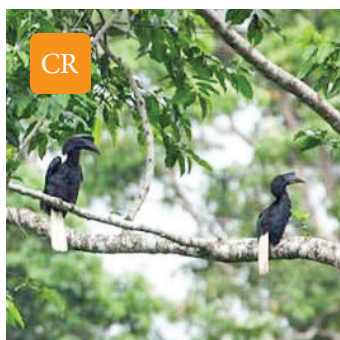
CP

Anthracoceros marchei

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Palawan Hornbill

Moderately-sized hornbill unique only to Greater Palawan, ranging from Calamianes island group to Bugsuk and Balabac, inhabiting mainly forest habitats. Sexes and age distinguishable by casque elaboration, being large and spade-like in adult males. Plumage generally black with feathers on upperparts having a green gloss, and a white tail. Bill and naked skin around throat and eyes are ivory white, with a distinct black spot at the base of the lower bill. Locally uncommon but often seen in pairs or family groups between forest patches and even small adjacent islands. Categorized as Vulnerable due to continuing habitat loss and exploitation.



CR

IS

Anthracoceros montani

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Sulu Hornbill

Extremely rare and only known hornbill unique to the Sulu archipelago where a tiny population is now known to be confined to lowland forests of Tawi-Tawi. Both Jolo and Sangasanga no longer harbors primary forests. A moderately large blackish hornbill with a black bill and casque, and a white tail. Its presence can be recognized from its loud shrieks and cackling calls. Due to its rapid decline from continued habitat loss from forest conversion, exploitation, and limited nest-sites, it is classified as Critically Endangered. Conservation efforts should be aimed at protecting remnant habitats at Tawi-Tawi and possibly captive-breeding.



CR

II

WVDD

Rhabdotorhinus waldeni

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Walden's Hornbill

Extremely rare moderately-sized hornbill unique to Panay and Negros (extirpated from Guimaras). Inhabits forests below 1000 m, travels in pairs/small groups across forest canopy, distinguished from sympatric Tarictic hornbills by larger size and loud nasal stuttering call. Generally black with green gloss, buffy tails with black terminal bands. Sexes and ages differ considerably in plumage, bill and casque elaboration (number of grooves), and color of soft parts, with males having a rufous head and breast (yellow skin), black in females. Critically Endangered due to continued habitat loss and exploitation.



VU

II

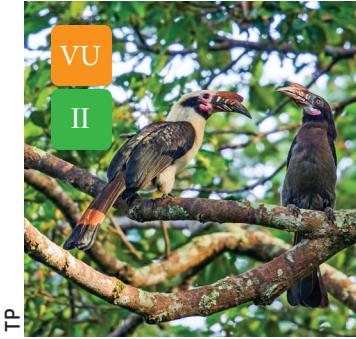
PS

Rhabdotorhinus leucocephalus

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Writhed Hornbill

Uncommon moderately-sized hornbill unique to Mindanao and adjacent islands, including Camiguin Sur, Siargao and Dinagat, where it inhabits forests below 1200 m. They often travel in pairs or small groups across the forest canopy, distinguished from sympatric Tarictic and Rufous hornbills by their medial-size and loud nasal stuttering call. Generally black with a bluish-green gloss, and buffy white tails with black terminal bands. Sexes and ages differ in plumage, bill and casque elaboration (wrinkled grooves), and color of soft parts. Males having dark rufous head, buffy face to breast (orange skin), with females all black. Categorized as Vulnerable due to continued habitat loss and exploration.



TP

VU

II

Penelopides manillae

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Luzon Hornbill

Small-sized hornbill endemic to Greater Luzon, including Palali, Marinduque, Catanduanes and Polillo islands, where it inhabits forest habitats usually below 1500 m, with some degree of tolerance to built-up areas adjacent primary or secondary lowland forests. Sexes distinguishable from fledging; males blackish brown with buffy white, with dark parts having a green gloss, and pink facial skin. Females all blackish brown with blue facial skin. Tail blackish with white and rufous bands. Uncommon to locally common within various localities on Luzon, but the distinct subspecies from Polillo islands (*subniger*) has limited occupancy and small population.



GJ

EN

II

Penelopides mindorensis

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Mindoro Hornbill

Small-sized hornbill endemic to Mindoro island, where it inhabits mainly forest habitats usually below 1500 m, and in forest edges or scrubland between adjacent lowland and gallery forests. Sexes partially distinguishable, as both sexes are blackish brown and buffy white, with dark parts having a green gloss. Males have pink facial skin, while females have blue and black facial skin. Tail blackish with white and rufous bands. Uncommon to locally common within limited localities across Mindoro. Its overall restricted occupancy and occurrence, as well as declining population from continued habitat loss and exploitation, categorized this species as Vulnerable.



PS

EN

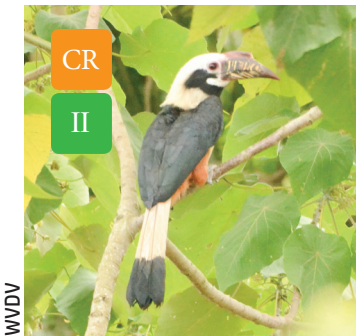
II

Penelopides affinis

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Mindanao Hornbill

Small hornbill endemic to Greater Mindanao, with three subspecies; *affinis* for Mindanao (Bucas, Dinagat, Siargao), *basilanica* for Basilan, and *samarensis* for Eastern Visayas (Samar, Leyte, Bohol, Biliran, Calicoan). Inhabits mainly forest below 1500m. Sexes distinguishable from fledging; males black and white, with dark parts having green gloss, females all blackish brown. Tail buff white with black and rufous bands. Distinguished from sympatric Wrinkled and Rufous hornbills by small size and trumpeting call. Uncommon within limited localities across restricted range, rapidly declining population from continued habitat loss and exploitation in Basilan.



WVDV

CR

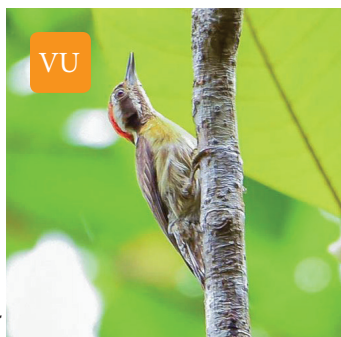
II

Penelopides panini

Order Bucerotiformes: Family Bucerotidae

Visayan Hornbill

Small sized hornbill endemic to Western Visayas, including Negros, Panay, Masbate, Guimaras, Pan de Azucar, Sicogon and Ticao (with distinct extinct subspecies, *ticaensis*), where it inhabits forest habitats usually below 1500 m, but has been extirpated in smaller islands. Sexes distinguishable from fledging, as males are blackish-brown and buffy white, with dark parts having a green gloss, and white facial skin. Females are all blackish-brown with blue facial skin. Tail buff white with black and rufous bands. Uncommon to rare in remnant forests on Negros and Panay. Limited occupancy and declining population, due to continued habitat loss and exploitation.



VU

BQ

Dendrocopos ramsayi

Order Piciformes: Family Picidae

Sulu Pygmy Woodpecker

Endemic to the Sulu Archipelago, this species is thought to be relatively common at least on Tawi-Tawi Island. Data is lacking from other localities. The male has a dark brown forehead to crown, red over entire nape and along rear crown side, and a broad white eyebrow. As with other species occupying a similar forest habitat, it is suspected to be in rapid decline within its range owing to widespread logging and forest clearance.



OTS

CP

Dinopium everetti

Order Piciformes: Family Picidae

Spot-throated Flameback

(L 26.5 cm) Endemic to the Palawan Island group, the species is uncommon in forest, open woodlands and coconut plantations. Males have bright red forehead, crest, lower back and rump with golden olive back and wings. Females similar but has black crown with white spots and red at tips of crest. Told from the Red-headed Flameback by shorter blackish bill, black eyestripe and mustache, no red on throat and face, and unspotted upper breast. Restricted range, loss and degradation of lowland forest habitat threaten the species.



EN

MI

Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus

Order Piciformes: Family Picidae

Yellow-faced Flameback

Endemic to the West Visayas, it now occurs only on the islands of Negros and Panay, where it inhabits the understory of forest and edge up to 2200 m, alone or in small groups. This medium-large woodpecker has a golden-yellow head, neck and underparts and red wings and back. Bill and legs are pale. Males have a bright red crown and crest while the female has an entirely yellow head. The population is inferred to be undergoing rapid declines owing to ongoing habitat loss and degradation.



EN

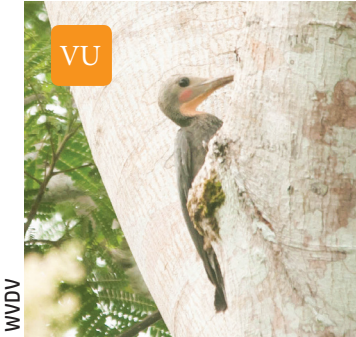
DGT

Chrysocolaptes erythrocephalus

Order Piciformes: Family Picidae

Red-headed Flameback

A low-density species in predominantly lowland forests of Greater Palawan. It breeds in coastal and lowland dry forest, possibly in mangroves, forages in open forests and occasionally in coconut plantations in Dumaran. Told from Palawan race of Greater Flameback by shorter blackish bill, black eyewipe and moustache, no red on throat and face, and unspotted upper breast. The population was estimated to be very low between 250 and 999 individuals and restricted to lowland habitat, which is fast disappearing in Palawan. Part of the habitat is situated in areas which are intended for reclassification from timberland to A+D.



WVDV

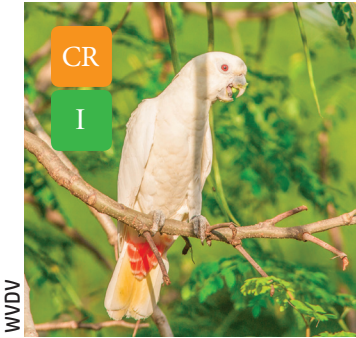
VU

Mulleripicus pulverulentus

Order Piciformes: Family Picidae

Great Slaty Woodpecker

Widespread throughout the mainland Indo-Malayan region; in the Philippines it only occurs on Palawan and nearby islands. Uncommon and becoming rarer in forest and edge in the lowlands, in pairs or small groups at all levels of the canopy and may even forage on the ground for ants. It is the largest Philippine woodpecker, separated from smaller White-bellied Woodpecker by all dark grey plumage and the lack of a white belly and red crest. This low-density species is restricted to low to middle elevation forest in Palawan, which is disappearing or degrading rapidly, as dead standing trees are often allowed by local governments to be cut.



WVDV

CR

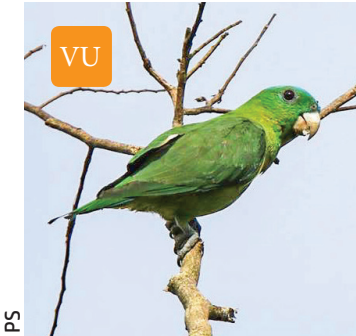
I

Cacatua haematuropygia

Order Psittaciformes: Family Cacatuidae

Red-vented Cockatoo

Formerly distributed on many islands throughout the Philippines, presently has its stronghold on Palawan. Restricted to extreme lowland areas for breeding, it nests in cavities of trees with large diameter, mainly below 50 m. Core habitat is old-growth coastal forest and Sonneratia-rich mangroves. Although decline was reduced due to intensive conservation efforts, viable populations are now concentrated to very few areas on Palawan and will continue to suffer from habitat loss and poaching for the pet trade. Low breeding results correlating with drought events, coupled with occurrence on low coral islands suggest that it is vulnerable to effects of climate change.



PS

VU

Prioniturus waterstradti

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Mindanao Racket-tail

Endemic to Mindanao, it inhabits the humid mountain forests of only 9 localities. Similar to other racket-tails, they are noisy in flight and they build their nests 5-7 m above ground. The lack of blue in the crown distinguishes it from the lowland Blue-crowned Racket-tail. The few locations where it occurs severely limit its population size, which is also undergoing some decline because of habitat loss. This, together with hunting for the pet trade, are the main threats to this species.



MWV

EN

II

Prioniturus montanus

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Montane Racket-tail

Although locally common, it is almost entirely confined to montane forest regions in Central Cordillera and the Sierra Madre, severely limiting its range and thus population size. It is additionally threatened by hunting and trapping for the cagebird trade.



PW

VU

II

Prioniturus platenae

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Blue-headed Racket-tail

Endemic to Greater Palawan's lowland forests, it has grown more uncommon in recent years. It also still occurs near cultivated areas, ultrabasic forests, bamboo scrublands and mangroves on islands north of Palawan. It is a noisy species, alone, in pairs or small groups, especially in flight. The all-blue head with white bill and rackets on tail separate it from the larger Blue-naped Parrot. Threatened by extensive habitat loss and exotic trade, other minor threats include disease from captive birds being released into the wild, and its treatment by locals as a pest because they feed on banana.



VNI

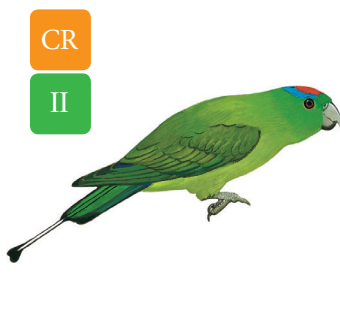
EN

Prioniturus mindorensis

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Mindoro Racket-tail

Very noisy especially in flight but hard to spot when perched in dense canopy. It is found in primary and secondary forests, forest edge, and nearby cultivated areas up to 1670 m in Mindoro. Males and females of the species look alike; head bright green strongly suffused powder-blue on crown (but green on forehead), upperparts; underparts yellow-green; tail and wings dark green above; underwing bright yellow green; undertail dark turquoise blue. Female has shorter rackets, Immature has less blue on crown and lack rackets. Threatened due to restricted habitat which is increasingly converted and degraded. Population is also in continuous decline due to ongoing trapping pressure for pet trade.



