

Survey of the avifauna of Van Ban Nature Reserve, Lao Cai province, Vietnam

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Between mid-March and mid-April 2012 we made an altitudinal transect of the avifauna in the Van Ban Nature Reserve, Lao Cai province, Vietnam, between 775 and 2,300 m. This is one of the few remaining sites that contains Himalayan fauna in Vietnam. We recorded 171 avian species, several which should now be considered threatened in Vietnam, e.g. Beautiful Nuthatch *Sitta formosa*, Yellow-billed Nuthatch *S. solangiae* and Black-headed Shrike Babbler *Pteruthius rufiventer*. We documented the first record of several species in West Tonkin, e.g. White-bellied Green Pigeon *Treron sieboldii* and Short-tailed Parrotbill *Neosuthora davidiana*. Because of intense trapping and hunting all large mammals and the two large hornbill species appear to be extirpated from the reserve. Nonetheless, Van Ban is important not only for resident avian species but also for a number of migrants as a stopover. For example, flocks containing up to 80 individuals of the all-white-headed subspecies of Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* were frequently encountered, as well as large numbers of migrant *Phylloscopus* warblers. Because of the severe anthropogenic pressures in this area the only reason why Van Ban Nature Reserve retains any forest cover is the steep terrain. However, owing to the lack of effective protection the residual forest was rapidly being destroyed during our survey.

INTRODUCTION

The eastern extremity of the Himalayan mountains extends into north-west Vietnam, where the isolated Hoang Lien range reaches its highest point at Mt Fansipan (3,140 m). Hoang Lien is designated an Important Bird Area because it harbours populations of several range-restricted and globally threatened bird species (BirdLife International 2015). The main protected area for the upper montane evergreen fauna in this region is the 29,845 ha Hoang Lien Sa Pa National Park, Lao Cai province (hereafter Hoang Lien); however, very little forest remains below about 1,900 m and even above this altitude the forest has been heavily impacted by selective logging, burning, and grazing domestic buffalo (Tordoff *et al.* 2002, MBR pers. obs. April 2012). Van Ban Nature Reserve (hereafter Van Ban), located only 40 km to the south-east of the park, was officially recognised as a reserve on 27 March 2007 (official decree No. 702/QD-UB of Lao Cai Peoples Committee). It has an altitudinal range from about 350 to 2,600 m and covers 25,669 ha of which 21,629 ha is considered the core zone. As a result of surrounding deforestation, Van Ban is now ecologically isolated and, in part because of the steep terrain, the higher parts of the reserve have received little biotic assessment. In spring 2012 our team from the University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute (KU) and the Vietnam Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi, surveyed the avifauna of Van Ban between 775 and 2,300 m.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Van Ban still retains forest in a reasonable state of preservation at these altitudes because of its steep terrain. We accessed Van Ban via a footpath from a narrow, paved road that traversed rice paddies at 250 m (22.008°N 104.310°E). Incidental bird observations were made during portage between 250 and 1,600 m. Mature forest was encountered as low as 350 m, but even on the very steep slopes in this area the forest was rapidly being selectively logged. We worked from our first camp at 1,600 m (21.949°N 104.255°E) between 18 March and 6 April, covering areas between 1,500 and 2,300 m. At this camp a maximum of 19 mist-nets (12 m nets) were opened during daylight hours only, usually from 06h00 to 17h00. However, as a result of nets being stolen at this camp, the number of open nets varied considerably from day to day. Nets were placed in secondary forest round the camp (up to about 1,800 m) and along a knife-edge ridge—mostly cleared and burned along its crest, down to about 1,525 m. Along the narrow ridge, nets were placed mostly in forest

corridors that connected contiguous secondary forest on the slopes. Above camp at about 1,700 m, the trail joined another path, which led to a ridge at about 2,300 m. Between 2,000 m and this ridge we found the globally near-threatened conifer *Fokienia hodginsii*. Up to seven nets were placed in the forest between 2,100 and 2,300 m (21.938°N 104.253°E) on six mornings from 06h00 until 10h00. In addition, observations and audio recordings were made between 1,500 and 2,300 m. At the 1,600 m camp there were periods of fog or light rain on most days; however, from the night of 30 March until early the following afternoon, rain was continuous. Although our camp was well within the reserve boundaries, chainsaws were heard on sunny days up to 1,800 m. At 2,300 m and on the slopes to the south the forest had been cleared and was covered with dense ferns and spiny scrub (< 0.5 m in height) interspersed with grass. Local ginseng farmers regularly passed through our camp en route to their plots in the reserve, and grazing buffalo and their owners were not uncommon at and above the camp.

