Report of the Preliminary Baseline Survey of the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna of the Waivaka Catchment, Namosi, Viti Levu

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by

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for
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Scope and Purpose of the Report

This report is of a preliminary baseline survey of the terrestrial vertebrate fauna of part of the Waivaka catchment, Namosi and is provided to Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co. Ltd (NMC) in accordance with a subcontractual agreement with the Institute of Applied Science, University of the South Pacific. No Terms of Reference were prepared for the commission.

The report provides observation and comment on all terrestrial vertebrates observed or captured in the study area, as well as those historically known from south east Viti Levu. The study area comprised the area traversed by the survey roads and paths as marked on Figure 1.

Team Members & Logistics

The vertebrate fauna team members were - Dr Dick Watling (Environment Consultants Fiji¹), Mr Guy Dutson and Mr Vilikesa Masibalavu (BirdLife International, Fiji).

The team arrived at Wainikatama Camp at 1145 on Monday 9th December and departed 1530 on Friday 13th December. The team came prepared to camp in the field but because of the excellent facilities provided at the Wainikatama Camp and access possibilities from there along existing roads and tracks, were based there for the whole fieldwork period.

Methods and Fieldwork Accomplished

Except on Tuesday 10th when rain was experienced for about half the day, the team enjoyed very fine weather and this considerably assisted the fieldwork.

The team surveyed the forest between the camp and the Waivaka River along about 4km of drilling access roads. One morning was also spent stopping at intervals along the main Namosi road running north to end of the forested land. Opportunistic observations of birds were made throughout the period, aided by the fine weather and the location of the camp within forest. Refer Appendix 1 for photographs of the study area. Standardised fieldwork involved recording each bird seen or heard in measured time periods in the mornings and late afternoons. Special effort was made to observe certain target species, specifically the Red-throated Lorikeet, Friendly Ground-dove and Pink-billed Parrotfinch by listening for their distinctive calls at dawn and dusk from viewpoints overlooking large areas of forest. Fieldwork effort is summarised as:

- 41 'observer-hours' of unstandardised bird and fruit bat observations along the paths, survey roads and main road;
- 9 'observer-hours' at viewpoints for birds and fruit bats;
- 4 'observer-hours' of searching for amphibians and reptiles, not including short duration, opportunistic searching at other times;

¹ www.environmentfiji.com; www.pacificbirds.com
• 146 ‘corrected trap-nights’ using snap traps for rats; and,
• 8 ‘corrected trap-nights’ using live cage traps for mongoose and feral cats.

The trapping for rodents, feral cats and mongooses took place in the vicinity of the camp.

**Conservation Significance**

In the annotated accounts and discussion of the observation prominence is given to the Conservation Significance of the species concerned. Conservation Significance is based on the following:

♦ Endemicity – Single Island, National, Regional or Regional Near-endemic for those birds whose distribution is primarily within the region but which extends to a few islands or an island group outside the region.

♦ Global Status - according to the ‘2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species’. The threatened species categories now used in Red Data Books and Red Lists have been in place, with some modification, for almost 30 years. Since their introduction these categories have become widely recognised internationally, and the Red List categories provide an easily and widely understood method for highlighting those species under higher extinction risk, so as to focus attention on the need for or efficacy of existing conservation measures. A simplified description of the categories applicable for this guide are as follows (refer http://www.redlist.org for a full description and the annually updated status):

- CRITICALLY ENDANGERED - when a species is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future;
- ENDANGERED – when a species is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future;
- VULNERABLE – a species is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future;
- NEAR THREATENED – is a sub-category of LOWER RISK category, for species which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable; and,
- DATA DEFICIENT – there is insufficient information to make an evaluation.

♦ Introduced and naturalised species, some of these species pose a threat to native species and generally increase in abundance as a result of habitat disturbance, especially loss of forest.

