

Further recent records of birds from Viet Nam

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Between December 1989 and March 1990, surveys of forest birds were undertaken at a selection of sites, including proposed protected areas, in Viet Nam. These surveys, forming part of the Viet Nam Forest Project of ICBP, aimed to provide information on the status and distribution of globally threatened and endemic species, especially Galliformes. Information was obtained on Imperial Pheasant *Lophura imperialis*, Vietnamese Pheasant *L. hatinhensis*, Germain's Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron germaini*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules*, Yellow-billed Nuthatch *Sitta solangiae*, Collared Laughingthrush *Garrulax yersini* and Vietnamese Greenfinch *Carduelis monguilloti*.

From 9 December 1989 to 10 March 1990 we carried-out surveys for globally threatened and endemic forest birds in Viet Nam. These surveys formed part of the Viet Nam Forest Project and were jointly implemented by the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) 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 two globally threatened pheasants: Edwards's Pheasant *Lophura edwardsi* and Vietnamese Pheasant *L. hatinhensis* and to identify core areas for their protection. Further objectives were to prepare inventories of birds in Bach Ma and Nam Bai Cat Tien National Parks and to carry-out preliminary surveys of endemic birds on the Da Lat Plateau. For a full account of the results of these surveys see Robson *et al.* (1991).

During this fieldwork new distributional data were obtained on Vietnamese birds which are presented in this paper. Notable was the rediscovery of Imperial Pheasant *L. imperialis* and the discovery of a population of Vietnamese Pheasant at the same locality. Information was obtained on the status of a number of other globally threatened species including Germain's Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron germaini*, Crested Argus *Rheimardia ocellata*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, Red-collared Woodpecker *Picus rabieri*, Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules*, Bar-bellied Pitta *Pitta elliotii*, Yellow-billed Nuthatch *Sitta solangiae*, Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui*, Collared Laughingthrush *Garrulax yersini* and eight near-threatened species: Red-vented Barbet *Megalaima lagrandieri*, Coral-billed Ground-Cuckoo *Carpococcyx renauldi*, Yellow-vented Green-

Pigeon *Treron seimundi*, White-winged Magpie *Urocissa whiteheadi*, Ratchet-tailed Treepie *Temnurus temnurus*, White-cheeked Laughingthrush *Garrulax vassali*, Grey-faced Tit-Babbler *Macronous kelleyi* and Rufous-throated Fulvetta *Alcippe rufogularis* (Collar and Andrew 1988).

ORNITHOLOGICAL REGIONS OF VIET NAM

Various authors have split Viet Nam into ornithological regions based on a combination of zoogeographical and former colonial provincial boundaries. King *et al.* (1975) used the old French colonial divisions for Viet Nam of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina, further sub-dividing Annam into three regions. These sub-divisions were modified by Vo Quy (1983) to follow stricter zoogeographical boundaries with the division of both Tonkin and Annam into two regions. As in our previous paper (Robson *et al.* 1989) we follow the sub-divisions of Annam proposed by King *et al.* (1975) which make it easier to determine the expansion of a species's range. We also follow the division of Tonkin into East and West proposed by Vo Quy (1983).

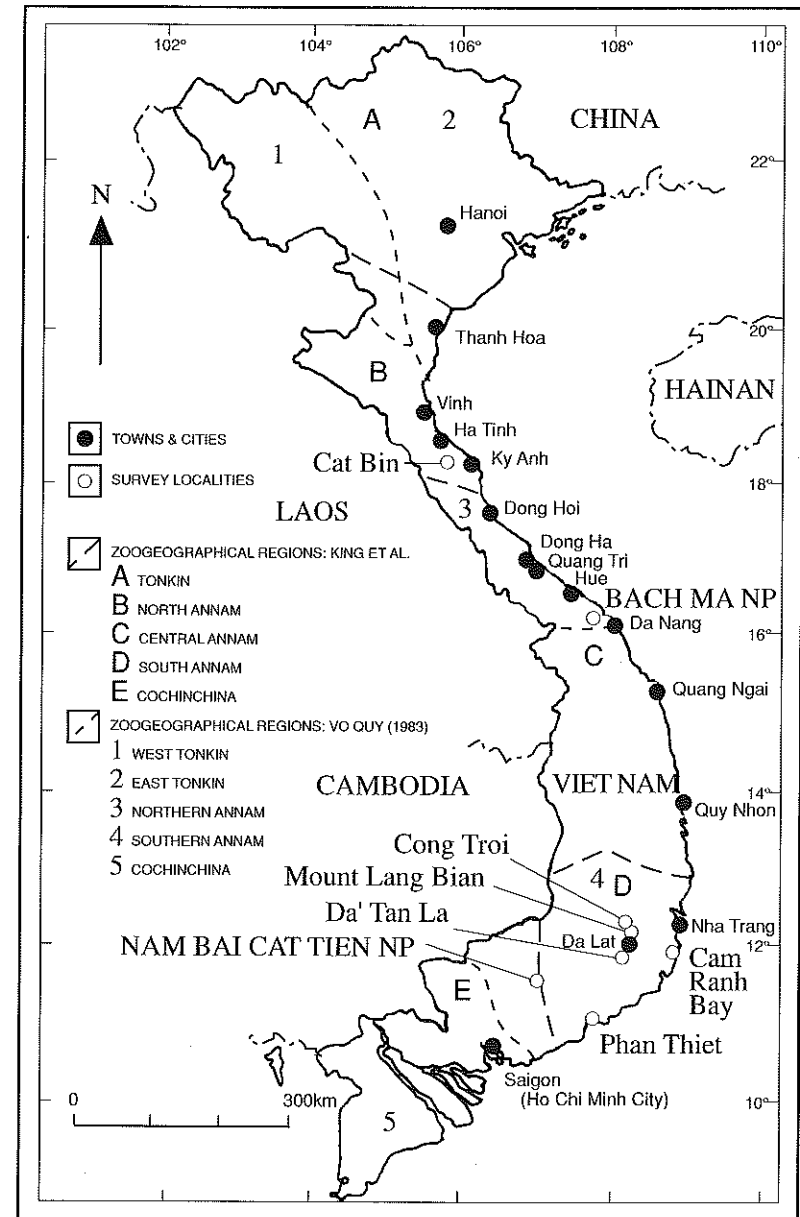
ABBREVIATIONS

ha = hectares, mm = millimetres, m = metres above sea level, max = maximum, min = minimum, NP = national park.

ITINERARY

DECEMBER		FEBRUARY	
9-16	Hanoi	1-9	Bach Ma NP
17	Hanoi-Dong Ha	10	Bach Ma NP-Dong Ha
18	Dong Ha-Nha Trang	11	Dong Ha-Ben Thuy
19	Nha Trang-Saigon	12	Ben Thuy
20-21	Saigon	13	Ben Thuy-Cam Ky, Ho Ke Go
22	Saigon-Nam Bai Cat Tien NP	14	Cam Ky-Cat Bin
23-31	Nam Bai Cat Tien NP	15-28	Cat Bin
JANUARY		MARCH	
1-5	Nam Bai Cat Tien NP	1-3	Cat Bin
6	Nam Bai Cat Tien NP-Da Lat	4	Cat Bin-Cam Ky
7-10	Mount Lang Bian	5	Cam Ky-Hanoi
11	Cong Troi	6-10	Hanoi
12	Da Tan La		
13-14	Mount Lang Bian		
15	Da Lat-Nha Trang		
16	Nha Trang		
17	Nha Trang-Tam Quan		
18	Tam Quan-Bach Ma NP		
19-31	Bach Ma NP		

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



MAIN LOCALITIES VISITED

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

Nam Bai Cat Tien National Park covers an area of 36,500 ha in Dong Nai Province (Cochinchina).

The western half of the park is occupied by a range of well forested low hills (150-350 m) which are covered by semi-evergreen and deciduous forest. The eastern half is mostly level lowland (120-150 m) with a mosaic of logged and secondary evergreen forest, grassy clearings and areas of bamboo. An area of seasonal swamp forest and seasonally flooded grassland flanked by other riparian habitats, is situated in the centre of the park (Robson *et al.* 1991). Forest in the park has been classified generally as Lowland Semi-Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland (mostly dominated by Dipterocarpaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Sapindaceae) with Closed Bamboo Tropical Lowland and Sub-Montane (CVRER 1985).

