

# Birds of the Ailao Mountains, Yunnan province, China

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The Ailao Mountains located in central Yunnan province, China, are part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot and recognised as a high priority area for biodiversity. Between 2005 and 2014 we conducted 16 bird surveys by light-trapping, mist-netting and point counts, recording 381 species and, together with additional records from the literature and nature reserve management bureaus, compiled a total of 462 species for the Ailao Mountains. The area includes two Important Bird Areas providing important habitats for threatened species such as Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, White-eared Night Heron *Gorsachius magnificus*, Giant Nuthatch *Sitta magna*, Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*, Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* and Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Rhinomyias brunneatus*. It is also the most important bird migration corridor in south-west China, with 170 species recorded by light-trapping during migration seasons. The current reserve system is still inadequate to protect bird diversity in the region. We suggest that more conservation efforts should be concentrated in lower-altitude areas in the Ailao Mountains.

## INTRODUCTION

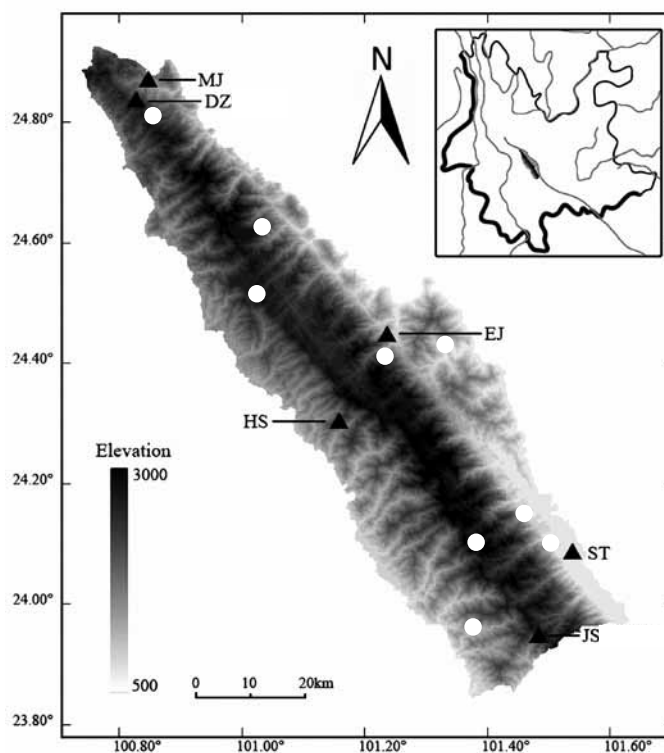
The Ailao Mountains are located in central Yunnan, China, forming the border between the two main physiographic regions of Yunnan: to the west is a region of deep valleys and high mountains whilst to the east the Yunnan–Guizhou plateau is a hilly region surmounting a c.2,000 m high plateau (Wang *et al.* 2000). They are also the interface between subtropical and mid-tropical vegetation in Yunnan (Pang *et al.* 1988), and the vegetation changes both with altitude and the aspect of the slope (Table 1). At higher altitudes, the Ailao Mountains hold the largest and most continuous subtropical evergreen broadleaved forests (over 45,000 ha) in China (Wu *et al.* 1987, Pang *et al.* 1988). Generally the climate is subtropical montane; warm, and humid at lower altitudes (Wang *et al.* 1988). Annual rainfall reaches a maximum of 1,700 mm at the highest altitudes, with a minimum of 700 mm in the valleys. Over 85% of rainfall occurs between May and October (Wang *et al.* 1988). Maximum and minimum monthly mean temperatures at the highest altitudes are 10–17°C and 0–6°C respectively, and the annual mean temperature is below 12°C, whilst in the valleys the monthly mean temperature exceeds 22°C for five months and stays above 10°C throughout the year (Wang *et al.* 1988).

The Ailao Mountains are part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot and are recognised as a high priority area for biodiversity conservation (Olson & Dinerstein 1998, Myers *et al.* 2000, Mittermeier *et al.* 2005). For our purposes, the Ailao Mountains are defined as running from 23.82°N to 24.94°N, bounded by the Red River valley on the eastern slope and the Zegan River valley on the western slope (Figure 1). There are two nature reserves: the Ailaoshan National Nature Reserve (67,700 ha) at higher altitude, and the Konglonghe Municipal Nature Reserve (7,360 ha) at lower altitude on the eastern slope; both are recognised as Important Bird Areas (Chan *et al.* 2009). Moreover, the eastern slope of the Ailao Mountains is one of the most important migration routes in western China.

Wei *et al.* (1988) compiled the first bird inventory of 322 species for the Ailao Mountains, based on a 40-day field survey between 18 October and 26 November 1984, bird specimen collections and several studies between 1976 and 1983 (Wang 1986, Wang & Chen

1987, Wang & Wei 1987, Wang & Wu 1987, Wei *et al.* 1987). No systematic surveys have been carried out since then, apart from separate studies in Xujiaba (on the montane crest) (Wang 1989, Wang 1990, Wang *et al.* 2000, Liu & Han 2008), the Dazhongshan area (Wei *et al.* 1994), Jinshanyakou Bird Banding Station (Zhao *et al.* 2014) and the Konglonghe Municipal Nature Reserve (Han *et al.* 2009). The current status of most bird species in the Ailao Mountains is therefore poorly known.

**Figure 1.** Location of the Ailao Mountains and the study areas. Black triangles indicate our study areas between 2005 and 2014; MJ: Majie area; EJ: Ejia area; HS: Huashan area; ST: Shuitang area; DS: Dazhongshan Bird Banding Station; JS: Jinshanyakou Bird Banding Station. White circles indicate other study areas.



