

Birds of Kaziranga National Park, India

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A compilation of bird records gathered from 1993 to 1999 is given, together with information on habitat, abundance and migration status. A total of 479 species was recorded, including some seen only by other observers. A number of important sightings are presented in greater detail, including those for 25 globally threatened species (Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*, Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*, Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*, Baer's Pochard *A. baeri*, Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules*, Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*, Black-bellied Tern *Sterna acuticauda*, Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucorhynchus*, Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, Imperial Eagle *A. heliaca*, Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*, White-bellied Heron *Ardea insignis*, Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*, Dalmatian Pelican *P. crispus*, Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius*, Lesser Adjutant *L. javanicus*, Hodgson's Bushchat *Saxicola insignis*, Rufous-vented Prinia *Prinia burnesii*, Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striatus*, Marsh Babbler *Pellorneum palustre*, Jerdon's Babbler *Chrysomma altirostre*, Black-breasted Parrotbill *Paradoxornis flavirostris*, Finn's Weaver *Ploceus megarhynchus*) and 21 near-threatened species. Little Gull *Larus minutus* and Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria* were newly recorded for Assam.

INTRODUCTION

Kaziranga National Park (K.N.P.) (26°35'–26°45'N and 93°05'–93°40'E) is situated in the floodplain of the Brahmaputra river in the Nowgaon and Golaghat districts of Assam, India. It covers an area of 430 km² and is the largest protected area on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river. The park (Fig. 1) spreads from the Brahmaputra river in the north to the National Highway no. 37 which runs along its southern boundary at the foot of the Karbi Anglong hills. Panbari Forest, a small but important area for many forest species, lies just outside the park's southern boundary, but is

sometimes included with Kaziranga for recording purposes.

The terrain of the park is flat (55-75 m above msl) with an east to west incline. Being in the floodplain of the Brahmaputra river, the soil of the park is rich in alluvial deposits. Floods are an annual phenomenon and excess water submerges the area, covering 50-70 per cent of the total landmass. The flood waters generally recede after 7-10 days. Areas along the base of the Karbi Anglong hills are at a higher elevation (80-100 m above msl) and form natural 'highlands' which do not get flooded. Erosion and shifting of the Brahmaputra induces a constant change in the total area.

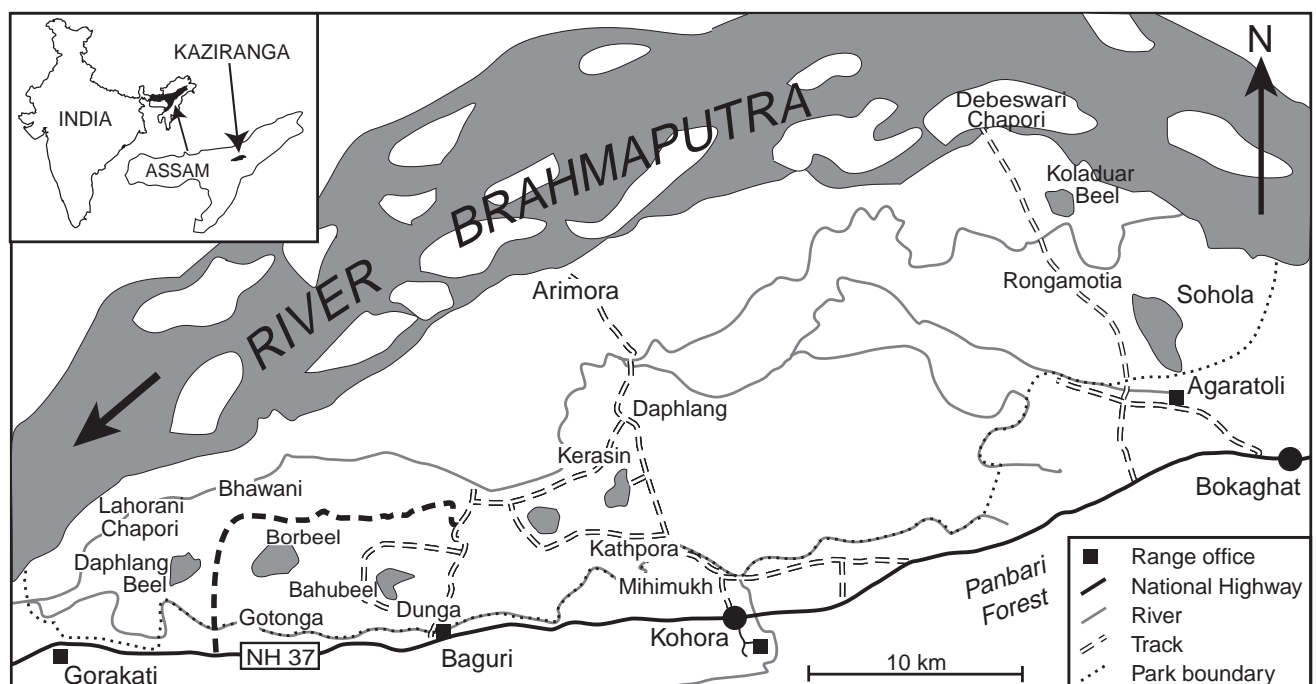


Figure 1. Map of Kaziranga National Park

Numerous small rivers and channels flow through the park from east to west and some, which originate from the Karbi Anglong hills to the south, run northwards and ultimately drain into the Brahmaputra river. Relicts of older channels remain as shallow oxbow lakes, locally known as 'beels'. There are at least nine such beels of 50-150 ha in area inside the park. Some beels have silted up, producing swamps and marshes. Consequently, there has been an increase in areas of tall grass and a reduction in areas of short grass. This gradual change will have important ecological implications in the future.

