

Birds of Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India

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Bird surveys were carried out in Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Sessa Orchid Sanctuary and adjacent parts of Doimara reserve forest in West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, India, during 1997–2002. The habitat ranged from tropical wet evergreen to subtropical and temperate forest, at 200 m to 3,200 m. The survey recorded three threatened species (Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii*, Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis* and Rusty-bellied Shortwing *Brachypteryx hyperythra*), five Near Threatened species (Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra*, Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*, Ward's Trogon *Harpactes wardi*, Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris* and Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis ruficeps*). Other notable records included Banded Bay Cuckoo *Cacomantis sonneratii* (first for Arunachal Pradesh) and Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane* (fourth for India). A total of 353 species are known from these two reserves, including two additional threatened species recorded by other observers.

INTRODUCTION

Eaglenest (or Eagle's Nest) Wildlife Sanctuary (hereafter ENS; 27°02'–09'N 92°18'–35' E; 200–3,200 m) and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary (hereafter SOS; 27°06'–10'N 92°27'–35' E; 250–3,000 m) are located in West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, in north-east India (Fig 1). Both ENS (217 km²) and SOS (100 km²) were notified as protected areas in 1989. The Kameng river and its tributaries (Tipi and Sessa) drain the area. There are a number of small natural pools on the Piri-la ridge at 2,600–2,900 m, which range in size from tiny pools to 0.2 ha. Annual rainfall varies from <1,500 mm on the

northern slopes to >3,000 mm on the southern slopes. Heavy snowfall is experienced in winter on Piri-la, while it is medium to low in other areas (especially above 2,000 m, occasionally down to 1,800 m).

There are diverse habitat types because of the great altitudinal range. Tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forest occurs in the southern parts of both the sanctuaries, especially in the river valleys and stream gorges, mainly below 900 m. The canopy includes tree species such as *Tetrameles nudiflora* (important for nesting by hornbills), *Terminalia myriocarpa*, *Amoora wallichii* and *Duabanga sonneratioides*. The middle layer includes *Eugenia jambolana*, *Premna benghalensis*, *Albizia procera*

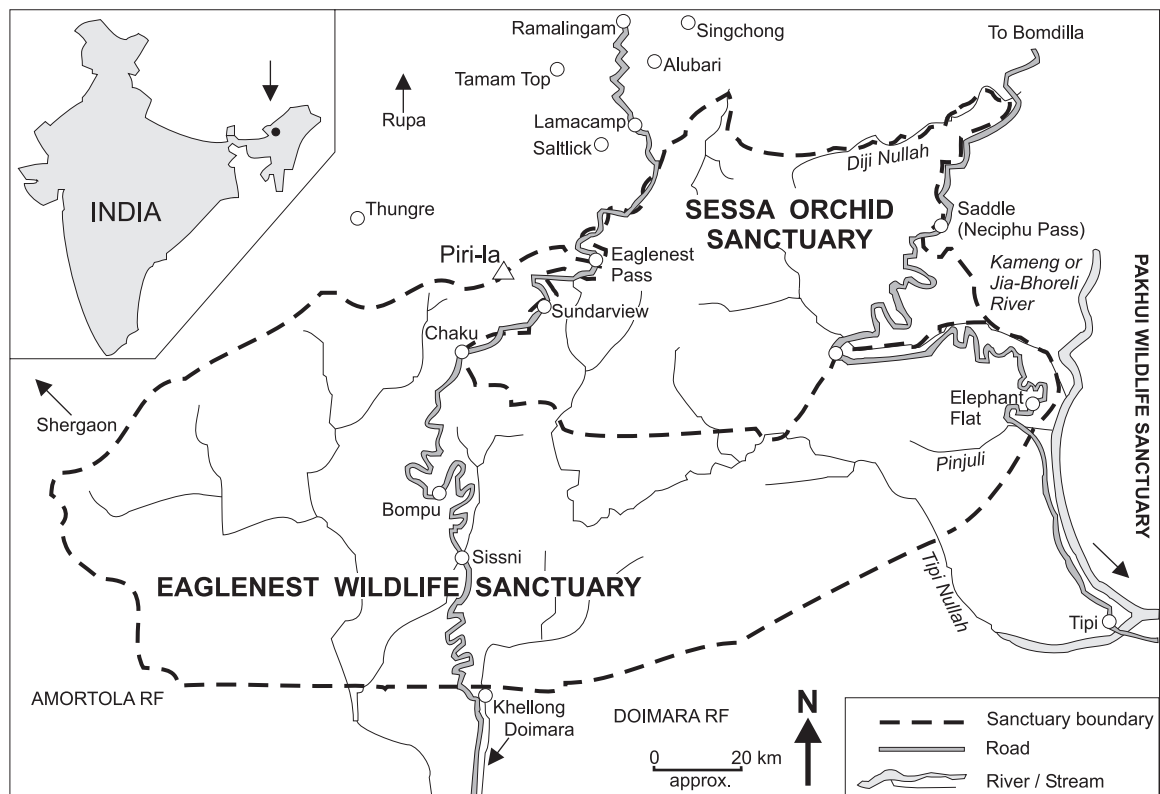


Figure 1. Location of Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Table 1. Sites in Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (ENS) and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary (SOS), and adjacent areas.