**Table 1.** Vertical pattern of vegetation type on the slopes of the Ailao Mountains (from Pang *et al.* 1988).

Eastern slope		Western slope	
Altitude (m)	Vegetation type	Altitude (m)	Vegetation type
>2,800	mossy dwarf forest	>2800	mossy dwarf forest
2,400–2,800	moist evergreen broadleaved forest	2,200–2,800	moist evergreen broadleaved forest
1,200–2,400	semi-moist evergreen broadleaved forest and <i>Pinus yunnanensis</i> forest	1,200–2,200	monsoon evergreen broadleaved forest and <i>Pinus kesiya</i> forest
600–1,200	dry evergreen broadleaved forest and savannah shrub and grass in dry hot valley		

Between 2005 and 2014, we conducted 16 surveys in the Ailao Mountains and present an inventory based on these surveys, records of specimens preserved in the Kunming Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Science (KIZ), and published records. We also compared bird records from 2005 onwards with those up to 2004.

## STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Our 16 surveys comprised 12 surveys of the turnover of avian species with altitude in four counties, and four surveys of migrating birds at two bird-ringing stations. The four turnover study areas were: the Majie area, Nanhua county, in the north part of the eastern slope; the Ejia area, Shuangbai county, in the middle part of the eastern slope; the Huashan area, Jindong, in the middle part of the western slope; and the Shuitang area, Xiping county, in the southern part of the eastern slope. The two bird-ringing stations were located on the crest of the ridge— Dazhongshan in the north, and Jinshanyakou in the south (Figure 1, Table 2).

Records were from systematic surveys and opportunistic searches during fieldwork. Surveys involved point counts, mist-netting and light-trapping. Point counts and mist-netting were used to sample turnover with altitude, whilst light-trapping was used to investigate nocturnal migratory birds. All fieldwork was conducted in the dry season (Table 2).

Unlimited radius point counts were performed during the peak period of bird activity between sunrise and four hours thereafter; each count was 10 minutes in duration. During this period, all birds seen and heard were recorded, and the horizontal distance from the observer to each bird detected was estimated. We recorded the time and location of each point using a GPS receiver. Points were located at least 200 m apart. Point counts were performed only on days with little or no wind, rain or fog. A total of 2,709 samples were taken in 2006, 2007, 2012 and 2014, half in spring (the breeding season) and half in winter (the non-breeding season) (Table 2).

**Table 2.** The 16 bird surveys in the Ailao Mountains, 2005–2014. Methods: LT = light-trapping; MN = mist-netting; PC = point counts; OS = opportunistic search

Date	Area (altitude)	Observers	Methods
3–23 November 2005	Ejia (1,800–2,950 m)	WF	PC, MN, OS
6 March–8 May 2006	Ejia (750–2,950 m)	WF	PC, MN
13–24 September 2006	Jinshanyakou (2,180–2,360 m)	WF, YX, LL	LT, OS
3 November–10 December 2006	Ejia (750–2,950 m)	WF	PC, MN
23 April–1 June 2007	Huashan (1,200–2,300 m)	WF, LL, LQ	PC, MN
5 September–5 November 2007	Jinshanyakou (2,180–2,360 m)	YT, LL, WF	LT
16 November–6 December 2007	Huashan (1,200–2,300 m)	WF, LL	PC, MN
3 September–7 November 2008	Jinshanyakou (2,180–2,360 m)	YT	LT
7 March–4 May 2012	Shuitang (500–2,600 m) Ejia (750–2,900 m) Majie (1,100–2,600 m)	WF, LL	PC
3–10 October 2012	Dazhongshan (2,400 m)	WF	LT, OS
11 October–14 December 2012	Shuitang (500–2,600 m) Ejia (750–2,900 m) Majie (1,100–2,600 m)	WF, LL	PC
31 October 2012–27 January 2013	Ejia (800–2,800 m)	XJ	MN
25 March–10 May 2013	Ejia (800–2,800 m)	XJ, HW	MN
20 November 2013–21 January 2014	Ejia (800–2,800 m)	XJ	MN
13–27 March 2014	Shuitang (500–2,600 m) Ejia (750–2,900 m) Majie (1,100–2,600 m)	WF, GJ, YD	PC
15 October–2 November 2014	Shuitang (500–2,600 m) Ejia (750–2,900 m) Majie (1,100–2,600 m)	WF, GJ, YD, HW	PC

We used mist-netting to survey understorey species. At each site, 10 mist-nets (2.5 m × 12.0 m, 36 mm mesh) were placed at least 40 m apart. They were opened from mid-afternoon to dusk on day 1, dawn to dusk on days 2 and 3, and dawn to late morning on day 4. If it rained, the nets were closed to prevent bird mortality. We recorded the time when each net was opened and closed. Birds were extracted at 30–60 minute intervals and were identified, weighed and ringed as quickly as possible to minimise the time before release near the point of capture. Recaptured individuals were excluded from the total counts. Mist-netting was used in 2006, 2007, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Total netting hours were 9,068 in breeding seasons and 11,165 in non-breeding seasons.

Light-trapping was used to investigate nocturnal migratory birds. At Jinshanyakou, four mist-nets and electric lamps (300 w) were set from 20h00 to 06h00. All birds trapped were identified, weighed, ringed and released. Light-trapping was used on a total of 117 days in 2007 and 2008. It was also used during opportunistic searches for nocturnal migratory birds at Jinshanyakou in 2006 and at Dazhongshan in 2012.

