

from the vicinity of a spiny rattan palm (family Palmae, genus unidentified) which was partly overhanging the logging track. Over the next few days we flushed this or another bird from much the same location almost daily. During this time RFF had sufficiently good views to identify the species as Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove. Sometimes the bird appeared to have a pale head and at others, more uniformly green, so we deduced that we had flushed both male and female birds. Only one bird was flushed each time. The birds were apparently incubating, with male and female sharing these duties. We had several other sightings of this species during our stay in the area.

On the morning of 15 September, PSL found the nest itself. It was located 2.5 m above the ground on the apex of a rattan palm frond directly overhanging the track. It was constructed from slender twigs that measured about 2 mm in diameter, forming a scanty oval-shaped platform of about 15×10×4 cm. One white egg was clearly visible from the underside of the nest.

Breeding activity by other species was taking place at the time of our visit, e.g. a Paradise-crow *Lycocorax pyrrhopterus* was seen carrying nest material and Goliath Coucal *Centropus goliath* was seen with fledged young.

There would appear to be only three previously documented nest records of Scarlet-breasted Fruit Dove, all of which date from 1931 (Heinrich 1956). Of these, one with a nestling was in April and two with eggs were in June of the same year (*contra* del Hoyo *et al.* [1997], who stated July). Two of the nests were located in ferns and the other in a small tree, low to the ground. Standard family monographs (e.g. Goodwin 1983, Gibbs *et al.* 2001) and del Hoyo *et al.* (1997) quote only the records presented in Heinrich (1956). Searches in other publications and enquiries among experts on Indonesian birds have turned up only one other recent record of a nest of this species. P.

Morris (*in litt.* 2005) found a female of this species incubating a single egg in a flimsy nest c. 1 m off the ground on a palm frond in the Kali Batu Putih area in August 1996. This record and our own extend the known breeding season to September, show that nests may be placed on rattan palm fronds, and indicate that both sexes share incubation.

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Ornithological surveys of two reserves in Guangxi province, China, 2004–2005

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INTRODUCTION

Human impacts on natural landscapes of South-East Asia have been intense for thousands of years, but particularly so in south-eastern China and Vietnam during the past 50 years. This subregion is heavily populated and almost all lowland forests have been cleared. Areas with relief are highly disturbed, with virtually all forest being secondary (MacKinnon 1997, personal observations). Recently, reserves have been established to protect remnants of this formerly continuous swathe of tropical and subtropical

evergreen forest that once extended from the southern China coast south to northern Vietnam east of the Red River.

In September–October 2004 and April–May 2005, we surveyed parts of two recently established reserves in southern Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, People’s Republic of China (henceforth called Guangxi). The following ornithological results are part of a multi-year, multi-disciplinary survey of birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and associated parasites across southern China.

STUDY AREAS AND METHODS

Locations of the two study sites are indicated in Fig. 1.

Diding Headwater Forest Nature Preserve (23°07'12"N 105°57'36"E; hereafter referred to as Diding). We established a camp at c.1,000 m, c.30 km north of the Vietnam border. This area was surveyed by ATP, AN and GC from 18 September to 9 October 2004. The terrain was rugged, with steep slopes. The base camp was in a deep valley with a rapid stream in secondary forest with a closed canopy and some evidence of old banana cultivations. Ridgetop forests were more intact, with many large trees. The evergreen forest canopy, 20–30 m high along ridges, with emergent trees that occasionally reached 50 m, was uneven as a result of the topography. Forest at all elevations had been selectively logged, with few dead trees either standing or on the forest floor. Elevations surveyed ranged from c.900 m (valley bottom) to 1,400 m (ridgetop). Mist-net effort included 373 net-days for nets set explicitly for birds (i.e., parallel to trails, not fully extended vertically), plus 687 net-days for nets set for bats (i.e., frequently crossing trails and streams, fully extended vertically). All nets at this site were left open day and night, so netting effort totalled 14,840 daytime hours and 10,600 nighttime hours.

