

Birds recorded during two expeditions to North Myanmar (Burma)

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We participated in two birding expeditions to extreme northern Myanmar (Burma), north-west of Putao, on 26 January-13 February 1998 and 5-26 November 1999, the first ornithological exploration of the area since before World War II. The following species were new for Myanmar (and all except the first of these were also new for South-East Asia): Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Rufous-tailed Thrush *Turdus naumanni naumanni*, Rusty-bellied Shortwing *Brachypteryx hyperythra*, Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*, Snowy-throated Babbler *Stachyris oglei* and Brown-headed Fulvetta *Alcippe ludlowi*. A host of new distributional data was derived. We found forest in pristine condition and birds galore.

THE ROUTE

On the 1998 expedition, we flew from Yangon (Rangoon) to Putao by regular scheduled airline. After over-nighting in Putao, we traveled about 16 km north-west by road to Sangaung Village where we embarked on our trek to the north-west. From Sangaung, we climbed up a low north/south mountain ridge to Camp 1 (at 1,330 m just below the west side of the pass), and then down to Wasadum Village at about 800 m. From Wasadum, we crossed a river and then a low ridge into the Nan Lam River valley. We followed the right bank of the Nan Lam north-west and then the right bank of the Zia River (before their merger, the Nan Lam swings west and the Zia continues north-west) to Ziyardum Village on the left (west) bank of the Zia. From Ziyardum, we traveled south-west, crossing two low ridges into the Nan Lam

River Valley, which we followed to Camp 2. From Camp 2 we crossed to the Nan Lam River's south side, and then headed west up a knife-edged ridge all the way to Camp 4, which was our farthest point from Putao, about 52 km north-west (actually 300°).

The 1999 expedition was identical up to Wasadum. From Wasadum, we crossed to the left bank of the Nan Lam River and proceeded upriver to Kharlondum. From Kharlondum, we proceeded upriver to Camp 2A. From Camp 2A we proceeded farther up the river until meeting the ridge we climbed the previous year and proceeded to camps 3A, 4 and 5. Camp 5 was a day's walk beyond and above Camp 4. The knife-edged ridge upon which Camp 5 was perched continues west until it meets the north/south ridge that is the Indian border (Arunachal Pradesh) about 3 km away.

THE ITINERARIES

1998		1999	
26 January	arrive Putao	5 November	arrive Putao
27 January	Putao to Sangaung	6 November	Putao to Sangaung
28 January	Sangaung to Camp 1	7 November	Sangaung to Camp 1A
29 January	Camp 1 to Wasadum to Ziyardum	8 November	Camp 1A to Wasadum
30 January	Ziyardum to Camp 2	9 November	Wasadum to Kharlondum
31 January	Camp 2	10 November	Kharlondum to Camp 2A
1 February	Camp 2 to Camp 3	11 November	Camp 2A to Camp 3A
2 February	Camp 3 to Camp 4	12 November	Camp 3A to Camp 4
3/4 February	Camp 4	13 November	Camp 4 to Camp 5
5 February	Camp 4 to Camp 2	14/15 November	Camp 5
6 February	Camp 2 to Ziyardum	16 November	Camp 5 to Camp 4
7/8 February	Ziyardum	17 November	Camp 4 to Camp 3A
9 February	Ziyardum to Wasadum	18 November	Camp 3A to Camp 2A
10 February	Wasadum	19 November	Camp 2A to Ziyardum
11 February	Wasadum to Camp 1	20/21 November	Ziyardum
12 February	Camp 1 to Sangaung	22 November	Ziyardum to Kharlondum
13 February	Sangaung to Putao	23 November	Kharlondum to Wasadum
		24 November	Wasadum to Camp 1A
		25 November	Camp 1A to Sangaung
		26 November	Sangaung to Putao.