Areas of forest within the park were affected by herbicide spraying during the Viet Nam War. Following the war some army units remained in the park and cleared areas of forest where rice and sugar-cane are now cultivated. Logging operations were carried-out until 1978 when the site was proposed as a national park (Robson *et al.* 1991).

2. Mount Lang Bian (12°02'N 108°26'E)

Mount Lang Bian (2,267 m) is the second highest peak on the Da Lat Plateau, situated to the north of Da Lat, Lam Dong Province (South Annam).

All the land below 1,500 m is now under cultivation or has been deforested. Forests of *Pinus insularis*, with little or no understorey are found on the lower slopes of the mountain, reaching an altitude of 1,850-1,900 m on south facing slopes. This forest may represent a natural forest type or may have evolved as a fire climax. Patches of degraded broadleaved forest occur in the well-watered gullies. Much of the pine forest on the south-west of the mountain has been cleared and is now covered by grassland (Robson *et al.* 1991). Above 1,650 m (generally) the mountain is covered in Tropical Montane Evergreen forest (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986). This forest covers an area of 300 ha and is dominated by Fagaceae. On the summit ridge above 2,000 m *Rhododendron langbianense* and *R. fleuryi* were recorded. A large area of scrub covers the north-facing slope of the south-western part of the mountain (1,700-1,850 m) where the broadleaved forest has recently been cleared.

In the evergreen forest there is intense *in situ* charcoal production, firewood collection and timber extraction. Many of the trees in the pine forest are

tapped for their resin and the grasslands and pine forest are subject to grazing by cattle (Robson *et al.* 1991).

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

This national park covers an area of 18,900 ha in Thua Thien Province (Central Annam).

The terrain is steep and mountainous with elevation ranging from sea level to 1,450 m at the summit of Mount Bach Ma. The reserve protects one of the few remaining examples of 'everwet' forest in Viet Nam. Forest types in the park have been classified as follows: Lowland Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) also described as Closed Broadleaved Ombrophilous Lowland (CVRER 1985) and "Everwet" (Vo Quy 1985); Lowland Semi-Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland dominated by Dipterocarpaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Sapindaceae (CVRER 1985) and Tropical Montane Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986).

Much of the forest was damaged by herbicide spraying during the Viet Nam War and logging which only ceased in 1989 (Robson *et al.* 1991).

Mount Bach Ma is one of a number of small "islands" of habitat in Central and North Annam that form a link between the montane fauna and flora of West Tonkin and South Annam.

4. Cat Bin-Ho Ke Go (18°05'N 106°02'E, Cat Bin)

Ho Ke Go reservoir and the settlement of Cat Bin to the south-east are situated within the Cam Ky Forestry Enterprise in south-east Cam Xuyen District, Nghe Tinh Province (North Annam).

The terrain is gently undulating (40-200 m) and intersected by numerous streams and rivers. There are a few isolated low hills reaching a maximum height of 450 m. The area is still largely forested, although this is logged or consists of secondary forest formations (Robson *et al.* 1991). Forest types in the area have been classified as Lowland Semi-Evergreen (MacKinnon and MacKinnon 1986) or Closed Broadleaved Tropical Evergreen Seasonal Lowland dominated by Dipterocarpaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Sapindaceae (CVRER 1985).

Large areas of forest have been replaced by plantations of the native tree *Manglietia glauca*. The older plantations often have a well-developed understorey and provide habitat for some forest bird species. Although authorized logging ceased in 1978, the area is under great pressure from wood-cutters (Robson *et al.* 1991).

RECORDS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

SCALY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila chloropus* Common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m).

Not recorded for many years. In Viet Nam, the species only occurs below 600 m and we consider it to be a lowland forest specialist. The subspecies involved, *coznacqi*, has not been recorded for many years.

ANNAM PARTRIDGE *Arborophila merlini* Common in Bach Ma NP (90-600 m).

Not recorded for many years. Only occurs below 600 m and we consider it to be a lowland forest specialist. It is, therefore, threatened by lowland deforestation. Probably best regarded as conspecific with *A. chloropus*.

SILVER PHEASANT *Lophura nycthemera* Observed on three occasions in Bach Ma NP (500-1,000 m), from 28 January-6 February.

The subspecies involved, *beli*, is a restricted range Vietnamese endemic, which is now probably threatened by deforestation.

IMPERIAL PHEASANT *Lophura imperialis* A live immature male was brought to us by a group of rattan collectors at Cat Bin, on 28 February.

Unfortunately the bird had not been fed properly for at least three days and, despite considerable efforts to save it, died the following morning. The specimen was preserved and is now held in Hanoi. It was trapped in secondary lowland forest (50-100 m), 12 km west of Cat Bin. Two adult male Vietnamese Pheasants were reported to have been trapped in the same snare line. The measurements of the bird were as follows: wing (max. cord, flattened and straightened) 252 mm; wing point 6=7; tail 303 mm; bill (exposed culmen) 33 mm, (exposed culmen from distal point of nostril) 19 mm; tarsus (and joint with tibia) 103 mm; central toe (max. with nail) 64 mm; spur (max.) 12 mm; crest (max.) 70 mm. Soft parts: iris olive ochre-colored; bill pale whitish or greyish-horn; facial skin scarlet; legs and feet pinkish-red; toe-nails and spurs whitish. The testes measured 13 x 5 mm and 12 x 4 mm and were both uniformly dark grey. For further details see Robson *et al.* (1991). This species was previously only known from a pair sent alive to J. Delacour in 1923 by two missionaries. They were apparently trapped on the border of the old provinces of Donghoi and Quangtri, Central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). Our record constitutes a considerable northward range extension of this globally threatened species (Collar and Andrew 1988). Several authors, including Collar and Andrew (1988), Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975) state that the species occurs in Central Laos. The record in question (David-Beaulieu 1949) is not supported by a specimen and was, in fact, based on a vague description of a bird given by local hunters. David-Beaulieu did not observe the bird himself and simply presumed that it was *L. imperialis*. Few details are mentioned, other than that the birds apparently had a black crest. If this record is

discounted as unreliable, then the species is only known from Viet Nam. The sympatric occurrence of this species with the closely related Vietnamese Pheasant warrants further investigation.

VIETNAMESE PHEASANT *Lophura hatinhensis* At Cat Bin, at least 11 males and two females were reported to have been trapped between the start of the Vietnamese New Year (27 January) and 28 February.

Information was gathered on this species from rattan collectors and hunters, who had snared birds in forest up to 12 km west of Cat Bin (see Robson *et al.* 1991). All the males were described as having white crests and central tail feathers. The records of females should be considered with caution, as confusion is possible with female Imperial Pheasant. The legs and featherless heads of two males were retrieved, and one set was photographed beside a measuring scale, and the other set was deposited at the British Museum (Natural History), Tring. Several bundles of feathers were examined. Birds were also reported to be present, and often trapped, in areas of secondary forest and plantations to the north-west and north-east of Cat Bin. As a result of the survey, we believe it is probably well distributed throughout the south-east part of the Cam Ky Forestry Enterprise, which surrounds Ho Ke Go (50-200 m). The species was found in level or gently sloping terrain covered by secondary and logged lowland evergreen forest with a well developed understorey of palmate palms and rattans interspersed with patches of bamboo. Birds were reported as having been trapped close to streams, where vegetation is often denser, providing safe cover (Robson *et al.* 1991). Endemic to Viet Nam, this species was only discovered in 1964 and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). It is a very poorly known species, the female having remained undescribed until April 1990 (Rozendaal *et al.* 1991). Single specimens were collected from Ky Son (1964) and Ky Thuong or Ky Son (1974), Ky Anh, Nghe Tinh Province, North Annam. Four live birds (two pairs) were purchased by the Hanoi Zoological Garden in 1990 and were said to have originated in Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh, North/Central Annam (Rozendaal *et al.* 1991). One of the females died subsequently.

SIAMESE FIREBACK *Lophura diardi* A single female was seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 31 December.

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

GERMAIN'S PEACOCK-PHEASANT *Polyplectron germaini* Recorded almost daily in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m).

