

Some bird records from Nagaland, north-east India

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The state of Nagaland in India, a part of the Eastern Himalaya Endemic Bird Area, is a poorly known bird area. Findings of a recent study have been documented here. Noteworthy records include some globally threatened and near-threatened species such as Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii*, Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli* and Wedge-billed Wren Babbler *Sphenocichla humei*. A large number of birds are sold at local markets for food. An annotated checklist of all the birds (487 species) recorded so far is also presented. Some important observations are presented in greater detail. Conservation problems have been discussed briefly and recommendations have been made for protection of habitat and birds.

INTRODUCTION

The state of Nagaland is located in the north-eastern part of India (25°10'–27°01'N, 93°17'–95°15'E). It covers an area of 16,600 km² and is divided into seven districts: Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Zunheboto. Physiographically, almost all of Nagaland is hilly and mountainous. The main hill ranges are the Barail in the south and south-west and Patkai in the north. A high range exists along the border with Myanmar and Mt Saramati (3,842 m) is the highest point in the range and in Nagaland. The hills in the central areas are commonly referred to as the 'Naga Hills'. The highest peak of the Barail Range is Mt Japfu (Japvo) which stands at 3,043 m. Small plains occur along the Dhansiri River, especially near Dimapur, and to some extent near other rivers where they enter Assam. There are smaller montane valleys in different areas.

The climate of Nagaland is tropical 'monsoon' type with a hot wet summer and a cool dry winter. Winter rains are also not uncommon. Annual rainfall for the

state varies from about 1,000 mm in the south-west to more than 6,000 mm in the north. The temperature generally ranges from less than 0°C in winter (minimum, especially on Mt Saramati) to 35°C in summer (maximum).

Tropical wet evergreen forest occurs in patches in the lower and middle elevations all over, except in the south-west where tropical moist deciduous and semi-evergreens dominate. Many of the river valleys and gorges are covered with evergreen forest. The tropical semi-evergreen forest also occurs in many of the once evergreen pockets. The hollong *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*, mekai *Shorea assamica* and nahor *Mesua ferrea* are some of the notable tree species of the tropical evergreen forest. In the deciduous forest of the south-west, bhelu *Tetrameles nudiflora*, gamari *Gmelina arborea* and banji-ou *Dillenia scabrela* are some of the noteworthy species.

In the higher hills, especially on the Barails, in Satoi, Mt Japfu and on the slopes of Mt Saramati, subtropical broadleaf (evergreen) forest occurs with small areas of conifers in the eastern parts. Higher up on Saramati, temperate broadleaf forest is found, while atop (Mt Saramati) the vegetation type is subalpine. During winter, the peak remains under snow. There is no large grassland in Nagaland; however, small patches occur in sheltered valleys and along the rivers with *Phragmites* spp., *Arundo donax*, *Neyraudia reynaudiana*, *Themeda villosa* and *Saccharum* spp. In the abandoned *jhum* (slash-and-burn shifting cultivation of the hill tribes) also various grasses occur till these are colonized by scrubs and then shrubs. It may be mentioned here that the *jhum* has greatly altered the original vegetation types all over Nagaland.

Nagaland has been poorly covered by ornithological surveys. Publications on the area include Alexander (1974), Coltart (1902), Godwin-Austen (1872–1878), Hutchinson (1946), Koelz (1951, 1952, 1953, 1954), McCann (1931, 1933), Ripley (1951, 1952, 1953), and Stonor (1947). Recent publications are also few (Choudhury 1996, 1997a, b). General information on birds occurring in Nagaland is also found in synoptic works such as Ripley (1982), Ali and Ripley (1987) and Grimmett *et al.* (1998).

Nagaland forms part of the Oriental Zoogeographic Region (now often called the Indomalayan Region). It is in the transitional zone of the Indian and Indochinese (zoogeographic) subregions, as a result of which a rich

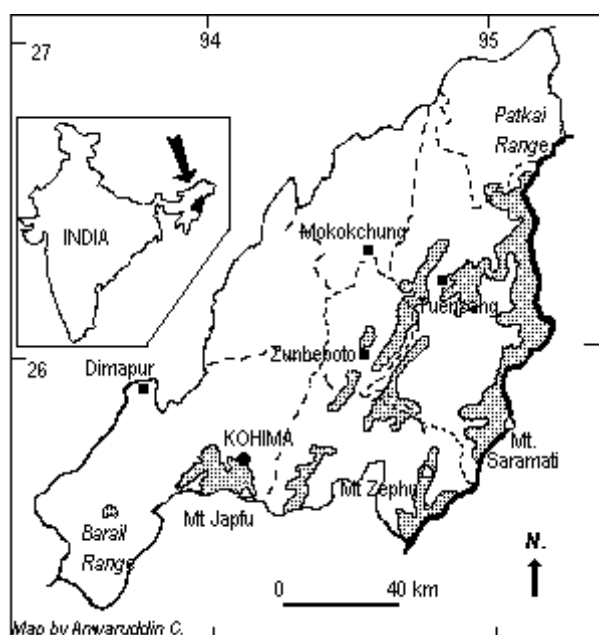


Fig 1. Map of Nagaland showing the places mentioned in the text (shaded areas = land above 1800 m)

bird life exists in this relatively small area. Nagaland is also part of a global biodiversity 'hotspot' (Myers 1988, 1991) as well as an Endemic Bird Area, i.e. Eastern Himalaya (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). In all, more than 500 species are likely to occur in Nagaland (487 are listed in the Appendix).