The conservation effort at Kaziranga was begun in 1908, when it was made into a 'Reserve Forest', with the primary aim of protecting the Indian Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros unicornis* and its habitat (Lahan and Sonowal 1973). It was subsequently declared a 'Game Reserve' in 1916, made into a 'Wildlife Sanctuary' in 1950 and, finally, declared a 'National Park' on 1 January 1974. It was also proclaimed a UNESCO 'World Heritage Site' in 1985.

Due to more than 80 years of serious conservation effort in the park, the rhino population has increased from just a few to the present 1,200 individuals. Besides rhinos, the park has the world's largest population of Asiatic Water Buffalo *Bubalus arnee* (more than 50% of the world population), and significant populations of Eastern Swamp Deer *Cervus duvaucelii ranjitsinhi* and Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*.

The area is divided into four Ranges, three of which lie within the former boundaries of the park, namely, the Western Range (Baguri), the Central Range (Kohora), and the Eastern Range (Agaratoli). The fourth Range, Gorakati, which has recently been added to the park, is situated in the westernmost portion of the area.

The vegetation of the park may be broadly divided into four categories: (1) Eastern wet alluvial grasslands; (2) Eastern Dillenia swamp forest; (3) Riparian fringing forest; and (4) Assam alluvial plains semi-evergreen forest (Champion and Seth 1968).

The habitat of Kaziranga is such that waterbodies and grasslands form a significant part of the park's area. Wetlands cover 7%, grasslands 57% (tall grass 52%; short grass/marshes 5%), sand cover 7%, and woodland 29% of the total area (Kushwaha 1997).

Wetlands

The 'beels' and other waterbodies have a variety of aquatic flora. Some of the prominent aquatic plants are *Andropogon* spp., *Ipomoea reptans*, *Enhydra fluctuans*, *Pistia stratiotes*, *Lemna panicostata*, *Nymphaea* spp. and *Eichhornia crassipes*.

Grasslands

The park is extensively covered by tall, wet alluvial grasslands, interspersed with trees such as *Bombax ceiba*, *Albizia procera*, *Ziziphus jujube* and *Lagerstroemia parviflora*. Areas of recent alluvial deposition support extensive patches of *Saccharum spontaneum* and *Tamarix dioica*. These grasslands are found on the 'churs' and 'chaporis' (sandy river tracts) of the Brahmaputra. In the alluvial grasslands the prominent species of grass are: *Phragmites karka*, *Arundo donax*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Saccharum elephantinus* and *Erianthus ravennae*. Short grasses such *Hemarthria compressa*, *Microstegium ciliatum*,

Cynodon dactylon and *Genchrus ciliaris* are found around the beels, forming the only open areas of the park. A major portion of the park is subjected to annual burning during January - March. This is done in order to prevent the woodland from spreading and to provide fresh grazing for the herbivores.

Woodlands

Low alluvial savanna woodlands and moist mixed deciduous forests are found in the higher areas of the park, mainly in the central and eastern portions. Trees such as *Bombax ceiba*, *Dillenia indica*, *Careya arborea*, *Trewia nudiflora*, *Tetrameles nudiflora*, *Lagerstroemia flosreginae*, *Albizia procera*, *Phyllanthus officinalis*, *Ficus* spp., and *Barringtonia acutangula* are found in these woodlands. In many areas the undergrowth is dominated by cane *Calamus tenuis* brakes. In the Panbari and Kanchanjuri sections of the park semi-evergreen forests are found.

The area enjoys a typical 'subtropical monsoon' climate with hot, wet summers and cool, dry winters. Winter rains are also not uncommon. The annual rainfall varies between 1500 and 2500 mm, most of which falls between May and August. The temperature varies from 5°C (average minimum) to 35°C (average maximum). The relative humidity is high, seldom falling below 60% and may go up to 90% or more (Sonowal 1978).

METHODS

Research on the contemporary status of the avifauna of Kaziranga is lacking. Stevens (1915) mentions Dhansirimukh a few times, and a list of birds of Kaziranga was prepared over 20 years ago by Sonowal (1978). Otherwise, published accounts relating to birds in Kaziranga are: Barua (1996, 1997 and 1998a and b), Choudhury (1990b and 1997), Gauntlett (1971), Mackenzie (1969), Madge (1995), Narayan and Rosalind (1990), Neog (1957), Robson (1994), Saikia and Bhattacharjee (1991), Samant *et al.* (1995), Sarma *et al.* (1997), Talukdar (1995a and b) and Thom (1965). Various unpublished trip reports were also consulted.

The authors' records span a period of six and a half years (1993-June 1999). Bird observations were carried out in Kaziranga, covering all seasons and most areas. Three main aspects, i.e. habitat types, abundance and migration status, were recorded whilst making observations on birds in the field.

RESULTS

A total of 479 species was recorded during the survey (Appendix). Of these, 197 are residents, 165 are migrants, 46 are local migrants, and the status of the remaining species is uncertain. Of the 71 globally threatened species of birds occurring in India (Collar *et al.* 1994), 45 have been recorded from Assam and, of these, 25 have been recorded in Kaziranga (4 Endangered [EN] and 21 Vulnerable [VU]). Of 99 near-threatened species listed for India (Collar *et al.* 1994), 21 have been recorded in Kaziranga. All of these globally

threatened and near-threatened species are detailed in the notes below, together with some Assamese rarities.

NOTES ON SELECTED SPECIES

SWAMP FRANCOLIN *Francolinus gularis* (VU). During the survey it was found commonly throughout the park in suitable habitats (i.e. tall, wet grasslands and swamps in the lowlands). Its habitat in India is now highly fragmented, with recent reports from only 12 protected areas in northern India (Javed and Rahmani 1991).

LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE *Anser erythropus* (VU). One was seen on 17 January 1968 amongst a flock of Bar-headed Geese *Anser indicus* in Borbeel area (Baguri) (Mackenzie 1969).

FERRUGINOUS POCHARD *Aythya nyroca* (VU). A common winter visitor, found in almost every large beel, throughout the park.