We compared bird records in the 10 years from 2005 with those up to 2004. The more recent records came from our surveys, Liu & Han (2008), Han *et al.* (2009) and Zhao *et al.* (2014), and the nature reserve management bureaus, whilst those up to 2004 came from Wei *et al.* (1988) and Wei *et al.* (1994), as well as records of specimens in the KIZ.

Taxonomy follows Inskipp *et al.* (1996). IUCN Red List categories follow BirdLife International (2015c).

## RESULTS

We compiled a list of 462 bird species for the Ailao Mountains by combining recent and historical records (Appendix 1). Recent (post-2004) records comprise 413 species (almost 90% of the total), of which 381 were recorded by the authors, 28 additional species by Liu & Han (2008), Han *et al.* (2009) and Zhao *et al.* (2014), and four by the Ailaoshan NNR management bureau and the Konglonghe MNR management bureau.

Historical (pre-2004) records totalled 335 species. The first inventory compiled by Wei *et al.* (1988) included 322 species, from which Fulvous-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Rhinomyias olivaceus* was later invalidated (Zheng 2000, Zheng *et al.* 2002, Yang & Yang 2004) and thus excluded. The 14 additional species were recorded by Wei *et al.* (1994) or as specimens collected from the Ailao Mountains before 2005 and preserved in the KIZ. Of the historical records (pre-2004), 49 species were not recorded in recent times; the recent records (post-2005) contain 127 species new to the Ailao Mountains (Appendix 1).

The following annotated list provides further information concerning observations of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened and endemic species, along with some other significant records.

### Selected species accounts

#### White-eared Night Heron *Gorsachius magnificus*

Endangered. Vagrant. A single individual was captured by light-trapping on 28 October 2006 at Jinshanyakou, the first record for Yunnan province (Zhao *et al.* 2006). This represents a significant extension westward from the known range in south and south-west China (Gao *et al.* 2000).

#### Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*

First record for the Ailao Mountains: 24 Asian Openbills visited Shuitang town (600 m) in early August 2012. The historical range of the species was in the lowlands of South and South-East Asia (Robson 2005). This record is one of several for China in recent

years which indicate a significant range extension northward for the species (Liu *et al.* 2015).

#### **Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata***

Recorded at Pinghe Reservoir (2,600 m) and Qiujiaba Reservoir (2,700 m) in the Ejia area. Thirteen individuals were seen in November 2005, the first record in the Ailao Mountains. A pair was recorded in April 2007 and three individuals in April 2012.

#### **Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus***

An adult seen at the edge of coniferous forest in a river valley in the Huashan area on 24 April 2007 is one of just a small number of records in the past 10 years for China.

#### **Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis***

Near Threatened. On 21 March 2006, a local resident found a Himalayan Griffon with an injured wing in the Majie area and delivered it to the Nanhua management bureau of the Ailaoshan NNR. Unfortunately, it died several weeks later despite a period of treatment. This is the only record in the Ailao Mountains.

#### **Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis***

A widespread but uncommon owl in areas surrounding lakes, reservoirs and rivers. One was seen by GJ at c.1,200 m in a river valley in the Majie area in August 2014. Other records came from Ailaoshan Forest Ecosystem Station. Researcher Luo Kang twice encountered this species by the Xujiaba Reservoir (2,480 m) on 4 and 12 October 2014; a photograph was taken on the latter date.

#### **Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus***

Endangered. We heard the call of this species in the Konglonghe MNR on 18 March 2014. On 25 March 2014, a female was seen in a valley in the Shuitang area. The Konglonghe MNR management bureau obtained video footage of a juvenile and female in April 2012, and many camera-trap images in March and April 2014 and 2015. Records were at altitudes of 680–975 m. The population of Green Peafowl in the Konglonghe MNR and surrounding areas may be the largest in China.

#### **Mrs Hume's Pheasant *Syrnaticus humiae***

Near Threatened. Two records in the Majie area in evergreen broadleaved forest (2,350 m) and pine *Pinus armandii* plantation (2,450 m), and three records in the Ejia area in mixed coniferous broadleaved forest (1,100 m and 1,900 m) and pine *Pinus yunnanensis* forest (1,800 m).

#### **Derbyan Parakeet *Psittacula derbiana***

Near Threatened. A single individual was recorded by light-trapping on 20 November 1977 (Wei *et al.* 1987). This species was also recorded in the Majie area (Wei *et al.* 1994).

#### **Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha***

Vulnerable. A single individual was recorded by light-trapping on 18 September 2006.

#### **Giant Nuthatch *Sitta magna***

Endangered. At least six individuals were heard or seen in coniferous and mixed forests at 1,600–2,000 m in the Ejia area.

#### **Yunnan Nuthatch *Sitta yunnanensis***

Near Threatened. Four individuals were seen on 12 April 2012 in the Konglonghe MNR, and a pair there 16 March 2014.

#### **Chinese Thrush *Turdus mupinensis***

Chinese endemic. An uncommon but widespread resident which

is difficult to observe during fieldwork. In total, this species was recorded three times on the eastern slope, at the southern edge of its range.

#### **Rusty-bellied Shortwing *Brachypteryx hyperythra***

Near Threatened. According to Wei *et al.* (1988), this species was distributed on both slopes of the Ailao Mountains. It was also recorded near the Xujiaba Reservoir in 2006 (Liu & Han 2008).

#### **Firethroat *Luscinia pectardens***

Near Threatened. A female was recorded by light-trapping on 20 September 2006.