HBW

CR

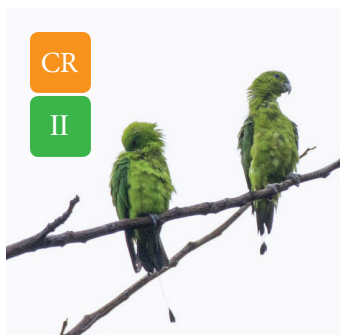
II

Prioniturus verticalis

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Blue-winged Racket-tail

Endemic to Greater Sulu, this species is restricted to six islands; Tawi-Tawi, Bongao, Manuk Manka, Tumindao, Sanga-Sanga, and Sibutu. It is uncommon in forest, edge, mangroves, and probably adjacent to cultivated areas. Noisy especially in flight. Largest racket-tail, told from Blue-naped and Blue-backed Parrots by presence of rackets, whitish bill and lack of blue back or rump. Male has a large red spot in centre of crown. Threatened due to an extremely small population, which is suspected to be in rapid and accelerating decline due to ongoing forest clearance, and persecution. Conservation actions are hindered by security issues.



JJB

CR

II

Prioniturus luconensis

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Green Racket-tail

The smallest of the racket-tails, it is uncommon and becoming ever rarer, found in lowland forest and edge in pairs or small groups, only on Luzon Island. Loud and noisy, all green with no blue in face or upperparts. Distinguished from the Larger Blue-naped and Blue-backed Parrots as these have longer tails and red bills. Its population is estimated to be very small, and less numerous than previously thought, and is inferred to be in on-going decline owing to trapping pressure, and the loss and degradation of suitable habitat.

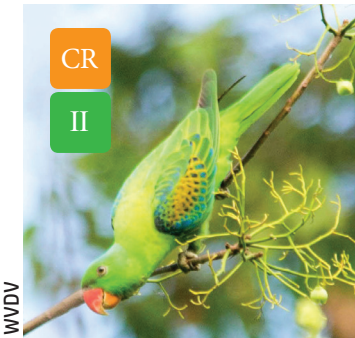


Prioniturus discurus

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Blue-crowned Racket-tail

This endemic racket-tail occurs on most larger islands of the Philippines except for Palawan, Mindoro and the northern part of Luzon. It is fairly common in forest, edge, and adjacent cultivated areas up to 1500 m or higher, except where it meets Montane Racket-tail. Very fast erratic flight. Blue on upperparts restricted to top of the head while Montane has blue in the face. Despite threats of habitat loss and hunting for the pet trade, the population appears to be stable, and as it is spread over a relatively large area, it is not yet considered a threatened species.



Tanygnathus lucionensis

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Blue-naped Parrot

Medium-sized bird with blue-green forehead, sides of head and lores, crown and nape in varying amounts of blue, collar yellowish-green, bill red, orange, or yellowish towards the tip, legs olive-green to black. Species found in forest and forest edge up to 1000 m, occurs singly, in pairs or in groups. Several races present, but species is currently under pressure due to the demands of the illegal pet trade, and thus more effective implementation of laws to protect the species could have a significant impact on the population.



Tanygnathus sumatranus

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Blue-backed Parrot

Found on Sulawesi, Talaud Island and the Philippines, where it has four endemic subspecies; *duponti* (Luzon), *freeri* (Polillo), *everetti* (Leyte, Mindanao, Negros, Panay, and Samar) and *burdigii* (Basbas, Bongao, Jolo, Loran, Sanga-Sanga, Sibutu and Tawi-Tawi). Much bigger than *T. lucionensis*, but races also vary in size and color, with *everetti* being the largest. In *duponti* body is yellow-green, while *burbidgii* is dark green with a shade of blue in lower back. Conservation issues are wildlife trade and habitat conversion. Further studies into its ecology and habits are essential in understanding the pressures on the species.



Loriculus philippensis

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Colasisi

The smallest Philippine parrot is common and can be found in all forest types up to montane forest and even in gardens in cities. It feeds on flowers and nectar, especially from coconuts and bananas. Easily identified by red on head and rump. Ten races are known from the Philippines, where it is endemic, of which the Cebu and Mindoro subspecies are very rare, explaining the threat status.



VU

II

FJ

Trichoglossus johnstoniae

Order Psittaciformes: Family Psittacidae

Mindanao Lorikeet

Occurring only on Mindanao Island, this uncommon species is found in montane forest and edge above 1000 m, singly, in pairs or noisy flocks which fly in tight formation between feeding trees. Small size, long tail, blackish line through eye joining on the nape, and scaly underpart separate it from plumper shorter-tailed Guaiabero and Colasisi. Populations are localized and scarce over its small range, which is probably diminishing in extent owing to on-going logging and forest loss.



VU

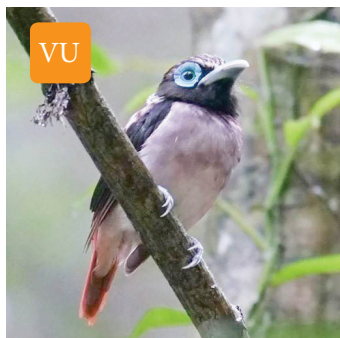
PS

Sarcophanops steerii

Order Passeriformes: Family Eurylaimidae

Wattled Broadbill

Uncommon in the understory of lowland and middle elevation forests of Mindanao and several nearby islands, where it may be seen singly on a low perch, or in groups traveling with a mixed flock. Unlikely to be confused with other species except for similar Visayan Broadbill, which was split off recently. Intense pressures on its habitat are suspected to have driven rapid declines.



VU

PS

Sarcophanops samarensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Eurylaimidae

Visayan Broadbill

Uncommon in the in the understory of lowland and middle elevation forests of the eastern Visayan islands of Leyte, Samar and Bohol, where it may be seen singly on a low perch, or in groups traveling with a mixed flock. Unlikely to be confused with other species except similar Wattled Broadbill, which was split off recently. Intense pressures on its habitat are suspected to have driven rapid declines.



VU

I

MT

Erythropitta kochi

Order Passeriformes: Family Pittidae

Whiskered Pitta

Endemic to Luzon and furthermore restricted to Cordillera Central and the Sierra Madre in the north, and to the Bicol region in the south, this species is found chiefly in montane forests above 1000 m, but is also observed to occur in the varied habitats found in mountain ranges. The species has a distinctive tan whisker, which distinguishes it from the Red-bellied Pitta. Regular monitoring of its numbers and activities in its areas of occurrence is advised, and impacts of mining, logging, hunting, and poaching in the areas of its occurrence should be recorded.



JT

Pitta steerii

Order Passeriformes: Family Pittidae

Azure-breasted Pitta

Endemic to the Mindanao Faunal Region, the species is shy and is best located by call, frequently after rain, usually from an elevated perch. Black head, white throat. Green upperparts except for shining azure-blue rump and wing-patch. Pale blue underparts, black patch on center of belly merges into vivid scarlet lower belly and undertail-coverts. Greyish-flesh legs, stout, dark bill. Currently, the population is small and severely fragmented. Reducing pressure on Raja Sikatuna National Park on Bohol and other previously known lowland forest habitats is recommended to help alleviate strain on the species.



NC

Pitta nympha

Order Passeriformes: Family Pittidae

Fairy Pitta

Small, brightly-colored pitta that seems to only accidentally visit the Philippines during its annual migration from its breeding grounds in China and Japan to the wintering grounds in Malaysia and Indonesia. Chestnut crown and forehead with black median stripe. Its population is suspected to be in rapid decline due to deforestation in its breeding range, mainly for agriculture and timber, locally compounded by trapping for the cagebird trade.



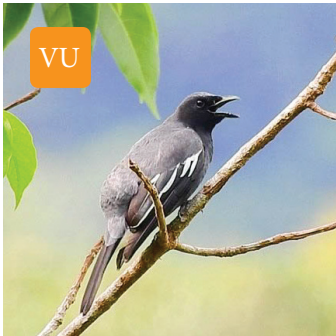
PS

Coracina mindanensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Campephagidae

Black-bibbed Cuckooshrike

Endemic to the Philippines, where it occurs on most major islands except for Palawan and the West Visayas. Uncommon, more solitary than other cuckooshrikes but does travel in groups and mixed flocks usually in the canopy and middle story, rarely found above 1000 m. Fairly quiet, often staying in small area of tree for some time. The male has a contrasting grey body with black head, and black wings (no white) and tail separate it from other cuckooshrikes. As with other forest species, decline of lowland forest is the main threat to this species.



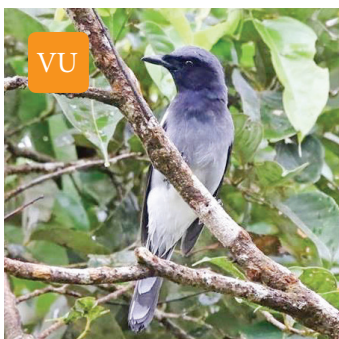
JS

Coracina ostenta

Order Passeriformes: Family Campephagidae

White-winged Cuckooshrike

Endemic to the Western Visayas occurring only on the islands of Negros, Panay, and Guimaras where it is uncommon and becoming rarer as lowland forests are cleared. Usually found in small groups in the canopy of forest or forest edge, noisy and fairly conspicuous. The large white wing patch separates it from the Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike. As with other forest species, the decline of lowland forest is the main threat to this species.



PS

Coracina mcgregori

Order Passeriformes: Family Campephagidae

McGregor's Cuckooshrike

Common locally above 1000 m. in montane forest in most major mountain ranges on Mindanao Island, to which it is endemic. Usually in the canopy in groups, often accompanying mixed flocks. White wing patch separates it from Black-bibbed Cuckoo-shrike, and the black throat separates it from the Black-and-white Triller. Although locally common, the small population size due to a restricted range and decline of forests all over the island are still threats to this species.



CP

Pericrocotus igneus

Order Passeriformes: Family Campephagidae

Fiery Minivet

Occurring across the Indo-Malayan region, in the Philippines it is restricted to Palawan. Found in noisy groups, often in mixed flocks, in the canopy of forest and sometimes into mangroves. Orange and black of the male is unmistakable. Yellow, orange, and black for females may be confused with olive and yellow, chunkier Common lora in scrub and mangrove. As with other forest-dependent species, the decline in lowland forests is the main threat to this species.



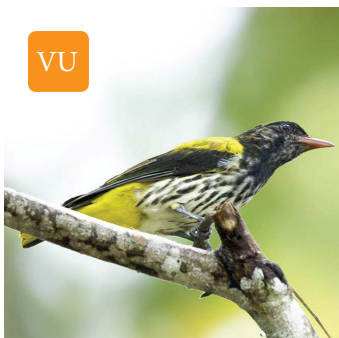
CP

Lanius validirostris

Order Passeriformes: Family Laniidae

Mountain Shrike

Uncommon and endemic to montane forests above 1000 m but found more conspicuously in clearings and forest edge of mountain ranges in Northern Luzon, Northern Mindoro and Mindanao. Hunts for beetles and other arthropods by perching upright on exposed perch and diving down onto prey. It is a medium-sized shrike with a black mask, white throat, thick black bill, and all grey head and upperparts. Amount of white and rufous in the belly varies between subspecies. Its restricted range and habitat is under pressure from disturbance and encroachment by human settlements.



MAP

Oriolus xanthonotus

Order Passeriformes: Family Oriolidae

Dark-throated Oriole

Occurring across the Indo-Malayan region, in the Philippines it is restricted to Palawan. Fairly common in the canopy of forest and forest edge, singly or in pairs, sometimes traveling with mixed flocks. Smaller Black-headed Bulbul prefers more open habitat and has a yellow belly, not white heavily streaked with black. Along with an already restricted range in the country and a small population size, the forest upon which they are dependent are rapidly disappearing.



WVDV

Oriolus isabellae

Order Passeriformes: Family Oriolidae

Isabela Oriole

Endemic to Luzon Island, it now occurs in only a small part of its previous range, in a few remaining sites in northern Sierra Madre. Found in the canopy of lowland forest, particularly bamboo forest, usually singly or in pairs. Note the heavy bluish or greyish bill (not reddish), yellow lores (not white), and unstreaked underparts with slightly darker breast. Population size is extremely low and lowland habitat is declining through deforestation and conversion into agricultural lands.



PS

Dicrurus menagei

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicruridae

Tablas Drongo

(L 355mm) A long-tailed island-endemic drongo that inhabits lowland forests and second growth usually below 1000 m, and restricted only to Tablas Island in the Visayan Sea. It was recently split from the polytypic Hair-crested Drongo, being the largest in size and has the longest and deeply forked tail. Plumage is generally velvety black with a green gloss, and black underparts spangled with metallic blue-green. It has a notable frontal crest. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Critically Endangered due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of the few remaining patches of lowland forest habitats on Tablas Island.



VNJ

Rhipidura sauli

Order Passeriformes: Family Rhipiduridae

Tablas Fantail

(L 18 cm) An island-endemic fantail that inhabits the understory of lowland forests and second growth usually below 1000 m, restricted to Tablas Island in the Visayan Sea. It was recently split from the polytypic Blue-headed Fantail, having a more rufous belly. Plumage is generally slate blue from head to breast and rufous from back to tail, with central pair of tail feathers black. Sexes differ in size, with the male being larger. Categorized as Endangered due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of the few remaining patches of lowland forest habitats on Tablas Island.



CP

Hypothymis helenae

Order Passeriformes: Family Monarchidae

Short-crested Monarch

(L 13.5 cm) Poorly known and rare on large islands – Luzon, Samar and Mindanao, fairly common on small ones like Camiguin Norte and Dinagat. Forages in the understory of forest below 1000 m. Black face and visible crest of males separate it from other monarchs. Female have a dull cobalt blue head contrasting with grey-blue back. Restricted range, loss and degradation of lowland forest habitat threaten the species.



PS

Hypothymis coelestis

Order Passeriformes: Family Monarchidae
Celestial Monarch

Widespread endemic on Luzon, Negros, Sibuyan, Samar, Dinagat, Mindanao, Basilan and Tawi-Tawi. Slim, electric-blue, canopy-dwelling flycatcher. Entire plumage dark vivid sky-blue, washed lilac on cheeks and throat. Duller grey-blue on belly. Narrow yellowish eye-ring. Elongated, paler electric-blue crown feathers form droopy crest which usually lies flat, raised when excited. Female slightly duller. Inhabits canopy/middle stories of lowland forest/edge/secondary growth up to 750 m. Declining rapidly due to widespread continuing reductions in extent/quality of lowland forest, causing severe fragmentation of presumably small population.