Site	Coordinates	Altitude (m)	Location
Alubari	27°10'N 92°28' E	1,900	North of SOS
Birpur	27°13'N 92°26' E	1,300	North of SOS
Bompu	27°04'N 92°24' E	1,900	ENS
Chaku	27°06'N 92°25' E	2,400	ENS + SOS
Doimara	27°00'N 92°24' E	350	South of ENS
Eaglenest Pass	27°07'N 92°28' E	2,850	ENS + SOS
Jigaon	27°11'N 92°20' E	1,700	North of ENS
Khellong	27°01'N 92°25' E	800	ENS border (south)
Hatinala	27°03'N 92°24' E	1,400	ENS
Lamacamp	27°10'N 92°28' E	2,500	SOS border (north-west)
Nalacamp	27°09'N 92°28' E	2,700	ENS + SOS
Pinjuli	27°05'N 92°35' E	250	ENS border (east)
Piri-la	27°07'N 92°25' E	3,200	ENS border (north)
Ramalingam	27°11'N 92°28' E	1,800	North-west of SOS
Rupa	27°13'N 92°24' E	1,500	North of ENS
Saltlick	27°10'N 92°28' E	2,650	SOS border (north-west)
Sessa village	27°06'N 92°32' E	1,150	SOS
Shergaon	27°08'N 92°16' E	1,900	North-west of ENS
Sundarview	27°07'N 92°27' E	2,650	ENS+SOS
Tamam Top	27°10'N 92°27' E	2,000	North-west of SOS
Tamam Top Pass	27°10'N 92°27' E	2,700	North-west of SOS
Tenga	27°13'N 92°28' E	1,200–1,300	North of SOS
Tipi	27°02'N 92°37' E	200	South-east of ENS

and *Macaranga denticulata*. Broadleaved subtropical forest dominated by various oak species occurs at 800–1,900 m. Coniferous subtropical forest dominated by *Pinus roxburghii*, *P. wallichiana* and *P. kesiya* occurs at 1,000–1,800 m, especially in areas receiving less rainfall. Broadleaved temperate forest dominated by oaks, magnolias and rhododendrons occurs at 1,800–2,800 m. Coniferous temperate forest dominated by *Abies spectabilis*, *A. delavayi* and *Taxus baccata* is found at 2,800–3,200 m. Abandoned *jhums* (areas of slash-and-burn shifting agriculture) are covered with grasses such as *Themeda villosa*, *Saccharum procerum* and *Imperata cylindrica*, and various scrubs. There are also large clumps of bamboo, especially *Arundinaria maling* (at 1,800–2,750 m), *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Semiarundinaria pantlingi* (at 2,700–2,900 m near Eaglenest pass), *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (above 2,700 m) and *T. spathiflorus* (over 3,050 m on Piri-la ridge).

ENS, SOS and adjacent areas are among the last large tracts of contiguous wilderness left in Arunachal Pradesh. This region is part of a global biodiversity hotspot (Myers 1988, 1991) and part of the Eastern Himalaya Endemic Bird Area (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998).

Observations in this area by previous observers have been documented in Singh (1995) and in various unpublished reports (Athreya and Karthikeyan 1995, Singh 1999, Kumar and Singh 1999).

METHODS

Fieldwork was carried out in ENS, SOS and adjacent areas in November 1997; April, July, August and November 1998; April, July, October and December 1999; April, May and October 2000; and June 2001

and January 2002. I spent 62 days in the area, camping at Ramalingam, Tenga, Sundarview, Sessa, Tipi, Rupa, Bomdila and Shergaon. During the study, birds were recorded by direct sightings, calls (for some species only), and by interviewing local forest staff, villagers and hunters (for some conspicuous species only). Transects were walked along existing and newly cut paths, and driven along roads and motorable tracks. Preserved specimens and captive birds were examined in various villages. Observations were made with binoculars and a 10x46 telescope. Conservation status is taken from BirdLife International (2000). The sites mentioned in the text are listed in Table 1.

RESULTS

A total of 353 species are known from ENS, SOS and adjacent areas, including 20 recorded by other observers (see Appendix), but more than 400 species are likely to occur in the area. The following list gives details of significant records, including all galliformes (as these are of particular conservation concern), five threatened (Vulnerable) species, 11 restricted-range species and a number of minor altitude extensions and range extensions.