A second camp was established at 900 m near a rapid-flowing forest stream (21.968°N 104.261°E) where, between 6 and 15 April, birds were surveyed from the camp site down to where the same stream crossed the trail at 750 m. Up to 21 nets were placed in secondary forest and the edge of a clearing. The forest at the second camp was little degraded, but chainsaws were heard daily and large tree-trunk blocks were pushed down muddy chutes to the trail below where people carried the wood down to Na Nheo village at 700 m (21.984°N 104.272°E). From there the wood was transported by motorcycle to the paved road at 250 m. Except for the final three days, rain occurred daily.

MBR's digital audio recordings are online at the Macaulay Library (ML), Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, USA. LMH's images of netted and free-flying birds are stored at the IEBR Zoology Museum. Specimen material, including genetic samples, is deposited at the University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences, and IEBR Zoology Museum. Specimen data are viewable online via VertNet. Taxonomy and nomenclature primarily follow Robson (2008), except for the Timaliidae where we follow Moyle *et al.* (2012) because the taxonomic conclusions are well supported and the nomenclature is extensively updated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We recorded 171 species (see Appendix); however, identification of at least two *Phylloscopus* and *Seicercus* species await genetic

confirmation. A March 2002 survey of the Van Ban area, in which LMH participated, primarily focused on the status and distribution of avian species, and recorded 156 species (Tordoff *et al.* 2002). Ten days of that survey were spent in the Khanh Yen Ha commune, including several days of work at the same altitude as our upper camp. The higher altitudes surveyed in 2002 were in the adjacent valley and on a ridge rising to about 2,650 m to the east (21.950°N 104.217°E) of our 2012 location. Most of the species recorded in 2002 but not encountered in 2012 were lowland species. Although the forest has been significantly degraded since 2002—the population of the Na Nheo village had grown considerably during that period (LMH pers. obs.)—no bird species appear to have been lost as a result of habitat degradation. However, given the rate of deforestation seen in 2012, large-scale extirpation will soon occur for many species.

Most species were singing; specimen data and behaviour confirmed that many were in the initial stages of breeding. At least 15 species of migrant (defined here where at least some individuals were migrating although some individuals may be summer or permanent residents at this site) were recorded (Appendix). Given the degree of deforestation in this region, this reserve is likely to be a key stopover site for migrants.

Unfortunately, the entire megafauna appears either to have been or is about to be extirpated at Van Ban, as we encountered no mammal larger than a *Callosciurus* squirrel. The Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthracoseros albirostris* is now rare and the two largest hornbills in this region, Great *Buceros bicornis* and Rufous-necked *Aceros nipalensis*, were probably extirpated by 2002, as neither was recorded by Tordoff *et al.* (2002). We also failed to record the range-restricted Ward's Trogon *Harpactes wardi* and Red-winged Laughingthrush *Garrulax formosus*. Even the usually common Red-headed Trogon *Harpactes erythrocephalus* was rare and we found the recently shot corpse of a male by the trail at c.1,800 m. Shots, from locally made 22-calibre guns, were heard almost daily at our upper camp. Although contiguous tall forest existed between 900 and 2,300 m, the forest on the south side of the knife-edge ridge at 2,300 m was denuded and large trees were being removed from steep slopes in 2012. If logging is not stopped much of the flora and fauna will be lost from this area.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

White-bellied Green Pigeon *Treron sieboldii*

Single individuals of this poorly known pigeon were recorded and photographed on a few occasions between 1,535 and 1,600 m. It was unknown from West Tonkin prior to our work (Robson 2008).

Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda*

At least one individual was audio-recorded (ML175429) along the large stream at 775 m above Na Nheo village on 11 April 2012. Apparently this is the first record for West Tonkin (Robson 2008); it is still unclear whether the species breeds in this region.

Crow-billed Drongo *Dicrurus annectans*

A single female that had just laid eggs (2 collapsed ova, oviduct 4 mm in diameter; KU 120633) was caught in tall, selectively logged forest at our 900 m camp on 11 April 2012. In addition, a presumed pair was audio-recorded on 14 April 2012 as they foraged adjacent to the river at this same camp. Robson (2008) does not list the species for West Tonkin.

Beautiful Nuthatch *Sitta formosa*

A single adult of this poorly known species was video-recorded by Bui Duc Tien at 09h45 on 1 April just below 1,600 m, calling from

an isolated tree near the ridge crest where most of the large trees had been removed. Given that we encountered only this individual and only two were recorded during several days of fieldwork in this same area in March 2002 (Tordoff *et al.* 2002), this species appears to be scarce in this area.