WVDV

Terpsiphone atrocaudata

Order Passeriformes: Family Monarchidae
Japanese Paradise Flycatcher

Winters in the northern and western Philippines. The male has an elongated black tail, glossy black with dark maroon mantle, black plumage and white belly. The female has darker head and underparts, dark rufous mantle and tail. Breeds in mature deciduous or mixed forest and plantations on low hills and mountains, up to 100 m. Declines have presumably occurred because of forest loss and degradation in its wintering range.



KP

Bombycilla japonica

Order Passeriformes: Family Bombycillidae
Japanese Waxwing

(L 13.5 cm) A rare migrant with few records in the Batanes Islands. Breeds in forested areas of Southeast Russia and Northeast China, migrating south mainly to E China, Korea and Japan. Medium-sized, greyish-brown passerine with prominent backward-pointing crest and distinctive wing markings. Relatively limited range and small global population threaten the species.



JJB

Periparus amabilis

Order Passeriformes: Family Paridae
Palawan Tit

(L 11.4 cm) A medium-sized endemic titmouse restricted only to Greater Palawan, including Calauit, Busuanga and Balabac islands, where it inhabits lowland forests and second growth, and usually seen in groups or mixed flocks. Plumage of upperparts is blackish, with bright yellow underparts. Entire head to upper breast of male is glossy black, but duller brown in female. Mantle and back whitish yellow, but wings and tail black, with feathers broadly tipped with white thus forming bars. Near-threatened and restricted-range, primarily due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of forest habitats.



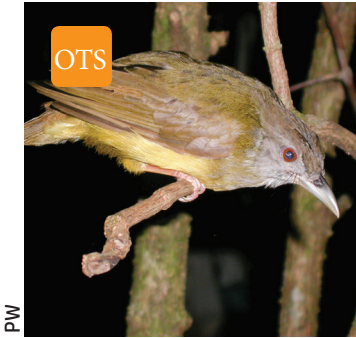
BQ

Parus semilarvatus

Order Passeriformes: Family Paridae

White-fronted Tit

(L 13 cm) A medium-sized endemic titmouse restricted to eastern Philippines, recorded primarily on Luzon and Mindanao islands, with three subspecies. It inhabits lowland forests and second-growth below 1000 m, usually seen singly, in groups or with mixed flocks. Plumage of male is generally glossy black, but duller brown in female and immature, and all has the prominent white forehead, front, lores, wing lining and pectoral tufts. Bill and legs are black, and eyes are brown. Near-threatened and restricted-range status due to its extremely limited adjunct occurrences and continued encroachment of forest habitats.



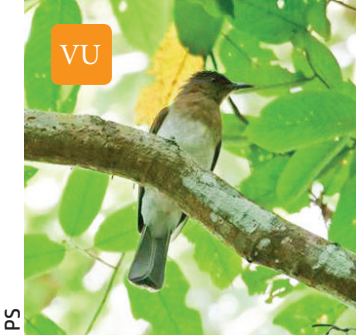
PW

Alophoixus frater

Order Passeriformes: Family Pycnonotidae

Palawan Bulbul

(L 22.7 cm) A common endemic found in primary and secondary forest, forest edge from lowlands upto 1000 m. Medium-sized bulbul with olive-green upperparts, brown crown and short crest, grey cheeks, pale grey throat and breast, yellow belly and undertail. Larger and stockier than Sulphur-bellied Bulbul. Restricted range to Palawan, degradation of forest habitat and hunting for pet trade threatens the species.



PS

Hypsipetes ruficularis

Order Passeriformes: Family Pycnonotidae

Zamboanga Bulbul

Endemic to western Mindanao, confined to Zamboanga Peninsula, Basilan Island, and Lanao provinces. Relatively common in forest and forest edge, singly, in pairs or in groups at fruiting trees. Overlaps with smaller Philippine Bulbul in areas around Lake Lanao. Note the darker crown and unstreaked rufous throat. The very restricted range along with the decline of forest habitat threaten this species.



VNU

Hypsipetes siquijorensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Pycnonotidae

Streak-breasted Bulbul

Common in remaining forests on Siquijor and Tablas but threatened due to habitat loss, possibly extinct on Cebu. Noisy and conspicuous in forest and forest edge singly or in small groups, this species can be identified by its brown head and upperparts, brownish-grey underparts, paler and greyer on throat and upper breast. Although relatively common in remaining habitat, the forests of these few islands are rapidly declining.



VU

LP

Phylloscopus ijima

Order Passeriformes: Family Phylloscopidae
Ijima's Leaf Warbler

(L 11.5 cm) An enigmatic migratory warbler that breeds in the Izu and Ryukyu islands of Japan and has been known to winter in Taiwan and the Philippines, based mainly on a few records from Mariveles Mountains in Bataan Province, Luzon. Plumage is generally olive-green for upperparts and greyish-white with a yellow wash for underparts. Notably, it has a faint wing bar, edged with yellow and a dark line through the eye. Sexes are similar. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its extremely limited occurrence, and inherently small global population size, and from continued forest conversion of their wintering areas in the Philippines.



CR

FP

Acrocephalus sorghophilus

Order Passeriformes: Family Acrocephalidae
Speckled Reed Warbler

Winter records of this species in the Philippines are localized and rare. Broad buff eyebrow is bordered above by black, with streaked and golden-brown underparts. Tail is graduated with a narrow buff tip. Ecology and specific habitat of this species is poorly understood. Most recent surveys on its only known habitat yielded only one sighting. Capture-mark-release studies on intact original wetland zonation should be made to understand its ecology and extent of population decline.



VU

MP/AOA

Robsonius rabori

Order Passeriformes: Family Locustellidae
Cordillera Ground Warbler

(L 21.7 cm) Fairly large secretive ground-dwelling warbler with long-legs and tail unique to northern Cordillera and Ilocos Norte mountains of Luzon, where it scuttles on forest floor of lowland forests and second growth below 1000m, recently split from the polytypic Rabor's Wren-Babbler (*Napothera*). Plumage is chestnut brown, with breast feathers having white bases and grey edges, showing a scaled appearance. It lacks a necklace of black spots, but has pale grey spots on throat and mustache. Long dense rump feathers stand up when excited. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitats on northern Luzon.



OTS

JCTG

Robsonius thompsoni

Order Passeriformes: Family Locustellidae
Sierra Madre Ground Warbler

(L 21.8 cm) Large secretive ground-dwelling warbler with long-legs and tail unique to northern Sierra Madre and southern Cordillera mountains of Luzon. Inhabits lowland forests below 1000 m, where it scuttles on the forest floor. Recently described as new from the reclassified polytypic Rabor's Wren-Babbler (*Napothera*). Plumage chestnut brown, but has uniform grey breast with pale feather shafts and faint darker edging. Has a necklace of black spots, with black feather tips on throat and mustache. Long dense rump feathers stand up when excited. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitats on Luzon.

MP/AOA



Robsonius sorsogonensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Locustellidae

Bicol Ground Warbler

(L 22 cm) Large secretive ground-dwelling warbler with long-legs and tail unique to southern Sierra Madre mountains and Bicol region of Luzon. Inhabits lowland forests and second growth below 1000m, and scutters on the forest floor. It was recently split and reclassified from the polytypic Rabor's Wren-Babbler (*Napothera*). Crown and back is dark brown with black edges, while tail and wings are reddish-brown. It has black spots on throat and mustache. Long dense rump feathers stand up when excited. Categorized as Vulnerable due to its extremely limited occurrence and continued encroachment of lowland forest habitats on southern Luzon.

BDM



Micromacronus leytensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Timaliidae

Visayan Miniature Babbler

(L 7.6 cm) This tiny rare endemic is found only in canopy or understory of forest and forest edge in Samar, Leyte and Biliran. Minute size, bright yellow eyebrow and underparts. Upperparts olive-green. Females are duller in color. Distinctive whitish spiny feathers from flanks and back projects beyond tail. Restricted habitat and range threaten the species.

CF



Orthotomus samarensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Cisticolidae

Yellow-breasted Tailorbird

(L 12 cm) Uncommon and shy, this bird can be found on the islands of Bohol, Leyte, and Samar. It can be observed in dense undergrowth of forests often near streams and dry stream beds. It is a small bird with a loud and distinctive song. It has a black head extending to upper breast with a white chin. Its upperparts are olive green while its underparts are yellowish. Its wings are brownish and its tail is reddish-brown. Females are similar but have more white on chin extending to throat with black streaks.

GS



Ptilocichla falcata

Order Passeriformes: Family Pellorneidae

Falcated Wren-Babbler

Ground-dwelling, sexes alike; crown, wings, and tail dark chestnut, lores and area around eyes blackish, feathers on back and rump black elongated, with white shaft-streaks and black edges; upper mandible blackish, lower grey; eyes reddish brown, legs dark brown. It occurs on the forest floor, near streams and ridgetops. The species has been observed to be very sensitive to habitat modification, therefore population might be decreasing due to current habitat disturbances.



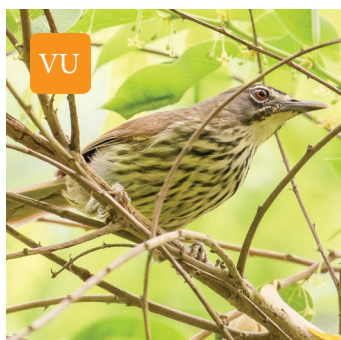
JJB

Malacopteron palawanense

Order Passeriformes: Family Pellorneidae

Melodious Babbler

(L 19.8 cm) This Palawan endemic is uncommon in understory and canopy of low trees in second-growth lowland forest and forest edge, preferring dense tangles and vines. Forehead and tail rufous with rest of upperparts olive-brown. Throat white with light grey streaks, breast and flanks light greyish cinnamon belly white; undertail light cinnamon. Restricted range and degradation of lowland forest habitat threatens the species.



MVW

Zosterornis striatus

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Luzon Striped Babbler

Sexes alike; forehead mottled black and olive, underparts and tail reddish olive-brown; short eyestripe, patch below eye and malar stripe black, eye-ring and lores cream white; throat, breast, and belly white, becoming yellow white towards belly, breast and belly with heavy brown streaks. Occurs in evergreen forest, logged forest and secondary growth, sometimes in heavily degraded forest and overgrown clearings, usually in the lower stories from 500 to 1000 m. Current rates of forest clearance can coincide with a decreasing trend in its population. Population studies needed.



MJV

Zosterornis latistriatus

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Panay Striped Babbler

Sexes alike; lores cream white with black line above, which passes above the eye and loops around the ear coverts; underparts yellow, belly cream white and reddish olive-brown tail. It frequents lower stories of montane forests between 900 and 1600 m. Moderately rapid population decline suspected due to continued habitat degradation in its very small range.



PS

Zosterornis nigrorum

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Negros Striped Babbler

Sexes alike; lores cream white with black line above, which passes above the eye and loops around the ear coverts; eyering white, underparts yellow, belly cream white with heavy black streaking, belly olive-yellow with olive streaks and reddish olive brown tail. It is known from mossy forest from 1100 to 1900 m. Further surveys needed for this species, however ongoing habitat destruction for most of its range suggests a decreasing population.



RC

Zosterornis hypogrammicus

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Palawan Striped Babbler

(L 14.5 cm) This Palawan endemic is common in large, noisy groups above 1000 m in all levels of montane forest in southwestern Palawan from Mt. Victoria to Mt. Matalingajan. Forehead, lores, and crown golden tan; back, wings, and tail olive green. Sides of face light grey. Throat light yellowish to greyish white; breast and belly yellow with heavy black streaks. Restricted range and degradation of habitat threaten the species.



VNI

Dasycrotapha speciosa

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Flame-templed Babbler

Small bird which prefers lowland forest, forest edge and secondary growth below 1000 m. Elongated red-orange feathers on temple. Sexes alike, forehead, lores, eye-ring, and chin golden yellow; crown and throat black; bill orange-yellow, skin behind eye blue-grey, eye chestnut, legs olive-yellow. There is a suspected rapid population decline due to degradation and conversion of its habitats in Negros and Panay.



PS

Dasycrotapha plateni

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Mindanao Pygmy Babbler

(L 10 cm) This tiny babbler is endemic to forests of Mindanao where it usually travels in small groups and mixed flocks. It is brown above, reddish-brown from chin to breast with prominent white shaft streaks.



ROH

Dasycrotapha pygmaea

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Visayan Pygmy Babbler

(L 10 cm) This tiny babbler is endemic to forests of Leyte and Samar where it usually travels in small groups and mixed flocks. It is dull olive-brown above, grey to greyish olive from chin to breast with prominent white shaft streaks.



OTS

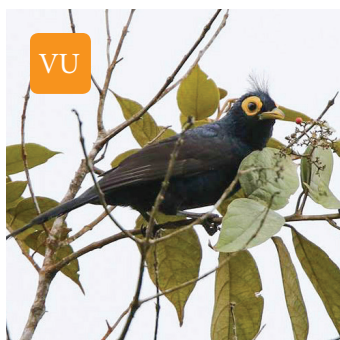
JTA

Sterrhoptilus dennistouni

Order Passeriformes: Family Zosteropidae

Golden-crowned Babbler

(L 14 cm) This small active babbler is endemic to forests of Northern Luzon where it is usually seen foraging in small groups in middle and understory vegetation. It has golden-yellow forehead and crown, olive-grey back and yellow throat.



VU

PS

Basilornis mirandus

Order Passeriformes: Family Sturnidae

Apo Myna

Endemic to Mindanao in suitable habitats such as Daggayan, Mt. Kitanglad and Mt. Apo. The species is found above 1250 m, in forest and forest edge, singly, in pairs or in small groups. The species is large, with a long tail and unique crest, and bare skin around the eyes. Sexes alike, generally all black glossed with green to bluish purple; lower back and rump white, wings and tail black to blackish brown with no gloss. While the species has been described as common in some sites, the continuous habitat degradation and fragmentation throughout its range might cause its population to decline.



