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Simon Harrap, 'El Coqui', 23 Folgate Road, Heacham, King's Lynn PE31 7BQ, U.K.

## Recent records of birds from Viet Nam

C. R. ROBSON, J. C. EAMES, J. A. WOLSTENCROFT,  
NGUYEN CU and TRUONG VAN LA

From April to July 1988 a survey of forest birds at a selection of sites in Viet Nam, including proposed protected areas, was undertaken. Surveys were focused on threatened pheasants. The surveys provided information on the condition of Vietnamese forests and the status of forest birds. Information was gathered on Vietnamese Pheasant *Lophura hatinhensis* and Crested Argus *Rheinartia ocellata* and other little-known forest birds such as Red-collared Woodpecker *Picus rabieri*, Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui*, Grey-faced Tit-Babbler *Macronous kelleyi* and White-winged Magpie *Urocissa whiteheadi*.

From late April to mid-July 1988 we took part in a survey of forest-dependent birds at a selection of sites in Viet Nam, including proposed protected areas. This survey, which was endorsed by the International Council for Bird Preservation, paid particular attention to threatened pheasants. The localities that we visited included Viet Nam's first national park, Cuc Phuong, and two newly proposed protected areas, Kon Cha Rang and Tam Dao. A wealth of information on the condition of Vietnamese forests and the status of forest birds was obtained. In particular, valuable information was gathered on Vietnamese Pheasant *Lophura hatinhensis* and Crested Argus *Rheinartia ocellata* (two globally threatened pheasants) and a number of little-known birds, some endemic to Viet Nam and Indochina, including Red-collared Woodpecker *Picus rabieri*, Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui*, Grey-faced Tit-Babbler *Macronous kelleyi*, White-cheeked Laughingthrush *Garrulax vassali*, White-winged Magpie *Urocissa whiteheadi* and Ratchet-tailed Treepie *Temnurus temnurus*. The surveys concluded that Viet Nam holds the largest known population of Crested Argus in the world and that other species such as Bar-bellied Pitta *Pitta ellioti* (endemic to Indochina) are sufficiently common that they may be deleted from the ICBP World Checklist of Threatened Birds (Collar and Andrew 1988). A considerable number of new distributional records were made and information on these constitutes the main body of this paper.

### REGIONS IN VIET NAM

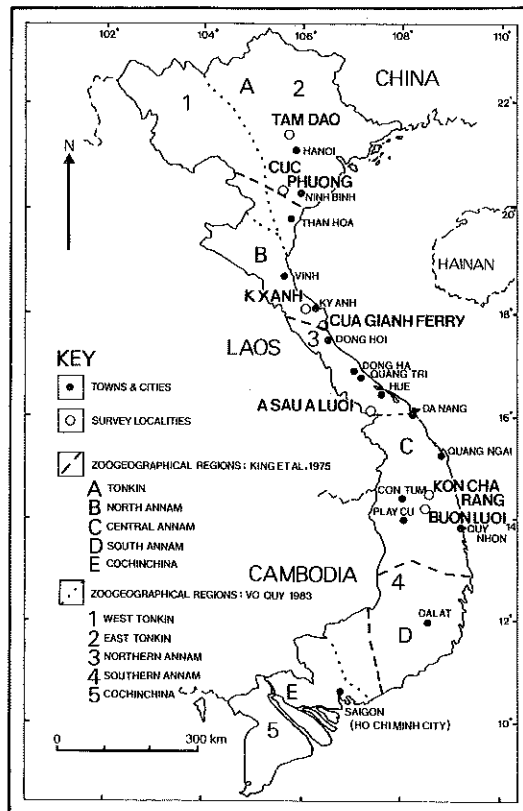
Various authors have divided Viet Nam into ornithological regions. King *et al.* (1975) split the country into five regions following Delacour and Jabouille (1931). These regions, based on a combination of zoogeographical and political boundaries, have been modified by Vo Quy (1983). The regions put forward by Vo Quy are intended to follow stricter zoogeographical boundaries. For the purposes of this paper, when discussing new distributional information, we have first referred to the regions put forward

by King *et al.* (1975). The three regions of Annam used by King *et al.* (1975), rather than the two put forward by Vo Quy (1983), make it easier to determine expansion in a species's known range.

### ITINERARY

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
18-20 Hanoi	1 Hanoi-Vinh	1 Hue-Dong Ha	1-3 Hanoi
21 Hanoi-Cuc Phuong NP	2 Vinh-Dong Ha	2 Dong Ha-A Luoi	4 Hanoi-Cuc Phuong NP
22-23 Cuc Phuong NP	3 Dong Ha-Quang Ngai	3 A Luoi-Lang Ka Kou	5-8 Cuc Phuong NP
24 Cuc Phuong NP-Hanoi	4 Quang Ngai-Kannack	4-12 Lang Ka Kou and 'Pass 41'	9 Cuc Phuong-Hanoi
25 Hanoi	5 Kannack-Buon Luoi	13 Lang Ka Kou-A Luoi	10-13 Hanoi
26 Hanoi-Tam Dao	6-9 Buon Luoi	14 A Luoi-Dong Ha	
27-28 Tam Dao	10 Buon Luoi-Kon Cha Rang	15 Dong Ha-Ky Anh	
29 Tam Dao-Hanoi	11-17 Kon Cha Rang	16 Ky Anh-Son Tung	
30 Hanoi	18 Kon Cha Rang-Buon Luoi	17-28 Son Tung	
	19-29 Buon Luoi	29 Son Tung-Ky Anh	
	30 Buon Luoi-Kannack	30 Ky Anh-Hanoi	
	31 Kannack-Hue		

Figure. Viet Nam, showing zoogeographical regions and survey localities.



### LOCALITIES VISITED

#### 1. Kon Cha Rang ( $14^{\circ}28'N$ $108^{\circ}37'E$ )

A proposed protected area of c. 16,000–20,000 ha, situated within the Kon Ha Nung Union Forestry Project (logging concession), which covers an area of approximately 307,980 ha on the Tay Nguyen plateau, south-eastern Gia Lai Contum province, southern Central Annam. The general forest-types in this area are: Lowland Semi-Evergreen and Tropical Montane Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland and Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Sub-Montane (CVRER 1985). Seven days were spent in the field, based at an abandoned 'Ba Na' (Bohnan) peoples' settlement by the Kon river, amongst good quality forest with small clearings between 700 and 900 m elevation. The Kon river marks the south-eastern boundary of the proposed protected area, and much of the fieldwork was subsequently found to have been carried out just outside the proposed reserve in Nghia Binh province.

#### 2. Buon Luoi ( $14^{\circ}15'N$ $108^{\circ}37'E$ )

A small settlement situated within the Kon Ha Nung Union Forestry Project (see locality 1). Eighteen days were spent in the field based at an old research station, and observations were made in a c. 2 km<sup>2</sup> area of logged and secondary forest at c. 650 m elevation.

