

A birdwatching visit to the Chin Hills, West Burma (Myanmar), with notes from nearby areas

C. R. ROBSON, H. BUCK, D. S. FARROW, T. FISHER and B. F. KING

From 30 March to 10 April 1995, we visited the Chin Hills and some nearby areas in West and Central Burma (Myanmar). Nearly 400 species were recorded, including two new records for Burma, 20 new for West Burma and three new for Central Burma. Observations were also made of seven vulnerable species, 11 near-threatened and one data-deficient species.

The Chin Hills form a southward extension of the Himalayas into South-East Asia from neighbouring Manipur in India. The history of ornithology in these remote mountains is all too brief and the last comprehensive field-work in the area was carried out on Mount Victoria in the summer of 1937 (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940). The Chin Hills were first explored ornithologically by Lieutenant H. Wood, who visited Mount Victoria and nearby areas during the winter of 1901-02 (Wood and Finn 1902). Following Wood's initial findings, Colonel G. Rippon spent several months on Mount Victoria in 1904, collecting a large number of specimens, many of which are to be found in the Museum of Natural History, Tring, U.K. The north Chin Hills, were worked first by Captain F. E. W. Venning, who collected a few specimens and many nests and eggs in the vicinity of Haka, during 1909-1910 (Venning 1912). Further field-work, also concentrating on breeding biology, was carried out in the northernmost Chin Hills by J. C. Hopwood in May 1913, by Hopwood and J. M. D. Mackenzie during April and May 1914, and by Mackenzie in April and May 1915 (Hopwood and Mackenzie 1917). Finally, P. F. Wickham toured the Hills during April and May 1916 (Wickham 1918, 1929).

Our own expedition was carefully designed and planned for some time in advance by Dr Hugh Buck and operated by Dr Htin Hla of Yangon. Although our visit was short, we were able to make observations in a good cross-section of habitats and found almost 400 species. Two species, White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* and Russet Bush Warbler *Bradypterus seiboldi* were recorded for the first time in Burma, and we identified 20 new species for West Burma and three new species for Central Burma. Also of interest were seven species considered Vulnerable, including Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii* and two endemic species: Hooded Treepie *Crypsirina cucullata* and White-browed Nuthatch *Sitta victoriae*; 11 species considered Near-threatened, including the localized Striped Laughingthrush *Garrulax virgatus* and one Data Deficient species, the little-known Brown-capped Laughingthrush *G. austeni* (Collar *et al.* 1994). Another Near-threatened species, White-bellied Minivet *Pericrocotus erythropygus* was recorded outside the area under review (see Appendix 1).

ORNITHOLOGICAL REGIONS OF BURMA

For the purposes of this paper we are following the regionalization of Burma used by King *et al.* (1975), who, in turn, followed Smythies (1953).

ITINERARY

MARCH

- 27 Flew from Bangkok to Rangoon (Yangon)
- 28 Rangoon
- 29 Flew from Rangoon to Pagan; rest of day at Pagan
- 30 Drove from Pagan to Mount Victoria
- 31 Mount Victoria

APRIL

- 1-4 Mount Victoria
- 5 Mount Victoria; drove to Mindat
- 6 Mindat
- 7 Drove from Mindat to Bonzon
- 8 Bonzon; drove to Ramhtlo
- 9 Ramhtlo
- 10 Ramhtlo; drove to Kalemwo
- 11 Drove to Aung Chan Tha
- 12 Aung Chan Tha; drove to Monywa
- 13 Drove from Monywa to Mandalay; flew to Rangoon
- 14 Hlawgaw Park; flew to Bangkok

LOCALITY ACCOUNTS

1 Pagan (21°10'N 94°52'E)

Spectacular archaeological site on the east bank of the Irrawaddy River, Central Burma. Semi-desert with scrub and scattered trees, intersected by fairly shallow dry stream beds in places and dry cultivation. Irrawaddy River with extensive broad sand-bars and some muddy edges. Elevation 65 m.

2 Pagan - Saw (21°09'N 94°09'E), via Chauk, Kazunma, Kyaukse and Thigon.

Lowlands of Central Burma. Semi-desert, with low hills deeply bisected by streams and dry 'wadis' between Chauk and Kazunma. Undulating country with patches of stunted dry deciduous woodland in vicinity of Kazunma. Dry deciduous forest on hills, degraded forest and some cultivation between Kazunma and Saw. Elevation 65-670 m.