Birds were found in thorny bamboo brakes as well as logged and secondary forest. The call of the male is easily distinguishable from that of Grey Peacock-Pheasant *P. bicalcaratum*. It consists of a series of low, purring rattles (two to four seconds in duration each) repeated at three to eleven second intervals; the intervals decreasing in time when the bird is alarmed or

responding to a rival bird. This species is endemic to southern Viet Nam, apparently occurring as far north as Qhinhon in southern Central Annam (Delacour and Jabouille 1931) and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). The only other recent record is of some feathers collected by G. E. Morris during a visit to Nam Bai Cat Tien NP in winter 1986/87 (Morris 1987).

CRESTED ARGUS *Rheinardia ocellata* During survey work in Bach Ma NP (100-1,000 m), at least 75 birds were recorded calling and a single male seen. The species was uncommon in the Cat Bin area, where 20-25 birds were heard calling, mostly on hills (150-300 m).

Birds were recorded in primary, logged and secondary evergreen forest. At Bach Ma NP, calling was mostly recorded between 100 and 700 m (Robson *et al.* 1991). It is subject to intense hunting pressure at Cat Bin (Robson *et al.* 1991). The latest records support our 1988 findings (Robson *et al.* 1989), that the species is still widespread, but more localized than in the past due to habitat loss. It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

GREEN PEA FOWL *Pavo muticus* In Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m), 17 calling males were located. A single male was observed just outside the boundary of Bach Ma NP (150 m), on 24 January and two or three females reported to be present in the same area by local hunters (Robson *et al.* 1991).

In Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, birds were recorded in level forest edge bordering freshwater marsh and in dryer areas of swamp forest. The birds at Bach Ma were in scrub and open country. This species was formerly widespread in open and secondary forest up to 900 m and considered to be one of the commonest pheasants in Indochina (Delacour and Jabouille 1931). It was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

WHITE-WINGED DUCK *Cairina scutulata* A single individual was observed flying low over swamp forest in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 4 January.

This is the first record of this globally threatened species (Collar and Andrew 1988) in Viet Nam since 1931 (Green 1992).

RED-COLLARED WOODPECKER *Picus rabieri* Two seen in Bach Ma NP, on 29 January and two or three in the Cat Bin area, on 17 February.

Observed in secondary evergreen forest. This little known species, which is restricted almost exclusively to Viet Nam and Laos, was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* This species was heard calling and drumming in the Cat Bin area, on 16 and 19 February.

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

RED-VENTED BARBET *Megalaima lagrandieri* Fairly common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m), from 23 December-5 January; a single bird on

Mount Lang Bian (1,900 m), on 10 January; one at Da Tan La (1,350 m), South Annam, on 12 January; uncommon in Bach Ma NP (100-700 m) and common around Cat Bin (50-200 m), from 14-24 February.

Birds were recorded in primary, logged and secondary evergreen forests. Considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

BLACK-BROWED BARBET *Megalaima oorti* Several birds seen in Bach Ma NP (225-1,300 m), from 31 January-4 February.

King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) recorded it only from South Annam in Viet Nam. The former authors stated that it occurs only from 900-1,500 m.

RED-HEADED TROGON *Harpactes erythrocephalus* Recorded as low as 250 m in Bach Ma NP and common around Cat Bin (50-200 m).

The species is generally found above 600 m in South-East Asia but sometimes lower in Myanmar (King *et al.* 1975).

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules* At least three pairs were found in the Cat Bin area (50-100 m).

Birds were found frequenting larger forest streams in secondary lowland forest and scrub. A nest hole under excavation, was found in a sandy riverbank near Cat Bin. The entrance to the nest hole was circular, its width 70 mm and length from top to bottom 80 mm. The presumably incomplete burrow was 220 mm long. The nest hole was located 650 mm from the top of the bank which was overhung by bamboo and 2,460 mm above the river. The explosive flight call, hoarser than that of Common Kingfisher *A. atthis*, and more reminiscent of a loud Blue-eared Kingfisher *A. meninting*, was often heard. One bird was trapped and photographed in the hand (Long *et al.* 1992). In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) recorded it only from Tonkin. However, it was listed by Stepanyan *et al.* (1983) for Central Annam. It was considered a globally threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

HODGSON'S HAWK-CUCKOO *Cuculus fugax* A single bird seen, and another heard calling, at Kon Cha Rang Nature Reserve, Central Annam, from 12-17 May 1988.

These records, which were omitted from Robson *et al.* (1989), are the first for Central Annam, since King *et al.* (1975) did not list it from that region.

CORAL-BILLED GROUND-CUCKOO *Carpococcyx renauldi* At least six were recorded in Bach Ma NP (400-700 m), from 27 January-8 February; common in the Cat Bin area (50-250 m), from 15 February-3 March.

Birds were found in primary and secondary evergreen forest. The species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL *Otus spilocephalus* A single bird was heard calling in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 26 and 29 December.

The species was not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

COLLARED SCOPS-OWL *Otus lempiji* One calling at Cat Bin, from 14-21 February.

The occurrence of this species in North Annam was considered questionable by King *et al.* (1975).

COLLARED OWLET *Glaucidium brodiei* A single bird was heard calling at Cong Troi, South Annam, on 11 January.

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

ROCK PIGEON *Columba livia* Feral birds of this species were regularly recorded in urban areas throughout Viet Nam.

The occurrence of the species in Viet Nam was considered questionable by King *et al.* (1975), and it was not listed by Vo Quy (1983).

BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE *Macropygia unchall* Found in large flocks gleaning rice from paddy stubble in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m), from 23-27 December. The largest number recorded was 150 on the 23 December.

The occurrence of this species in Cochinchina was considered questionable by King *et al.* (1975), who also stated that it only occurs above 300 m.

YELLOW-VENTED GREEN-PIGEON *Treron seimundi* A mounted specimen was examined at the headquarters of Bach Ma NP in January. The bird was collected along the road to Mount Bach Ma during July-November 1989.

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

SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE *Rallina eurizonoides* A single bird was observed in Bach Ma NP (450 m), on 19 January.

This is only the third record for Viet Nam and Indochina. The previous records were from Quangtri and Thualuu (Delacour and Jabouille 1931).

COMMON COOT *Fulica atra* Three at the Cua Gianh ferry, North Annam, on 17 December.

Not recorded from North Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

MARSH SANDPIPER *Tringa stagnatilis* At least 60 on salt pans south of Ba Ngoi, Cam Ranh Bay, South Annam on 19 December; ten on salt pans north of Phan Thiet, South Annam, also on 19 December.

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

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres* Three birds on salt pans north of Phan Thiet, South Annam on 19 December.

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

LONG-TOED STINT *Calidris subminuta* At least 60 on salt pans south of Ba Ngoi, Cam Ranh Bay, South Annam on 19 December; five on salt pans north of Phan Thiet, South Annam, also on 19 December.

Not recorded from South Annam by King *et al.* (1975) or from southern

Annam by Vo Quy (1983). However, it was said to occur throughout South Vietnam by Wildash (1968).

NORTHERN LAPWING *Vanellus vanellus* Flocks were recorded as follows: at least 50 north of Thanh Hoa, East Tonkin; 20 between 20 km and 56 km north of Vinh, North Annam, and 20 at Ky Anh, North Annam, all on 17 December.

Not recorded from Viet Nam by King *et al.* (1975). However, it has subsequently occurred in East Tonkin according to Vo Quy (1981, 1983).

GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus* A total of at least 517 were recorded between 40 km north of Ha Tinh and 19 km south of Ha Tinh, North Annam, and along the road to Ho Ke Go, on 17 December, 11-13 February and 5 March. The largest flocks recorded were 130+ birds 17 km south of Ha Tinh, on 17 December, 80 birds 40 km north of Ha Tinh, on 13 February and up to 80 birds 16 km south of Ha Tinh on 17 December and 13 February.

North Annam may be an important wintering area for this species, which is rarely recorded anywhere in large numbers.

JERDON'S BAZA *Aviceda jerdoni* A single bird was observed hunting on Mount Lang Bian (2,100 m) on 10 January.

King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) were not aware of any records from Viet Nam. However, there are recent reports of this species from East Tonkin (Ratajszczak 1987), northern Viet Nam (Stepanyan 1987) and Cochinchina (Morris 1986). This is the first record for South Annam.

GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* At least eight sightings in various wetlands within Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 25 December-5 January. A single bird was recorded over the south-east corner of Ho Ke Go, on 14 February.

This scarce species was considered a lowland forest specialist by Round (1988).

COMMON BUZZARD *Buteo buteo* One dark phase bird near Ky Anh, North Annam, on 11 February, one between Ha Tinh and Vinh, North Annam and another between Vinh and Thanh Hoa, North Annam, both on 5 March.