METHODS

Fieldwork was carried out in Nagaland in 1991, 1992, 1996 and 2001 (January-February) with brief visits to the fringe areas in 1987 and 1988. During the course of these visits, I covered Kohima (including Dimapur), Phek and Zunheboto districts, and the fringe areas of Mon and Mokokchung districts.

During the study, the presence of different species of birds was ascertained by direct sighting, their calls (in some species only), and by interviewing local forest staff, villagers and hunters (for some conspicuous species only). For direct observation, foot transects along existing and newly cut paths, and trails, and vehicle transects along roads and motorable tracks were made. Preserved specimens in different villages and pet birds were also examined. There was regular sale of wild birds at Kohima market. Besides visiting the market in June 1996 and January-February 2001, I engaged members of a local non-governmental organization to photograph interesting or unusual species for records and future identification. All photos of birds referred to in the text were taken in 1997 and 1998 (except where mentioned otherwise). Observations were made with binoculars and a 10x46 telescope. Photographs were taken with a Canon T50 camera with a 200 mm lens and a Nikon FM2.

RESULTS

Selected species notes

The following list incorporates the more interesting and significant records. An annotated checklist of all birds recorded so far in Nagaland is presented in the Appendix. The list includes 9 threatened, 5 Near Threatened and 8 restricted-range species. Of the total of 487 species recorded in the state 133 are reported here for the first time. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Inskipp *et al.* (1996).

MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL *Perdica manipurensis* Listed as Vulnerable (BirdLife 2000). Baker (1922-1930) and Ripley (1982) included Nagaland within its distribution, but without details. No recent records.

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii* Listed as Vulnerable (BirdLife 2000). Although rare in most of its range, it is still not uncommon in some pockets such as Satoi of Zunheboto district, Mt Japfu and Dzukou Valley of Kohima district, Fakim Sanctuary, Noklak and Saramati areas of Tuensang district. It is also found in Pulie-Badge Sanctuary, Mt Paona and almost the entire range of the Barails in Kohima district, Pfutsero area of Phek district and in the hilltop areas near the villages of Kilomi, Dzulhami, and Vishepu (spread over Zunheboto and Phek districts) (Choudhury 1997b). Although Ripley (1952) claimed that it did not occur in the eastern hills,

it seems to be common in some places. A bird of higher elevation, it usually occurs above 1,800 m. I observed a female with 3-4 chicks at the exceptionally low altitude of 1,400 m, at the border of Kohima and Phek districts, on 30 June 1996. The exact location is 53 km from Kohima town and 5 km from Chetheba (Choudhury 2000). Very rarely sold at the Kohima market. At least two males were on sale in 2000 (K. Sohe, pers. comm.). Locally, it is known as *Ayigah* (Sema Naga) and *Mu* (Angami Naga). Its current distribution in Nagaland has been mapped recently (Choudhury 1997b).

RED JUNGLEFOWL *Gallus gallus* Common throughout the state. Often killed by villagers for the pot. Frequently sold in the Kohima market.

MRS HUME'S PHEASANT *Syrmaticus humiae* Listed as Vulnerable (BirdLife 2000). Only reported by Baker (1922-1930) but probably still occurs. During a recent survey in the Barail Range, between Kohima and Peren, no evidence of its occurrence was found and hunters questioned were not familiar with it. The only potential areas for the species are in the east, i.e. in Phek and Tuensang districts.

GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* Not uncommon in the forest, especially in the lower hills and adjacent plains. A freshly dead male on sale at Jalukie weekly market on 2 February 2001 was 70 cm in length, considerably larger than the 64 cm given by Ali and Ripley (1987) and Grimmett *et al.* (1998). It had conspicuous red facial skin - a feature not seen in all males.

LESSER WHISTLING DUCK *Dendrocygna javanica* Once common, now rare but widespread in small numbers. Mainly affects small wetlands near Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary, Jalukie-Samjuram areas and in the plains between Intanki and Dimapur.

RUDDY SHELDUCK *Tadorna ferruginea* The only record was of four flying high over Dhansiri RF, Assam and into Intanki Sanctuary on 3 November 1991. They were heading south/south-east indicating that Loktak lake, Manipur was their destination.