#### 3. A Sau A Luoi ( $16^{\circ}23'N$ $107^{\circ}07'E$ – 'Pass 41'/Lang Ka Kou)

The A Sau valley and surrounding hills in A Luoi district, Binh Tri Thien province, Central Annam, lie along the Laos border west of Hue. The valley was of strategic importance during the American war and consequently suffered the effects of herbicide spraying and other disturbance. Despite the continuing effects of herbicide and the clearance of forest for agriculture, large areas of forest remain. The general forest-type in the area is Tropical Montane Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Sub-Montane (CVRER 1985). Nine days were spent in the field, based in a 'Bakor' long-house at Lang Ka Kou, Hong Van sub-district. Observations were made in good quality forest at 500–1,000 m elevation in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou, at the northern end of the A Sau valley.

#### 4. Ky Anh ( $17^{\circ}59'N$ $106^{\circ}10'E$ – Son Tung)

This is the south-easternmost district of Nghe Tinh province, North Annam. Good quality forest still remains in the west and south of the district. The general forest-type in the area is Lowland Semi-Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland (CVRER 1985). Twelve days were spent in the

field based at Son Tung, Ky Son sub-district, and observations made in secondary and logged forest up to 6 km from our base, over an area of at least 12 km<sup>2</sup>. Elevation varied between c. 50 and 300 m.

#### 5. Cuc Phuong (20°15'N 105°35'E)

Viet Nam's first national park, established in 1962, covers an area of c. 25,000 ha (of which at least 20,000 ha are forested), and is situated south-west of Hanoi in western Ha Nam Ninh province, Tonkin. Altitude ranges from c. 200 to 600 m and the general forest-types are Lowland Semi-Evergreen on Limestone (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland and Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland and Sub-Montane Forest on Limestone (CVRER 1985). Seven days were spent in the field based at the Bong sub-station, and observations were made along c. 12 km of trails and rough track through good quality forest and clearings from c. 300 to 400 m elevation.

#### 6. Tam Dao (21°27'N 105°35'E)

A former resort ('hill station') from French colonial times, situated on a forested ridge north-west of Hanoi in eastern Vinh Phu province, Tonkin. A proposal has been made to set aside c. 19,000 ha as a national park. The general forest-types are Lowland Semi-Evergreen and Forest on Limestone (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland and Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Sub-Montane (CVRER 1985). Only three days were spent in the field here, in good quality forest immediately above and below the station at c. 900 m elevation. During the visit observations were made on the northward passage of migrants, primarily Palearctic, many of which are trapped for food.

### RECORDS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

**MALAYAN NIGHT-HERON** *Gorsachius melanolophus* At Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin: one adult and one immature on the track to the Bong sub-station from park headquarters on 22 April; two or three flushed from trails in forest near the Bong sub-station on 6 July; and two in the same area on 8 July.

Evidently resident or an early summer visitor at this locality. Although described as occurring throughout Indochina, except Cambodia (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975), the species seems poorly known throughout its range and was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**BLACK BAZA** *Aviceda leuphotes* Three large flocks (25+, 22 and 70) were

recorded at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin. None was recorded in the area during a return visit in July.

These records are thought to relate to migrants. The species was described as resident and/or migratory throughout the region by King *et al.* (1975). Vo Quy (1983) lists the species as a resident in Tonkin.

**GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE** *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* One adult at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, on 15 May.

Described as resident throughout the region up to 1,500 m (King *et al.* 1975) and generally very rare, although common in parts of Tonkin and particularly Cambodia (Delacour and Jabouille 1928, 1929b, 1931). The species is considered a lowland forest specialist in Thailand (Round 1988) and has undergone a considerable decline there.

**JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK** *Accipiter gularis* Migrant birds were observed at Tam Dao, Tonkin, in generally overcast and misty conditions as follows: at least 11 moving north-east on 26 April; several including a male resting briefly in forest on 27 April; and a male resting briefly on 28 April.

Although mentioned as a migrant throughout Indochina by King *et al.* (1975), its status in Viet Nam remains unclear. It was described as a very rare winter visitor by Delacour (1929b).

**RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE** *Hieraeetus hienerii* One adult flew low over Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 26 May.

According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) there were only two previous Vietnamese records, from Kontum in Central Annam and Djiring in South Annam. More recently, the species has been observed in Tonkin by Fischer (1965, 1974). King *et al.* (1975) only mention its occurrence in South Annam.

**EDWARDS'S PHEASANT** *Lophura edwardsi* Efforts to locate the species in 1988 failed, although small numbers may have survived until the recent past in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam. At this locality a local hunter reported having seen a male three years previously at 550 m close to the forest edge. Although forest remained in the area, it was considered largely unsuitable (altitude too high). Almost all of the lower-lying 'valley forest' in the area has been cleared for agriculture since the end of the American war.

This enigmatic species was discovered by Père Renaud in 1895, some 30 miles north-west of Hue, Binh Tri Thien province, Central Viet Nam (Oustalet 1898, Delacour 1977). Following its discovery, Delacour and Jabouille (1925a, 1925c) obtained 10 skins and 22 live specimens (15 of which arrived safely in France). Delacour (1977) stated that the species was found in exceedingly damp forests, with an undergrowth of brush and lianas, on the eastern slopes of the Annamatic chain from northern Quangtri province, south to northern Faifoo province. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) mention southern Donhoi province as the northern range limit, but there seems to be no evidence for its occurrence there. Delacour (1977) reported that it occurred up to 900 m, having previously said (Delacour and Jabouille

1931) that it preferred low and moderate altitudes up to a maximum 600 m. It was collected from at least eight localities and said to be fairly common near Hue and Tourane (Delacour 1929a, 1977, Delacour and Jabouille (1925a, 1925b, 1925c, 1927, 1931). Delacour and Jabouille (1925c) and Delacour (1977) only mention one sighting of the bird in the wild: a male flying across the road on top of the Col des Nuages (Hai Van pass). It seems that the species was last collected from the vicinity of the Col des Nuages in spring 1928 (Delacour 1929a). Its historical localities have subsequently been deforested.

**VIETNAMESE PHEASANT** *Lophura hatinhensis* During surveys at Son Tung, North Annam hunters came forward with the identifiable feathers and a leg of two different male birds. They had been caught in two areas to the north-west of the survey area in December 1987 and their habitat, described by local hunters, seems very similar to that described for Edwards's Pheasant. They are found in more mature and undisturbed low-lying areas of forest near streams, with a good understorey of palms, etc.

Only discovered in 1964, this species is very poorly known and the female remains undescribed. It is only known to occur in the vicinity of the type-locality: Song Tung, and adjacent Ky Thuong sub-district. The original and only (existing) specimen was collected in 1964 by the late Do Ngoc Quang. A second specimen was collected from Ky Thuong sub-district in 1974 by T.V.L., but was not preserved in its entirety.

**SIAMESE FIREBACK** *Lophura diardi* Fairly common or common at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, and Son Tung, North Annam, adapting well to secondary forest and even scrub woodland. It appeared to survive well in close proximity to human habitation, due to its predilection for dense cover. It was also present at Kon Cha Rang, and reported from the 'Pass 41' area.

It was considered a threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988) following comments on its status in Thailand by Round (1988).

