

populations from singing males. Pressure should also be placed upon the Thai government to ratify the RAMSAR convention, demarcate and protect the boundary of Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park as well as to create or rehabilitate reedswamps elsewhere in central Thailand.

I thank the staff of the Sub-department of Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History) for access to specimens and, in particular, Peter Colston for his generous assistance. I am grateful to Kevin Baker for providing details of the *tangorum* netted at Rangsit, and to Per Alström and Peter Kennerley for commenting on a draft of this paper. M. G. Wilson helpfully translated from the Russian references.

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## Birds recorded during the third BirdLife/Forest Birds Working Group expedition in Viet Nam

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

Between 12 April and 5 July 1991, surveys of forest birds were undertaken at a selection of sites, including protected areas, in Viet Nam. These surveys were part of the Viet Nam Forest Project of BirdLife International and provided information on the status and distribution of 16 globally threatened and 13 near-threatened species (Collar and Andrew 1988) and other endemic species. Information was obtained on Orange-necked Partridge *Arborophila davidi*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* and Black-hooded Laughingthrush *Garrulax milleti*. In addition, an undescribed taxon of fulvetta *Alcippe* was discovered on Mount Bi Doup near Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

Between 12 April and 5 July 1991 surveys for globally threatened and other endemic forest birds were undertaken at a selection of sites in Viet Nam. These surveys formed part of the Viet Nam Forest Project of BirdLife International and the Forest Birds Working Group of the Centre for Natural Resources Management and Environmental Studies (CRES) and the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi.

The main aims of this fieldwork were to undertake surveys for four globally threatened endemic species; Orange-necked Partridge, Edwards's Pheasant *Lophura edwardsi*, Black-hooded Laughingthrush *Garrulax milleti* and Grey-crowned Crocias *Crocias langbianis* and to identify core areas for their protection. Other objectives were to undertake further surveys for White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* and Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus* in Nam Bai Cat Tien National Park and to conduct more detailed faunal surveys at Cong Troi and other remaining forest areas on the Da Lat Plateau. For a full account of the results of these surveys, including the implications for conservation, see Eames *et al.* (1992).

During fieldwork, new distributional data were obtained on Vietnamese birds and are presented in this paper. Of particular note was the discovery of Orange-necked Partridge *Arborophila davidi* and White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. Information was obtained on the status of 14 other globally threatened species, namely Siamese Fireback *Lophura diardi*, Germain's Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron germaini*, Crested Argus *Rheinardia ocellata*, Green Peafowl, White-winged Duck, Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules*, Pale-capped Pigeon *Columba punicea*, Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Bar-bellied Pitta *Pitta elliotii*, Yellow-billed Nuthatch *Sitta solangiae*, Short-tailed Scimitar-

Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui*, Black-hooded Laughingthrush and Collared Laughingthrush *Garrulax yersini*, and 13 near-threatened species: Red-vented Barbet *Megalaima lagrandieri*, Coral-billed Ground-Cuckoo *Carpococcyx renauldi*, Yellow-vented Green-Pigeon *Treron seimundi*, Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*, Pied Falconet *Microhierax melanoleucus*, Malayan Night-Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus*, Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*, White-winged Magpie *Urocissa whiteheadi*, Ratchet-tailed Treepie *Temnurus temnurus*, Green Cochoa *Cochoa viridis*, White-cheeked Laughingthrush *Garrulax vassali*, Spot-breasted Laughingthrush *G. merulinus* and Grey-faced Tit-Babbler *Macronous kelleyi* (Collar and Andrew 1988).

### ORNITHOLOGICAL REGIONS OF VIET NAM

As in our previous papers (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993) we follow the subdivisions of Annam proposed by King *et al.* (1975) and the division of Tonkin into East and West proposed by Vo Quy (1983). The region 'Indochina', referred to in this paper, comprises of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia collectively.

### ABBREVIATIONS

c. = circa, FIPI = Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi, ha = hectares, km = kilometres (in a direct line), mm = millimetres, m = metres above sea level, N.P. = national park.

### ITINERARY

APRIL		7	Dong Ha-Khe Che
12	Bangkok-Saigon (T.P. Ho Chi Minh)	8	Khe Che
13-15	Saigon	9	Khe Che-Thuong Nghat Sub-district-Quy Nhon
16	Tram Chim Reserve	10	Quy Nhon-Nha Trang
17	Saigon	11	Nha Trang
18	Saigon-Nha Trang	12	Nha Trang-Saigon
19	Nha Trang-Da Nang	13	Saigon
20	Da Nang-Bach Ma N.P.	14	Duyen Hai
21	Bach Ma N.P.	15	Saigon-Da Lat
22	Lake Cau Hai and Thuan An	16	Da Lat
23-30	Bach Ma N.P.	17	Cong Troi North and South
		18	Klong
MAY		19	Cong Troi South
1	Bach Ma N.P.	20	Da Lat
2	Bach Ma N.P.-Hue	21	Da Lat-Long Lanh
3	Hue-A Luoi	22-23	Mount Bi Doup
4	A Luoi-Hue-Dong Ha	24	Long Lanh East
5	Dong Ha-Mai Lanh-Ba Long Valley-Dong Ha	25	Long Lanh East; Long Lanh-Da Lat
6	Dong Ha-Da Krong Valley-Khe Sanh-Dong Ha	26	Da Lat

27-28	Tuyen Lam	6	Mount Pantar
29	Da Lat	7	Deo Nui San
30	Cong Troi North	8	Di Linh-Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P.
31	Mount Lang Bian	9-28	Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P.
		29	Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P.-Saigon
		30	Saigon
JUNE		JULY	
1-2	Da Dung		
3	Da Lat	1-4	Saigon
4	Da Lat-Di Linh-Di Linh Village '8'	5	Saigon-Bangkok.
5	Di Linh Village '8'		

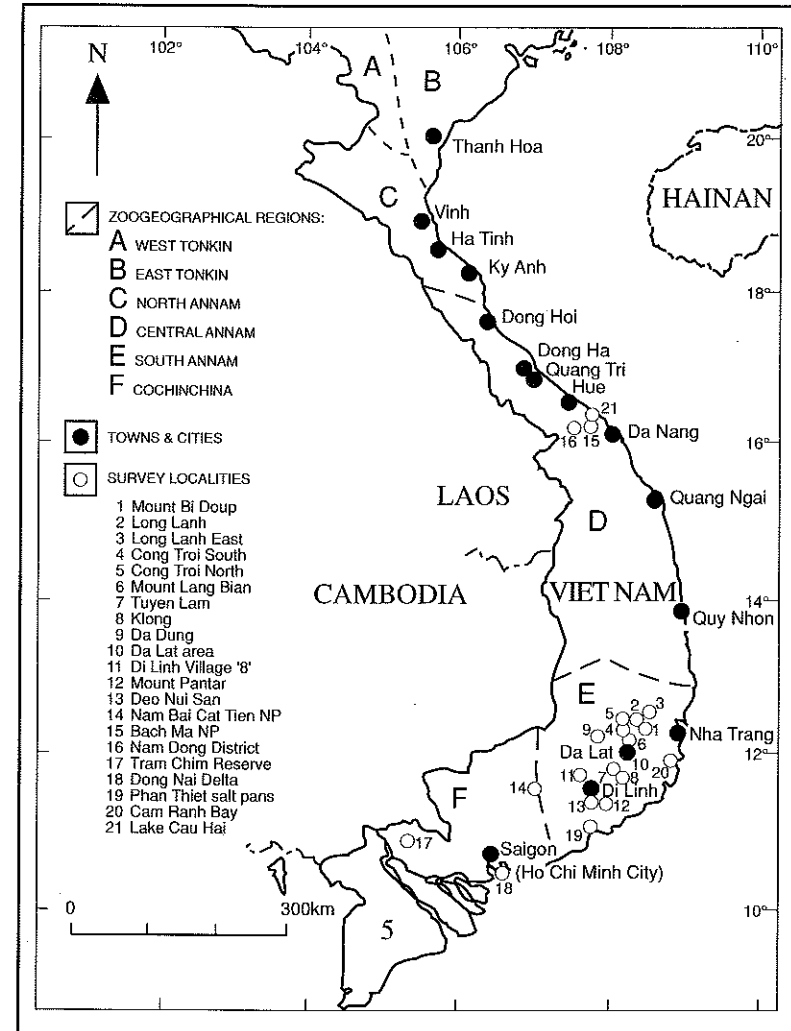


Figure 1. Viet Nam, showing locations mentioned in text.