VU

II

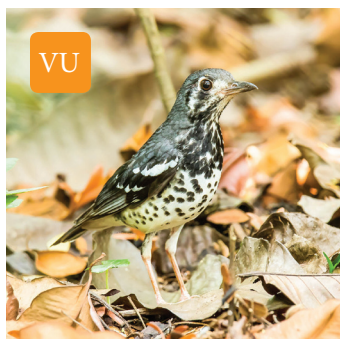
PW

Gracula religiosa

Order Passeriformes: Family Sturnidae

Common Hill Myna

Most traded bird species in the illegal pet trade in Palawan, possibly causing its disappearance from certain areas. Its body is black and bulky, with a white patch on its wings, orange-red bill, orange yellow wattles, and bare head. The species' core habitat is closed forest; it depends on larger trees with cavities, which it predated from other birds such as parrots and hornbills. More effective law enforcement is recommended to help stem local trade of these animals.



VU

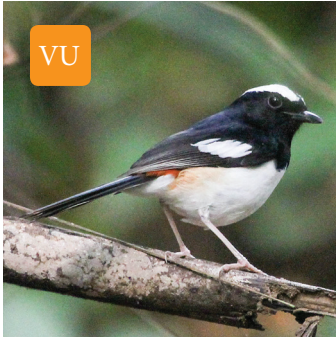
DGT

Geokichla cinerea

Order Passeriformes: Family Turdidae

Ashy Thrush

Uncommon in primary and secondary forests from lowlands to 1500 m in Luzon and Mindoro. Secretive and difficult to see, it forages on or near the forest floor for insects, small fruits and earthworms. Males and females look alike – slaty grey upperparts with two white wingbars, throat and underparts white with dense black spots on breast becoming sparser towards belly. Threatened due to restricted habitat which is increasingly converted and degraded, as well as hunting for food and trapping for the pet trade.



CP

VU

Copsychus luzoniensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

White-browed Shama

Common near ground in lowland forest below 1000 m on Greater Luzon, Masbate, Ticao, Negros and Panay Islands. Conspicuous by its call, but shy and difficult to see. Distinctive prominent white eyebrow and wing patch contrast with head, upperparts, wings and upper breast mostly black with bluish cast in males, dark grey with olive brown wash in females. Lower breast and belly white with light rufous flanks. Rapid loss and degradation of forest habitat in Marinduque Island threatens the subspecies endemic to the island.



VNJ

EN

Copsychus cebuensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Black Shama

Endemic to Cebu, the species is a medium-sized all-black chat. Sexes differ, with males being glossy blue-black and females blackish-grey. Its small range and population size make the species vulnerable to continuous habitat loss and degradation.



WP

EN

Muscicapa randi

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Ashy-breasted Flycatcher

Endemic to the Philippines, where it is known from Luzon, Negros and Samar, where it inhabits lowland forests usually below 1000 m. Sexes are alike, with lores whitish, above greyish brown, edges to inner secondaries white, bright yellow base to lower mandible and gape. A rapid and on-going population decline is suspected due to continuous and fast habitat destruction and conversion.



VNJ

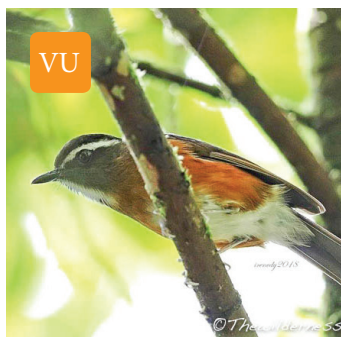
EN

Vauriella albigularis

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

White-throated Jungle Flycatcher

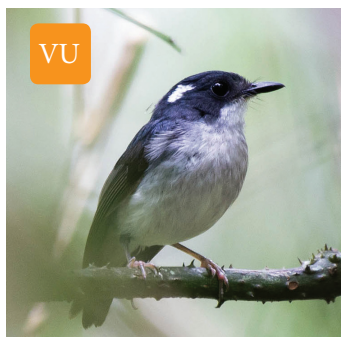
Endemic to Western Philippines, particularly Negros, Guimaras and Panay, where it prefers to stay in the lower stories of lowland and mid-montane forests generally at or below 950 m. The species has an olive-brown head with an indistinct buffy eyebrow, upper tail coverts and tail dark rufous; median and greater wing coverts brown, strongly edged with rufous buff, forming two wing bars, white throat is isolated from the rest of the underparts by a brownish breast band. Continuous and rapid habitat destruction throughout its range indicate that the population is rapidly being decimated.



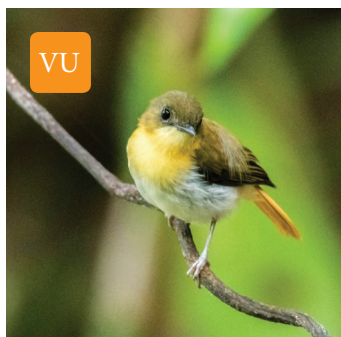
ID



PS



JJ



DGT

Vauriella insignis

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

White-browed Jungle Flycatcher

Endemic to the mountains of Northern Luzon, where it inhabits the understory of montane and mossy forest above 950 m. Sexes alike; crown, face and back dark olive-brown, lighter toward rump; upper tail coverts and edges olive-brown, tail dark rufous; breast rufous washed with olive becoming bright orange rufous on sides of the belly. Ongoing habitat degradation and loss are known to be occurring in its range, hence the decreasing population trend.

Vauriella goodfellowi

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Slaty-backed Jungle Flycatcher

Endemic to Mindanao, it appears to be numerous within the confines of its range. Sexes are alike; lores, spot before eye, and upper eyelid are black, forming a "black-eye" pattern. Forehead and border of "black-eye" white; upperparts dark bluish grey; flight feathers blackish edged with bluish-grey; throat, center of belly, and undertail coverts greyish-white. Population is perceived to be declining due to habitat destruction.

Ficedula basilanica

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Little Slaty Flycatcher

Endemic to the Philippines, where it occurs in Samar, Leyte, Dinagat, Mindanao and Basilan. It inhabits the understory of lowland primary and secondary forests usually below 900 m. The species is dark blue grey in color, males dark blue-grey above, slightly darker on crown, with large white spot on neck behind eye. Females above dark rufous, lighter on rump and uppertail coverts; lores and eyering rufous buff. Population is suspected to be rapidly decreasing owing to continuous and hasty destruction of its habitat.

Ficedula platenae

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Palawan Flycatcher

Possibly confined to primary lowland forest below 1000 m asl, where it is usually associated with rattan, climbing bamboo and other tangled vines. Shy and secretive, it has a light orange buff throat and orange rufous tail. This species may be among the most vulnerable endemic bird species to the ongoing forest loss in Palawan. Protection of remaining forest areas, as well as maintenance and creation of lowland forest corridors are necessary for this species to survive.



CP

Rhyacornis bicolor

Order Passeriformes: Family Muscicapidae

Luzon Water Redstart

Uncommon. Small, endemic to the Philippines, restricted to rapidly deteriorating riverine habitat in the Philippines. The male has dark, slate-blue upperparts, sullied brown on the wings, and a striking chestnut-red belly and tail. The female is similar in appearance, but the feathers of the belly and tail are a less prominent rufous-brown. Stream pollution and siltation caused by mining and logging are threats, as is the increasing use of agro-chemicals, all of which negatively affect water quality and prey abundance.



PS

Chloropsis flavipennis

Order Passeriformes: Family Chloropseidae

Philippine Leafbird

Endemic to the Philippines, where it is known only from Samar, Leyte, Cebu and Mindanao. Lime green bird, darker above than below, with yellow-green lores; eye-ring, throat and outer edges to primaries greenish-yellow. Bill dark horn, lighter at the tip and on cutting edge. Inhabits primary forest, but seen in secondary forests or degraded habitats below 1000 m. Its population is rapidly decreasing due to continuous destruction of its lowland forest habitat.



VNJ

Dicaeum proprium

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicaeidae

Whiskered Flowerpecker

Endemic to Mindanao, in primary forest, forest edge and secondary growth from 800-900 m. Bill is short and thin, upperparts glossy blue-black, mustache stripe and chin grey to white, separated by a blue-black malar stripe; pectoral tufts white; underparts greyish brown, with paler belly. Sexes similar. Population trend declining due to ongoing habitat destruction.



PS

Dicaeum anthonyi

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicaeidae

Flame-crowned Flowerpecker

(L 9.6 cm) An uncommon endemic found in primary and secondary montane and mossy forests, forest edge above 800 m. Crown on male is diagnostic – yellow-orange in Luzon and orange-red in Mindanao. Note thick bill and yellow to orange undertail coverts. Range restricted to Northern Luzon and Mindanao highlands. Degradation of high elevation forest habitat threatens the species.



VU

DGT

Dicaeum haematostictum

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicaeidae

Black-belted/Visayan Flowerpecker

Endemic to Guimaras, Panay and Negros. Small bird with relatively long curved bill of medium thickness; black breast with thick scarlet keel, back glossy blue-black; chin and sides of throat white. Found in forest canopy, forest edge, secondary growth and shrubs in open country. Occurs singly, in groups or in mixed flocks below 1000 m. Population is believed to have declined drastically due to forest clearance and habitat degradation. Additional surveys on Panay and Guimaras are recommended to identify additional appropriate areas for protection.



VU

DGT

Dicaeum retrocinctum

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicaeidae

Scarlet-collared Flowerpecker

Endemic to the Philippines, found in closed canopy forests from 1000 - 1200 m. It has black upperparts with blue gloss and bright red collar on hindneck. Black throat with red central spot, black upper breast, bright red line down centre of breast and belly outlined in black. Rest of underparts whitish. Its population is declining due to habitat conversion and degradation.



CR

HBW

Dicaeum quadricolor

Order Passeriformes: Family Dicaeidae

Cebu Flowerpecker

Known only from 2 localities in Cebu. Male upperparts, wings and tail glossy blue-black, with triangular orange red patch on mantle; underparts grey with white line from chin to abdomen, lower back yellow. Females lack triangular marking on mantle and yellow lower back; underparts light olive-grey, center of belly yellowish white. Species was formerly thought to be extinct until its rediscovery in 1992. The population is severely fragmented, as very little forest remains on Cebu.



OTS

DGT

Anthreptes griseigularis

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Grey-throated Sunbird

(L 12.1 cm) A Philippine-endemic (Luzon, Mindoro southeast through Samar and Leyte to Eastern Mindanao) common in coconut groves, mangroves, second growth near coast, and forests in lowlands. Males are metallic green from forehead to back grading to purplish-blue in rump and uppertail, sides of face maroon, underparts greenish-yellow, chin and throat grey. Females have pale grey chin and throat, olive-grey to brown upperparts, pale greenish-yellow below.

OTS



CP

Aethopyga primigenia

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Grey-hooded Sunbird

(L 10.8 cm) A Mindanao Island-endemic found in high elevation montane and submontane forests and forest edge between 1000 – 1700 m on Mts. Apo, Kitanglad, Hilong-Hilong and the mountains in Misamis Oriental province. Grey head appears to be a hood, contrasting with white belly. Back, uppertail and wings olive green. Males have patches of metallic olive green on forehead and ear not found in females. Restricted global range and habitat threatens the species.

OTS



PS

Aethopyga boltoni

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Apo Sunbird

(L 11-12 cm) A Mindanao Island-endemic found in high elevation montane forests over 1500 m on Mts. Apo, Busa, Matutum, Kitanglad and Malindang. Head and upper back dark grey, back and wings olive green, breast and belly yellow with yellow orange in center of breast. Males have long central tail feathers and yellow median throat stripe absent in females. Restricted global range and habitat threatens the species.

VU



PS

Aethopyga linaraborae

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Lina's Sunbird

Species dimorphic. Male head, face and sides of neck blackish grey accented by metallic dark greyish green forehead. Earspot and edges to secondaries cobalt-blue; back olive-green; rump, throat stripe and upper breast pale yellow. Females duller, lacking metallic markings except for cobalt blue edges to tail feathers. Occurs singly, in pairs or in mixed flocks from 1000 m and above in montane forest. Population trend possibly declining, thus monitoring of potential threats is needed.

OTS



JT

Aethopyga guimarasensis

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Maroon-naped Sunbird

(L 9.5 cm) A common endemic to forest, forest edge and second growth up to 1350 m in Negros, Panay and Guimaras Islands. Differs from other Philippine sunbirds by its metallic purplish-blue forehead, crown and chin, dull maroon hindcrown to mantle, black throat and upper breast, orange wedge separates breast from orange-yellow belly. The females differs by having a grey head and whitish throat. Restricted global range and habitat threatens the species.



OTS

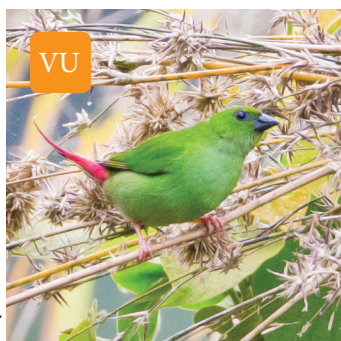
JC

Aethopyga decorosa

Order Passeriformes: Family Nectariniidae

Bohol Sunbird

Metallic purplish-green or steel-blue forehead and spot behind eye, crown to back olive-green, rump pale yellow, uppertail-coverts and upperwing-coverts metallic blue; tail, wing coverts, upper tail coverts metallic blue; very small to absent red patch on breast; females have much lighter rump patch. Further studies are needed to estimate current population size and structure, and threats to the species.



VU

RQ

Erythrura viridifacies

Order Passeriformes: Family Estrildidae

Green-faced Parrotfinch

Endemic, uncommon in forest and forest edge, particularly those with climbing bamboo, and in grassland adjacent to forest, usually above 1000 m. Body is green, paler on underparts. Tail is pointed and red, with females having shorter tails than males. Outer tail feathers reddish-brown with green edges. Population trend is said to be declining, possibly due to habitat conversion and other human factors. Further studies needed to determine population size.



OTS

PS

Erythrura coloria

Order Passeriformes: Family Estrildidae

Red-eared Parrotfinch

Native to the Philippines and endemic to Mindanao. Species is dark green, with red wedge-shaped tail and forehead and dark-blue face. Ear, sides of neck and uppertail coverts red, outer feathers dark reddish-brown. Population is perceived to be stable, however further studies are needed to estimate current population size and structure, and threats to the species.



