

Significant recent ornithological records from Manipur, north-east India, with an annotated checklist

ANWARUDDIN CHOUDHURY

The state of Manipur in India, a part of the Eastern Himalaya Endemic Bird Area, is a poorly known area for birds. The findings of a recent study are documented here. Noteworthy records include some globally threatened and near-threatened species such as Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis* and Mrs Hume's Pheasant *Syrnaticus humiae*. Five species were recorded for the first time: Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli*, Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*, Little Forktail *Enicurus scouleri*, Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus* and Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*. An annotated checklist of all the birds (607 species) recorded so far is also presented. Some important observations are presented in greater detail. Conservation problems are discussed briefly and recommendations are made for protection of habitat and birds.

INTRODUCTION

The state of Manipur (23°49'–25°42'N 93°00'–94°45'E) is located in north-east India (Fig. 1). Manipur falls in the Indo-Burma global biodiversity hotspot (Myers *et al.* 2000, Mittermeier *et al.* 2004) and the Eastern Himalaya Endemic Bird Area (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). It covers an area of 22,327 km² and is divided into nine districts. Physiographically, almost all of Manipur is hilly and mountainous with a broad valley at the centre. Loktak, the largest freshwater lake (185 km²) in north-east India, lies in the south of the valley. Mt Tenipu or Iso (2,995 m) on the Barail Range is the highest peak in Manipur. The lowest elevation, <50 m, is at the confluence of the Barak and Jiri rivers near the Assam border.

The climate of Manipur is tropical 'monsoon' type with a hot wet summer and a cool dry winter, although winter rains are not uncommon. The annual rainfall of the state varies from about 1,500 to more than 4,000 mm. The annual temperature generally ranges from <2° to 35° in summer.

Tropical wet evergreen and semi-evergreen forests occur in patches in the lower and middle elevations throughout, except in the central valley plains. In the higher hills, subtropical broadleaf (evergreen) forest occurs with small areas of conifers in the eastern areas. Temperate broadleaf forest is found higher up in Mt Tenipu. Owing to logging and *jhum* (slash-and-burn shifting cultivation), large areas have been replaced with bamboo, especially in older abandoned *jhums*. The only grassland of significance is found in Keibul Lamjao National Park. These grasslands are on floating mats of vegetation, locally called *phumdi*, composed of decaying vegetation.

The existing protected area network covers only 757.6 km² or c.3.4 % of Manipur. The protected areas are Keibul Lamjao National Park (40 km²), Shiroi Hill National Park (41 km²), Bunning Wildlife Sanctuary (115.8 km²), Jiri-Makru Wildlife Sanctuary (198 km²), Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary (157.8 km²), Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (184 km²) and Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuary (21 km²).

Owing to its relative remoteness and also insurgency (still a major problem), fewer ornithological studies have been undertaken in Manipur in recent decades than in other neighbouring states such as Assam and Nagaland. The first naturalist to carry ornithological surveys in Manipur was A. O. Hume in the 1880s. The few published works on the state's birds include Hume (1888), Higgins

(1913a,b, 1916, 1933–1934), Godwin-Austen (1874a, 1874b, 1882), Gimson (1934), and more recently Choudhury (1989, 1992, 1996, 1998a, 1998b, 2002a, 2005a). General information on birds is available in Ali and Ripley (1987) and on Important Bird Areas in Islam and Rahmani (2004).

The state has a rich avifauna as is evident from the checklist provided in the Appendix (607 species, including three each of Critically Endangered and Endangered species, and 17 each of Vulnerable and Near Threatened species).

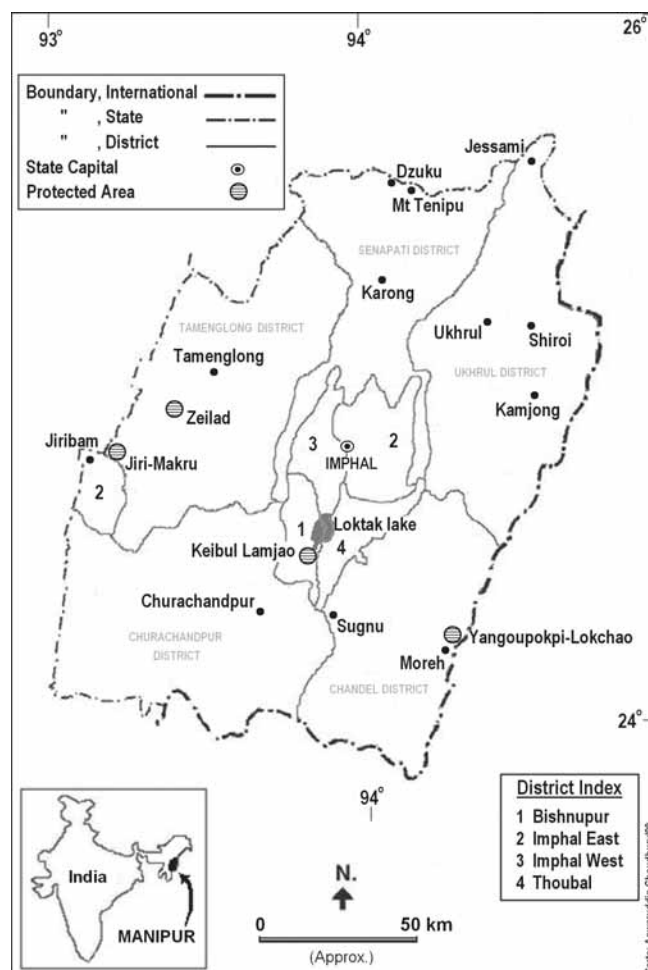


Figure 1. Map of Manipur showing some of the main places mentioned in the text, including districts.

