

	1888	1907	1991			
	-1891	-1954	Lilo-an	Canghaling	Bandila-an	Other
STRIATED SWALLOW <i>H. striolata</i> <sup>1</sup>	-	D	-	-	-	-
E* STRAK-BREASTED BULBUL <i>Ixos sijuorensis</i>	SB	CR	87	101	242	10
GOLDEN-HEADED CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	B	CR	-	4	-	-
EVERETT'S WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops everetti</i>	B	CR	-	8	54	-
ARCTIC WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	-	CR	-	-	-	-
TAWNY GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	B	-	-	3	-	-
ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	SB	CR	-	1	23	-
E PYGMY FLOWERPECKER <i>D. pygmaeum</i>	B	CR	-	-	-	-
PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia sperata</i>	B	CR	-	1	13	-
OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD <i>N. jugularis</i>	SB	CR	26	8	16	+
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	-	-	20	-	-	+
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	-	-	5	-	-	-
GREY WAGTAIL <i>M. cinerea</i>	-	CR	-	-	-	-
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i> <sup>6</sup>	SB	CR	-	-	-	-
PECHORA PIPIT <i>A. gustavi</i>	-	CR	-	-	-	-
WHITE-BELLIED MUNIA <i>Lonchura leucogastra</i>	-	R	-	-	2	-
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura malacca</i>	B	R	16	-	2	+

E = species endemic to the Philippines

\* = included as 'threatened' in Collar and Andrew (1988)

+ = included as 'near-threatened' in Collar and Andrew (1988)

Numbers in the columns for Lilo-an, Canghaling and Bandila-an refer to bird-day totals. A total of 27 observer-hours were spent surveying Lilo-an, 18 observer-hours at Balinga-an and 9 observer-hours at Canghaling.

B = collected by D. C. Worcester and F. S. Bourns in 1891 (mainly from Bourns and Worcester, 1894)

C = collected by A. Celestino in 1907-1908 (McGregor 1908)

D = Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

Mc = McGregor (1909-1910)

R = collected or observed by D. S. Rabor, 1949-1954 (Rand and Rabor 1960)

Ra = Rabor *et al.* (1970)

S = collected by J. B. Steere in 1888 (Steere 1890).

<sup>1</sup> = considered conspecific with *C. variolosus* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

<sup>2</sup> = considered conspecific with *T. capensis* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

<sup>3</sup> = considered conspecific with *M. phasianella* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

<sup>4</sup> = considered conspecific with *P. dominica* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

<sup>5</sup> = considered conspecific with *H. daurica* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

<sup>6</sup> = considered conspecific with *A. novaeseelandiae* by Dickinson *et al.* (1991)

## Birds recorded during a visit to Bhutan in autumn 1991

C. INSKIPP AND T. P. INSKIPP

The birds recorded during a visit to Bhutan between 10 October and 10 November 1991 are documented. Brief details of habitats and approximate altitudes for the records are given. A total of 309 species was recorded, of which 21 were apparently first published records for Bhutan. Small numbers of 13 species of migrating birds of prey were seen during our visit.

In autumn 1991 we were very fortunate to be invited to visit friends working in Bhutan. We recorded 309 species including 21 for which there are no previously published records for the country. Our visit, between 10 October and 10 November, was outside the main breeding season and most altitudinal migrants and summer visitors had descended below 2500 m (please note all altitudes given are approximate). Above this altitude we recorded few birds, especially in the coniferous forests and shrubberies. In contrast, the broadleaved lower temperate and subtropical forests below 2100 m were alive with birds. The resident species were augmented by altitudinal migrants which had moved down for the winter, and also summer visitors to higher altitudes which were returning to their winter quarters.

Most of our birdwatching was in primary forest. Unlike neighbouring countries, Bhutan's original forest cover is still substantially intact. As much as 57% of the country is forested, only 16% is cultivated and almost all of the remaining land is above the tree-line. The government is implementing a very restrictive forest policy where the highest priority is conservation of soil, the water regime and climate. A Master Plan for Forestry Development is currently being finalised (Bhutan National Environmental Secretariat Planning Commission 1992). Because of its relatively unexploited environment Bhutan holds some of the best remaining representatives of habitat types found in the Himalayas (Sherpa 1991).

During our stay we were lucky to have two short treks. During our first trek we walked from the Phobjika valley (3000m) to Wangdiphodrang (1350m) via Gogona (3120m), Tashila (2850m) and Jenatimbaka (2050m). Until we reached Tashila the habitat mainly comprised upper temperate coniferous forest and pastures, with some mixed coniferous/broadleaved forest. Beyond Tashila we descended through primary broadleaved temperate and subtropical forest. Four Satyr Tragopans *Tragopan satyra* roosting near Gogona gumpa were one of the highlights of the trek.