BAER'S POCHARD *Aythya baeri* (VU). Two were seen on 28 December 1993 at Sohola (Kovacs 1994).

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules* (VU). One was seen on 26 January 1998 (Jepson 1998).

TAWNY FISH OWL *Ketupa flavipes* (NT). Uncommon; met with singly in semi-evergreen and mixed moist deciduous forest. Other records: one was seen in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

PALE-CAPPED PIGEON *Columba punicea* (VU). Two birds were observed near Ahotguri (Agaratoli) on 22 April 1999; may be a summer visitor to the area. It is extremely local in distribution and has recently been recorded in only one protected area in Assam (Collar *et al.* 1994).

BENGAL FLORICAN *Houbaropsis bengalensis* (EN). Seen in small numbers in grasslands dominated by *Imperata cylindrica* in Lahorani Chapori (Burapahar), Tunikati Chapori, Bhawani, Borbeel (Baguri), Mihimukh, Arimora (Kohora) and Debeswari Chapori (Agaratoli). The population of this species in the park is estimated to be between 30-40 birds (Narayan and Rosalind 1990, Rahmani *et al.* 1991, Thom 1965).

NORDMANN'S GREENSHANK *Tringa guttifer* (EN). A single was seen in Daphlang Beel (Baguri) on 13 April 1994. There are no other recent published records of this species from anywhere in Assam.

TEREK SANDPIPER *Xenus cinereus*. A single was seen on a tributary of the Brahmaputra on 14 January 1993. Previously recorded in Assam only by Saikia and Bhattacharjee (1990).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE *Phalaropus lobatus*. About 30 were seen on Namduar and Daphlang Beels (Baguri) on 1 March 1994, and confirmed by A. Brosset. Previously recorded in Assam only by Saikia and Bhattacharjee (1990).

GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus* (NT). Common winter visitor – affects open areas in and around wetlands.

LITTLE GULL *Larus minutus*. An immature was seen in Sohola Beel (Agaratoli) on 19 March 1994; the first record for Assam. The only previous record for north-east India was one provisionally identified in Lali Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh (Choudhury 1994).

BLACK-BELLIED TERN *Sterna acuticauda* (VU). Seen regularly in all major wetlands in the park but numbers appear to have declined during 1997-99. Two nests were located among a colony of River Terns *Sterna acuticauda* in Daphlang Beel (Kohora) in April 1994. The global population of this species is believed to be below 10,000 individuals (Rose and Scott 1994). It is threatened by the destruction of its breeding habitat. Other records: up to 30 were seen on 30-31 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971) and four at Sohola on 28 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994).

JERDON'S BAZA *Aviceda jerdoni* (NT). Two were seen during a raptor survey in April/May 1991 (Samant *et al.* 1995).

PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (VU). Seen commonly in the well-watered areas of the Park. A total of nine nests was found in 1995-1996. Although it is locally common in parts of north-east India, it is vulnerable to wetland destruction. Human disturbance and pollution are believed to be the main reasons for its decline in other parts of India. Other records: several pairs with apparently fully grown, fledged young were seen 12-15 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE *Haliaeetus albicilla* (NT). Rare winter visitor – three to four sightings every year. Other records: one subadult was seen on 16 February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE *Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus* (NT). Breeding resident. Commonly found throughout the area.

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis* (NT). Common resident.

LONG-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps indicus* (NT). Common resident.

CINEREOUS VULTURE *Aegyptius monachus* (NT). Rare winter migrant. Other records: two were seen in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

RED-HEADED VULTURE *Sarcogyps calvus* (NT). Uncommon resident. Other records: three were seen during a raptor survey in April/May 1991 (Samant *et al.* 1995), two in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994), and 2 on 17 December 1998 (Holt 1998).

GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE *Aquila clanga* (VU). Small numbers were seen in suitable habitats inside the Park. Other records: up to 10 seen in February 1994 (Alström

et al. 1994), three or four in late March 1996 (K. Kazmierczak *in litt.*) and one on 12 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

IMPERIAL EAGLE *Aquila heliaca* (VU). One was seen at Dunga (Baguri) on 11 March 1999. Other records: one was seen in early December 1994 (Martins 1994).

JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter gularis*. One was seen at Sohola (Agaratoli) on 21 January 1996, and confirmed by Rishad Naoraji. The only other record for Assam was one collected at Rungagora, Dibrugarh on 7 April 1901 (Stevens 1915).

PIED FALCONET *Microhierax melanoleucos* (NT). Occasionally seen in Panbari and other areas along the base of the Karbi Anglong hills. Other records: one displaying on 12 and 15 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

LESSER KESTREL *Falco naumanni* (VU). A few seen in Sohola (Agaratoli) during February - March 1994, and one in Kathpora (Kohora) on 15 April 1995. An uncommon winter visitor to Assam (Choudhury, 1990a). May be a passage migrant.

RED-NECKED FALCON *Falco chicquera* (NT). Uncommon winter visitor. Other records: one was seen on 31 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), and one in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

ORIENTAL DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster* (NT). Common resident. Found in almost every beel within the park.

GOLIATH HERON *Ardea goliath*. Recorded on 13 April 1994 c. 3 km north of Mihimukh by Madge (1995), and an unconfirmed record from Lahorani Chapori (Burapahar). Otherwise recorded in Assam only by Saikia and Bhattacharjee (1990).

WHITE-BELLIED HERON *Ardea insignis* (EN). Stevens (1915) mentions "... the sandy banks of the Subansiri from Boduti to Dhansirimukh are invariably frequented by this Heron at this time (cold season), noted on one occasion, 2-11-07." This suggests that the bird may possibly be a winter visitor to the park. Three at Dunga in January 1994, one in the same area on 19 November 1995, one in Bandarkhal Nullah on 31 February 1994 (Baguri) and one in Sohola on 14 December 1995 (Agaratoli). It has been recorded in six protected areas in north-east India and is threatened from the severe fragmentation of its habitat.