**CRESTED ARGUS** *Rheinartia ocellata* Up to 12 calling areas were located at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, 16 in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, and three at Son Tung, North Annam. A single bird was also heard calling from forest above the Hoanh Son pass, south of Ky Anh, North Annam. The species had apparently become locally extinct in the Buon Luoi area, although it was still present there until at least 1978 (Vo Quy *et al.* 1983, N.C. pers. obs.). Three birds were observed in the field, a female at Kon Cha Rang on 16 May and two females above Ke (near 'Pass 41') on 7 June. Surveys during 1988 concluded that the species is still widespread, although more localised than in the past (due to habitat loss), occurring in apparently higher densities than the West Malaysian subspecies. Two basic call-types were noted and tape-recorded. The first, a loud, far-carrying and disyllabic 'oowaaaa' or 'oowaaau', usually given in bursts of at least 4–7 cries with short intervals, was assumed to be given by the male only. Birds regularly gave the call (probably from dancing grounds) early in the morning

and in the evening. It was the most far-carrying call, and evidently the one most effective in announcing a male's presence on territory. Three variations were noted: 'oowaaaa . . . woyawaa . . . woyawaa . . . woyaaa . . . woyaaa'; the typical call finished off with a throaty 'uk'; and 'waaaaauu . . . waaaaauu', rising at the end, given in response to the second call-type. The second basic call, a loud, resonant and trisyllabic 'woo-o wao' or 'wuuaa wao' (the first syllable rising and the last louder and more resonant), usually given singly but occasionally twice in quick succession, was thought to be given by both sexes. The female observed at Kon Cha Rang gave this call. A third call, a loud, hard 'pook' or 'puwoo' (with a yelping or barking quality) was heard on a number of occasions when birds had been disturbed. The sound would be repeated at roughly 10 second intervals (4–20 s) and was thought to be a distress signal.

Historically widespread in Viet Nam, the species was described as common where found (Delacour and Jabouille 1925a) and abundant on wooded hills (Delacour *et al.* 1928), ranging from the vicinity of Phu Qui (north of Vinh) to Nha Trang in the south (Delacour and Jabouille 1925b, 1925c, Delacour 1929a, Jabouille 1930). It was said to inhabit damp forests with an abundance of lianas, etc., in the foothills and mountains from sea level to 1,500 m, but particularly below 900 m (Delacour 1977). The species also occurs, to a much lesser extent, in adjacent parts of Laos (Delacour 1977). It became very popular in aviculture in the 1920s, and Delacour (1977) mentions over 100 birds being caught in the Lao Bao-Quangtri area, apparently over 80 of them between November 1923 and April 1924 alone.

**MASKED FINFOOT** *Heliopais personata* One female was present on the Kon river, Kon Cha Rang, 10–14 May.

Evidently the first record for Central Annam. According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) there were no Vietnamese records, and only one record for Indochina, from Cambodia. King *et al.* (1975) only mention its occurrence in South Annam, and Vo Quy (1983) only lists the species for Cochinchina. It was considered a threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**MARSH SANDPIPER** *Tringa stagnatilis* Forty at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, 2 May.

Not recorded from North Annam according to King *et al.* (1975) or Northern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). Previously recorded from Cochinchina (King *et al.* 1975) and East Tonkin (Vo Quy 1983).

**COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia* One between Hanoi and Tam Dao, Tonkin, on 26 April.

Not previously recorded from Tonkin according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931), King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983). However, it was considered a characteristic winter visitor to the Red River Delta region by Fischer (1961, 1963, 1965, 1974, 1983), who also recorded overwintering birds.

**TEREK SANDPIPER** *Xenus cinereus* Two at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 2 May.

Previously recorded on passage in Central Annam, and Cochinchina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975).

**ASIAN DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus semipalmatus* Six birds, including an adult in full breeding plumage, at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 2 May.

There only appear to be three previously documented records from Indochina: one on lagoons at Hue, Central Annam, in September 1925 (Delacour 1929b, 1940, Delacour and Jabouille 1931), a flock of c. 22 seen in flight at Minh Hai, Mekong Delta in November 1980 (Fischer 1983) and, more recently, three in the Red River Delta, Tonkin, in March 1988 (Scott 1988). The species was considered threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**GULL-BILLED TERN** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Two or three birds at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 2 May.

Previously recorded from Cochinchina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975) and, more recently, Tonkin (Fischer 1974, Scott 1988).

**BLACK-BELLIED TERN** *Sterna acuticauda* A single bird in full summer plumage between Quang Ngai and Quy Nhon, Central Annam, on 4 May.

In Viet Nam, the species only appears to have been previously recorded from Cochinchina (King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**LITTLE TERN** *Sterna albifrons* At least ten at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 2 May.

According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), the species has only been recorded from Central Annam and Cochinchina.

**BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET** *Psittacula roseata* At least five at Son Tung, North Annam, on 22 June.

Recorded to the north of its previously documented range in Viet Nam, and a new record for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**GREY-HEADED PARAKEET** *Psittacula finschii* Recorded daily at Son Tung, North Annam, with a maximum of 50+ on 18 June, and considered common.

These records appear to be the first for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), although it has previously been recorded in Tonkin, Central and South Annam. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) describe the species as being more abundant to the west of the Annamatic chain.

**HODGSON'S HAWK-CUCKOO** *Cuculus fugax* One calling on 8 April at Tam Dao, Tonkin, and evidence of trapped birds found.

This is apparently the first record for Tonkin and the northern part of the country (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). Recorded previously from South Annam and the Con Son Islands.

**COMMON CUCKOO** *Cuculus canorus* At least one heard calling daily at

Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, from 10–14 and on 17 May, and up to two heard calling in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, 5–11 June.

Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975) considered this species as purely a migrant to Viet Nam, in north-west Tonkin and Central Annam. Vo Quy (1983) lists it as a resident and breeding visitor to Tonkin, but does not mention its occurrence in any other region.

**ORIENTAL CUCKOO** *Cuculus saturatus* One or two heard calling at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 23 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983), the species has not been recorded from Viet Nam. However, Stevens (in Kinnear 1929) recorded birds in April 1924 at Ngai-Tio on the Chinese frontier in north-westernmost Hoang Lien Son province, Tonkin, and gives a clear description of the unmistakable call.

**BANDED BAY CUCKOO** *Cacomantis sonneratii* Two or three birds calling at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 21 and 23 April.

These birds, which may have been migrants, are apparently the first records for Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**BAY OWL** *Phodilus badius* One bird observed well in daytime at Son Tung, North Annam, on 21 June.

Apparently the first record for North Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). Previously recorded in Tonkin and Cochinchina.

**MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL** *Otus spilocephalus* Regularly heard calling at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam; one heard at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 24 May; and one or two heard near 'Pass 41', Central Annam, on 6 and 7 June.

Not previously recorded from Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**COLLARED OWLET** *Glaucidium brodiei* At least two calling at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 6 and 22 May; one or two calling at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, on 14 May; and two or three calling in the 'Pass 41' area, Central Annam, on 5, 9 and 11 June.

Not previously recorded from Central Annam according to King *et al.* (1975) or Northern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). It was collected in the Kon Ha Nung area in 1980 (Vo Quy *et al.* 1983).

**WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus caudacutus* Small numbers moving north or north-east over Tam Dao, Tonkin.