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**MAIN LOCALITIES VISITED**


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**1. Mount Bi Doup (12°05'N 108°40'E)**

Mount Bi Doup (2,289 m) is the highest peak on the Da Lat Plateau, situated to the north-east of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The vegetation on the mountain is similar to that on Mount Lang Bian (Robson *et al.* 1993). However, the area of Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) here is much larger (at least 8,680 ha; Eames *et al.* 1992) and there are more extensive and mature stands of pine. Additionally, due to the higher elevation of this mountain, there are more rhododendrons and more extensive patches of bamboo in the undergrowth. As on Mount Lang Bian, the lower slopes are largely deforested or dominated by pine forest with pockets of degraded evergreen forest. Some open slopes are covered with bracken and grass.

The forest here has been classified as a special protection area by the Lam Dong Forest Department, which means that, officially, no logging or other forms of forest exploitation are allowed. There appeared to be relatively little disturbance to forest on the mountain, although some areas had recently been burnt on the lower slopes.

**2. Long Lanh (2°08'N 108°39'E)**

This site includes the village of that name and surrounding area, situated to the north-west of Mount Bi Doup.

The vegetation here is considerably modified, consisting of large open areas of grassland in a broad river valley, with patches of pine *Pinus insularis* forest, relatively mature in places. The terrain is fairly level (1,450-1,500 m).

**3. Long Lanh East (12°09'N 108°41'E)**

Situated immediately north of Mount Bi Doup and east north-east of Long Lanh.

The vegetation consists entirely of Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) and covers an area of 5,346 ha (Eames *et al.* 1992), forming a contiguous block with evergreen forest on Mount Bi Doup. Elevation varies from 1,500-1,800 m. Some areas had recently been cleared for agriculture; old, disused clearings are overgrown with dense scrub and secondary growth. A recently constructed logging track runs through the area.

This forest has been classified as a watershed protection area by the Lam Dong Forest Department, which means that only selective logging is permitted. Small scale operations were being carried out, specifically to extract large specimens of *Fokienia hodginsii*.

**4. Cong Troi South (12°06'N 108°23'E)**

This site is at and below a pass (1,800 m) situated 18 km north north-west of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The vegetation consists entirely of Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) and elevation ranges from 1,500-1,800 m.

**5. Cong Troi North (12°09'N 108°23'E)**

Situated 20-25 km north north-west of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The vegetation here is the same as at the previous site, at an elevation of around 1,500 m. There are some clearings for agriculture and areas of open grassland. An unpaved road runs through the area.

**6. Mount Lang Bian (12°02'N, 108°26'E)**

This site, situated to the north of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) was described in detail by Robson *et al.* (1993).

Clearance of evergreen forest for charcoal production was continuing at an alarming rate.

**7. Tuyen Lam (11°52'N 108°25'E)**

Ho Tuyen Lam is a reservoir 6 km south south-west of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The reservoir is immediately surrounded by pine forest, behind which are relatively extensive areas of Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986). Elevation varies from 1,400-1,500 m.

Small scale unofficial logging was being carried out in a number of areas and parts of the forest backing the reservoir shore were being cleared for agriculture.

**8. Klong (11°49'N 108°28'E)**

A small roadside settlement below a forested hillside, 14 km south of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

Vegetation here consists of a little degraded pine forest, scrub and cultivation on the lower slopes and Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) above 1,350 m. Elevation, during the survey, varied from 1,050-1,400 m.

Much of the forest was heavily cut-about and there was evidence of hunting in the area.

9. *Da Dung (11°59'N 108°19'E).*

North-west of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

10. *Da Lat area (Da Lat; 11°57'N 108°27'E).*

Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

11. *Di Linh village '8' (11°42'N 108°00'E).*

Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

12. *Mount Pantar (11°29'N 108°06'E)*

A forested mountain (Nui Pantar, 1,664 m) situated 11 km south of Di Linh, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The vegetation here consists of patches of pine forest and scrub on the lower slopes and Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) above 1,100 m. Elevation, during the survey, varied from 1,080-1,350 m.

Much of the evergreen forest had been cut-about or consisted of secondary growth. Some quite large areas were being cleared for cultivation on the lower slopes.

13. *Deo Nui San (11°28'N 108°04'E)*

A forested pass between Mount San (1,502 m) and Mount Pantar, 13 km south of Di Linh, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

The vegetation here consists entirely of Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986), with elevation ranging from 1,160-1,220 m.

The north side of the pass is threatened by clearance of forest for agriculture.

14. *Nam Bai Cat Tien National Park (11°27'N 107°18'E)*

This site, situated in the northern part of Dong Nai Province (Cochinchina) was described in detail by Robson *et al.* (1993).

15. *Bach Ma National Park (16°11'N 107°50'E)*

Situated between Hue and Da Nang in Thua Thien Province (Central Annam), this site was also described in detail by Robson *et al.* (1993). However, in 1991 we also visited the southern part of the park, basing

ourselves in the Khe Ao Valley mouth (16°08'N 107°48'E).

Vegetation in the Khe Ao area consists of Lowland Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986), also described as Closed Broadleaved Ombrophilous Lowland (CVRER 1985) and Lowland Semi-Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland dominated by Dipterocarpaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Sapindaceae (CVRER 1985). A broad river valley runs east to west through the area but was cleared of its forest by herbicide spraying during the Viet Nam War; consequently there is only scrub and grass remaining in the more level areas. Elevation, during the survey, varied from 130-400 m.

The watershed to the south-east of Khe Ao has been proposed as a southerly extension to the park. Collection of rattans for export was posing a serious threat here and in other parts of the national park.

16. *Nam Dong District (16°10'N 107°38'E).*

Situated to the west of Bach Ma NP, Thua Thien Province (Central Annam).

17. *Tram Chim Reserve (10°45'N 105°35'E).*

Dong Thap Province (Cochinchina).

18. *Dong Nai Delta (Duyen Hai; 10°25'N 106°58'E).*

Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh Province (Cochinchina).

19. *Phan Thiet salt pans (10°57'N 108°07'E).*

Thuan Hai Province (South Annam).

20. *Cam Ranh Bay (11°51'N 109°07'E).*

Khanh Hoa Province (South Annam).

21. *Lake Cau Hai (16°20'N 107°48'E).*

Thua Thien Province (Central Annam).

22. *On route in Cochinchina.*

23. *On route in South Annam.*

24. *On route in Central Annam.*

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 RECORDS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
 

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**RAIN QUAIL** *Coturnix coromandelica* A male in excellent condition was found for sale in a shop in Da Lat (1,500 m) on 28 May. It had been trapped in nearby fields in February 1991.

This appears to be the first record of the species from Viet Nam and Indochina. A series of colour photographs were taken of the bird.

**ORANGE-NECKED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila davidi* Two birds were observed briefly by C.R.R. in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140-200 m) on 21 June. Seven days were subsequently spent in search of these birds but they were only seen again in flight by C.R.R. and N.C. on 22 and 24 June.

The habitat consisted of non-thorny bamboo forest, very dense in places and reaching a height of c. 6-10 m, on small hills (Eames *et al.* 1992), with light undergrowth including various gingers Zingiberaceae. Scaly-breasted Partridge *A. chloropus* was commonly heard calling in surrounding areas of level lowland forest but never on hills, indicating different habitat preferences. Orange-necked Partridge shows similarities with the more widespread Bar-backed Partridge *A. brunneopectus* and appears to replace it geographically in Cochinchina.

It was previously known only from two specimens collected at 250 m near Bu Kroai (Bu Croi), Song Be Province (Cochinchina) by M. A. David-Beaulieu in 1927. Delacour and Jabouille (1931), erroneously state that there were three specimens and that two of them were lost. It was listed as globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). Bu Kroai is 37 km north-west of the above mentioned sightings.

**EDWARDS'S PHEASANT** *Lophura edwardsi* Surveys were undertaken to locate this species in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces (Central Annam), including Bach Ma N.P. No evidence of its continued existence could be found. For a full account see Eames *et al.* (1992).

**SIAMESE FIREBACK** *Lophura diardi* Small numbers were recorded along the main track through Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m) on a number of occasions.

As elsewhere in its range, it becomes habituated to road and track-sides through forest. It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**GERMAIN'S PEACOCK-PHEASANT** *Polyplectron germaini* Reliably reported to occur at Tuyen Lam (1,400-1,500 m) by local wood-cutters on 28 May. The remains of a snared bird were examined in Da Longit village, on the Da Dung River, 10-15 km north-west of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) on 1 June. It had been caught three or four hours walk downstream of the village. The full tail of a bird shown to us by a local hunter at Di Linh Village '8' (Ta Lung; 11°44'N 108°01'E; 610 m), on the upper

Dong Nai River, north-west of Di Linh, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) on 5 June, had been killed in low hills to the north. A male was seen and three others heard on Mount Pantar (1,080-1,100 m) on 6 June. Recorded almost daily in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m) where it was considered to be fairly common; for more details see Eames *et al.* (1992) and Robson *et al.* (1993).