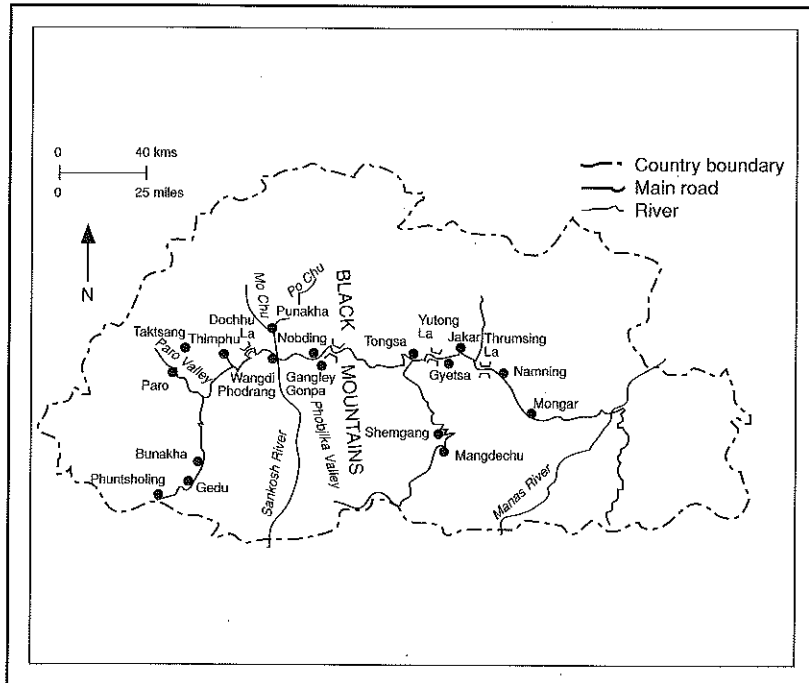
Our second trek was from Drugyel in the Paro valley (2150 m) through upper temperate forests of coniferous/broadleaved and pure coniferous trees

up to subalpine pastures and shrubberies of *Berberis*, *Juniperus* and *Rhododendron* at Chimding (3200 m). Here we recorded the only Lammergeiers *Gypaetus barbatus* we found in Bhutan.

In addition to trekking we were able to travel quite widely by road. Our route is shown on the map (Figure 1). We travelled east from the capital Thimphu (2400 m), over the passes of Dochhu La (3050 m), Pele La (3300 m) and Yutong La (3400 m) to the dry cultivated Choeker valley (2600 m) in Bumthang, central Bhutan. The road runs through primary forest, mainly temperate coniferous, but with some interesting broadleaved forest, notably on the eastern slopes of Dochhu La and in the valley near Chuzomsa. In fields in the Choeker valley we recorded three species which were apparently new for Bhutan: Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* and American Pipit *A. rubescens*.

From the Choeker valley we drove to Mongar in eastern Bhutan, first going over the Thrumsing La (3800 m), and then passing through excellent subtropical forest about 15 km below Namning (1700 m) and in the Shongar Chhu valley, where we found the threatened Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis* and Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis ruficeps*, and the near-threatened Collared Treepie *Dendrocitta frontalis* and Yellow-throated Fulvetta

Figure 1. Bhutan, showing locations mentioned in text.



*Alcippe cinerea*. After leaving Mongar, we retraced our steps to Tongsa and then drove south to Shemgang (1900 m) and Mangdechhu (600 m). Just north of Shemgang in the Wangdechhu valley and south down to Mangdechhu the hills are clothed in primary broadleaved lower temperate and subtropical forest. Here we recorded the near-threatened Yellow-rumped Honeyguide *Indicator xanthonotus* feeding on honeycombs of the Giant Honeybee *Apis dorsata*, and the Yellow-throated Fulvetta.

Next we returned to Tongsa and travelled west to the Phobjika valley (3000 m) to see the flock of Black-necked Cranes *Grus nigricollis* which regularly winter on the upland mire of the valley floor. After leaving Phobjika we continued west to Punakha (1280 m) and, from here, we walked up the Mo Chhu valley towards Tashitang (1300 m). Undisturbed, broadleaved subtropical forest covers the valley within about 6 km of Tashitang. By the river we saw the globally threatened Pallas's Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* and two White-bellied Herons *Ardea insignis*, the latter believed to be the first record for Bhutan.

After returning to Thimphu, we drove south to Phuntsholing (150 m) where we explored the banks of the Torsa river and the forest-covered slopes above the town up to about 1000 m. Birdwatching was very rewarding by the river, where we recorded eight apparently new species for Bhutan: Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*, White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger*, Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*, Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* and White-browed Wagtail *Motacilla maderaspatensis*. Although the easily accessible forest close to the road above Phuntsholing was degraded and partly cleared for cultivation, it was still rich in bird species, notably the White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri*, a species which has a very restricted distribution.

During our visit small numbers of thirteen species of migrating birds of prey were seen: Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (maximum four north on 15 October over Thimphu valley), Black-eared Kite *Milvus lineatus* (mixed with Black Kites *Milvus migrans* above Phuntsholing on 9 and 10 November), Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* (maximum two west on 20 October at Chimding), Himalayan Vulture *Gyps himalayensis* (maximum six south over Dochhu La on 6 November), Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus* (maximum three west on 20 October at Chimding), Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* (maximum eight west on 19 October at Chimding), Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* (singles moving west on 19 and 20 October at Chimding), Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* (maximum 10 west on 19 October at Chimding), Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* (maximum five west on 19 October at Chimding), Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* (maximum 14 south over Dochhu La on 6 November), Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* (maximum three west on 19 October at Chimding), Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* (maximum a flock of 14 at Chuzomsa on 24 October) and Eurasian

Hobby *Falco subbteo* (maximum six north on 15 October over the Thimphu valley). These small numbers are in sharp contrast to the large numbers of migrating raptors observed in Nepal at a similar time of year. For example, during a systematic study made at Khare, south of Annapurna, between 20 October and 7 November 1985 nearly 9,000 raptors of 30 species, mainly Steppe Eagles were recorded (de Roder 1989).