VU

II

CP

Emberiza sulphurata

Order Passeriformes: Family Emberizidae

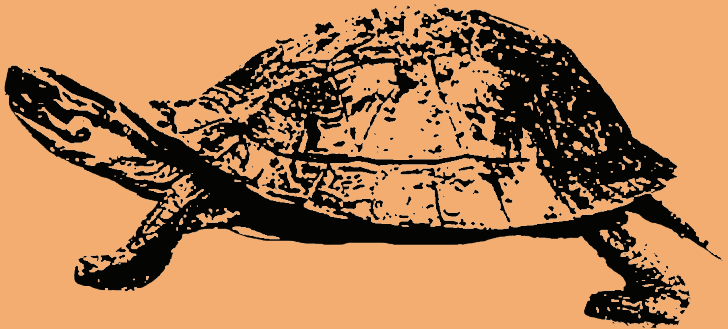
Yellow Bunting

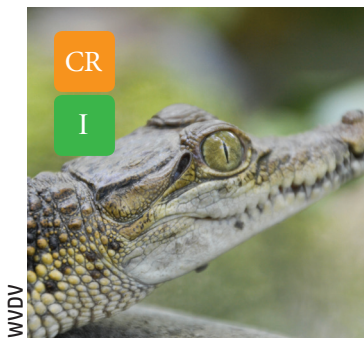
Breeds in Japan and winters in China, Ryukyu, Taiwan and the Philippines. This species is considered a medium-sized bunting with black lores, greenish-yellow crown, sides of head and hindneck. Olive-green mantle streaked with black. Olive-grey lower back, rump and uppertail-coverts. Lemon-yellow underparts becoming paler on belly and green and streaked on flanks. White tips to median and greater coverts form double wing-bar. The species has a small and declining population, possibly due to habitat loss, pesticide use, and hunting throughout its range.

Part III

Reptiles

Class: Reptilia





CR

I

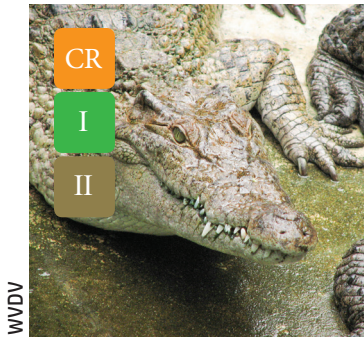
WVDV

Crocodylus mindorensis

Order Crocodylia: Family Crocodylidae

Philippine crocodile

Philippine endemic with broad snout, brown body/black markings, heavy armor plates. Males up to 3 meters long, females are smaller, both mature at 1.5 meters (15 kg). Preferred habitats are rivers, creeks, ponds and marshes from sea level up to 850 masl. Thrives in shallow natural ponds and marshes, man-made water reservoirs, shallow narrow creeks, mangrove areas, fast-flowing larger rivers. Habitat can overlap with *C. porosus*; in some areas like Ligawasan Marsh on Mindanao. Threats are habitat destruction, small population size, over utilization, habitat encroachment, persecution, and entanglement in fishing nets.



CR

I

II

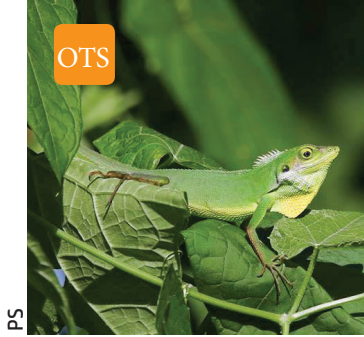
WVDV

Crocodylus porosus

Order Crocodylia: Family Crocodylidae

Saltwater crocodile, Estuarine crocodile

Largest reptile alive today, distributed from India to Australia, males growing up to 7m, females up to 2.5m. Large heads with ridges running from eyes and meeting at center of snout. Scutes smaller than in other species, scales oval. Pale yellow bodies/tail of juveniles have black stripes, light spots. Adults darken into lighter tan/grey with white or yellow areas. Heavy overlapping jaw contains 64 to 68 teeth. Preferred habitats include inland lakes, swamps, marshes, coastal brackish waters and tidal sections of rivers terrestrial nest and basking areas are built. Threats are habitat destruction, restricted distribution of small populations, hunting.



OTS

PS

Bronchocela cristatella

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae

Green crested lizard

Brightly green color combined with yellow and light blue green bands running around its body for camouflage, it blends well with its background to stay inconspicuous when threatened and quickly retreats on a tree trunk. It has a dark ring around both eyes and a second dark ring around each tympanum near the back of the head. Males have distinct crest on the neck and the tail length constitutes three fourths the body length. It inhabits primary and secondary growth forests and some disturbed areas. This lizard is native to Southeast Asia, and is threatened due to over utilization for exotic animal trade.



OTS

EYS

Bronchocela marmorata

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae

Marbled crested lizard, Marbled bloodsucker

This lizard has a green body with marbled reddish portions. It is also capable of metachrosis or defensive body color change for camouflage. The tail constitute three-fourths of the total body length. It is a Philippine endemic, that inhabit lowland dipterocarp and montane forests between 400 to 800 masl. in Luzon (Northern Cordilleras) and Sibuyan islands. It is arboreal, preferring branches and leaves where it forages for insects. This species is oviparous, it lays its eggs in soil dug at the base of trees. It is threatened due to over utilization for exotic animal trade, with limited information on population and actual range.



ACD

Gonocephalus interruptus

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae
Mindanao/Boulenger's forest dragon

Green with tinges of yellow/grey, easily capable of camouflage. Adult males have prominent crest composed of 10 tapering spikes. Eyes have open bluish iris bordered by thin yellowish eyelid on top, white streaked portion below. Prominent whitish tympanum behind eyes same size as eye, almost aligned to end of lower jaw. Small spikes/cones border skin flap of rear end of head. Tail alternating yellow and black. Recorded in Mindanao, presumably found in secondary forest habitats, threatened with over utilization for exotic animal trade, deforestation, conversion of forests to agricultural land.



DGT

Gonocephalus semperi

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae
Dark-spotted forest dragon

Head has triangular profile. Dorsal/lateral scales smaller compared to ventral scales. Dorsal/nuchal crests interrupted on the neck, more prominent among adult males. Distinguishing yellow to white color on eyelids. White, inner most part of brown iris contributes to the concentric appearance of eyes. Row of lateral scales between eyes and tympanum runs continuously and ends immediately after nares. Tail alternating yellow and black/grey colors, slightly longer than body. Found in rainforests near the sea on Mindanao, Camiguin Sur, Bohol, Samar, Leyte and Mindoro in the Philippines. Threatened by over utilization for exotic animal trade.



MG

Gonocephalus sophiae

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae
White-spotted forest dragon, Negros forest dragon

Head has triangular profile. Dorsal/lateral scales are smaller compared to ventral scales. Dorsal/nuchal crests, more prominent among adult males, not interrupted in neck. Distinguishing brown outline of entire eyelids lightens towards inner side. Inner most part of brown iris white. Light color of lateral scale row between eyes and tympanum with scale size similar with rest. Tail is slightly longer than body with alternating yellow and black/grey colors. Endemic to the Philippines, recorded from Negros, Mindanao and Panay. Threatened by over utilization for exotic animal trade, with limited information on population and actual range.



WVDV

Hydrosaurus pustulatus

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Agamidae
Philippine sailfin lizard, Crested lizard, Sailfin water lizard, Soa-soa water lizard

Grows up to one meter. Prominent crest at nape gets more pointed through vertebral line, gains prominence at base of tail, then flattens with supportive dorsal spine extensions of tail, also flattened posteriorly. Body typically cylindrical for juveniles, becoming compressed in adults. Semi-aquatic, restricted to riparian vegetation lowland tropical moist forests (both primary and secondary), open cultivated areas. Oviparous, buries its eggs within sandy river banks. Endemic, reported from Luzon, Polillo, Mindoro, Negros, Cebu, Guimaras, Panay, Masbate, Tablas, Romblon, Sibuyan, and Catanduanes. Threatened by over utilization for exotic animal trade, as food for local subsistence, habitat loss.



OTS

II

VNJ

Gekko gecko

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Gekkonidae

Tokay gecko

Large gecko with slightly depressed body and sub-cylindrical tail. Dorsal scales larger than ventral scales. Dorsal tubercles in white and orange noticeable on back, continuous on extremities and head but relatively smaller. All digits with scansors and clawed (except the first). Call is a loud “tuko” repeated a few times. Commonly found in habitats associated with human settlements, forest edges, primary/secondary lowland forests. Occurs in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Philippines. Assessed as Other Threatened Species (OTS) due to threat from over utilization for the exotic animal trade and traditional medicine.



OTS

EYS

Pseudogekko smaragdinus

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Gekkonidae

Green smooth-scaled gecko, Polillo false gecko

Intermediate gecko (52-64 mm) with dark brown spots mostly on neck and head. Body slender, slightly depressed. Head slightly narrow, depressed with tapered mouth, rounded on tip. Eyes conspicuous. Subcylindrical tail most easily noticed with half-way red-orange color with white/dark brown spots. Found in intact/secondary/residual forests, on leaf axils of screw pines (*Pandanus* sp.), giant “gabi” taro leaves (*Allocasia* sp.), *Musa* sp., small palms. Two eggs deposited on leaf axils of host plants. Philippine endemic on Polillo, single specimen from Bicol National Park. Assessed as OTS due to over utilization for exotic animal trade, and restricted population in limited geographic range.



OTS

PS

Ptychozoon intermedium

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Gekkonidae

Philippine flying gecko

Relatively large gecko with greatly depressed head and tail with skin flaps widening body, tail and hind margins of limbs. Flap of skin extended to jaw area passing beneath ear to base of skull. All digits except first clawed, broadly dilated, half webbed. Latter part of head, back, limbs and tail lined by zigzagging colors alternating brown/dark brown/off white. Philippine endemic, recorded from Mindanao, Maripipi, Dinagat Leyte, Mindoro and Basilan. Nocturnal, arboreal lowland species up to 300 m asl. in mature primary and secondary forest. Oviparous. Assessed as OTS due to deforestation, limited information.



OTS

II

EYS

Tropidophorus greyi

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Scincidae

Spiny waterside skink

Endemic to the Philippines, where it is known from Southern Luzon and the islands of Catanduanes, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Negros, Panay, Polillo and Samar. It inhabits primary and secondary growth forests, forest edge habitats and even disturbed areas adjacent to forest. This semi-aquatic skink is usually found in direct vicinity of streams, hiding under moist humus, logs or rock crevices, while hunting for food in the water. Severe habitat loss and collections for the exotic animal trade are serious threats to this species. Also, further taxonomic review could possibly split *T. greyi* into several species.



DGT

Varanus bangonorum

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Bangon monitor lizard

Small-sized monitor lizard, <400 mm Snout Vent Length (SVL). Body coloration generally black with transverse crossbands on back with irregularly shaped creamy white or light yellow eyespots, running from nape through hind legs. Side of head/nape with light yellow stripe from behind eyes through tympanum, behind nape. Snout with distinct bands. Trunk with large eyespots, flanks with light yellow blotches. Forelimbs with large spots especially on upper portion; hind legs have smaller spots. Ventral coloration creamy white to light yellow with scattered black tiger stripes, spots on flanks. Thrives from primary forest to built-up areas, mangroves, streams, rivers, lakes. Endemic to Mindoro faunal region (Mindoro, Semirara, probably in nearby islands). Threatened by over-collecting for animal trade, heavily hunted for local subsistence.



EYS

Varanus bitatawa

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Bitatawa/Northern Luzon forest monitor lizard

Endemic, found in Aurora and Isabela Provinces on Luzon Island, single record from Cordillera mountain range. Large-bodied forest-obligate monitor lizard with conspicuous yellow spots on body and limbs. Arboreal, primarily consumes fruits (*Pandanus*, *Canarium*, and *Ficus*) and land snails. One of only three known frugivorous varanids in the world. Limited information available on ecology and geographic distribution. Ongoing illegal deforestation biggest threat. Also hunted by indigenous people for sustenance and local bush meat trade, live specimens have been documented in the illegal reptile trade.



EYS

Varanus cumingi

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Cuming's monitor lizard, Halo, Mindanao yellow-headed water monitor lizard

Endemic monitor lizard on Mindanao and Basilan, occurs in mangroves, fishponds, rice fields and other cultivated areas, along watercourses and in primary and secondary tropical moist forest from sea level up to around 1,000 m asl. Opportunistic. Assessed as OTS, populations in some areas declining due to over collection for animal trade, local consumption and curios.

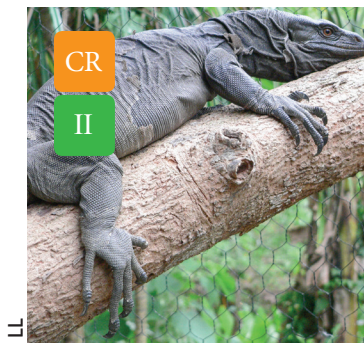


JB

Varanus dalubhasa

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Enteng's monitor lizard

Medium-sized monitor lizard (500 mm SVL). Body coloration generally grey with bands of yellow-gold eyespots running from behind nape through tail. Back with faint reticulate pattern. Side of head and nape with yellow-gold stripe from behind eyes through tympanum, behind nape. Trunk with large yellow-gold eyespots, most prominent on flanks, hindlimbs, tail. Both legs have yellow-gold spots. Ventral coloration bright yellow-gold with black tiger stripes, spots on flanks. Inhabits primary forest, also found in disturbed habitats, mangroves, streams, rivers, lakes. Endemic to southeastern region of Luzon (Bicol Peninsula) also Polillo, Catanduanes islands (probably also other islands of Luzon faunal region). Threatened by over-collecting for animal trade, heavily hunted as food for local subsistence.



LL

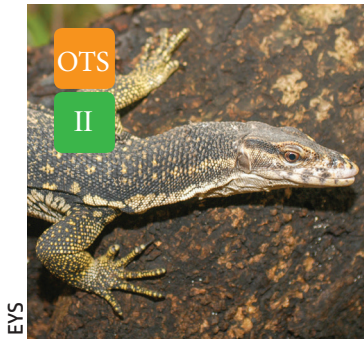
CR

II

Varanus mabitang

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Panay monitor lizard

A monitor lizard endemic to the Philippines, where it only occurs on Panay Island. This arboreal and highly specialized monitor lizard inhabits primary and slightly degraded lowland and lower montane forest from 200 to around 1,000 m asl, but is extremely rare above 500 m asl. The remaining habitat range of this species comprises around 400 km² of severely fragmented forest within the Northwest Panay Mountain Range. The species is assessed as CR because of continuing habitat destruction, small geographic range, small population size and continuing population decline.