METHODS

I surveyed birds using direct observations (with 10×40 binoculars and a 10×46 telescope), noting calls (for some species only) and by interviewing local forest staff, villagers and hunters. Direct observations were made on foot along existing and newly cut paths, and from vehicles along roads and tracks (particularly to spot birds kept as pets, and preserved specimens such as hornbill casques and feathers which are often displayed outside huts). I carried out sporadic fieldwork in Manipur during 1988–2001 totalling 48 days. This included fieldwork in parts of Imphal East and West, Bishnupur (Bishenpur) and Churachandpur districts in April 1988, and Jiribam subdivision of Imphal East district in July 1989. In January 1996 I again visited parts of Imphal East and West and Bishnupur districts, besides covering Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong, and Thoubal districts, and I surveyed Loktak lake, Keibul Lamjao National Park, Jiri-Makru Wildlife Sanctuary and Shiroy Hill (proposed at that time) National Park. In January 2001 I covered parts of the

districts of Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East and West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal and Ukhrul, and surveyed Yangoupokpi Lokchao and Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuaries. Parts of Ukhrul district were again covered in October 2001 and February 2002. This included c.60 km of foot transect along paths and streams, c.30 km of boat transects along the canals through *phumdi* on Loktak lake, and c.2,100 km of road transect. Localities are detailed in Table 1.

SIGNIFICANT RECORDS

Details are provided for the more interesting and significant records, including rare species, regional rarities, new records and threatened (five) and Near Threatened (four) species. Records of galliformes and large raptors are included, given the high hunting pressures on these species in the region. The Red List status follows BirdLife International (2007), which is also followed by IUCN, and restricted-range status follows Stattersfield *et al.* (1998). An annotated checklist is in the Appendix.

CHINESE FRANCOLIN *Francolinus pintadeanus*

The only population of this species in India is found in Manipur (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It was known from the south-eastern corner, i.e., Chandel district only (Ali and Ripley 1987). However, 2–3 birds were captured in Churachandpur district in south Manipur and were on sale in the local market at Churachandpur town in 1999–2000 (Samir Khan, verbally; photos seen by me). This has marginally extended its range to the west.

JAPANESE QUAIL *Coturnix japonica*

This species has been recorded as a winter visitor to Assam and Bhutan, but its occurrence was doubted in Manipur (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Ali and Ripley (1987) mentioned its presence but commented that these were intergrades between Japanese and Common Quail *C. coturnix*. Higgins (1933–1934) had reported a record in 1899. Two birds were captured by local villagers and photographed in Manipur Valley from near Imphal in November 2001 (I identified them). In 2003, a few (at least four) were captured and photographed in winter from different parts of the valley whose precise locations were not recorded by the photographer (Samir Khan, verbally; photos seen by me). Since it is very similar to Common Quail in almost all morphological characters, absence of black on the chin of the male birds was taken as the main diagnostic trait. The presence of faint rufous on head and throat was useful to separate the male birds but this does not eliminate Common Quail as in rare cases males may also have a similar coloration.

MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE *Bambusicola fytchii*

I observed coveys of 5–6 birds at four places en route to Zeilad lake from Kaikao village in Tamenglong district on 23 January 2001. The birds were near bamboo brakes. At least two coveys of similar size were also observed near Jessami in Ukhrul district on 23 October 2001 and in February 2002. The birds were crossing a road with grass on both sides. Bamboo partridges snared or shot in northern areas of Senapati district are occasionally sold at Kohima market in Nagaland.

Table 1. Details of sites mentioned in the text.

Site (district)	Coordinates	Altitude (m)
Churachandpur (Churachandpur)	24°19'N 93°39'E	800–900
Dzuko (Senapati)	25°34'N 94°02'E	2,400
Imphal (Imphal East and West)	24°48'N 93°57'E	790
Jessami (Ukhrul)	25°36'N 94°32'E	1,100
Jiribam town (Imphal East)	24°48'N 93°07'E	50
Jiri-Makru Wildlife Sanctuary (Tamenglong, Imphal East)	24°55'N 93°15'E	80–500
Kaikao (Tamenglong)	24°51'N 93°27'E	1,000
Karong (Senapati)	25°18'N 94°03'E	1,050
Keibul Lamjao National Park (Bishnupur)	24°25'N 93°50'E	765
Loktak lake (Bishnupur)	24°25'–42'N 93°46'–55'E	765
Lunghar (Ukhrul)	25°12'N 94°26'E	1,800
Moreh (Chandel)	24°14'N 94°18'E	200
Nongbi (Ukhrul)	25°14'N 94°27'E	1,800
Nungba (Tamenglong)	24°45'N 93°25'E	750
Shiroy ridge (Ukhrul)	25°06'N 94°28'E	2,500
Shiroy village (Ukhrul)	25°08'N 94°25'E	1,900
Sugnu (Chandel)	24°18'N 93°54'E	760
Tenipu (Senapati)	25°33'N 94°04'E	2,995
Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary (Chandel, Ukhrul)	24°15'N 94°18'E	200–750
Zeilad lake (Tamenglong)	24°54'N 93°23'E	200

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii*

Vulnerable. Restricted-range. I examined feathers of several birds and three stuffed birds in Shiroi and around Jessami in Ukhrul district and Tenipu-Dzuko areas in Senapati district. I also examined the photograph of a live male captured at Shiroi. However, increased awareness has resulted in a reduction in the killing/capture of tragopans. Past records from other sites were Maram (25°25'N 94°06'E) in Senapati district and 'Kanpru' or 'Kaupru' in Tamenglong district (BirdLife International 2001).

KALIJ PHEASANT *Lophura leucomelanos*

I recorded many sightings (more than ten) of this species in Tamenglong and Ukhrul districts, while feathers of snared or killed birds were seen in all hill districts. This species, Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus* and Mountain Bamboo Partridge are the most widely snared galliforms in the state.