GEOGRAPHICAL CO-ORDINATES AND ELEVATIONS

Putao: 27°19.588'N, 97°23.977'E, 440 m	Camp 2A: 27°33.264N, 97°03'17.6E, 1,075 m
Sangaung: 27°25.494'N, 97°17.765'E, 440 m	Camp 2: 27°33.169N, 97°02.723E, 1,115 m
Camp 1: 27°27.731'N, 97°13.460'E, 1,320 m	Camp 3A: 27°32'34.8N, 97°00'08.6E, 1,800 m
Camp 1A: (no coordinates), 1,270 m	Camp 3: (no coordinates), 2,200 m
Wasadum: 27°29.390'N, 97°11.377'E, 800 m	Camp 4: 27°31'16.6N, 96°57'52.0E, 2,475 m
Kharlondum: 27°32'13.5N, 97°07'08.7'E, 980 m	Camp 5: 27°30'54.8N, 96°56'36.7E, 3,080 m
Ziyardum: 27°34.345N, 97°05.899E, 1,010 m	

THE HABITAT

Putao (formerly Fort Hertz) at 440 m, lies in the broad level valley of the Mali Hka River, along a tributary known as the Nant Hton River. The valley is heavily cultivated with some heavy scrub on the bluffs of the flood plain.

Sangaung Village, at 440 m is north-west of Putao along the Sangaung River, a small tributary (stream) of the Nant Han Tein River valley where the valley meets the foothills of the Himalayas. The area around the village is mostly cultivated. Following this stream valley to the north-west, the cultivation gradually gives way to scrub, bamboo and some secondary forest. Once the climb over the small range begins, at about 700 m, the forest is primary broadleaf evergreen to and over the pass at about 1,350 m. At some places along the stream and in areas where the tree cover is not complete, the undergrowth is a vast impenetrable tangle, providing good cover for babblers. On the western slope of this range near the trail, there is a fair bit of cultivation, along with big trees, tangled undergrowth and great birding. Camp 1 and Camp 1A were amidst some tangled growth, resulting from clearing, on this western slope.

Wasadum Village is situated at 800 m just above a small river that joins the Nan Lam River a few hundred meters to the south. The Nan Lam River (until it is joined upriver by the Zia River) and the Zia River have broad flat valleys that are cleared and heavily cultivated near the villages. Away from the villages, much of the forest has been cleared in the valleys. Where cultivation has been abandoned or not attempted in cleared areas, rank elephant grass and other grasses (including especially bamboo) and secondary scrub and forest provide dense tangles for many birds. Some areas of primary forest remain in the valleys, and the forest in the hills above the valleys is mostly primary. Once we turned west along the Nam Lam River after it met the Zia River or we left the vicinity of **Ziyardum** heading southwest the forest was almost entirely primary, often with dense bamboo and brushy undergrowth. The vegetation along the rivers was often quite tangled. The river beds themselves were entirely rocky shingle, extremely treacherous when wet.

Once we started climbing toward the southwest from Camp 2, the track followed the top of a knife-edged ridge right up to and beyond Camp 5 at 3,080 m elevation. For perhaps 300 m at the lower end of this ridge some of the forest had been cleared and there was a dense understorey of bamboo and other growth. After that the forest was entirely primary, with only a few small sites cleared for temporary hunters' camps. The slopes below the ridge line were quite steep averaging perhaps

60°. It was mostly difficult and often impossible to leave the trail. Water was always quite far from camp. Broadleaf evergreen forest prevailed up to perhaps 2,900 m where spruce/fir forest began. There were large tall broadleaf trees right up, but after 2,400 m on some very steep slopes, there was only scrub vegetation. While there were occasional large and small flocks above 2,000 m, generally birding was slow with low diversity.

THE WEATHER

The weather on the November trip was dominated by nearly continuous high pressure over Tibet and it was mostly fine with bright sunny days. This corresponds with the normally fine conditions that prevail over the central Himalayas from late October to mid-December, making this season the prime one for Himalayan trekking. In 1999 the rains lasted longer than usual and ended only the day before our arrival on 5 November.