EYS

OTS

II

Varanus marmoratus

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Luzon/Marbled monitor lizard, Bayawak

Philippine endemic. Previously considered to have a wide distribution from Luzon up to Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago, but following taxonomic revisions this species is now restricted to Luzon, where it inhabits Northern and Central Luzon, while the Bicol region in Southern Luzon is inhabited by another species. This species occurs in mangroves, fishponds, rice fields and other cultivated areas, along watercourses and in primary and secondary forest from sea level up to around 1,000 m asl. This opportunistic species is assessed as OTS, but in some areas is heavily collected for local consumption, animal trade and curios.



RS

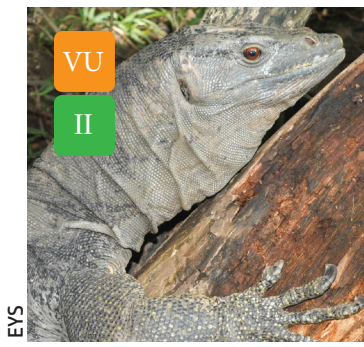
OTS

II

Varanus nuchalis

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
West Visayan monitor lizard, Halo, Philippine scaly-necked water monitor lizard

A water monitor lizard endemic to the Philippines, where it is found on the islands of Negros, Panay, Cebu, Masbate, Guimaras, Romblon, Ticao, Boracay, Sibuyan, Tablas, Siquijor and Bantayan. This wide ranging opportunistic predator occurs along watercourses in tropical forests, mangroves, wetlands, fishponds, and cultivated areas. Collections for local subsistence and exotic animal trade remain as threats to this species.



EYS

VU

II

Varanus olivaceus

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Butaan, Southern Luzon forest monitor lizard

Endemic to the Philippines, where it is found in Southern Luzon and on the islands of Polillo and Catanduanes. It inhabits lowland primary and secondary growth tropical forests and forest edge habitats with lush green patches and often with limestone formations. It is primarily arboreal, rarely found on the ground, and feeds mostly on fruits of *Pandanus*, *Gnetum*, *Microcos*, *Canarium*, *Ficus* and forest palms, such as *Pinanga*, *Caryota* and *Livistona*. It also preys upon invertebrates, particularly terrestrial snails and arthropods. Exotic animal trade and severe loss of viable forest habitat are serious threats to this species.



PW

Varanus palawanensis

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Palawan monitor lizard

A monitor lizard endemic to the Philippines. It is known from different islands of the Palawan region, Palawan, Balabac, Busuanga and Calauit. The species occurs in mangrove swamps, riparian habitats, fishpond areas, coconut groves and other agricultural areas, as well as in primary and secondary lowland forests up to at least 700 m asl. It occurs in different protected areas. This opportunistic species is assessed as OTS, but is heavily collected for local consumption, animal trade and curios in some areas.



DGT

Varanus rasmusseni

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Jolo-Tawitawi monitor lizard

A monitor lizard endemic to the Philippines. This species is restricted to parts of the Sulu Archipelago in the Southwest, where it is known from Tawi Tawi Island. Its exact range still needs to be verified. It inhabits lowland habitats including agricultural areas and riparian habitats. This species is assessed as OTS, very limited informations are available at present, but its small geographic range makes it likely that it moves to the vulnerable category in the near future.

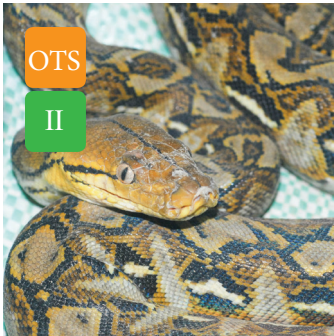


VG

Varanus samarensis

Order Squamata (Sauria): Family Varanidae
Samar monitor lizard

A monitor lizard endemic to the Philippines. This species is known from Bohol, Leyte and Samar, where it is found in coastal areas such as mangrove swamps, in riparian habitats, fishponds, rice fields and other agricultural areas. Otherwise, very limited informations are available at present. This species is assessed as OTS, it is collected for local consumption, animal trade and curios.



EYS

Malayopython reticulatus

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Pythonidae
Reticulated python, Sawa

A native and widespread snake throughout the Philippines and Southeast Asia. It is one of the longest snakes in the world and can attain nine meters in total length. Base coloration is yellowish brown to dark brown with black net-like pattern. It utilizes tree holes and branches as microhabitats, but it is also observed frequently along streams or rivers. Adult snakes prey on mammals such as monkey, deer, and wildboar. This snake is heavily persecuted and often killed when encountered by locals; hatchlings and immature specimens are regularly collected for the illegal pet trade.



ACD

Boiga angulata

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Philippine blunt-headed tree snake, Philippine blunt-headed cat snake

An endemic species occurring on the islands of Bohol, Catanduanes, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Panay, Polillo, and Samara. This forest-obligate and nocturnal snake is rear-fanged and mildly venomous. This species has a short and blunt head which is distinct from the neck, relatively large eyes, and vertical pupils. The light brown body is laterally compressed and is adorned with brown bands and blotches. This snake is occasionally appears in the illegal reptile trade. The occurrence of this snake in multiple faunal regions makes it a priority for taxonomic study.



EYS

Boiga cynodon

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Large blunt-headed tree snake, Philippine dog-toothed cat snake

Native species occurring on Basilan, Culion, Dinagat, Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Panay, Polillo, and Sibutu. Relatively large snake up to 8 ft. (239 cm) in total length. A dark brown streak behind the eye is present while the body coloration is yellowish brown with saddle-shaped bands/blotches dorsally. It inhabits forested areas and disturbed areas along forest edges. This mildly venomous species primarily preys on birds and bird eggs. The occurrence of this snake in multiple faunal regions makes it a priority for taxonomic study.



ACD

Boiga dendrophila

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Mangrove cat snake

Widely distributed in Southeast Asia with unique subspecies in the Philippines Boiga dendrophila has distinct yellow and black bands color pattern, from head to tail. This forest-obligate and nocturnal snake is rear-fanged and mildly venomous. This species is undoubtedly widespread throughout low elevation and coastal habitats of northeastern Luzon, Babuyan Islands, Polillo, Mindanao, Panay and Palawan. This snake is occasionally appears in the illegal reptile trade. The occurrence of this snake in multiple faunal regions makes it a priority for taxonomic study.



ACD

Boiga philippina

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Philippine cat snake

This endemic species is found only in Luzon, known only in Cagayan, Babuyan Island Group and Zambales. This forest-obligate and nocturnal snake found in lower branches of streamside understory vegetation is rear-fanged and mildly venomous. This species has a short and blunt head which is distinct from the neck, relatively large eyes, and vertical pupils. The orange-brown body is laterally compressed with faded, thin, grey bands. This snake occasionally appears in the illegal reptile trade. Limited information is known about this snake making it a priority for study.



EYS

Coelognathus erythrurus

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Common rat snake

Can grow to almost 1.5 m. Head elongated but distinct from the neck. Iris golden-brown. Dark narrow stripe starting from rear of eyes up to angle of jaw. Top color of body brown/olive, becomes darker third part towards rear. Bottom cream to white. Tail conspicuously reddish brown. Known to occur in lowlands to mid-elevation in forest edges and cultivated areas. Native to the Philippines. Diet includes small rodents, birds and lizards. Oviparous and can lay six to 10 eggs in a clutch. Assessed as OTS due to threat of over utilization and other natural/man-made factors, such as roadkill and conflicts with farms/homes.



RL

Gonyosoma oxycephalum

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Red-tailed green rat snake

Up to 2.4 m but generally smaller. Top body color emerald to light green. Throat light green, black stripe from nostrils to upper jaw may or may not be present. Tongue bluish black, belly yellow, tail tip yellowish brown or reddish orange. Inhabits primary, secondary growth and agro-forests. Arboreal, more active during the day, widespread in Asia. Reported at numerous localities throughout the Philippines known to occur in Luzon, West Visayas, Dinagat, Agusan, Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan, and Romblon faunal regions. Assessed as OTS due to threat of over utilization and other natural/man-made factors, such as roadkill and conflicts with farms/homes.



PMK

Ptyas carinata

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Keel rat snake

Slender body, head distinct from neck, large eyes with rounded pupil, long tail. Smooth back with 16 or 18 scales on anterior 1/3 of body, also 2-4 keeled median rows. One of the largest snakes in its native SE Asian region, few records from Palawan. Up to 1,500 m asl. Diurnal, inhabits lowland/hilly moist forests, open dry forests, montane forests, scrublands, plantations, forest edges, cultivated areas, rice paddies, around human habitations, close to water. Mainly ground-dwelling though may climb or swim. Egg-laying with clutches of 10 eggs. Under threat from collection for food, heavily-persecuted, population declines over past ten years may be close to 30%.



EYS

Ptyas luzonensis

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Colubridae
Keel-sealed mountain rat snake, smooth-scaled mountain rat snake

Differs from *P. carinata* by having 14 scales on anterior 1/3 of body and smooth median scales. Considered common and widespread throughout Luzon and Visayas, inhabits lowland tropical forests, although it appears to be tolerant of a wide variety of habitats. Usually found on the forest floor during the day, more often encountered in vegetation near to water. at night. Threatened by deforestation resulting from land conversion (by e.g., agriculture, timber extraction, etc.). Also heavily persecuted because it is large-bodied, often mistakenly identified as a venomous cobra.



Naja philippinensis

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Elapidae
Northern Philippine Cobra, Ulupong

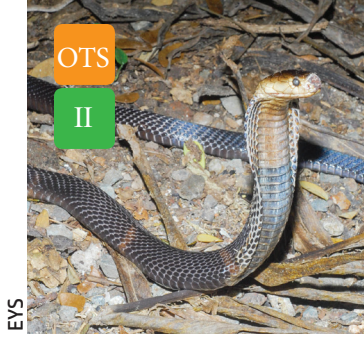
This Philippine endemic species of spitting cobra is found on the islands of Catanduanes, Lubang, Luzon, Mindoro, Masbate, and Marinduque. It inhabits a variety of habitats, from primary tropical forests to forest edge habitats, and agricultural areas. It has potent neurotoxic venom which it injects onto its prey of mostly small mammals. This snake can spray its venom in defense when threatened. It is persecuted whenever confronted by people, especially in agricultural and rural areas, which contributes to its decline. The snake is also collected for traditional folk medicine, local subsistence, and exotic animal trade.



Naja samarensis

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Elapidae
Southern Philippine cobra, Aguason

This majestic gold-and-black venomous snake is endemic to the Philippines where it is found on the islands of Basilan, Bohol, Camiguin Sur, Dinagat, Leyte, Mindanao, and Samar. It is quite adaptable, found in a variety of habitats, including tropical moist forests and modified habitats where it preys upon warm-blooded small vertebrates, mostly mammals. As with most venomous snakes, the Aguason is persecuted whenever encountered. Collections for traditional folk medicine, local subsistence and exotic animal trade are also threats to this species.



Naja sumatrana

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Elapidae
Equatorial/Sumatran spitting cobra

Found in several parts of Southeast Asia, particularly the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines, where it is recorded on the islands of Palawan, Calauit, Coron and Busuanga. It mostly inhabits primary and secondary growth forests, but can tolerate habitat modifications. As with other cobras, it feeds mostly upon small mammals using its potent neurotoxic venom to subdue its prey. Heavy persecution in agricultural areas and collection for traditional folk medicine, local subsistence and exotic animal trade pose as threats to this species.



Ophiophagus hannah

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Elapidae
King cobra, Banakon

The longest venomous snake in the world, with large individuals reaching 18 ft (5.49 m) in length. The species has a wide distribution where it is found from India, Nepal, Southern China, throughout mainland Southeast Asia to Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Borneo and throughout the Philippines. It inhabits mostly pristine forests, woodlands and bamboo forests. It has potent neurotoxic venom which it uses to prey upon snakes and monitor lizards. The King Cobra is continuously threatened by harvesting for traditional folk medicine, exotic animal trade, persecution and habitat conversion.

VNJ



OTS

Trimeresurus flavomaculatus

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Viperidae
Philippine yellow-spotted pitviper, Mandadalag

Trimeresurus flavomaculatus is an endemic venomous snake known to occur on several islands of the Philippines. Base color is green with or without irregular brown bands. It has moderate triangular head and can attain up to 912 mm in total length. This snake is regularly observed on riverbanks waiting to ambush freshwater fish such as gobies. It also preys on frogs, lizards, and rodents. Some researchers consider this species a color morph of *T.f. flavomaculatus*. Research should be prioritized to address limited information on ecology and uncertain taxonomic issues.

NDR



EN

Trimeresurus mcgregori

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Viperidae
McGregor's pitviper, Batanes pitviper

One of the most spectacular endemic venomous snakes with various color morphs such as white, yellow, grey, and mottled. This snake with moderately triangular head can attain up to 854 mm in total length. It is a nocturnal snake that inhabits primary and secondary forests. While it is mainly arboreal, it can also be observed staying on the ground such as around tree buttresses. Very limited information is available on the species' ecology. This snake has limited distribution in Batanes group of islands and observed occasionally in the illegal pet trade.

ET



OTS

Trimeresurus schultzei

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Viperidae
Schultze's pitviper

A venomous snake occurring only in Palawan faunal region. The head is moderately triangular in shape with black reticulated pattern. Body color is yellowish green with irregular black net-like pattern. It has yellow spots along the length of the body and a tail that is bright reddish orange in color with white stripe. This arboreal snake is nocturnal and often observed in saplings and trees in riverbanks. Limited information is available on its ecology. Habitat degradation and persecution are some of the threats for this beautiful snake.