♦ National Conservation Status – IUCN’s Global Status is used wherever a threatened category has been applied, especially for national endemic species. However, the majority of species in Fiji are resident and breed in other Pacific island countries or even further afield. In such cases the Global Status does not reflect the often differing status in each country, which is very important for the countries concerned. For instance, whereas the Peregrine Falcon is recovering and doing very well internationally, the Fijian population appears to be in dire straits – to use the international status in this case is to mask a major problem in Fiji. Similarly the Friendly Ground-dove is very severely threatened in Samoa, American Samoa and Tonga, but in Fiji where the bulk of the world population occurs its population remains quite large. Again to make a judgement based solely on the world population, i.e. Fiji’s population to all extents and purposes, will mask major problems and conservation responsibilities in other countries of the region. To rectify this, two categories for the conservation status of the Fijian populations of these birds are used. These follow Watling (2001):
- **AT RISK** - the higher category for birds considered to be severely threatened in Fiji;
- **CONSERVATION CONCERN** - a lower category for birds whose status is known to be declining, under threat or very vulnerable because of small population size, introduced predators or competitors, or adverse land use practices here in Fiji.

Figure 1. Location of Survey trails in the Waivaka Catchment
Results

Birds:

Good coverage was achieved and a full or very nearly full list was probably drawn up. A preliminary analysis of the transect surveys revealed 34 land and freshwater birds. Of major significance was the observation on eleven occasions of the Pink-billed Parrotfinch *Erythrura kleinschmidtii*, a globally 'Endangered' species, endemic to Viti Levu.

The results are presented as annotated species accounts of those species which were observed, and those which may occur in the area.

*Egretta sacra* Eastern Reef Heron, Belo
Not recorded but doubtless a visitor along the creeks from time to time

*Ardea novaehollandiae* White-faced Heron, Belo matavula
Not recorded but this recently-arrived bird on Viti Levu has been seen in the Rewa delta area and along the Navua River and so may well occur in the area.

*Anas superciliosa* Pacific Black Duck, Ganiviti
Singletons or pairs seen several times on the Wainikatama and Waivaka Rivers

*Accipiter rufitorques* Fiji Goshawk, Reba, Fiji Endemic
Uncommon, only three seen.

*Circus approximans* Pacific Harrier, Manu levu
Uncommon, several seen over both forest and secondary habitats

*Falco peregrinus* Peregrine Falcon, Ganivatu. At Risk in Fiji.
Not recorded. A very rare species in Fiji which is known to nest on the cliff faces of the Korobasabasaga range from where they could hunt over the study area. No suitable rock faces were noted in the Waivaka area. Not a globally threatened species.

*Porzana cinerea* White-browed Crake. Conservation Concern in Fiji.
Not recorded. There would appear to be no suitable habitat in the Waivaka area for this species which inhabits freshwater swamps and ponds. Although threatened in Fiji this is not a globally threatened species.

*Porzana tabuensis* Spotless Crake, Mo. Data Deficient in Fiji.
Not recorded. There would appear to be no suitable habitat in the Waivaka area for this species which inhabits freshwater swamps, ponds and thick, wet vegetation. Although probably threatened in Fiji this is not a globally threatened species.

*Columba vitiensis* White-throated Pigeon, Soqeloa
Uncommon, only one seen.

\(^2\) English, Fijian and Scientific Names and taxonomic order of birds follow the checklist in Watling (2001) *Birds of Fiji and Western Polynesia*
**Streptopelia chinensis** Spotted Dove. Introduced
Not recorded but could be present along roadsides

**Gallidrominae sturii** Friendly Ground-dove, Qilu. Vulnerable. Endemic to Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.
Not recorded but may well occur. Uncommon on Viti Levu, perhaps because of mongoose predation. Difficult to see but usually calls frequently. The forest appeared to be suitable for this species.

**Ducula latrans** Barking Pigeon, Soqe. Endemic to Fiji
Commonly seen and more commonly heard because of its loud and distinctive call.