Not recorded from Viet Nam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931), King *et al.* (1975), Vo Quy (1983). However, Fischer (1963) mentions observing birds over Hanoi in late July and early August 1961, commenting that the species travels north from breeding areas in Laos and Annam, the latter presumably in error.

**WHITE-VENTED NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* Observed daily at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, with a maximum of 20+ on 10 May, and at least three at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 25–26 May.

These records are to the north of the species's previously documented range in Viet Nam and appear to be the first for Central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975).

**BROWN NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus giganteus* Up to 10 at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, from 21–23 April and on 5 July; up to six daily at Tam Dao, Tonkin; and several at Son Tung, North Annam, on 26 June.

The first records for North Annam, and Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**FORK-TAILED SWIFT** *Apus pacificus* Two or three at Vinh, Tonkin, on 2 May and up to 15 at Son Tung, North Annam, on 18, 22 and 26 June.

Not recorded from North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). Vo Quy (1983) lists the species as a migrant to Northern Annam.

**HOUSE SWIFT** *Apus affinis* Four at Kannack, near Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 4 May; recorded regularly at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, with a maximum of 40+ on 10 May; and small numbers apparently breeding under a bridge at Lang Ka Kou, Central Annam.

The species was not previously recorded from Central Annam according to Delacour (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**CRESTED TREESWIFT** *Hemiprocne coronata* One over forest at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 23 May.

In Viet Nam, not previously recorded as far north as Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). However, Vo Quy (1975) mentions Tay Nguyen under the localities for the species.

**CRESTED KINGFISHER** *Ceryle lugubris* One on the Kon river, Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, on 17 May.

This record appears to represent a significant extension southwards of the species's known range in Viet Nam, and represents a new record for Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). It seems that the historical southerly limit for the species in Viet Nam was Mailanh, west of Quangtri, Central Annam, (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

**BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER** *Alcedo meninting* A pair occupying a nest burrow at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, 4–10 May; one or two at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam; and one at Son Tung, North Annam, on 17 June.

The species's known range in Viet Nam was previously restricted to Cochinchina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). It is mentioned as occurring in the Kon Ha Nung area by Vo Quy *et al.* (1983) and Stepanyan *et al.* (1983).

**BLACK-BACKED KINGFISHER** *Ceyx erithacus* Fairly common at Cuc

Phuong NP, Tonkin; one at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 5 May; and one at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, on 14–16 May.

In Viet Nam, this species was previously recorded only from Cochinchina according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). However, Vo Quy (1975) mentions Cao Bang, Quang Ninh and Than Hoa provinces, East Tonkin, and Ha Tinh, Northern Annam, as well as Thua Dau Mot, Cochinchina, under the localities for the species. Vo Quy (1983) lists the species but does not note the regions where it occurs. A specimen collected recently at Cuc Phuong NP was seen in the University of Hanoi collection.

**RUDDY KINGFISHER** *Halcyon coromanda* At least three at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 23–24 April; two heard at Tam Dao, Tonkin, on 28 April; and one or two near 'Pass 41', Central Annam, on 4 and 5 June.

According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), the only previous records for Viet Nam were from Cochinchina. However, Vo Quy (1975, 1983) mentions Yen Bai and Cao Bang (both in East Tonkin) under the localities for the species and lists it as a resident in East Tonkin.

**BROWN HORNBILL** *Ptilolaemus tickelli* A single male was present at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam; and a flock of eight was located at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 6 July.

The former record appears to be to the south of the species's previously documented range in Viet Nam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931) and represents a new record for Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). The latter record confirms the species's presence in south Tonkin. King *et al.* (1975) only mention records from north-west Tonkin. Vo Quy (1983) lists the species as occurring in East Tonkin, but not West Tonkin.

**WREATHED HORNBILL** *Rhyticeros undulatus* The tail feathers of this species were brought to us by local hunters at Son Tung.

The record appears to be the first for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), who only mention its occurrence in Cochinchina, South Annam and Central Annam. Vo Quy (1975) mentions Lao Cai, Tonkin, under the localities for the species.

**RED-VENTED BARBET** *Megalaima lagrandieri* Common at all the major localities visited except Son Tung, where it was scarce.

This Indochinese endemic was listed as near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988), but proved common and widespread enough to allay concern for its welfare. The most frequently heard call was a strident, far-carrying, throaty 'cho', 'choa' or 'chorwa' given at 1–2 second intervals. The alarm call is a harsh, high-pitched, grating 'grrric-grrric' or 'brrret-brrret'.

**GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET** *Megalaima franklinii* Regularly recorded down to 700m at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, and in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, where breeding was confirmed.

According to King *et al.* (1975) it is only found above 900m elevation in

## South-East Asia.

**RED-COLLARED WOODPECKER** *Picus rabieri* One male at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, on 14 May, and small numbers present at Son Tung, North Annam, and at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, 4–9 July. Juveniles were observed at the latter two localities.

The Kon Cha Rang record appears to be well south of the species's previously documented range in Viet Nam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975) and represents a new record for Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). King *et al.* (1975) do not mention the species's occurrence in Central Annam; however, it was found near Lao Bao, Central Annam, by Delacour (Delacour and Jabouille 1925a, 1931), although it is not clear which side of the Laos border it was collected. This species is one of the least known woodpeckers in the world, and was considered threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). Apart from one record in southernmost Yunnan, China, near Hokow (Lao Cai) on the border with Tonkin (Meyer de Schauensee 1984), all records of this species are from Viet Nam and Laos. Birds were often found in association with roving flocks of laughingthrushes *Garrulax*, small babblers and other woodpecker species, and were regularly flushed from low on trees or from the ground itself, where they were presumed to have been feeding.

**GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER** *Picoides major* One at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 23 April, and what was believed to be another was heard calling on 6 July. Both at 400–500m elevation.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species only occurs above 1,800m in South-East Asia.

**LONG-TAILED BROADBILL** *Psarisomus dalhousiae* Found to occur as low as 50m at Son Tung, North Annam.

According to King *et al.* (1975) this species only occurs above 600m in South-East Asia.

**BLUE-RUMPED PITTA** *Pitta soror* Common at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, and Son Tung, North Annam. Breeding was confirmed at both localities. It appears to survive well in secondary and logged forest, occurring as low as 50m elevation.

The song was noted only at Cuc Phuong, and this species seemed much less vocal than the other pittas recorded during the survey. The song is difficult to transcribe, but may be described as a single full note, 'weaoe' or 'weeya', with only a slight inflection (reminiscent of Red-vented Barbet), repeated occasionally after pauses of at least seven seconds. The alarm call is a short and rather quiet 'cho', repeated after intervals of at least six seconds. This poorly known species is largely confined to Indochina. King *et al.* (1975) only mention its occurrence on mountains.

**BAR-BELLIED PITTA** *Pitta ellioti* Common at Buon Luoi and Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, Son Tung, North Annam, and Cuc Phuong NP,

Tonkin. Breeding was confirmed at the first three localities. It appears to adapt well to secondary and logged forest, and was found as high as 800m elevation.