In the central Himalayas, the snows usually fall between mid-December and the end of February and this is what we saw on our January/February 1998 expedition. While we had some fine days, it was generally wetter on this trip.

On the November trip the snow line was well above our 3,080 m high camp. However, on the January/February trip, the snow line was at about 2,400 m, making it not feasible to get much higher. We had 10-15 cm of snow one day at 2,400 m. It was also considerably colder on the January/February trip.

PERSONNEL

1998 Expedition: This expedition was initially conceived by Hugh Buck, who engaged Htin Hla to operate it, and could not join it because of a broken arm. The foreign contingent was Robert F. Ferguson, Timothy Fisher, Herbert Nickel and Werner Suter, led by Ben King. The expedition was superbly operated by Wild-Bird Adventure Travels and Tours (W.A.T.T.), whose president, Dr Htin Hla, accompanied us and oversaw the entire operation. Other W.A.T.T. personnel were General Manager U Aung Kyaw Zaw, Catering Manager U Nyunt Khin, and U Fleming, U A Dee Rum, U Zaw Hmaing, and U In Daung La. Two forestry department officials accompanied us: Daw Khin Ma Ma Thwin and U Zin Oo. Myanmar Travel and Tours was represented by U Htay Aung. Security was provided by U Tin Moe and three other local policemen. Local guides were La Won Sin from Putao and Pe Rum from

Ziyardum. Porter arrangements from Sangaung were made by Sar Wan Yaw Shu. About 90 porters/helpers accompanied us.

1999 Expedition: the foreign contingent was Melinda Berger, Dr Hugh Buck, Ted Buhl and Christian Goblet, led by Ben King. Again the expedition was operated by W.A.T.T. with Dr Htin Hla in charge. W.A.T.T. personnel were Nyunt Khin (Manager), Mg Mg Oo, Htun Htun, Than Win, Hla Htun. The Ministry of Travels and Tours was represented by Thein Aung. La Won Sin was our local guide.

RESULTS

We found five species and one subspecies new for Burma, all but one of which (*Turdus merula*) were also new for South-East Asia: Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Rufous-tailed Thrush *Turdus n. naumanni*, Rusty-bellied Shortwing *Brachypteryx hyperythra*, Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*, Snowy-throated Babbler *Stachyris oglei* and Brown-headed (Brown-throated) Fulvetta *Alcippe ludlowi*. All were expected, except the Snowy-throated Babbler, which was astonishing, as it was previously known below 1,800 m only from Arunachal Pradesh, from which North Burma is cut off by a high ridge (3,000+ m). We also found a number of other interesting and little-known species, the records of which are detailed below.

The Appendix is an annotated list of all the species seen on the expedition. This list gives a status symbol assigned by Smythies (1953), which forms the basis for our assessment of our results.

A sombre note is that, in spite of the remoteness of the area and the superb habitat, our guide told us that Tigers *Panthera tigris* have been all but eliminated.

SEASONAL DIFFERENCES

The differences between the two expeditions, one in November and the other in January/February, were striking. In November, the rains had just ended and the weather was still warm, with the snow line well above 3,100 m, and clear weather prevailed most of the time. January/February was the height of winter, much colder with the snow line at 2,400 m, and wetter, more cloudy weather generally.

Thus in November, there was actually more birdsong, e.g. Pygmy Wren Babblers *Pnoepyga pusilla* were heard commonly (none in January/February). We saw fewer of some species, e.g. tragopans, Rufous-necked Hornbills, in November than January/February, probably because they were more scattered at higher elevations. In November, migration was in full swing, with many more raptors, thrushes and other migratory birds seen. In November, we saw some species that had apparently completely left the area in January/February, e.g. Wreathed Hornbill *Aceros undulatus*. On the other hand, in January/February we saw aggregations of species that were more concentrated in larger flocks, e.g. Rufous-necked Hornbill and yuhinas.