WHITE-WINGED DUCK *Cairina scutulata* Listed as Endangered (BirdLife 2000). Extremely rare. The only recent report was from Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary, where local hunters saw it two or three times in jungle pools in 1990-1991 (Mr Ilo Disong, pers. comm). There were past records from Rangapahar Reserved Forest (RF) and adjacent lowland forests near Dimapur (Hume 1890, Hutchinson 1946). Other areas where it may still survive are Singphan RF (Mon district) and in the forests near the border with Myanmar (Tuensang and Phek districts).

YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE *Indicator xanthonotus* Listed as Near Threatened (BirdLife 2000). A rare bird of the higher elevations. Ripley (1952) collected one near Pfutsero and it has been recently reported from Barail Range in Kohima district.

GREAT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis* Once not uncommon, now extremely rare mostly due to persecution for food as well as feathers (primaries and tail), which are in great demand for use in traditional headgear. Habitat loss, especially the mature forest is also a major factor. These

issues are common to all hornbills. Locally extinct at most places. The only notable remaining population is found in Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary.

BROWN HORNBILL *Anorrhinus tickelli* Listed as Near threatened (BirdLife 2000). An uncommon bird. A few were observed in Khelma area near the Assam-Nagaland (Dhansiri RF-Intanki Sanctuary) border in February 1992. Locally extinct in most areas.

RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis* Listed as Vulnerable (BirdLife 2000). No recent records. Casques from birds killed in the Barail Range were seen in the North Cachar Hills district of Assam in 1989. The location is close to the Assam-Nagaland border and the habitat on the Barails is still contiguous. It was also reported by local hunters from the southern parts of Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary and from the Nagaland-Manipur border near Tening (south-western part of Kohima district). Very rare.

WREATHED HORNBILL *Aceros undulatus* Like other hornbills it was once not uncommon, but is now extremely rare and locally extinct in most places. The only notable remaining populations are found in Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary and in the unclassified forests in the Barail Range. I saw a casque at Samjuram village near Jalukie in Dimapur district in February 2001. Ripley (1952) obtained a specimen at Phek and observed it on the slopes of Japfu (Japvo).

ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros albirostris* Once common, now very rare. A photo was taken of a live captive bird. Most remaining birds are found in Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary and the unclassified forests in the Barail Range. A few are occasionally met with in Singphan RF of Mon district and stragglers have been noted elsewhere.

The hornbills in general are locally known as *agacho* (Sema Naga) and *terha* (Angami Naga).

LARGE HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx sparverioides* A dead bird was on sale in Kohima market on 30 January 2001. It was a large specimen, measuring 40 cm in length, compared with 38 cm given by Grimmett *et al.* (1998). Winter records of this species are unusual (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

GRASS OWL *Tyto capensis* Uncommon. Photographed in Kohima market in 1997. There are very few recent records of the species from north-eastern India.

SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL *Bubo nipalensis* A bird from the Jakhama area was observed in the Kohima Zoo in June 1996 and it was still alive in January 2001. According to Hume (1888), Godwin-Austen obtained it in the Naga Hills, although the latter (1878) gave no details.

BROWN WOOD OWL *Strix leptogrammica* Uncommon. Photographed in Kohima market in 1997. In 1950, Alexander (1974) saw two birds, which he thought were this species, between Meluri and Phek.

PALE-CAPPED PIGEON *Columba punicea* Listed as Vulnerable (BirdLife 2000). No recent records and not recorded during the sample surveys at Kohima market, suggesting its relative scarcity. Ripley (1952) recorded a flock near Phek.

BLACK BAZA *Aviceda leuphotes* Sighted frequently in Dhansiri-Intanki areas.

BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE *Elanus caeruleus* Rare. One was sighted on the way to Satoi on 28 June 1996, near Khesito village, at an elevation of c. 2,020 m (Choudhury 1996). The species was previously recorded only below 1,600 m in the Himalayas (Ali and Ripley 1987), apart from one seen in Sikkim at a slightly higher elevation (U. Ganguli-Lachhungpa, pers. comm.).

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis* Listed as Critical (BirdLife 2000). In Nagaland they are very rare and are persecuted for food (their sheer weight makes them attractive, while their slow take-off makes killing easy). Mostly seen in flight along the Assam-Nagaland border.

LONG-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps indicus* Listed as Critical (BirdLife 2000). As in *Gyps bengalensis*.

CRESTED GOSHAWK *Accipiter trivirgatus* A bird was on sale at Piphema roadside market on 1 February 2001. Its total length was 47 cm and other measurements were: wing 270 mm, tail 270 mm, bill 30 mm, and tarsus 75 mm. Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and Perlo (2000) mapped it as absent from Nagaland.

BLACK EAGLE *Ictinaetus malayensis* Generally rare but reported to be common in the forested pockets. I observed one in the Satoi area of Zunheboto district at an elevation of 2,400 m, on 28 June 1996.