MRS HUME'S PHEASANT *Syrmaticus humiae*

Near Threatened. The species is known from Ukhrul and Churachandpur districts (Choudhury 1989). A pair was brought from Kamjong area (24°52'N 94°31'E) of Ukhrul district to Imphal Zoo in the 1980s (I saw them in April 1988). A recent survey showed that this species is still widely distributed in the hills of north-eastern Manipur in Ukhrul district and in the northern part of Senapati district. In the Jessami area of Ukhrul district, a few are snared every winter. Elsewhere, in Chandel and Churachandpur districts, it is very rare or sparsely distributed (Choudhury 2002a, 2005a). In Tamenglong district villagers reported that it does not occur along the Barak river, corroborating Higgins (1933–1934) who noted that it occurred only up to the valley of the Irang river, a tributary of the Barak. It is the State Bird of Manipur.

GREEN PEAFOWL *Pavo muticus*

Vulnerable. Now extremely rare in Ukhrul and Chandel districts along the India–Myanmar border (Choudhury 2005b). All villagers and Forest Department staff interviewed by me (more than 70) in these two districts appeared to be familiar with the species. Many had also snared or shot it in the 1970s, 1980s and very rarely 1990s. As reported by them it is still occasionally seen in Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Sanctuary. Three were seen in the sanctuary near Moreh in 1977 (H. Lalgou Gangte, Head Forest Guard, verbally). A 'locally' caught bird (from somewhere near the India–Myanmar border) was seen by me in 1988 at Imphal. In the early 1990s a few eggs obtained from the wild were hatched in Kongkan village (24°50'N 94°33'E) in Ukhrul district; and a few were also caught from the wild (Mr Aleng, Magistrate at Ukhrul, verbally). One of the locally hatched birds was also seen by me at Imphal. One peafowl was seen by bus travellers on the main road between Imphal and Moreh at km 7 from Moreh in Yangoipokpi-Lokchao Sanctuary in 1987 (Shokholun Baite, Government staff, verbally). During my last visit in January 2001, the headman of Gojajang village (at the edge of the sanctuary) reported that there are occasional visitors from Myanmar to Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Sanctuary of Manipur. A visit to the local market at Tamu in Myanmar, just across the international border, indicated that a male was sold in late 2000 (feathers examined by

me) and every year a few are brought to the market from the forests of north (adjacent to Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Sanctuary of Manipur).

MANDARIN DUCK *Aix galericulata*

The only recent record of the species in Manipur as well as north-east India was a duck caught at Sugnu in Chandel district towards the south-eastern corner of Loktak lake some time in 1997. I observed and photographed the bird in captivity in Imphal zoological gardens in January 2001.

FERRUGINOUS POCHARD *Aythya nyroca*

Near Threatened. During the midwinter waterfowl census on 16–17 January 1996 I counted 25 individuals in c.25% of Loktak lake. I trained the other team members in field identification of this duck for subsequent monitoring, as Loktak is a known wintering site. The result was 360 counted in January 1998 (Choudhury 1998a) followed by 722 in 1999 and 1,095 in 2000.

GREAT HORNBILL *Buceros bicornis*

Near Threatened. Preserved casques were seen in Ukhrul (Nongbi area), Churachandpur, Moreh and Imphal. It is now extremely rare mostly due to persecution for food as well as feathers (primaries and tail), which are in great demand for use in traditional headgear. Habitat loss, especially of mature forest, is also a major factor. These issues are common to all hornbills.

BROWN HORNBILL *Anorrhinus tickelli*

Near Threatened. A bird was shot in 1995 in Shiroi area in Ukhrul district at around 1,900 m elevation. I examined the casque and feathers at Shiroi village. This is a first record for Manipur and a new elevation record, previously only recorded to 1,000 m (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005).

RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis*

Vulnerable. Past records are from Karong in Senapati district and Nungba in Tamenglong district, from 1950 and earlier, apparently with none subsequently (BirdLife International 2001). Four birds were shot in late 1995 in the forests between Shiroi and Lunghar in Ukhrul district at around 2,000 m elevation; I examined the casque and feathers of these birds in January 1996.

WREATHED HORNBILL *Rhyticeros undulatus*

My only sighting was four birds in flight near the Assam–Manipur border (the bordering districts are Cachar in Assam and Jiribam subdivision of Imphal East district of Manipur) (approx. 24°40'N 93°05'E) on 14 January 2004.

ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros malabaricus*

Preserved casques and feathers of this species were seen in most of the villages surveyed. Calls were heard and flocks of 5–6 birds were also seen in Yangoipokpi-Lokchao and Zeilad Sanctuaries in January 2001, and 3–4 in Jiri-Makru Sanctuary on 20 January 1996.

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER *Halcyon pileata*

A straggler to Assam and north-east India (Ali and Ripley 1987, Choudhury 2000). The only bird seen by me in Manipur was perched in a leafless medium-height tree near Zeilad lake in Tamenglong district on 24 January 2001.

JERDON'S BAZA *Aviceda jerdoni*

A bird was seen on the outskirts of Imphal city on 15 January 2001. The species with which it could be confused is Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* but the relatively longer and erect crest with white tip and, in flight, shorter tail with narrower dark barrings were diagnostic. It also lacked the bold streaks on breast. Its head was pale rufous.

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis*

Critically Endangered. No recent records. My last confirmed sighting was of 8+ in flight along with a few Slender-billed Vultures *G. tenuirostris* in Jiribam subdivision of Imphal East district near the Assam–Manipur border in July 1989. I did not bother to count exactly their number as they were then common all over Assam.

SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps tenuirostris*

Critically Endangered. No recent records. My last confirmed sighting was in July 1989 (see above).

STEPPE EAGLE *Aquila nipalensis*

An immature eagle was captured by a local villager near Loktak lake in the winter of 1999–2000 in Bishnupur district. Several close-up photos were taken and sent to me for identification. It was a large bird with a white band on the underwing formed by broad white tips to the greater and primary coverts. Double white bars on the closed upper wings were conspicuous as was the white crescent across the uppertail-coverts.