BLACK-HEADED IBIS *Threskiornis melanocephalus* (NT). Four birds at Sohola beel (Agaratoli) from 1-10 December 1998 and one in the same area on 24 March 1999. All birds were immature. This species has become very rare in Assam. Stevens (1915) noted it to be plentiful on the Brahmaputra between Mangaldai and Singrighat in March 1909, where up to two dozen were observed. However, there are very few recent records of this bird from the region. Other records: seen on 24 January 1998 (Jepson 1998).

SPOT-BILLED PELICAN *Pelecanus philippensis* (VU). Seen in moderate numbers during the survey, in most waterbodies throughout the year. The number of nests decreased from 600 in 1984 to 155 in 1991, increasing to 219 in 1993 (Talukdar 1995b), and finally dropping to c. 180 in Koladuar Kathoni (Agaratoli) in 1998. Breeding of the species is currently confirmed only from India, Sri Lanka, and Cambodia. It has suffered considerable decline in the past few decades, probably owing to the combination of human disturbance in nesting and roosting areas, and decline in fish availability, such that the global population is estimated at 11,500 individuals (not necessarily mature) (Rose and Scott 1994). Talukdar (1995b) estimated the population of Assam to be no more than 1,500. Other records: 80 were seen on 30-31 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), 400+ at Sohola on 28 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994), up to 200 in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994), 30-40 on 17 & 18 March 1994 and present in late March 1996 (K. Kazmierczak *in litt.*) and three to fifteen daily 12-15 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

DALMATIAN PELICAN *Pelecanus crispus* (VU). A winter visitor in small numbers (10-20 birds annually). An uncommon bird with very few records in north-east India.

ASIAN OPENBILL *Anastomus oscitans* (NT). Common resident. A colony is located in Gotonga (Baguri).

BLACK-NECKED STORK *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*. Resident. Two nests located at Dunga and Bahu beel (Baguri). However, a large number of nests must remain undetected judging from the number of juveniles seen every year. The population of this species in the Indian subcontinent has declined sharply in recent years (Rahmani 1989) and Assam was one of three states where it was thought that numbers were stable. Other records: two on 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), 5+ at Sohola on 28 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994), up to 15 (including newly fledged young) in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994), up to 20 (including several young) 16-18 March 1994 and several 27-29 March 1996 (K. Kazmierczak *in litt.*), and one to three daily 12-14 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

GREATER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos dubius* (EN). An uncommon resident. Three nests in Gotonga (Baguri) and one in Kerasin in 1993. Up to 45 birds have been seen together in the non-breeding season (Dunga Beel, Baguri March 1996). The only recent breeding records are from Cambodia and north-east India; in India up to 126 nests have been counted in the Brahmaputra floodplain, Assam (Bhattacharjee 1993). Other records: ten seen on 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), 2+ at Sohola on 28 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994), 3-4 seen on three days in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994), two on 28 March 1996 (K. Kazmierczak *in litt.*) and two on 14 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

LESSER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos javanicus* (VU). Found commonly during the survey in most wetlands throughout the park and adjoining areas. Nests

sporadically throughout the Park on *Bombax ceiba* trees. The global population is estimated to be below 10,000 individuals, and is still declining (Rose and Scott 1994). 135 nests were recorded during a survey in Assam (Hancock *et al.* 1992). Other records: up to 80 were seen on 30-31 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), eight at Sohola on 28 December and two near Baguri on 29 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994), up to 50 in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994), several on 17 and c. 20 on 18 March 1994, two on 25 and 10+ between 27-29 March 1996 (K. Kazmierczak *in litt.*), one to four daily 12-15 March 1998 (P. Holt in Hornbuckle *et al.* 1998).

BLUE-NAPED PITTA *Pitta nipalensis* (NT). Rare winter visitor. Noted in tea gardens and at Panbari. Other records: recorded by Sonowal (1978).

BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH *Turdus dissimilis* (NT). Two seen at Panbari on 12 March 1992 (Redman 1992); one in Sohola (Agaratoli) in November 1997 (P. Pavlovic pers. comm.).

HODGSON'S BUSHCHAT *Saxicola insignis* (VU). Seen in Dunga and other areas of Baguri range during April 1995 (Sarma *et al.* 1997). The only previous records from Assam were from Manas National Park (Narayan and Rosalind 1997). The only locality in the Indian subcontinent where it used to be seen regularly was Kosi Barrage in Nepal, where up to 10 used to occur annually (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), suggesting that it may have declined, possibly as a result of the modification of its grassland and wetland habitat (Rahmani 1986).

JERDON'S BUSHCHAT *Saxicola jerdoni* (NT). Very rare. Noted in grasslands dominated by *Erianthus*, often near water. Other records: one was seen on 1 February 1971 (Inskipp 1971).

SPOT-WINGED STARLING *Saroglossa spiloptera* (NT). Fairly common migrant. Some birds arrive in July although there is maximum concentration during February-March when the Silk Cotton *Bombax ceiba* is in blossom. Other records: up to 2,000 seen in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

BRAHMINY STARLING *Sturnus pagodarum*. About 15 were seen in Sohola Kathoni (Agaratoli) on 14 January 1994. Previously recorded as a straggler to Assam (Choudhury 1990a).

WALLCREEPER *Tichodroma muraria*. One was seen in Murkhuwa (Baguri) on 19 December 1994; the first record for Assam.

RUFIOUS-VENTED PRINIA *Prinia burnesii* (VU). Seen once by A. Choudhury (pers. comm.).

YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER *Phylloscopus cantator* (NT). Uncommon winter migrant. Commoner in semi-evergreen forest at Panbari but also present in moist deciduous forest in the park. Other records: two were seen on 10 March 1992 (Redman 1992) and 10 were seen in February 1994 (Alström *et al.* 1994).