#### **Hwamei *Garrulax canorus***

Heard calling on agricultural land and at forest edge. A traditional Chinese cagebird, the Hwamei has become scarce due to poaching pressure. Local communities use recordings of their song to trap them and, according to rangers in the reserve, an experienced hunter can trap 8–10 birds in one morning. The Hwamei population is apparently also suffering severe decline owing to habitat destruction and fragmentation.

#### **Elliot's Laughingthrush *Garrulax elliotii***

While this species is commonly encountered in undisturbed forests at high altitude (above 3,400 m) in the Hengduan Mountains (north-west of the Ailao Mountains), there were only two records, in December 2006 in the Ejia area.

#### **Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler *Xiphirhynchus superciliosus***

A cryptic and rarely observed species of the understorey in relatively undisturbed high-altitude (above 2,000 m) forests. A pair was seen, 10 December 2011, near Jinshanyakou (2,400 m) and there are a few records around Pinghe Reservoir, Ejia area. Our results suggest this species is scarce in the Ailao Mountains.

#### **Streaked Barwing *Actinodura souliei***

Mostly an old-growth evergreen forest resident. Several observations of pairs and small groups from 2,400–3,000 m in the Majie and Ejia areas. The Ailaoshan NNR appears to support a relatively stable population of Streaked Barwing, which is rarely recorded elsewhere in China.

#### **Spectacled Fulvetta *Alcippe ruficapilla***

Chinese endemic. Fairly common in the study area. Spectacled Fulvetta is an understorey forest species and was regularly recorded in forest and forest-edge habitats at 1,600–2,200 m. Usually encountered in small flocks of 2–6 individuals, and occasionally in mixed feeding flocks with other fulvetta species. It was also caught quite regularly in mist-nets.

#### **White-collared Yuhina *Yuhina diademata***

The most frequently encountered yuhina between 1,000–2,500 m in the study area. Regularly in small flocks of 3–6 individuals, although much larger groups of up to 25 were encountered around fruiting trees. It was also caught in mist-nets at locations scattered throughout the Ailaoshan NNR. Our numerous records suggest it is locally common in the Ailao Mountains.

#### **Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi***

A rare vagrant to Ailaoshan: a male was seen on 15 November 2010 at 1,000 m in Konglonghe MNR.

#### **Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Rhinomyias brunneatus***

Vulnerable. According to Wei *et al.* (1988), this species was found on the eastern slope of the Ailao Mountains. It was also recorded by light-trapping in spring 2009 (Zhao *et al.* 2014).

### Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*

Endangered. Eleven individuals were caught by light-trapping in October–November 1977 (Wei *et al.* 1987); three were prepared as specimens and preserved in the KIZ. This species was again recorded by light-trapping in autumn 2006 (Zhao *et al.* 2014).

### Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata*

Vulnerable. According to Wei *et al.* (1988), this species was found on the western slope of the Ailao Mountains. However, this is well outside its known range. We contacted the author Wei T.-H. who checked the historical records and confirmed that the species was recorded only once, and no specimen was taken. The record is over 30 years old and we now think that it may have been a mis-identification.

## DISCUSSION

The Ailao Mountains are important for the conservation and protection of bird diversity and threatened species. A total of 462 bird species have been recorded, 34% of the total for China (Zheng 2011). Despite covering a comparatively small area (c.3,500 km<sup>2</sup>), the species diversity in the Ailao Mountains is the second highest of 21 national reserves in Yunnan, lower only than the 486 species of the Gaoligong Mountains (Dumbacher *et al.* 2011). The Ailao Mountains, which incorporate two IBAs, provide important habitats for threatened species (BirdLife International 2015a, b), with records of four Endangered species (Green Peafowl, White-eared Night Heron, Giant Nuthatch and Yellow-breasted Bunting), two confirmed Vulnerable species (Fairy Pitta and Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher) and six Near Threatened species (Himalayan Griffon, Mrs Hume's Pheasant, Derbyan Parakeet, Yunnan Nuthatch, Rusty-bellied Shortwing and Firethroat).

Biogeographic crossroads are recognised as priority areas for biodiversity conservation (Spector 2002). The Ailao Mountains lie between China's two main biogeographic regions: Mid-China Region and South China Region (Zheng 1997, Zhang 1999, Yang & Yang 2004). Also, with an altitudinal range of over 2,500 m, the Ailao Mountains are a crossroads between tropical and subtropical bird species. The valley provides habitat for tropical species such as Green Peafowl, Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis athertoni*, Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*, Long-tailed Broadbill *Psarisomus dalhousiae*, White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus*, Striped Tit Babbler *Macronous gularis*, Flavescent Bulbul *Pycnonotus flavescens* and Puff-throated Bulbul *Alophoixus pallidus*, whilst the moist evergreen broadleaved forest in higher altitudinal zones supports many subtropical species.

The Ailao Mountains form the most important bird migration corridor in south-west China. Combining data from Zhao *et al.* (2014), Ailaoshan NNR management bureau and our records from Jinshanyakou and Dazhongshan between 2005–2014, a total of 170 bird species were recorded by light-trapping, including some birds which are not migrants (Appendix 1) as well as Endangered species such as White-eared Night Heron and Yellow-breasted Bunting, and Vulnerable species including Fairy Pitta, Derbyan Parakeet and Firethroat. The predominant species recorded by light-trapping were Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*, Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus*, Siberian Rubythroat *Luscinia calliope*, Thick-billed Warbler *Acrocephalus aedon*, Eurasian Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*, Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus*, Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane*, Oriental Scops Owl *Otus sumia*, Yellow-legged Buttonquail *Turnix tanki*, Black-breasted Thrush *Turdus dissimilis* and Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveriooides*.