COMMON KESTREL *Falco tinnunculus* Uncommon. Photographed in Kohima market in 1997. One was seen in Dzukou Valley on 29 January 2001. Ripley (1952) collected a male of the race *interstinctus* at Kohima and noted that it was very common everywhere.

WHITE-BELLIED HERON *Ardea insignis* Listed as Endangered (BirdLife 2000). There are no recent records, but there is a specimen in the collection of the Bombay Natural History Society, which was obtained from Nagaland, perhaps from Dikhou River (Abduali 1968).

BLUE-NAPED PITTA *Pitta nipalensis* Rare. Photographed in Kohima market in 1997. In 2001, I examined two birds, one each in Kohima market and Piphema roadside market on 30 January and 1 February, respectively.

HOODED PITTA *Pitta sordida* I examined a photograph (taken by Thomas Kent) of a live bird captured near Kohima town at the end of 1999. Its status in Nagaland is unclear but in the adjacent North Cachar Hills district of Assam, it is not uncommon and is regularly caught during 'bird killing' nights at Jatinga (Choudhury 2000).

BURMESE SHRIKE *Lanius colluriooides* Its seasonal status is not clear: it is a passage migrant but it could also be a resident with local movements. One was seen on the way to Satoi in Zunheboto district on 28 June 1996. It was photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

LARGE-BILLED CROW *Corvus macrorhynchos* Due to regular persecution this species has almost vanished from the vicinity of human habitations. One was observed between Sukhai village and Tizu river in Zunheboto district on 28 June 1996, above 1,000 m. A few were seen in Jalukie area on 1 and 2 February 2001.

GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD *Turdus bouboul* It was photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

PURPLE COCHOA *Cochoa purpurea* A male was photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

GREEN COCHOA *Cochoa viridis* It was photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

SPOT-WINGED STARLING *Saroglossa spiloptera* A common winter visitor, especially abundant in some winters on the fringe of Intanki Sanctuary and Dhansiri RF (Assam) (Choudhury 1992c).

ASIAN PIED STARLING *Sturnus contra* A rare bird in Nagaland, mostly seen along the Assam-Nagaland border and in the Dimapur-Jalukie area.

BANK MYNA *Acridotheres ginginianus* One was seen near Dimapur on 27 May 1991.

YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax galbanus* Not uncommon. Many dead birds were seen at Kohima market and it was recorded in Phek and Zunheboto districts in June 1996.

STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax virgatus* A common resident. Some were seen at Kohima market in 1996 as well as in 2001. It was previously recorded by Godwin-Austen (1874a and b).

BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax austeni* Not recorded during the sample surveys at Kohima market suggesting its relative scarcity. Ripley (1952) recorded the species only on Mt Japfu (Japvo) from 2,350-2,700 m.

TAWNY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* Not seen during the field survey. Previously recorded from the state (Baker 1922-1930) and apparently very rare.

WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER *Sphenocichla humei* Listed as Near Threatened (BirdLife 2000). A very rare bird with only a handful of recent records from anywhere in its range. Photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

STREAK-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura waldeni* It was seen at Kohima market in 1996 and on 30 January 2001. Mixed parties of *waldeni* and other babblers were seen on the way to Satoi in Zunheboto district on 28 June 1996.

YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe cinerea* A rare resident. It was seen on the way to Satoi, in Zunheboto district, on 28 June 1996, when at least one was confirmed in a mixed flock with other species. It was also doubtfully seen between Zulhami and Satakha, in Zunheboto district, on 27 June 1996.

BEAUTIFUL SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella* Described by Godwin-Austen (1874) from specimens from Nagaland. An uncommon species, not recorded during the sample surveys at Kohima market, suggesting its relative scarcity.

WHITE-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina bakeri* Resident and locally common. A few were seen between Kohima and Khonoma on the slopes of Pulie-Badze on 30 January 2001. A photo was seen of a bird snared with glue in 1999-2000 at Dzulekie village, south west of Khonoma. Dead birds were examined in Kohima market in 1996 and 2001.

HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus* Very rare in Nagaland; seen only in and around Dimapur. In the rest of the state, only the Eurasian Tree Sparrow *P. montanus* occurs. Both are, however, sympatric in Dimapur area.

BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus* Generally rare but sightings were frequent in the countryside around Dimapur and on the north-eastern edge of Intanki Wildlife Sanctuary. Birds using the latter area nest at Monglumukh area of Dhansiri RF (Assam) in the safety of a police camp.

SCARLET FINCH *Haematospiza sipahi*. Occurs in the higher hills. It was photographed in Kohima market in 1997.

DISCUSSION

Many parts of Nagaland have still not been adequately covered by ornithological surveys. Due to insurgent activities since the 1960s the area has not been considered suitable for wildlife investigations. However, there is now an urgent need to take up intensive baseline studies in areas such as Satoi, Saramati, Intanki, Fakim and Dzukou Valley.