Recorded in montane evergreen forest on Mount Pantar. It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**CRESTED ARGUS** *Rheinardia ocellata* At least 21-26 birds were heard calling in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P., including its proposed southern extension (200-700 m), between 27 April and 1 May (Eames *et al.* 1992) and several birds were heard in the north-east of the park where they were surveyed in 1990 (Robson *et al.* 1993). One bird was heard in the Ba Long Valley (300-400 m), 30 km south-west of Quang Tri, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) on 5 May. Reported by local people from Nam Dong District (200-300 m) on 8 May and a number of sites in the hills south-west of Hue, Thua Thien Province and south-west of Quang Tri, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) during 3-6 May (Eames *et al.* 1992). Three birds were heard calling on Mount Bi Doup (1,700-1,900 m) on 22 and 23 May and two were heard calling at nearby Long Lanh East (1,700 m) on 24 May.

The records from Mount Bi Doup and Long Lanh East are to the south of its previously recorded range in Viet Nam (Eames *et al.* 1992) and the first from the Da Lat Plateau. However, Brunel (1978) had previously reported seeing feathers of this species in the Da Lat area. Interestingly, it was found at a much higher elevation in these areas than those previously surveyed by us to the north (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993). It was listed as globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**GREEN PEAFOWL** *Pavo muticus* Reported by local people to still occur in the Ba Long Valley area, 30 km south-west of Quang Tri, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) on 5 May. A 1989 sighting of two birds was reported by a local hunter at Di Linh Village '8' (Ta Lung; 11°44'N 108°01'E; 610 m), on the upper Dong Nai River, north-west of Di Linh, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) on 5 June. At least eleven birds were observed at various localities in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. during 9-26 June (Eames *et al.* 1992).

It was difficult to survey at the latter locality, as territorial calling was not noted and birds were moulting (Eames *et al.* 1992). According to reports from local tribes in Central Annam, most populations of this species disappeared between the late 1950s and 1975 and mostly between 1968 and 1975, coinciding with the defoliation of river valleys during the Viet Nam War. The species is globally threatened (Collar and Andrew 1988).

**WHITE-WINGED DUCK** *Cairina scutulata* None was observed during surveys carried out in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. However, local people reliably

reported that two birds had been present in the north-east of the park earlier in the year (Eames *et al.* 1992).

It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SPOT-BILLED DUCK** *Anas poecilorhyncha* At least 80 adults and three broods of small young at the Tram Chim Reserve on 16 April.

Not recorded by King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) from Cochinchina.

**WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER** *Dryocopus javensis* Two birds were seen in pine forest at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 24 May.

King *et al.* (1975) record it only above 915 m in north-east Burma and north-west Tonkin, Viet Nam.

**RED-VENTED BARBET** *Megalaima lagrandieri* Fairly common in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. (130-400 m) on 28-29 April; several heard in Nam Dong District (200-300 m) on 8 May; several birds heard calling at Klong (1,350 m) on 18 May; at least two calling at Tuyen Lam (1,450 m) on 28 May; one heard in the Di Linh Village '8' area (930 m) on 5 June; many birds heard calling on Mount Pantar (1,080-1,350 m) on 6 June; common at Deo Nui San (1,160-1,220 m) on 7 June; fairly common in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m).

Widespread in Viet Nam, with an elevation range of 50-1,900 m (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993) but listed as near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**BANDED KINGFISHER** *Lacedo pulchella* One male seen and another heard in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. (130-300 m) on 28 April.

Not recorded for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or for northern Annam by Vo Quy (1983). However, Delacour and Jabouille (1931) mention Thua Luu, just north-east of Bach Ma N.P., as a locality for the species.

**BLYTH'S KINGFISHER** *Alcedo hercules* One seen in the Khe Thuong Valley (150 m), in the proposed southerly extension of Bach Ma N.P. on 30 April (Eames *et al.* 1992).

In Viet Nam this species was said to occur only in Tonkin by King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983). However, Stepanyan *et al.* (1983) give a record from Kon Ha Nung, Gia Lai Kon Tum Province (Central Annam) and we found it in North Annam in 1990 (Robson *et al.* 1993). It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**CRESTED KINGFISHER** *Megaceryle lugubris* One at Ho Vang (1,450 m), just north of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) on 30 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**CORAL-BILLED GROUND-CUCKOO** *Carpococcyx renauldi* Several heard calling in the north-east part of Bach Ma N.P. (400 m) on 26 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* At least 40 birds in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. on 27-28 April and two in Nam Dong District on 8 May.

Not recorded for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or for northern Annam by Vo Quy (1983).

**BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL** *Hirundapus giganteus* Fairly common in Bach Ma N.P. during 20-28 April.

Not listed for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975), or for northern Annam by Vo Quy (1983). We recorded it in North Annam for the first time in 1988 (Robson *et al.* 1989).

**FORK-TAILED SWIFT** *Apus pacificus* In Bach Ma N.P., at least ten birds on 23 April and one on 30 April. At least three birds at Mai Lanh, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) on 5 May.

Not recorded for Central Annam by Delacour and Jabouille (1931). King *et al.* (1975) list the species as a resident in Central Annam but do not include South Annam, an area mentioned by the former authors.

**HOUSE SWIFT** *Apus nipalensis* Seen flying around the summit of Mount Lang Bian (2,167 m) on 31 May.

Not previously recorded above 1,830 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

**EASTERN GRASS-OWL** *Tyto longimembris* A feather of this species was found in grassland at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 21 May and subsequently identified by comparison with specimens in the British Museum, Tring. Several mounted specimens examined in Da Lat (1,500 m) in May were said to have been shot nearby. Not previously recorded above 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

**SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE-OWL** *Bubo nipalensis* A mounted specimen was examined in a shop in Da Lat on 29 May. The shopkeeper said it had come from Buon Me Thuot, Dac Lac Province (South Annam).

King *et al.* (1975) and Delacour and Jabouille (1931) do not list it for South Annam.

**PALE-CAPPED PIGEON** *Columba punicea* At least 14 birds at Da Dung (1,280 m) on 1 June and eight to ten there the following day (Eames *et al.* 1992).

The birds were found feeding on fruiting trees with large numbers of parakeets, bulbuls and starlings in an area of overgrown cultivation. It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). Not previously recorded above 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

**YELLOW-VENTED GREEN-PIGEON** *Treron seimundi* One seen on Mount Pantar (1,350 m) on 6 June and several birds at nearby Deo Nui San (1,160 m) on 7 June.

It was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SARUS CRANE** *Grus antigone* Up to 120 birds, including a flock of 70-80, at the Tram Chim Reserve on 16 April.

**BLACK-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa limosa* Two on salt pans by the south-west corner of Cam Ranh Bay on 12 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**BAR-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa lapponica* Three on salt pans by the south-west corner of Cam Ranh Bay on 12 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**TEREK SANDPIPER** *Tringa cinerea* On salt pans by the south-west corner of Cam Ranh Bay, one on 18 April and at least 30 on 12 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**RUDDY TURNSTONE** *Arenaria interpres* One at Duyen Hai, Dong Nai Delta on 14 May.

Not recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER** *Calidris acuminata* One on Phan Thiet salt pans on 18 April.

King *et al.* (1975) do not list Viet Nam in the range of this species, and it is not mentioned in Vo Quy (1983). However, Fischer (1961, 1974, 1983) mentioned its occurrence in East Tonkin.

**RED-NECKED PHALAROPE** *Phalaropus lobatus* On salt pans by the south-west shore of Cam Ranh Bay, at least 41 on 18 April and 14 on 12 May. Two by the causeway at Lang Co, Thua Thien Province (Central Annam) on 20 April.

There is one previous record for Viet Nam and Indochina in the unpublished notes of Nils Gyldenstolpe (Eames and Ericson in prep.); a female shot in a small clay-pit full of water at Lao Bao, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) on 19 October 1938.

**PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA** *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* Two birds were seen flying north over the forested hills of Bach Ma N.P. on 1 May.

King *et al.* (1975) list this species as a resident throughout Indochina but Delacour (1929) stated that northern breeders move south in winter.

**ORIENTAL PLOVER** *Charadrius veredus* One on Phan Thiet salt pans on 12 May.

The only previous Vietnamese record was from Da Nang in Central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

**HERRING GULL** *Larus argentatus* One second-summer bird at Thuan An, Thua Thien Province (Central Annam) on 22 April.

Although listed as a coastal migrant throughout Indochina by King *et al.* (1975), no previous records for Central Annam could be found in available literature. The bird was believed to be *L. a. vegae*, a race that is treated as

a separate species by Glutz and Bauer (1982). Previous Vietnamese records of Herring Gull from East Tonkin, North Annam and Cochinchina were also thought to be of this subspecies (Delacour 1929, Delacour and Jabouille 1931). Fischer (1961, 1965) thought that his records in East Tonkin possibly related to Yellow-legged Gull *L. cachinnans mongolicus*.