Not recorded from North Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE *Hieraetus kienerii* One over the headquarters of Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 29 January.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

COMMON KESTREL *Falco tinnunculus* Single birds were recorded between 20 km and 56 km north of Vinh, North Annam, on 17 December and between Ky Anh and Ha Tinh, North Annam, on 17 December and 11 February.

Not recorded from North Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

PEREGRINE FALCON *Falco peregrinus* Single birds were observed 16 km north of Ha Tinh, North Annam and 55 km south of Ky Anh, North Annam, on 17 December.

Not recorded from North Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

LITTLE GREBE *Tachybaptus ruficollis* Four in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 3 January.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

CHINESE POND-HERON *Ardeola bacchus* A minimum of 1,178 *Ardeola* sp. were recorded in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 24 December-6 January.

As no pond-herons were recorded at this locality during a visit in June 1991, it seems probable that these records refer to over-wintering *A. bacchus*. King *et al.* (1975) give its status in Cochinchina as uncertain.

PAINTED STORK *Mycteria leucocephala* An estimated maximum of 28-35 birds were recorded in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP from 24 December-5 January.

WOOLLY-NECKED STORK *Ciconia episcopus* An estimated 12-17 birds were recorded, singly or in pairs, at various locations in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 24 December-6 January.

LESSER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos javanicus* An estimated 16-19 birds were recorded at various locations in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 24 December-5 January, with a maximum of eight on the 31 December.

Nam Bai Cat Tien NP is the only known breeding locality in Viet Nam for this globally threatened species (Collar and Andrew 1988; Morris 1988; Scott 1989).

BAR-BELLIED PITTA *Pitta elliotii* At least three birds in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 31 December; common in Bach Ma NP and the Cat Bin area.

Although considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988), these records present further evidence that the species is widespread in Viet Nam, occurring in secondary and logged forest, and even in scrub.

ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis hardwickii* Several individuals recorded on Mount Lang Bian (1,800-2,100 m), from 8-13 January.

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

WHITE-WINGED MAGPIE *Urocissa whiteheadi* Uncommon in Bach Ma NP (200-1,400 m), from 21-31 January but common in the Cat Bin area (50-200 m), from 17-25 February.

In Bach Ma NP, it was recorded in logged and secondary evergreen forest; at Cat Bin it also occurred in plantations of *Manghetia glauca*. This species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). King *et al.* (1975) stated that it only occurs on mountains.

RATCHET-TAILED TREEPIE *Temnurus temnurus* Common in Bach Ma NP (100-1,150 m) and in the Cat Bin area (50-200 m).

It was recorded in primary, logged and secondary evergreen forest and even in scrub. The species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew

(1988). King *et al.* (1975) stated that it only occurs at low altitudes.

SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE *Oriolus tenuirostris* Recorded up to 1,850 m on Mount Lang Bian.

According to King *et al.* (1975) this species only occurs up to 1,525 m in South-East Asia.

MAROON ORIOLE *Oriolus traillii* Several birds were recorded as low as 100 m in the Cat Bin area.

Only found above 600 m in South-East Asia according to King *et al.* (1975).

LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO *Dicrurus remifer* Two birds in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m), on 28 December.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

WHITE-THROATED ROCK-THRUSH *Monticola gularis* A single female in Bach Ma NP (225 m), on 4 February.

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

BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH *Myiophonus caeruleus* Two seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 25 January.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH *Zoothera citrina* One seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 28 December and several birds in the Cat Bin area, from 24 February-1 March.

Not recorded from Cochinchina or North Annam by King *et al.* (1975).

SIBERIAN THRUSH *Zoothera sibirica* Common in Bach Ma NP.

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

JAPANESE THRUSH *Turdus cardis* Fairly common in flocks, associating with *Z. sibirica*, in Bach Ma NP.

In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) recorded it only from Tonkin and North Annam; Vo Quy (1983) only lists the species for Tonkin.

DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa sibirica* A single bird in Bach Ma NP, on 8 February.

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

MUGIMAKI FLYCATCHER *Ficedula mugimaki* A single bird was seen in Bach Ma NP (1,250 m), on 31 January.

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

WHITE-TAILED BLUE-FLYCATCHER *Cyornis concretus* At least three pairs were recorded in the Cat Bin area (100-150 m).

In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) recorded it only from

Tonkin. However, it was recorded in Central Annam in 1988 (Robson *et al.* 1989). King *et al.* (1975) stated that it only occurs above 900 m in South-East Asia.

SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT *Luscinia calliope* One male in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 1 January.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

BLUETHROAT *Luscinia svecica* At least three birds, including a male singing, in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP on 3 January, and a single male at Bach Ma NP on 2 February.

King *et al.* (1975) did not record this species for Cochinchina or Central Annam.

SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN *Luscinia cyane* Found in small numbers in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 26-31 December.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

YELLOW-BILLED NUTHATCH *Sitta solangiae* Recorded daily in small numbers on Mount Lang Bian (1,700-1,950 m) and a single bird seen at nearby Cong Troi, South Annam (1,750 m), on 11 January.

Birds were observed in mixed species flocks in logged and primary evergreen forest. The closely related Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *S. frontalis* was found occurring as high as 1,350 m at Da Tan La, immediately south of Da Lat, South Annam, on 12 January. This confirms that these two species, which have often been considered conspecific, overlap in range but are altitudinally allopatric. We tape-recorded the call of this species, and it was described from the tapes by S. Harrap (*in litt.*) as consisting of "sit" or "chip" notes, run together into a fast rattling trill, 1-2.5 seconds in duration; its voice is similar to that of *S. frontalis* but perhaps purer and mellower (less stony), recalling European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*. This little-known species is endemic to Viet Nam and southern China and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

SULTAN TIT *Melanochlora sultanea* Common in Bach Ma NP (220-1,400 m).

The above records are of the little-known black-crested subspecies *M. s. gaeti*, which is endemic to Central Annam. It had not previously been recorded north of the Hai Van pass, northern Annam (Vo Quy 1983). King *et al.* (1975) stated that the species only occurs up to 900 m in South-East Asia.

BLACK-THROATED TIT *Aegithalos concinnus* Common in Bach Ma NP (above 1,200 m), from 30-31 January.

Not recorded from northern Annam (i.e. north of the Hai Van pass) by Vo Quy (1983).

ASIAN HOUSE-MARTIN *Delichon dasypus* A flock of up to 30 birds over Mount Lang Bian (1,700-2,000 m), from 7-14 January and several flocks of up to 20 birds in Bach Ma NP (500-1,400 m), from 28-31 January.

Birds were identified by a combination of their dusky-tinged underparts and lack of an obvious fork in the tail. King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) did not record the species from Viet Nam. However, there is a recent unpublished sight record from Yok Don Reserve, Dac Lac Province, South Annam, which would constitute the first record for Indochina (Laurie *et al.* 1989).

LIGHT-VENTED BULBUL *Pycnonotus sinensis* Recorded in flocks of up to 80 birds in Bach Ma NP, from 2-9 February.

All the birds observed appeared to be *P. s. sinensis*, a migrant from south China. In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983), list this subspecies only from East Tonkin.

ZITTING CISTICOLA *Cisticola juncidis* Up to three birds seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, from 27-29 December.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

ASIAN STUBTAIL *Urosphena squameiceps* Small numbers were recorded in Bach Ma NP; common in the Cat Bin area.

In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) recorded it only from Tonkin.

PALLAS'S WARBLER *Locustella certhiola* Common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP.

Not recorded from mainland Viet Nam by Delacour and Jabouille (1931) and King *et al.* (1975).

BLACK-BROWED REED-WARBLER *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* Common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP.

Not recorded from Cochinchina by King *et al.* (1975).

[**BLUNT-WINGED WARBLER** *Acrocephalus concinens* Several birds, believed to be this species, were observed at close range in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP, on 31 December.

We were not able to trap any birds to confirm their identification. There are no previous records from Viet Nam or Indochina.]

PALE-LEGGED LEAF-WARBLER *Phylloscopus tenellipes* Common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP.

King *et al.* (1975) recorded the species from all regions of Viet Nam and Indochina, except Cochinchina, whereas Vo Quy (1983) lists it only for east Tonkin and northern Annam.