HILL PARTRIDGE *Arborophila torqueola*

One was observed near Lamacamp at 2,500 m on 12 December 1999. Calls were heard near the Shergaon–Doimara track north-west of ENS at 2,560 m on 4 May 2000, and in SOS near Nalacamp and between Nalacamp and Lamacamp on 5 and 6 October 2000 respectively at 1,900–2,300 m. This species is frequently snared by road labourers for food.

RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila rufogularis*

Two birds were observed near Lamacamp at 2,600 m on 10 December 1999. This species is also frequently snared by road labourers for food. Previously this species was known to occur up to 2,400 m (and only 1,800 m for the subspecies *intermedia* to which these records refer: Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

SATYR TRAGOPAN *Tragopan satyra* Near Threatened

This species is occasionally snared by local people for food. Such specimens, or parts, were examined at Sundarview in November 1997, Lamacamp in April 1999 and 2000 and in Shergaon. A pair were seen near Lamacamp at 1,900 m on 13 April 1999 (B. B. Gurung verbally 1999) and also near Jigaon in 1999 (S. Thungon verbally 1999).

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii* Vulnerable; restricted-range

At Sessa, a preserved skin of a male was examined, which had reportedly been killed in the hilltop areas of SOS above 1,500 m in 1998. It was strikingly coloured, with bright crimson neck, back, upperwing, and upper breast; parts of the breast and belly were damaged because meat had been taken out, so the grey belly was not discernible. The back was intricately patterned with white and maroon ocelli on largely brown (tinged with red) plumage, clearly demarcated from the crimson hindneck. The facial skin was not conspicuous as it had already dried up; the crown and a patch on either side of the neck were black; the bill was horn-brown. The specimen was perhaps of the subspecies *molesworthi*, known from Bhutan and adjacent Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh, as it was darker than the specimens I had examined elsewhere, but the diagnostic narrower red breastband was not visible due to the damage described above. There have been few recent records of this subspecies.

HIMALAYAN MONAL *Lophophorus impejanus*

Local villagers reported this species at Piri-la and in the hilltop areas near Shergaon, but it was not recorded during this survey and these reports need verifying.

RED JUNGLEFOWL *Gallus gallus*

This species was common and widespread in the foothills especially below 500 m, rarer up to 1,000 m and occasional up to 1,800 m.

KALIJ PHEASANT *Lophura leucomelanos*

This species was common and widespread from 200 to 2,800 m, especially below 2,000 m.

GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

This species was common in the foothills area, especially below 1,000 m, but recorded up to 1,200 m. It is snared by road labourers and local people. Feathers from individuals obtained at 1,100–1,200 m were seen at Sessa and at Bompu.

GREAT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis* Near Threatened

This species was common and widespread all over the foothills area, from Khellong to Pinjuli, especially below 500 m, occurring occasionally up to 1000 m.

RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis* Vulnerable

Six birds were seen near Hatinala, between Bompu and Sissini, at 1,420 m on 17 October 1999. A freshly killed female was examined at Tenga on 26 December 1999; it had been shot at >1,400 m in the Dichim area, (near Bichom village, 16 km north of Tenga). A male was observed at 1,200 m in Tenga reserve forest, just north of SOS on 30 June 2001. Previously recorded by Singh (1995, 1999) at Khellong, Sessa and Bompu (at 2,100 m), and singles were recorded near Sessa village on 19–21 March 2001 (F. Ahmed verbally 2001).

WARD'S TROGON *Harpactes wardi* Near Threatened; restricted-range

A pair were seen at 2,300 m between Lamacamp and Saltlick in temperate broadleaved forest with tall trees, shrubs and climbers on 21 April 1999, and a female was seen in the same area on 11 December 1999.

BANDED BAY CUCKOO *Cacomantis sonneratii*

A bird was observed near Shergaon at 2,000 m on 5 May 2000. I located it by following its call, which was a clear whistling song *pee-pee pew-pew*. The ear-coverts were brownish and isolated by the whitish supercilium and a pale rear border. The upperparts were bright rufous with conspicuous, fine, evenly spaced, brown bars; the tail was also rufous. The underparts, including the sides of neck and head, were whitish with fine, evenly spaced, brown barring. The flanks and belly were buffier and with finer bars. The bill was black. The similar-sized juvenile and hepatic female forms of Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus*, Grey-bellied Cuckoo *Cacomantis passerinus* and Plaintive Cuckoo *C. merulinus* (other cuckoos are much larger) were excluded by the call, whitish supercilium, brownish ear-coverts and whiter underparts. This is apparently the first record for Arunachal Pradesh.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE *Hieraetus kienerii*

A bird was seen soaring between Ramalingam and Lamacamp at 2,100 m elevation on 22 October 1999, and it or another was seen on the same date near Tamam Top Pass at 2,750 m. Previously this species was known to occur up to 1,500 m in this region, and up to 1,740 m in Bhutan (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus nipalensis*