Rufous-bellied Niltava *Niltava sundara*

The breeding status of this species still remains poorly known in Vietnam and adjacent areas. Specimens collected in March/April 2011 in Muong Nhe Nature Reserve, extreme north-west Vietnam, were suggestive of breeding, but gonad and behavioural data were equivocal (Le *et al.* 2012). However, at 1,600 m in Van Ban males were recorded singing and had enlarged testes and seminal vesicles, indicating the onset of breeding. Thus, the inferred breeding range can be extended south into north-west Vietnam from known areas in Yunnan and Guizhou, China (Dyrce 2006).

Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

Two subspecies were recorded at Van Ban. Resident *H. l. concolor* was observed in presumed pairs calling from the top of leafless trees around our 900 m camp. Noisy flocks of migrants (presumed to be *H. l. leucothorax* based on plumage), some composed of > 80 individuals, were observed moving rapidly as they foraged through the forest canopy at both camps.

Schaeffer's Fulvetta *Alcippe schaefferi*

Fairly common at Van Ban. Comparison with specimens collected 200 km to the west-north-west at Muong Nhe Nature Reserve, Dien Bien province (Le *et al.* 2012), shows that Muong Nhe birds are the distinctive Grey-cheeked Fulvetta *Alcippe fratercula*. This represents a southern and eastern range extension for *fratercula*, and are the first records for Vietnam (Robson 2008). Based on distribution, the Muong Nhe *fratercula* are likely to be the nominate subspecies. South-east of Muong Nhe in north-eastern Laos, Delacour (1926) described a new subspecies, *laotiana*, that was subsumed under *fratercula* by Deigan *et al.* (1964). However, Collar & Robson (2007) recognised *laotiana* as a subspecies under the broadly defined *Alcippe morrisonia*. In the same year, based on genetic data, Zou *et al.* (2007) determined that the catch-all *morrisonia* was actually composed of multiple species. Incorporating the Zou *et al.* (2007) revision, Robson (2008) treated *laotiana* as a subspecies of *schaefferi*, noting that *laotiana* had somewhat more prominent crown-stripes, less warm-tinged upperparts, and slightly buffier underparts than nominate *schaefferi*. Our Van Ban specimens are very similar to *schaefferi* specimens from Guangxi, China (Robbins *et al.* 2006),

Plate 1. Silver-eared Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron melanostigma*, 30 March 2012, 1,800 m.



thus we allocate them to the nominate subspecies. If *laotiana* is a valid subspecies and is indeed attributable to *schaefferi* then the range interface between *schaefferi* and *fratercula* must be in the region of north-western Vietnam and northern Laos. To date, they have not been found to be syntopic and thus they may be allopatric. Additional fieldwork is needed to clarify the status and distribution of these fulvettas.

Silver-eared Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron melanostigma*

A few individuals were recorded from 1,600 to 2,300 m at Van Ban. Described subspecies included in this species are highly variable and additional data may prove that more than one species merits recognition. Moreover, the relationship of *connectens*, the form recorded at Van Ban (Plate 1), with the very similar central Vietnam endemic Golden-winged Laughingthrush *T. ngoclinbense* needs to be clarified.

Short-tailed Parrotbill *Neosuthora davidiana*

Two birds, a presumed pair, were audio recorded and observed foraging < 2 m above the ground as they moved through sparse stands of bamboo in badly degraded secondary forest just above the Na Nheo village at 775 m. Although not listed for West Tonkin by Robson (2008), the species was expected here given that it has been recorded in northern Laos, and East Tonkin, Vietnam.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Van Ban Nature Reserve personnel, especially Vuong Quang Chau, Hoang Van Muu and Hoang Van Ha. Bui Duc Tien was indispensable to the field work and Cao Thi Kim Dung (IEBR) helped in many ways with logistics and permits. Craig Robson identified several species by audio-recordings.

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Appendix

Bird species recorded in the Van Ban Nature Reserve between 18 March and 15 April 2012

Occ (Occurrence): C = common, more than 20 individuals/day; F = fairly common, 5–20 individuals/day; U = uncommon, present in small numbers (<5 individuals/day); R = rare, only occasionally encountered in small numbers; X = single record; † = migrant.

Doc (Documentation): * = specimen; P = photographed; V = voice recorded; S = sight record only.

Altitudinal range is indicated by each camp: 1 = 1,600 m camp, range 1,500–2,300 m; 2 = 900 m camp, range 750–900 m.

Taxonomy and nomenclature primarily follow Robson (2008), except for the Timaliidae where we follow Moyle *et al.* (2012).