There follows an annotated list of the most interesting species recorded during our visit. These include records of Rufous-necked Hornbill, Black-necked Crane, Pallas's Sea-Eagle and Rufous-headed Parrotbill which are listed as globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988), and also records of Satyr Tragopan, Yellow-rumped Honeyguide, Lammergeier, Yellow-throated Fulvetta and Collared Treepie, which are listed by Collar and Andrew (1988) as globally near-threatened. A complete list of the species recorded is given in an Appendix.

#### ANNOTATED LIST OF SELECTED SPECIES

**SATYR TRAGOPAN** *Tragopan satyra* Four roosting in a densely vegetated gully near Gogona gompa (3120 m) on 12 and 13 October. Several previous published records: Ali and Ripley (1983), Clements (1992), Ludlow and Kinnear (1937), Singh (1985) and Vas (1986).

**YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE** *Indicator xanthonotus* Singles on 30 October and 1 November at Ishgongchhu Bridge near Buju south of Tongsa and one on 31 October 4 km below Shemgang (1700 m). Several previous published records: Clements (1992), Gole (1981), Hussain and Ali (1979), and Hussain and Ali (1984).

**RUFOUS-NECKED HORNBILL** *Aceros nipalensis* Three on 26 October and 3 on 27 October 15 km below Namning (1700m). Three previous published records: Ali and Ripley (1983), Clements (1992), Ripley (1982).

**BLACK-NECKED CRANE** *Grus nigricollis* We recorded 98 on 2 November and a flock of 90 including 10 immatures on 3 November in the Phobjika valley (3000 m). Many previous published records including Ali and Ripley (1983), Bishop (1989 and 1990), Clements (1992), Gaston (1989), Gole (1981, 1988, 1989), Khacher (1981), RSPN and Singye Karm (1991) and Chacko (1991).

**COMMON SNIPE** *Gallinago gallinago* One on 26 October in the Choeker valley near Jakar (2600 m). Previously recorded for Bhutan only by van der Ven (1988).

**COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia* Three on 9 November by the Torsa river at Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**TEMMINCK'S STINT** *Calidris temminckii* One on 9 November by the Torsa river at Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**NORTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus vanellus* Two on 29 October in the Choeker valley near Jakar (2600 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD** *Pernis ptilorhynchus* Four north on 15 October at Thimphu, one on 25 October between Chuzomsa and Bumthang, and one south on 6 November at Dochhu La. Previously only recorded for Bhutan by Clements (1992).

**BLACK-EARED KITE** *Milvus lineatus* One north on 15 October, one west on 19 October and one west on 20 October at Chimding. Also recorded in mixed flocks with Black Kite *Milvus migrans* above Phuntsholing on 9 November and 10 November. Previously recorded definitely, only by Ripley (1973).

**PALLAS'S SEA-EAGLE** *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* One seen on 3 November hunting along the Mo Chhu river near Punakha (1280 m). The only previous published record is Ludlow and Kinnear (1937); also seen by Barber (1990-1991)

**LAMMERGEIER** *Gypaetus barbatus* One west on 19 October and two west on 20 October at Chimding. The previous published records are Ali and Ripley (1983), Blower (1989), and Ludlow and Kinnear (1937).

**WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE** *Gyps bengalensis* Three immatures on 9 November at Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**SHIKRA** *Accipiter badius* One on 9 November above Phuntsholing (500 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**NORTHERN GOSHAWK** *Accipiter gentilis* One west on 19 October and one west on 20 October at Chimding; one on 2 November over the Pele La. Apparently the first published records for Bhutan.

**LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD** *Buteo rufinus* Two on 18 October at Drugyel in the Paro valley (2200 m); five west on 19 October and 1 west on 20 October at Chimding; two on 21 October in the Paro valley; one on 23 October and two on 5 November at Thimphu; four on 29 October in the Choeker valley; one on 31 October high over Mangdechhu; two on 1 November between Shemgang and Tongsa; one on 6 November over Dochhu La. Previously only definitely recorded by Clements (1992), although Baker (1922-1930) mentions its occurrence in the country.

**STEPPE EAGLE** *Aquila nipalensis* Seven south on 5 November and 14 south over Dochhu La on 6 November; three on 8 November at Phuntsholing. Apparently the first published records for Bhutan, although possibly recorded by Vas (1986).

**BONELLI'S EAGLE** *Hieraaetus fasciatus* One on 31 October east of Shemgang. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**RUFOUS-BELLIED EAGLE** *Hieraaetus kienerii* Three immatures on 27 October in the Shongar Chhu valley. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan, although seen by Jepson (1988) and Mills (1989).

**AMUR FALCON** *Falco amurensis* A flock of 14 on 24 October over Chuzomsa and one on 29 October at Tongsa (2100 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan, although previously recorded by Jepson (1988).

**LITTLE CORMORANT** *Phalacrocorax niger* Two on 9 November by the Torsa river, Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**LITTLE EGRET** *Egretta garzetta* 15 on 9 November at Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**WHITE-BELLIED HERON** *Ardea insignis*. Two on 4 November resting on a shingle bank in the Mo Chhu river between Punakha and Tashitang (1300 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**GREAT EGRET** *Casmerodius albus* One on 9 November at Phuntsholing (150 m). Previously only recorded by Gole in Scott (1989).

**CATTLE EGRET** *Bubulcus ibis* Recorded at Phuntsholing on 8, 9 and 10 November at Phuntsholing (150 m); maximum 100+ on 9 November. Apparently the first published records for Bhutan.