LESSER WHITETHROAT *Sylvia curruca*. Seen on 14 December 1993 in Rongamotia (Agaratoli). Previously recorded in Assam only by Choudhury (1990a).

BRISTLED GRASSBIRD *Chaetornis striatus* (VU). At least three singing males at Debeswari (Agaratoli) on 18 March 1999. The birds were seen in grassland consisting of *Phragmites* and *Erianthus*. Subsequent survey in the area revealed at least another three birds (22-24 April 1999). Other records: one seen near Mihimukh on 14 March 1989 (Redman 1989). This overlooked species is probably resident in the park. There are very few recent records of this species from India (Inskipp 1996), and it may be threatened by the widespread destruction and modification of grassland and wetland habitats within its range (Collar *et al.* 1994).

MARSH BABBLER *Pellorneum palustre* (VU). Four or five were seen next to Daphlang Beel (Kohora) on 31 January 1995. It has also been seen by G. Narayan (pers. comm.). There are recent records from only three protected areas of north-east India. It is threatened by the fragmentation and destruction of its grassland and wetland habitat (Rahmani 1986).

JERDON'S BABBLER *Chrysomma altirostre* (VU). An uncommon resident seen mostly in grassland dominated by *Saccharum* and *Erianthus*.

SLENDER-BILLED BABBLER *Turdoides longirostris* (NT). Very rare resident. A pair was observed in moist grassland consisting mainly of *Erianthus* near Dunga (Baguri) in November 1993. Other records: a group of 14 birds at Daphlang (Kohora) on 16 March 1996 (Bishop 1996).

BLACK-BREASTED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis flavirostris* (VU). Recorded at Dhansirimukh by Stevens (1915). Subsequently recorded as occurring in Kaziranga by Collar *et al.* (1994). A pair was observed at Debeswari on 27 March 1998. A subsequent search in the area revealed that the birds were partial to *Phragmites* reeds, on which the birds seem to feed. Two different calls were noted: (1) a *phew phew phew phuit...* as noted by Stevens (1915) and (2) a bleating *croing, croing, croing, croing...* repeated four or five times. Dhansirimukh, where Stevens recorded this species, is c. 3 km east of Debeswari.

FINN'S WEAVER *Ploceus megarhynchus* (VU). An uncommon resident inhabiting grasslands. 30-40 nests were seen on a *Bombax* tree at Bahu Beel (Baguri). It is an extremely local resident in Assam, with records from only three protected areas. Destruction and modification has led to severe fragmentation of its grassland habitat (Rahmani 1986).

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APPENDIX

Bird species recorded in Kaziranga National Park

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
SWAMP FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus gularis</i> (VU)	G, O	C	R
BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	G	O	R?
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i> (NT)	SE, Wd	O	LM
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	G, Wd, SE	C	R
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	W	U	LM
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	W	U	LM
LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE <i>Anser erythropus</i> (VU)	W	S	M
GREYLAG GOOSE <i>Anser anser</i>	W	U	M
BAR-HEADED GOOSE <i>Anser indicus</i>	W	C	M
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	W	C	M
COMMON SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	W	O	M
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	W	U	LM
GADWALL <i>Anas strepera</i>	W	C	M
FALCATED DUCK <i>Anas falcata</i>	W	O	M
EURASIAN WIGEON <i>Anas penelope</i>	W	C	M
MALLARD <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	W	C	M
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	W	C	LM
NORTHERN PINTAIL <i>Anas acuta</i>	W	C	M
GARGANEY <i>Anas querquedula</i>	W	U	M
NORTHERN SHOVELER <i>Anas clypeata</i>	W	C	M
COMMON TEAL <i>Anas crecca</i>	W	C	M
RED-CRESTED POCHARD <i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	W	O	M
COMMON POCHARD <i>Aythya ferina</i>	W	C	M
FERRUGINOUS POCHARD <i>Aythya nyroca</i> (VU)	W	C	M
BAER'S POCHARD <i>Aythya baeri</i> (VU)	W	S	M
TUFTED DUCK <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	W	C	M
SMEW <i>Mergellus albellus</i>	One seen 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971)		
YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix tanki</i>	G	U	R
BARRED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	D	O	?
EURASIAN WRYNECK <i>Fynx torquilla</i>	One seen at Kathpora (Kohora) on 25 March 1998 (Bishop 1998). Also recorded by Sonowal (1978)		
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	SE	U	LM
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	SE	U	LM
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Wd	C	R
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium shorii</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
COMMON FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	SE, Wd	U	?
BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	One seen 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971), and one on 18 December 1998 (Holt 1998)		
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	SE	O	LM
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	D, Wd	C	R
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	SE	O	R
EURASIAN HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	G, O, Wd	C	LM
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	SE	U	LM
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Wd	U	R
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo hercules</i> (VU)	Wd	S	?
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	W	C	R
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo meninting</i>	W	O	R
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon capensis</i>	W	C	R