Two birds were seen near Lamacamp at 2,700 m on 21 April 1999, and one was seen near Tamam Top Pass at 2,750 m on 22 October 1999. Previously this species was known to occur up to 2,400 m in India, but it is recorded up to 3,100 m in Bhutan (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

CROW-BILLED DRONGO *Dicrurus annectans*

One was seen between Shergaon and the north-western boundary of ENS (c.10 km from Shergaon along the Doimara track) at 2,200 m on 4 May 2000. Previously this species was known only up to 1,450 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

BRONZED DRONGO *Dicrurus aeneus*

This species was very common up to 2,200 m below Lamacamp. Previously this species was known to occur up to 1,600 m and only occasionally to 2,000 m in India

(Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

GOULD'S SHORTWING *Brachypteryx stellata*

A bird was seen at close range as it flew low across the dirt road that connected Ramalingam with Eaglenest Pass near Lamacamp at 2,500 m elevation on 11 December 1999. The small size, stubby tail, chestnut upperparts and grey underparts were diagnostic. The black lores and narrow grey supercilium could not be observed. The slaty grey lower rump was flecked with whitish; the slaty grey underparts had triangular white spots on the belly. The sides of the face were blackish or dark grey; the bill was black. This is the first record from western Arunachal Pradesh.

RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING *Brachypteryx hyperythra*

Vulnerable; restricted-range
A male was observed near the track between Lamacamp and Saltlick at 2,600 m on 6 October 2000.

ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula superciliaris*

One was seen between Nalacamp and Lamacamp at 2,500 m on 2 May 2000. There are only a few other records in the western part of the state (Singh 1999).

SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula sapphira*

A bird killed by a child with a slingshot at Lamacamp was examined on 1 May 2000. This is only the second record in western Arunachal Pradesh (Singh 1995).

SMALL NILTAVA *Niltava macgrigorae*

One was seen between Nalacamp and Lamacamp at 2,500 m in May 2000. Previously this species was known only up to 2,200 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN *Luscinia cyane*

A male was observed at close range c.7 km south-east of Shergaon towards the ENS boundary at 2,100 m on 4 May 2000. It was perched on a leafless branch of a *Quercus* sp. tree, allowing me detailed observation. It was about the size of a House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. The upperparts including crown, nape, wings and back were slaty blue, with black on the lores and cheeks. The underparts from the chin to the undertail-coverts were white, with black on the sides of neck and upper breast, and bluish-slaty flanks. A conspicuous black band ran from the lores through the eye to the side of neck and upper breast. The slender pointed bill was blackish with a paler lower mandible. The legs were longish and light flesh-coloured. This is only the fourth record for the species in India and first in Arunachal Pradesh. The other records for India were from West Bengal, Manipur and the Andamans (Ali and Ripley 1987). Elsewhere in the subcontinent, it has been recorded in Nepal (Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL *Enicurus immaculatus*

This species was common in the streams at lower elevations, but it was recorded rarely at higher altitudes. The highest was observed between Lamacamp and Eaglenest Pass at 2,500–2,600 m on 1 August 1998. This species was previously known only up to 1,450 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL *Enicurus leschenaulti*

One was observed at Chaku in a stream at 2,400 m on 10 December 1999. This species was previously known to occur only up to 800–900 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH *Sitta formosa*

Vulnerable
One was recorded near Sessa village on 20 March 2001 at about 1,200 m (F. Ahmed verbally 2001). It was previously recorded by Athreya and Karthikeyan (1995) and Singh (1995).

GREY-CRESTED TIT *Parus dichrous*

A small flock was seen between Nalacamp and Eaglenest Pass at 2,600–2,700 m on 1 August 1998. This is the first record for the species from the area, but it is known from elsewhere in western Arunachal Pradesh in the Tawang and Dirang areas (Singh 1999).

BROAD-BILLED WARBLER *Tickellia hodgsoni*

Restricted-range
One was observed near Eaglenest Pass at 2,850 m on 1 August 1998. Previously this species was known up to 2,700 m only in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

WHITE-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax albogularis*

This species is recorded as very rare in the hills of north-east India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). However, I found it to be very common between Shergaon and ENS along Shergaon–Doimara track, and south of Shergaon (although rare in the Lamacamp area). In this area in July 1999 I encountered at least 20 parties per day, each consisting of 6–20 birds. In May 2000 I also observed >10 parties per day in the area.

WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*

Two birds were observed at Sundarview at 2,650 m on 12 April 1999. Previously this species was known to occur up to 2,000 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER *Pnoepyga albiventer*

This species's occurrence in western Arunachal Pradesh has previously been considered doubtful (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). However, singles were observed near Saltlick at 2,600 m on 3 May 2000, and near Lamacamp at 2,500 m on 5 October 2000.