The current status in Nagaland of the globally threatened Manipur Bush Quail, White-bellied Heron, White-winged Duck, Mrs Hume's Pheasant and Pale-capped Pigeon is unknown.

The main threats faced by the forest birds are destruction of forest through felling of trees and *jhum* cultivation, while all species are threatened by poaching for food and also by local trade. The closed forest (canopy cover 40% and above) in Nagaland was 42.8% of the total geographical area in 1972-1975. By 1980-1982, it had been reduced to 29.8% (source: National Remote Sensing Agency); it was further reduced to 21% by 1995 (source: State of Forest Report 1997) and to less than 20% by the year 2000. The consequence of large-scale deforestation is that the forest-dwelling species such as Blyth's Tragopan and the hornbills, are rapidly becoming scarcer.

All species of birds are considered edible by the tribal groups inhabiting Nagaland. They are regularly shot with guns, trapped with the help of crude snares or killed with slingshot for food. But the commercial sale of birds in the local markets, including that of Kohima town, is the most serious current threat. However, for the cryptic and nocturnal birds, hunting does not represent a serious threat as the numbers involved are low.

Many species are legally protected under Schedule I (highest protection accorded within India) of The Wild Life (Protection) Act of India, which prohibits their killing or capture, dead or alive. However, enforcement in the field is non-existent, even in the protected areas, and most people are unaware of this legal status.

The existing protected area network in Nagaland covers very insignificant habitat (only 1.33% of the geographical area of the state). The protected areas (all wildlife sanctuaries) are: Intanki (202.02 km²), Pulie-Badge (9.23 km²), Fakim (6.42 km²), and Rangapahar (4.70 km²). Except for Intanki, all are tiny and hardly cover any sizeable habitat. Moreover, in the sanctuaries, the protection measures are very inadequate.

Formation of new and larger protected areas such as Saramati-Fakim (500 km²), Satoi (100 km²), Barails

(200 km²; also encompassing within it Dzukou-Japfu areas), and Mt Zephu (50 km²), and adequate protection to existing sanctuaries are recommended. Intanki should be upgraded to a national park. Sale of wild birds in Kohima market has declined to some extent during the summer months (when most birds breed), owing to a ban issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohima. This followed the motivation of a local NGO (People's Group) and the subsequent pressure that was generated. Efforts are being made to extend it to a round-the-year ban. Such local groups should extend their activities to various other towns and villages as wild birds are still being sold illegally. The Forest Department should also start enforcing the Wild Life (Protection) Act, at least in the main markets.

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APPENDIX 1

Annotated checklist of birds recorded in Nagaland

Species	Status	Previous records
	Abundance	
BLACK FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	R U	
BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	R U	B
MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL <i>Pedicularia manipurensis</i>	Vulnerable R V	B, Ripl
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	R C	B, ?Go ³ , Go ⁷ , H, R, Ri
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	R U	A, H, R
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	R C	
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	R C	A, H, R
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Vulnerable R U	A, B, Cho, H, R
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	R C	A, R
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	R C	
MRS HUME'S PHEASANT <i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Vulnerable R V	B
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	R C	A
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	M U	
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	W V	
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	R U	
WHITE-WINGED DUCK <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	Endangered R V	Hu
SMALL BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	R C	B, ?Go ³
YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix tanki</i>	R, W U	R
YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE <i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	Near Threatened R V	R, Ri
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus immominatus</i>	R U	R
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	R U	Koe, R
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	R C	A, H, R
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	R C	R
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	R U	Go ³ , R
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	R U	R, Ri
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	R U	B, Go ³ , R
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	R U	Ripl
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	R C	R
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	R C	A
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	R C	A, Al
STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>		H
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	R C	Ripl
HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium shorii</i>	R C	Ripl
COMMON FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	R C	
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R C	
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	R	Ripl
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	R	Go ³ , R
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	R	
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	R C	Al, B, R
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	R C	
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	R C	Al, R
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	R C	Mu, R
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	R C	A&R, Mu
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	R C	
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	R U	?Go ³
BROWN HORNBILL <i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>	Near Threatened R U	
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Vulnerable R V	
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	R U	Al, R