WHITE-TAILED LEAF-WARBLER *Phylloscopus davisoni* Common, with many birds in full song, in Bach Ma NP (1,200-1,450 m), from 30 January-1 February; present in small numbers in the Cat Bin area (50-150 m).

King *et al.* (1975) did not record it from Central Annam and state that it has only been found above 900 m in South-East Asia. Vo Quy (1983) lists it as a resident only in east Tonkin and southern Annam. The Bach Ma records fill a large gap in its known breeding range in Viet Nam.

GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER *Seicercus poliogenys* Common in Bach Ma NP (1,100-1,450 m), from 30 January-1 February.

Not recorded from Central Annam by King *et al.* (1975), who also stated that the species only occurs above 1,220 m in South-East Asia. The above records represent a major southward range extension in Viet Nam and Indochina.

GREY LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax maesi* Common, in small flocks, in the vicinity of 'Pass 41' and Lang Ka Kou (700-900 m), Thua Thien Province, Central Annam, from 3-12 June 1988.

Found in primary hill-evergreen forest. These records were omitted from Robson *et al.* (1989), pending confirmation of the identification. The birds closely resembled the form from North and Central Laos, *G. m. varennei*, which has rufescent ear-coverts. In Viet Nam, King *et al.* (1975) and Vo Quy (1983) recorded the species only from Tonkin, and there are no Vietnamese records of *G. m. varennei*. The species was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

WHITE-CHEEKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax vassali* A flock of at least five birds on Mount Lang Bian (1,900 m), on 8 January.

The birds were found in scrub adjacent to logged evergreen forest. Considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

COLLARED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax yersini* Observed in small numbers and considered uncommon on Mount Lang Bian (1,700-2,100 m), on 8-10 and 14 January; heard at nearby Cong Troi, South Annam (1,750 m), on 11 January.

Recorded in dense undergrowth in logged and primary evergreen forest. Several call types were tape-recorded: one that was assumed to be the song may be described as a quiet, mellow "wueeoo" or "chuweeo", rising at the end and given at 3-5 second intervals; two or three birds were noted making this call to one another. A slightly different version was used in a pair duet: one bird called "wu-eeyou", the pitch rising very sharply at the end, and this was answered by a hoarse "waaar". Another call, considered to be the alarm call was a series of rapidly repeated, variable, buzzy, grating notes "greek greek greek greek-greek-grrrr", the last three or so notes slurred together. This striking species is endemic to the Da Lat Plateau and was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

ABBOTT'S BABBLER *Malacocincla abbotti* A single bird was seen in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m), on 26 December.

King *et al.* (1975) did not record it from Cochinchina.

SCALY-CROWNED BABBLER *Malacopteron cinereum* Found to occur up to 700 m in Bach Ma NP, on 6 and 8 February.

King *et al.* (1975) give the upper elevation limit for the species as 450 m in South-East Asia.

STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR-BABBLER *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* One bird seen, and others heard, near Cat Bin (100 m), on 27 February and 1 March. During the 1988 Viet Nam Expedition (Robson *et al.* 1989), this species was recorded as low as 400 m at nearby Son Tung, North Annam on 18 and 25 June.

King *et al.* (1975) recorded it as occurring only above 900 m in South-East Asia.

SHORT-TAILED SCIMITAR-BABBLER *Jabouilleia danjoui* At least two seen, and another heard, in Bach Ma NP (700 m), on 8 February; an adult with two juveniles seen and a single bird heard calling near Cat Bin (50-150 m), from 21-23 February.

Found in primary and secondary evergreen forest. An adult was mist-netted and photographed at Cat Bin. This Vietnamese endemic was considered globally threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988). The latter records are the most northerly to date (Robson *et al.* 1989).

SPOT-NECKED BABBLER *Stachyris striolata* Common in Bach Ma NP (50-900 m).

These records extend its known range in Viet Nam south-eastwards (see Robson *et al.* 1989).

GREY-FACED TIT-BABBLER *Macronous kelleyi* Common in Nam Bai Cat Tien NP (140 m) and Bach Ma NP (150-500 m); fairly common in the Cat Bin area (50-200 m).

In Nam Bai Cat Tien NP it appeared to favour bamboo forest, while at Bach Ma NP it occurred in logged primary and secondary evergreen forests. We did not record the species above 700 m and we consider it to be a lowland forest specialist. The records from Nam Bai Cat Tien NP are the first for Cochinchina - it is not recorded from there by King *et al.* (1975). Those from Cat Bin extend the known range of the species in Viet Nam and Indochina northwards (Robson *et al.* 1989). It was considered near-threatened by Collar and Andrew (1988).

WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER *Pteruthius flaviscapis* Common in Bach Ma NP (1,200-1,450 m), from 30-31 January.

Although recorded in North and South Annam by King *et al.* (1975), this species had not previously been recorded in Central Annam.

RUFOUS-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe rufogularis* Scarce in Bach Ma NP (100-700 m), from 6-8 February; a single singing bird was taped, but was not seen, at Cat Bin on 1 March.

Birds were recorded in primary, logged and secondary evergreen forest. Considered a near-threatened species by Collar and Andrew (1988).

SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA *Lonchura punctulata* Recorded up to 1,800 m on Mount Lang Bian.

King *et al.* (1975) recorded this species only up to 1,525 m in South-East Asia.

CHESTNUT BUNTING *Emberiza rutila* A single male at Cat Bin, on 3 March.

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

We would like to express our gratitude to the following organisations, companies and individuals for their financial support: The John Lewis Partnership p.l.c., Vogelbescherming Nederland, Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, Royal Geographic Society, Rolex Watch Co. Ltd., World Pheasant Association, Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations, Conder Conservation Trust, British Ornithologists' Union, Bird Exploration Fund, A. S. Butler Charitable Trust and Clifton Nicholson.

We would like to thank the following people for their support and assistance during the planning stages of the 1989/90 visit: R. Barongi, Dr. D. Chivers, R. G. Cox, R. F. A. Grimmett, A. Laurie, Dr. G. E. Morris, R. Ratajszczak, P. D. Round, D. A. Scott, S. Stuart, S. Usui and R. Wirth.

In Viet Nam we were assisted by many people, without whom fieldwork would not have been possible. We would particularly like to extend our thanks to the following: Prof. Dr. Vo Quy, Dr. Le Dien Duc and Dr. Le Trong Cuc at the University of Hanoi; Dr. Dang Huy Huynh and Dr. Nguyen Tien Ban at the Centre for Ecology and Biological Resources, Hanoi; Dr. Doan Canh and Truong Quang Tam at the Centre for Ecology, Ho Chi Minh; Do Tuoc of the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Ministry of Forestry, Hanoi; Le Van Chiem (director), Bay Sot and Phan Thanh Tong at Nam Bai Cat Tien NP; staff at the Ecology Institute, Da Lat; Huynh Van Keo (director), Truong Cu and Truong Ky at Bach Ma NP; staff at Cam Ky Forestry Enterprise and Le Xuan at Cat Bin.

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APPENDIX

ALL THE 1989/1990 EXPEDITION'S BIRD RECORDS FROM VIET NAM

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Nam Bai Cat Tien NP | 8. En route in Cochinchina |
| 2. Da Lat area | 9. En route in South Annam |
| 3. Mount Lang Bian | 10. En route in Central Annam |
| 4. Cong Troi | 11. En route in North Annam |
| 5. Da Tan La | 12. En route in East Tonkin |
| 6. Bach Ma NP | 13. Hanoi |
| 7. Cat Bin | |

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

- (?) Identification uncertain
 [] Specimen examined
 B Breeding data obtained
 C Adult observed carrying food
 F Fledged young observed
 M Birds observed carrying nest material
 N Nest found:
 e With eggs
 b Nest building
 i Adult on nest
 n No contents
 u Contents unknown
 y With young

Chinese Francolin <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	3, 4, 6
Blue-breasted Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	1
Rufous-throated Partridge <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	3, 6
Bar-backed Partridge <i>A. brunneopectus</i>	6, 7
Scaly-breasted Partridge <i>A. chloropus</i>	1
Annam Partridge <i>A. merlini</i>	6
Red Junglefowl <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1, 6, 7
Silver Pheasant <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	3, 6
Imperial Pheasant <i>L. imperialis</i>	7
Vietnamese Pheasant <i>L. hatinhensis</i>	7
Siamese Fireback <i>L. diardi</i>	1
Germain's Peacock-Pheasant <i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	1
Grey Peacock-Pheasant <i>P. bicalcaratum</i>	6, 7
Crested Argus <i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	6, 7
Green Peafowl <i>Pavo muticus</i>	1, 6
Lesser Whistling Duck <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	1
White-winged Duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	1
Cotton Pygmy-goose <i>Nettion coromandelianus</i>	1
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	11, 13
Garganey <i>A. querquedula</i>	7, 13
Northern Shoveler <i>A. clypeata</i>	13
Barred Buttonquail <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	1, 3, 7