Name	Occ	Doc	Altitudinal range	Name	Occ	Doc	Altitudinal range
Bar-backed Partridge <i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	U	V	1	Collared Scops Owl <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	R	V	1
Grey Peacock Pheasant <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	U	S	1	Collared Owlet <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	U	V	1
Oriental Honey Buzzard <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R†	P	1	Asian Barred Owlet <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	U	V	1
Crested Serpent Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	U	V, P	1,2	Grey Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	F	V	1
Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	P	1	Silver-backed Needletail <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	F	V, P	1,2
Black Eagle <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	X	P	1	Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	F	V, P	1,2
Mountain Hawk Eagle <i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	X	P	1	Red-headed Trogon <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R	V	1,2
White-bellied Green Pigeon <i>Treron sieboldii</i>	R	V, P	1	Ruddy Kingfisher <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	X	V	2
Large Hawk Cuckoo <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	F	V	1,2	Oriental Pied Hornbill <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	R	S	2
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo <i>Hierococcyx niscalor</i>	U	V	1,2	Great Barbet <i>Megalaima virens</i>	U	V, P	1
Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	U	V	2	Red-vented Barbet <i>Megalaima lagrandieri</i>	F	V	2
Eurasian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	U†	P	2	Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	F	V, P	1,2
Himalayan Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	U	V	1	White-browed Piculet <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	U	C	1,2
Drongo Cuckoo <i>Surnicolus lugubris</i>	R	V	2	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	U	V	1,2
Mountain Scops Owl <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	U	V	1,2	Darjeeling Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	R	P	1