Species	Status Abundance	Previous records
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	R U	
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	R C	Al
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R C	A, Al, R
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R U	
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	R C	Ripl
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R C	
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo meninting</i>	R U	M&D, Ripl
ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	R U	
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon capensis</i>	R U	
RUDDY KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	R U	
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R C	
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon pileata</i>		Go ⁹ , H, Ripl
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	R U	H
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R U	
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	R C	Go ³ , R
GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	R C	Ripl
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>Merops philippinus</i>	R, L U	
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	R C	
PIED CUCKOO <i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Bm	
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	R	Ripl
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	R, Bm	R
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	R C	
HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	R	Ripl
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	R, L C	
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	R(?), Bm	Ripl
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Bm, R	
LESSER CUCKOO <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	R, M	Koe
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis sommeratii</i>	R, L(?) C	
GREY-BELLIED CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	? but found	
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	R, M	
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	(R, L ?)	
VIOLET CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	(R, L ?)	Ripl
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	R or M	
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	R, L C	
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	R C	R
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R C	
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	R C	Ripl
VERNAL HANGING PARROT <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	R, L U	Ripl
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R U	
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R U	
GREY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	R C	R
BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula roseata</i>	R C	
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	R C	R
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	R	
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	R	
BROWN -BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	R, L	
ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R	H
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	W U	A
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus affinis</i>	R, L C	
BARN OWL <i>Tyto alba</i>	R U	
GRASS OWL <i>Tyto capensis</i>	R V	
ORIENTAL BAY OWL <i>Phodilus badius</i>		Ripl
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	R	Koe
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sumia</i>	R	R
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	R	H
EURASIAN EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo bubo</i>		A&R
SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	R U	H
BROWN FISH OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R U	Al
TAWNY FISH OWL <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	R U	Ripl
BROWN WOOD OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	R	?Al, Ripl
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	R	
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R	Go ³ , R
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	R, L C	H, R
SPOTTED OWLET <i>Athene brama</i>	R C	
BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R C	Mc
HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH <i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	R V	?Go ⁹
GREAT EARED NIGHTJAR <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	R, L C	Ripl
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R, L C	Go ³

Species	Status	Previous records
	Abundance	
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	R, L	K, R
SPECKLED WOOD PIGEON <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	R U	Ripl
ASHY WOOD PIGEON <i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	R U	R
PALE-CAPPED PIGEON <i>Columba punicea</i>	Vulnerable	R
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	R C	R
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R C	R
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R C	
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R C	
BARRED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	R C	R
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R C	R
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron bicincta</i>	R C	
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	R C	
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	R C	
YELLOW-LEGGED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	R C	B
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron apicauda</i>	R, L C	Ro
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	R, L C	R
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	R C	Rip, Ro
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	R C	R, Rip
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	R C	
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R U	
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R C	
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	W C	Go ⁷
PINTAIL SNIPE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	W C	
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W C	
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W C	
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>Tringa glareola</i>	W C	
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	W C	
TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	W C	
LONG-TOED STINT <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	W C	
PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	W C	
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R, L U	R
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus duvauceli</i>	R U	
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R U	
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	M O	
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	R, W U	
[JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>		Recorded in Dhansiri RF, Assam, close to Intanki]
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	R C	
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R U	C
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	R U	
LESSER FISH EAGLE <i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Near Threatened	Go ⁷
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Critically Endangered	O
LONG-BILLED VULTURE <i>Gyps indicus</i>	Critically Endangered	O
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	W U	
RED-HEADED VULTURE <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	R U	
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R C	
PIED HARRIER <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	W U	
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	B, ?H
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>	R C	Go ⁷ , R
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	R	
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	R U	Al
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	R U	Go ³
CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	R C	
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>	R U	
LESSER KESTREL <i>Falco naumanni</i>	W P?	Go ⁷
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	W C	R
ORIENTAL DARTER <i>Anhinga m. melanogaster</i>	Near Threatened	R U
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	R U	
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	L U	R
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R U	
WHITE-BELLIED HERON <i>Ardea insignis</i>	Endangered	A, An
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	R U	
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R U	R
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R U	
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	R C	
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R U	
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	R U	Ripl
ASIAN OPENBILL <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	M O	R

Species	Status Abundance	Previous records
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	R L	
HOODED PITTA <i>Pitta sordida</i>	R(?) L	
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	R U	R
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	R, L C	R
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	R, L C	Al, Ripl
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	R C	
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	R C	
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	R U	A, Al, R
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	W C	Ripl
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>Lanius collurioides</i>	R, L, P U	?Ripl
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	W C	
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	W C	
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	R U	Al, R
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	R U	B, Go ³
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R C	R
RUFIOUS TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	R C	
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	R, L C	R
COLLARED TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta frontalis</i>	R U	
HOUSE CROW <i>Corvus splendens</i>	O	
LARGE -BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R U	Go ³
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	R C	A&R
BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	W S	
SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	R U	A&R
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R C	
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus trailii</i>	R C	R
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	R C	Al
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	R L	H, R
ROSY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	R L	R
SMALL MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R U	A&R
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	R	R
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	R	R
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	R, L U	R
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R C	M, R
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R	Al, R
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	R, L C	R
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	R C	A, R
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	R C	R
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	R C	D
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	R,L	
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R C	Al, R
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	R C	
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	R C	
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R C	R
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R, L C	?A&R
ASIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	R, L U	A&R, Go ³ , H
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R C	
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i> (syn. <i>virgatus</i>)	R	R
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	R U	R
BLUE-CAPPED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	Bm, W C	Ripl
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	R,L C	Al, R
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	W C	
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	R, L C	H, Ripl
PIED THRUSH <i>Zoothera wardii</i>	W ?	B
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	W	R
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	R, L, W	R
DARK-SIDED THRUSH <i>Zoothera marginata</i>	R?	Koe
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	R,L C	B, R
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	O	B, Ripl
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	R, W C	A&R
GREY-SIDED THRUSH <i>Turdus feae</i>	W U	Go ³ , O
EYE-BROWED THRUSH <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	W C	R
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	W	Ripl
DUSKY THRUSH <i>Turdus naumanni</i>	W S	Go ³
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	R, L C	B
[RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>		Ripl but see He]
FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>		K
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	R, L U	B,Go ³ , R
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophata</i>	R U	R