BOOTED EAGLE *Hieraaetus pennatus*

A dark-phase bird was observed near Imphal University at about 765 m on 27 January 2001. It was circling above a harvested paddyfield. Initially I thought it to be a Black Kite *Milvus migrans*, but its slightly smaller size, almost square-cut tail, light 'V' patch on the upperparts and wings (visible when the bird banked) and small white shoulder-patches helped confirm its identification. The eagle was repeatedly observed on several occasions that morning and on 28 January 2001. Prior to that, I had observed one between Lambui and Litan in Ukhrul district (c.45 km from Imphal) on 18 January 1996 (Choudhury 2000). These are the only records for the state.

AMUR FALCON *Falco amurensis*

Local people reported that hundreds of individuals of this species were killed and often sold in local markets of Tamenglong district in November every year. During a visit in January 2001, I saw photographs of a few birds being sold in the local market. Then I observed more than 20 birds both in flight and perched on powerlines at the border between Jessami (Manipur) and Meluri (Nagaland; 25°38'N 94°36'E) at about 800 m on 23 October 2001 (Choudhury 2003). The birds flew over the territory of both Nagaland and Manipur, while the perched birds were all in Manipur.

BLUE ROCK THRUSH *Monticola solitarius*

A common wintering species across much of north-east India (Ali & Ripley 1987). The maps in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) do not show its distribution in Manipur. Single birds were seen

on at least 12 occasions between Jiribam and Imphal on 14 and 20 January 1996.

LITTLE FORKTAIL *Enicurus scouleri*

Single birds seen three times between Imphal and Jiribam on 20 January 1996. Although a common resident in different parts of north-east India (Ali & Ripley 1987), it is not shown on the maps in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) as occurring in Manipur.

PIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola caprata*

A rare bird in north-east India. I observed a male in a harvested paddyfield near Imphal University on 15 January 2001, and saw it almost every day until I left the campus on 28 January.

WALLCREEPER *Tichodroma muraria*

I saw a lone bird on a barren cliff by the side of National Highway 53 at c.40 km west of Imphal between Keithelambi and Tupul in Senapati district (24°47'N 93°42'E) at c.1,100 m elevation.

BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus*

A common and widespread species in the plains Assam (Ali and Ripley 1987, Choudhury 2000). The maps in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) do not show its distribution in the state. Although not seen in the Manipur valley, nests were seen in *Areca catechu* trees in Jiribam area in July 1989. In the adjacent Cachar plains of Assam, it is common in the countryside although the map in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) excludes that area as well.

COMMON ROSEFINCH *Carpodacus erythrinus*

A winter visitor to the plains and foothills of Assam (Ali and Ripley 1987, Choudhury 2000). In Arunachal Pradesh also it is a common winter visitor (Choudhury 2006) except in some very high elevation areas where it also breeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). A flock of eight birds was seen at Shiroi village at 1,900 m at 07h30 on 19 January 1996. This is the first record for Manipur.

DISCUSSION

The paucity of fieldwork in Manipur in recent decades means that trends in the avifauna are hard to discern, but some comments on the records above, in the context of the list in the Appendix, are called for. The Manipur Bushquail *Perdicula manipurensis* remains elusive. I could also find no recent record of several threatened species such as Burmese Sarus Crane *Grus antigone sharpii* and White-winged Duck *Cairina (Asarcornis) scutulata*, although there were unconfirmed reports of the crane from Loktak and of the duck from Zeilad lake. The occurrence of stray Green Peafowls is significant and a detailed survey focusing this species is an urgent necessity. The proportion of Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* in Baer's-Ferruginous combined numbers shot in Higgins (1933–1934) was only 1.3% (51 Baer's against 3,728 Ferruginous between 1910 and 1932) indicating its rarity; there is a recent record of ten birds counted during a waterfowl census in 2000 (MASS 2000) and it is possible that one

or two are missed in larger flocks of Ferruginous Pochard in other years, but during the first systematic midwinter waterfowl census in 1996 I did not see a single bird. All species of hornbill have become rare owing to the fact that all the Naga tribes use the tail feathers for traditional headgear during annual festivals. While both the White-rumped and Slender-billed Vultures have virtually vanished from Manipur, immature Himalayan Griffons *Gyps himalayensis* are occasionally seen in winter. For at least 90 species the range shown for north-eastern India in Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) is erroneous (Choudhury in press).

Loktak, one of the largest freshwater lakes in India, is under threat from siltation, pollution, over-fishing, dam construction (Ithai barrage) and the poaching of birds. In the hill districts, logging, *jhum* cultivation and poaching for food and local trade are the main conservation issues. The proposed hydroelectric dam at Tipaimukh on the Barak river is likely to submerge a significant area of lowland forest, home to many species of birds. The influx of the labour force, which is likely to be several thousand strong, could put extra pressure on the natural habitats in the form of tree-felling, snaring and poaching.

The area of closed-canopy forest (canopy cover >40%) declined from 50.5% of Manipur in 1972–1975 to 25.6% by 2001 (NRSA 1983, FSI 2003). Enforcement of anti-poaching laws is virtually non-existent except some parts of the valley. Protected areas only cover 3.4% of the state and, except for Keibul Lamjao, they have no proper management. Formation of new protected areas such as Anko (400 km²), Dzuko (50 km² encompassing Dzuko-Tenipu), parts of Tolbung, Irangmukh and Vangai-Bongmukh Reserved Forests (500 km²), plus improved protection for existing sanctuaries, are recommended. Smaller community-run sanctuaries (up to 10 km²) should be established near Kamjong and Jessami, also elsewhere in the line of Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan Sanctuary of Nagaland, which has been a success. The Forest Department should also start enforcing the Wildlife (Protection) Act, at least in the main markets of the hill districts. Within protected areas there needs to be better control of poaching, *jhum* cultivation and human-induced fires. Environmental awareness programmes are needed in villages surrounding protected areas.