Speckled Piculet <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	5
White-browed Piculet <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	1, 6, 7
Grey-capped Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7
Rufous Woodpecker <i>Ceuleus brachyurus</i>	7
White-bellied Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	1
Lesser Yellownape <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	1, 3, 7
Greater Yellownape <i>P. flavinucha</i>	1, 6, 7
Laced Woodpecker <i>P. vittatus</i>	1, 7
Red-collared Woodpecker <i>P. rabieri</i>	6, 7
Grey-faced Woodpecker <i>P. canus</i>	2, 3
Common Flameback <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	1
Greater Flameback <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	1
Common/Greater Flameback <i>D. javanense/C. lucidus</i>	7
Pale-headed Woodpecker <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	6, 7
Bay Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus pyrrhosis</i>	3, 4, 6, 7
Black-and-buff Woodpecker <i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	1
Heart-spotted Woodpecker <i>Hemicircus canente</i>	1
Great Slaty Woodpecker <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	1, 7
Red-vented Barbet <i>Megalaima lagrandieri</i>	1, 3, 5, 6, 7
Lineated Barbet <i>M. lineata</i>	1
Green-eared Barbet <i>M. faiostricta</i>	1, 6, 7 (Bnb)
Black-browed Barbet <i>M. oorii</i>	3, 4, 6
Moustached Barbet <i>M. incognita</i>	3, 5
Blue-eared Barbet <i>M. australis</i>	1
Coppersmith Barbet <i>M. haemacephala</i>	1
Oriental Pied-Hornbill <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	1, 7
Great Hornbill <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	1, (?)
Brown Hornbill <i>Anorhynchus tickelli</i>	6, 7
Wreathed Hornbill <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	1
Orange-breasted Trogon <i>Harpactes oreskios</i>	1
Red-headed Trogon <i>H. erythrocephalus</i>	3, 4, 6, 7
Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	1, 8, 9
Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1
Blyth's Kingfisher <i>Alcedo hercules</i>	7 (Bnb)
Common Kingfisher <i>A. atthis</i>	1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Blue-eared Kingfisher <i>A. meninting</i>	7
Stork-billed Kingfisher <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	1
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon surnyensis</i>	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12
Black-capped Kingfisher <i>H. pileata</i>	1, 10, 11
Collared Kingfisher <i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	10
Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	1, 7, 13
Blue-bearded Bee-eater <i>Nyctornis atheroni</i>	1, 3
Little Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	9, 10
Blue-throated Bee-eater <i>M. viridis</i>	9, 10
Blue-tailed Bee-eater <i>M. philippinus</i>	10
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater <i>M. leschenaulti</i>	1, 9
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	1
Large Hawk-Cuckoo <i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	1, 2, 6, 8
Indian Cuckoo <i>C. micropterus</i>	7
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus</i> spp.	1, 3
Banded Bay Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis somerati</i>	1, 3
Plaintive Cuckoo <i>C. merulinus</i>	1, 6, 7, 10
Asian Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	1, 7
Drongo Cuckoo <i>Sumiculus lugubris</i>	1, 6, 7
Green-billed Malkoha <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	1, 5, 6, 7
Coral-billed Ground-Cuckoo <i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i>	6, 7

Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1, 3, 6, 7
Lesser Coucal <i>C. bengalensis</i>	1, 6
Vernal Hanging-Parrot <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	1
Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	1, 7
Himalayan Swiftlet <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	(?)
Germain's Swiftlet <i>C. germani</i>	1, 8, 9
Brown-backed Needletail <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	7
Needletail <i>Hirundapus</i> sp.	1, 6
Asian Palm-Swift <i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	1, 6, 7, 9
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	7
House Swift <i>A. nipalensis</i>	2, 3
Oriental Bay-Owl <i>Phodilus badius</i>	1
Mountain Scops-Owl <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	1, 6, 7
Collared Scops-Owl <i>O. lempiji</i>	1, 6, 7
Brown Fish-Owl <i>Katupa zeylonensis</i>	1
Tawny Fish-Owl <i>K. flavipes</i>	1
Collared Owlet <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	4, 6, 7
Asian Barred Owlet <i>G. cuculoides</i>	1, 6, 7
Brown Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	1, 7
Great Eared-Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	1
Grey Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	6
Large-tailed Nightjar <i>C. macrurus</i>	1
Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus</i> sp.	7
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	1, 2, 6, 7, 8
Red Collared-Dove <i>S. tranquebarica</i>	1, 9
Barred Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	1, 3, 6
Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	1, 3, 6, 7
Pink-necked Green-Pigeon <i>Trepon vernans</i>	1
Pompadour Green-Pigeon <i>T. pompadora</i>	1
Thick-billed Green-Pigeon <i>T. curvirostra</i>	1
Yellow-vented Green-Pigeon <i>T. seimundi</i>	[6]
Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon <i>T. sphenura</i>	3, 4, 5, [6]
Green-Pigeon <i>Trepon</i> sp.	7
Green Imperial Pigeon <i>Ducula aenea</i>	1, 7
Mountain Imperial Pigeon <i>D. badia</i>	3, 5, 7
Slaty-legged Crane <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	6
Slaty-breasted Rail <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	1, 6
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	1, 6
Baillon's Crane <i>Porzana pusilla</i>	1
Ruddy-breasted Crane <i>P. fusca</i>	1
Watercock <i>Gallinago cinnerea</i>	1
Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	1
Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1, 10
Common Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	10, 11
Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	7
Pintail Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	1, 6
Common Snipe <i>G. gallinago</i>	1, 6
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	9
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	7, 11
Common Redshank <i>T. totanus</i>	9
Marsh Sandpiper <i>T. stagnatilis</i>	9
Common Greenshank <i>T. nebularia</i>	1, 6, 7, 10, 11
Green Sandpiper <i>T. ochropus</i>	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13
Wood Sandpiper <i>T. glareola</i>	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Common Sandpiper <i>T. hypoleucos</i>	1, 7, 9, 10, 13
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	9

Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	9
Rufous-necked Stint <i>C. ruficollis</i>	9
Long-toed Stint <i>C. subminuta</i>	9
Greater Painted-snipe <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	8
Bronze-winged Jacana <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	1
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	8, 9
Pacific Golden-Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	7
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10
Kentish Plover <i>C. alexandrinus</i>	9, 10
Mongolian Plover <i>C. mongolus</i>	9
Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	11
Grey-headed Lapwing <i>V. cinereus</i>	11, 12
Red-wattled Lapwing <i>V. indicus</i>	1, 7, 11
Common Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	10, 11
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	10
Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	9, 10
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1, 7, 10, 11
Jerdon's Baza <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	3
Black Baza <i>A. leuphotes</i>	1
Oriental Honey-buzzard <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	1
Black-winged Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1, 3, 10
Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>	11, 12, 13
Grey-headed Fish-Eagle <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>	1, 7
Crested Serpent-Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	1, 6, 7
Eastern Marsh-Harrier <i>Circus spilonotus</i>	1, 10, 11
Pied Harrier <i>C. melanoleucos</i>	1, 8, 9
Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	1, 6, 7
Shikra <i>A. badius</i>	1, 3, 10
Grey-faced Buzzard <i>Buteo indicus</i>	2, 3, 4
Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	3, 11, 12
Black Eagle <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	6, 7, 10
Rufous-bellied Eagle <i>Hieraeetus kienerii</i>	1, 3
Changeable Hawk-Eagle <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	1, (26)
Collared Falconet <i>Microhierax caeruleus</i>	1
Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	10, 11
Peregrine Falcon <i>F. peregrinus</i>	10, 11
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1, 13
Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	1
Little Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	1
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1, 8, 9, 10, 11
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1, 7, 10, 11, 12
Purple Heron <i>A. purpurea</i>	1
Great Egret <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	1, 9, 10, 11
Intermediate Egret <i>Mesophox intermedia</i>	1, 9, 10, 11
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	8, 9, 10
Chinese Pond-Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12
Pond-Heron <i>Ardeola</i> sp.	8, 9
Striated Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	1, 6, 7
Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	1, 6
Cinnamon Bittern <i>I. cinnamomeus</i>	1, 6
Painted Stork <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	1
Woolly-necked Stork <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	1
Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	1
Blue-rumped Pitta <i>Pitta soror</i>	1, 6, 7
Rusty-naped Pitta <i>P. oatesi</i>	4
Bar-bellied Pitta <i>P. elliotii</i>	1, 6, 7