**Ptilinopus perousii** Many-coloured Fruit-dove, Kuluvotu
Uncommon, heard twice.

**Chrysoenas luteovirens** Golden Dove, Bunako. Endemic to Viti Levu and offshore islands
Common, although fewer than expected calling.

**Phegys solitarius** Collared Lory, Kula. Endemic to Fiji
Common, seen or heard on several occasions every day.

**Charmosyna amabilis** Red-throated Lorikeet, Kulawai. Endangered. Endemic to Fiji.
Not recorded. A very rare species: none were seen in a dedicated 3-month survey in 2001/2. May be nomadic in response to flowering trees – there were very few suitable trees (eg vuga) in flower during the survey - and it may occur at different times at Waivaka even if not recorded.

**Prosopeia personata** Masked Shining Parrot, Kaka. Vulnerable; Endemic to Viti Levu
Uncommon, one or two heard or seen most days and a group of four observed.
Cacomantis flabelliformis  Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Todi
Uncommon, heard once or twice on most days

Eudynamis taitensis  Long-tailed Cuckoo, Migrant
Not recorded. Unlikely to be seen in the area as it is a rare visitor to Viti Levu.

Tyto alba  Barn Owl, Belo
Not recorded. But doubtless present. No night surveys were undertaken.

Tyto longimembris  Eastern Grass Owl
Not recorded. This is known from only four specimens taken in the nineteenth century, but all from south east Viti Levu. It is presumed extinct but the comparatively extensive grasslands at the confluence of the Wainivuga and the Waivaka rivers could be suitable habitat. Further work would be required to confirm this.

Collocalia spodiopygius  White-rumped Swiftlet, Kakabace
Common, seen flying over forest and secondary habitats at all times of the day

Todiramphus chloris  White-collared Kingfisher, Lesi
Common, seen or heard several times each day

Hirundo tahitica  Pacific Swallow
Not recorded. May be found along the larger rivers

Artamus mentalis  Fiji Woodswallow, Vukase. Endemic to Fiji
Locally fairly common in open areas and forest openings.

Aplonis tabuensis  Polynesian Starling, Vocea
Uncommon or rare, seen on only three occasions

Acridotheres tristis  House Mynah, Maina. Introduced.
Not recorded.

Acridotheres fuscus  Jungle Mynah, Maina ni veikau. Introduced.
Locally abundant especially near the camps and main road and where cattle were present

Pycnonotus cafer  Red-vented Bulbul, Ulurua. Introduced.
Abundant around the camps and fairly common along drilling access roads and the open area on the Waivaka River.

Turdus poliocephalus  Island Thrush, Tola
Uncommon. Only a few heard singing each day and so uncommonly encountered, but more likely to have been revealed by more walks through the forest, rather than on roads and drilling access tracks.

Trichocichla rufa  Long-legged Warbler. Data Deficient. Endemic to Fiji
Not recorded. A rare species which is very difficult to see, although it has a distinctive song. Its habitat requirements are poorly-known but there was some forest at Waivaka that was believed to be suitable. Areas of suitable habitat such as this should be surveyed at dawn, ideally using tape-recordings of the species.
**Cettia nasica**  
Fiji Bush-warbler, Manu; Endemic to Fiji  
Commonly heard but rarely seen.

**Petroica multicolor**  
Scarlet Robin, Diriqwa  
Common; many fledglings recorded

**Rhipidura spilodera**  
Streaked Fantail, Sasaira  
Common

**Megalornis lessoni**  
Slaty Monarch, Sasaira. Endemic to Fiji  
Common but less common than in many forest areas

**Clytorhynchus vitiensis**  
Lesser Shrikebill, Digisau  
Common

**Clytorhynchus nigrogularis**  
Black-faced Shrikebill, Kiro. Vulnerable. Endemic to Fiji  
Uncommon. A vociferous pair at the Wainikatama camp; two others heard calling and one seen.