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Anwaruddin Choudhury, *The Rhino Foundation for Nature in North-East India*. Home address: 7 Islampur Road, Guwahati 781 007, Assam, India. Email: badru1@sancharnet.in; badru1@sify.com

APPENDIX

Annotated checklist of birds recorded in Manipur

RR after the species name indicates a restricted-range species (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). Status: R = resident; W = winter visitor; L = local movement; M = migrant including summer visitor; Bm = breeding migrant; P = passage migrant. Abundance: C = common; U = uncommon; O = occasional; V = very rare; S = stray. ZSI = Specimen at Zoological Survey of India. Threat categories are based on BirdLife International (2007): CR= Critically endangered, EN= Endangered, VU= Vulnerable, NT= Near Threatened.

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
BLACK FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	R U	4, 25
CHINESE FRANCOLIN <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	R U	1, 4, 25
GREY QUAIL <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	W U	1, 25
JAPANESE QUAIL <i>Coturnix japonica</i>	U	25

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
RAIN QUAIL <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	R U	25
BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	R U	1, 4, 25
MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL <i>Perdica manipurensis</i> VU RR	R V	1, 25, 26, 35, 41
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	R C	19, 25
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	R U	1, 25
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	R C	13, 25, 26
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	R C	13, 25, 26
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i> VU RR	R U	9, 10, 20, 25, 26, 41
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	R C	13, 25
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	R C	13, 25
MRS HUME'S PHEASANT <i>Syrmaticus humiae</i> NT	R U	1, 9, 14, 20, 44, 25
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	R C	1, 25, 26
GREEN PEAFOWL <i>Pavo muticus</i> VU	O	9, 13, 16, 25
FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	M O	4, 25
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	M U	11, 25
GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE <i>Anser albifrons</i>	W V	1, 25
BEAN GOOSE <i>Anser fabalis</i>	S	1
GREYLAG GOOSE <i>Anser anser</i>	W U	4, 25
BAR-HEADED GOOSE <i>Anser indicus</i>	W U	25
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	W C	11, 25
COMMON SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	W U	25, 31
WHITE-WINGED DUCK <i>Cairina scutulata</i> EN	R O	1, 25
COMB DUCK <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	O	25
COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	R U	25
MANDARIN DUCK <i>Aix galericulata</i>	W U	1
GADWALL <i>Anas strepera</i>	W C	11, 25
FALCATED DUCK <i>Anas falcata</i> NT	W U	25
EURASIAN WIGEON <i>Anas penelope</i>	W C	25
MALLARD ANAS <i>platyrhynchos</i>	W C	25
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	W C	11, 25
NORTHERN SHOVELER <i>Anas clypeata</i>	W C	25
NORTHERN PINTAIL <i>Anas acuta</i>	W C	11, 25
GARGANEY <i>Anas querquedula</i>	W U	25
BAIKAL TEAL <i>Anas formosa</i> VU	W O	25
COMMON TEAL <i>Anas crecca</i>	W C	25
PINK-HEADED DUCK <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> CR	Probably extinct	25, 26
RED-CRESTED POCHARD <i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	W U	11, 25
COMMON POCHARD <i>Aythya ferina</i>	W C	25
FERRUGINOUS POCHARD <i>Aythya nyroca</i> NT	W C	11, 25
BAER'S POCHARD <i>Aythya baeri</i> EN	W U	1, 25
TUFTED DUCK <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	W C	25
GREATER SCAUP <i>Aythya marila</i>	W O	25
COMMON GOLDENEYE <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	W V	25
COMMON MERGANSER <i>Mergus merganser</i>	W U	25
SMALL BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	R	19, 25
YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix tanki</i>	R W U	25
BARRED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	R	1, 25

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE <i>Indicator xanthonotus</i> NT	R U	45
EURASIAN WRYNECK <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	W U	43
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	R U	4
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	R U	4
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	R C	4
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	R C	1
STRIPE-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos atratus</i>	R U	26, 43
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	R U	1
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	R U	26
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	R U	4
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	R U	37
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	R C	4
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	R C	4
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	R C	4
STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	R	45
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>	R C	4
HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium shorii</i>	R U	4
COMMON FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>	R U	4
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R	21
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	R	4
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	R	4
HEART-SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Hemicircus canente</i>	R U	4
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	R	4
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	R C	4
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	R C	4
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	R C	4
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	R C	1
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	R C	4
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	R C	4
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i> NT	R U	13
BROWN HORNBILL <i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i> NT	R U	First record
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i> VU	R V	8, 13, 36
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	R U	13
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	R U	13, 43
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	R C	43
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R C	26, 43
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R U	26
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	R C	4
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo hercules</i> NT	R U	4
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R C	4, 11
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo meninting</i>	R U	4
ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	R U	4
STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon capensis</i>	R U	4
RUDDY KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	U	4
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R C	11
BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	O	45
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	R U	4

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R U	26, 38
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	R C	4
GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	R C	4
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	R C	4
PIED CUCKOO <i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Bm	4
CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO <i>Clamator coromandus</i>	R	4
LARGE HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i>	R Bm	4
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	R C	21
HODGSON'S HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	R	4
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	R L C	21
EURASIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	R(?) Bm	4
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Bm R	45
LESSER CUCKOO <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	M	45
PLAINTIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	R M	1
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	(R L?)	4
VIOLET CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	(R L?)	4
DRONGO CUCKOO <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	R or M	4
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	R L C	4
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	R C	4
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R C	26, 43
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	R C	4
VERNAL HANGING PARROT <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	R L U	4
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R U	4
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R U	43
GREY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula finschii</i>	R U	4
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	R C	12
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	R	4
WHITE-RUMPED NEEDLETAIL <i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	R L	4
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	L	4
BROWN -BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	R L	4
ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R	4
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	U	4
DARK-RUMPED SWIFT <i>Apus acuticauda</i> VU	Bm U	3
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus affinis</i>	R L C	4
BARN OWL <i>Tyto alba</i>	R U	26, 38
GRASS OWL <i>Tyto capensis</i>	R V	45
ORIENTAL BAY OWL <i>Phodilus badius</i>	R U	4
MOUNTAIN SCOPS OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	R	4
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sunia</i>	R U	4, 43
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	R U	26
EURASIAN EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo bubo</i>	O	4
SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	R U	4
DUSKY HORNED OWL <i>Bubo coromandus</i>	R U	4
BROWN FISH OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R U	4
TAWNY FISH OWL <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	R U	4
BROWN WOOD OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	R? U	26, 43
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	R	4