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
RUDDY KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	One at Baguri in February 1996 (A. Chandola pers. comm.) and a pair at Panbari on 22 April 1999 (D. Bishop pers. comm.)		
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	W, Wd	C	R
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	W	S	M
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	W	C	R
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>Merops philippinus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	G, Wd	C	R
PIED CUCKOO <i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	D, Wd	U	M
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Wd	O	M
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Wd	O	LM
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Wd	O	?
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	D, Wd	C	M
BAY-BANDED CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	SE, Wd	O	LM
GREY-BELLIED CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Wd	U	?
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	D, Wd	C	LM
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Seen by D. Bishop (pers. comm.)		
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	SE, Wd	C	LM
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	D, Wd	C	R
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Wd	C	R
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	G, Wd	C	R
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	G	C	R
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	D, W, Wd	C	R
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	D, Wd	A	R
GREY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Wd	O	LM
BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula roseata</i>	D, Wd	O	R
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	D, Wd	C	R
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	A, SE, Wd	U	M
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	A	O	M
BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Seen by D. Bishop (pers. comm.)		
ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	A	C	R
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus affinis</i>	A	O	R
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>	D, Wd	U	R
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	D, Wd	U	R
EURASIAN EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo bubo</i>	D, Wd	U	R
DUSKY EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo coromandus</i>	SE, Wd	O	R?
BROWN FISH OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Wd	U	R
TAWNY FISH OWL <i>Ketupa flavipes</i> (NT)	SE, Wd	O	R
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	SE, Wd	O	R?
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
JUNGLE OWLET <i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	SE, Wd	O?	R?
SPOTTED OWLET <i>Athene brama</i>	D, Wd	U	R
BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	G, Wd	O	R
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	G, Wd	C	R
SAVANNA NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	G, Wd	O	?
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i> (feral)	D, Wd	O	R
PALE-CAPPED PIGEON <i>Columba punicea</i> (VU)	Wd	S	LM
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	D, G, O, Wd	A	R
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	D, G, Wd	U	R
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron bicincta</i>	SE, Wd	O	R
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	Wd	O	LM
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	SE, Wd	U	LM
BENGAL FLORICAN <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> (EN)	G	U	R?
SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Listed by Sonowal (1978)		
SLATY-BREASTED RAIL <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	W, Wd	O	LM
WATER RAIL <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	W	U	M
BROWN CRAKE <i>Amaurornis akool</i>	W	U	LM
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	W	C	R

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
RUDDY-BREASTED CRAKE <i>Porzana fusca</i>	W	U	R
WATERCOCK <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	W	U	R
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	W	C	R
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	W	C	R
COMMON COOT <i>Fulica atra</i>	W	U	LM
PINTAIL SNIPE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	W	U	M
SWINHOE'S SNIPE <i>Gallinago megala</i>	W	O	M
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W	C	M
JACK SNIPE <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	W	U	M
BLACK-TAILED GODWIT <i>Limosa limosa</i>	W	U	M
EURASIAN CURLEW <i>Numenius arquata</i>	W	S	M
SPOTTED REDSHANK <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	W	C	M
COMMON REDSHANK <i>Tringa totanus</i>	W	U	M
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W	C	M
MARSH SANDPIPER <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	W	C	M
NORDMANN'S GREENSHANK <i>Tringa guttifer</i> (EN)	W	S	M
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	W	U	M
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>Tringa glareola</i>	W	C	M
TEREK SANDPIPER <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	W	S	M
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	W	C	M
GREAT KNOT <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	W	O	M
LITTLE STINT <i>Calidris minuta</i>	W	C	M
TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	W	C	M
RUFF <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	W	U	M
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	W	S	M
GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	W	U	LM
PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	W	U	R
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	W	C	R
GREAT THICK-KNEE <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	W	U	R
BLACK-WINGED STILT <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	W	U	R
PIED AVOCET <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	W	U	M
PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	W	O	M
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	W	C	M
KENTISH PLOVER <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	W	U	M
LESSER SAND PLOVER <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	W	O	M
NORTHERN LAPWING <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	W	U	M
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	W	U	R
GREY-HEADED LAPWING <i>Vanellus cinereus</i> (NT)	W	C	M
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	W	C	R
SMALL PRATINCOLE <i>Glareola lactea</i>	W	O	M
BROWN-HEADED GULL <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	W	C	M
BLACK-HEADED GULL <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	W	C	M
LITTLE GULL <i>Larus minutus</i>	W	S	M
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	W	C	R
GULL-BILLED TERN <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	W	S	M
COMMON TERN <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	W	O	M
LITTLE TERN <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	W	O	M
BLACK-BELLIED TERN <i>Sterna acuticauda</i> (VU)	W	U	R
WHISKERED TERN <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	W	U	R
WHITE-WINGED TERN <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	One bird at Kerasin (Kohora) in November 1997 (P. Pavlovic pers. comm.)		
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	W	C	M
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i> (NT)	Two seen in April/May 1991 (Samant <i>et al.</i> 1995)		
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	G, Wd	C	R
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	D, G	C	R
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	D, G, O	U	LM
BRAHMINY KITE <i>Haliastur indus</i>	O, W	C	R
PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> (VU)	W	C	R
WHITE-TAILED EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (NT)	W	O	M
GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE <i>Ichthyaeetus ichthyaeetus</i> (NT)	W	C	R
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (NT)	D, O, Wd	C	R
LONG-BILLED VULTURE <i>Gyps indicus</i> (NT)	D, O, Wd	C	R
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	D, O, Wd	U	M
EURASIAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	D, O, Wd	U	M
CINEREOUS VULTURE <i>Aegypius monachus</i> (NT)	O, Wd	O	M
RED-HEADED VULTURE <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (NT)	D, O, Wd	U	R