**Myiagra vanikorensis**  
Vanikoro Broadbill, Matayalo  
Common, more common than expected although mostly seen along roads and around openings

**Myiagra azureocapilla**  
Blue-crested Broadbill, Batidamu. Endemic to Fiji  
Common

**Pachycephala pectoralis**  
Golden Whistler, Ketedromo  
Common

**La/age maculosa**  
Polynesian Triller, Manusa  
Common

**Zosterops explorator**  
Fiji White-eye, Qii. Endemic to Fiji  
Abundant throughout forest areas
Zosterops lateralis Silvereye, Qiqi
Uncommon except in more open habitats - roadsides and along the Waivaka River.

Erythrina polii Fiji Parrotfinch, Qiqikula. Endemic to Fiji
Common

Erythrina kleinschmidtii Pink-billed Parrotfinch,
Sitibatitabua. Endangered. Endemic to Viti Levu
Uncommon. One or two seen on three occasions, and
singles heard or seen flying overhead on eight occasions;
all within 500m of camp. More research is needed to
clarify its habitat preferences: birds were seen both in
old-growth forest and roadside bushes.

Amandava amandava Red Avadavat, Siti. Introduced
Not recorded. Inhabits grasslands and not likely to be present.

Padda oryzivora Java Rice Sparrow, Manumanu ni Raisi. Vulnerable. Introduced
Not recorded. Inhabits grasslands and not likely to be present.

Myzomela jugularis Orange-breasted Myzomela, Delakula. Endemic to Fiji
Common

Foulebaio carunculata Wattled Honeyeater, Kikau
Abundant

Gymnomyza viridis Giant Forest Honeyeater, Sovau. Vulnerable. Endemic
to Fiji
Commonly heard although overall density difficult to assess because of
the strength of their call.

Reptiles:
Only three species recorded as only limited time was spent on herpetological survey.
More work will be required as several species which should have occurred were not
found. Of major significance was the finding (and collection) of an arboreal tree skink
whose identity requires confirmation³, but at present it looks like *Emoia mokosariniweikau*
which is currently only known from Vanua Levu. Local informants indicate that the Viti
Levu endemic, *Bolo Ogmodon vitiensis*, a small burrowing snake, is found at the
site. This is a threatened species classified as 'Vulnerable'.

Brachylophus fasciatus Banded Iguana, Vokai. Endangered
Not encountered or reported but probably occurs at very low density because
of predation by the Mongoose and feral cats.

³ This specimen is currently being examined by Dr. George Zug of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
Candoia bibronii  Pacific Boa, Gata
Not encountered but reported by landowners. As elsewhere on Viti Levu, probably occurs at a low density because of predation by the Mongoose and feral cats.

Ogmodon vitiensis  Fiji Burrowing Snake, Bolo. Endemic to Viti Levu. Vulnerable
Not encountered but reported by landowners. The Namosi area is the only place where this species appears to persist at a reasonable density.

Gehyra vorax  Giant Forest Gecko
Not encountered. A very secretive species and difficult to find.

Gehyra oceanica  Oceanic Gecko. Introduced
Not encountered but almost certainly occurs. Usually a common forest gecko.

Gehyra mutilata  Stump-toed Gecko Introduced
Not encountered. A recently introduced species confined to buildings or their near vicinity.

Lepidodactylus lugubris  Mourning or Pacific Gecko. Introduced
Not encountered. An introduced species confined to buildings or their near vicinity.

Lepidodactylus manni  Mann's Forest Gecko. Endemic
Not encountered but probably occurs. Usually a rare forest gecko.

Hemiphyllodactylus typus  Tree Gecko
Not encountered. A rare introduced species.

Hemidactylus frenatus  House Gecko. Introduced.
Not encountered. An introduced species confined to buildings or their near vicinity.

Hemidactylus garnotti  Fox Gecko.
Not encountered but probably occurs. An apparently declining gecko but not confined to forest.