ACD



OTS

Tropidolaemus philippensis

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Viperidae
Philippine temple pitviper, Philippine keel-throated arboreal pitviper

An endemic and venomous snake recorded on the islands of Mindanao and Leyte. The head is strongly triangular with keeled scales. Body color is yellowish green to turquoise green with vertical black crossbars or irregular spots. Some body scales have black margins, creating a net-like pattern. This nocturnal and arboreal snake inhabits primary and secondary forests. It coils on branches during the day and appear sluggish. This species is occasionally observed in the illegal pet trade



OTS

EYS

Tropidolaemus subannulatus

Order Squamata (Serpentes): Family Viperidae
Temple pitviper, Philippine arboreal pitviper

A venomous snake occurring on several major islands in the Philippines and Southeast Asia (Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei). Medium-sized (960 mm total length) with robust body and strongly triangular head. Base color is green or bluish green with red and white spots in males and blue and white bands in females. Prehensile tail has different color than body used to lure prey. Inhabits primary and secondary forests, occasionally encountered in mangrove and disturbed areas. Feeds on lizards, frogs, birds, and rodents. Regularly and consistently observed in the illegal pet trade. The Philippine populations are most likely composed of a few valid species and should be a priority for taxonomic research.



EN

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DENR

Caretta caretta

Order Testudines: Family Chelonidae

Loggerhead turtle

Large and wide with short neck. Carapace with rough, non-overlapping scutes, and presence of 5 lateral scutes. Flippers short and thick with 2 claws in front and 2-3 rear. Carapace color reddish-brown with yellowish-brown plastron. It has sighting from many islands in the country. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and other natural/manmade factors such as trade for commercial use and curio.



EN

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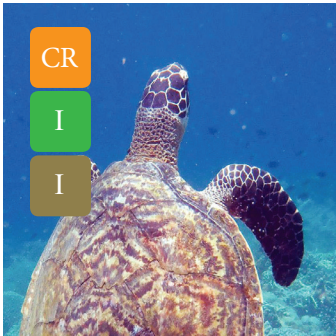
EYS

Chelonia mydas

Order Testudines: Family Chelonidae

Green sea turtle

Widespread in the Philippines. The head is small and blunt with serrated jaw. Carapace without bony ridges and large, non-overlapping scutes and presence of 4 lateral scutes. Body almost oval shape with flippers having 1 visible claw. Carapace color varies from pale to very dark green and plain to very brilliant yellow. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and other natural/manmade factors such as trade for commercial use and curio.



CR

I

I

AAY

Eretmochelys imbricata

Order Testudines: Family Chelonidae

Hawksbill turtle

Widespread in the Philippines. The head is narrow and has two pairs of prefrontal scales with non serrated jaw. Carapace bony without ridges, over-lapping scutes and presence of four lateral scutes. Carapace elliptical in shape with flippers having two claws. Carapace color from orange, brown or yellow. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and other natural/manmade factors such as trade for commercial use and curio.



RF

EN
I
I

Lepidochelys olivacea

Order Testudines: Family Cheloniidae

Olive ridley turtle

Widespread in the Philippines with nesting sites in different locations in the country. The head is quite small. Carapace bony without ridges, large scutes and presence of 6 or more lateral circular and smooth scutes. Carapace color dark grey green with 1 or 2 visible claws in their flippers. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and other natural/manmade factors such as trade for commercial use and curio.



AAV

CR
I
I

Dermochelys coriacea

Order Testudines: Family Dermochelyidae

Leatherback turtle

The only sea turtle that lacks hard shell. Head has a deeply notched upper jaw with two cusps. Carapace large, elongated and flexible with seven distinct ridges running the entire length of the animal. All flippers are without claws. Carapace color is dark grey or black with white or pale spots, while the plastron is whitish to black and marked by five ridges. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and other natural/manmade factors such as pollution and boat propellor strike.



DGT

OTS
II

Cuora amboinensis

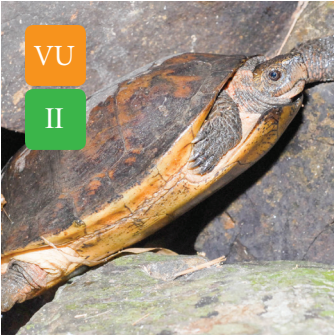
Order Testudines: Family Geoemydidae

Malayan box turtle

C.a. amboinensis is a freshwater turtle with relatively flat carapace, vertebral keels, plastron has prominent black blotches. Widely distributed in Philippines and other countries in Asia. Natural habitat includes lakes and ponds, marshes, swamps, rivers and streams, may also be found in artificial-human habitat.

C.a. kamaroma has a high-domed, relatively smooth carapace, plastron lacks/has few black markings. Restricted to Sulu and Palawan island groups. Found in lakes, ponds and artificial-human habitat.

Limited information available and under threat from exotic animal trade and traditional medicine.



EYS

VU
II

Cyclemys dentata

Order Testudines: Family Geoemydidae

Asian leaf turtle

A medium-sized turtle and has a wide, oval and depressed shell with color ranging from brown or olive-brown to black. In the country it is restricted to Palawan Island Group but found in other countries in Asia. Its natural habitat includes small streams in primary and secondary forests and freshwater swamps. These turtles may be buried under rocks, sand and gravel, or in crevices of boulders on the banks of streams or rivers. This species under threat due to habitat destruction, limited geographic range and over utilization. Illegal exotic animal trade is rampant.



DGT

EN
II

Heosemys spinosa

Order Testudines: Family Geoemydidae
Spiny hill turtle

Recognized by the spiny serration on its carapace margin and pronounced vertebral keel. It is likely to occur in forested islands of Jolo and Tawi-Tawi. This non-endemic turtle is also found in other countries in Southeast Asia. It is observed near streams and ponds in primary and logged-over lowland forest below 300 m elevation. The species is under threat due to limited geographic range.



EYS

CR
II

Siebenrockiella leytensis

Order Testudines: Family Geoemydidae
Palawan forest turtle

An endemic turtle confined to Palawan Island Group. The carapace of *S. leytensis* is wide, somewhat flattened, and heavily buttressed. The head is large, the snout projecting and rounded, and the nostrils are placed anteriorly. It is observed in streams, creeks, medium-sized rivers in lowland forest and second-growth vegetation. This species under threat due to habitat destruction and natural and man made factors (exotic animal trade and traditional medicine). The species has also limited geographic range and restricted population with observation of reduction in their population size.



EYS

OTS
II

Pelochelys cantorii

Order Testudines: Family Trionychidae
Asian giant softshell turtle

One of the largest freshwater turtles. The shell is low and depressed and oval shape in adults. The proboscis is extremely short and rounded. The carapace color is olive or brown with black specks. Philippine populations of *P. cantorii* are known from the islands of Luzon (Cagayan River and Ilaguen River) and Mindanao (Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary and the Panabo River, Davao del Norte Province). This turtle is also found in other countries in Asia. There is limited information with this species.

Part IV

Amphibians

Class: Amphibia



PW



Barbourula busuangensis

Order Anura: Family Bombinatoridae

Palawan flat-headed frog

Endemic to the Palawan island group and found on the islands of Balabac, Busuanga, Culion, and Palawan. It belongs to an ancient lineage of amphibians estimated to be as old as 30 million years. It is a stocky frog, the body is ovoid in shape, and the head and body are markedly flattened. It is fully aquatic and lives in unpolluted and cascading mountain streams and rivers, usually found in intact lowland forests. This frog is particularly sensitive to habitat disturbance and assessed as Vulnerable. Not much is known about the biology and ecology.

ACD



Ansonia mcgregori

Order Anura: Family Bufonidae

McGregor's slender stream toad

Endemic to Mindanao Island where it is known from very few localities, these are small and slender frogs with rough skin and flat bodies. They are semi-aquatic and inhabit unpolluted mountain streams and forest litter in montane forest. Males usually call while perched on rocks and boulders. Species is Vulnerable due to major threat of loss of habitat, particularly the continued degradation of streams and rivers because of slash-and-burn farming, destructive mining practices, and removal of forest

EYS



Platymantis banahao

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Banahao horned tree frog

Small, Snout Vent Length (SVL) 27.8-39.4 mm) frog with smooth dorsum, heavily pigmented venter, webs on toes not reaching distal end of basal tubercle or beyond on any toe except fifth. Endemic, known only from Mount Banahaw (Banahaw and San Cristobal peaks), Luzon Island, ranging from around 700-1,700 masl inhabiting arboreal microhabitats in mossy and montane rainforest. Breeds by direct development, deposits eggs in arboreal ferns and pandanus. Common to very common at the type locality, populations appear to be stable at present. However, species is considered Vulnerable due to habitat destruction and restricted range.

CDS



Platymantis bayani

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Walter's limestone frog

Small (SVL 34.2-39.1mm) frog with completely visible tympanum, greatly expanded digital discs, slightly larger finger discs than toe discs, first finger shorter than second finger, sparsely distributed, salmon-colored, dorsal dermal tubercles. Only known from Taft Forest, Eastern Samar Province, at 140 masl. Occurs in primary and secondary growth forest on karst substrate, prefers terrestrial microhabitats perching on limestone rocks within large rock formations. Primary threat is limestone quarrying and mining for the cement industry, which occurs near the type locality. Also low levels of forest clearing for shifting agriculture, wood collection for firewood, charcoal production, and commercial illegal logging

VU



ACD

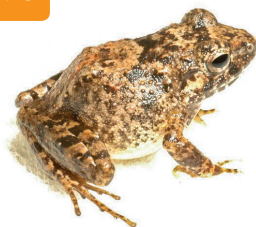
Platymantis biak

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Biak-Na-Bato limestone frog

Small (SVL 32.3-42.4 mm) frog with smooth skin, dorsal surface of mottled light green, dark green, irregularly distributed large black blotches. Known from Biak-na-Bato National Park Bulacan Province, and adjacent habitats. Occurs in secondary growth lowland forest, perched on top of limestone rocks within large rock formations in the forest and around the entrance to cave systems, and five meters inside caves and perched above depressions and holes in karst rock walls. Species considered Vulnerable due to restricted range, limestone quarrying and mining adjacent to where the species might occur.

VU



ACD

Platymantis indepressus

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Banahaw cliff frog

A small frog (SVL 21.5-27.3 mm) dorsum with scattered tubercles and low ridges with dorsal ground color mottled tannish and blackish brown. The limbs have dark transverse bands. There are dark blemishes under the head and throat and sometimes a few on the belly. This species is known only from Mt. Banahaw on Luzon Island, Philippines. This species occurs on the forest floor and herb layer vegetation in the montane forest at elevations of 600-1400 masl. Species is considered Vulnerable due to habitat destruction in Mt Banahaw, and its restricted range.

CR



ACD

Platymantis insulatus

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Gigantes limestone/wrinkled ground frog

Small (SVL 38-42 mm), narrow head; snout round-pointed; upper jaw protruding. Fingers long and narrow without webs. First finger shorter than second. Dorsum and upper lateral surfaces greyish olive green to live-brown. Lighter shaded specimens heavily mottled with large irregular, brownish or dark blotches. Upper lips and loreal regions have irregular dark blotches or bands. Hind limbs have narrow, irregular, dark crossbands. Endemic to limestone karst forest, caves in forested lowlands of Gigantes Islands. Under threat from shifting agriculture, human encroachment of forest over limestone karst and caves, guano mining, quarrying.

VU



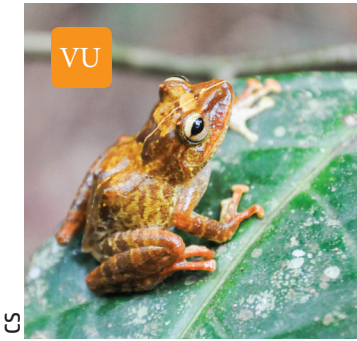
DSB

Platymantis isarog

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Bicol cloud frog

Small (SVL 23-30 mm) with broadly rounded snout. Dorsal area greyish with dorsolateral row of blackish brown spots beginning at posterior portion of eye. Has narrow and pale vertebral line bordered by vague, irregular, slate-colored blotches, scattered dark spots. Usually more extensive yellow and brown areolations, extending onto groin, thighs and lower legs, frequent reticulate pattern of brown lines on vent. Inhabits arboreal microhabitats in mossy/montane rainforests, deposits eggs on leaves in shrub layer. Philippine endemic known from Mount Isarog, has been confirmed also from Mount Malinao. Not highly threatened by habitat loss as Mt. Isarog is presently a generally well-protected locality.



CS

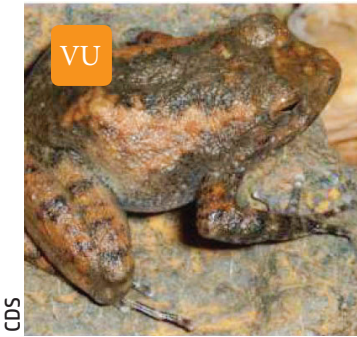
VU

Platymantis lawtoni

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Lawton's cloud frog

Small frog (SVL 31-39 mm) with rounded to round pointed snout. Fingers (except first) with large, truncate disks. Long hind limbs and partially webbed toes. Dorsal area greyish tan to reddish brown with dark brown spots and blotches or with middorsal brown bands. Groin area and posterior thighs with large, pale areolations. Venter with dark flecks, especially on chin and throat. Inhabits arboreal microhabitats (branches of ferns, saplings and trees 1-6 m above the ground) in lower montane and lowland forests. Endemic to Tablas and Sibuyan Islands, threatened due to habitat loss (small-scale logging, conversion for agricultural land, marble quarrying, firewood gathering, charcoal making, artisanal gold mining).



CDS

VU

Platymantis levigatus

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Romblon streambank frog

A medium (SVL 24-38 mm) frog with round-pointed snout and a protruding upper jaw and expanded digital disks. Dorsal area is very smooth and tympanum is completely visible. Endemic to the Philippines and occurs in the rainforests (forest floor stratum in lower montane and lowland forests) of Romblon, Tablas, and Sibuyan Islands. This species is under threat due to continued habitat loss due to small-scale logging and conversion of lowland rainforest to agricultural land.



ACD

VU

Platymantis montanus

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Banahaw cloud frog

Small frog (SVL 20.8-28.5mm) with variegated grey-brown dorsum, dull cream to white bars on legs, large bright lemon yellow spots on side and groin, mostly flesh-colored belly and chin with mottled brown spots. Known only from Mt. Banahaw, Bataan, and Zambales Mountain Range, on Luzon Island. Occurs on forest floor in montane forest from 800 masl and above. Inhabits forest floor stratum in mossy and montane rainforest, breeds in leaf litter and deposits eggs in terrestrial nests. Considered Vulnerable due to restricted range, deforestation at elevations where this species occurs in Bataan, in Zambales mountain range by chromite mining.