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
SHORT-TOED SNAKE EAGLE <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Wd	U	?
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Wd	C	R
EURASIAN MARSH HARRIER <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	W	C	M
HEN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	G, O, W	C	M
PIED HARRIER <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	G, O	C	LM
MONTAGU'S HARRIER <i>Circus pygargus</i>	A male seen 14-20 March 1996 (Bishop 1996)		
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	SE, Wd	O	?
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Wd	S	M
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	D, G, O, Wd	C	M
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Wd	O	M
WHITE-EYED BUZZARD <i>Butastur teesa</i>	Two seen in April/May 1991 (Samant <i>et al.</i> 1995)		
COMMON BUZZARD <i>Buteo buteo</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Two seen in April/May 1991 (Samant <i>et al.</i> 1995)		
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Two seen in April/May 1991 (Samant <i>et al.</i> 1995)		
LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE <i>Aquila pomarina</i>	W	U	R?
GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE <i>Aquila clanga</i> (VU)	W	C	M
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	W	U	M
IMPERIAL EAGLE <i>Aquila heliaca</i> (VU)	G, O, W	S	M
BONELLI'S EAGLE <i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	D, Wd	O	?
BOOTED EAGLE <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Wd	U	R
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>	Wd	S	M
CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	G, Wd	C	R
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Wd	O	M
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i> (NT)	Wd	O	R
LESSER KESTREL <i>Falco naumanni</i> (VU)	D, G, Wd	O	M
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
RED-NECKED FALCON <i>Falco chicquera</i> (NT)	D, Wd	U	LM
AMUR FALCON <i>Falco amurensis</i>	G	S	M
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>	One seen on 4 March 1969 (Gauntlett 1971)		
LAGGAR FALCON <i>Falco jugger</i>	One at Sohola on 28 December 1993 (Kovacs 1994)		
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Wd	U	M
LITTLE GREBE <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	W	U	LM
GREAT CRESTED GREBE <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	W	S	M
DARTER <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (ssp. <i>melanogaster</i> NT)	W	C	R
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	W	A	R
INDIAN CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	W	C	R
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	W	C	R
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	W	C	R
GREY HERON <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	W	C	R
GOLIATH HERON <i>Ardea goliath</i>	W	S	?
WHITE-BELLIED HERON <i>Ardea insignis</i> (EN)	W	O	?
PURPLE HERON <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	W	C	R
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	W	C	R
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	W	A	R
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	D, O, W	A	R
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	W	A	R
CHINESE POND HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	W	O	R
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	W	U	R
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	W	U	M
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	W	U	M
LITTLE BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	W	O	R
YELLOW BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	W	C	R
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	W	C	R
BLACK BITTERN <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	W	U	R
GREAT BITTERN <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	W	O	M
BLACK-HEADED IBIS <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (NT)	W	S	LM
GREAT WHITE PELICAN <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	W	C	M
DALMATIAN PELICAN <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (VU)	W	U	M
SPOT-BILLED PELICAN <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> (VU)	W	C	LM
ASIAN OPENBILL <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (NT)	W	C	R
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	W	U	M
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	W	C	R
WHITE STORK <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	W	S	M
BLACK-NECKED STORK <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	W	C	R
LESSER ADJUTANT <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (VU)	W	C	R
GREATER ADJUTANT <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> (EN)	W	U	R

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i> (NT)	Wd	O	LM
BLUE PITTA <i>Pitta cyanea</i>	SE	S	?
INDIAN PITTA <i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Seen 12-19 March 1999 (M. Watson pers. comm.)		
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	SE	O	LM
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	SE	U	LM
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	SE	U	R
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	G	C	M
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
RUFIOUS TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Wd	U	R
HOUSE CROW <i>Corvus splendens</i>	D	U	R
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	D, Wd	C	R
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Wd	C	R
SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Wd	S	M
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	SE	U	?
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	D, Wd	C	R
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Wd	U	LM
SMALL MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	Sonowal (1978) listed it for Kaziranga. There have been no records since – further confirmation is desirable		
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	One on 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971)		
WHITE-BROWED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	Sonowal (1978) listed it for Kaziranga. No subsequent records – further confirmation is desirable		
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	D, G, Wd	A	R
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	SE, Wd	C	LM
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	SE	O	M
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	D, Wd	C	R
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
COMMON WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Wd	U	R
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	D	U	M
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	M
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zoothera citrina</i>	D, Wd	C	M
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	One bird in tea gardens 18-22 March 1995 (G. Dutson <i>in litt.</i>)		
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Wd	U	M
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	One seen 14-20 March 1996 (Bishop 1996)		
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i> (NT)	Two birds at Panbari on 12 March 1992 (Redman 1992); one in Sohola (Agaratoli) in November 1997 (P. Pavlovic pers. comm.)		
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	G, Wd	S	M
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	One seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994); one on 17 March 1994 (K. Kazmierczak <i>in litt.</i>); one on 12 March 1998 (Hornbuckle <i>et al.</i> 1998)		
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Wd	U	M
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	Wd	S	M
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	M
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	SE	U	M
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	M
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	One seen on 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971)		
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	SE, Wd	C	M