Nactus pelagins  Slender-toed Gecko
Recorded

Unidentified Skink - possibly *Emoia mokosariniveikau*
Turquoise Forest Skink Endemic
Recorded. This tree skink was seen on three occasions, a voucher specimen was collected. Currently *Emoia mokosariniveikau* is known only from Vanua Levu and so, if the identification is confirmed it will be a new record for Viti Levu. If this is not *Emoia mokosariniveikau* then it will be a new species.
Emoia campbelli  Campbell's Skink. Endemic to Viti Levu
Not encountered. Currently only known from higher altitudes (Monasavu) and not yet recorded in the Namosi area.

Emoia concolor  Green tree Skink  Endemic
Not encountered. Usually a common tree skink but found mainly in disturbed habitats.

Emoia impar  Blue-tailed Copper-striped Skink
Not encountered, a ground skink which is unlikely to occur in upland forested areas.

Emoia cyanura  Brown-tailed Copper-striped Skink
Not encountered, a ground skink which is unlikely to survive in upland forest areas because of predation by the Mongoose and feral cats.

Emoia parkeri  Bronze-headed Skink  Endemic
Recorded. An arboreal skink which was comparatively commonly recorded.

Lipinia noctua  Moth Skink
Not encountered but probably occurs. A secretive but usually quite common skink which is not confined to forest.

Cryptoblepharus eximius  Pacific Snake-eyed Skink  Endemic
Not encountered, a ground skink of coastal areas but one which has been found way inland up along major rivers and so may occur.

Amphibians:

Two species recorded. The introduced Cane Toad, Boto, Bufo marinus was common around the camp but was not seen in the forest. Opportunistic searching revealed the presence on three occasions of the small and very little seen Fiji Tree Frog, Ula, Platymantis vitiensis (endemic).

Mammals:

Native Mammals

Two species of fruit bat or flying fox were recorded including the rarer Samoan Flying Fox Pteropus samoensis.

Pteropus tonganus  Pacific Flying Fox, Beka
No day time roosting camps were encountered in the limited area surveyed. This bat was surprisingly uncommon, only 10-20 being seen flying around each evening.

Pteropus samoensis  Samoan Flying Fox, Beka ni Siga.
Vulnerable
A few seen flying around the forest each day
**Notopteris macdonaldi**  Long-tailed Fruit Bat
Not recorded. This is a nocturnal, cave-roosting species. No caves were visited during this preliminary survey and no landowner discussions were held to locate the whereabouts of any caves.

**Emballonura semicaudata**  Sheath-tailed Bat, Bekabeka
Not recorded. This is a nocturnal, cave-roosting species. No caves were visited during this preliminary survey and no landowner discussions were held to locate the whereabouts of any caves.

### Introduced Mammals

The only rat caught was the Black Rat *Rattus rattus*, 6 rats were caught on 146 ‘corrected trap-nights’, providing a standard index of 4.1⁴. This is a relatively low index. The mongoose *Herpestes auropunctatus* was observed but, as with the feral cat *Felis domesticus* was not captured in the live traps used. Sign of feral pigs was observed in the forest.

### Discussion and Conclusions

This preliminary baseline survey over five days of mostly fine weather was able to provide very good data on the vertebrate fauna on a presence alone basis. This was particularly so of the birds, the reptiles and native mammals were less well covered.

The results of the survey are in line with expectations of an area of little disturbed mature rain forest on Viti Levu. With only a few exceptions, all of Viti Levu’s vertebrate fauna of conservation significance was encountered or reported to be present. Consequently this must be considered a biodiversity rich area of conservation significance for Viti Levu and Fiji’s vertebrate fauna.

Of particular significance is the presence of the Pink-billed Parrotfinch, a globally endangered species and potentially the only known locality on Viti Levu of the tree skink *Emoia mokosariniweikau* (if it is not this species, then it will be a new species with even more significance).