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R	4
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	R L C	26, 43
SPOTTED OWLET <i>Athene brama</i>	R C	4
BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	R C	4
HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH <i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	R V?	29
GREAT EARED NIGHTJAR <i>Eurostopodus macrotis</i>	R L C	4
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R L C	4
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	R L	4
SAVANNA NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	R L	4
SPECKLED WOOD PIGEON <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	R U	4
ASHY WOOD PIGEON <i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	R U	25
PALE-CAPPED PIGEON <i>Columba punicea</i> VU	R V	4, 26
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	R C	25, 26, 43
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R C	1, 11, 25
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R C	25, 4
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R C	25, 26, 43
BARRED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	R C	25, 26, 43
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R C	25
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron bicincta</i>	R C	4, 25
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	R C	4, 25
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	R C	4, 25
YELLOW-LEGGED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	R U	25
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron apicauda</i>	R L C	4, 25
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	R L C	4, 25
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	R C	25
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	R C	4, 25, 26
SARUS CRANE <i>Grus antigone</i> VU	S	25, 26
HOODED CRANE <i>Grus monacha</i> VU	S	25, 26
SLATY-BREASTED CRAKE <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Status unclear	45
BROWN CRAKE <i>Amaurornis akool</i>	R	45
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	R C	1, 25
WATERCOCK <i>Gallixrex cinerea</i>	R U	25
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R U	25
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R C	11, 25
COMMON COOT <i>Fulica atra</i>	W C	11, 25
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	W C	25
SOLITARY SNIPE <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	W R? U	1, 25
WOOD SNIPE <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i> VU	W U	5, 6, 26
PINTAIL SNIPE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	W C	25
SWINHOE'S SNIPE <i>Gallinago megala</i>	S	25
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W C	25
JACK SNIPE <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	O	25
BLACK-TAILED GODWIT <i>Limosa limosa</i> NT	O	1
WHIMBREL <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	W P O	25
EURASIAN CURLEW <i>Numenius arquata</i> NT	W P O	25
SPOTTED REDSHANK <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	W C	25
COMMON REDSHANK <i>Tringa totanus</i>	W C	25

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W C	21
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	W C	1
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>Tringa glareola</i>	W C	4
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	W C	4
RUDDY TURNSTONE <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	S	1, 25
RED-NECKED STINT <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	S	45
RUFF <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	S	25
GREATER PAINTED SNIPE <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	R C	25
PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	R C	25
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	R C	25
EURASIAN THICK-KNEE <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	R U	25
GREAT THICK-KNEE <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	R U	25
BLACK-WINGED STILT <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R U	4
PIED AVOCET <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	W V	25
PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	W C	25
GREY PLOVER <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	W U	25
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R L U	21
LESSER SAND PLOVER <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	W U	4
NORTHERN LAPWING <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	W U	25
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus duvauceli</i>	R U	25
GREY-HEADED LAPWING <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	W U	25
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R U	25, 26
ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	O	25
SMALL PRATINCOLE <i>Glareola lactea</i>	L U	25
PALLAS'S GULL <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	W P O	21
BROWN-HEADED GULL <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	W P O	26
GULL-BILLED TERN <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	W O	45
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	R U	21
WHISKERED TERN <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	W U	45
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	W U	11
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	R U	33
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	R C	21
ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R	21
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R U	1, 26
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	R C	11, 26
BRAHMINY KITE <i>Haliastur indus</i>	R U	43
PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> VU	W O	8, 13, 26
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> CR	O	26, 4
SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> CR	O	33
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	W U	38
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R C	33
EASTERN MARSH HARRIER <i>Circus spilonotus</i>	W U	11
PALLID HARRIER <i>Circus macrourus</i>	W O	45
PIED HARRIER <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	W U	11
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	21
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>	R C	21
BESRA <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	R	33

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	W	33
COMMON BUZZARD <i>Buteo buteo</i>	W U	4
LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	S	33
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	R C	21
INDIAN SPOTTED EAGLE <i>Aquila hastata</i> VU	R U	33
GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE <i>Aquila clanga</i> VU	W O	26
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	W O	33
BOOTED EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	W O	13
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	R U	4
CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	R C	33
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	R U	4, 37
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>	R U	7
LESSER KESTREL <i>Falco naumanni</i> VU	W P	26
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	W C	26, 1
RED-NECKED FALCON <i>Falco chicquera</i>	U	8, 26
AMUR FALCON <i>Falco amurensis</i>	P C	13
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	W	33
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>	R U	4
LAGGAR FALCON <i>Falco jugger</i> NT	O	26
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R W U	4
LITTLE GREBE <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	R C	11, 25
GREAT CRESTED GREBE <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	W U	25, 32
ORIENTAL DARTER <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> NT	R U	25, 31
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	R C	11, 25
INDIAN CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	U	25
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	W U	11, 25
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R C	11, 25
GREY HERON <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	R U	25, 32
PURPLE HERON <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	R C	11, 25
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	R C	11, 25
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	R C	11, 25
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R C	25
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R C	11, 25
CHINESE POND HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	R U	25
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	R C	25, 32
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R C	25
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	R U	25
YELLOW BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	R U	25
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	R C	25
BLACK BITTERN <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	R U	25
GLOSSY IBIS <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	O	25
BLACK-HEADED IBIS <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> NT	O	25
GREAT WHITE PELICAN <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	W O	21, 30
SPOT-BILLED PELICAN <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> NT	O	25, 26
ASIAN OPENBILL <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	M O	25, 31
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	W O	31
BLACK-NECKED STORK <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> NT	O	25, 31

