

population by 10 in its text!). If we interpret these as a minimum of 30,000 and maximum of 40,000 (taking the European Russia estimate as 20,000-30,000), double these figures to include Asia, double again to arrive at the number of breeding adults, and double a third time to include an estimate for juveniles and immatures surviving by say mid winter equal to adults in number, then 2,400 birds (the total harrier roost of 3,000 at Velavadar x 80% Montagu's) are 1% of the minimum (the safest calculation from the conservation point of view, taking into account the high degree of uncertainty in the figures), or 0.75% of the maximum.

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Some new elevation records of birds from Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India

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In December 1992, while on a visit to the Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary (28°15'N 95°50'E) of Dibang valley district, Arunachal Pradesh, I came across two preserved specimens of birds. One consisted of a pair of feathered legs and some feathers from a large owl *Bubo/Ketupa*, and the other was a stuffed specimen.

The owl had been accidentally caught in a trap set up for ground birds near Mayodia Forest Inspection Bungalow. While it was in the trap it had been partly eaten by a carnivore. From the feathers the owl was subsequently identified as a Tawny Fish Owl *Ketupa flavipes*. The locality where it was trapped was at an elevation of 2,450 m, considerably exceeding the upper limit of 1,500 m for the Himalayas given by Ali and Ripley (1987). This record confirms the occurrence of the species in Arunachal Pradesh.

The stuffed specimen was of a Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* which was killed somewhere near Mayodia at

about 2,500 m, also considerably exceeds the upper limit of 1,000 m given for the Indian subcontinent (Ali and Ripley 1987) and 4,000 ft in South-East Asia (King *et al.* 1975).

I am grateful to the Nepali Chowkidar of Forest Inspection Bungalow, Mayodia for making the specimens available for examination, and also for donating one leg and some feathers of the Fish-Owl. I am also grateful to S. M. Satheesan of the Bombay Natural History Society for helping in identification of the Fish Owl.

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