**INDIAN POND-HERON** *Ardeola grayii* Recorded on 8, 9 and 10 November at Phuntsholing (150 m); maximum 15 on 9 November. Previously recorded only by Clements (1992).

**GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD** *Chloropsis aurifrons* Three on 9 November near Phuntsholing. Previously recorded only by Clements (1992), although also seen by D. G. H. Mills (Clements (1992)).

**COLLARED TREEPIE** *Dendrocitta frontalis* Ten on 26 October 15 km below Namning (1700 m) and 20 on 27 October in the Shonga Chhu valley and 15 km below Namning (620-1700m). Previously listed for Bhutan by Ripley (1982), and seen by Jepson (1988).

**CROW-BILLED DRONGO** *Dicrurus annectans* One on 1 November in the Wangdi Chhu valley. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

**ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER** *Muscicapa dauurica* One on 31 October between Shemgang and Mangdechhu. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

**PIED BUSHCHAT** *Saxicola caprata* One on 3 November at Punakha (1280 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**THICK-BILLED WARBLER** *Acrocephalus aedon* Two on 8 November and one on 10 November at Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA** *Alcippe cinerea* Ten on 26 October 15 km below Namning (1700 m) and 10 on 30 October just north of Shemgang (1600 m). Previously mentioned for Bhutan by Abdulali (1969-1991), Ali and Ripley (1983) and Ludlow and Kinnear (1944).

**WHITE-NAPED YUHINA** *Yuhina bakeri* Six on 9 November above Phuntsholing (1000 m). Previously listed for Bhutan by Abdulali (1969-1991) and Ali and Ripley (1983) and recorded by Clements (1992).

**RUFOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL** *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Two on 26 October and four on 27 October 15 km below Namning (1700 m). The species was described from Bhutan by Blyth (1842). Previous published records are given in Abdulali (1969-1991), Ali and Ripley (1983), Ludlow and Kinnear (1944); also recorded by Barber (1990-1991).

**GREATER SHORT-TOED LARK** *Calandrella brachydactyla* One on 23 October on Thimphu golf course (2400 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL** *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Four on 9 November on the Torsa river, Phuntsholing (150 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**YELLOW-HOODED WAGTAIL** *Motacilla citreola* One on 9 November at Phuntsholing (150 m). Previously only recorded for Bhutan by Clements (1992).

**RED-THROATED PIPIT** *Anthus cervinus* One on 26 October in the Choeker valley (2600 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

**AMERICAN PIPIT** *Anthus rubescens* Two on 26 October in the Choeker valley (2600 m). Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

We would like to warmly thank Ian Barber who generously invited us to visit him in Bhutan. We are also grateful to the many Bhutanese we met who helped to make our trip so enjoyable.

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## APPENDIX

## COMPLETE LIST OF BIRD SPECIES RECORDED IN BHUTAN BETWEEN 10 OCTOBER AND 10 NOVEMBER 1991

The first column of digits refers to locations, which appear as named locations in the accompanying map of Bhutan (Figure 1). The passes include forested slopes on either side and may therefore represent considerable altitudinal spread. The next column of capital letters refers to broad habitat types and the final column gives approximate altitudes. Altitudes are not given for migrating birds.

## Locations:

- 1 Thimphu valley (2400m)
- 2 Gangtsey trek Phobjika valley (3000m) - Gogona (3120m) - Tashila (2850m) - Jenatimbaka (2050m) - Wangdiphodrang (1350m).
- 3 Paro valley (2150m) including Taksang (2950m)
- 4 Trek Drugyel (2150m) - Chimdang (3200m)
- 5 Slopes below Dochhu La (3050m)
- 6 Chuzomsa (1400m)
- 7 Thrumsing La (3800m)
- 8 Choeker valley (2600m)
- 9 Ura valley
- 10 Sengor (3000m)
- 11 Forest 15km below Namning (1700m)
- 12 Shongar Chhu valley 620m, 750m
- 13 Tongsa (2100m) - Wangdi Chhu valley (600m) - Shemgang (1900m)
- 14 Shemgang (1900m)
- 15 Shemgang (1900m) - Mangdechhu (600m)
- 16 Tongsa (2100m)
- 17 Slopes below Yotung La (3400m)
- 18 Phobjika valley (3000m)
- 19 Punakha valley (1280m - 1380m)
- 20 Slopes below Pele La (3300m)
- 21 Taktchhu
- 22 Gedu
- 23 Phuntsholing area and Torsa river (150m - 1000m).
- u Ubiquitous at favourable altitudes

## Habitats:

- A Subtropical broadleaved evergreen
- B Lower temperate broadleaved evergreen
- C Upper temperate broadleaved evergreen
- D Upper temperate coniferous and coniferous/broadleaved evergreen
- E Subalpine forest and shrubberies
- F Farmland in subtropical areas
- H Farmland and pastures in temperate areas
- I Rivers
- J Upland mire