Although the presence of the Ailaoshan NNR and Konglonghe MNR are a recognition of the importance of the Ailao Mountains for the conservation of bird diversity and the protection of threatened

species, the current reserve system is inadequate to protect bird diversity in the region. As mentioned by Wu *et al.* (2010), bird species turnover is rapid along the altitudinal gradient in the Ailao Mountains, meaning that reserves should cover the entire altitudinal range and should both enjoy national status. However, at present most of the national nature reserve is above 2,000 m, covering the pristine areas of contiguous forest found on the montane crests. Only the relatively small (7,360 ha) Konglonghe MNR is at lower altitude on the eastern slope and this municipal reserve is understaffed (only four reserve managers) and under-budgeted. The lower altitudes are inhabited by bird communities different from those on the montane crest, and they are also important habitats for the Endangered Green Peafowl and Giant Nuthatch, as well as Mrs Hume's Pheasant and Yunnan Nuthatch—all records of Giant Nuthatch and some records of Mrs Hume's Pheasant and Yunnan Nuthatch were around the Konglonghe MNR. We suggest that more conservation effort should be focused on lower altitudes of the Ailao Mountains. Specifically, the Konglonghe MNR should be extended and upgraded to national nature reserve status.

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## Appendix

### Avifaunal records of the Ailao Mountains

From 2005: A = authors' records 2005–2014 (excluding species recorded by light-trapping); B = authors' light-trapping records 2005–2014; C = records of Zhao *et al.* (2014); D = records of Liu & Han (2008); E = records of Han *et al.* (2009); F = records of nature reserves' management bureau 2005–2014. To 2004: G = records of specimens collected from the Ailao Mountains before 2004 and preserved in the KIZ; H = records of Wei *et al.* (1988); I = records of Wei *et al.* (1994).

Species	from 2005	to 2004	Species	from 2005	to 2004
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		H	Mandarin Duck <i>Aix galericulata</i>	A	H
Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		H	Common Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i>		H
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	A,B	H	Oriental Honey Buzzard <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	E	
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	F		Brahminy Kite <i>Haliastur indus</i>	A	
Little Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	A,B,C	H	Crested Goshawk <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	A	I
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	A	H
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	B,C		Besra <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	A,E	H,I
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	A,B,C	H	Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	A,E	
Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	A,B,C		Rufous-winged Buzzard <i>Butastur liventer</i>		H
Yellow Bittern <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	B,C		Black Eagle <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	A	
Schrenck's Bittern <i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	B,C	G,H	Himalayan Griffon <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	A	
Cinnamon Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	B,C	G,H	Pied Harrier <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>		H
Black Bittern <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	C		Crested Serpent Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	A	H,I
White-eared Night Heron <i>Gorsachius magnificus</i>	B,C	G	Rufous-bellied Eagle <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	A	
Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	F		Mountain Hawk Eagle <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	F	
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		H	Oriental Hobby <i>Falco severus</i>		H
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>		G,H	Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	A,B,E	H
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>		G,H	Chinese Francolin <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	A,E	G,H