Dusky Broadbill <i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	1
Black-and-red Broadbill <i>Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos</i>	1
Banded Broadbill <i>Eurylaimus javanicus</i>	1
Silver-breasted Broadbill <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	7
Long-tailed Broadbill <i>Psarionus dalhousiae</i>	(?6), 7
Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Asian Fairy-bluebird <i>Irena puella</i>	1, 7
Blue-winged Leafbird <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	1, 6, 7
Golden-fronted Leafbird <i>C. aurifrons</i>	1
Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>C. hardwickii</i>	3, 6
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Burmese Shrike <i>L. collurioideus</i>	2, 3, 9, 10
Long-tailed Shrike <i>L. schach</i>	6, 7, 10
Eurasian Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2, 3
White-winged Magpie <i>Urocissa whiteheadi</i>	6, 7
Green Magpie <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	4
Yellow-breasted Magpie <i>C. (thalassina) hypoleuca</i>	6, 7
Racket-tailed Treepie <i>Crypsirina temia</i>	1, 6, 7
Ratchet-tailed Treepie <i>Tamnurus tamnurus</i>	6, 7
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	1, 6, 7, 11, 12
Ashy Wood-swallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1
Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	1, 8
Slender-billed Oriole <i>O. tenuirostris</i>	2, 3, 4, 5
Black-hooded Oriole <i>O. xanthornus</i>	1
Maroon Oriole <i>O. traillii</i>	3, 7
Large Cuckoo-shrike <i>Covacina macei</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7
Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike <i>C. polioptera</i>	1, 3
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike <i>C. melaschistos</i>	2, 6
Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina</i> sp.	7
Rosy Minivet <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	1
Brown-rumped Minivet <i>P. cantonensis</i>	1
Ashy Minivet <i>P. divaricatus</i>	1, 7
Grey-chinned Minivet <i>P. solaris</i>	3, 6
Long-tailed Minivet <i>P. ethologus</i>	2, 3, 4, 5
Scarlet Minivet <i>P. flammeus</i>	1, 6, 7
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	3, 5, 6, 7
White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	3, 5, 6
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocoerus</i>	1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Ashy Drongo <i>D. leucophaeus</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
Bronzed Drongo <i>D. aeneus</i>	1, 6, 7
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>D. remifer</i>	1, 6
Hair-crested Drongo <i>D. hottentottus</i>	1, (?)7
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo <i>D. paradisus</i>	1, 6, 7
Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	1, 6, 7(BM)
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	1, 6, 7
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	1
Great Iora <i>A. lafresnayi</i>	1, 7
Large Woodshrike <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	1, 6
White-throated Rock-Thrush <i>Monticola gularis</i>	6
Blue Rock-Thrush <i>M. solitarius</i>	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10
Blue Whistling-Thrush <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	1, 5, 6, 7
Orange-headed Thrush <i>Zosterops citrina</i>	1, 6, 7
Siberian Thrush <i>Z. sibirica</i>	3, 6
Scaly Thrush <i>Z. dauma</i>	6
Japanese Thrush <i>Turdus cardis</i>	6, 7
Eurasian Blackbird <i>T. merula</i>	7, 11

Eye-browed Thrush <i>T. obscurus</i>	3, 6, (?)7
Lesser Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	3, 5
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	6
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>M. dauurica</i>	1, 6, 8
Mugimaki Flycatcher <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	3, 6
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>F. strophiaeta</i>	3
Red-breasted Flycatcher <i>F. parva</i>	1, 2, 6, 7, 8
White-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>F. monileger</i>	6
Rufous-browed Flycatcher <i>F. solitarius</i>	5
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>F. hyperythra</i>	3
Little Pied Flycatcher <i>F. westermanni</i>	3, 5
Verditer Flycatcher <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Large Niltava <i>Niltava grandis</i>	3, 5
Fujian Niltava <i>N. davidi</i>	13
White-tailed Blue-Flycatcher <i>Cyornis concretus</i>	7
Hainan Blue-Flycatcher <i>C. hainana</i>	6, 7
Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher <i>C. tickelliae</i>	1, 6
Siberian Rubythroat <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	1, 3, 6
Bluethroat <i>L. svecica</i>	1, 6
Siberian Blue Robin <i>L. cyane</i>	1, 6, 7
Orange-flanked Bush-Robin <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	6
Oriental Magpie-Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1, 6, 7, 10
White-rumped Shama <i>C. malabaricus</i>	1, 6, 7
Daurian Redstart <i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	11
White-tailed Robin <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	3
Slaty-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	3, 5, 6, 7
White-crowned Forktail <i>E. leschenaulti</i>	7
Siberian Stonechat <i>Saxicola maura</i>	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13
Grey Bushchat <i>S. ferrea</i>	2, 3, 4, 5, 13
Chestnut-tailed Starling <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	1, 7, 9
White-shouldered Starling <i>S. sinensis</i>	9, 10
Black-collared Starling <i>S. nigricollis</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Vinous-breasted Starling <i>S. burmannicus</i>	1, 9, 10
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	9, 10, 11
Crested Myna <i>A. cristatellus</i>	6, 7, 11, 12
Golden-crested Myna <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	1
Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	1, 6, 7
Chestnut-vented Nuthatch <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	2, 3, 4, 5 (Bnb)
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch <i>S. frontalis</i>	1, 5, 6, 7
Yellow-billed Nuthatch <i>S. solangiae</i>	3, 4
Brown-throated Tree-creeper <i>Certhia discolor</i>	3 (BM)
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	13
Green-backed Tit <i>P. monticolus</i>	2, 3, 4, 5
Yellow-cheeked Tit <i>P. spilontus</i>	3 (BF), 4
Yellow-browed Tit <i>Sytoiparus modestus</i>	3, 4, 5
Sultan Tit <i>Melanochloris sultanea</i>	6, 7
Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	3, 5, 6
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	1
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Striated Swallow <i>H. striolata</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9
Asian House-Martin <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	3, 6
Black-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	1
Black-crested Bulbul <i>P. melanicterus</i>	1, 3, 5, 6
Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>P. jocosus</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7
Light-vented Bulbul <i>P. sinensis</i>	6
Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>P. aurigaster</i>	3, 6, 7