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torquola</i>	14, 20	B	1900
BLOOD PHEASANT <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	4, 9	E	3200
SATYR TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan satyra</i>	2	E	3120
HIMALAYAN MONAL <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	4	E	3200
COMMON TEAL <i>Anas crecca</i>	3	I	2150
MALLARD <i>A. platyrhynchos</i>	8, 19	I	1280, 2600
NORTHERN PINTAIL <i>A. acuta</i>	3, 18, 19	I	1280, 2150, 2650
YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE <i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	13, 15	A	1700
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus inornatus</i>	2, 13, 19, 23	A	1000 - 1300
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	12, 23	A	750, 1000
GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	15	A	600
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>D. macei</i>	11, 19	A	1300 - 1700
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>D. hyperythrus</i>	4	D	3000
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	13, 14	AB	1700 - 1800
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>P. flavinucha</i>	14, 19	AB	1300 - 1800
GREY-FACED WOODPECKER <i>P. canus</i>	14, 23	AB	1700 - 1800
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	13, 14	AB	1800
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	u	AB	1380 - 1800
LINEATED BARBET <i>M. lineata</i>	23	A	650
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>M. franklinii</i>	11, 14	AB	1700 - 1800
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>M. asiatica</i>	13, 23	A	150 - 1000
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	6, 15	A	1400
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	11	A	1700
EURASIAN HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	u	FGH	150 - 2600
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	19	A	1300
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	19, 23	I	150, 1280
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	19	I	1280
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megascylus lugubris</i>	19	I	1280
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctornis atheroni</i>	11, 12, 15, 23	A	600 - 1700
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	11, 23	A	1000, 1700
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	15	A	
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psitacula eupatria</i>	23	A	150 - 400
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>P. alexandri</i>	23	A	400
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	2, 6, 8, 19, 23		150 - 2400
ASIAN PALM-SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	23	H	150
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus nipalensis</i>	13, 15, 19, 23		150 - 1500
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	2	D	2850, 3120
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	6, 11	A	1400, 1700
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	u	BH	150 - 2600
SNOW PIGEON <i>C. leuconota</i>	10, 13, 20	E	3000
SPECKLED WOOD-PIGEON <i>C. hodgsonii</i>	2, 4, 5, 10	CD	3000 - 3120
ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	u	ABCFG	1400 - 2600
SPOTTED DOVE <i>S. chinensis</i>	13, 15, 23	FG	150 - 1700
EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE <i>S. decacoto</i>	23	H	150
BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	14, 19	A	1300, 1800
BLACK-NECKED CRANE <i>Grus nigricollis</i>	18	J	3000
RUDY-BREASTED CRAKE <i>Porzana fusca</i>	1	G	2400
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	8	G	2600
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	23	I	150
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>T. ochropus</i>	23	I	150
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>T. hypoleucos</i>	1-3, 8, 19, 23	I	150 - 2600

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	23	I	150
IBISBILL <i>Ibidorhynchos struthersii</i>	3, 8, 23	I	150 - 2600
NORTHERN LAPWING <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	8	G	2600
RIVER LAPWING <i>V. duvaucelli</i>	19, 23	I	150, 1280
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	4		
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	1, 5, 6		2400, 3050
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	23	FH	150 - 2000
BLACK-EARED KITE <i>M. lineatus</i>	1, 4, 23		150 - 2400
PALLAS'S SEA-EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i>	19	I	1280
LAMMERGBIER <i>Gybaetus barbatus</i>	4	E	
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	23	H	150
HIMALAYAN VULTURE <i>G. himalayensis</i>	5	E	3050
CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	5, 6, 22, 23	AB	1000 - 1400
NORTHERN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	4-6, 18	EFGJ	1400 - 3050
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	12	A	800
SHIKRA <i>A. badius</i>	23	A	500
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>A. nisus</i>	u	ABCDE	1280 - 2600, 3200
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>A. gentilis</i>	4, 20	DE	3000, 3200
COMMON BUZZARD <i>Buteo buteo</i>	u		150 - 3050
LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD <i>B. rufinus</i>	1, 3-5, 8, 13, 15		2100 - 3050
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	u	ABC	150 - 2500
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	5, 23		150, 3050
BONELLI'S EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	15	A	
MOUNTAIN HAWK-EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	u	ABCD	800 - 2450
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	u	FGH	1280 - 2600
AMUR FALCON <i>F. amurensis</i>	6, 16		1400, 2100
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>F. subbuteo</i>	1, 3, 14, 15		1900 - 2400
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	23	I	150
GREAT CORMORANT <i>P. carbo</i>	5, 8, 19, 23	I	150 - 2600, 3100
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	23	I	150
WHITE-BELLIED HERON <i>Ardea insignis</i>	19	AI	1300
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	23	I	150
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	23	I	150
INDIAN POND-HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	23	FI	150
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	23	I	150
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarismis dalhousiae</i>	2, 14	A	1700, 1800
GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	u	ABC	300 - 2450
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	23	A	
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>C. hardwickii</i>	2, 6, 11, 13, 14, 19	A	1300 - 1700
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	23	H	150
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>L. schach</i>	u	FH	600 - 1300
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>L. tephronotus</i>	u	FGH	150 - 2450
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2, 4, 5	B	
GOLD-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	2, 4, 5, 10	D	2800 - 3000
GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	12, 13, 23	A	620 - 1000
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	u	AB	1000 - 1800
COLLARED TREEPIE <i>D. frontalis</i>	11, 12	A	620 - 1700
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Pica pica</i>	8, 9	GH	2600 - 2800
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	u	D	2450 - 3000
RED-BILLED CHOUGH <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	u	GH	2450 - 3120