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Name	Occ	Doc	Altitudinal range	Name	Occ	Doc	Altitudinal range
Bay Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	F	*	1,2	Yellow-browed Tit <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	R	P	1
Long-tailed Broadbill <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	F	*	1,2	Yellow-bellied Fantail <i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i>	F	*	1
Rusty-naped Pitta <i>Pitta oatesi</i>	X	S	1,2	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Ut	*	1,2
Black-headed Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	R	V, P	1	Crested Finchbill <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	R	*	1
Rickett's Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius ricketti</i>	F	V, P	1	Striated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	X	S	1
Black-eared Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	F	*	1	Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	X	*	1
Chestnut-fronted Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	R	V, P	1	Puff-throated Bulbul <i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	F	*	1,2
White-bellied Erpornis <i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	F	*	1,2	Ashy Bulbul <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	F	V, P	2
Black-winged Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	R	S	1,2	Mountain Bulbul <i>Ixos mcdellandii</i>	C	*	1,2
Grey-chinned Minivet <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	F	V, P	1,2	Black Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Ft	V	1,2
Short-billed Minivet <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	F	V, P	1	Rufous-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus albobularis</i>	U	*	2
Scarlet Minivet <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	F	*	1,2	Black-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	U	P	1
Maroon Oriole <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	F	C	1,2	Mountain Tailorbird <i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	F	*	1,2
Ashy Woodswallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	X	S	2	Broad-billed Warbler <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	U	*	1
Large Woodshrike <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	U	V	2	Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	R	V	1
White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	U	*	1	Asian Stubtail <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Xt	*	1
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	X	V	2	Grey-bellied Tesia <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	F	*	1
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ct	V, P	1,2	Slaty-bellied Tesia <i>Tesia olivea</i>	F	*	1,2
Crow-billed Drongo <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	R	*	2	Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	U	*	1
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	X	S	1	[Warbler spp. <i>Seicercus</i> spp. (at least two species)]	Ft	*	1,2
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R	*	2	Grey-cheeked Warbler <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	F	*	1
Asian Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	R	S	2	Chestnut-crowned Warbler <i>Seicercus castaneiceps</i>	F	*	1
Common Green Magpie <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R	V	1	Yellow-vented Warbler <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	F	V	1,2
White-winged Magpie <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	R	V	1,2	Pallas's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Ft	*	1
Crimson Sunbird <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R	S	2	[Warbler spp. <i>Phylloscopus</i> spp.; (at least two species)]	Ft	*	1
Mrs Gould's Sunbird <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	F	*	1	Buff-throated Warbler <i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>	Ft	V	1
Green-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	F	*	1	Golden Babbler <i>Cyanoderma chrysaea</i>	F	*	1,2
Black-throated Sunbird <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	R	*	2	Rufous-capped Babbler <i>Cyanoderma ruficeps</i>	F	*	1
Fork-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	U	V	2	Pale-throated Wren Babbler <i>Spelaeornis kinneari</i>	R	*	1
Streaked Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	U	*	1,2	Pygmy Wren Babbler <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	U	V	1,2
Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	X	P	1	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	X	*	1
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	X	S	2	Coral-billed Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	X	*	1
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	F	V, P	1,2	Spot-necked Babbler <i>Stachyris striolata</i>	U	*	2
Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	F	V, P	1,2	Grey-throated Babbler <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	F	*	2
White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	*	1,2	Collared Babbler <i>Gampsorhynchus torquatus</i>	R	V	1,2
Yellow-billed Nuthatch <i>Sitta solangiae</i>	R	P	1	Rufous-winged Fulvetta <i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>	F	*	1
Beautiful Nuthatch <i>Sitta formosa</i>	X	P	1	Rusty-capped Fulvetta <i>Schoeniparus dubius</i>	F	*	1
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	X	*	1	Streaked Wren Babbler <i>Turdinus brevicaudatus</i>	U	*	2
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch <i>Sitta cinnamomensis</i>	R	V, P	1,2	Schaeffer's Fulvetta <i>Alcippe schaefferi</i>	F	*	1,2
White-tailed Nuthatch <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	X	P	1	Himalayan Cutia <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R	P	1
Brown Dipper <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	X	S	2	White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R	V	1,2
Plain-backed Thrush <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	X	*	1	Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Ianthocincla chinensis</i>	X	S	2
Grey-winged Blackbird <i>Turdus boubol</i>	Xt	S	1	Blue-winged Laughingthrush <i>Trochalopteron squamatum</i>	X	V	1
Eyebrowed Thrush <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Rt	S	1	Silver-eared Laughingthrush <i>Trochalopteron melanostigma</i>	U	*	1
Purple Cochoa <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	U	V, P	1	Red-tailed Laughingthrush <i>Trochalopteron milnei</i>	F	*	1,2
Chestnut-bellied Rockthrush <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Xt	*	1	Black-headed Sibia <i>Heterophasia desgondini</i>	U	*	1
Lesser Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	F	*	1	Long-tailed Sibia <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	R	P	1
White-tailed Robin <i>Myiometula leucura</i>	F	*	1,2	Silver-eared Parrotbill <i>Neosuthora argentauris</i>	F	P	1,2
Plumbeous Water Redstart <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	R	S	2	Red-billed Leiothrix <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	C	P	1
Red-flanked Bluetail <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Xt	*	1	Red-tailed Minla <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	F	*	1
Slaty-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R	*	1	Rufous-backed Sibia <i>Minla annectans</i>	R	S	1
Spotted Forktail <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	U	*	1,2	Streaked Barwing <i>Actinodura souliei</i>	R	P	1
Pale Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	U	*	2	Spectacled Barwing <i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>	R	V	1
Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumus</i>	R	*	2	Blue-winged Minla <i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>	F	*	1
White-tailed Flycatcher <i>Cyornis concretus</i>	U	*	2	Bar-throated Minla <i>Actinodura strigula</i>	F	*	1
Verditer Flycatcher <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	U	*	1,2	Golden-breasted Fulvetta <i>Lioparus chrysotis</i>	F	*	1
Rufous-bellied Niltava <i>Niltava sundara</i>	U	*	1,2	Grey-headed Parrotbill <i>Psittiparus gularis</i>	R	*	1
Large Niltava <i>Niltava grandis</i>	U	*	1	Golden Parrotbill <i>Suthora verreauxi</i>	F	*	1
Small Niltava <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	F	*	1,2	Short-tailed Parrotbill <i>Neosuthora davidiana</i>	X	V	2
White-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	F	*	1	White-browed Fulvetta <i>Fulvetta vinipectus</i>	F	*	1
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	F	*	1,2	Streak-throated Fulvetta <i>Fulvetta manipurensis</i>	F	*	1
Little Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	R	*	1	White-collared Yuhina <i>Yuhina diademata</i>	X	V	1
Slaty-blue Flycatcher <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	X	*	1	Black-chinned Yuhina <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	F	*	1,2
Sapphire Flycatcher <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	X	P	1	Stripe-throated Yuhina <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	F	*	1
Pygmy Blue Flycatcher <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	X	V	1	Whiskered Yuhina <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	C	*	1
Ferruginous Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	Xt	S	1	Chestnut-flanked White-eye <i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	C	*	1
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa strophitata</i>	F	*	1	Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	U	*	1
Brown-breasted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	U	*	1,2	Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	S	1,2
Yellow-cheeked Tit <i>Parus spilonotus</i>	F	*	1	Hill Prinia <i>Prinia supercilialis</i>	R	V	1
Sultan Tit <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	U	V	2				