Species	from 2005	to 2004	Species	from 2005	to 2004
Common Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H	Grey Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	A,B,C,E	H,I
Blue-breasted Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>		H	Large-tailed Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>		H
Hill Partridge <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	A,B,D	H,I	White-throated Needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	B	G,H
Scaly-breasted Partridge <i>Arborophila charltonii</i>		H	Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	C	G,H
Rufous-throated Partridge <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	A	H,I	House Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	A,B,C	
Mountain Bamboo Partridge <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	A	G,H	Red-headed Trogon <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>		H
Temminck's Tragopan <i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	A	H,I	Crested Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>		H
Silver Pheasant <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	A,D	H,I	Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	A,B,C	H
Red Junglefowl <i>Gallus gallus</i>	A,E	H,I	White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	A	H
Common Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	A,E	G,H,I	Black-capped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	A,B,C	G,H
Mrs Hume's Pheasant <i>Syrnaticus humiae</i>	A,E	I	Blue-bearded Bee-eater <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	A	
Lady Amherst's Pheasant <i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	A,E	H,I	Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	A	
Green Peafowl <i>Pavo muticus</i>	A,E	G,H,I	Blue-throated Bee-eater <i>Merops viridis</i>	A	
Yellow-legged Buttonquail <i>Turnix tanki</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	A,B,C	
Barred Buttonquail <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	B,C	H	Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	C	
Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	B		Common Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	A,B,C,E	
Slaty-breasted Rail <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	B,C	G,H	Great Barbet <i>Megalaima virens</i>	A,E	H,I
Baillon's Crane <i>Porzana pusilla</i>	B,C	G,H	Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>		H,I
Ruddy-breasted Crane <i>Porzana fusca</i>	B,C	G,H	Euro-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	A,E	G,H
Black-tailed Crane <i>Porzana bicolor</i>	B,C	G,H	Eurasian Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	A,B,C	G,H
White-breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	A,B,C	H	Speckled Piculet <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	A,D,E	H
Watercock <i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	B,C	G,H	Grey-headed Woodpecker <i>Picus canus</i>	A,E	
Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Greater Yellowthroat <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	A	
Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		H	Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	A,D	G,H
Grey-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Darjeeling Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	A,B,D	G,H,I
River Lapwing <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	B		Crimson-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	A,B	G,H
Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		H	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	A	G,H
Long-billed Plover <i>Charadrius placidus</i>		H	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	A	G,H
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	A,B,C	H	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	A,E	G,H
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>		H	Bay Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	A,D	H
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>		H	Long-tailed Broadbill <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	A,E	
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	A,B		Fairy Pitta <i>Pitta nympha</i>	B,C	
Solitary Snipe <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>		H	Hooded Pitta <i>Pitta sordida</i>	C	
Pintail Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	B,C	H	Oriental Skylark <i>Alauda gulgula</i>		H,I
Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	C	H	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A,E	H
Eurasian Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	B,C	G,H	Red-rumped Swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	A,E	H
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		H	Asian House Martin <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	C,E	
Brown-headed Gull <i>Larus brunnecephalus</i>		H	Nepal House Martin <i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	A	
Pin-tailed Green Pigeon <i>Treron apicauda</i>	B		Plain Martin <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	A	
Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon <i>Treron sphenura</i>	A,B,C	G,H,I	Forest Wagtail <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	B	H
Thick-billed Green Pigeon <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	A	G,H	Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	A,B,C	
Speckled Wood Pigeon <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	C	G,H,I	Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	A,B,C,E	H
Oriental Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H,I	White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H
Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	A,E	H,I	Paddyfield Pipit <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	A,B,C	G,H
Red Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	A,B,C	H	Olive-backed Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	A,B,C,D,E	G,H,I
Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Red-throated Pipit <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	A,E	
Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>		H	Rosy Pipit <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	A	
Derbyan Parakeet <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>		H,I	Upland Pipit <i>Anthus sylvanus</i>	A,D	H
Grey-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	A,B,C	G,H,I	Large Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina macei</i>	A,E	G,H
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	B,C	G,H	Black-winged Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	A,B	G,H,I
Large Hawk Cuckoo <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Swinhoe's Minivet <i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	A	
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	A,B,C		Rosy Minivet <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	A	I
Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	A,B,E	H,I	Grey-chinned Minivet <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	A	
Eurasian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H,I	Long-tailed Minivet <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	A	G,H,I
Oriental Cuckoo <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	B,C	G,H	Short-billed Minivet <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	A,D,E	H
Lesser Cuckoo <i>Cuculus paliocephalus</i>	B,C	G,H,I	Scarlet Minivet <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	A,E	H
Banded Bay Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	A	H	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	A	
Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	B,E	H	Large Woodshrike <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	A	H
Asian Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	B	G,H	Crested Finchbill <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	A,D,E	G,H,I
Dronko Cuckoo <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	B,C		Collared Finchbill <i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	E	
Asian Koel <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	A,B,C,E	H	Black-crested Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	A,E	
Green-billed Malkoha <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	A,E	G	Red-whiskered Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	A,E	
Greater Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	A		Brown-breasted Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>	A,E	G,H,I
Lesser Coucal <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Sooty-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	A,E	H
Grass Owl <i>Tyto capensis</i>		I	Flavescent Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	A	
Mountain Scops Owl <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	A		Puff-throated Bulbul <i>Alophoixus pallidus</i>	A	
Oriental Scops Owl <i>Otus sunia</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Mountain Bulbul <i>Ixos mclellandii</i>	A,D,E	G,H
Collared Scops Owl <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	A	H	Ashy Bulbul <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	A	
Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i>	E	H,I	Chestnut Bulbul <i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	E	
Brown Fish Owl <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	A		Black Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	A,E	H,I
Collared Owlet <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	A,E	G,H	Asian Fairy Bluebird <i>Irena puella</i>	C	
Asian Barred Owlet <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	A	H	Orange-bellied Leafbird <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	A,E	H
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	E		Tiger Shrike <i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	B,C	
Brown Wood Owl <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	F		Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	A,B,C	G,H