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
HOUSE CROW <i>Corvus splendens</i>	1-3	H	150, 2400
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>C. macrorhynchos</i>	u	EGH	1700 - 3600
JUNGLE CROW <i>C. leucillaniti</i>	u	FH	150 - 1000
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	23	A	1000
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	11, 13, 15, 20	AB	1500 - 2100
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>P. ethologus</i>	u	ABCD	1400 - 3050
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>P. brevirostris</i>	13, 15	A	
SCARLET MINIVET <i>P. flammeus</i>	12, 13, 15, 23	A	500 - 1000
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	6, 13, 15, 23	A	300 - 1400
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	u	ABC	1000 - 2800
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>R. albicollis</i>	12, 13, 15, 23	A	750 - 1000
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicurus macrocoercus</i>	23	F	150
ASHY DRONGO <i>D. leucophaeus</i>	2, 12, 13, 15, 23	A	620 - 1000
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>D. annectans</i>	13	A	
BRONZED DRONGO <i>D. aeneus</i>	12, 13, 15, 23	A	620 - 750
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>D. remifer</i>	12, 15, 23	A	750 - 1000
HAIR-CRESTED DRONGO <i>D. hottentottus</i>	11, 13, 15, 23	A	300 - 1000
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	u	I	1400 - 2600
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK-THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	13, 15, 19	A	1300
BLUE ROCK-THRUSH <i>M. solitarius</i>	1, 2, 8, 15, 19, 23	ABCDI	1280-2600
BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	u	ABCDI	150-2800
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	4	E	3200
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>T. ruficollis</i>	4	E	3200
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	2, 15	AC	2700
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>M. dauurica</i>	15	A	
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	2, 5, 11, 13, 17, 22	ABCD	1700 - 2940
RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>F. parva</i>	23	A	150 - 650
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>F. westermanni</i>	11, 23	A	650 - 1700
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>F. superciliosus</i>	2	C	2800
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>F. tricolor</i>	2-5, 19	AD	1300, 2940
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	3, 11, 12, 19	AB	750 - 2150
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	13, 14, 19, 23	AB	400 - 1800
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>N. sundara</i>	5, 13, 19	AC	800 - 1300, 2450
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyanus rubeculoides</i>	11, 12	A	620, 1700
PYGMY BLUE-FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	23	A	250 - 1000
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	3, 4	DE	2800, 3200
GOLDEN BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. chrysaeus</i>	2, 4, 11, 17	CDE	2500 - 3400
WHITE-BROWED BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. indicus</i>	4, 5, 10, 11, 18	ACDJ	1700 - 3000
RUFIOUS-BELLIED BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. hypertythus</i>	5	C	2800, 2950
ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	13, 15, 19, 23	AFH	150 - 1280
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>C. malabaricus</i>	23	A	650
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	u	I	1300 - 2600
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>P. frontalis</i>	u	DE	2500 - 3000
WHITE-CAPPED WATER-REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	u	I	150 - 2450
PLUMBEOUS WATER-REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	u	I	450 - 2600
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	2, 3, 6, 13, 19	I	600 - 2900
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>E. immaculatus</i>	12	I	600
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>E. schistaceus</i>	6, 13, 15, 19	I	1300 - 1400

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>E. maculatus</i>	5, 13, 19, 20	I	1300 - 2570
SIBERIAN STONECHAT <i>Saxicola maura</i>	2, 6, 13, 19, 23	FG	150 - 1300
PIED BUSHCHAT <i>S. caprata</i>	19	F	1280
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>S. ferrea</i>	u	EG	2450 - 3050
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	2, 23	F	150
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>S. contra</i>	23	H	150
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	u	H	150 - 2450
JUNGLE MYNA <i>A. fuscus</i>	23	A	150
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	23	A	500, 750
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	12, 13, 15	A	620, 750
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>S. himalayensis</i>	2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 20	ABC	1700 - 2950
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	u		1350 - 2450
RUSTY-FLANKED TREE-CREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	BCD	2200 - 2800
BROWN-THROATED TREE-CREEPER <i>C. discolor</i>	13	A	
WINTER WREN <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	5, 17	E	3000 - 3400
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	2, 4, 7, 17, 20	E	3000 - 3400
COAL TIT <i>P. ater</i>	1, 2, 4, 5, 17, 20	DE	2400 - 3500
GREY-CRESTED TIT <i>P. dichrous</i>	2, 4, 5, 17	DE	2800 - 3400
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>P. monticolus</i>	u	ABCDE	400 - 3000
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>P. spilonotus</i>	5, 11, 13, 14	ABC	1700 - 2450
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	5, 11, 13, 17	ABC	1700 - 3400
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochloria sultanea</i>	12, 15, 23	A	300 - 620
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	6, 11, 22	AB	1400 - 1700
BLACK-BROWED TIT <i>A. iouschistos</i>	1, 2, 5	D	2400 - 2950
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	1, 3, 23		150 - 2400
ASIAN HOUSE-MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	23		2000
NEPAL HOUSE-MARTIN <i>D. nipalensis</i>	u		150 - 3000
COMMON GOLDCREST <i>Ragulus ragulus</i>	2, 4, 8, 20	DE	2600 - 3100
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	11, 21	B	1700
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>P. melanicterus</i>	15, 23	A	150, 650
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>P. cafer</i>	u	AB	150 - 1800
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alphoixus flaveolus</i>	15	A	600
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	12, 15	A	620, 750
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes ncellandii</i>	6, 14, 15, 19	A	1300 - 1400
BLACK BULBUL <i>H. leucocephalus</i>	2, 6, 11, 13, 14, 22	AB	1400 - 1800
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	2	B	1800
HILL PRINIA <i>P. atrogularis</i>	14	B	1800
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>P. hodgsonii</i>	23	A	150
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	1-4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 20, 23	ABCH	150 - 2400
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	4, 11, 14, 15, 19, 23	ABC	1000 - 1900
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>T. olivae</i>	19	A	1300
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	14, 16, 23	AB	650 - 2100
ABERRANT BUSH-WARBLER <i>C. flavivivacea</i>	2, 3, 11	AB	1700 - 2150
YELLOWISH-BELLIED BUSH-WARBLER <i>C. acanthizoides</i>	5, 20	CE	2940 - 3000
GREY-SIDED BUSH-WARBLER <i>C. brunifrons</i>	u	ABCD	650 - 3050
THICK-BILLED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	23	A	250