A large concentration of *Turdus* thrushes at Ziyardum in November was due to a grove of unidentified

domesticated trees with abundant fruit. The fruit attracted barbets *Megalaima*, bulbuls *Pycnonotus*, as well as other species.

Other comparisons can be made by perusing the Appendix.

THE SPECIAL SPECIES

WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila atrogularis*
On 9 November 1999, Hugh Buck saw one along the track about 1 km south-east of Kharlondum. This is a little-known species with few recent observations.

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii*, and **TEMMINCK'S TRAGOPAN** *Tragopan temminckii*

On 2 February 1998 we found a large pile of male Blyth's Tragopan feathers at a snare trap at 2,480 m. Two males and two females were seen on 3 February and one male on 4 February at about 2,500 m. The diagnostic yellow facial skin and the sharp cut-off between the red of the hindneck and the brown back were noted on the males. The females seen on 3 February were presumed to be Blyth's because they were with male Blyth's, but this is not necessarily correct. The female seen by Werner Suter on 4 February was thought to be Blyth's because of its large size. Single male Temminck's Tragopans were seen in the same area on both days. Werner Suter witnessed an extraordinary encounter between a male Blyth's Tragopan and a male Temminck's Tragopan. After watching a male Blyth's Tragopan walk out of sight, another bird appeared and he was surprised when he noticed that it was dark red, including the head, and it had much finer spots on the upperparts, and blue facial skin. This male Temminck's Tragopan, after a few seconds of scratching around, disappeared in the same direction as the Blyth's had done a minute before. After some waiting and hoping that they would reappear, W.S. continued on the track for about 50 m where he saw the birds again, now together, about 25 m below the track. Suddenly there was some noise and an aggressive encounter. The larger Blyth's jumped at the smaller Temminck's, calling loudly *kach-ach-ach-kach-ach*. This happened twice in a half minute. Because of the bamboo, which partly concealed the Temminck's, W.S. could not see whether it also acted aggressively, although it seemed rather defensive. Notwithstanding, after another half minute, the birds moved on together and disappeared.

The Blyth's Tragopan is well known to La Won Sin, our local guide (a seasoned hunter/trapper), and appears to be fairly numerous. Given the inaccessibility of much of the area because of steep slopes, the excellent condition of the forest and the paucity of people in this area (which extends many miles), the Blyth's Tragopan is likely to be in healthy numbers and not threatened here in the short term.

In November 1999, only one female tragopan was seen, on 16 November at 2,700 m, and could not be identified. On 14 November, a breast feather of a male Temminck's Tragopan was found at 2,800 m. There was no response to tape playback (there had been in January 1998). In November 1999, the snowline was high above our 3,080 m high camp, and thus the tragopans were scattered. However, in January 1998, the snow line was right at our high camp of 2,475 m. We got 10-15 cm of

snow on one of our days there. The snow tended to melt rapidly and there were extensive bare ground patches. Thus the tragopans were concentrated and rather easy to find and see. Our guide pointed out that the tragopans followed the snowline down in winter.

SCLATER'S MONAL *Lophophorus sclateri*.

Two were heard at 2,900-3,000 m on 13 November 1999, four between 2,630-3,100 m on 14 November and one at about 3,000 m on 15 November. However, only one female was seen, at 2,630 m on 14 November by Christian Goblet and La Won Sin. La Won Sin was familiar with both Sclater's and Himalayan Monals *L. impejanus* and said that the Himalayan Monal is found at higher elevations than Sclater's in this area.

PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER *Gecinulus grantia*.

In 1998, seen on four days: two on 28 January at 1,200 m; two on 9 February at 900 m; two on 10 February at 850 m; one on 12 February at 700 m. In 1999, we had three sightings of single birds: 1,280 m on 7 November, 1,900 m on 17 November, and 1,050 m on 20 November. The record at 1,900 m is higher than Smythies (1953) maximum of 1,200 m. These sightings are probably on the low end as the species favoured bamboo habitat is common, and it is a shy, fairly quiet species. Further, its calls are similar to those of the common Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*, which could lead to it being overlooked.

RUFUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis*.

In 1998, we observed 38 individuals of this species on eight days with a maximum of 10 on 7 February near Ziyardum between 1,010 and 1,080 m. There is considerable overlap as most sightings (22) were on our three days at Ziyardum 7-9 February. In 1999, we saw fewer, 13, perhaps because they were more scattered at higher elevations: six at 1,900 m on 12 November, two at 2,900 m on 14 November, one at 1,600 m on 18 November, and singles at 1,000-1,200 m on 20, 21, 22, and 24 November. The 2,900 m sighting is far higher than the 900 m maximum listed by Smythies (1953). While the locals at Ziyardum use hornbill feathers and bills for decoration on their head-dresses, the hornbills were not particularly shy around the village and appeared not to be unduly persecuted. There does not seem to be a short term threat here.

WREATHED HORNBILL *Aceros undulatus*.

While we saw no Wreathed Hornbills in January/February 1998, they were fairly common in November 1999 (a total of 62), suggesting that they move out of the area when the weather gets colder. Most extraordinary were three birds seen well flying at about 2,500 m, much higher than the 900 m Smythies (1953) gave and far higher than any others we have seen. All the other sightings were between 800 and 1,100 m.

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules*.

In 1998, we had four sightings of single birds: 5 and 6 February at 1,105 m, 9 February at 900 m, and 12 February at 700 m. In 1999, we had four sightings of five birds: 7 and 25 November, single birds at 480 m, one bird at 1,100 m on 18 November, and two at 1,060 m on 19 November.

MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL *Otus spilocephalus*. A single bird was heard on the night of 11/12 February 1998 at 1,325 m. Singles were heard at 1,800 m on 11 November and at 1,050 m on 19 November 1999. Smythies (1953) did not list this species for north-east Burma, but it has been recorded in surrounding parts of Burma and Arunachal Pradesh and was to be expected.

TAWNY OWL *Strix aluco*.

Two were heard at 3,080 m on 14 November and one each on 15 and 16 November 1999 at 3,080 m (the owls were circa 3,000-3,010 m). Not previously found in northern Burma, it has been found in nearby Arunachal Pradesh and the Chin Hills, and was to be expected.

BLACK-TAILED CRAKE *Porzana bicolor*.

Two to five were heard each day in the early morning and late afternoon near Kharlondum at 980 m on 9/10 and 22/23 November 1999. The crakes were in some grassy patches with standing water. This is not a new record for northern Burma, but it is a little known species.

IBISBILL *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*.

A flock of five was seen on 29 January, two on 31 January and one on 4 February 1998 on shingle banks of rivers between 800 and 1,135 m. A flock of three was seen on a shingle bank (same site as 29 January sighting) on 23 November 1999.

(GREY-FACED BUZZARD *Butastur indicus*.

A single individual, probably this species, was seen at Kharlondum on 10 November 1999, at perhaps 400 m distance. It was too far away for definitive identification. The usual dry deciduous forest habitat of the Rufous-winged Buzzard *Butastur liventer*, is completely lacking in this area. There were a number of migrating raptors in the area that day. Previously known only from Tenasserim in Myanmar, B.K. and Mike Anderberg saw one at close range on Mt Victoria in the southern Chin State on 19 March 2000 at 1,900 m, suggesting it may occur more widely).

STEPPE EAGLE *Aquila nipalensis*.

On 12 November 1999, eight *Aquila* eagles flew over at about 2,100 m heading south, apparently migrating. Three could be identified as immature (1-3 years old) Steppe Eagles by their shapes and broad buffy band at the tips of the greater under wing-coverts, contrasting with the dark underwing. The other five birds had similar shapes and were probably the same species. There are no previous records from northern Burma, but it was to be expected as it winters to the south in the plains of southern Burma.

RUFUS-BELLIED EAGLE *Hieraaetus kienerii*.