3 Mount Victoria (Kanpetlet 21°11.5'N 94°03'E; Camp 21°13.5'N 93°58'E; Summit 21°14'N 93°54'E)

Highest peak in Chin Hills (3,095 m), south Chin Hills,

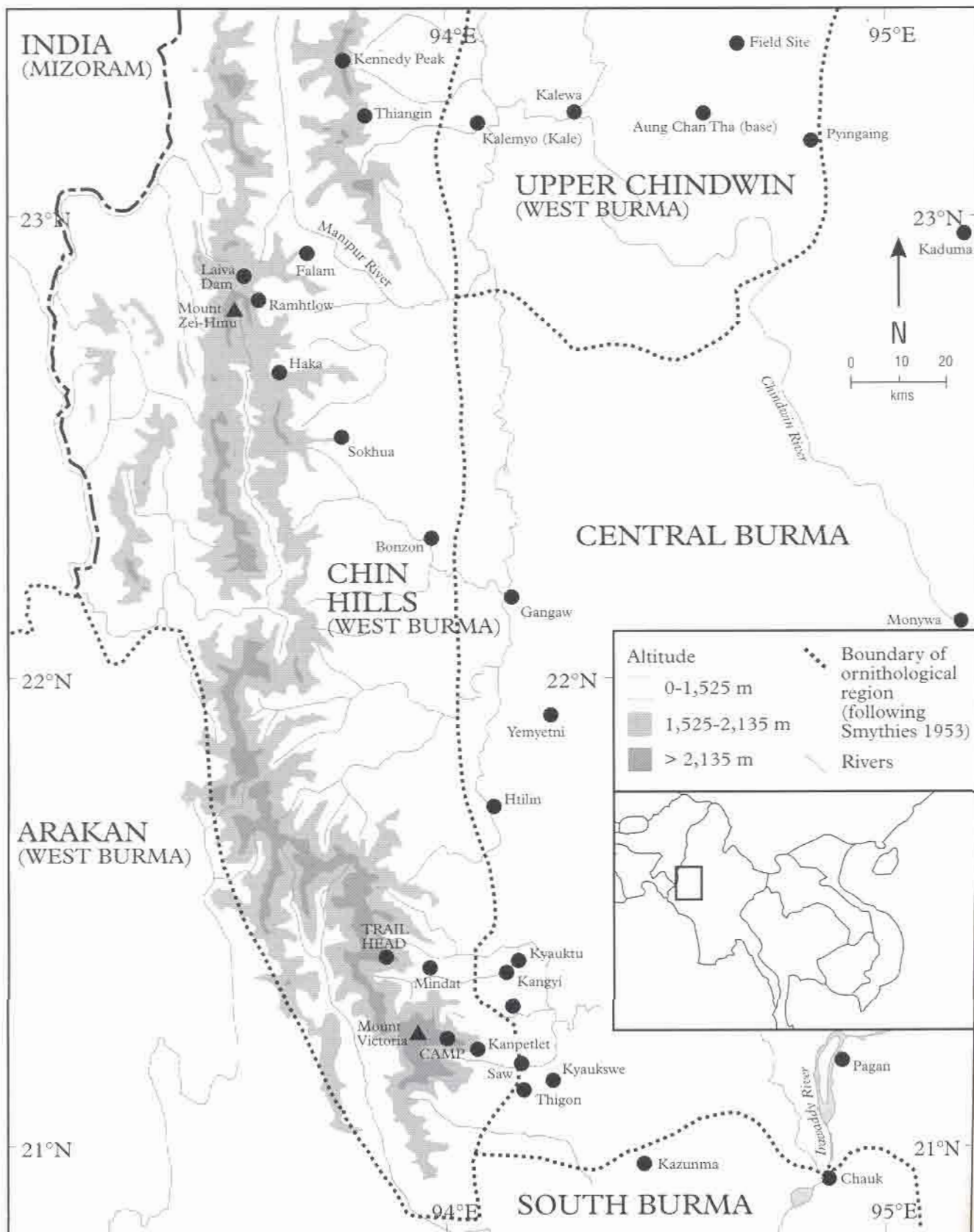


Figure 1. The Chin Hills, Burma (Myanmar), showing locations mentioned in the text.

West Burma. Cultivation, pine forest, scrub, grass and some secondary growth from Kanpetlet (1,390 m) up to boundary of natural forest (2,135 m). Native pine forest on south-facing aspects and mixed oak forest with some rhododendrons, mostly on north-facing aspects, between forest edge and camp (2,440 m), continuing up to area below summit peaks (2,745 m). Stunted oak and rhododendron forest with small grassy clearings on summit peaks (2,745-3,095 m).

4 *Saw - Mindat* (21°23'N 93°56.5'E), via Kangyi and Kyauktu.

Lowlands of Central Burma; lower hills of West Burma. Various quality dry deciduous forests, with small areas of dry cultivation and larger areas of well irrigated cultivation in river valley plains around larger settlements (275-915 m). Largely deforested with some scrub, grass and a few trees, in the Mindat area (915-1,555 m).

5 *Mindat* (Trail head 16 miles west north-west, 21°24'N 93°49'E)

Highlands of south Chin Hills, West Burma. Mixed oak forest with some rhododendrons and some native pine forest on southerly aspects, clearings, recently burnt areas (2,135-2,530 m). More stunted oak and rhododendron forest with clearings (2,530-2,590 m).

6 *Mindat - Bonzon*, via Kangyi, Htilin, Yemyetni and Gangaw.

Lowlands of Central and West Burma. Various quality dry deciduous forests, dry cultivation bordered with scrub and scattered trees, broad cultivated river plains around larger settlements. Elevation 275-915 m.

7 *Bonzon* (22°17'N 93°57'E)

Lowlands of West Burma. Situated by a medium-sized, shallow river in an extensive dry deciduous forest (310 m); small cleared areas in immediate vicinity of settlement.

8 *Bonzon - Ramhtlo (Ramkhlau)*, via Sokhua and Haka.

Lowlands of West Burma; north Chin Hills, West Burma. Extensive, unbroken dry deciduous forest from 305-915/1,220 m; good quality mixed native pine and low stature broadleaved evergreen forest from 915/1,220 m-1,465 m on eastern flank of hills; then cleared areas and cultivation with patches of scrub and secondary growth. More-or-less semi-natural vegetation at 1,220-2,135 m between Sokhua and Haka, consisting of steep slopes with a mosaic of stunted mixed pine and oak forest. Cultivation, including some terracing, with patches of scrub and secondary growth and planted pines between Haka and the Ramhtlo area (1,495-1,890 m).

9 *Ramhtlo (Ramkhlau)* (22°50'N 93°34'E), including Laiva Dam (22°51'N 93°32'E) and Mount Zei-hmu (22°49.5'N 93°32.5'E)

Highlands of north Chin Hills, West Burma. Steep slopes with low stature broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, scrub, grassy areas, clearings and cultivation (1,480-1,975 m). Mixed oak forest with some rhododendrons, more stunted at higher elevations (1,975-2,565 m). Steep cliffs surrounding peak (Mount Zei-hmu;

2,565 m). Small reservoir with artificial mud banks (Laiva Dam; 1,975 m).

10 *Ramhtlo - Kalemyo (Kale)* (23°11.5'N 94°04'E)

Highlands of north Chin Hills, West Burma; lowlands of West Burma. Steep slopes with cleared areas, cultivation and some patches of forest, secondary growth and scrub between Ramhtlo and Manipur River. Very steep slope with open, low stature deciduous woodland and bare slopes in Manipur River valley (305-915 m). Steep slopes with broadleaved evergreen forest on ridge tops, secondary growth, scrub, cultivation and cleared areas between Manipur River and Thianguin (915-2,285 m).

11 *Thianguin* (23°12'N 93°48.5'E)

Highlands of north Chin Hills, West Burma. Mixed oak forest with some rhododendrons, secondary growth, scrub, grass, cultivation (1,830-2,135 m).

12 *Kalemyo-Monywa* (22°07'N 95°08'E)

Lowlands of West and Central Burma. Scruffy, degraded dry deciduous forest and some cultivation between Kalemyo and Kalewa (120-185 m). Largely unbroken dry deciduous forest mixed with extensive areas of lowland broadleaved evergreen and mixed forest between Kalewa and a point half way between Pyingaing and Kaduma (120-490 m). Mostly dry cultivation with patches of scrub and scattered trees, intersected by various waterways and with some small wetland areas, between Kaduma and Monywa (75-150 m).

13 *Aung Chan Tha* (Base 23°12'N 94°35'E; Field site 23°20.5'N 94°40'E)

Lowlands of West Burma. Good quality mixed lowland broadleaved evergreen and dry deciduous forest (305-455 m).