Species	Status Abundance	Previous records
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	W C	R
WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	R U	R
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	R, L U	H, R
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	L C	Go ³ , R
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula supercilialis</i>	Bm, R U	A, Go ³ , Go ⁷
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	R W L	Ripl
SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	R, W U	R
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	W C	R
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	R, L C	A, ?H
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	R, L C	R
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	R, L C	
VIVID NILTAVA <i>Niltava vivida</i>		Al, H, ?Ripl
WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis concretus</i>		?Al
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	R C	Ripl
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	R? C	A&R, H
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>		A&R
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>		Ripl
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>		Go
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R, W C	Al, R
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	W U	R
BLUETHROAT <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	W C	
INDIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia brunnea</i>		Koe
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	W V	R
GOLDEN BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	R, W	A, H, R
WHITE-BROWED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	R, W U	R
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R C	
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R C	
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	W C	Go ⁷ , R
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	W C	Go ³
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	W	A, Al, R
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarornis leucocephalus</i>	R, W C	A
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	R, W C	
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>	R, W C	Koe, R
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	R, L U	A&R, H
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	R C	Al, A&R
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R, L C	A&R, H
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	R, L U	A&R, H
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	R, L C	R
PURPLE COCHOA <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	R U	
GREEN COCHOA <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	R U	Ripl
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	W, R C	R
PIED BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	M, R C	Ripl
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	R L C	A, Al, R
SPOT-WINGED STARLING <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	W C	
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	R C	K
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>Sturnus contra</i>	R U	Ripl
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R C	
BANK MYNA <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	M S	
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R C	Ripl
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	R U	Ripl
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	R C	A&R
CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	R	Go ² , Go ³ , R
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	R C	V
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	R W	Ko, R
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R C	R
BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia discolor</i>	R	B, Go ⁷ , R
RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	?	Go ³
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	R W	Ripl, Riple
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	R C	Ripl
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>	R W	A, Go ³ , R
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus spilnotus</i>	R C	R
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylvioparus modestus</i>	R, L U	Go ³ , R
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	R C	R
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	R C	B, Go ³ , R
SAND MARTIN <i>Riparia riparia</i>	R L	
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	R L	
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	R, W C	Go ³ , H
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	R W	

Species	Status Abundance	Previous records
STRIATED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo striolata</i>	R W	R
NEPAL HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	R L	H, Ripl
CRESTED FINCHBILL <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	R L	Al, B, R
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	R C	A, Al, R
BLACK-HEADED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	R	A&R
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	R C	A, R
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R C	H, R
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R C	B, R
FLAVESCENT BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	R	B, R
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	R, L C	K
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flava</i>	R C	A, R
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mcclllandii</i>	R	A, R
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	R, L C	R
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	R, L C	B
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	R, L C	H, R
RUFESCENT PRINIA <i>Prinia rufescens</i>	R C	Ba, R
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R C	Go ² , Go ³ , R
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>		A&R
ASHY PRINIA <i>Prinia socialis</i>		?H
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R C	Al, R
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia casteneocoronata</i>	R? W	?Al, B
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivae</i>	R L	?Al
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	R W	?Al, Go ³ , R
CHESTNUT-CROWNED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia major</i>		Ripl
ABERRANT BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	W U	R, Ri
BROWN BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	L C	Ripl
PADDYFIELD WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	W C	
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	R U	R
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R C	R
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	R U	H, K
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	W	Go ³ , R
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	R C	R
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	R, L W	Al, H, R
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	R W	Al, R
HUME'S WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus humei</i>		R
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>		Ripl
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	W	R
YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>		Al
GREY-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	R W	A, R
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	R, L C	Al, R
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	R, L	Al, ?Go ⁰ , R
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	R, L	
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	R, L	Al, Go ³ , Ko, R
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	R, L C	Ripl
STRIATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	R C	
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R C	A, R, T
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	R C	Ripl
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	R C	R
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	R C	Al, R
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	R C	Ripl
CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax nuchalis</i>	R C	Co, Go ⁶ , Go ⁹
YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax galbanus</i>	R C	R
RUFIOUS-VENTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax gularis</i>	R C	A, R
MOUSTACHED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax cineraceus</i>	R, L C	A, B, ?H, R
RUFIOUS-CHINNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	R, L C	R
GREY-SIDED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	R, L C	Go ³ , Koel, R
SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax merulinus</i>	R C	Al, Ripl
WHITE-BROWED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax sannio</i>	R U	R
STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax virgatus</i>	R	B, Go ² , Go ³
BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax austeni</i>	R U	B, R
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	R U	Al, H, Ripl
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	R, L U	A, Al, B, R
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	R, L C	A, Al, R
ABBOTT'S BABBLER <i>Trichastoma abbotti</i>	R C	Koe
SPOT-THROATED BABBLED <i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>	R, L C	Go ⁸ , Go ⁹ , R
PUFF-THROATED BABBLED <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R C	R
LARGE SCIMITAR BABBLED <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	R C	H, Ripl
SPOT-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLED <i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>	R C	Go ³ , R