One immature bird was seen at 1,060 m, about 1 km north-west of Ziyardum on 20 November 1999. The buteo-like shape, the white underparts of the body sharply contrasting with the black on the side of the head, and white wing lining and pale whitish underside of the flight feathers were distinctive. While not previously seen in northern Burma, it was to be

expected, having been recorded in nearby Arunachal Pradesh.

MOUNTAIN HAWK-EAGLE *Spizaetus nipalensis*.

Three single sightings 980-2,400 m on 2, 6, and 11 February 1998. Four single sightings in the same altitudinal range in 1999, 10, 18, 19 and 23 November. Smythies (1953) noted certain records only for the Chin Hills in Burma. It was to be expected, as it occurs in nearby Arunachal Pradesh and Yunnan, China (Cheng 1987).

WHITE-BELLIED HERON *Ardea insignis*.

The first sighting was of a breeding-plumaged individual (long plumes from rear of crown and lower foreneck) along a large river near the village of Ziyardum (1,000 m elevation) on the morning of 30 January 1998. We watched the bird through a 20x scope at a long distance for about 20 minutes. The bird was preening and we got good views of its plain grey head and neck and white belly. The riverbed was entirely large shingle stones. The other three 1998 sightings were along the Nan Lam River with a large shingle stone bed at 1,135 m elevation at Camp 2, and could all have involved a single individual. Two of the sightings were about 30 minutes apart on the afternoon of 30 January, and the third sighting was in the late afternoon of 1 February. The 1999 sightings were: a pair flying over camp 2A and Camp 2 on 18 November; a single flying over Camp 2A on 19 November; and a single flying over Ziyardum on 20 November. These are the first sightings of this species in Burma for many years and add to the handful of recent sightings in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh.

(BLUE-NAPED PITTA *Pitta nipalensis*.

Two birds, believed to be this species, were heard on 11 February 1998 at about 900 m. The Rusty-naped Pitta *Pitta oatesi*, cannot be excluded, even though its closest known record is in the Myitkyina district.)

COLLARED TREEPIE *Dendrocitta frontalis*.

In 1998, a total of 18 were seen on nine days between 460 and 1,200 m, indicating that it is uncommon but widespread in the area. In 1999, 119 were seen on 12 days, making it fairly common then. This is a little known and rarely observed species.

BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH *Turdus dissimilis*.

Two birds were seen feeding on fruit at 1,015 m in Ziyardum on 19 and 21 November 1999. Another was seen at 980 m near Kharlondum on 23 November.

EURASIAN BLACKBIRD *Turdus merula*.

Two females were seen at 1,015 m at Ziyardum on 20/21 November 1999. The large size, mottled blackish brown plumage with yellowish bill and feet were distinctive. This is the first record of this species in Burma, but it was to be expected as it occurs in nearby Arunachal Pradesh and western Yunnan.

RUFIOUS-TAILED THRUSH *Turdus naumanni naumanni*.

One was seen at 2,900 m elevation on 15 November 1999, two at 1,015 m in Ziyardum on 21/22 November, and two at 980 m near Kharlondum on 23 November. Some 80 Dusky Thrushes *T. naumanni eunomus* were

seen during this period and direct comparison was sometimes possible. The Rufous-tailed Thrushes differed conspicuously in having a largely rufous tail and rufous spotting on the breast and flanks. These are the first records for Burma and South-East Asia and were to be expected as it occurs in adjacent Yunnan.

RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING *Brachypteryx hyperythra*.

In 1999, two males and three females were seen (9, 21, 22, and 23 November), all singing, four of which were responding to a tape supplied to Hugh Buck by Des Allen. The males were a dark bluish above with a slight white eyebrow and entirely bright rusty orange below. The females were similar to the female of the Lesser Shortwing, but the underparts were entirely rich fulvous with a faint hint of scales on the breast. All the birds seen were in dense elephant grass, mixed with brushy vegetation and often small trees, from 980 to 1,050 m. Another four or five birds were heard down to 800 m which could have been this species. However, because this species's song is nearly identical to that of the Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophrys*, the identity of these birds is uncertain. The Rusty-bellied Shortwing appears to be fairly common in this area. These are the first records for this species in Burma and South-East Asia. However, it has been found in nearby Arunachal Pradesh and northwestern Yunnan.

WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula monileger*.

One was seen at 1,300 m on 5 February 1998. In 1999, a total of eight were seen on six days between 600 and 1,600 m, between 8 and 25 November. Apparently, these are the first records for north-east Burma (Smythies 1953), although it was to be expected, as it occurs in Upper Chindwin and Arunachal Pradesh.

RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH-ROBIN *Tarsiger hyperythrus*.

One female was seen on a narrow shingle river at 1,105 m on 30 and 31 January and 5 February 1998.

PURPLE/GREEN COCHOA *Cochoa purpurea/viridis*.

An unidentified cochoa was heard on 25 November 1999 at 900 m.

BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH *Sitta formosa*.

In 1998, a total of 20 were seen on five days between 700 and 1,500 m. In 1999, 31 were seen on five days. They tend to move around in small flocks of two to six, the largest flock seen was nine on 9 November 1999. This adds north-east Burma to the handful of localities in Bhutan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Laos where this rare and exquisite species can be found. The numbers suggest that they are more common in north-east Burma than in any other known area.

GOLDCREST *Regulus regulus*.

In 1988 three were seen by Werner Suter on 1 February at about 2,400 m, and two were seen by all on 5 February at about 2,400 m. Not listed by Smythies (1953), but Robson (2000) mentions it as 'Recorded in winter (status uncertain), N, E Myanmar.' The record for north Myanmar refers to our sightings listed above. The E Myanmar listing refers to Stuart Baker's record from the Northern Shan States (this record was dismissed by Smythies 1953) and to specimens in the British Museum

of Natural History (Tring) bearing R. Meinertzhagen's label (C. Robson *in litt.*). These are two females and one male, all from 22 February 1922, near Lashio, Burma-Yunnan Border (F. Steinheimer and R. Prÿs-Jones *in litt.*). However, in the light of Meinertzhagen's fraudulent acquisition and relabelling of many specimens that is now slowly unfolding (Rasmussen and Collar 1999), Meinertzhagen's records must be treated with suspicion. It is at least doubtful whether Meinertzhagen collected in Burma at this time (F. Steinheimer and R. Prÿs-Jones *in litt.*), and it seems prudent to dismiss 'his' specimens as invalid records. Thus our sightings appear to be the first records for the Goldcrest in Burma. However, as the species is present in Arunachal Pradesh, south-east Tibet and north-west Yunnan, it was to be expected in northern Myanmar.

STRIATED BULBUL *Pycnonotus striatus*.

A sighting of two birds at 2,900 m on 14 November and about 30 at 2,800 m on 16 November 1999 was higher than Smythies' (1953) maximum of 2,400 m.

BLACK BULBUL *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*.

Ten birds at 3,000 m on 15 November and ten at 2,800 m on 16 November 1999 were higher than the 2,400 m maximum of Smythies (1953).

RUSSET BUSH-WARBLER *Bradypterus seebohmi (mandelli)*.

One was heard at Kharlondun at 980 m on 9/10 and 22 November. Not listed in Smythies (1953) but has been found in the Chin Hills (Robson *et al.* 1998).

BROAD-BILLED WARBLER *Tickellia hodgsoni*.

One was seen at 1,800 m on 1 February 1998. In 1999, one was seen at 1,050 m on 10 November and two on 24 November at 1,200 m by Christian Goblet. Hugh Buck also saw two at about 1,200 m on 24 November 1999. These are apparently the first records for north-east Burma (Smythies 1953), but it was to be expected, as it occurs in nearby Arunachal Pradesh. In Burma it was thus far recorded only in the Chin State.

CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax nuchalis*.