RECORDS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii* A single male was observed briefly on Mount Victoria (2,315 m) on 31 March (D.S.F.); a fresh feather was found at a site identified as good for the species by a local hunter near Mindat (2,500 m) on 6 April; a preserved wing, taken from a bird killed nearby (c. 2,135 m), was shown to us at Ramhtlo on 9 April.

Considered a Vulnerable species by Collar *et al.* (1994). Although we had little time to assess the current status of this species, it appeared to be, at best, scarce to uncommon at all three localities. Oak forest with a relatively dense herb layer or undergrowth of bamboo, on steep slopes, appeared to be the preferred habitat.

MRS HUME'S PHEASANT *Symaticus humiae* Feathers of recently killed birds were found near Mindat (c. 2,285 m) on 6 April and at Htin Yu Sakan (1,735 m), near Thianguin on 10 April.

Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). It was very difficult to assess the status of this species but it was thought at best, to be scarce to uncommon in the Chin Hills.

CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos cathpharius* A single male seen well and tape-recorded calling and drumming on Mount Victoria (2,255 m), on 3 April (C.R.R.).

A new record for West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Based on field-notes, the subspecies was identified as *pyrrhotorax*, which occurs in neighbouring Manipur and Mizoram, India (Ripley 1982).

BROWN HORNBILL *Anorhynchus tickelli* A single bird at Aung Chan Tha, on 12 April (B.K.).

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Although the subspecies was not identified, it is likely to have been *austeni*, which would also be a new record for Burma as a whole.

BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER *Alcedo meninting* A single bird seen well at Bonzon on 8 April.

The first record for West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

ORIENTAL CUCKOO *Cuculus saturatus* A single bird heard calling near Haka, on 8 April and up to three calling at Ramhtlo on 9-10 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975) and Smythies (1953), there are no records from West Burma. However, Heinrich (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940) collected it on Mount Victoria.

GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA *Phaenicophaeus tristis* Two birds near Mindat on 5 April and two at Ramhtlo on 9-10 April.

The first confirmed records from the Chin Hills (Smythies 1953).

PARAKEETS *Psittacula* We think it is worth reporting here, the continued existence of apparently healthy parakeet populations in western Central Burma and the lowlands of West Burma below the Chin Hills. Wherever we passed through dry deciduous forests, open dry deciduous woodland, secondary growth and even scrub with scattered tall trees bordering cultivation, we encountered flocks of parakeets and all five species occurring in Burma were recorded. Grey-headed Parakeet *P. finschii* was particularly abundant with up to 100 birds seen daily in lowland areas between Kazunma and Bonzon. Next commonest was Red-breasted *P. alexandri*, followed by Rose-ringed *P. krameri*, Alexandrine *P. eupatria* and Blossom-headed *P. roseata*. Parakeet populations are fast dwindling in South-East Asia and Burma is clearly an important country for their continued existence in the region.

HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET *Collocalia brevirostris* Four birds on Mount Victoria on 3 April and a single at Bonzon on 8 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL *Hirundapus caudacutus* A single bird seen well near Mindat on 6 April (C.R.R.).

Surprisingly, the first record for Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Smythies (1986) mentioned records from NE Burma but lumped Silver-backed Needletail *H. cochinchinensis* with *caudacutus* and did not differentiate between the two.

ASHY WOOD PIGEON *Columba pulchricollis* Fairly common on Mount Victoria during 1-4 April, four near Mindat on 6 April and at least 26 birds at Ramhtlo on 9-10 April.

According to Smythies (1953, 1986), there are no definite records from the Chin Hills. However, Heinrich (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940) collected it on Mount Victoria.

RIVER LAPWING *Vanellus duvaucelii* A pair at Bonzon on 7-8 April.

The first confirmed record for the Chin Hills (Smythies 1953).

INDIAN SKIMMER *Rynchops albicollis* Three birds at Pagan on 29 March.

Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). Observed in a suitable breeding area.

BROWN-HEADED GULL *Larus brunnicephalus* A single bird at Laiva Dam, near Ramhtlo on 8 April.

The first record for the Chin Hills (Smythies 1953).

BLACK-BELLIED TERN *Sterna acuticauda* At least five birds at Pagan on 29 March.

Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). Also seen in a suitable breeding area.

ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhynchus* Two birds on Mount Victoria on 3-4 April and a single near Mindat on 6 April.

According to Smythies (1953, 1986), there are no definite records from the Chin Hills. However, Heinrich (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940) recorded it on Mount Victoria.

BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE *Elanus caeruleus* A single near Mindat on 5 April.

Not previously recorded from the Chin Hills (Smythies 1953).

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis* A group of three at Ramhtlo (2,590 m) on 9 April (D.S.F.) were seen flying from steep cliffs in a westerly direction (towards India?).

Only recorded up to 1,370 m in South-East Asia according to King *et al.* (1975). Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). No other vultures were seen during our visit to Burma.

EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter nisus* Single birds were observed on Mount Victoria (up to 2,440 m) on 31 March and 3 April and there were two near Mindat on 6 April.

The first records for West Burma and previously only recorded up to 1,830 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

COMMON BUZZARD *Buteo buteo* One or two birds on Mount Victoria (up to 2,745 m) between 31 March and 4 April and single birds near Mindat on 6 April, near Haka on 8 April and between Ramhtlo and Thiangan on 10 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma and not recorded above 1,525 m in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

BLACK EAGLE *Ictinaetus malayensis* Single birds were seen displaying on Mount Victoria on 3 April, where they occurred up to 3,170 m and near Mindat on 6 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975) and Smythies (1953), it has only been recorded up to 2,590 m in South-East Asia and is not known to be resident in West Burma.

WHITE-RUMPED FALCON *Polihierax insignis* A single male near Kazunma on 30 March.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Observed in open, stunted dry deciduous woodland on low hills.

CHINESE POND HERON *Ardeola bacchus* A single bird in breeding plumage at Bonzon on 8 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

BLACK STORK *Ciconia nigra* A single bird between Haka and Ramhtlo on 8 April.

The first record for the Chin Hills and the first confirmed sighting in West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

WOOLLY-NECKED STORK *Ciconia episcopus* Three birds north of Htilin on 7 April; two near Shwe Yeu, north of Monywa on 11 April and another nearby on 12 April.

Threatened throughout South-East Asia, though not internationally.