Species	Status	Previous records
	Abundance	
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	R C	Ripl
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	R, W C	Go ³ , R
RED-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	R	A, B, R
CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	R C	A, ?H, Ripl
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	R, W, L	B, Ripl
EYE-BROWED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	R, L C	B, Ripl
SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	R, L U	K, R
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R, L C	Al, R
SPOTTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis formosus</i>	R U	Ripl
LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis chocolatinus</i>	R C	R, Ri
TAWNY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis longicaudatus</i>	R	B
WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER <i>Sphenocichla humei</i> Near Threatened	R, L U	B, Ripl
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	R C	Ripl
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	R, L C	K, R
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaesa</i>	R C	Al, R
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	R C	R
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	R	
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Timalia pileata</i>	R C	R
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	R	
JERDON'S BABBLER <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	R V	Ripl
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	R C	A, Al, H, R
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	R	Ripl
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R U	K, R
BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>		B, H, R
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	R U	
GREEN SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>		Ripl
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	R, W U	Koe, R
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	R U	K, R
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egeroni</i>	R C	A, Al, K, R
STREAK-THROATED BARWING <i>Actinodura waldeni</i>	R	A, Al, B, Go ² , Go ³ , R
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouoptera</i>	R, W C	A, Al, R
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla strigula</i>	L, W U	A, R
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	R C	A, B, Go ³ , R
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	R U	H, Ripl
YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinerea</i>	R U	
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	R C	R
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	R U	B, Go ³ , Og, R
STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>	R	R
RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	R	
RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe dubia</i>	R C	Al, Go ³ , Go ⁷ , R
BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	R C	Al, Go ⁷
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	R, L C	A, Al, R
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	R U	Ripl
GREY SIBIA <i>Heterophasia gracilis</i>	R C	A, Al, H, R
BEAUTIFUL SIBIA <i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	R U	A, B, Go ³ , Go ⁴ , R
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	R, L	H, Ripl
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	R C	B, Go ³ , R
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	R	
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	R, W C	Al, R
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	W U	R
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	R C	Al, Go ³ , R
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	R U	R
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	R U	Ripl
SPOT-BREASTED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	R	Go ³ , H, R
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	R	B, Go ⁷ , R
LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris</i>	R U	Go ³ , Ripl
GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	R U	Al, R
RUFIOUS-WINGED BUSH LARK <i>Mirafra assamica</i>	R C	
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	R, W, L	
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum agile</i>		R
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	R C	Go ³ , H, R
YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	R U	Go ³
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	R C	H, R
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	R, L C	R
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	R C	
RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	R U	Ripl
PURPLE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	R	
MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	R, L, W U	B, Go ³ , R

Species	Status Abundance	Previous records
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	R, L	R
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	R, L, W	A, R
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R, L C	B, R
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	R, L C	Go ³ , R
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	R C	
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	R, L C	Al, R
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	R U	
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>	R, W U	R
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	R C	
FOREST WAGTAIL <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>		Ripl
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	W C	H, R
CITRINE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	W C	
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	W C	
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	W C	A&R, H
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R C	
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	W C	R
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>		A&R
BAYA WEAVER <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R, L U	
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	R C	R
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R C	R
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura malacca</i>	R C	
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	R, W	R, Ripl
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	W	Al
SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	R, L U	
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	R U	Ripl
SPOT-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	R, L U	K
CRESTED BUNTING <i>Melophus lathami</i>	R, W C	B, Ripl
CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING <i>Emberiza fucata</i>	W C	Go ³ , H
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	W C	H, R
BLACK-FACED BUNTING <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	W	R

Bold type indicates a restricted-range species (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998)

Status: R = resident; W = winter visitor; L = local movement; M = migrant; Bm = breeding migrant; P = passage migrant
Abundance: C = common; U = uncommon; O = occasional; V = very rare; S = stray