King *et al.* (1975) state that it is restricted to forest at low elevations, which was the main reason that this little-known Indochinese endemic was considered a threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988). The song was regularly heard, and may be described as a cheerful, almost human-sounding whistle, 'chawee-wu' ('wee-wu' at a distance), repeated regularly after intervals of at least nine seconds. The alarm call, given by both sexes, is a harsh, shrill 'jeeow' or 'jow', very reminiscent of the call of Gurney's Pitta *P. gurneyi*.

**ORIENTAL SKYLARK** *Alauda gulgula* Small numbers recorded along the roadside between the Cua Gianh ferry and Ky Anh, North Annam, and at Ky Anh itself, 15 and 16 June.

These are the first records for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**SAND MARTIN** *Riparia riparia* Three at Buon Luoi on 25 May and one at Kannack, near Buon Luoi, on 30 May.

This species was apparently not recorded from Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). The latter authors record it as a migrant to Viet Nam but Vo Quy (1983) lists it as a breeding visitor.

**ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD** *Chloropsis hardwickii* Recorded at 100m at Son Tung, North Annam, 18 June.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species only occurs above 600m in South-East Asia.

**LIGHT-VENTED BULBUL** *Pycnonotus sinensis* At least 30 birds of the nominate subspecies *sinensis* with smaller numbers of the resident subspecies *hainanus* at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, 22–24 April.

The only previous records of the nominate subspecies were from north-east Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, Fischer 1974, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**MAROON ORIOLE** *Oriolus trailii* Recorded down to at least 400m at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin.

According to King *et al.* (1975) this species only occurs above 600m in South-East Asia.

**EASTERN GREEN MAGPIE** *Cissa hypoleuca* [treated as a subspecies of Short-tailed Magpie *C. thalassina* by King *et al.* (1975) but separated here following Goodwin (1976)] Not uncommon at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, occurring in the same areas as Green Magpie *C. chinensis*.

Apparently the first record for Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE** *Urocissa whiteheadi* Not uncommon in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou, Central Annam, Son Tung, North Annam, and Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin. A pair was located at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam. Fledged young were observed at all localities except the latter, and a nest was under construction at Cuc Phuong NP on 8–9 July.

The Kon Cha Rang record appears to represent a southward extension of its known range (Delacour and Jabouille 1931), and a new record for Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). This shy, striking species is largely restricted to Indochina and was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**RATCHET-TAILED TREEPIE** *Temnurus temnurus* Fairly common or common at all localities visited. Fledged young were noted in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, at Son Tung, North Annam, and Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, in July.

Records at Buon Luoi and Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, appear to be to the south of its previously documented range according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931). However, it was collected from the Kon Ha Nung area, Central Annam, in 1979 (Vo Quy *et al.* 1983).

**BLACK-THROATED TIT** *Aegithalos concinnus* Very common at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, occurring down to 650 m.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species only occurs above 900 m in South-East Asia.

**SCALY-CROWNED BABBLER** *Malacopteron cinereum* Common at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin.

Apparently not previously recorded from Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). Cuc Phuong could be the most northerly locality for this Sundaic species.

**SHORT-TAILED SCIMITAR-BABBLER** *Jabouilleia danjoui* At least five or six singing in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou (700–900 m), Central Annam, and a single bird at Son Tung (150 m), North Annam, on 22 June.

The former record appears to be the first of subspecies *parvirostris* since its discovery at Ba Na (1,500 m), Central Annam, in February 1927 (Delacour and Jabouille 1927, 1931; Delacour *et al.* 1928). The latter record, of what appeared to be the same subspecies, represents a considerable northward extension of the species's known range and a new record for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). Endemic to Viet Nam, it is represented by another subspecies, the nominate, in the highlands of South Annam, and was considered threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). The song is unusual for a babbler, consisting of a series of clear, piping, monotone whistles (at 3–5 second intervals), similar in sound to those given by Green Cochoa *Cochoa viridis*, but shorter and less thin and high-pitched. The alarm call is a rasping, scolding rattle. Birds were generally observed singly or in pairs, and were always very low down or on

the ground itself.

**SPOT-NECKED BABBLER** *Stachyris striolata* Fairly common in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou, Central Annam.

This record apparently extends the known range of the species southwards in Viet Nam. There were apparently no previous records for Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), and none for Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983).

**GREY-FACED TIT-BABBLER** *Macronous kelleyi* Not uncommon at Buon Luoi and Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, where two pairs were found nest-building; one or two at Ke, near 'Pass 41', Central Annam, on 7 June; and small numbers at Son Tung, North Annam.

The last record is a considerable northward extension of the species's known range in Viet Nam, and is the first record for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). This little known Indochinese endemic was considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988). The nest consists of a rather messy leaf-ball, somewhat flattened in appearance. One nest was under construction in a banana plant c. 3 m above the ground and the other, in the final stages of construction, was situated at the end of a branch c. 15 m above a stream. Nest-building is shared by both sexes. The song is a series of 4–20 monotone notes given at a rate of 3 per second, 'chot chot chot' etc. The alarm call is a harsh rattling chatter accompanied by some short nasal phrases: 'chiti', 'we-chi-choo' etc.

**WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax vassali* Common, often in large flocks of 20 or more birds, at Kon Cha Rang and in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, and, to a lesser extent, at Buon Luoi, Central Annam.

Endemic to Indochina, it was considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988). However, its preferred habitat appears to be forest edge and clearings with tall grass.

**WHITE-HOODED BABBLER** *Gampsorhynchus rufulus* Not uncommon in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou, Central Annam.

This species, which appears restricted to areas of bamboo in Viet Nam, was not previously recorded from Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975), or Northern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983).

**RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA** *Alcippe rufogularis* Fairly common at Buon Luoi and to a lesser extent at Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam. Common at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, where a nest containing four small young was found on 7 July. The species was also found in very small numbers in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam, but appeared absent from Son Tung, North Annam.

Recorded to the south of its previously documented range in Viet Nam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931), who mention Phuocmon,



Quangtri, Central Annam, as the most southerly locality, and not recorded from Southern Annam according to Vo Quy (1983). However, it is mentioned as occurring in the Kon Ha Nung area, Central Annam, by Stepanyan *et al.* (1983). This poorly known species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). The nest observed at Cuc Phuong was situated in the fork of a small sapling tree c. 1 m above the ground. It consisted of a neat cup surrounded by a whorl of upwardly pointing bamboo leaves, and had a large bamboo leaf base. It resembled the nest of Puff-throated Babbler *Pellorneum ruficeps*, although that species usually nests on the ground. The song is a loud, perky and rather shrill series of four to six notes delivered rapidly: 'we-choo-we-choo-we-choit' or 'we-choo-chee-chui'.

**SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN** *Erithacus cyane* One male at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 21 April; one female in Lenin Park, Hanoi, 25 April; and one female (dead) at Tam Dao, Tonkin, on 28 April.

These records confirm the species's occurrence in Tonkin. According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931), King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983), it has not been recorded in the region. However, Fischer (1961) describes it as a winter visitor to Tonkin, and mentions observing a male in late March.

**RUFOUS-FACED WARBLER** *Abroscopus albogularis* At Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, one or two heard singing on 15 May and several pairs with the males in song on 18 May. Birds were believed to be on territory and it was thought likely that the species breeds in the area.