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	12, 23	A	620 - 1000
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	19, 23	AF	150, 1280
TICKELL'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. affinis</i>	u	ABCD	1280 - 2600
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>P. pulcher</i>	2, 4, 5	CD	2950 - 3000
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>P. maculipennis</i>	u	ABCD	1300 - 2950
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>P. proregulus</i>	u	ABCD	750 - 2950
INORNATE WARBLER <i>P. inornatus</i>	1, 2, 4, 23	ABD	650 - 2400, 3000
GREENISH WARBLER <i>P. trochiloides</i>	23	A	350, 400
BLYTH'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. reguloides</i>	u	ABCD	1000 - 2450
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seiurus burkii</i>	u	ABCD	650 - 2950
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>S. xanthoschistos</i>	u	A	400 - 1400
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>S. affinis</i>	11, 15	A	1700
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>S. poliogenys</i>	13, 15, 23	A	1000
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>S. castaneiceps</i>	5, 15, 19, 20	ABC	1300 - 2450
RUFIOUS-FACED WARBLER <i>Abrascopus albogularis</i>	15	A	700
BLACK-FACED WARBLER <i>A. schisticeps</i>	11	A	1700
WHITE-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	u	A, B, C	1000 - 2450
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. leucolophus</i>	12, 13, 14	AB	620 - 1800
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. monileger</i>	14, 23	AB	1000, 1800
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. pectoralis</i>	15	A	
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. striatus</i>	u	AB	1350 - 1800
RUFIOUS-CHINNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. rufogularis</i>	11, 13, 14, 19	AB	1300 - 1800
SPOTTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. ocellatus</i>	1, 4	D	2400
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. lineatus</i>	14, 16, 17	BC	1800 - 2600
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. squamatus</i>	14, 23	AB	1000, 1800
SCALY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. subunicolor</i>	22	B	
BLACK-FACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. affinis</i>	u	DE	2940 - 3870
CHESTNUT-CROWNED			
LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. erythrocephalus</i>	u	A - D	1350 - 2900
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	13, 14, 19	AB	1300 - 1800
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	23	A	300
RUSTY-CHEEKED			
SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogegens</i>	2, 6, 12-14	AB	600 - 1850
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. schisticeps</i>	23	A	1000
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. ruficollis</i>	2, 3, 14, 17	BC	1850 - 2600
CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. ferruginosus</i>	11, 23	A	1400, 1700
SLENDER-BILLED			
SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Xiphihynchus superciliaris</i>	5, 14, 19	ABC	1300 - 2900
SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	u	AB	1350 - 2100
PYGMY WREN-BABBLER <i>P. pusilla</i>	15, 19	A	1300
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	5, 11, 13, 14, 19	ABC	1300 - 2450
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>S. chrysaea</i>	13, 14	A	1600
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>S. nigricaps</i>	13 - 15	A	1600
STRIPED TIT-BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	23	A	250 - 650
JUNGLE BABBLER <i>Turdoides striatus</i>	23	A	400
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	14, 15, 23	A	650 - 1600
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>L. lutea</i>	3-5, 11-13, 16, 20, 22	ABC	620 - 2800
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	11	A	1700
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	15, 19	A	600, 1300

	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
GREEN SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. xanthochlorus</i>	2, 3, 5	CD	2800, 3120
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. melanotis</i>	13, 15, 19, 23	A	650 - 1000
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	11, 14, 19, 23	AB	1000 - 1800
HOARY-THROATED BARWING <i>A. nipalensis</i>	11	C	2800
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanoptera</i>	2, 5, 12, 13, 19	ABC	750 - 2850
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>M. strigula</i>	2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20	ABC	1700 - 2850
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>M. ignota</i>	2, 5, 13, 19, 20	ABCE	1300 - 3120
YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinerea</i>	11, 13	A	1600, 1700
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>A. castaneiceps</i>	2, 5, 13, 19, 20	ABC	1300 - 2450
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>A. vinipectus</i>	u	CDE	2450 - 3120
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>A. nipalensis</i>	12, 13, 15, 19	A	750 - 1300
RUFIOUS SIBIA <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	u	ABCDE	1000 - 3120
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>H. picaoides</i>	23	A	1000
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	13	B	
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Y. bakeri</i>	23	A	1000
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Y. flavicollis</i>	u	ABCD	620 - 2800
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Y. gularis</i>	u	CDE	2500 - 3120
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA <i>Y. occipitalis</i>	5, 24	C	2500 - 2800
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Y. nigrimenta</i>	13, 15, 19	A	1300
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Y. zantholeuca</i>	2, 15, 19, 23	A	600 - 1300
FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS <i>Myzornis pyrhouwa</i>	10, 20	C	2500
BROWN PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	1	D	2400
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>P. gularis</i>	23	A	1000
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>P. nipalensis</i>	5	C	2450
RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>P. ruficeps</i>	11	A	1700
GREATER SHORT-TOED LARK <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	1	G	2400
INDIAN SHORT-TOED LARK <i>C. raytal</i>	23	I	150
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	1-3, 8, 18	G	2150 - 3000
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	13, 14, 19, 23	AB	800 - 1800
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. ignipectus</i>	2, 5, 6, 14, 20, 22	ABC	1400 - 2570
GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	3, 14, 23	AB	1000 - 2200
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. nipalensis</i>	2, 11, 19, 20, 22	A	1300 - 1700
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>A. saturata</i>	6, 13, 15, 19, 23	A	1000 - 1400
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>A. siparaja</i>	13	A	800
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. ignicauda</i>	4, 23	A	1000
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	11, 15, 23	A	1000 - 1700
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	23	H	150
RUSSET SPARROW <i>P. rutilans</i>	1-3, 8, 19	FGH	1300 - 2600
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>P. montanus</i>	u	H	150 - 2600
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	u	FGHI	150 - 2600
WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL <i>M. maderaspatensis</i>	23	I	150
YELLOW-HOODED WAGTAIL <i>M. citreola</i>	23	I	150
GREY WAGTAIL <i>M. cinerea</i>	u	I	150 - 2600
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	8	G	2600
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>A. rufulus</i>	23	F	150
BLYTH'S PIPIT <i>A. godlewskii</i>	1, 23	FG	150, 2400
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>A. hodgsoni</i>	u	ABCD	150 - 3000