Stripe-throated Bulbul <i>P. finlaysoni</i>	1, 6, 7
Flavescent Bulbul <i>P. flavescens</i>	3
Streak-eared Bulbul <i>P. blanfordi</i>	1, 9, 10
Puff-throated Bulbul <i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	6, 7
Ochraceous Bulbul <i>A. ochraceus</i>	1
Grey-eyed Bulbul <i>Iole propinqua</i>	1, 6, 7
Ashy Bulbul <i>Hemixos flava</i>	3, 4, 5
Mountain Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	3, 4
Black Bulbul <i>H. leucocephalus</i>	3, 5
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1, 9, 10, 13
Hill Prinia <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	2, 3, 5
Rufescent Prinia <i>P. rufescens</i>	1
Yellow-bellied Prinia <i>P. flaviventris</i>	1, 6
Plain Prinia <i>P. inornata</i>	1, 13
Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	9
Japanese White-eye <i>Z. japonicus</i>	6, 7, 13
Grey-bellied Tesia <i>Tesia cyanoventer</i>	3, 4
Asian Stubtail <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	6, 7
Manchurian Bush-Warbler <i>Cettia canturians</i>	6, 7
Russet Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>	3, 4
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	1, 6, 7
Pallas's Warbler <i>L. certhiola</i>	1
Black-browed Reed-Warbler <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	1
Blunt-winged Warbler <i>A. concinens</i>	(?)
Oriental Reed-Warbler <i>A. orientalis</i>	1
Thick-billed Warbler <i>A. aedon</i>	1, 2, 6
Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	3, 5
Common Tailorbird <i>O. sutorius</i>	6, 7, 8, 9, 13
Dark-necked Tailorbird <i>O. avogularis</i>	1, 5, 6, 7
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1, 6, 7, 13
Radde's Warbler <i>P. schwarzi</i>	1, 3, 5, 6, 7
Ashy-throated Warbler <i>P. maculipennis</i>	3
Lemon-rumped Warbler <i>P. proregulus</i>	13
Inornate Warbler <i>P. inornatus</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13
Two-barred Warbler <i>P. plumbeitarsus</i>	1
Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler <i>P. tenellipes</i>	1
Blyth's Leaf-Warbler <i>P. reguloides</i>	3, 4, 5
White-tailed Leaf-Warbler <i>P. davisoni</i>	3 (BM), 4, 5, 6, 7
Golden-spectacled Warbler <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	7
White-spectacled Warbler <i>S. affinis</i>	3 (BM), 4
Grey-cheeked Warbler <i>S. paligenys</i>	6
Chestnut-crowned Warbler <i>S. castaneiceps</i>	3, 4, 5
Yellow-bellied Warbler <i>Abrosopus superciliosus</i>	7
Striated Grassbird <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	6
Masked Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	6, 7
White-crested Laughingthrush <i>G. leucolophus</i>	1, 6, 7
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>G. monileger</i>	6, 7
Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>G. chinensis</i>	6, 7
White-cheeked Laughingthrush <i>G. vassalli</i>	3
Hwarrei <i>G. canorus</i>	7
Collared Laughingthrush <i>G. yersini</i>	3, 4
Abbott's Babbler <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	1, 6
Buff-breasted Babbler <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	1, 6, 7 (BM)
Spot-throated Babbler <i>P. albiventris</i>	2, 3, 4, 5
Puff-throated Babbler <i>P. ruficeps</i>	7
Scaly-crowned Babbler <i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	1, 6, 7 (Bnb)

Large Scimitar-Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	1, 6, 7 (Bnei)
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler <i>P. schisticeps</i>	3, 6
Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler <i>P. ruficollis</i>	7
Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler <i>Jabouilleia danjoui</i>	6, 7 (BF)
Streaked Wren-Babbler <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	6 (BM)
Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler <i>N. epilepidota</i>	7 (BF)
Pygmy Wren-Babbler <i>Proopyga pusilla</i>	3, 4
Rufous-capped Babbler <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	3, 5
Golden Babbler <i>S. chrysaea</i>	6
Grey-throated Babbler <i>S. nigriceps</i>	3, 5, 6, 7
Spot-necked Babbler <i>S. striolata</i>	6, 7
Sriped Tit-Babbler <i>Macronous gularis</i>	1, 6, 7
Grey-faced Tit-Babbler <i>M. kelleyi</i>	1, 6, 7
Chestnut-capped Babbler <i>Timalia pileata</i>	1, 6
Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	3
Cutia <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	3
White-browed Shrike-Babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	3, 5, 6
Chestnut-fronted Shrike-Babbler <i>P. aenobarbus</i>	3, 5
Blue-winged Minla <i>Minla cyanouraptera</i>	3, 5
Rufous-winged Fulvetta <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	3, 4
Rufous-throated Fulvetta <i>A. rufogularis</i>	6, 7
Mountain Fulvetta <i>A. peracensis</i>	3 (BM), 4, 5
Black-headed Sibia <i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>	3, 4, 5
Striated Yuhina <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	6
White-bellied Yuhina <i>Y. zantholeuca</i>	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Oriental Skylark <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	7, 10
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	1, 7
Plain Flowerpecker <i>D. concolor</i>	7
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker <i>D. ignipectus</i>	3, 5
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker <i>D. cruentatum</i>	1
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	1, 6
Purple-naped Sunbird <i>Hypogramma hypogrammicum</i>	1, 6
Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>	1
Gould's Sunbird <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	3 (BF), 4, 5
Fork-tailed Sunbird <i>A. christinae</i>	6, 7
Crimson Sunbird <i>A. siparaja</i>	6, 7
Little Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera longirostris</i>	1, 6
Streaked Spiderhunter <i>A. magna</i>	5, 6, 7
Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
Forest Wagtail <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	1
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13
Yellow Wagtail <i>M. flava</i>	1, 7, 11, 13
Grey Wagtail <i>M. cinerea</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus richardi</i>	1, 6, 7, 11, 13
Paddyfield Pipit <i>A. rufidus</i>	1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Olive-backed Pipit <i>A. hodgsoni</i>	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
Red-throated Pipit <i>A. cervinus</i>	3, 6, 7
Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	1
White-rumped Munia <i>Lanchova striata</i>	1, 5, 6, 7
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>L. punctulata</i>	3, 6
Black-headed Munia <i>L. malacca</i>	1
Vietnamese Greenfinch <i>Carduelis monguilloti</i>	2, 3, 5
Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	3 (BF), 4, 5
Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	1
Chestnut Bunting <i>E. rutila</i>	3, 7

ERRATA

Corrections to our previous paper (Robson *et al.* 1989):

- P. 72 Figure: Than Hoa should read Thanh Hoa
 P. 73 paragraph 3, line 10: Lank Ka Kou should read Lang Ka Kou.
 P. 75 third line from end: Donhoi should read Donghoi.
 P. 76 line 19: Song Tung should read Son Tung.
 P. 80 line 12: Vinh, Tonkin should read Vinh, North Annam.
 line 22: Delacour (1931) should read Delacour and Jabouille (1931).

Appendix (mainly corrections to locality codes):

Japanese Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter gularis</i>	6
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	10
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
House Swift <i>A. affinis</i> (= <i>nipalensis</i>)	1, 3 (B), 7, 9
Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	1, 2, 3 (B), 6
Blue-rumped Pitta <i>Pitta savor</i>	3, 4 (BF), 5 (BF)
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	2, 7
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3 (B), 4, 6
Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	1, 2 (BF)
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	5, 8 (BF), 9
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	1, 2 (BF), 4 (BLMNB)
Grey Laughingthrush <i>G. maesi</i>	3 (BF), 6
Mountain Fulvetta <i>Alcippe peracensis</i>	1, 2, 3
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5 (BF)
Brown/Russet Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus luteoventris/seebohmii</i>	= Russet Bush-Warbler <i>B. seebohmii</i>
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	= Paddyfield Pipit <i>A. rufulus</i>
Ashy Wood-swallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1, 2, 3, 9
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	2, 5, 6, 8, 9

Some bird observations from the lower Apsuwa River, east Nepal

Y. ROBERT TYMSTRA

A two week expedition to the lower Apsuwa River valley, a tributary of the Arun River in eastern Nepal, resulted in records of 172 species of birds. Some of the more notable species found include Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola*, Rufous-throated Wren-Babbler *Spelaeornis caudatus*, Black-headed Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius rufiventer*, Rusty-fronted Barwing *Actinodura egertoni*, and White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri*.

An expedition to the lower Apsuwa River in eastern Nepal was undertaken from 26 March to 11 April, 1990. The area surveyed lies west of the confluence of the Apsuwa and Arun rivers at approximately 27°32'N 87°15'E, 30 km N of Tumlingtar (Fig. 1) and about 60 km SSE of Mt. Everest. The southern boundary of the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area was skirted briefly near Saisima.

The birding contingent of the expedition party consisted of Nepalese ornithologist H. S. (Kazi) Nepali, American birders Dr Murray Gell-Mann and David Michael, and Canadian birders Scott Connop and Robert Tymstra.

The purpose of the expedition was to document the birds found in this little known area of eastern Nepal and to record some of their songs. The late March to early April period was chosen with hopes that most birds would be singing at this time. Although some migrants had not yet arrived and poor weather conditions discouraged other songsters, the majority of breeding birds were singing to some degree and many recordings were made.

Most of the birds observed were seasonal or permanent residents but some passage migrants were seen as well. This report details the species of birds observed and their relative abundance.

Copies of the best birdsong recordings were submitted to the Woodlands Mountain Institute in Nepal for use on a special 'All Nepal Radio' program devoted to conservation education. Recordings have also been sent to Cornell University's Laboratory of Natural Sound in Ithaca, New York.

THE ROUTE

Our group was flown by helicopter to Nagitar, a small Tamang village near the Sankhuwa Khola (a tributary of the Arun just south of the Apsuwa). Some bird surveying was done below the village of Nagitar down to an elevation of 1,800 m. We left Nagitar (elevation 1,900 m) on the second day