Its status in Viet Nam appears uncertain. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and Vo Quy (1983) only mention its occurrence (as a resident) in Tonkin, while King *et al.* (1975) also describe it as a migrant to Central Annam.

**RADDE'S WARBLER** *Phylloscopus schwarzi* Small numbers were recorded at Tam Dao, Tonkin, with a maximum of five on 28 April.

These records provide confirmation of its occurrence in Tonkin. No records are mentioned for this region by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) or King *et al.* (1975). Vo Quy (1981) mentions Yen Bai, East Tonkin, under the localities for the species and later (Vo Quy 1983) listed the species as a migrant to East and West Tonkin.

**ARCTIC WARBLER** *Phylloscopus borealis* One near Lang Ka Kou, Central Annam, on 3 June.

A rather late migrant.

**THICK-BILLED WARBLER** *Phragmaticola aedon* One at Vinh, North Annam, on 1 May, and one at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 5 May.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species has not been recorded from North and Central Annam. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) give records from Central Annam, but none from North Annam. Stepanyan *et al.* (1983) mention the species's occurrence in the Kon Ha Nung area, Central Annam, but give no details. It was one of the commonest migrants that we found at

Tam Dao, Tonkin, with up to 20 recorded on 28 April.

**LANCEOLATED WARBLER** *Locustella lanceolata* At least three, including two singing, at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 23 April; four, including one dead at Tam Dao, Tonkin, on 28 April; one singing at Vinh, North Annam, on 2 May; one at Kannack, near Buon Luoi, Central Annam, on 5 May; and one at Buon Luoi, 5–9 May.

The only previous records in Viet Nam appear to be from Cochinchina and South Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). However, there is a recent specimen record from the Kon Ha Nung area, Central Annam, in December 1979 (Vo Quy *et al.* 1983, Stepanyan 1988).

**HILL PRINIA** *Prinia atrogularis* Fairly common along the banks of the Kon river, Kon Cha Rang, Central Annam, at 700 m.

Apparently the first record for Central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975). King *et al.* (1975) state that the species only occurs above 900 m in South-East Asia.

**BRIGHT-CAPPED CISTICOLA** *Cisticola exilis* Common in open grassland of forest clearings at Buon Luoi, Central Annam, where breeding was confirmed.

This appears to be a northward extension of the species's known range in Viet Nam and a new record for Central Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER** *Ficedula narcissina* One male of subspecies *elisae* at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 23 April.

This is apparently the first record of this little-known subspecies for Indochina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). According to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975) the species has not been recorded from Tonkin. However, Vo Quy (1983) lists it as a migrant in East Tonkin.

**WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER** *Ficedula monileger* Recorded down to 700 m in the vicinity of 'Pass 41', Central Annam.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species only occurs above 900 m in South-East Asia.

**WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER** *Cyornis concreta* Not uncommon near 'Pass 41', Central Annam, where birds were regularly observed with fledged young.

This is a considerable southerly extension of the known range of this species in Viet Nam and Indochina. In Viet Nam, it was previously only recorded from Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**TICKELL'S BLUE FLYCATCHER** *Cyornis tickelliae* Small numbers were present at Son Tung, North Annam.

This record appears to extend the known range of the species northward in Viet Nam. There are no previous records for North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

**FOREST WAGTAIL** *Dendronanthus indicus* Two at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 21 April.

This record appears to be the first for Tonkin (Delacour and Jabouille 1931, King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983).

**TIGER SHRIKE** *Lanius tigrinus* One or two at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 22 April, and two at Tam Dao, Tonkin, on 28 April.

The species was not recorded from Viet Nam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). However, it is mentioned by Vo Quy (1981) who gives Hai hung in September 1977 under localities for the species. Vo Quy (1983) lists the species as a winter migrant to Northern Annam. It was also recorded from Pleiku, Central Annam, in October 1978 (Stepanyan 1988).

**WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING** *Sturnus sinensis* Several adults between Da Nang and the Hai Van Pass (Col des Nuages), Central Annam, on 15 June; several family parties at Son Tung, North Annam, and at least twenty birds including 10–15 juveniles near Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 4 July.

This species was considered a winter visitor to Viet Nam and South-East Asia (except Hong Kong) by Delacour and Jabouille (1931), King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983). According to King *et al.* (1975) it occurs throughout Viet Nam. Delacour and Jabouille (1931) do not mention North Annam under its distribution, and Vo Quy (1983) does not mention Cochinchina. Fischer (1961, 1974) describes the species as a common breeding bird in parts of Tonkin.

**COMMON MYNA** *Acridotheres tristis* A number of birds were observed along the roadside between Vinh and the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 2 May, and between Ky Anh and Thanh Hoa, North Annam, on 30 June.

According to King *et al.* (1975) the species's occurrence in North Annam is uncertain, and it was not mentioned for that region by Delacour and Jabouille (1931). However, Vo Quy (1981) mentions Ha Tinh (north of Ky Anh) under localities for the species.

**GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA** *Ampeliceps coronatus* Three immature birds at Cuc Phuong NP, Tonkin, on 6 July.

Not recorded from Tonkin according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975). However, Vo Quy (1983) has the species listed for West and East Tonkin.

**OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD** *Nectarinia jugularis* Fairly common or common at Son Tung and Ky Anh, North Annam.

The species was not previously recorded from North Annam according to Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

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C. R. Robson, 6 Connaught Road, Norwich NR2 3BP, U.K.

J. C. Eames, 17 Brookside Drive, Oadby, Leicester LE2 4PB, U.K.

J. A. Wolstencroft, 6 Greenbank Avenue, Storth, Milmthorpe, Cumbria, U.K.

Nguyen Cu and Truong Van La, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resource, NCSR, Hanoi, Viet Nam.

## APPENDIX

## ALL THE 1988 EXPEDITION'S BIRD RECORDS FROM VIET NAM

The numbers following each species correspond to the following localities (see Figure):

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kon Cha Rang, Kon Ha Nung               | 6. Tam Dao                       |
| 2. Buon Luoi, Kon Ha Nung                  | 7. En route in southern Viet Nam |
| 3. 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou, A Sau A Luoi | 8. En route in northern Viet Nam |
| 4. Son Tung, Ky Anh                        | 9. En route in Tonkin and Hanoi  |
| 5. Cuc Phuong National Park                | 10. Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam |

The codes (in parentheses) which are attached to locality codes represent the following details of breeding and occurrence:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (.) Reported by local people             | N. Nest found:              |
| [J. Feathers obtained from local people  | e. With eggs                |
| B. Breeding data obtained                | b. Nest-building            |
| C. Adult observed carrying food items    | i. Adult on nest            |
| D. Display observed                      | n. No contents              |
| F. Fledged young observed                | u. Contents unknown         |
| L. Copulation observed                   | y. With young               |
| M. Birds observed carrying nest material | P. Precocial young observed |