GREY-THROATED BABBLER *Stachyris nigriceps*

A few seen near Saltlick at 2,500m on 10 December 1999 and 1 May 2000. Previously this species was known to occur only up to 2,000 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING *Actinodura egertoni*

Two birds were observed at 2,550 m near Lamacamp on 6 October 2000. Previously this species was known up to 2,400 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000)

HOARY-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura nipalensis*

Restricted-range
A few were seen near Lamacamp at 2,500 m on 23 November 1997.

RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA *Alcippe dubia*

Two were observed at c.2,100 m just outside the boundary of ENS on the Shergaon–Doimara track on 4 May 2000. The patterns on the head and completely whitish (buffy) underparts, including chin and breast were diagnostic. Smaller than House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, the birds had rufous forehead, crown and nape with dark brown scaling. A broad white supercilium was conspicuous because of black lateral crown stripes and dark brown ear-coverts. The dark on the ear-coverts extended to the sides of the neck, where there were conspicuous buffy streaks. The wings were uniform olive-brown, which distinguished these birds from Rufous-winged Fulvetta *A. castaneiceps*. The underparts were buffy with unstreaked white chin and throat, unlike Rufous-throated Fulvetta *A. rufogularis*. There are only a handful of previous records from Arunachal Pradesh.

BEAUTIFUL SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella* Restricted-range

This species was observed on many occasions, singly, and in groups of 2–6 birds, with the highest at 3,200 m at Piri-la on 13 April 1999. Previously it was known to occur up to 3,000 m in summer (Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

WHITE-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina bakeri* Restricted-range

A small party was observed near Lamacamp at 2,300 m on 6 October 2000.

BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA *Yuhina nigrimenta*

A party of 6+ birds were observed between Nalacamp and Lamacamp at 2,500 m on 2 May 2000. The species was previously known up to 2,200 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris* Near Threatened

A bird was observed in undergrowth in degraded temperate broadleaved forest by the side of a dirt road between Lamacamp and Ramalingam at 2,100 m on 16 April 1998. Previously this species was known to occur up to 1,500 m in India (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak and van Perlo 2000).

GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Near Threatened

A party of 5–6 birds was observed in undergrowth in temperate broadleaved forest between Eaglenest Pass and Sundarview at 2,800 m on 24 November 1997. Previously this species was known to occur up to 1,830 m in India, and 1,930 m in Bhutan (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

BROWN BULLFINCH *Pyrrhula nipalensis*

At least three were observed near Chaku at 2,400 m on 13 April 1999. This is the first record for the species in this area and only the second record in Arunachal Pradesh, the other being at Talley Valley (Singh 1995).

CONSERVATION

Large-scale tree-felling is absent in these protected areas. However, there is occasional illegal felling, especially along the Doimara nullah (valley). In the reserved forests

and unclassed areas, felling has stopped since 1996–1997. Prior to that, large-scale logging took place in the slopes facing Rupa, Jigaon, and in Chilipam (south-west of Rupa) and Shergaon areas. Slash-and-burn shifting cultivation has also destroyed some fine natural forest outside SOS (south-east of Tenga Valley). Accidental and deliberate forest fire has ravaged large parts of ENS and SOS, especially in the higher areas with temperate conifers.

Poaching is still a major conservation problem, except in the interior areas of ENS and SOS, where access is more difficult. However, it occurs in the fringe areas, occasionally along the Tenga–Doimara road and in the adjacent forests outside the sanctuaries. Some hunters use trained dogs to chase mammals such as goral *Naemorhedus goral* and birds such as galliforms. Except for larger birds such as hornbills, hunting with guns is still not very significant. However, tragopans, hill partridges, and Kalij Pheasant are snared regularly along the Tenga–Doimara road and the Bomdila–Bhalukpong road.

Protection measures need to be considerably strengthened. An increased presence of wildlife staff is necessary at Khellong to protect the western part of ENS. With the possible opening of the Tenga–Doimara route for vehicular traffic in the near future, protection measures along the road must be strengthened. Camps should be set up at Sissini, Bompou, Chaku, and Sundarview, with a larger one at Lamacamp. The wildlife staff should be provided with better infrastructural facilities such as jeeps, motorcycles and modern firearms. Poaching, including snaring by labourers, should be stopped through stricter enforcement.

Road construction, especially the Tenga–Doimara road, which bisects the ENS, has severe impacts on the area. The labourers fell trees for fuel and building material, and hunt galliforms with snares. The General Road Engineer's Force, which is responsible for development and maintenance of the road network, should prohibit poaching, and substitute coal or other materials for fuel and heating.