Species	from 2005	to 2004	Species	from 2005	to 2004
Long-tailed Shrike <i>Lanius schach</i>	A,B,E	G,H	Spot-throated Babbler <i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	A	
Grey-backed Shrike <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	A,B,C		Spot-breasted Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>	A,E	H,I
Burmese Shrike <i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	A		Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	A,D,E	G,H,I
Black-naped Oriole <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Coral-billed Scimitar Babbler <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	A	
Maroon Oriole <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	A,E		Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliiaris</i>	A	H
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	A,B,C,E	H,I	Limestone Wren Babbler <i>Napothera crispifrons</i>		H
Ashy Drongo <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Streaked Wren Babbler <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>		H
Crow-billed Drongo <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	A	H	Pygmy Wren Babbler <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	A	H
Bronzed Drongo <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	B		Bar-winged Wren Babbler <i>Speleornis troglodytoides</i>	A	H
Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Rufous-capped Babbler <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Chestnut-tailed Starling <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	B,C,E	G,H	Grey-throated Babbler <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	A	
Purple-backed Starling <i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	C		Striped Tit Babbler <i>Macronous gularis</i>	A	
Eurasian Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	A,E		Yellow-eyed Babbler <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	A	G,H
Yellow-billed Blue Magpie <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	A		Chinese Babax <i>Babax lanceolatus</i>	A,E	H
Red-billed Blue Magpie <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	A,E	H,I	White-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	A	H
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	A,E	G,H	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	A	G
Grey Treepie <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	A,E	H,I	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	A,E	G
Spotted Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	A	H	Black-throated Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax chinensis</i>	A	H
House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i>		H	Moustached Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax cineraceus</i>	A,E	G,H
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>		H	Grey-sided Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>		H
Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>		H	Hwamei <i>Garrulax canorus</i>	A,E	H
Brown Dipper <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	A	H	White-browed Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax sannio</i>	A,E	G,H,I
Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	A	H	Blue-winged Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>		H
Rufous-breasted Accentor <i>Prunella strophitata</i>	A		Scaly Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>	A	H
Maroon-backed Accentor <i>Prunella immaculata</i>	A	H	Elliot's Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax elliotii</i>	A	H
Rusty-bellied Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>	D	H	Black-faced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax affinis</i>	A	H
Lesser Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	B,C	G,H	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	A	G,H,I
White-browed Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	A,B,C,D	G,H	Red-tailed Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax milnei</i>	A	H,I
Rufous-tailed Robin <i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	B,C		White-crested Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	A	
Siberian Rubythroat <i>Luscinia caliope</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Red-faced Liocichla <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	A	H
Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	B,C		Silver-eared Mesia <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	A,E	H
White-tailed Rubythroat <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	B		Red-billed Leiothrix <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	A	G,H
Indian Blue Robin <i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	C		Black-headed Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	A	H
Firethroat <i>Luscinia pectardens</i>	C		White-browed Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius flaviscapitis</i>	A,D,E	G,H
Siberian Blue Robin <i>Luscinia cyane</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Green Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	A	H
Orange-flanked Bush Robin <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	A,D,E	G,H	Black-eared Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	A,D	H
Golden Bush Robin <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	A,B,C	H,I	Chestnut-fronted Shrike Babbler <i>Pteruthius aenobarbus</i>	A	H,I
White-browed Bush Robin <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	A	H	Rusty-fronted Barwing <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	A	H
Oriental Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	A,B,E	G,H	Spectacled Barwing <i>Actinodura ramsayi</i>	A	G,H
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	A		Streaked Barwing <i>Actinodura souliei</i>	A	H
Hodgson's Redstart <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>		H	Blue-winged Minla <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	A,E	H,I
Blue-fronted Redstart <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	A,E	G,H	Chestnut-tailed Minla <i>Minla strigula</i>	A,B,D	G,H,I
Daurian Redstart <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Red-tailed Minla <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	A,D	H,I
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	A		Golden-breasted Fulvetta <i>Alcippe chrysolis</i>	A,D	H
Plumbeous Water Redstart <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	A,E	H,I	Rufous-winged Fulvetta <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	A,B,D	H,I
White-bellied Redstart <i>Hodgsonia phaenicuroides</i>	A,B,C	G,H	White-browed Fulvetta <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	A	G,H
White-tailed Robin <i>Myiomeles leucura</i>	A,B,C,D	G,H	Spectacled Fulvetta <i>Alcippe ruficapilla</i>	A,D,E	G,H
Little Forktail <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	A		Streak-throated Fulvetta <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>	A,D	G,H
Slaty-backed Forktail <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	A,D	H	Rusty-capped Fulvetta <i>Alcippe dubia</i>	A,D,E	H
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	A	H,I	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>		H
Spotted Forktail <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	A	H	Grey-cheeked Fulvetta <i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Purple Cochoa <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	C		Black-headed Sibia <i>Heterophasia melanoleuca</i>	A,B,D,E	G,H,I
Common Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	A,B,C,E	H,I	Striated Yuhina <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	A,E	
Pied Bushchat <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	A,E	G,H	Whiskered Yuhina <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	A,E	H,I
Grey Bushchat <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H,I	Stripe-throated Yuhina <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	A,B,D,E	H,I
White-capped Water Redstart <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	A,D	H	White-collared Yuhina <i>Yuhina diademata</i>	A	G,H,I
White-throated Rock Thrush <i>Monticola gularis</i>	B,C		Rufous-vented Yuhina <i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	A,D	G,H
Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Black-chinned Yuhina <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>		H,I
Blue Rock Thrush <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H,I	White-bellied Yuhina <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	A,E	H
Blue Whistling Thrush <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	A,B,C,D,E	G,H	Brown Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	A	G,H
Orange-headed Thrush <i>Zoothera citrina</i>	A,B,C		Spot-breasted Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	A,E	H
Siberian Thrush <i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Vinous-throated Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>	A	H
Plain-backed Thrush <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	A,B,C,D	H	Brown-winged Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis brunneus</i>	A	
Long-tailed Thrush <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	A	H	Black-throated Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	A,D	H
Scaly Thrush <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	A,B,C,D	G,H	Grey-headed Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	A,E	
Black-breasted Thrush <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Grey-bellied Tesia <i>Tesia cyaniventris</i>	A,D	
Chestnut Thrush <i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	A		Chestnut-headed Tesia <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	A,D	H
Grey-winged Blackbird <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	A,C		Asian Stubtail <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	A,B,C	H
Pale Thrush <i>Turdus pallidus</i>		H	Pale-footed Bush Warbler <i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	C	
Eyebrowed Thrush <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	A,B	G	Japanese Bush Warbler <i>Cettia diphone</i>	A	H
Dark-throated Thrush <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>		G,H	Aberrant Bush Warbler <i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	A	
Dusky Thrush <i>Turdus naumanni</i>	A	G,H	Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	A,B	H,I
Chinese Thrush <i>Turdus mupinensis</i>	A,E		Chestnut-crowned Bush Warbler <i>Cettia major</i>	A,B	
Puff-throated Babbler <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	A	H	Yellowish-bellied Bush Warbler <i>Cettia acanthizooides</i>	A,B,C	G,H