**BRIDLED TERN** *Sterna anaethetus* Up to 120 birds off the municipal beach at Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh Province (Central Annam) on 10 May and at least three off Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa Province (South Annam) on 11 May.

Previously recorded only from the Con Son Islands (Cochinchina) in Viet Nam (King *et al.* 1975).

**ROSEATE TERN** *Sterna dougallii* Several birds seen off the municipal beach at Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh Province (Central Annam) on 9 May.

Not definitely recorded for Viet Nam or Indochina by King *et al.* (1975) and not listed for Viet Nam by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) or Vo Quy (1983). However, it was listed for the Con Son Islands by Robinson and Kloss (1921), based on Sparrman's (1789) description of *Larus Polo-candor*. However, Sparrman's description, although clearly relating to a *Sterna* tern, is not referable to *S. dougallii* (T. Inskipp pers. comm. 1993).

**COMMON TERN** *Sterna hirundo* Several seen off the municipal beach at Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh Province (Central Annam) on 9 May.

Not definitely recorded for Viet Nam or Indochina by King *et al.* (1975) and not listed for Viet Nam by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) or Vo Quy (1983). There has, however, been a recent sighting in East Tonkin (Scott *et al.* 1989).

**LITTLE TERN** *Sterna albifrons* In Khanh Hoa Province (South Annam): two between Van Ninh and Co Ma on 19 April, at least three off Nha Trang on 11 May, four at Ca Na on 12 May and eight to ten on salt pans by the south-west corner of Cam Ranh Bay on 12 May. Two on Phan Thiet salt pans on 12 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). One nest with three eggs was found on a salt pan bund at Cam Ranh Bay.

**WHITE-WINGED TERN** *Chlidonias leucopterus* Seven birds at Thanh Binh, Dong Thap Province (Cochinchina) on 16 April; at least 75 feeding over marshes south of Hoa Vinh, Phu Yen Province (South/Central Annam) on 10 May; 28 moving north past Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa Province (South Annam) on 10 May with another 50 past on 11 May; at least 180 birds at Nin Hai, Thuan Hai Province (South Annam) on 12 May; eight at Phan Rang, Thuan Hai Province (South Annam) on 12 May; two at Nha Be, Thanh Pho, Ho Chi Minh Province (Cochinchina) on 14 May.

Not recorded for Cochinchina and South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE** *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* One bird seen in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. on 27 April and at least four birds in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. during 11-13 June.

Considered a lowland forest specialist by Round (1988).

**CRESTED GOSHAWK** *Accipiter trivirgatus* A single bird seen displaying over the summit of Mount Bi Doup (2,289 m) on 23 May.

Not previously recorded above 1,830 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

**PIED FALCONET** *Microhierax melanoleucus* One seen in Nam Dong District (200-300 m) on 8 May.

Not recorded for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975). However, Delacour and Jabouille (1931) mention a record from the Col des Nuages (Hai Van Pass) in Central Annam. Our record is marginally the furthest south for the species.

**CHINESE EGRET** *Egretta eulophotes* Eight birds, including seven in full summer plumage, on inter-tidal mudflats in the south-west corner of Cam Ranh Bay on 18 April (Eames *et al.* 1992).

This is the second record for Viet Nam and Indochina, the first being from East Tonkin (Scott 1988). The species was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**PURPLE HERON** *Ardea purpurea* A roost of at least 50 birds in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. on 20 June.

**MALAYAN NIGHT-HERON** *Gorsachius melanolophus* A single bird was flushed from the edge of a stream in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. on 13 June.

Considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SCHRENCK'S BITTERN** *Ixobrychus eurhythmus* One female seen near the headquarters of Bach Ma N.P. on 25 April.

The only previous Vietnamese records were from Tonkin (King *et al.* 1975, Vo Quy 1983). It was listed as near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**GREAT BITTERN** *Botaurus stellaris* One mounted specimen was found for sale in Da Te market, west Lam Dong Province (Cochinchina) on 8 June. According to the shopkeeper it had been purchased earlier in the year from a local hunter.

Not recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

**WHITE-SHOULDERED IBIS** *Pseudibis davisoni* Three birds were observed calling and displaying in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m) on 13 and 14 June and local people reported that six were present in the same area earlier in the year (Eames *et al.* 1992).

This record constitutes the first sighting of wild birds in continental South-

East Asia for many years. It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988)

**PAINTED STORK** *Mycteria leucocephala* A total of 18 birds at the Tram Chim Reserve on 16 April.

**WOOLLY-NECKED STORK** *Ciconia episcopus* Five birds were seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P.

**LESSER ADJUTANT** *Leptoptilos javanicus* A single bird was flushed from a pool in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. on 19 June.

Its reluctance to leave the area suggested that it may have been breeding locally. This locality is currently the only known breeding site for the species in Viet Nam (Morris 1988, Scott 1989). It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**BAR-BELLIED PITTA** *Pitta elliotii* Small numbers were recorded in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. and in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. Although it was considered a globally threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988), it is now considered less threatened than was previously thought and may no longer warrant its classification as globally threatened (Eames *et al.* 1992).

**GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE** *Gerygone sulphurea* One bird seen and two or three heard at the Tram Chim Reserve, on 16 April; several birds singing by the south-west shore of Cam Ranh Bay on 18 April and 12 May; common in mangrove forest between Nha Be and Duyen Hai, Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh Province (Cochinchina) on 14 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). The former authors refer to its occurrence in Viet Nam as being based on an 'old breeding record' from Cochinchina.

**WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE** *Urocissa whiteheadi* Heard calling in the north-east of Bach Ma N.P. on 26 April.

Listed as near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**RATCHET-TAILED TREEPIE** *Temmurus temmurus* Several observed in the north-east and southern parts of Bach Ma N.P. on 26 and 28 April respectively.

Listed as near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**EURASIAN BLACKBIRD** *Turdus merula* Two birds near the headquarters of Bach Ma N.P. on 24-25 April.

Not recorded for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975). However, Delacour and Jabouille (1931) mention wintering records from Quang Tri, Hai Lang and Hue in Central Annam. Our records appear to be the furthest south in Viet Nam to date.

**GREEN COCHOA** *Cochoa viridis* One calling on Mount Lang Bian (1,900-2,000 m) on 31 May was tape-recorded.

Considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).



GREY-STREAKED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa griseisticta* One in gardens near the headquarters of Bach Ma N.P. on 24-26 April.

The only previous Vietnamese and Indochinese record was from Cochinchina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER *Ficedula narcissina* A female of the nominate subspecies in gardens near the headquarters of Bach Ma N.P. on 23 April.

There are only two previous Vietnamese and Indochinese records of this subspecies, from Quang Tri and Hue (Central Annam) in March and April (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis rubeculoides* One male on 10 June and a pair on 18 June in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m).

Not recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). One of the males observed was atypical, lacking the usual orange coloration on the breast. Instead, the lower throat/upper breast was white and the remainder of the breast off-white with some darker blotching; reminiscent of the atypical Hainan Blue-Flycatcher *C. hainanus* depicted in Boonsong and Round (1991).

CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING *Sturnus malabaricus* A pair seen at the nest at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 21 May.

Not previously recorded above 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975). The nest was situated in a hole in a pine tree and contained young.

CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH *Sitta nagaensis* Recorded at 1,080 m on Mount Pantar on 6 June.

Not previously recorded below 1,370 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

YELLOW-BILLED NUTHATCH *Sitta solangiae* At least three birds at Cong Troi North (1,510 m) on 17 and 30 May; several at Cong Troi South (1,500-1,700 m) on 19 May; several on Mount Bi Doup (1,800-2,100 m) on 22-23 May; at least six at Long Lanh East (1,500-1,800 m) on 24 May; up to ten at Tuyen Lam (1,450-1,500 m) on 27-28 May and at least four on Mount Lang Bian (1,900 m) on 31 May (Eames *et al.* 1992).

In South Annam, we have only recorded this species between 1,450 and 2,100 m on the Da Lat Plateau (see Robson *et al.* 1993) and the closely related Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *S. frontalis* between 930 m and 1,350 m on the adjacent Di Linh Plateau and slopes leading up to the Da Lat Plateau (see Robson *et al.* 1993). It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

YELLOW-BROWED TIT *Sylviparus modestus* Seen at Tuyen Lam (1,500 m) on 27 May.