The ENS should be extended to cover the 15 km² strip of forest from Eaglenest Pass to Tamam Top. This stretch is easily accessible from Ramalingam, has great tourism potential, includes 4–5 small lakes, excellent birdwatching, and in summer it supports Asian elephant *Elephas maximus*. The Tenga–Doimara road should form its eastern boundary up to Alubari (north of Lamacamp). Among important bird records from this proposed area were Satyr Tragopan, Ward's Trogon, Gould's Shortwing, Rusty-bellied Shortwing, Broad-billed Warbler, Hoary-throated Barwing, Beautiful Sibia, White-naped Yuhina and Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill.

Further survey work should be carried out in the Doimara nullah in ENS, and in the upper reaches of Tipi nullah, and the hill top areas of SOS.

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APPENDIX

Annotated checklist of birds recorded in Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary and adjacent areas

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	1,900–2,560	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	2,000–2,600		
SATYR TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan satyra</i>	1,900–2,600		
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i> VU			
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	<1,000	3	
KALI PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	200–2,800	1	
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	<1,200	2	
COMMON MERGANSER <i>Mergus merganser</i>	200		Kameng river
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	<1,800	2	
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	2,100–2,200		
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	<1,500		
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	<2,000		
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	1,200–2,500	1,3	
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	1,800–2,700	1,3	
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	1,800–2,600	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	<1,100	2	
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	300–2,200		
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	300–1,900		
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	<1,900	2	
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	300–600		
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	< 1,100	2	
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	350–2,400	1,3	
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	<2,600	1,2,3	
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	<750		
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	1,800	1,2	
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	<1,500	1	
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	<1,100		
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	<1,900		
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	< 700		

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	<1,000	3	
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i> VU	1,000–1,420	2,3	
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	<400	2	
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	<2,000	3	
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	< 1,600	1,2	
WARD'S TROGON <i>Harpactes wardi</i>	2,300	2	
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	1,200–1,300		Tenga
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	<800	2	
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	<1,600		
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	2,000		Shergaon, 4 May 2000
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	200	1	Kameng river
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	200–300	1	Kameng river & Doimara nullah
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	<1800		
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	<800		
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	1,800–2,400	2,3	
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	1,800–2,600	2	
HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	1,200–1,800		
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	<2400	2	
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2,300	3	
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	2,200–2,600	2,3	
LESSER CUCKOO <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	2,300		
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	2,000		
PLAIN TIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	<1,800		
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	1,500		Tenga Ledge, 11 Dec 1999
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	<600		
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	<2,000		
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	<1,000		
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	<800		Doimara RF
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	<2,800	3	
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	2,500		
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	2,400		
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	<2,400	3	
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	<1,900	3 (Tipi)	
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	x	3	
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	<2,800	1,3	
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	<2,500	1	
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	<2,850		
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	1,800–2,800		
ASHY WOOD PIGEON <i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	2,500		
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	<1,900	1,2	
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	<1,900		Tenga & Shergaon
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	<1,300		Doimara village
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	2,000		Shergaon
BARRED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	<2,500	1,2	
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	<1,600	1	
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron bicincta</i>	<800		Doimara RF
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	2,700		
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	<800		Doimara RF
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron apicauda</i>	<800	2	
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	<1,800		
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	<250		Doimara RF

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	<2,000	3	
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	<1,500		
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	200		Kameng river in winter
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	200		Kameng river in winter
IBISBILL <i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	200		Kameng river in winter
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	200		Kameng river in winter
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vánellus duvaucelii</i>	200		Kameng river & Doimara nullah
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	200		Kameng river
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	<1,600	1	Tenga
LAMMERGEIER <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	2,800		
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	2,800		
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	<1,900	1,3	
BESRA <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	2,000	3	1 immature near Shergaon, 4 May 2000
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	<2,100	1,2,3	
UNIDENTIFIED BUZZARD <i>Buteo</i> sp.	1,300		Tenga
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	2,100–2,750		
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	2,700		
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>	x		Neciphu in SOS, 6 Jan 2000 (R. Naoroji verbally 2001)
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	<2,000		
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	200		Kameng river & Doimara nullah
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	200		Kameng river & Doimara nullah
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	200		Kameng river & Doimara nullah
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	200		Doimara nullah
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	200		Kameng river & Doimara nullah
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	x	2	
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	<1,800	2	
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	<1,100	1	
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	450		
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	<2,400	1	
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	<800	2,3	
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	1,400	2	Singchong, near Tenga
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	1,400	3	Singchong, near Tenga
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2,000–2,600		
YELLOW-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	1,800–2,900	1,2,3	
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	<1,200	2	
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	<1,800		
COLLARED TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta frontalis</i>	<2,000	2	
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	1,800–3,200	1,2,3	
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	<2,500	1,3	
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	<1,500		
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	<1,200		
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	<2,400	1,2,3	
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	<2,300		
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	<2,000	1	
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	<2,200	1,2	
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	<1,900	3	
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	2,000	1,3	
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	<1,800	1	
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	2,300–2,600	1,3	
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	2,100–2,500	2,3	
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	2,000		Shergaon