### Completion of the Baseline Survey

For the purposes of moving towards a full Feasibility Study for mining in the Waivaka catchment, Nittetsu Mining will need a completed baseline survey of the vertebrates and the flora of the area to enable a comprehensive impact assessment to be undertaken. In respect of the vertebrates, the following are outstanding requirements:

1. Aquatic vertebrates - full survey;
2. Wider survey in the catchment of birds of conservation significance to estimate densities and distribution, specifically the Pink-billed Parrotfinch, but also to verify that certain other conservation significant species are apparently absent - Long-legged Warbler, Red-throated Lorikeet, Friendly Ground Dove, Eastern Grass Owl;
3. More intensive survey of reptiles, including night surveys;
4. Discussion with landowners on the presence of caves and visits to any which are present;

⁴ Standard Index of abundance = (rats captured x 100) divided by Corrected trap nights.
Acknowledgements

The team is very grateful to Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co. Ltd and to their camp manager Ratu Romanu Suluitabua for arranging logistical support. Marika Tuiwawa of the USP provided administrative support and help working in the field.

Photographs & Illustrations

The photographs in this report were taken by Dick Watling, Cliff Frith or Joerg Kretzschmar. The illustrations are by Chloe Talbot Kelly. The copyright of the photographs and the illustrations remains with Dick Watling. The photographs and illustrations are provided at the request of Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co. Ltd., and are included for information purposes only. They are not to be used for any purpose whatsoever other than to accompany this report.
Appendix 1:
Photographs of the Study Area

Key (Left to Right, Descending)
- Wainikatama Camp
- Peak south of Wainikatama Camp
- Grassland at confluence of Waikava and Wainivuga
- Forest in the Waikava Catchment
- Korobasabasaga Range
- Forest in the Waikava Catchment
- Forest in the Waikava Catchment
- Korobasabasaga Range

Baseline Survey of the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna, Waivaka
Appendix 2:
Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna of South East Viti Levu
## Preliminary List of Terrestrial Vertebrates of South East Viti Levu