Not previously recorded below 1,830 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

GREEN-BACKED TIT *Parus monticolus* Seen at Klong (1,050 m) on 18 May.

Not previously recorded below 1,525 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

NORTHERN HOUSE-MARTIN *Delichon urbica* At least one bird amongst a flock of feeding hirundines at Mai Lanh, Quang Tri Province (Central Annam) on 5 May.

Not recorded for Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or for northern Annam by Vo Quy (1983). It was identified as this species rather than the similar Asian House-Martin *D. dasypus* by its deeply forked tail and pure white underparts.

GREY-EYED BULBUL *Iole propinqua* Seen at Deo Nui San (1,220 m) on 7 June.

Not previously recorded above 915 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

GOLDEN-HEADED CISTICOLA *Cisticola exilis* A male singing in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. on 27 April; at least three, including singing males, at Ke Che (Khe Tche), just west of Bach Ma N.P. on 1 May; at least two singing at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 21 May; fairly common and confirmed breeding in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P.

Not recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). The records from Central Annam appear to extend its range northward in Viet Nam (see Robson *et al.* 1989). Not previously recorded above 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975). It seems that this species has expanded its range in Viet Nam as a result of deforestation.

PLAIN PRINIA *Prinia mornata* Several birds singing at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 21-22 May.

Not previously recorded above 915 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA *Prinia flaviventris* Two or three birds singing at Long Lanh (1,450 m) on 21 May.

Not previously recorded above 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

PALE-FOOTED BUSH-WARBLER *Cettia pallidipes* Up to four singing males on the lower slopes of Mount Bi Doup (1,550 m), in suitable breeding habitat, on 22-23 and 25 May.

These records constitute a remarkable breeding range extension for the species, as King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) only record it as a migrant to West Tonkin in Viet Nam (subspecies *laurentei*). One bird was trapped and photographed and a full series of biometrics and notes were taken. No differences between these birds and *C. p. laurentei* could be found during a

subsequent comparison of our material with skins in the British Museum, Tring. A recording of the song was compared with a tape of song from north-west Thailand (subspecies *laurentei*) made by P. D. Round and it was found to differ only slightly. The habitat consisted of open bracken-covered slopes. **ORIENTAL REED-WARBLER** *Acrocephalus orientalis* Three or four birds by the south-west shore of Cam Ranh Bay on 18 April.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). **TWO-BARRED WARBLER** *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* One seen in gardens near the headquarters of Bach Ma N.P. on 24 and 26 April.

Not recorded for Central Annam by Delacour and Jabouille (1931). **YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER** *Abroscopus superciliosus* Small numbers were recorded in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. during 16-22 June.

Not recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983). **BLACK-HOODED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax milleti* A flock of at least ten birds at Cong Troi North (1,510 m) on 17 and 30 May with another flock of at least five there on the latter date; two flocks of at least five and three at Tuyen Lam (1,500 m) on 27 and 28 May respectively; a flock of at least three birds seen and another one or two flocks heard on Mount Pantar (1,100-1,350 m) on 6 June and a flock of at least eight seen and another two or three flocks heard at Deo Nui San (1,160-1,220 m) on 7 June.

The first records of this Vietnamese endemic since it was reported by Brunel 30 years previously (Brunel 1978). All the birds we saw were in flocks in the undergrowth of broadleaved evergreen forest. The relatively low altitudinal range of the species makes it particularly vulnerable to agricultural encroachment (Eames *et al.* 1992) and it was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). Its vocalisations are very similar to the closely related Grey Laughingthrush *G. maesi* and White-necked Laughingthrush *G. strepitans*.

**WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax vassali* Three or four at Klong (1,050-1,200 m) on 18 May; one at Cong Troi South (1,700 m) on 19 May; several birds including at least one juvenile at Long Lanh East (1,500-1,700 m) on 24 May; at least 30 birds at Tuyen Lam (1,450-1,500 m) on 27-28 May; a flock of at least 35 birds at Cong Troi North (1,510 m) on 30 May; several at Da Dung (1,280 m) on 1 June; several in the Di Linh Village '8' area (930 m) on 5 June; at least ten on Mount Pantar (1,080 m) on 6 June and several at Deo Nui San (1,200 m) on 7 June.

To date, we have recorded this species from 650-1,900 m, in grass, scrub or evergreen forest edge, often in large flocks (see Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993). It was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax merulinus* Two pairs seen and another male heard at Long Lanh East (1,500 m) on 25 May; one male seen and another heard at Tuyen Lam (1,450 m) on 28 May; two

at Cong Troi North (1,510 m) on 30 May; several singing males on Mount Pantar (1,100-1,350 m) on 6 June and three seen and three or four males heard at Deo Nui San (1,160-1,220 m) on 7 June.

The subspecies involved, *annamensis*, is very distinctive and endemic to the highlands of South Annam. Birds were found in undergrowth in cut-over primary and secondary broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth between abandoned cultivation and primary forest and at the edge of primary and secondary forest. A male was trapped and photographed at Long Lanh East. The species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**COLLARED LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax yersini* At least eight birds at Cong Troi South (1,500-1,700 m) on 19 May; several on Mount Bi Doup (1,800-2,100 m) on 22-23 May; up to ten birds at Long Lanh East (1,500-1,800 m) on 24-25 May; at least three at Cong Troi North (1,510 m) on 30 May and several on Mount Lang Bian (1,900 m) on 31 May.

To date, we have recorded the species between 1,500 m and 2,100 m. Two birds were trapped and one photographed at Cong Troi South. It is endemic to Viet Nam and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**SHORT-TAILED SCIMITAR-BABBLER** *Jabouilleia danjoui* Three seen and another heard on Mount Bi Doup (1,980-2,000 m) on 22-23 May and a family party of four birds at Long Lanh East (1,700 m) on 24 May (Eames *et al.* 1992).

These records are apparently the first of the southern (nominate) subspecies since its discovery in the 1920s (Delacour *et al.* 1928, Robinson and Kloss 1919). The southern subspecies appears to occur at higher elevations than the northern subspecies (*J. d. parvirostris*), which we have found only from 50-900 m (Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993). The species is endemic to Viet Nam and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**GREY-FACED TIT-BABBLER** *Macronous kelleyi* One singing in the southern part of Bach Ma N.P. (130 m) on 29 April; two or three singing in Nam Dong District (200-300 m) on 8 May; common in the Di Linh Village '8' area (930 m) on 5 June; one or two singing on Mount Pantar (1,080 m) on 6 June and fairly common in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140-250 m) during 9-25 June.

The records from Mount Pantar appear to be the highest to date (see Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993). It was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

**YELLOW-EYED BABBLER** *Chrysomma sinense* One bird in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. on 13 June.

Not previously recorded for Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975) or Vo Quy (1983).

CHESTNUT-FRONTED SHRIKE-BABBLER *Pteruthius aenobarbus* Seen in the Di Linh Village '8' area (930 m) on 5 June.

Not previously recorded below 1,220 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

FULVETTA *Alcippe* sp. On Mount Bi Doup (2,160-2,289 m), one bird on 22 and 23 May and a flock of at least four on 23 May.

One bird was trapped and photographed in the hand and a full description and series of biometrics were taken. After an analysis of specimens in the British Museum, Tring and other material, we decided that these birds most resemble *A. ruficapilla danisi*. It appears that this subspecies is known only from a single specimen (no. 268,092 in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, U.S.A.) which was collected on Phu (Mount) Kobo (2,000 m), northern Laos by Delacour and Greenway in 1938 (Delacour and Greenway 1941). Cheng (1987) listed *danisi* from south-east Yunnan and south-west Guizhou, China, noting that they were 'originally identified as *A. r. sordidior*, but from zoogeographical viewpoint, the specimens collected probably belong to *A. r. danisi*'; the assignation of these specimens is perhaps doubtful. Several differences were noted during a comparison of our material with photographs of the *danisi* specimen held in the U.S.A.; notably the less extensive area of silvery-whitish coloration visible at the base of the primaries on the closed wing on the Bi Doup birds.

The habitat where birds were found on Mount Bi Doup consisted of bamboo undergrowth in montane broadleaved evergreen forest and scrub in a clearing on the summit.

More data are currently being gathered on the Bi Doup birds and it is hoped that a full account will be published soon.