HOODED TREEPIE *Crypsirina cucullata* A single bird near Kazunma and a group of three near Thigon on 30 March; a roving flock of 13 birds between Kangyi and Kyauktu on 5 April; two birds between Mindat and Kangyi (West Burma) and a total of three near Kyauktu on 7 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). Observed on low hills, mostly in scrub bordering small areas of dry cultivation, with few trees but also in open, low stature dry deciduous woodland. There did not appear to be any current threats to the species's population in the areas that we visited and birds were observed close to human habitation on a number of occasions.

BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina melaschistos* Up to 12 birds at Ramhtlo on 8-10 April, including singing males.

According to King *et al.* (1975) and Smythies (1953), these are the first records for the Chin Hills. However, Heinrich (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940) recorded it on Mount Victoria.

LONG-TAILED THRUSH *Zosterops dixonii* Three birds on Mount Victoria on 1 April and a single bird near Mindat on 6 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Occurs in neighbouring Manipur, India (Ripley 1982).

BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH *Turdus dissimilis* A total of five birds on Mount Victoria (2,440-2,590 m) on 1-3 April and at least ten at Ramhtlo (1,480-1,675 m) on 9-10 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Most of our records were of singing males; in open, mature native pine forest as well as degraded and secondary broadleaved evergreen forest and scrub with clearings. On provisional evidence, it appears to breed throughout the Chin Hills.

GREY-SIDED THRUSH *T. feae* Six birds on Mount Victoria between 31 March and 4 April and two birds near Mindat on 6 April.

Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). Perhaps a regular winter visitor to the Chin Hills in relatively small numbers. Often associates with Eyebrowed Thrush *T. obscurus*.

BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa mutui* A single bird at Ramhtlo (1,645 m) on 10 April (D.S.F.).

The first record for West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953), though previously recorded from neighbouring Manipur and Mizoram in India (Ripley 1982). Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Observed in a stream gully in low stature broadleaved evergreen forest.

BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART *Phoenicurus frontalis* Up to ten birds on Mount Victoria on 1-4 April, two near Mindat on 6 April and five at Ramhtlo on 9 April.

The first definite records for West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953, 1986). Wickham (1929) listed it as a resident in the Chin Hills, without supplying details. Recorded from neighbouring Manipur in India (Ripley 1982).

PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART *Rhyacornis fuliginosus* Three birds at Ramhtlo on 9 April.

The first confirmed record for the Chin Hills (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953, 1986).

LITTLE FORKTAIL *Enicurus scouleri* Two pairs at Ramhtlo on 10 April.

The only previous Burmese records are from the north (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1986). Recorded as far south as Nagaland in India (Ripley 1982).

WHITE-BROWED NUTHATCH *Sitta victoriae* Ten to 14 birds on Mount Victoria (2,590-2,895 m) on 1 and 3 April and 3 near Mindat (2,440-2,560 m) on 6 April.

The records near Mindat are the first away from Mount Victoria, suggesting that the species is more widely distributed in the south Chin Hills than was supposed previously. Considered Vulnerable by Collar *et al.* (1994). Birds were mostly paired and primarily observed in stunted, lichen-covered oaks above the limit of native pine forest (a zone occupied by Chestnut-vented Nuthatch *S. nagaensis*). However, a single bird was observed in mature pines where they were mixed with oaks. This appears to be a relatively low density species but, due to the largely intact condition of forest within its altitudinal range, is probably not under any immediate threat.

ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN *Delichon dasyptus* Up to 60 birds over Mount Victoria between 31 March and 4 April; up to 30 between Bonzon and Haka on 8 April; four birds between Ramhtlo and Thiangan on 10 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

BLACK BULBUL *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* Two birds on Mount Victoria on 3 April showed white head and breast and were probably the migrant subspecies *leucothorax*.

This subspecies has not previously been recorded from West Burma (Smythies 1953).

CHESTNUT-FLANKED WHITE-EYE *Zosterops erythropleurus* Three birds on Mount Victoria on 2 April (D.S.F.).

The first record for West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER *Cettia foripes* Fairly common on Mount Victoria (1,525-2,135 m) between 30 March and 5 April and common at similar altitudes at Ramhtlo on 8-10 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953) but occurs in neighbouring Mizoram, India (Ripley 1982).

BROWN BUSH WARBLER *Bradypterus luteiventris* Common on Mount Victoria (2,135-2,745 m), with up to 25 birds heard singing between 30 March and 5 April; two birds heard singing near Mindat (2,500 m) on 6 April; three singing at Ramhtlo (1,830-1,975 m) on 8-9 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975), there are no records from West Burma. However, it has previously been found on Mount Victoria (2,600-3,000 m) and in the north Chin Hills (Smythies 1953, 1986, Stresemann and Heinrich 1940).

RUSSET BUSH WARBLER *B. seebohmi* A single bird heard singing near Kanpetlet (c. 1,800 m), Mount Victoria on 31 March (C.R.R.) and at least nine birds heard singing at Ramhtlo (1,830-1,975 m) on 8 April.

The first records for Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953, 1986), though clearly overlooked in the past.

ORIENTAL REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus orientalis* A single bird at Pagan on 29 March.

The first confirmed record for Central Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus atrogularis* Two birds between Saw and Mindat on 5 April and two at Aung Chan Tha on 11 April.

The first records for Central Burma and Upper Chindwin respectively (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

YELLOW-STREAKED WARBLER *Phylloscopus armandii* At least eight birds at Pagan on 29 March, 20 between Pagan and Saw on 30 March and several between Saw and Mindat on 5 April.

The first records for Central Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

BROAD-BILLED WARBLER *Tickellia hodgsoni* A total of four birds on Mount Victoria (2,195-2,375 m) on 2 and 4 April; two near Mindat (2,135 m) on 6 April; three at Ramhtlo (2,135-2,440 m) on 9 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Appeared to be uncommon, though evidently distributed throughout the Chin Hills. Birds were mostly paired-off and probably in the process of breeding, reducing the number of observations. Usually in bamboo but also in other undergrowth, in broadleaved evergreen forest.

STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax virgatus* Fairly common, with at least 11 birds recorded on Mount Victoria (1,615-2,135 m) on 4-5 April; two or three near Haka (1,525-2,135 m) on 8 April; common, with up to 15 birds daily, at Ramhtlo (1,585-1,975 m) on 8-10 April; one or two calling at Thiangan (1,920 m) on 10 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). This species was only found in grass and scrub, often well away from forest, even in very open areas near villages. Common and evidently distributed throughout the Chin Hills; its near-threatened status should be withdrawn.

BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *G. austeni* Common on Mount Victoria (2,010-3,050 m) between 31 March and 5 April; common near Mindat (2,285-2,560 m) on 6 April; seven birds at Ramhtlo (1,975-2,440 m) on 9 April.

Classified as Data-deficient by Collar *et al.* (1994). This species appears to be common throughout the Chin Hills, particularly at the highest levels and under no immediate threat.

RED-FACED LIOCICHLA *Liocichla phoenicea* Uncommon on Mount Victoria (1,675-2,195 m), with a total of seven birds recorded on 2 and 4 April; a single bird between Haka and Ramhtlo (1,525 m) on 8 April; two at Ramhtlo (1,645 m) on 9-10 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975) there are no records from West Burma. However, it has previously been recorded from both the north and south Chin Hills (Hopwood and Mackenzie 1917, Stresemann and Heinrich 1940).

SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER *Xiphirhynchus superciliosus* A total of five birds on Mount Victoria (2,195-2,745 m) between 31 March and 4 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953). Occurs in neighbouring Manipur and Mizoram, India (Ripley 1982). Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Usually in bamboo but sometimes other kinds of undergrowth, in broadleaved evergreen forest. Uncommon but very unobtrusive unless calling.

SPOTTED WREN BABBLER *Spelaeoris formosus* At least four birds, including three singing, at Ramhtlo (1,645-1,975 m) on 9-10 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Found in open, steep-sided gullies with tangles of twigs and weeds, as well as undergrowth in evergreen forest. On provisional evidence, it appears to occur throughout the Chin Hills.

RUFOS-FRONTED BABBLER *Stachyris rufifrons* Ten at Aung Chan Tha on 12 April.

The first confirmed records for Upper Chindwin (Smythies 1953, 1986). Reference to our records from the Chin Hills being the first for that region (Robson 1995) were incorrect, as it was collected on Mount Victoria by Heinrich (Stresemann and Heinrich 1940).

BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER *Pteruthius rufiventer* Two males near Mindat (2,530 m) on 6 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). Found in mature oak forest with some rhododendrons and bamboo undergrowth.

STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe cinereiceps* Three birds at Ramhtlo (2,440 m) on 9 April (D.S.F.).

According to King *et al.* (1975) and Smythies (1953) there are no records from West Burma. However, Stanford and Mayr (1941) mention a specimen collected in the Chin Hills by Wickham, which was recently located by P. Rasmussen (AMNH 590119; Wickham, April 1916, Chin Hills, 8,000'). Wickham was in the north Chin Hills in April 1916 (Wickham 1918) and almost certainly collected his specimen on Kennedy Peak; where P. Rasmussen *et al.* found it to be abundant on 25-28 April 1995 (Robson 1995). On current evidence, it appears to be restricted to the north Chin Hills.

GREY SIBIA *Heterophasia gracilis* Very common, with up to 60 daily, on Mount Victoria (1,980-2,745 m) between 31 March and 5 April; common near Mindat (2,135-2,530 m) on 6 April; several birds between Bonzon and Ramhtlo (1,495-1,830 m) on 8 April; common to very common, with up to 40 recorded daily, at Ramhtlo (1,525-2,440 m) on 8-10 April; several at Thiangan (2,135 m) on 10 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). One of the commonest birds at higher elevations throughout the Chin Hills. Found in oak and rhododendron and mixed native pine and broadleaved evergreen forest, degraded forest and secondary forest with scattered tall trees. Its near-threatened status should be withdrawn.

SPOT-BREADED PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis guttaecollis* Uncommon on Mount Victoria (1,980-2,440 m), with seven birds observed between 31 March and 5 April; a single bird near Mindat (2,440 m) on 6 April.

According to King *et al.* (1975), the species does not occur in West Burma. However, it seems likely that there has been some confusion with Black-breasted Parrotbill *P. flavivestris*, which is listed by King *et al.* (1975) for the region. There are no definite records of Black-breasted Parrotbill from Burma but there are historical records of Spot-breasted from both the north and south Chin Hills (Hopwood and Mackenzie 1917, Stresemann and Heinrich 1940).

YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum melanoxanthum* A single bird near Mindat on 6 April.

Not previously recorded from West Burma (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1953).

YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH *Carduelis spinoides* Two birds near Haka on 8 April and up to 20 at Ramhtlo on 9-10 April.

Previously only recorded from Mount Victoria in the Chin Hills (King *et al.* 1975, Smythies 1986).

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C. R. Robson, 63 Stafford Street, Norwich, NR2 3BD, England, U.K.

H. Buck, 3 Pinggir Ridley, 55000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

D. S. Farrow, c/o 532 Whippendell Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD1 7QN, England, U.K.

T. Fisher, AA311 Galeria de Magallanes, Lapu-Lapu Avenue, Magallanes Village, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines

B. F. King, Ornithology Dept., American Museum of Natural History, C.P.W. at 79th St., New York, NY 10024, U.S.A.

APPENDIX 1

ADDITIONAL RECORDS

WHITE-BELLIED MINIVET *Pericrocotus erythropygus*. A group of five birds between Monywa and Mandalay on 13 April.

Considered near-threatened by Collar *et al.* (1994). The birds were feeding low down in roadside grass and in the canopy of acacias.

APPENDIX 2

NEW ALTITUDINAL RECORDS FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

	Locality	Altitude (m)	
		This study	King <i>et al.</i>
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	3	<2,590	1,830
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	3	<2,135	1,830
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	3	<2,440	2,135
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	3	<2,285	2,135
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	3	<2,135	1,830
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3	<2,195	1,830
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	9	<1,675	1,525
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	3	<1,800	1,220
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	3	<2,745	2,285
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	3	<3,050	2,440
HOUSE SWIFT <i>A. nipalensis</i>	3	<2,345	1,830
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	3	<1,980	1,220
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	8	<2,040	1,830
BROWN-HEADED GULL <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	9	<1,975	'lowlands'
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	3	<2,470	1,525
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3	<2,195	2,135
GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	6	<2,075	1,830
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	3	<2,285	2,135
LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	5	<2,620	2,135
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>C. melaschistos</i>	9	<1,675	1,525
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	3	<2,195	1,830
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>P. ethologus</i>	3	<2,590	2,135
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	3	<1,585	1,525
CRESTED FINCHBILL <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	3	<2,745	2,285
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	3	<1,830	1,525
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	9	<1,615	1,220
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. monileger</i>	9	<1,525	1,220
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	3	<2,745	2,440
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	3	>2,255	2,440
RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>A. dubia</i>	3	<2,440	1,830
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>A. nipalensis</i>	3	<2,285	2,135