Species	from 2005	to 2004	Species	from 2005	to 2004
Grey-sided Bush Warbler <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	A		Brown-breasted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	A,B,C	H
Spotted Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	B,C	G,H	Ferruginous Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	A,B,C	I
Chinese Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	B		Verditer Flycatcher <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	A,B,C,D,E	H,I
Brown Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	A,B	G,H	Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher <i>Rhinomyias brunneatus</i>	C	H
Russet Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus mandelli</i>	C		Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Striated Grassbird <i>Megalurus palustris</i>		H	Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	A	
Rusty-rumped Warbler <i>Locustella certhiola</i>	B,C		Asian Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	A,B	
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	B,C	G,H	White-browed Fantail <i>Rhipidura aureola</i>		H
Eurasian Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	C	G	White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H
Blunt-winged Warbler <i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	B,C		Yellow-bellied Fantail <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	A,D	H,I
Thick-billed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	A,D,E	G,H,I
Tickell's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	A,B,E		Green-backed Tit <i>Parus monticolus</i>	A,D,E	G,H,I
Buff-throated Warbler <i>Phylloscopus subaffinis</i>	A	G,H,I	Yellow-cheeked Tit <i>Parus spilonotus</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	A,B,C,E	H	Yellow-bellied Tit <i>Parus venustus</i>	A,E	
Yellow-streaked Warbler <i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	A	G,H	Grey-crested Tit <i>Parus dichrous</i>		I
Buff-barred Warbler <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	A,B	G,H,I	Yellow-browed Tit <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	A,D	H,I
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H,I	Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	A,E	G,H,I
Pallas's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	A,B,C,E	G,H	Black-browed Tit <i>Aegithalos bonvaloti</i>	A	G,H
Ashy-throated Warbler <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	A	H	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	A,E	H
Large-billed Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	A,E	H	Giant Nuthatch <i>Sitta magna</i>	A,E	G
Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	A	G,H	Yunnan Nuthatch <i>Sitta yunnanensis</i>	A,D,E	G,H
Eastern Crowned Warbler <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	A,B,C	G,H	White-tailed Nuthatch <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	A,D	H
Blyth's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	A,B,E	H,I	Chestnut-vented Nuthatch <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	A,E	G,H
White-tailed Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus davisoni</i>	A,E	G,H,I	Eurasian Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	A	
Radde's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	A		Bar-tailed Treecreeper <i>Certhia himalayana</i>	A	G,H
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	A		Brown-throated Treecreeper <i>Certhia discolor</i>	E	
Chestnut-crowned Warbler <i>Seicercus castaneiceps</i>	A,D	H	Fire-capped Tit <i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	A	
Grey-crowned Warbler <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	A,B,C,D,E	H,I	Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum melanoanthum</i>	A	
Grey-cheeked Warbler <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	A	H,I	Plain Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	A	
Yellow-bellied Warbler <i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>		H	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Black-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	A,D	H	Black-throated Sunbird <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	A,D,E	G
Rufous-faced Warbler <i>Abroscopus alboocularis</i>		H	Crimson Sunbird <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	A,DE	H
Broad-billed Warbler <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	A		Mrs Gould's Sunbird <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	A,D,E	H,I
Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	A		Green-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	A,D	H
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	A,E	H	Fire-tailed Sunbird <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	A	
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	A		Streaked Spiderhunter <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	A	
Grey-breasted Prinia <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	A		Japanese White-eye <i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	A,E	G,H
Rufescent Prinia <i>Prinia rufescens</i>	A		Chestnut-flanked White-eye <i>Zosterops erythropleurus</i>	A,B,C	H
Plain Prinia <i>Prinia inornata</i>	A		Oriental White-eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	A	G,H,I
Striated Prinia <i>Prinia criniger</i>	A		Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	A	H
Brown Prinia <i>Prinia polychroa</i>		H,I	Russet Sparrow <i>Passer rutilans</i>	A,E	G,H
Hill Prinia <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	A,E		White-rumped Munia <i>Lonchura striata</i>	A,E	H,I
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher <i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	B,C,E	GH	Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	A,E	G,H
Narcissus Flycatcher <i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	C		Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	A	G,H
Mugimaki Flycatcher <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	C		Black-headed Greenfinch <i>Carduelis ambigua</i>	A,E	G,H
Red-throated Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>	A,B,C,D,E	G,H	Tibetan Siskin <i>Carduelis thibetana</i>	A	H
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula strophliata</i>	A,D,E	G,H	Dark-breasted Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	A	
White-gorgeted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula monileger</i>		H	Vinaceous Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>	A	G,H
Snowy-browed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	A,B,C,D	H	Beautiful Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>		H
Slaty-backed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	A,D	H	Common Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	A,B,C	G,H
Little Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	A,B,E	G,H	Crimson-browed Finch <i>Propryrhula subhimachala</i>		G,H
Slaty-blue Flycatcher <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Scarlet Finch <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	B	
Sapphire Flycatcher <i>Ficedula sapphire</i>	B,C	H	Brown Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	A	H
Blue-and-white Flycatcher <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	B,C	G,H	Grey-headed Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	A	H
Large Niltava <i>Niltava grandis</i>	A		Spot-winged Grosbeak <i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	A	
Small Niltava <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	A		Chestnut Bunting <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	A,B,C	G,H
Fujian Niltava <i>Niltava davidi</i>	A,B,C		Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	C	G,H
Rufous-bellied Niltava <i>Niltava sundara</i>	A,B,C,D,E	G,H	Yellow-throated Bunting <i>Emberiza elegans</i>	A	
Vivid Niltava <i>Niltava vivida</i>	B		Black-faced Bunting <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	C,E	G,H,I
Pale Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	B		Godlewski's Bunting <i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>	A,E	H
Blue-throated Flycatcher <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	B	G,H	Chestnut-eared Bunting <i>Emberiza fucata</i>	C	G,H
Hill Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	A,B,C,D	H,I	Little Bunting <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	A,E	G,H
Pygmy Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis hodgsoni</i>	A		Tristram's Bunting <i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	A	
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	A,B,C	H	Japanese Yellow Bunting <i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>		H
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	A,B,C	G,H	Crested Bunting <i>Melophus lathamii</i>	A,E	G,H