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	2,000	1,3	Shergaon
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	2,200		
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	<2,200	1	
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	<800	2	
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	<2,000	1,2	
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	<1,700	2	
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	250-400		
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	250-1,800		
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	<1,600	2	
COMMON WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	350		
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	2,000		Near Shergaon
BLUE-CAPPED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	1,800		
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	2,400	2,3	
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	<2,000	1	
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	250-2,300	1,3	
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zoothera citrina</i>	450		
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	x	2,3	
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	x	3	
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	x	3	
LONG-BILLED THRUSH <i>Zoothera monticola</i>	x	2	
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	1,800-3,000	3	
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	1,900		Alubari, 14 May 2000
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	<2,800	3	
DUSKY THRUSH <i>Turdus naumanni</i>	x	4	Shergaon
GOULD'S SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx stellata</i>	2,500		
RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i> VU	2,600		
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	2,300-2,600	2	
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	<1,900	2,3	
FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	<2,700	2	
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	<2,700	1	
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophhiata</i>	1,800-2,450	1,2,3	
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	<600	1,2,3	
WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	<2,000	1,2,3	
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	2,400-2,560	2,3	
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	1,800		
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	2,500		
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	2,300		Sundarview, 12 Apr 1999
SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	2,300-2,400		
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	1,500-2,500	2,3	
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	2,300	1,2	Lamacamp, 21 Oct 1999
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	2,500		
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	1,800-2,400		
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	350		
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	1,800		Ramalingam, 25 Jun 2001
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	<2,300	1,3	
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia cyane</i>	2,100		
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	1,800-2,700	1,3	
GOLDEN BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	<2,400	1,3	
WHITE-BROWED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	2,500	1	
RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	<2,700	1	
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	<1,800		

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	250–500		
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1,400	1	Singchong, near Tenga, 11 Dec 1999
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	<2,000	1	
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	<1,900	2	
WHITE-WINGED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	1,300		Birpur
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	2,000	1,2,3	Shergaon, 24 Dec 1999
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	<2,500	1	
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	<2,200	1	
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomeles leucura</i>	1,800–2,500		
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	1,900–2,500	1	
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	<2,600		
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	<1,600	1	
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	<2,400		
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	<2,500	1,3	
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	<1,900	1	
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	<1,900	1,3	
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	<2,000	1,2	
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	<2,000	2	
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	<800	1	
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	<1,500	2	
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	<2,500	1,2,3	
BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH <i>Sitta formosa</i> VU	x	1,2	
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	1,600		Ramalingam, Dec
RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	2,200		Shergaon–Doimara track
BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia discolor</i>	2,200	3	Shergaon–Doimara track
GREY-CRESTED TIT <i>Parus dichrous</i>	2,600–2,700		
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	2,000	1	
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>	1,800	1,2,3	
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus sibilans</i>	1,800–2,600	1,2,3	
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	1,800–2,000	1,3	
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	<1,100	1,2	
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	1,800–2,100	1,2,3	
RUFOUS-FRONTED TIT <i>Aegithalos iouschistos</i>	2,200–2,800	1	
DUSKY CRAG MARTIN <i>Hirundo concolor</i>	<1,800	1	
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	<1,900	1	
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	1,200–1,300	1	
NEPAL HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	<1,900	1,2	
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	<2,000	1,2,3	
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	250–800		
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	<1,700	2	
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	<1,700	2	
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	<800	1,2	
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flava</i>	<1,500	1,2	
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mcclllandii</i>	<2,700	1	
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	<2,600	1,2,3	
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	1,000–2,300	1,2	
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	<1,800	2,3	
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	2,000–2,600	1,2,3	
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivea</i>	<1,500	1	
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	<2,000	3	
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	<1,800	1,2,3	