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
GREATER ADJUTANT <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> EN	O	26
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	R L	4
BLUE PITTA <i>Pitta cyanea</i>	R? U	4
HOODED PITTA <i>Pitta sordida</i>	M?	4
INDIAN PITTA <i>Pitta brachyura</i>	R? M	4
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	R U	4
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	R L C	26, 43
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	R L C	26, 43
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	R C	4
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	R C	21
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	R U	26, 43
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	W C	11, 26
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	R L P U	4
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	W C	11, 26
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	W C	1
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	R U	27
RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	R U	26, 38
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R C	4
RUFIOUS TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	R C	4
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	R L C	26, 43
COLLARED TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta frontalis</i>	R U	4
HOUSE CROW <i>Corvus splendens</i>	O	21
LARGE -BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R U	4
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	R C	11
BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	W S	1
SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	R U	4
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R C	4
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	R C	4, 43
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	R C	21
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	R L	4
ROSY MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	R L	4
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	R U	4
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	R	4
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	R L U	4
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R C	21
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R	4
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	R L C	4
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	R L C	4
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	R C	11
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	R C	1, 26
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus amnectans</i>	R L	4
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R C	4, 43
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	R C	4
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	R C	4
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R C	4
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R L C	4, 43
ASIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	M?	4, 19

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R C	21
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodomis gularis</i>	R	4
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	R U	4
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	R L	4
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	W C	First record
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	R L C	4, 43
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zoothera citrina</i>	M U	4
SIBERIAN THRUSH <i>Zoothera sibirica</i>	W U	26
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	O	26
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	W	4
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	R L W	4
LONG-BILLED THRUSH <i>Zoothera monticola</i>	W U	4
DARK-SIDED THRUSH <i>Zoothera marginata</i>	R? U	4
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	R L C	4, 43
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	O	4
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	W C	4, 43
GREY-SIDED THRUSH <i>Turdus feae</i> VU	W U	19, 26
EYE-BROWED THRUSH <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	W C	4, 12
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	W C	4
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	R	28
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	R L	43
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	U	45
BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	R?	26
FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	M	26
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	R L U	19
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophitata</i>	R U	1
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	W C	11
WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	R U	4
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	R L U	4
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	L C	29
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Bm U	4
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	R W L	39
SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	R W U	4
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	W M C	45
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	R L C	1
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	R L C	4
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	R L C	1
VIVID NILTAVA <i>Niltava vivida</i>	U	26
WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis concretus</i>		21
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	R C	4
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	R? U	4
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	M	4
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	U	26
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	R U	21
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R W C	4
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	W U	4, 43
BLUETHROAT <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	W	21

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
SIBERIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia Cyane</i>	S	4, 26
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	W V	1
GOLDEN BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	R W	4
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R C	11, 43
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R C	4
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	W U	4
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	W U	4
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	W C	4
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	W U	4, 43
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	R W C	43
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	R W C	4
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>	R W	4
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	R L U	First record
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	R C	4, 43
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R L C	4
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	R L U	4
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	R L C	4
PURPLE COCHOA <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	R U	4
GREEN COCHOA <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	R U	4
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	W R C	11
PIED BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	M R C	11, 43
JERDON'S BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	R L U	4
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	R L C	1
SPOT-WINGED STARLING <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	W	4
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	R C	1, 4
BRAHMINY STARLING <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	S	21
WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING <i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	S	26
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>Sturnus contra</i>	R U	11, 26
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R C	11, 43
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R C	21
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	R C	11, 26, 38
COLLARED MYNA <i>Acridotheres albocinctus</i>	R L U	1, 13, 26
GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>	R U	4, 13
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	R C	4
CHESTNUT-VENTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta nagaensis</i>	R	18, 19
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	R C	4
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	R W	4
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R C	4
BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH <i>Sitta formosa</i> VU	R U	4, 8
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	W	14
BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia discolor</i>	R	26
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	R C	4
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>	R W	4
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus spilonotus</i>	R C	4
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	R L	4
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	R C	4
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	R C	26

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
SAND MARTIN <i>Riparia riparia</i>	R L	4
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	R L	21
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	R W C	11
STRIATED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo striolata</i>	R W	4
NEPAL HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	R L	4
CRESTED FINCHBILL <i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	R L	26, 43
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	R C	4
BLACK-HEADED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	R C	4, 43
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	R C	4, 43
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R C	11
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R C	11
FLAVESCENT BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	R	4
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	R L C	43, 4
OLIVE BULBUL <i>Iole virescens</i>	R U	4
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flava</i>	R C	4
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	R	26, 43
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	R L C	4
ZITTING CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R	4
BRIGHT-HEADED CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	R	1
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	R L C	4
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	R C	4
RUFESCENT PRINIA <i>Prinia rufescens</i>	R C	1
GREY-BREASTED PRINIA <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R C	18, 19
YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	R C	28
ASHY PRINIA <i>Prinia socialis</i>	R C	4
PLAIN PRINIA <i>Prinia inornata</i>	R C	4
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R C	11, 43
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivea</i>	R L	4
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	R L	4
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	L	19
ABERRANT BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	R U	4
BLACK-BROWED REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	W U	4
PADDYFIELD WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	W	21
BLYTH'S REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	W C	4
ORIENTAL REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	W U	4
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	R	4
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R C	4
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	R	4
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	W	37
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	W	19
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	L	19
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	R	21
PALLAS'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	W	4
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	W	26
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	W	1
HUME'S WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	W	45
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	W	45