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	One at Panbari on 12 March 1992 (Redman 1992); one in the Central Range (Kohora) in December 1997 (P. Bawden pers. comm.)		
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Wd	U	M
WHITE-TAILED RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	G	O	M
BLUETHROAT <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	G	U	M
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	D, Wd	C	R
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	W	O	M
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	W	U	M
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>	SE	O	M
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	W	U	LM
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	Seen at Panbari (D. Bishop pers. comm.)		
HODGSON'S BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola insignis</i> (VU)	G	O	M
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	G	C	M
WHITE-TAILED STONECHAT <i>Saxicola leucura</i>	18 seen on 31 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971); also recorded by Stevens (1915)		
JERDON'S BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola jerdoni</i> (NT)	G	O	R
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	D, Wd	S	M
SPOT-WINGED STARLING <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i> (NT)	Wd	C	M
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
BRAHMINY STARLING <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Wd	S	M
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>Sturnus contra</i>	D, G, O, Wd	C	R
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	D, G, O, Wd	A	R
BANK MYNA <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	G, W	U	R
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	D, G, O, Wd	C	R
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	D, G, Wd	C	R
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	D, SE, Wd	U	R
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Wd	U	R
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wd	S	M
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	D, Wd	C	R
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	SE	O	LM
SAND MARTIN <i>Riparia riparia</i>	W	O	R
PALE MARTIN <i>Riparia diluta</i>	Some birds at Mihimukh together with Plain Martins on 27 March 1996 were considered to belong to this species (K. Kazmierczak <i>in litt.</i>)		
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	A, W	C	R
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A, W	C	M
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	A, W	C	M
STRIATED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo striolata</i>	Six on 24 March 1998 and three in Central Range on 23-29 March 1998 (Bishop 1998)		
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	D, G, Wd	A	R
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alphoixus flaveolus</i>	SE, Wd	C	LM
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Wd	O	LM
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	SE, Wd	C	LM
ZITTING CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	G	C	R
BRIGHT-HEADED CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	G	C	R
RUFOUS-VENTED PRINIA <i>Prinia burnesii</i> (VU)	Seen once by A. Choudhury (pers. comm.)		
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	G, Wd	O	R
GRACEFUL PRINIA <i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Up to four 30 January-1 February 1971 (Inskipp 1971)		
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	G	U	R
ASHY PRINIA <i>Prinia socialis</i>	G	C	R
PLAIN PRINIA <i>Prinia inornata</i>	G	C	R
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	One seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivea</i>	SE	O	M
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
PALE-FOOTED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	G	O	M
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Wd	U	M
GREY-SIDED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	One seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
CHESTNUT-CROWNED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia major</i>	One seen on 17 December 1998 (Holt 1998)		
SPOTTED BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	G	O	M
CHINESE BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	One seen on 16 February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		
RUSTY-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Locustella certhiola</i>	G	O	M
PADDYFIELD WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	One seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		
BLUNT-WINGED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	G	U	M
BLYTH'S REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	G	U	M
CLAMOROUS REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	W	C	M
THICK-BILLED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	D, Wd	C	M
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	SE, Wd	O	LM
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	SE	U	R
COMMON CHIFFCHAFF <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Wd	U	M
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	D, Wd	C	M
SMOKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>	D, Wd	U	M
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Wd	C	M
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	Seen in January 1998 (Jepson 1998)		
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
LARGE-BILLED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	One seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	SE	O	M
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	SE, Wd	C	M
YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i> (NT)	SE, Wd	U	M
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	SE, Wd	O	M
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	SE, Wd	O	M
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	SE, Wd	O	M
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
STRIATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	G, W	C	R
BRISTLED GRASSBIRD <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> (VU)	G	O	R?
RUFIOUS-RUMPED GRASSBIRD <i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	G	O	R
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	Wd	C	R
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	Wd	U	R
ABBOTT'S BABBLER <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
MARSH BABBLER <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> (VU)	G	O	R
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Wd	C	R
LARGE SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Birds heard calling at Panbari on 26 March 1998 were probably of this species (D. Bishop and MB; Bishop 1998). Further confirmation is desirable		
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	Wd	U	R
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	SE	O	M
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	Wd	O	LM
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	SE	U	M
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	Wd	O	M
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Wd	U	M
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	SE, Wd	C	R
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Timalia pileata</i>	G	C	R
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinensis</i>	G	O	R
JERDON'S BABBLER <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i> (VU)	G	U	R
STRIATED BABBLER <i>Turdoides earlei</i>	G	U	R
SLENDER-BILLED BABBLER <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> (NT)	G	O	R
JUNGLE BABBLER <i>Turdoides striatus</i>	Listed by Sonowal (1978); no subsequent records		
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	SE, Wd	U	LM
BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	Wd	U	LM
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	SE	U	LM
BLACK-BREASTED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> (VU)	G	O	R
LESSER WHITEHROAT <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Wd	S	M
SINGING BUSHLARK <i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	D	U	R
RUFIOUS-WINGED BUSHLARK <i>Mirafra assamica</i>	G, O	C	R
SAND LARK <i>Calandrella raytal</i>	W	U	R
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	G	C	M
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	D, SE, Wd	U	R
PALE-BILLED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchus</i>	SE, Wd	U	LM

	Habitat	Abundance	Status
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	D, SE	O	R
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	D, SE, Wd	C	R
RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	SE, Wd	C	LM
PURPLE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Sonowal (1978) listed it for Kaziranga		
MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	D, SE, Wd	U	LM
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	SE, Wd	U	M
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	D, Wd	C	R
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	SE, Wd	U	R
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	SE, Wd	O	M
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	D	A	R
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	D	A	R
FOREST WAGTAIL <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Wd	O	M
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	D, G, Wd	C	M
WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	One seen on 30 January 1971 (Inskipp 1971)		
CITRINE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	G, O, W	C	M
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	G, O, W	C	M
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	G, O, W	C	M
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	G	U	M
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	G, O, W	C	R
BLYTH'S PIPIT <i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	About 10 seen in February 1994 (Alström <i>et al.</i> 1994)		
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Wd	C	M
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	G, O	C	M
BLACK-BREASTED WEAVER <i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	G	C	R
STREAKED WEAVER <i>Ploceus manyar</i>	D, G	C	R
BAYA WEAVER <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	D, G	C	R
FINN'S WEAVER <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> (VU)	G	U	R
RED AVADAVAT <i>Amandava amandava</i>	G	U	R
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	D	U	R
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	D, G	C	R
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura malacca</i>	G	C	R
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	G	C	M
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	G	C	M
BLACK-FACED BUNTING <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	G	U	M

KEY

Threat category

- EN = Endangered
 VU = Vulnerable
 NT = Near-threatened

Habitat

- A = Aerial
 D = Disturbed areas (including cultivation)
 G = Grasslands
 O = Open areas
 SE = Semi-evergreen forest
 W = Waterbodies (including rivers)
 Wd = Swamp forest and riparian woodland

Abundance

- A = Abundant (found in all suitable habitats and seen on every visit in large numbers (in suitable seasons for migrant species))
 C = Common (found in all suitable habitats and seen on most visits in moderate numbers (in suitable seasons for migrant species))
 U = Uncommon (seen in specific habitats on a few visits (in suitable seasons for migratory species))
 O = Occasional (seen in small numbers in suitable habitats on only a few visits)
 S = Stray (only a few records)

Status

- R = Resident
 M = Migrant
 LM = Local migrant