To protect the watershed for the region, Diding Headwater Forest Nature Preserve was designated as a county park in 1980 or 1986 (we were unable to determine which date is correct), and was upgraded to a provincial park in 2002 (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2003a). The size of the park appears to be c.8.6 km² (there is some

uncertainty: Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2003a). The reserve ranges from c.780 m to 1,441 m. The geology is dominated by granite and sandy shale (Guangxi Forestry Survey and Planning Institute 2002), and the surrounding mountains are karst-dominated. Mean annual precipitation for the reserve is 1,660 mm, and annual mean temperature is 23°C.

Shiwandashan National Nature Preserve (21°50'24"N 107°52'48"E; hereafter referred to as Shiwandashan). Our camp was at c.500 m, c.40 km north of the Vietnam border. This area was surveyed by MBR, TJD and GC from 14 April to 8 May 2005. A winding paved road through the middle of the park connected the villages of Wangle and Fulong. Ornithological field work was conducted along the road from the southern park entrance (at 300 m) to the northern park entrance (400 m), a distance of c.25 km by road. Surveys along the road focused on different sections each dawn. In addition, several steep trails were surveyed, with one accessing a ridge at 900 m. The area along this ridge and adjacent ridges had been burned repeatedly, and cattle were present; as a result, vegetation was very sparse. The less accessible, highest ridges were covered with a carpet of relatively young (<3 m in height) bamboo. Mist-net effort (12 m nets, with 25–29 nets open on all but a few days, all set for birds, for a total of c.5,910 daylight hours) was concentrated within 2–3 km of our camp near the pass at 500 m (21°50'24"N 107°52'48"E). The forest was entirely secondary, with the tallest trees c.25 m in height. As at the Diding site, few dead trees were either standing or on the forest floor. Elevations surveyed ranged from c.300 to 900 m.

During 15–19 April there was a constant mist with periods of hard rain at the camp. Thereafter, precipitation was more sporadic, with several days that were clear, hot and windy. On the morning of 23 April, a large emergence of at least two cicada species occurred, which drastically reduced our ability to detect bird vocalisations at all elevations from 24 April until the end of the survey; cicada noise was prominent from 05h50 until after sunset. Prior to that date, daily tape recordings were made by MBR using a Sony Pro-II with a Sennheiser ME 67 microphone.

To protect the watershed for the region, Shiwandashan was designated a provincial park in 1982 and was upgraded to a national level park in 2002. MacKinnon *et al.* (1996) and Zhang (1998) state that the reserve is 1,745 km², whereas the Guangxi Forestry Survey and Planning Institute (2002) list it as 583 km². The reserve ranges from c.300 m to 1,462 m and is mostly mountainous. The park's lower elevations are densely populated, with >220,000 residents in 11 villages. Parts of the park are under silvicultural production, e.g. for cinnamon trees. The geology is dominated by shale, conglomerate, and granite (Guangxi Forestry Survey and Planning Institute 2002). Mean annual precipitation for the reserve is 2,700 mm; annual mean temperature is 21°C, averaging 13°C in January and 28°C in July.

Scientific specimens were preserved from as many species as possible, both to confirm identifications and to permit future in-depth study. Most specimens and all tissue samples are deposited at University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KUNHM); the remaining specimens were deposited at the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Natural History Museum. All tape recordings are



Figure 1. Location of the two sites surveyed in 2004 (Diding Headwater Forest Nature Preserve) and 2005 (Shiwandashan National Nature Preserve). Areas of light grey correspond to elevations of 500–2,000 m, whereas dark grey areas represent altitudes above 2000 m.

deposited at the Macaulay Library of Natural Sounds, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York (MLNS).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We recorded a total of 145 species at the two sites, with 90 species at Diding and 113 at Shiwandashan (see Appendix; subspecies given where identified and relevant, dates given for migrants where available and of relevance). Only 58 species were shared between the two sites. Differences in species totals and relative abundances can be explained by elevation, season, effort and reserve extent. For example, species recorded only at higher elevations at Diding would not be expected at Shiwandashan where we surveyed lower elevations, and likewise a number of species recorded at Shiwandashan were below elevations surveyed at Diding. We recorded the globally threatened Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Rhinomyias brunneata* (BirdLife International 2001) and the nationally protected White-bellied Green Pigeon *Treron sieboldii* (listed on the China National Protected Wild Fauna list).