APPENDIX 3

COMPLETE LIST OF BIRD RECORDS

The numbers following each species correspond to the localities as described in the key below

KEY

- 1 Pagan (21°10'N 94°52'E)
- 2 Pagan - Sav (21°09'N 94°09'E), via Chauk, Kazunma, Kyaukswe and Thigon.
- 3 Mount Victoria (Kanpetlet 21°11.5'N 94°03'E; Camp 21°13.5'N 93°58'E; Summit 21°14'N 93°54'E)
- 4 Sav - Mindat (21°23'N 93°56.5'E), via Kangyi and Kyauktu.
- 5 Mindat (Trail head 16 miles west north-west, 21°24'N 93°49'E)
- 6 Mindat - Bonzon, via Kangyi, Htilin, Yemyetni and Gangaw.
- 7 Bonzon (22°17'N 93°57'E)
- 8 Bonzon - Ramhilo (Ramkhilau), via Sokhua and Haka.
- 9 Ramhilo (Ramkhilau) (22°50'N 93°34'E), including Laiva Dam (22°51'N 93°32'E) and Mount Zei-hmu (22°49.5'N 93°32.5'E)
- 10 Ramhilo - Kalemyo (Kale) (23°11.5'N 94°04'E)
- 11 Thiangin (23°12'N 93°48.5'E)
- 12 Kalemyo-Monywa (22°07'N 95°08'E)
- 13 Aung Chan Tha (Base 23°12'N 94°35'E; Field site 23°20.5'N 94°40'E)

Letter codes (in parentheses) represent the following details of breeding and occurrence:

- () feathers found/examined and presence reported by local people
 f dependent fledged young observed
 m adult/s seen carrying nest material or seen nest-building
 n nest found;
 ne with eggs
 ny with young
 no occupied but no contents
 nu contents unknown
 nb under construction

CHINESE FRANCOLIN <i>Francoelinus pintadeanus</i>	2,3,6,10,13	BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>A. meninting</i>	7
RAIN QUAIL <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	1	STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon capensis</i>	7
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torquata</i>	3,5	WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>H. smyrnensis</i>	1,2,4,6,7
RUFOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>A. rufogularis</i>	3,5,9	BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>H. pileata</i>	12
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola fytchi</i>	3,5,9	PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	6
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i>	3,(5),(9)	BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	9
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	6,12,13	GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	1,2,4,6,12,13
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucocomelanes</i>	3,5,6,13	BLUE-FAILED BEE-EATER <i>M. philippinus</i>	1,2,4,6,12,13
MRS HUME'S PHEASANT <i>Symaticus humiae</i>	(5),(10)	CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>M. leschenaulti</i>	6,7,13
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	12	LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	3,9,13
RUDDY SHILDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	1	INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	3,6,13
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	1	EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>C. canorus</i>	3,9
BARRED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix susceptor</i>	1	ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>C. saturatus</i>	8,9
EURASIAN WRYNECK <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis someraii</i>	2,13
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	8	PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>C. merulinus</i>	6,12
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	2,6,13	ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	13
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>D. maculatus</i>	2	DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	13
STRIPED-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>D. atratus</i>	3	ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	1,12,13
RUFOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>D. hyperythrus</i>	3,5,9	GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	2,4,5,9,13
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>D. cathpharius</i>	3	GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1-6,8,12,13
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>D. darjellensis</i>	5	LESSER COUCAL <i>C. bengalensis</i>	3
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>D. major</i>	3	ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	2,4,6,7
WHITE-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	6,7	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>P. krameri</i>	2,6
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	3,9,13	GREY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>P. finschii</i>	2-4,6,7,12,13
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>P. flavinucha</i>	2	BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET <i>P. roseata</i>	2,4,6
STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER <i>P. xanthopygaus</i>	2,4,7	RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>P. alexandri</i>	2,6,7,12,13
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>P. canis</i>	2,3,13	HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brachyotus</i>	3,7
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	2,13	WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL <i>Halodapus caudacutus</i>	5
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhois</i>	3,5,9,13	BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>H. giganteus</i>	6,7
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	6	ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasensis</i>	1,2,4,6,12,13
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	3,5,9	FOUR-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	3,5
LINEATED BARBET <i>M. lineata</i>	2,6,13	HOUSE SWIFT <i>A. affinis</i>	1,3,12
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>M. franklini</i>	3,5,9	CRESTED TREESWIFT <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	2,4,6,7,13
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>M. astanca</i>	8,9,13	ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>	13
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>M. haemacephala</i>	6,7,13	COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>O. bakkamoena</i>	3
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	13	TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	3
BROWN HORNBILL <i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>	13	COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	3,5,8,9
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	2,4,6,7,12	ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>G. cuculoides</i>	3,6,9,13
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	8	SPOTTED OWLET <i>Athene brama</i>	1,12
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	1,2,4,6,12,13	BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	13
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1,2,6,7	GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	3,9

LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>C. macrurus</i>	7,13	GREY TREEPIE <i>D. formosae</i>	3,5,8
INDIAN NIGHTJAR <i>C. asiaticus</i>	1	HOODED TREEPIE <i>Crepisirina cucullata</i>	2,4,6
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	1,2,6,8-10,12	HOUSE CROW <i>Corvus splendens</i>	1,2,12
ASHY WOOD PIGEON <i>C. pallicollis</i>	3,5,9	LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>C. macrorhynchus</i>	2-7,9,12
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Sireptopelia orientalis</i>	3,8,9,12,13	ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	2-6,8
SPOTTED DOVE <i>S. chinensis</i>	1,2,4,6,8,9,12,13	SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	2,9
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>S. tranquebarica</i>	1,2,4-6,8,12,13	BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>O. xanthornus</i>	4,6,7,13
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>S. decacoto</i>	2,12	MAROON ORIOLE <i>O. traillii</i>	3,5,9,13
BARBEDED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	3,5,9	LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Covaccina macae</i>	2,3,5,8,13
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	13	INDOCHINESE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>C. polioptera</i>	13
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	13	BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>C. melaschistos</i>	9
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>T. curvirostra</i>	13	ROSY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	6,7
YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON <i>T. phoenicoptera</i>	6	SMALL MINIVET <i>P. cinnamomeus</i>	2,6,7
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>T. sphenura</i>	3	GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>P. solaris</i>	3(Nb),5,8,9
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	13	LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>P. ethologus</i>	3,5,9
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>D. badia</i>	3,9	SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>P. brevirostris</i>	9
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	4,6,7,12	SCARLET MINIVET <i>P. flammeus</i>	2,4,6,9,13
PENTAIL SNIFE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	1,6,12	BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	6,9,13
COMMON SNIFE <i>G. gallinago</i>	12	YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	3(Nb),5,9
SPOTTED REDSHANK <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>R. albicollis</i>	3-5,9
COMMON REDSHANK <i>T. totanus</i>	1	BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	1,2,4,6,12,13
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>T. nebularia</i>	1	ASHY DRONGO <i>D. leucophaeus</i>	2,3,5,6,9(Nb)
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>T. ochropus</i>	12	BRONZED DRONGO <i>D. aeneus</i>	2,9,13
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>T. glareola</i>	1,12	SPANGLED DRONGO <i>D. hottentotus</i>	2,3,6
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1,6,7	GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>D. paradiseus</i>	13
TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	1	BLACK-NEAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	3,6,7,13
GREAT THICK-KNEE <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	1	ASIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	6
BLACK-WINGED STILT <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	12	COMMON IORA <i>Aegintha tiphia</i>	1,2,4,6,13
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1,4,6	COMMON WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	2,6,7
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus diavaucellii</i>	1,6,7	CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	3,5,8
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>V. indicus</i>	1,2,4,6,7,12	BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>M. solitarius</i>	1,2,6,7
SMALL PRATINCOLE <i>Glareola lactea</i>	1	BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	3,7-9
INDIAN SKIMMER <i>Rynchops albigollis</i>	1	LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zosterops dixonii</i>	3,5
BROWN-HEADED GULL <i>Larus brunnicapillus</i>	9	SCALY THRUSH <i>Z. dauma</i>	3,9
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	1,12	BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	3,9
LITTLE TERN <i>S. albifrons</i>	1	GREY-SIDED THRUSH <i>T. feae</i>	3,5
BLACK-BELLIED TERN <i>S. acuticauda</i>	1	EYEBROWED THRUSH <i>T. obscurus</i>	3,5
BLACK BAZA <i>Alcedo leucophotes</i>	2,4,13	DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapula sibirica</i>	3,5,9,11
ORIENTAL HONEYBUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	2-6,8	ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>M. dauurica</i>	9
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1,2,4-6,12	BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>M. muttui</i>	9
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	1,12	FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>M. ferruginea</i>	9
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	9	SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Picedula hodgsoni</i>	3,5,9
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	2-4,6-9	RUFIOUS-GORGED FLYCATCHER <i>F. strophliata</i>	3(M),5(Ne,No)
EASTERN MARSH HARRIER <i>Circus aeruginosus spilornotus</i>	1,12	RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>F. parva</i>	1-3,7,9,13
PIED HARRIER <i>C. melanoleucos</i>	2,12	SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>F. hyperythra</i>	3,9
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>	2,6,7,10,12,13	LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>F. westermanni</i>	3,5(Nb),9
BESKA <i>A. virgatus</i>	2,3	SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>F. tricolor</i>	3,5,9,11
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>A. nisus</i>	3,5	VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	3,5,9
WHITE-EYED BUZZARD <i>Butastur teesa</i>	2,12	LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	3,5,9
COMMON BUZZARD <i>Buteo buteo</i>	3,5,8,10	RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>N. sundara</i>	3,5,9
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinactis malayensis</i>	3,5	PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	3
CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	6	BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>C. rubeculoides</i>	9,13
WHITE-RUMPED FALCON <i>Polyhierax insignis</i>	2	PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	3,5
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1,12	GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	3,9,13
LITTLE GREY <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1,12	SIBERIAN REBYTHROAT <i>Euscima calliope</i>	1,3
GREY HERON <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1,12	BLUETHROAT <i>L. steccica</i>	1,12
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	1,12	INDIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>L. brunnea</i>	3,8,9
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophaps intermedia</i>	12	ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	3,5,9,11
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1,2,12	ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1,2,4,6,9,12,13
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	2,7,12	WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>C. malabaricus</i>	7,13
CHINESE POND HERON <i>A. bacchus</i>	7,12	BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	7,9,10,12
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	8	DAURIAN REDSTART <i>P. auroreus</i>	1-3
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK <i>C. episcopus</i>	6,12	BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>P. frontalis</i>	3,5,9
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psaromomus dalhousiae</i>	3,5,8,9	WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	8,9
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	13	PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	9
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	13	WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>	3,5,9
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>C. aurifrons</i>	2,6,7	LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Emicurus scouleri</i>	9
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>C. hardwickii</i>	3	BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>E. immaculatus</i>	7,12,13
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	1,2,6,7,12	SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>E. schistaceus</i>	9
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>L. collurioideus</i>	1,2,12	SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>E. maculatus</i>	9
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>L. schach</i>	3,8,9	COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	4,12
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>L. tephronotus</i>	4,6	PIED BUSHCHAT <i>S. caprata</i>	1(Ne),2,4,6,12
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3,9	GREY BUSHCHAT <i>S. ferrea</i>	3,5,8,9
YELLOW-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	3,5,9	CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	4,7
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>U. erythrorhynchos</i>	6,7,10	BLACK-COLLARED STARLING <i>S. nigricollis</i>	2,4,12(Nb)
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	3,5,9	VINOUS-BREASTED STARLING <i>S. burmannicus</i>	1,2,4,6,12
RUFIOUS TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	2,4,6,7	COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	1,2,4,6,12