	Locality	Habitat	Altitude (m)
RED-THROATED PIPIT <i>A. cervinus</i>	8	G	2600
ROSY PIPIT <i>A. roseatus</i>	8, 19	FG	1380, 2600
AMERICAN PIPIT <i>A. rubescens</i>	8	G	2600
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR <i>Prinella strophiata</i>	u	CDE	2600 - 3120
MAROON-BACKED ACCENTOR <i>P. immaculata</i>	20	C	3000
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	13	F	800
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>L. punctulata</i>	12, 19	F	620 - 1300
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	u	ABCD	1700 - 3000
CRIMSON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	20	E	
DARK-BREASTED ROSEFINCH <i>C. nipalensis</i>	5, 20	DE	2700, 3100
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>C. erythrinus</i>	2, 18	DE	3000, 3120
BEAUTIFUL ROSEFINCH <i>C. pulcherrimus</i>	4	E	3200
CRIMSON-BROWED FINCH <i>Pinicola subhimachalus</i>	20	D	3000
SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	19	A	1300
RED CROSSBILL <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	2, 4, 20	E	3120
RED-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	2, 5, 20	DE	2600 - 3200
SPOT-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	12	A	620
WHITE-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>M. carripes</i>	2, 4	E	3120, 3200
CRESTED BUNTING <i>Meloplus lathamii</i>	2	F	
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	2, 8, 9, 14, 19, 23	FG	400 - 2600

## The importance of Japanese wetlands as wintering grounds for the endangered Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersi*

MARK A. BRAZIL and NIAL MOORES

The wintering range of the Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersi* (one of the world's rarest gulls) is presumed to extend from the Korean peninsula in the north to the major wetlands of northern Viet Nam in the south. Recent observations, however, suggest that the wetlands of Kyushu, Japan, may well hold up to 25% of the world's population of this species, making the tidal mud-flats, estuaries and river mouths of this region, particularly around the inland sea-like Ariake-kai of west Kyushu, and Hakata Bay of north Kyushu, internationally important for the long term survival of the species. A full, site-by-site winter survey is deemed necessary to further clarify the value of these sites, and the protection of these wetlands, by designating them under the Ramsar Convention, is urged.

The status and distribution of Saunders's Gull has, for more than a century since its initial description (Swinhoe 1871), been a mystery. It was once considered only to breed inland in China (where it was thought to be the commonest small gull) on northern lakes east to Inner Mongolia, and to be a migrant through coastal north-east China to its supposed wintering grounds along the eastern and southern coasts of China (Wild Birds Society of Japan 1982, Meyer de Schauensee 1984, Collar and Andrew 1988, Brazil 1992c). Even as recently as 1988 it was still believed to breed inland, at Hulun Nur, in Heilongjiang province (Shi *et al.* 1988), but D. S. Melville and G. J. Carey (*in litt.* 1992) have shown that the birds occupying this site are Relict Gulls *L. relictus*, and that the site is unsuitable for Saunders's Gulls. Investigations and discoveries during the late 1980s and early 1990s have, however, shown it to be an endemic breeding species of the coastal provinces of eastern China.

Saunders's Gull is dependent on the unique and increasingly rare habitat provided by the great rivers of eastern China, where they deposit silt at their mouths or along adjacent coasts. Dependent upon such salt marshes and tidal mud-flats, both for breeding and for its specialised diet, which mainly comprises crabs, but also includes small fish and mudworms (Brazil and Melville 1991, Brazil 1992c), its current breeding range includes only coastal salt marshes north of the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) in Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei and Liaoning provinces. It is currently known to breed only at six coastal/estuarine sites: the Yancheng Nature Reserve in Jiangsu, at Diaokou, and the Wang River, in Shandong, the Luan River in Hebei, and beside the Daling River, and the Shuangtaizi River (on the Shuangtaizi Hekou National Nature Reserve) in Liaoning (Shi *et al.* 1988, Anon. 1989, Brazil 1992b, Wong and