(shaded species – endemic to Viti Levu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Introduced, Endemic, Threat Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIRDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reef Heron</td>
<td><em>Egretta sacra</em></td>
<td>Recent Spontaneous Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-faced Heron</td>
<td><em>Ardea novaehollandiae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Black Duck</td>
<td><em>Anas superciliosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wandering Whistling Duck</td>
<td><em>Dendrocygna arcuata</em></td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Goshawk</td>
<td><em>Accipiter rufigravus</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Harrier</td>
<td><em>Circus approximans</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus</em></td>
<td>At Risk in Fiji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barred-wing Rail</td>
<td><em>Nesophaps poecilopterus</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Extinct ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooty Crane</td>
<td><em>Porzana rubens</em></td>
<td>Data Deficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-browed Crane</td>
<td><em>Policola cinerea</em></td>
<td>Conservation Concern in Fiji</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-throated Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columba vitiensis</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Turtle-dove</td>
<td><em>Streptopelia chinensis</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friendly Ground-dove</td>
<td><em>Gallicolumba stairri</em></td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barking Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Ducula latrans</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many-coloured Fruit-dove</td>
<td><em>Ptilinopus pernicius</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Dove</td>
<td><em>Ptilinopus luteovirens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collared Lory</td>
<td><em>Phigys solitarius</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-throated Lorikeet</td>
<td><em>Charmosyna amabilis</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masked Shining Parrot</td>
<td><em>Prospelia personata</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/Kadavu Parrot</td>
<td><em>P. tabuensis/splendens</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Cacomantis flabelliformis</em></td>
<td>Migrant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-tailed Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Eudynamis taitiensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td><em>Tyturus alba</em></td>
<td>Extinct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Grass Owl</td>
<td><em>Tyto longimembris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-rumped Swiftlet</td>
<td><em>Collocalia spodiopygius</em></td>
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<td>White-collared Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Todiramphus chloris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polynesian Triller</td>
<td><em>Lalage maculosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-vented Bulbul</td>
<td><em>Pycnonotus cafer</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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<td>Island Thrush</td>
<td><em>Turdus poliocephalus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-legged Warbler</td>
<td><em>Trichocichla rufa</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Data Deficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji Bushwarbler</td>
<td><em>Cettia ruficapilla</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streaked Fantail</td>
<td><em>Rhipidura splidtera</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaty Monarch</td>
<td><em>Mayornis lessoni</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser Shrikebill</td>
<td><em>Clytorhynchus vitiensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Shrikebill</td>
<td><em>Clytorhynchus nigroagalis</em></td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanikoro Broadbill</td>
<td><em>Myiagra vanikorensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-crested Broadbill</td>
<td><em>Myiagra azureocapilla</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Robin</td>
<td><em>Petroica multicolor</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Whistler</td>
<td><em>Pachycephala pectoralis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji White-eye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops explorator</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvereye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops lateralis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-breasted Myzomela</td>
<td><em>Myzomela jugularis</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattled Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Foulehaio carunculata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Forest Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Gymnomyza viridis</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Parrotfinch</td>
<td><em>Erythrina pealli</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-billed Parrotfinch</td>
<td><em>Erythrina kleinschmidtii</em></td>
<td>Endemic, Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Avadavat</td>
<td><em>Amandava amandava</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer pg 4 - Conservation Significance*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Introduced, Endemic, Threat Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polynesian Starling</strong></td>
<td><em>Aplonis tabuensis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiji Woodswallow</strong></td>
<td><em>Artamus mentalis</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific Golden Plover</strong></td>
<td><em>Pluvialis fulva</em></td>
<td>migrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wandering Tattler</strong></td>
<td><em>Heteroscelus incanus</em></td>
<td>migrant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Introduced, Endemic, Threat Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific flying fox</td>
<td><em>Pteropus tongamus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoan flying fox</td>
<td><em>Pteropus samoensis</em></td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-tailed fruit bat</td>
<td><em>Notopteris macdonaldi</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheath-tailed bat</td>
<td><em>Emballonura semicaudata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feral cat</td>
<td><em>Felis domesticus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feral pig</td>
<td><em>Sus scrofa</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesian rat</td>
<td><em>Rattus exulans</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Ship rat</td>
<td><em>Rattus rattus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown or Common rat</td>
<td><em>Rattus norvegicus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House mouse</td>
<td><em>Mus musculus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Mongoose</td>
<td><em>Herpestes auropunctatus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Introduced, Endemic, Threat Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banded iguana</td>
<td><em>Brachyophorus fasciatus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific boa</td>
<td><em>Candoia bibronii</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant forest gecko</td>
<td><em>Gehyra vorax</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanic gecko</td>
<td><em>Gehyra oceanica</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stump-toed gecko</td>
<td><em>Gehyra mutilata</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning or Pacific gecko</td>
<td><em>Lepidodactylus lugubris</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann's Gecko</td>
<td><em>Lepidodactylus manni</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree gecko</td>
<td><em>Hemiphyllodactylus typus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House gecko</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus frenatus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox gecko</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus garnotti</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender toed gecko</td>
<td><em>Nactus pelagicus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moth skink</td>
<td><em>Lipinia noctua</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia nigra</em></td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barred skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia trossula</em></td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green tree skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia concolor</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-tailed Copper-striped skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia impar</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-tailed Copper-striped skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia cyanura</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze-headed skink</td>
<td><em>Emoia parkeri</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Snake-eyed skink</td>
<td><em>Cryptoblepharus eximius</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amphibians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Introduced, Endemic, Threat Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiji ground frog</td>
<td><em>Platymantis vitianus</em></td>
<td>Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji tree frog</td>
<td><em>Platymantis vitiensis</em></td>
<td>Endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine or Cane toad</td>
<td><em>Bufo marinus</em></td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>