Little Grebe <i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	2, 8
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	8
Little Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	1, 2, 6
Chinese Pond-Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	1, 2, 8, 9
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	8
Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>	7, 8
Intermediate Egret <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	7, 8
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	7, 8
Malayan Night-Heron <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	5
Cinnamon Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3, 4, 7, 8, 9
Black Bittern <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	9
Lesser Whistling Duck <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	2
Spot-billed Duck <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	10
Cotton Pygmy Goose <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	9
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	8
Black Baza <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	2, 5
Crested Honey-Buzzard <i>Pernis (apivorus) ptilorhynchus</i>	1, 2, 4, 6
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	2
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	8
Grey-headed Fish-Eagle <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	1
Crested Serpent-Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Eastern Marsh-Harrier <i>Circus (aeruginosus) spilonotus</i>	5, 9
Japanese Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter gularis</i>	5
Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	4, 5, 6 (BNi)
Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i>	4, 5
Black Eagle <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	1, 3, 4, 5, 8
Rufous-bellied Eagle <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	2
Pied Falconet <i>Microhierax melanoleucus</i>	5
Oriental Hobby <i>Falco severus</i>	5
Chinese Francolin <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	4, 6, 8
Blue-breasted Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	2
Bar-backed Partridge <i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Scaly-breasted Partridge <i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	4, 5
Silver Pheasant <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	1, [3], (4), 5, (6)
Edwards's Pheasant <i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	(3)
Vietnamese Pheasant <i>Lophura hatinhensis</i>	[4]

Siamese Fireback <i>Lophura diardi</i>	[1], 2 (BP), (3), 4
Red Junglefowl <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1 (BP), 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
Grey Peacock-Pheasant <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	3, [4], 5, 6
Crested Argus <i>Rheinartia ocellata</i>	1, 3, 4, 8
Yellow-legged Buttonquail <i>Turnix tanki</i>	2, 5, 6
Barred Buttonquail <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	2, 3 (BF), 4, 5
Slaty-breasted Rail <i>Rallus striatus</i>	2
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	1, 2, 4 (BP), 6
Watercock <i>Gallinago cinerea</i>	8
Masked Finfoot <i>Heliopais personata</i>	1
Pheasant-tailed Jacana <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	7
Grey-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	8
Red-wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	4, 8
Asiatic Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis (dominica) fulva</i>	8
Mongolian Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	10
Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	10
Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	9, 10
Terek Sandpiper <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	10
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	8
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1, 2, 8, 10
Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	10
Pintail Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	1
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	10
Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	3, 8
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	10
Black-bellied Tern <i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	7
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	8
Pin-tailed Pigeon <i>Treron apicauda</i>	1 (BNb), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Thick-billed Pigeon <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	1, 2 (BNy), 3, 4, 5
Orange-breasted Pigeon <i>Treron bicincta</i>	4
Mountain Imperial Pigeon <i>Ducula badia</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BM)
Barred Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	1, 2, 3, 5
Oriental Turtle-Dove <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	3, 4
Red Turtle-Dove <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	2, 3, 4 (BDM), 7, 8
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BDF), 5, 8, 9
Green-winged Pigeon <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3, 4, 5
Blossom-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula roseata</i>	4
Grey-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	4
Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	2
Vernal Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	1, 2, 3
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	4
Large Hawk-Cuckoo <i>Cuculus sparveroides</i>	2, 3, 5, 6
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo <i>Cuculus fugax</i>	1, 6
Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1, 3
Oriental Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	5
Banded Bay Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis somneratii</i>	1, 2, 5
Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
Asian Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	1, 2
Drongo Cuckoo <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5, 6
Common Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (y), 5, 6
Green-billed Malkoha <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1, 2, 3 (BC), 4, 5, 6
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4, 6
Bay Owl <i>Phodilus badius</i>	4
Mountain Scops-Owl <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Oriental Scops-Owl <i>Otus (scops) sunia</i>	4
Collared Scops-Owl <i>Otus (bakkamoena) lempiji</i>	2, 5
Brown Fish-Owl <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	1, 4
Collared Owllet <i>Glauclidium brodiei</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Asian Barred Owllet <i>Glauclidium cuculoides</i>	1, 2, 3, 5
Brown Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	2, 5
Brown Wood-Owl <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	1
Grey Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	4
Large-tailed Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	2, 4
Edible-nest Swiftlet <i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	7
White-throated Needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	6
White-vented Needletail <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	1, 2
Brown Needletail <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	4, 5, 6
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	1, 3 (B), 8
House Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	9
Asian Palm-Swift <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Crested Treeswift <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	2
Red-headed Trogon <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3 (BNe), 4 (BC), 5, 6
Crested Kingfisher <i>Ceryle lugubris</i>	1
Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	7, 8
Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	8, 9 (BC)
Blue-eared Kingfisher <i>Alcedo meninting</i>	1, 2 (B), 4
Black-backed Kingfisher <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	1, 2, 5
Stork-billed Kingfisher <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	1
Banded Kingfisher <i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	1, 2
Ruddy Kingfisher <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	3, 5, 6
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	2, 3, 4, 7, 9
Black-capped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	6, 9
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	1
Blue-tailed Bee-eater <i>Merops philippinus</i>	7, 8
Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	7
Blue-throated Bee-eater <i>Merops viridis</i>	4
Blue-bearded Bee-eater <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	1, 3 (BF)
Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	7
Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	4
Brown Hornbill <i>Ptilolaemus tickelli</i>	1, 5
Wreathed Hornbill <i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	[4]
Indian Pied Hornbill <i>Anthracoeros albirostris</i>	2, 5
Red-vented Barbet <i>Megalaima lagrandieri</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (BF), 6
Green-eared Barbet <i>Megalaima faiostricta</i>	1, 2, (BNu), 3, 4, 5, 6
Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	2, 6
Blue-eared Barbet <i>Megalaima australis</i>	2 (BF)
Coppersmith Barbet <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	2 (BNu)
Speckled Piculet <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3
White-browed Piculet <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	3, 4, 5 (BNy), 6
Rufous Woodpecker <i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	1, 2, 4, 5 (BF)
Laced Woodpecker <i>Picus vittatus</i>	1, 2, 4
Red-collared Woodpecker <i>Picus rabieri</i>	1, 4, 5 (BF)
Greater Yellownappe <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Lesser Yellownappe <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Common Goldenback <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	2
Pale-headed Woodpecker <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	3, 4
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Picoides major</i>	5
Grey-capped Woodpecker <i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	5
Bay Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	1, 2 (BN), 3, 4, 5, 6