MOUNTAIN FULVETTA *Alcippe peracensis* To date, we have recorded *A. p. grottei* at the following localities (see Robson *et al.* 1989, 1993): Cuc Phuong N.P., Ha Nam Ninh Province (East Tonkin), Buon Luoi, Gia Lai Kon Tum Province (Central Annam) and Son Tung, Nghe Tinh Province (North Annam) in 1988; throughout the lowland parts of Bach Ma N.P. in 1990 and 1991 and at Cat Bin, Nghe Tinh Province (North Annam) in 1990; Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. in 1991. We recorded it from 50-700 m and breeding was confirmed at Son Tung and Bach Ma N.P. *A. p. annamensis* was recorded in the Pass '41' area, A Sau A Luoi, Quang Tri/Thua Thien Province (Central Annam) in 1988; Mount Bach Ma in Bach Ma N.P. in 1990 and commonly at many localities on the Da Lat and Di Linh Plateaus, Lam Dong Province (South Annam) during 1990 and 1991. We recorded it from 700-2,100 m and breeding was confirmed on Mount Lang Bian. The subspecific identification of birds observed at Kon Cha Rang (at 700-850 m), Gia Lai Kon Tum Province (Central Annam) in 1988 remains undetermined.

We believe that the subspecies *grottei* has been wrongly assigned to

Mountain Fulvetta. Its biometrics, song and altitudinal range place it much closer to Brown-cheeked Fulvetta *A. poioicephala*. Additionally, in 1990, we found *grottei* and *annamensis* occurring together in Bach Ma N.P.; the former below 700 m and the latter above 900 m. Morphologically, *grottei* is distinct from both Brown-cheeked and Mountain Fulvettas and may prove to be a full species.

Further research is currently underway and it is hoped that a paper will be published on the status of *A. p. grottei* in the near future.

ORIENTAL SKYLARK *Alauda gulgula* In South Annam: several birds at Phan Thiet salt pans on 18 April; several between Phan Rang, Thuan Hai Province and Cam Ranh Bay, Khanh Hoa Province on 18 April; several between Nha Trang and Van Ninh, Khanh Hoa Province on 19 April and 11 May and several by the south-west shore of Cam Ranh Bay on 12 May.

Not recorded for South Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER *Arachnothera magna* Single birds were recorded in Nam Bai Cat Tien N.P. (140 m) on 15 and 19 June.

There are no previous records for Cochinchina according to King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983). The former authors also state that it occurs only above 915 m in Viet Nam.

VIETNAMESE GREENFINCH *Carduelis monguilloti* Several birds seen at Klong (1,050 m) on 18 May.

Not previously recorded below 1,220 m (King *et al.* 1975). A flock of ten birds, including juveniles, was observed flycatching from a pine *Pinus insularis* (catching airborne termites) at Da Lat on 16 May (Eames *et al.* 1992).

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## APPENDIX

## ALL THE 1991 EXPEDITION'S BIRD RECORDS FROM VIET NAM

The numbers following each species correspond to the places listed in the 'main localities visited' section at the beginning of this paper.

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

- ( ) Identification uncertain  
 [ ] Reported by local people  
 {} Specimen, remains or feathers examined  
 B Breeding data obtained  
 C Adult observed carrying food  
 F Fledged young observed  
 M Birds observed carrying nest material  
 N Nest found:  
 c. With eggs  
 b. Nest building  
 i. Adult on nest  
 n. No contents  
 u. Contents unknown  
 y. With young

CHINESE FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	1,2,10,12,24
RAIN QUAIL <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	10
BLUE-BREADED QUAIL <i>C. chinensis</i>	14
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,12
BAR-BACKED PARTRIDGE <i>A. brunopectus</i>	7,8,9,11,12,13,15
ORANGE-NECKED PARTRIDGE <i>A. davidi</i>	14
SCALY-BREADED PARTRIDGE <i>A. chloropus</i>	1,7
ANNAM PARTRIDGE <i>A. (chloropus) merlini</i>	15
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	9(BF),14(BF),15,23,[24]
SILVER PHEASANT <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	1,4,6,7,11,12,15,[24]
SIAMSE FIREBACK <i>L. diardi</i>	14
GERMAN'S PEACOCK-PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron gemnaini</i>	[7],[9,11],12,14
GREY PEACOCK-PHEASANT <i>P. bicalcaratum</i>	[24]
CRESTED ARGUS <i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	1,3,15,24
GREEN PEAFOWL <i>Pavo muticus</i>	[11],14,[24]
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	10,14,17,21,22,23,24
WHITE-WINGED DUCK <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	[14]
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE <i>Nettion coromandelianus</i>	14
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	17(BP)
GARGANEY <i>A. querquedula</i>	21
BARRED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	1,2,4,11,12,14,15,16,24
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	3,8(BF),9,12
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	14
GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	1,2,6,10,12,14
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celex brachyurus</i>	1,7,14
WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	2,14
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	7,14
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>P. flavinucha</i>	1,2,4,7,9,11,14,15,16
LACED WOODPECKER <i>P. vittatus</i>	14,15,16
GREY-FACED WOODPECKER <i>P. canis</i>	2,7

GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	1,14
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Coccyzus grantia</i>	14
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	1,4,6,7,8,12,13
BLACK-AND-BUFF WOODPECKER <i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	14
HEART-SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Hemicircus canente</i>	14
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	14
RED-VENTED BARBET <i>Megalaina lagrandieri</i>	7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16
LINEATED BARBET <i>M. lineata</i>	14
GREEN-EARED BARBET <i>M. faiostrigata</i>	14,15,16
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>M. franklinii</i>	12
BLACK-BROWED BARBET <i>M. oorti</i>	1,4,5,11,15
MOUSTACHED BARBET <i>M. incognita</i>	1,3,5,7,8,9,11,13
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>M. australis</i>	14
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>M. haemacephala</i>	22
ORIENTAL PIEB-HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	14(BF)
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Bucaras bicornis</i>	12(BF),13,14,{24}
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	14
EURASIAN HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	23
ORANGE-BREADED TROGON <i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	14
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>H. erythrocephalus</i>	3,7,8,11,13,14,16
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coccyzus benghalensis</i>	14,23
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1,2,9,14,15,16
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Aleedo hercules</i>	15
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>A. athis</i>	15,17,19,21
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>A. meninting</i>	14
BLACK-BACKED KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	14
BANDED KINGFISHER <i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	14,15
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	14,15
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Haleyon sumyensis</i>	9,11,12,14,15,16,23,24
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>H. pileata</i>	15,24
COLLARED KINGFISHER <i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	18,21
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	10,15
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	14,17,21,23
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	4,11,12,13,14
LITTLE GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	11,14,17,23,24
BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER <i>M. viridis</i>	15
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>M. philippinus</i>	23,24
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>M. leschenaulti</i>	14,15
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	15
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	4,15,16,24
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	7,11,14
PLAIN-TIVE CUCKOO <i>C. merulinus</i>	14,15,16,17,21,22,23
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	15
VIOLET CUCKOO <i>C. xanthorhynchus</i>	14
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Sumiculus lugubris</i>	5,6,14,15,16
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	23,24
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	7,11,12,13,14,15,16,24
CORAL-BILLED GROUND-CUCKOO <i>Carpococcyx renaulti</i>	15
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	2,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,23
LESSER COUCAL <i>C. bengalensis</i>	2,9,11,13,14(BF),15,16,24
VERNAL HANGING-PARROT <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	11,12,13,14,15,16
GREY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	9,11
BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET <i>P. roseata</i>	15
RED-BREADED PARAKEET <i>P. alexandri</i>	2,14
CRESTED TREESWIFT <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	23

HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	3
GERMAIN'S SWIFTLET <i>C. germani</i>	15,22,23,24
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	14,15,16
BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>H. giganteus</i>	15
ASIAN PALM-SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balaisiensis</i>	11,15,21,23
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	15,24
HOUSE SWIFT <i>A. nipalensis</i>	4,6,8,10(BN),15,22,23,24
EASTERN GRASS-OWL <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	2,{10}
MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	15
COLLARED SCOPS-OWL <i>O. lempiji</i>	14,15,24
SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE-OWL <i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	{10}
BROWN FISH-OWL <i>Katupa zeylonensis</i>	14
TAWNY FISH-OWL <i>K. flavipes</i>	14
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	3,4,5,12,13,15
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>G. cuculoides</i>	8,14,15
BROWN HAWK-OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	14
GREAT EARED-NIGHTJAR <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	14
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	2,10
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>C. macrurus</i>	14
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	10,16,23,24
PALE-CAPPED PIGEON <i>C. punicea</i>	9
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	2,7,9,10,12,14,15,16,21,22,23,24
RED COLLARED-DOVE <i>S. iraquebarica</i>	15,17,23,24(BC)
BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	1,2,3,9,11,12,14,15
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	11,12,13,14,15
PINK-NECKED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Tyreron vernans</i>	14
ORANGE-BREADED GREEN-PIGEON <i>T. bicincta</i>	15,24
THICK-BILLED GREEN-PIGEON <i>T. curvirostra</i>	11,16
YELLOW-VENTED GREEN-PIGEON <i>T. seimundi</i>	12,13
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN-PIGEON <i>T. sphenura</i>	8
GREEN-PIGEON <i>Tyreron</i> sp.	14
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	14
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>D. badii</i>	1,3,4,11,12,13,15
SARUS CRANE <i>Grus antigone</i>	17
RED-LEGGED CRANE <i>Rallina fasciata</i>	14
SLATY-BREADED RAIL <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	15
WHITE-BREADED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	10,14,15,16
RUDDY-BREADED CRANE <i>Porzana fusca</i>	14,15
WATERCOCK <i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	14,21,22
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	14,17,23
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	10,15
PENTAIL SNIBE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	15,21
BLACK-TAILED GODWIT <i>Limosa limosa</i>	20
BAR-TAILED GODWIT <i>L. lapponica</i>	20
WHIMBREL <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	18,20
EURASIAN CURLEW <i>N. arquata</i>	18,20
COMMON REDSHANK <i>Tringa totanus</i>	18,19,20,23
MARSH SANDPIPER <i>T. stagnatilis</i>	17,19,20,23
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>T. nebularia</i>	17,18,19,20,21,22,23
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>T. glareola</i>	17,21,23,24
TEREK SANDPIPER <i>T. cinerea</i>	20
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>T. hypoleucos</i>	15,17,19,20,21,23,24
GREY-TAILED TATTLER <i>T. brevipes</i>	20,23
RUDDY TURNSTONE <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	18,19,20,24
RUFIOUS-NECKED STINT <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	18,19,20,23,24

TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>C. temminckii</i>	19
LONG-TOED STINT <i>C. subminuta</i>	19,20
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER <i>C. acuminata</i>	19
CURLEW SANDPIPER <i>C. ferruginea</i>	18,19,20
BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	19
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	20,24
PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	15,17
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	14,17
BLACK-WINGED STILT <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	17,18,19,20
PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	17,18,19,23
GREY PLOVER <i>P. squatarola</i>	18,20
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	17,24
KENTISH PLOVER <i>C. alexandrinus</i>	18,19,20,23,24
MONGOLIAN PLOVER <i>C. mongolus</i>	18,19,20,23,24
GREATER SAND PLOVER <i>C. leschenaultii</i>	19,20,23,24
ORIENTAL PLOVER <i>C. oereus</i>	19
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	24
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>V. indicus</i>	9,10,14,17,23,24(BN)
ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE <i>Glaucola maldivarum</i>	17,21,22,23,24
HERRING GULL <i>Larus argentatus</i>	24
GULL-BILLED TERN <i>Sterna nilotica</i>	18
CASPIAN TERN <i>S. caspia</i>	18
ROSEATE TERN <i>S. dougalli</i>	24
BLACK-NECKED TERN <i>S. sumatrana</i>	23,24
COMMON TERN <i>S. hirundo</i>	24
LITTLE TERN <i>S. albifrons</i>	18,19,20(BN),23,24
BRIDLED TERN <i>S. anaethetus</i>	23,24
WHISKERED TERN <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	14,18,21,22,23,24
WHITE-WINGED TERN <i>C. leucopterus</i>	22,23,24
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	7,14,18,24
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	6
BLACK BAZA <i>A. leucophotes</i>	14,15
ORIENTAL HONEY-BOZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	11,12,14,15
BLACK-WINGED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	2,9,14,17,23,24
BRAHMINY KITE <i>Haliastur indus</i>	14,22
WHITE-BELLIED FISH-EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	23
GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>	14,15
CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE <i>Spiormis cheela</i>	1,2,4,7,8,14,15,16
EASTERN MARSH-HARRIER <i>Circus spilonotus</i>	17
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	1,3,4,13,15
SHIKRA <i>A. badius</i>	5,7,14
BESRA <i>A. virgatus</i>	5
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictiniaetus malayensis</i>	1(BF),3,4,5,6,7,8,13,16,24
RUFOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieracetus kienerii</i>	1,3
CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	3,(?6)
COLLARED FALCONET <i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	14
PIED FALCONET <i>M. melanoleucus</i>	16
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>	10,14
LITTLE GREBE <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	7,10,17
ORIENTAL DAKTER <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	14,17
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	7,14,17
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzatta</i>	14,15,18,21,23,24
CHINESE EGRET <i>E. euphotes</i>	20
PACIFIC REEF-EGRET <i>E. sacra</i>	18,20
GREY HERON <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	17,18,19,20,23,24

PURPLE HERON <i>A. purpurea</i>	14,17,21,23
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	14,17,20,23,24
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	15,17,23,24
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	15,23,24
CHINESE POND-HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	10,15,16,21,23,24
JAVAN POND-HERON <i>A. speciosa</i>	17,18,22
STRIATED HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	15,18,20,21
MALAYAN NIGHT-HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	14
YELLOW BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	14,15,21
SCHRENCK'S BITTERN <i>I. eurhynchus</i>	15
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>I. cinnamomeus</i>	10,14,15,16,21,23,24
BLACK BITTERN <i>I. flavicollis</i>	14,15
GREAT BITTERN <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	{22}
WHITE-SHOULDERED IBIS <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	14
PAINTED STORK <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	17
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	14
LESSER ADJUTANT <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	14
BLUE-RUMPED PITTA <i>Pitta soror</i>	14
RUSTY-NECKED PITTA <i>P. oatesi</i>	{10}
BLUE PITTA <i>P. cyanea</i>	1,7,8,11,13
BAR-BELLIED PITTA <i>P. elliotii</i>	14,15
BLUE-WINGED PITTA <i>P. moluccensis</i>	14
DUSKY BROADBILL <i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	14
BLACK-AND-RED BROADBILL <i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus</i>	14(BN)
BANDED BROADBILL <i>Eurypyga javanicus</i>	14
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	(13)
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarionus daltoniae</i>	4,8,11(BF),12,15
GOLDEN-BELLIED GERYGONE <i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	17,18,20
GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER <i>Cuticicaea ceylonensis</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,15
ASIAN FAIRY-BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	11,14,15,16
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>C. aurifrons</i>	14
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>C. hardwickii</i>	15
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	15,17,21,22,23
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>L. collurioides</i>	1,2(BF),7(BF),9,10(BF)
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>L. schach</i>	15,16,24
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2,4,9,10
WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	15
GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	1,3,6
YELLOW-BREASTED MAGPIE <i>C. (thalassina) hypoleuca</i>	4,13,14(BF)
RACKET-TAILED TREEPIE <i>Crypsirina temia</i>	11,14(BF),15,23,24
RATCHET-TAILED TREEPIE <i>Temuurus temuurus</i>	15
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Pica pica</i>	24
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>	11,16,20,23,24
ASHY WOOD-SWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1,2,20,23,24
SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	2,9
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>O. xanthornus</i>	14
MAROON ORIOLE <i>O. traillii</i>	1,3,4,7,11
LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	1,2,3,4,9,11,12,13,14,15
INDOCHINESE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>C. poliopetra</i>	2,9,12
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>C. melaschistos</i>	14,16
GRY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	3,5,7,8,12,13
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>P. ethologus</i>	1,4,6,7,9,10
SCARLET MINIVET <i>P. flammeus</i>	8,11,12,14,15
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	3,7,8,12,14

WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13
PIED FANTAIL <i>R. javanica</i>	17,18
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocoerens</i>	15,17,23,24
ASHY DRONGO <i>D. leucophaeus</i>	1,2(BF),4,6(BF),7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14(BF), 15(Bny), 16
BRONZED DRONGO <i>D. aeneus</i>	11,13,14(BF),15,16
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>D. ramifer</i>	1,3,4,5,7,8,11,12,13
HAIR-CRESTED DRONGO <i>D. hottentotus</i>	14,15
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>D. paradiseus</i>	12,14(BF),15,16
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	11,14,15,16
ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	11,14,15,16
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	14,15,17,21,22,24
GREAT IORA <i>A. lafresnayei</i>	11,14,15
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	2,14
BLUE ROCK-THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	15,24
BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	2,4,10,15
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zosterops citrina</i>	8
DARK-SIDED THRUSH <i>Z. marginata</i>	12,13
JAPANESE THRUSH <i>Turdus cardis</i>	15
EURASIAN BLACKBIRD <i>T. merula</i>	15
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	1,3,4,5,6(BC),7,9
GREY-STREAKED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	15
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>M. dauurica</i>	15,22,23
NARCISSUS FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	15
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>F. striphata</i>	1,3,4,6
RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>F. parva</i>	15,17,22,24
RUFIOUS-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>F. solitaria</i>	1,3,4,7,8,9,12,13
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>F. hyperythra</i>	3,4,6
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>F. westermanni</i>	1,2,4(BF),6,7,8,9,10,13
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Fumyias thalassina</i>	1,4,5(Bne),6,9(BF),13
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	1,3,5,6,7,8,12,13
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	8,11,12,14,15
TICKELL'S BLUE-FLYCATCHER <i>C. tickelliae</i>	14(BF)
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia cyane</i>	15
ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	11,14,15,16,17,18,21,23,24
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>C. malabaricus</i>	8,11,14,16
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	3(BF),4,5,6,7,8
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	2,5(BF),14
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>E. maculatus</i>	3
GREEN COCHOA <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	6
SIBERIAN STONECHAT <i>Saxicola maura</i>	15,17,21
PIED BUSHCHAT <i>S. caprata</i>	17
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>S. ferrea</i>	1(BF),2,4(BF),6,7(BF),9,10
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	2(Bny),11
WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING <i>S. sinensis</i>	15,22,23,24
BLACK-COLLARED STARLING <i>S. nigricollis</i>	1,2(BF),7,8,9,10,14,15,24
VINOUS-BREASTED STARLING <i>S. burmanicus</i>	1,2,7,9,10,14,23
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	23,24
CRESTED MYNA <i>A. cristatellus</i>	16,24
GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	14
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	12,14(BF),15,16
CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	1,2,4,6,7,9,10,12
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>S. frontalis</i>	8(BF),11,12,13,14
YELLOW-BILLED NUTHATCH <i>S. solangiae</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7
BROWN-THROATED TREE-CREEPER <i>Certhia discolor</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	24
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>P. monticolus</i>	1,2,4,6,7,8,9,10,12
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>P. spilonorus</i>	1,3,4,5,6(BF),7,8
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sytoparus modestus</i>	1,3,5,7
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13
SAND MARTIN <i>Riparia riparia</i>	17
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2,10,14,15,16,17,18,21,22,23,24
STRIATED SWALLOW <i>H. striolata</i>	15,17,24
NORTHERN HOUSE-MARTIN <i>Delichon urbica</i>	24
BLACK-HEADED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	14
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>P. melanicterus</i>	8,11,14
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>P. jocosus</i>	1,2,4,8(BF),9,11,14,15,16,23,24
SOOTY-HEADED BULBUL <i>P. aurigaster</i>	6,7,8,10,14,23,24
STRIPE-THROATED BULBUL <i>P. fulvaysoni</i>	14,15
FLAVESCENT BULBUL <i>P. flavescens</i>	1,2,3,4,6,7,9,12,13
YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL <i>P. goiavier</i>	18
STREAK-EARED BULBUL <i>P. blanfordi</i>	14,17,22,23
PUFF-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alphoixus pallidus</i>	15,16
OCHRACEOUS BULBUL <i>A. ochraceus</i>	8,11,12,13,14
GREY-EYED BULBUL <i>Iole propinqua</i>	11,13,14
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavata</i>	7,8,11,12,13
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes maclellandii</i>	1,3,5,6,7,8,12
BLACK BULBUL <i>H. leucocephalus</i>	4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13
ZITTING CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	14,19,20,23
GOLDEN-HEADED CISTICOLA <i>C. exilis</i>	2,14(Bne),15,16
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	1,2(BF),3,4,5,6,7(BF),8,9,10,11
RUFESCENT PRINIA <i>P. rufescens</i>	12,14(BF)
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>P. hodgsonii</i>	8,11,15,16
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>P. flaviventris</i>	2,11,14(BN),15,16,18
PLAIN PRINIA <i>P. inornata</i>	1,2,7,11,14
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	8,9,18
GREY-BELLIED TESSA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	1(BF),3,4,5,6,7
PALE-FOOTED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	1
RUSSET BUSH-WARBLER <i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>	1,2,4,7
LANCERATED WARBLER <i>Iocustella lanceolata</i>	15,17
BLACK-BROWED REED-WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	17,21
ORIENTAL REED-WARBLER <i>A. orientalis</i>	15,17,18,20,21
THICK-BILLED WARBLER <i>A. aedon</i>	15
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,13
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>O. sutorius</i>	15,24
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>O. atrogularis</i>	8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	15,17
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>P. maculipennis</i>	1,3,6
ARCTIC WARBLER <i>P. borealis</i>	15,16,24
TWO-BARRED WARBLER <i>P. plumbeitarsus</i>	15
PALE-LEGGED LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. tenellipes</i>	15
BLYTT'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. reguloides</i>	1,3,4,6
WHITE-TAILED LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. davisoni</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>S. castaneiceps</i>	1,3,4,5,7,9,13
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abrascopus superciliosus</i>	13,14
STRIATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	15,17,24
MASKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	15,24
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. leucolophus</i>	8,11,12,14,15,24
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. moniliger</i>	15

BLACK-HOODED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. milleti</i>	5,7,12,13
BLACK-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. chinensis</i>	15,24
WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. vassalli</i>	3(BF),4,5,7,8,9,11,12,13
SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. merulinus</i>	3,5,7,12,13
COLLARED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. yersini</i>	1,3,4,5,6
ABBOTT'S BABBLER <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	14(Bne),16
BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum (Trichastoma) tickelli</i>	14,15,24
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>P. ruficeps</i>	14
SCALY-CROWNED BABBLER <i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	14,15
LARGE SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	11,14,16
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. schisticeps</i>	3,4,6,12,13,14
RED-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. ochraceiceps</i>	4,12,13
SHORT-TAILED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Jabouilleia danjoui</i>	1,3
STREAKED WREN-BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	12
EYE-BROWED WREN-BABBLER <i>N. epilepidota</i>	3,8,12
PYGMY WREN-BABBLER <i>Phoebastria pusilla</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	1,3,4,5(BF),6,7,8,9,12,13
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>S. nigriceps</i>	3,5,6,12,14,15
SPOT-NECKED BABBLER <i>S. striolata</i>	15
STRIPED TIT-BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	8,11,12,13,14(BF),15,16,23,24
GREY-FACED TIT-BABBLER <i>M. kelleyi</i>	11,12,14,15,16
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Timalia pileata</i>	14,16
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	14
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	1,3,4,6,7,12,13
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	1,3,6,7,8,12
CHESTNUT-FRONTED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. aenobarbus</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	14
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,13
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alicippe castaneiceps</i>	1,3,4,5,6
FULVETTA <i>Alicippe</i> sp.	1
FULVETTA <i>A. (peracensis) groti</i>	14,15(Bne)
MOUNTAIN FULVETTA <i>A. peracensis amamensis</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	7
BLACK-HEADED SIBIA <i>H. melanoleuca</i>	1,2,3,4(BF),5,6,7,8,12,13
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	4,5,7,8
RUFIOUS-WINGED LARK <i>Mirafra assamica</i>	20,23
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	17,19,20,23
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	8(BF)
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. chrysorrheum</i>	14,15
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>D. concolor</i>	11,15
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. ignipectus</i>	1,3,4,5,7,8,13
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. cruentatum</i>	11,14,24(BF)
RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	14
PURPLE-NAPED SUNBIRD <i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	14,15
OLIVE-BACKED SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	14,15,16,23,24
GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12
FORK-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. christinae</i>	15,16
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>A. saturata</i>	13,(15)
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>A. siparaja</i>	11,14,15
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	14,15
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>A. magna</i>	1,3,7,8,11,12,13,14,16
PLAIN-BACKED SPARROW <i>Passer flaveolus</i>	17,18,22,23

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>P. montanus</i>	10,16,17,18,21,22,23,24
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	15,16,17,21,22
GREY WAGTAIL <i>M. cinerea</i>	15
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	15,16
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>A. rufidus</i>	2,6,10,14,17,23,24
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>A. hodgsoni</i>	4,15
STREAKED WEAVER <i>Ploceus manyar</i>	14(Bne)
BAYA WEAVER <i>P. philippinus</i>	14(BN),21
ASIAN GOLDEN WEAVER <i>P. hypoxanthus</i>	14(Bne)
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	4,8,11,13,14(Bne),15
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>L. punctulata</i>	2,3,4,6,7,10,13,17
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>L. malacca</i>	14
VIETNAMESE GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis monguilloti</i>	1,2,4,7,8,9,10(BF)
RED CROSSBILL <i>Loxia curvirostris</i>	1,2,6,7,9
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	15,17,21

## ERRATA

Corrections to Robson *et al.* (1993):

P. 27 Figure: Quy Nhon = Qui Nhon.

P. 28 paragraph 4, line 1: Mount Lang Bian is 2,167 m and not 2,267 m as stated.

P. 47 line 33, should read: CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE *Spizaetus cirrhatus* 3, (26)