Vocalisations, behaviour and specimen data indicated that non-migrant species were breeding at Shiwandashan during April–May. Owls, nightjars and cuckoos (eight species) vocalised consistently after twilight and especially before dawn, with a peak of vocal activity during extensive moonlight. In contrast, because of the later season (September–October), very little vocal activity was heard and no breeding detected at Diding; however, we recorded juveniles and immatures of many species. Shiwandashan appears to be an important stopover point for migrating hawks and eagles. On most mid-mornings we observed several raptors rising on thermals from the forest and departing northward.

At both sites, hornbills, parrots and trogons were not recorded or were very scarce (Appendix). Such families depend on relatively large tree-holes for nesting and roosting. In addition to large trees being scarce, both sites had a dearth of dead trees, apparently owing to removal for firewood. The scarcity of standing dead trees affected woodpeckers in particular. Excluding piculets which can thrive in relatively young forest, only a single woodpecker species was recorded at Shiwandashan (on two occasions) and two woodpecker species were recorded at Diding (once each). As many as eight woodpecker species might be expected to be resident (Winker *et al.* 1995).

The only other published biotic surveys of the Diding and Shiwandashan reserves were rapid assessments conducted by the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden and Guangxi Forestry Survey and Planning Institute. They recorded 61 bird species at Diding in July 1999 (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2003a) and 111 species at Shiwandashan in March and September 2000 and December 2001 (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2003b), including several species not recorded during our survey. They also noted the absence of hornbills, parrots, trogons, and woodpeckers (except piculets) at Shiwandashan. Additional surveys are needed at both reserves during all seasons. We anticipate that with maturation of the forest, especially at Shiwandashan, the relative abundance of species will change dramatically, and species with good dispersal abilities may become established.

Below we provide brief notes on records of particular interest.

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules*

A female netted on 1 October at Diding (KUMNH 93313) represents the first specimen for Guangxi. Two previous sight records exist, both of single birds in August 1998 from Huaping National Nature Preserve (Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden 2002).

ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER *Ceyx erithacus*

A female with a developing ovary (KUNHM 96412) was mist-netted on 2 May along a stream in secondary forest at Shiwandashan camp. This appears to be the second record for Guangxi, following one observed by K. S. Lee at Shiwandashan on 1 April 2000 (R. Lewthwaite *in litt.* 2005).

ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL *Otus sunia*

At least four individuals were heard persistently singing every night at Shiwandashan camp, presumably of the resident subspecies *malayanus*. All birds gave only three-note calls (MLNS 126527–8) instead of the typical two-note call (König *et al.* 1999).

BROWN HAWK OWL *Ninox scutulata*

Two individuals were recorded at Shiwandashan. Sound recordings (MLNS 126529–31) clearly indicate (through the rising inflection and accent on the second syllable) that these birds were *scutulata* and not the recently proposed split 'Northern Boobook' *Ninox japonica*, which is known as far south as central Sichuan in China (Cheng 1987, King 2002).

MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus nipalensis*

A presumed pair was observed in courtship flight display on 5 May 2005 at Shiwandashan camp. The pair flew across the broad valley, with the presumed male interrupting his normal flight with a short dive followed by pulling up and fluttering his wings briefly as he trailed the female. Because of cicada noise, it was impossible to determine if the male vocalised during the display. This record is at the southern extremity of the range of the species in southern China.

MALAYAN NIGHT HERON *Gorsachius melanolophus*

An immature female (KUNHM 96393) mist-netted in old secondary forest on 4 May at Shiwandashan had a lizard *Tropidophorus sinicus* (Scincidae), several hymenoptera individuals and a beetle in its stomach. The status of Malayan Night Heron is poorly known in China.

WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE *Urocissa whiteheadi*

This species is poorly known in China, and in Guangxi it is known only from the south-western part of the province. We recorded a family group (four adults and one immature) at Shiwandashan camp on 29 April and 7 May.

BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa muttui*

Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). This species was recorded at both sites, with breeding in April and May at Shiwandashan. A female at Shiwandashan had just laid an egg on 27 April, as she had a collapsed ovum and another well-developed ovum, 9×7.5 mm (KUNHM 96494). This species is known only from the south-western part of Guangxi (Yang *et al.* 2004).

FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa ferruginea*

Single individuals of this migratory species were netted at Diding on 20 September and 1 October (KUMNH 93370–1). These records appear to be first Guangxi records; however, the species is not unexpected, as it is known as a migrant through much of China (Cheng 1987).

LARGE NILTAVA *Niltava grandis*

Eight immatures were netted at Diding from 21–30 September (KUMNH 96577, 93339–41, 96319, 96320, two Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Natural History Museum). These are the first Guangxi records: the species was known previously in China only from the extreme south-west (Cheng 1987).

SULTAN TIT *Melanochlora sultanea*

This tit was encountered twice at Diding, including one (KUNHM 93412) taken from a mixed-species flock along a ridge at c.1,100 m. In Guangxi, the species is known from only the south-western corner; prior records are from Longzhou (Yen and Chong 1937) and Nonggang Natural Nature Reserve (J. Fellowes *in litt.* 2005).

RED-FACED LIOCICHLA *Liocichla phoenicea*

An adult female was mist-netted at c.1,000 m on 26 September at Diding (KUNHM 96625). This species was only recently recorded for Guangxi, in Jingxi County and at Guilin (Yang *et al.* 2004).

BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER *Pellorneum tickelli*

An immature female of the subspecies *fulvum* was mist-netted on 2 October at Diding (KUNHM 93324). This apparently represents the first record for Guangxi (Cheng 1987, Yang *et al.* 2004, R. Lewthwaite *in litt.* 2005).

SPOT-THROATED BABBLER *Pellorneum albiventre*

This species was recorded at both sites, with singing and territorial behaviour documented at Shiwandashan. At the latter site, the species was recorded from 400–750 m. These are the first Guangxi records (KUNHM 93321–3, 96492, 96610); previously the species was known in China from only extreme south-western Yunnan province (Cheng 1987, Yang *et al.* 2004).

CHESTNUT BULBUL *Hemixos castanonotus*

An immature specimen (KUNHM 93416) from Diding is whiter ventrally than all Shiwandashan specimens (n=6), and has whitish-grey wing-feather edging. It therefore fits the description of the subspecies *canipennis*. In contrast, the six adult Shiwandashan specimens have a light grey wash across the chest and flanks. Three of those specimens (two males, one female) have yellowish-green wing-feather fringes; two (both males) have whitish-grey wing-feather fringes that match the Diding bird, and one (a female) has intermediate-coloured edging. The yellowish-green wing-feather edging is characteristic of the nominate subspecies. It is unclear if Guangxi is where intergradation occurs between these two subspecies, or whether a cline exists between the two described forms.

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APPENDIX

Species recorded in southern Guangxi province, China.

Species	Shiwandashan	Diding	Documentation
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	U	U	
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	X	X	
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>		X; <i>hyperythrus</i> (19 Sept.)	
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>		R	
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	U		
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	U		
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo hercules</i>		X	
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	U		S
ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	X		
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	U		
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	X		V
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	X		
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	U		V
NORTHERN HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx hyperythrus</i>	Xm; 1 on 30 Apr.		V
HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i>	U; <i>nasicolor</i>		
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	U		V
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	R		V
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	U		V
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>		X	
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	Rm	U	S
BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R		V
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	R	X	
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>	U		V
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus lettia</i>	U	X	
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	U	X	
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>		X	
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	U; territorial and displaying throughout period	X; 21 Sept.	
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	R	
WHITE-BELLIED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sieboldii</i>	U;		
UNIDENTIFIED IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula</i> sp.	X		S
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		X; 7 Oct.	
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>	Um; 3 on 3 May, 2 on 4 May		S
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	X	X	S
BESRA <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	R	R	
GREY-FACED BUZZARD <i>Butastur indicus</i>	Rm		S
UNIDENTIFIED EAGLE <i>Aquila</i> sp.	Rm		S
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	X		S
UNIDENTIFIED FALCON <i>Falco</i> sp.	Xm		S
CHINESE POND HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	X		S
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	R	R	
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	X		
UNIDENTIFIED PITTA <i>Pitta</i> sp.		X	S
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	R	X	
WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	X		S
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>		U	
BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	X	R	
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>		R; <i>rexpineti</i>	
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>		R	
ROSY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Xm		S
ASHY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Xm		