JUNGLE MYNA <i>A. fuscus</i>	1	SPOT-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>	3,5,9,11
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>A. cinereus</i>	2,6,12	STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>P. ruficollis</i>	3,5,9,11
GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	13	SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Xipharhynchus superciliosus</i>	3
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	4,7,13	SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Pneopygia albiventris</i>	3,9
CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	3(F),5,8,9	PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>P. pusilla</i>	3,5,9
CHESTNUT-NUTHATCH <i>S. castanea</i>	6,13	SPOTTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaeornis formosus</i>	9
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>S. himalayensis</i>	9,11	LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER <i>S. chocoletinus</i>	3,5,9
WHITE-BROWED NUTHATCH <i>S. vietoriae</i>	3,5	RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	5,7,13
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>S. frontalis</i>	2,7,8,13	GOLDEN BABBLER <i>S. chrysaea</i>	3,5,9,11
BAR-TAILED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia himalayana</i>	3(Ny)	GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>S. nigriceps</i>	3
BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER <i>C. discolor</i>	3,5,9	STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	7,13
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	2,6	YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	1,2,5
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>P. monticolus</i>	3,5,8,9	WHITE-THROATED BABBLER <i>Turdoides gularis</i>	1(M),2,4,6,12
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>P. sibilnotus</i>	3,9	CHINESE BABAX <i>Bubax lanceolatus</i>	3,5(M)
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	3,5,9	SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	3,5,9
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochloria sultanea</i>	13	CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	3
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	3,5,9(M),11	BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Preruthius rufiventris</i>	5
BLACK-BROWED TIT <i>A. bonvaloni</i>	3(M),5	WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>P. flaviscapitis</i>	3,9
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	1,2,7	GREEN SHRIKE BABBLER <i>P. xanthochlorus</i>	3,5
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1-3,5-7,12,13	BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>P. melanotis</i>	3,5,9
STRIATED/RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>H. striolata/daurica</i>	2-7,9,12,13	RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura igertoni</i>	3,5,9
ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	3,8,10	STREAK-THROATED BARWING <i>A. waldeni</i>	3,5,9
CRESTED FINCHBILL <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	3,5,9	BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	3,5,9
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	3,5,9	CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>M. strigula</i>	3(M),5,9
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	2,4,13	RED-TAILED MINLA <i>M. ignotincta</i>	3,5,9
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>P. cafer</i>	1-7,9,12,13	RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alopipe castaneiceps</i>	3,5,9,11
FLAVESCENT BULBUL <i>P. flavescens</i>	3,5,9	WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>A. vimepectus</i>	3,5
STREAK-EARED BULBUL <i>P. blanfordi</i>	1(F),2,6	STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>A. cinereiceps</i>	9
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Allophixus flavicollis</i>	13	RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>A. dubia</i>	3,9(M)
OLIVE BULBUL <i>Iole virens</i>	13	BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>A. poioicephala</i>	8,13
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	8,13	NEPAL FULVETTA <i>A. nipalensis</i>	3,5,9
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes macellandii</i>	3,5,9	GREY SIBIA <i>Heterophasia gracilis</i>	3,5,8,9,11
BLACK BULBUL <i>H. leucocephala</i>	3,9	STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	9(M)
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	3,5,8-10	WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Y. flavicollis</i>	3,5,9,11
HILL PRINIA <i>P. atrogularis</i>	3,5,9	STRIFE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Y. gularis</i>	3(Nu),5,9
GRAY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>P. hodgsonii</i>	1-4,6,13	WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Y. cantholauca</i>	13
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>P. flaviventris</i>	12	SPOT-BREASTED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gutturalis</i>	3,5
PLAIN PRINIA <i>P. inornata</i>	12	RUFIOUS-WINGED BUSHLARK <i>Mirafra assamica microptera</i>	1,2
CHESTNUT-FLANKED WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	3	SAND LARK <i>Calandrella rayata</i>	1
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	3,5,9,11	ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulula</i>	3-5,9
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>T. cyaniventris</i>	3,9	YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum chrysorhynchum</i>	13
ASIAN STURTAIL <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	3	YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. melanoxanthum</i>	5
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia forsteri</i>	3,9,11	FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. ignipectus</i>	3,5,9
ABERRANT BUSH WARBLER <i>C. flavolivacea</i>	3,5,9	SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>D. cruentatum</i>	2,4,13
BROWN BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	3,5,9	RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	13
RUSSET BUSH WARBLER <i>B. seeböhmii</i>	3,9	PURPLE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	1,2,6,7,12,13
ORIENTAL REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	1	MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	3,9
THICK-BILLED WARBLER <i>A. aedon</i>	1	GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. nipalensis</i>	3,9
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Ortatomus cuculatus</i>	3,9,11	CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>A. siparaja</i>	6,7
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>O. sutorius</i>	1,2,4,6	FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. ignicauda</i>	3,5,9
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>O. atrogularis</i>	4,13	LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnotera longirostra</i>	13
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1,2,7,12	STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>A. magna</i>	7,9
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER <i>P. affinis</i>	4	HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	1,2,4,6,12
YELLOW-STREAKED WARBLER <i>P. armandii</i>	1-4,12	RUSSET SPARROW <i>P. rutilans</i>	3
RADDE'S WARBLER <i>P. schwarzii</i>	1,3	PLAIN-BACKED SPARROW <i>P. flaveolus</i>	2,4,6
BUFF-BARRIED WARBLER <i>P. pulcher</i>	3,5,9,11	EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>P. montanus</i>	1,2,8,9,12
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>P. maculipennis</i>	3,5,9,11	WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	1,7,9,12
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>P. inornatus</i>	3,4,9	CITRINE WAGTAIL <i>M. citreola</i>	1,9,12
HUME'S WARBLER <i>P. humei</i>	3	YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>M. flava</i>	1,12
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>P. reguloides</i>	3(M),5,8,9(M),11	GREY WAGTAIL <i>M. cinerea</i>	2,4,6,7,9,10
GOLDEN-SPICED LEAF WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	3,5,9,11	PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	1,4,7,12
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>S. xanthoschistos</i>	3,9(M),11	LONG-BILLED PIPIT <i>A. similis</i>	2,6,12
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>S. castaneiceps</i>	3,9	OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>A. hodgsoni</i>	1-6,7,9,13
BROAD-BILLED WARBLER <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	3,5,9	ROSY PIPIT <i>A. roseatus</i>	12
BLACK-FACED WARBLER <i>Abroscoptes schisticeps</i>	3,9	STREAKED WEAVER <i>Ploceus manyar</i>	6
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>A. superciliosus</i>	13	BAYA WEAVER <i>P. philippinus</i>	3
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	8,9,13	WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	4
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. moulezer</i>	7,9,13	SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>L. punctulata</i>	1,2,4,6
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. pectoralis</i>	4	YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	8,9
MOUSTACHED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. emeraceus</i>	9	COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	3,5,9
STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. virgatus</i>	3,8,9,11	SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	5
BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. austeni</i>	3,5,9	BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	3,5,11
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. squamatus</i>	3,5	CRESTED BUNTING <i>Melophis lathamii</i>	10
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. erythrocephalus</i>	3,5,9,11	CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING <i>Emberiza fucata</i>	12
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liochla phoenicea</i>	3,8,9	LITTLE BUNTING <i>E. pusilla</i>	3,5,9,12
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>	3,5	YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>E. aureola</i>	4,12
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>P. ruficeps</i>	6,7,9,13	CHESTNUT BUNTING <i>E. rutila</i>	3,5