Greater Goldenback <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	2, 5
Dusky Broadbill <i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	1
Silver-breasted Broadbill <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BFMNn), 5, 6
Long-tailed Broadbill <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (BNb), 6
Blue-rumped Pitta <i>Pitta soror</i>	4 (BF), 5 (BF)
Bar-bellied Pitta <i>Pitta ellioti</i>	1 (BF), 2 (BNe), 4 (BF), 5
Eared Pitta <i>Pitta phayrei</i>	5
Singing Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica</i>	2 (BC)
Oriental Skylark <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	4, 7, 8
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	7
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Striated Swallow <i>Hirundo (daurica) striolata</i>	1, 2, 3 (BM), 6
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	1, 2, (BFNi), 3 (B), 4, 5
Large Wood-shrike <i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	2, 3, 4, 5
Large Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	1, 2, 5
Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina polioptera</i>	1
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	3 (B), 4, 6
Grey-chinned Minivet <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	2
Scarlet Minivet <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	2 (BF)
Great Iora <i>Aegithina lafresnayei</i>	1, 2, 4 (BL), 5
Blue-winged Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	1, 2 (BN), 3, 4, 5
Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	3, 4, 5
Black-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	2
Black-crested Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	1, 2, 5
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	1, 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (BCF), 5, 6, 7, 9
Light-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	5
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	3, 4, 5 (BF), 6, 7, 8
Stripe-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus finlaysoni</i>	2, 4 (BM), 8
Streak-eared Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus blanfordi</i>	7
Puff-throated Bulbul <i>Criniger pallidus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5, 6
Grey-eyed Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes propinquus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5
Ashy Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes flavala</i>	1
Chestnut Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes castanotus</i>	6
Black Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	1, 2, 3, 6
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3, 4, 5, 6
Crow-billed Drongo <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF), 5 (BF), 6, 8
Bronzed Drongo <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3, 5
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	2, 3
Hair-crested Drongo <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	2, 3 (BF), 5, 6
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3, 4 (BF), 5, 8
Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	6
Maroon Oriole <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Asian Fairy-Bluebird <i>Irena puella</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Eastern Green Magpie <i>Cissa hypoleuca</i>	1, 3, 4 (BNy), 5
Green Magpie <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	2, 5, 6
White-winged Magpie <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	1, 3 (BF), 4 (BF), 5 (BFNB)
Racket-tailed Treepie <i>Crypsirina temia</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5, 8
Ratchet-tailed Treepie <i>Temnurus temnurus</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF), 5 (BF), 6
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	2, 3 (BNu), 4, 5, 8, 9
Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	2 (BF)
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	4 (BF), 5, 8, 9
Sultan Tit <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	1, 2, 3 (B), 5
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	1, 2
Puff-throated Babbler <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	4 (BFMNe), 5

Spot-throated Babbler <i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	1, 2, 3
Buff-breasted Babbler <i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	1, 2, 3 (BFNy), 4 (BF), 5
Abbott's Babbler <i>Trichastoma abbotti</i>	2
Scaly-crowned Babbler <i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	1, 2, 4, 5
Large Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	1, 2, 3
Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	4, 6
Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	6
Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Jabouilleia danjoui</i>	3, 4
Limestone Wren-Babbler <i>Napothera crispifrons</i>	5
Streaked Wren-Babbler <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	2, 3, 6
Eye-browed Wren-Babbler <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	1 (BF), 3, 4 (BF), 5, 6
Rufous-capped Babbler <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	3
Golden Babbler <i>Stachyris chrysea</i>	3, 6
Grey-throated Babbler <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5, 6 (BFNy)
Spot-necked Babbler <i>Stachyris striolata</i>	3 (BF), 4 (BCF), 5, 6
Striped Tit-Babbler <i>Macronous gularis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5, 6
Grey-faced Tit-Babbler <i>Macronous kelleyi</i>	1 (BNb), 2, 3, 4
Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>	2, 4 (BF), 6
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	4
White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	1, 2 (BF)
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	6
Grey Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax maesi</i>	6
Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF), 5, 6
White-cheeked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax vassali</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF)
Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	4
Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	1-2, 6
White-browed Shrike-Babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	6
White-hooded Babbler <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	3
Rufous-throated Fulvetta <i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	1, 2, 3, 5 (BFNy)
Mountain Fulvetta <i>Alcippe peracensis</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BMN)
Grey-cheeked Fulvetta <i>Alcippe morrisoma</i>	6
Striated Yuhina <i>Yuhina castameiceps</i>	6
Black-chinned Yuhina <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	6
White-bellied Yuhina <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Siberian Blue Robin <i>Eriothacus cyane</i>	5, 6, 9
Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1, 2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (BF), 5, 6, 8, 9
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	1 (B), 2, 4 (BF)
Slaty-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	1 (BF), 2, 3, 4 (BF)
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5
Green Cochoa <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	6
Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	5
Blue Rockthrush <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	7
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	3, 5, 6
Siberian Thrush <i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	5, 6
Scaly Thrush <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	5
Eye-browed Thrush <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	6
Golden-spectacled Warbler <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	6
Yellow-bellied Warbler <i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	3, 4
Rufous-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	1
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	5, 8
Radde's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	6
Inornate Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	2, 5, 6, 9
Arctic Warbler <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	3, 5
Eastern Crowned Warbler <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	5, 6

Thick-billed Warbler <i>Phragmaticola aedon</i>	2, 6, 8
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	2, 5, 6, 8
Striated Warbler <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	3 (BF), 4, 8
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Dark-necked Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF)
Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cucullatus</i>	6
Grey-breasted Prinia <i>Prinia hodgsoni</i>	2
Rufescent Prinia <i>Prinia rufescens</i>	4, 5, 6
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia (subflava) inornata</i>	2, 9
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	3 (B)
Hill Prinia <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	1
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	7, 8, 9
Bright-capped Cisticola <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	2 (BFNn)
Slaty-bellied Tesia <i>Tesia olivea</i>	6
Brown/Russet Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus luteoventris/seebohmi</i>	6
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	6
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	6, 9
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher <i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	6, 9
Narcissus Flycatcher <i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	5
White-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	3, 6
White-tailed Flycatcher <i>Cyornis concreta</i>	3 (BF), 5 (BF)
Hainan Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis hainana</i>	1, 3 (BF), 4, 5 (BF)
Blue-throated Flycatcher <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF)
Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	6
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF)
Grey-headed Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	1, 2, 3
White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	3, 9
Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	1, 2, 3 (B), 4 (BF), 5, 6
Asian Paradise Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	1, 2, 3 (B), 4 (BF), 5, 6
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	2
Forest Wagtail <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	5
Olive Tree-Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	2, 5, 6
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	1, 2, 8, 9
Ashy Wood-swallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1, 2, 9
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	2, 6, 8, 9
Tiger Shrike <i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	5, 6
Burmese Shrike <i>Lanius collurioides</i>	1, 2 (BFNy)
Grey-backed Shrike <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	5, 6
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	1 (BF), 2 (BF), 3, 4 (BF), 5, 7, 8, 9
Chestnut-tailed Starling <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	1, 2
White-shouldered Starling <i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	4 (BF), 7, 9 (BF)
Black-collared Starling <i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	1, 2 (B), 3, 4 (BF)
Vinous-breasted Starling <i>Sturnis burmannicus</i>	1, 2 (BCFNu), 7
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	7, 8
Crested Myna <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	3 (BNy), 4 (BF), 8, 9
Golden-crested Myna <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	2, 5 (BF)
Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Ruby-checked Sunbird <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	1, 2
Purple-naped Sunbird <i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4
Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	1, 2, 4
Fork-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	1, 2, 3, 5
Black-throated Sunbird <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	2
Crimson Sunbird <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	1, 2, 3 (BF), 4 (BF), 5, 6
Little Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	1, 2, 3, 4
Streaked Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Thick-billed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	3
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	2
Plain Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	2, 4
Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	8, 9 (BFM)
Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	1, 2 (B), 3, 4
Eurasian Tree-Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	2 (B), 3 (B), 4 (BNu), 8, 9
White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>	1, 2 (B), 3 (B), 4, 5 (BN), 9 (BNu)
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	2, 4
Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	9
Chestnut Bunting <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	6