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
LARGE-BILLED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	W	26
EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	W	29
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	W R	29
GOLDEN SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	R	43
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	R L C	1
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	R L	4
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	R L	1
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	R L	19
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus supercilialis</i>	R L	21
STRIATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	R C	4, 43
RUFIOUS-RUMPED GRASSBIRD <i>Graminicola bengalensis</i> NT	R U	4
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R C	4
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	R C	4
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	R C	4
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	R C	26, 43
CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax nuchalis</i> NT	R U	4
YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax galbanus</i>	R C	1, 18
RUFIOUS-VENTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax gularis</i>	R C	29
MOUSTACHED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax cineraceus</i>	R L C	18, 43
GREY-SIDED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	R L C	28, 37
SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax merulinus</i>	R C	28
WHITE-BROWED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax sannio</i>	R U	18, 43
STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax virgatus</i> RR	R	13, 18
BROWN-CAPPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax austeni</i> RR	R U	4, 13
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	R U	4
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	R L U	26
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	R L C	4
ABBOTT'S BABBLER <i>Trichastoma abbotti</i>	R C	4
BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	R	4, 43
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	R L C	4
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R C	4, 43
SPOT-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>	R C	26, 28
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	R C	4
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	R W C	4
RED-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	R	26
CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	R C	4
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Xiphirhynchus supercilialis</i>	R W L	4
STREAKED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	R L	4
EYE-BROWED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	R L C	4
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R L C	28
SPOTTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis formosus</i>	R U	4
LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis chocolatinus</i>	R C	4
TAWNY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis longicaudatus</i> VU RR	R	4, 8, 13
WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER <i>Sphenocichla humei</i> NT RR	R L U	4
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	R C	4
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	R L C	4
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	R C	4

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>	R C	4
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Timalia pileata</i>	R C	28
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	R	29
SLENDER-BILLED BABBLER <i>Turdoides longirostris</i> VU	R U	18, 19, 29, 40, 8
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	R C	4
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	R	4
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R U	29
BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	U	4
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	R U	4, 27
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	R W U	4, 28
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	R	4, 29
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	R C	4, 29
STREAK-THROATED BARWING <i>Actinodura waldeni</i> RR	R	18, 19
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	R W C	26
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla strigula</i>	R U	37
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	R C	1
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	R U	26, 29
YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinerea</i>	R U	4
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	R C	4
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	R U	19, 34
STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>	R	34
RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	R	4
RUSTY-CAPPED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe dubia</i>	R C	21
BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	R C	4, 43
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	R L C	1
RUFIOUS-BACKED <i>Sibia Heterophasia annectans</i>	R U	45
GREY SIBIA <i>Heterophasia gracilis</i>	R C	1
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	R C	4
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i> RR	R	4
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	R W C	4
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	W U	4
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	R C	29
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina xantholeuca</i>	R U	1
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	R U	29
SPOT-BREASTED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	R	19
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	R	4
LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris</i>	R U	19
GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	R U	4
RUFIOUS-WINGED BUSH LARK <i>Mirafra assamica</i>	R C	4
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gulgula</i>	R W L	21
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	R C	4
YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	R U	4
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	R C	4
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	R L C	4
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	R C	4
RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	R C	4
PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia sperata</i>	R L U	4

Species	Status and abundance	Previous records
MRS GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	R L U	4
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	R L	4
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	R L	4
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R L C	2
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	R L C	4
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	R C	4, 43
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	R L C	4
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	R U	43
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>	R W U	4
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	R C	11, 43
FOREST WAGTAIL <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	W	4
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	W C	11
CITRINE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	W C	11
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	W C	21
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	W C	4
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	W	4
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R C	43
BLYTH'S PIPIT <i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	W	45
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	W C	43
RED-THROATED PIPIT <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	P U	21
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	W U	4
WATER PIPIT <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	W S	4, 26
BUFF-BELLIED PIPIT <i>Anthus rubescens</i>	S	45
BLACK-BREASTED WEAVER <i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	R L U	4
BAYA WEAVER <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R L U	New record
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	R C	4, 43
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R C	45
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura malacca</i>	R U	11
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	R W	4
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	W	New record
CRIMSON-BROWED FINCH <i>Propryrrhula subhimachala</i>	R L U	4
SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	R L U	4
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	R L U	4
SPOT-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	R L U	26
CRESTED BUNTING <i>Melophus lathamii</i>	R W C	4
CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING <i>Emberiza fucata</i>	W C	42
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	W C	4
YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING <i>Emberiza aureola</i> VU	W	4
CHESTNUT BUNTING <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	W C	4
BLACK-FACED BUNTING <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	W C	4

Previous records: 1: Abdulali (1968–1988), 2: Abdulali and Unnithan (1996), 3: Ahmed *et al.* (2007), 4: Ali and Ripley (1987), 5: Anon (1920), 6: Baker (1921–1930), 7: Baker (1928), 8: BirdLife International (2001), 9: Choudhury (1992), 10: Choudhury (1996), 11: Choudhury (1998a), 12: Choudhury (1998b), 13: Choudhury (2000), 14: Choudhury (2002a), 15: Choudhury (2004), 16: Choudhury (2005b), 17: Godwin-Austen (1872), 18: Godwin-Austen (1874a), 19: Godwin-Austen (1874b), 20: Godwin-Austen (1882), 21: Grimmett *et al.* (1998), 22: Higgins (1913a), 23: Higgins, J. C. (1913b), 24: Higgins (1916), 25: Higgins (1933–1934), 26: Hume (1888), 27: Koelz (1951), 28: Koelz (1952), 29: Koelz (1954), 30: MASS (1998), 31: MASS (1999), 32: MASS (2000), 33: Naoroji (2006), 34: Ogilvie Grant (1895), 35: Powell Connor (1908), 36: Prashad (1937), 37: Ripley (1982), 38: Roonwal and Nath (1948), 39: Sharpe (1879), 40: Storer (1988), 41: Turner (1899), 42: Unnithan (2005), 43: Specimen at Zoological Survey of India, 44: Finn (1898), 45: Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000).