DSB

VU

Platymantis naomii

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Naomi's montane wrinkled ground frog

Small (SVL 20.3-28.0 mm) frog with light brown dorsum, dark blotches on anterior body, head, and eyelids. More reduced webbing on second and third toes, presence of numerous tubercles/short low ridges on snout, head, eyelids, dorsum, and hind limbs. Known only from Mt. Banahaw on Luzon Island. Occurs on forest floor in montane forest at elevations of 900-2150 m. Inhabits forest floor stratum in mossy and montane rainforest, breeds in leaf litter and deposits eggs in terrestrial nests. Considered Vulnerable due to habitat destruction on Mt Banahaw and restricted range.



VU

GN

Platymantis negrosensis

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Negros horned tree frog

Endemic to the Philippines, only known from Western Visayan Islands of Negros and Panay, confined to primary dipterocarp and submontane forests at an elevation of 200 to 1,800 m asl. The microhabitat of this arboreal species consists of epiphytic plants, leaf axils of screw palms (*Pandanus spp.*), rotting tree stumps and sometimes crevices in limestone outcrops. Only small areas of suitable habitat are left on both islands, habitat degradation continues. The species is assessed as VU due to its small geographic range (less than 5,000 km²), fragmented habitat, continuing habitat degradation and small population size.



VU

GN

Platymantis panayensis

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Panay cloud frog

Endemic to the Philippines, uncommon, occurs only on Panay Island in primary forest habitats of the NW Panay-Peninsula and the Central Panay Mountain Range (Aklan and Antique provinces). This arboreal species occupies shrubs, small trees, leaf axils of screw palms and epiphytic plants along clean forest streams, at an elevation of 250 to around 1,750 m. Only small areas of suitable habitat are left, habitat reduction along the Central Panay Mountain Range continues. The species is assessed as VU due to its small geographic range (less than 5,000 km²), fragmented habitat, continuing habitat degradation and small population size.

VU



ACD

Platymantis pseudodorsalis

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Banahaw streambank frog

Platymantis pseudodorsalis is a small (SVL 22.4-31.5 mm) frog with dorsum nearly smooth or with a few, low ridges and tubercles, dorsal ground color light to medium brown, lighter than upper lateral surface. It is endemic and known only from Mt. Banahaw, Quezon Province on Luzon Island, Philippines. This species inhabits the forest floor at elevations of 700 to 1,200 m from the upper dipterocarp forest to lower montane forest. Species is considered Vulnerable due to habitat destruction in Mt Banahaw, and its restricted range.

VU



ACD

Platymantis rabori

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Rabor's horned tree frog

Combination of significantly expanded digital disks, corrugated dorsum with folds/ridges, presence of dense tubercles that may/may not have dorsolateral stripes. Tubercle color matches dominant dorsal color. Tympanum on posterior edge less prominent, supratympanic fold rugose and prominent. Inhabits arboreal microhabitats in lower montane and lowland forests of Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao. Direct developer, nests in tree ferns, pandanus. Vulnerable due to limited geographic range, habitat destruction, charcoal production, expanding human settlements, mining activities, and quarrying.



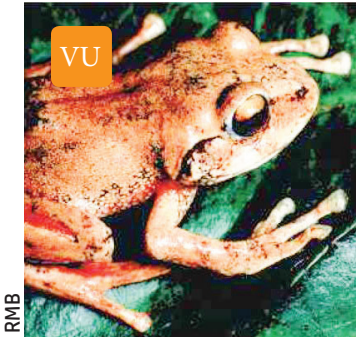
ACD

Platymantis spelaeus

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Negros limestone frog

Small (SVL 41-61 mm), broad rounded snout, protruding upper jaw, large tympanum, slender unwebbed fingers, slightly webbed toes. Both sets of discs circummarginally grooved, lack transverse ventral groove. Fingers distinct rounded subarticular tubercles, prominent palmar tubercle at base, three large metacarpal tubercles. Toes prominent pointed subarticular tubercles, elongate outer metatarsal tubercle and rounded inner one, solar tubercles absent. Hind limbs long. Skin shagreened, small dorsal dermal tubercles, lack dorsal ridges. Rictal tubercle cluster small, frequently consists of single tubercle. Endemic to limestone karst/caves in southern Negros. Under threat from habitat loss.



RMB

Platymantis subterrestris

Order Anura: Family Ceratobatrachidae

Cordilleras cloud frog

Small (SVL 24-28 mm), broadly rounded snout. Fingertips dilated into moderately large, slightly rounded disks, moderately broader than subtending phalanges (except for first finger). Dorsal area purplish without head markings, lateral parts dark purplish brown with large, rounded, cream to yellow spots, more prominent on groin/axilla. Throat and belly dusky with cream reticulations. Inhabits arboreal microhabitats in mossy/montane rainforests. Endemic to Central Cordilleras. Threatened due to pollution from agricultural pesticides and continued loss of montane forests.



ACD

Limnonectes diuatus

Order Anura: Family Dicroglossidae

White-spined fanged frog/Eastern Mindanao frog/Tagibo wart frog

This is a moderate-sized frog with wrinkled back skin, noticeable ear structure immediately after the eyes, with prominent smooth skin fold located above the ear structures, snout is highly pointed, first and second fingers are equal in length, and with irregular dorsal folds/ridges present. Endemic to the Philippines occurring in the mountains of Mindanao. Habitats include streams and rivers in rainforests. Threatened due to habitat destruction and over-harvesting for food.



MG

Limnonectes visayanus

Order Anura: Family Dicroglossidae

Visayan fanged frog

Endemic to the Philippines, where it is known from the islands of Cebu, Guimaras, Masbate, Negros Panay, and Siquijor in the central Philippines. This species inhabits aquatic habitats in primary lowland and lower montane forests and along forest edges from sea level to around 2,000 m asl. It is hiding along stream banks or the banks of natural pools during daytime, and active in the water during nighttime. It is still relatively common in some areas. The species is assessed as VU due to its severely fragmented habitat, the continuing decline of suitable habitat, and water pollution. Heavily harvested locally for its meat.



VNJ

VU

Philautus schmackeri

Order Anura: Family Rhacophoridae
English-Schmacker's tree frog,
Mindoro tree frog

Small to moderate (SVL 16-44 mm) frog with heavily shagreened dorsum with prominent tubercles at shoulder level and on both eyelids, usually with less prominent tubercles scattered. Inhabits arboreal microhabitats in montane and lowland forests, direct developer, with eggs deposited in tree fern humus, Pandanus and Freycenetia leaf axils. Endemic to Mindoro Island (Mount Halcon and Mount Baco), at elevations of 100–1,650 masl. Vulnerable due to limited range and habitat destruction. The major threat is habitat loss due to shifting, slash-and-burn agriculture and small-scale wood collection by local settlements.



ACD

VU

Philautus surrufus

Order Anura: Family Rhacophoridae
Malindang/molting tree frog, rufous bush frog

Small to moderate (SVL 16-44 mm) frog with reddish brown or mottled reddish brown and tannish dorsal color pattern. Direct developer inhabiting arboreal microhabitats in mossy and montane rainforests (800-2,300 masl), secondary forest, plantation forest and agroecosystem sites adjacent to montane forest (appears to tolerate at least some levels of disturbance). Known from Dapitan Peak, Mount Malindang, Mount Kitanglad, Mount Lumot, Mount Kalatungan, and Mount Hilong-hilong (Mindanao, Philippines). Vulnerable due to limited range and habitat destruction, habitat conversion, small-scale agriculture, wood collection (firewood and charcoal making) and encroachment of human settlements.



ACD

VU

Philautus worcesteri

Order Anura: Family Rhacophoridae
Smooth-skinned tree frog, Mindanao bubble-nest frog

Distinctive large bodied inhabiting arboreal microhabitats in lower montane and lowland forests. Direct developer and observed to be tolerant of highly disturbed agro-forests (Zamboanga City area, lower slopes of Mts. Lumot and Hilong-hilong). Perches high and calls less frequent during drier times of the year. Occurs in mountain ranges of Agusan del Norte, Davao, Misamis Occidental, and Zamboanga del Norte provinces on Mindanao Island. Also recorded from Dinagat, Leyte, and Samar Islands. Vulnerable due to limited range and habitat destruction due to logging, agriculture, and infrastructure development.



DGT

OTS

Limnonectes acanthi

Order Anura: Family Dicroglossidae
Palawan fanged frog

Moderate-sized (SVL 61-75.2 mm) with moderately round snout, rugose dorsal skin with irregular dorsal folds/ridges and visible tympanum. White-tipped dorsal asperities present at posterior one fourth of body but continuous dorsolateral folds absent. Inhabits streams, rivers and pools in lower montane and lowland forests, adapted to modified wetland habitats. Eggs deposited on rocks or vegetation beside rivers and streams usually above water. Endemic to Balabac, Busuanga, Culion, Palawan and Mindoro. Under threat from deforestation (agriculture) and pollution of streams and rivers from agricultural pesticides, herbicides, mine-tailings. Harvesting for human subsistence.



DGT

Limnonectes macrocephalus

Order Anura: Family Dicroglossidae

Luzon fanged frog

Moderate-sized, wrinkled back skin, ear structures not easily observed on the dorsal latter portion, prominent smooth skin fold located above ear structures, snout is highly pointed, first finger slightly longer than second, irregular dorsal folds/ridges, posterior portion of the abdomen with dark spots in some individuals. Native to the Philippines found on Luzon Island. Habitats include bodies of water like rivers and streams in lower montane and lowland forests, forest edges, and agricultural lands situated near preserved forest patches. Limited information about this species. Threatened by continuous habitat destruction.



ACD

Limnonectes magnus

Order Anura: Family Dicroglossidae

Mindanao fanged frog, large swamp frog

Moderate-sized, wrinkled back skin, prominent smooth skin fold located above ear structures (not easily observed), snout highly pointed, first finger slightly longer than second, some with dark spots on posterior portion of abdomen, possibly round tubercles on anterior portion of back, mostly observed with center strip on lower leg part with dark spots. Inhabits rivers/streams in lower montane/lowland forest. Egg clutches in quiet sidepools. Native to the Philippines (Mindanao, Basilan, Bohol, Camiguin, Samar and Leyte). Threatened by habitat destruction, water pollution (irresponsible use of pesticides), mine-tailings, over-harvesting for food.



DGT

Leptobrachium mangyanorum

Order Anura: Family Megophryidae

Mindoro litter frog

Medium-sized frog (SVL 35–60 mm). Body stout, limbs slender, head wide and prominent. Eyes large with vibrant blue eye-ring. Tympanum indistinct. Body color generally greyish brown, marking on back semi-circular in shape with dark spots. Tips of fingers rounded, no webbings on hands/feet. Chin, throat, belly light grey with dark grey blotches/spots. Limbs have narrow bars, lined with white-tipped small spines. Common in pristine forest, also found in disturbed habitats at low elevation. Endemic to Mindoro faunal region, known from Mindoro and Semirara. Highly threatened by habitat destruction.



EYS

Megophrys ligayae

Order Anura: Family Megophryidae

Palawan horned frog

Has vomerine teeth, unconcealed choanae, long pointed snout, small eyes, large distinct tympanum, flat head, short spine above eye. Dorsally, skin light brown/grey, one or two pairs of dorsal ridges extending from behind head down to groin. Dorsal part covered by patches of small tubercles. Dark triangular blotch behind eyes. Found in lowland/montane rainforests in forest floor leaf litter, near streams. Eggs are laid in shallow, slow flowing streams. Endemic to Palawan Island group. Threatened by destruction/conversion of rainforest habitat, small-scale agricultural activities, large-scale oil palm plantations, charcoal making, human settlements, mining, quarrying, agricultural effluents, soil erosion, mine-tailings.



OTS

DGT

Megophrys stejnegeri

Order Anura: Family Megophryidae

Mindanao horned frog

Large head, prominent eyes, small, truncate snout projecting over jaw. Distinct dermal spine/horn. Upper eyelid granular, skin fold follows bony ridge above tympanum, back/down to near arm. Small dermal spine at angle of jaw, distinct transverse fold behind head, two dorsolateral skin folds. Dorsal part olive brown, black spot behind eye. Belly yellowish, brown mottlings. Internal vocal sacs, no vomerine teeth. Terrestrial, primary/secondary montane/lowland rainforests, depends on streams for breeding. Endemic to Basilan, Biliran, Bohol, Dinagat, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao. Threats are conversion of rainforest habitat, agricultural effluents pollution, soil erosion, mine-tailings, pet trade.



OTS

RMB

Ichthyophis glandulosus

Order Gymnophiona: family Ichthyophiidae

Basilan caecilian

The Basilan Caecilian is an endemic species found in Basilan and Mindanao. These are worm-like and limbless with prominent annuli or rings around the body. They live in unpolluted mountain streams and under soil, humus, or forest litter in lowland and montane forest and in muddy areas of recently cleared agricultural fields at forest edges. Very little information is available about the biology, ecology, and distribution of this species.



OTS

UF

Ichthyophis mindanaoensis

Order Gymnophiona: family Ichthyophiidae

Mindanao caecilian

The Mindanao Caecilian is endemic to Mindanao. They are worm-like, limbless amphibians with prominent annuli or rings around the body. They live in unpolluted mountain streams and under soil, humus, or forest litter in lowland and montane forest and in muddy areas of recently cleared agricultural fields at forest edges. Very little information is available about the biology, ecology, and distribution of this species.



OTS

EYS

Ichthyophis weberi

Order Gymnophiona: family Ichthyophiidae

Palawan caecilian

The Palawan Caecilian is known from Palawan Island. They are worm-like, limbless amphibians with prominent annuli or rings around the body. They live in unpolluted mountain streams and under soil, humus, or forest litter in lowland and montane forest and in muddy areas of recently cleared agricultural fields at forest edges. Very little information is available about the biology, ecology, and distribution of this species.

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The Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna was established to create and update the national list of threatened species, in pursuit of Section 22 of the Republic Act 9147, better known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001, as well as the Philippines' commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

First created via Department Administrative Order 2004-15, this is the updated version of Department Administrative Order 2019-09.

Besides the complete list of threatened species of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians, this book contains short profiles as well as a photograph or illustration of each species, to help identify threatened fauna in relevant situations.