Species	Shiwandashan	Diding	Documentation
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	X; 2 on 15 May		S
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>		R	
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	U		
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	U	R	
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	R; <i>leucophaeus</i> (24, 26 Sept.); <i>mouhoti</i> (2 on 29 Sept.)	R; <i>mouhoti</i> (breeding female on 3 May)	
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentotus</i>	R	R	
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	U	U	
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R		
ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	U	X	
BROWN-CHESTED JUNGLE FLYCATCHER <i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i>	X	X	
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R	U	
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>		R	
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zosterops citrina</i>	U; <i>aurimacula</i>	R; <i>aurimacula</i>	
SIBERIAN THRUSH <i>Zosterops sibirica</i>		R, <i>sibirica</i> (3 May)	
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	X	X	
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>	X	X	
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia cyane</i>		R	
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	U		
GREY-STREAKED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Xm; 1 May	X; 6 Oct.	
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Xm; 21 Apr.		S
BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	R	U	
FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>		U	
YELLOW-RUMPED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Rm		
NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	Xm; 28 Apr.		S
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	Xm; 28 Apr.	X	
BLUE-AND-WHITE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Xm; <i>cyanomelana</i> (1 male 18 Apr.)	R; <i>cumatilis</i> (1 male 1 Oct.)	
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Xm	R	
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>		U	
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	U	C	
HAINAN BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	U	U	
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	U	U	
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R		S
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	U	U	
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>		R	
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Rm		S
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Xm	X	
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>		X	
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	R		
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus sibilans</i>		X	
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>		R	
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>		X	
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rm	U	S
ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Rm		S
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	C	U	
LIGHT-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	U; <i>sinensis</i> (20 Apr.); <i>hainanus</i> (27 Apr.)		
PUFF-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	C	C	
CHESTNUT BULBUL <i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	C	U	
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mcclllandii</i>	U	C	
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	R		
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	U		
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	R		

Species	Shiwandashan	Diding	Documentation
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Xm		
PALE-LEGGED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Um	X; 21–25 Sept.	
SULPHUR-BREASTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>		U	
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Um	X; 22 Sept.	
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Rm	C	V
HARTERT'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus (reguloides) goodsoni</i>	Um	X	
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	R	R	
ASIAN STUBTAIL <i>Urosphena squamiceps</i>		U; 4–5 Oct.	
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	R		
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	X	
GREY-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	X	R	
PLAIN-TAILED WARBLER <i>Seicercus soror</i>		R	
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>		R	
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	X		S
GREY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax maesi</i>	C	U	
BLACK-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	U	U	
HWAMEI <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	R		
RED-TAILED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax milnei</i>		X	
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>		X	
BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>		X	
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>	U	U	
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	C	C	
STREAKED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	R	U	
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R		V
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	C	X	
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>		C	
SPOT-NECKED BABBLER <i>Stachyris striolata</i>	R	C	
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	U		
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>		R	
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	X	U	
GREY-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	C; <i>schaefferi</i>	C; <i>schaefferi</i>	
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	C		
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimentra</i>		R	
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	R	C	
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	X	X	
FORK-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	U		
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	X	X	
JAPANESE WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	C		
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	X		S
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	C		
UNIDENTIFIED MUNIA <i>Lonchura</i> sp.	X		S
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>		U; <i>alboides</i>	
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Rm	X	
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Rm	X	

Key

C = common: >10 individuals/day

U = uncommon: <10 individuals/day, recorded daily

R = rare: <5 individuals/day, not recorded daily

X = 1–2 records in total

m = non-breeding migrant; indicated for Shiwandashan only

Documentation:

Specimen documentation if no notation

S = sight record only

V = voice record only