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
YELLOWISH-BELLIED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia acanthizoides</i>	<1,300	1	
GREY-SIDED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	<2,100	3	
RUSSET BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>	x	3	Tenga-Bomdila
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	<1,800	3	
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	<1,850	1,2	
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1,500	3	
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	x	3	
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	x	3	
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	1,800-2,300	1,2,3	
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	2,400	3	Lamacamp, 3 May 2000
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	x	2	
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	x	2,3	
YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	x	2	
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	2,300-2,500	2,3	
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	2,500-2,700	1,3	
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	<2,300	1,2,3	
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	<2,500	3	
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	<2,600	2,3	
BROAD-BILLED WARBLER <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	2,850		
BLACK-FACED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	2,500	1,3	
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	<600		
WHITE-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	2,000-2,550	3	
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	800-1,200	1,2	
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	<800	2	
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	1,800-2,300	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	<800	1	
SPOTTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	2,500-2,560	2,3	
GREY-SIDED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	<2,500	1,2,3	
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax lineatus</i>	2,300	3	Lamacamp, 2 May 2002
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	1,800-2,300	1,2	
SCALY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>	1,800-2,700	3	
BLACK-FACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax affinis</i>	2,000-2,700	1,2,3	
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	1,800-2,500	1,2,3	
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	1,100-2,460	1,2	
BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	2,300	3	Lamacamp-Nalacamp, 25 Jun 2001
MARSH BABBLER <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> VU	x	2	Tipi
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	1,000-1,800		
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	2,650		
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	<2,500	1,3	
CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	1,800	1,2	
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	2,650		
SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	2,500-2,600	1,3	
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	2,500	3	Lamacamp, 3 May 2000
RUFIOUS-THROATED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis caudatus</i>	1,900-2,600	3	
BAR-WINGED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis troglodytoides</i>	2,700-2,800	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	<1,200	3	
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	2,400-2,500	1,2,3	Lamacamp-Nalacamp, June and October
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	<2,600	1,2,3	
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	2,500	1,2	
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	<850	1	
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	<2,100	1,2	

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	<2,500	2,3	
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	1,000–2,200	1,2,3	
BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	1,800–2,500	1,3	
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	2,100–2,400	2,3	
GREEN SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	1,900–2,700	1,3	
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	800–2,400	1,3	
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampсорhynchus rufulus</i>	<800	2	
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	2,550	1,2,3	
HOARY-THROATED BARWING <i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>	2,500	1,3	
STREAK-THROATED BARWING <i>Actinodura waldeni</i>	1,900–2,600	1	
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	2,200–2,500	2	
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla strigula</i>	2,400–2,900	1,2,3	
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	1,900–2,500	1,2,3	
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	2,300–2,500	1,2,3	
YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinerea</i>	1,900–2,100	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	2,400–2,500	1,2,3	
STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>	x	1	May need further confirmation
BROWN-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe ludlowi</i>	2,300–2,600	2	
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	300–2,000	1,2	
RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe dubia</i>	2,100		
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	1,900–2,300	1	
BEAUTIFUL SIBIA <i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	2,400–3,200	1,2,3	
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	1,150	1,2	Sessa, 2 Aug 1998
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	2,300	1,2	
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	1,900–2,300	1,3	
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	2,100–2,700	1,2,3	
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA <i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	1,900–2,700	1,2,3	
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	2,500	1,2,3	
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	<1,900	2	
FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS <i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	1,800–2,700	1,3	
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	<2,100	2	
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	<2,800	1,2,3	
LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris</i>	2,100	2	
GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	2,800	1,2	
YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	<2,700	1	
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	<1,100		
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	<2,600	1	
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	< 800		
MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	1,800	2,3	
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	<2,950	1,2,3	
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	<1,800	1,2,3	
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	<1,800		
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	<3,200	3	
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	400–1,200		
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	<1,100	1,3	
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>	<1,900	3	
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	<1,900	1	
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	2,000		Shergaon
WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	x	3	Tenga
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	<2,000		
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	<2,000	1,2	

Species	Altitude (m)	Previous records	Remarks
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	1,800–2,800	1,2,3	
ALPINE ACCENTOR <i>Prunella collaris</i>	x	1	
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR <i>Prunella strophiata</i>	2,500–2,800	1,2,3	
MAROON-BACKED ACCENTOR <i>Prunella immaculata</i>	2,200–2,700	1,3	
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	400–1,600		
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	1,200–1,500		Tenga
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	1,700–1,900		
DARK-BREASTED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	2,500	3	
PINK-BROWED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus rodochrous</i>	x	3	
DARK-RUMPED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>	x	3	
CRIMSON-BROWED FINCH <i>Propyrrhula subhimachala</i>	2,200–2,600	1,2,3	
SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	2,800	3	Eaglenest pass, 24 Jun 2001
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	2,400		
RED-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	2,100–2,800	1,3	
GREY-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	2,400–2,500	2,3	Lamacamp, April and August
GOLD-NAPED FINCH <i>Pyrrhoptes epauletta</i>	2,700	1,3	Near Tamam Top pass, Dec 1999
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	1,800	1,2,3	Ramalingam, 16 Apr 1998
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	<1,500	2	

Key

VU = Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2000). Altitudes given are those recorded during this survey; x = not recorded during this survey. RF = reserve forest; 1 = Athreya and Karthikeyan (1995); 2 = Singh (1995); 3 = Singh *et al.* (1999); 4 = Kumar and Singh (1999). Remarks: site and date are given for species only seen once; sites, and in some cases months, are given for species seen at one or two sites only.