We saw three on 28 January 1998 at 460 m near Sangaung and 12 nearby on 12 February. We saw and heard two on 6 November and four on 7 November 1999 in the same area.

RUFIOUS-VENTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax gularis*.

A flock of about 12 was seen at 1,050 m on 20 November and a flock of about 15 at 1,040 m on 21 November 1999.

SPOT-BREADED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax merulinus*.

In 1998, we found seven on 7 February, eight on 8 February and two on 9 February in the dense second growth and forest undergrowth near Ziyardum at 1,010-1,080 m, and two near Wasadum on 10 February at 800 m. In 1999, we found them in the same areas, but they were less vocal so we found fewer.

WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLER *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*.

A total of 14 were seen in 1998 by Tim Fisher: five on 28 January at 900 m, two on 29 January at 900 m, and

six on 1 February 1998 at 1,200 m. Christian Goblet saw five at 2,600 m on 7 November 1999, an extraordinarily high record. While listed for surrounding areas by Smythies (1953) and found in Arunachal Pradesh, it has apparently not been found in north-east Burma before.

SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER *Xiphirhynchus superciliosus*.

Two were seen at Kharlondun at 980 m on 10 November 1999, one at 1,750 m on 11 November 1999, one at 1,800 m on 17 November 1999, one at 1,750 m on 18 November 1999, and one at 1,050 m on 20 November 1999.

SPOTTED WREN-BABBLER *Spelaornis formosus*.

One was seen by Tim Fisher at about 1,000 m on 12 February 1998. In 1999, one each was heard at 480 m and 700 m on 7 November, one each at 800 m (heard) and 950 m (seen/heard) on 9 November, and one heard at 1,400 m on 11 November. The only previous records for this species in Burma are from the Chin State (Smythies 1953 and Robson *et al.* 1998). However, it was to be expected as it is found in nearby Arunachal Pradesh.

WEDGE-BILLED WREN-BABBLER *Sphenocichla humei*.

One was seen by Christian Goblet on 9 November 1999 at 980 m near Kharlondun.

BUFF-CHESTED BABBLER *Stachyris (rufifrons) ambigua*. In 1998, one was seen at about 450 m near Sangaung on 12 February and 5 nearby on 13 February. In 1999, one was seen at 450 m near Sangaung on 6 November. In north-east Burma, this species has been found previously only near Myitkyina (Smythies 1953).

SNOWY-THROATED BABBLER *Stachyris oglei*.

A flock of about eight were seen at 600 m on 28 January 1998. A flock of about seven were seen near the same site on 25 November 1999. The habitat was old secondary broadleaf evergreen forest with a heavy bamboo undergrowth, and some large boulders scattered about. Previously thought to be confined to Arunachal Pradesh (Ripley 1982), this was the most startling find of the expeditions, new for both Burma and South-East Asia. The slaty grey breast contrasting sharply with the white throat is diagnostic and the large round black spot on the ear-coverts and otherwise black and white marked sides of the head with a white eyebrow and a row of white spots on the upper neck are distinctive. The similar Spot-necked Babbler *Stachyris striolata* has a rusty breast.

SPOT-NECKED BABBLER *Stachyris striolata*.

One was seen at 1,050 m on 20 November and one at 1,080 m on 20 November. Smythies (1953) recorded this species only from the Bhamo area of north-eastern Burma, so this is a small range extension.

BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE-BABBLER *Pteruthius rufiventer*.

In 1998, one was seen at 2,500 m on 3 February and 2 at 2,100 m on 5 February. In 1999, two were seen at 2,100 m on 12 November, and two at 1,800 m on 18 November.

STREAK-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura waldeni*.

In 1998, we saw 12 on 3 February, three on 4 February, and 25 on 5 February between 2,300 and 2,500 m. In 1999, we saw a total of 56 at 1,700-2,700 m.

YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe cinerea*.

In 1998, a total of 190 were seen on five days between 900 and 2,200 m. In 1999, 156 were seen on five days in the same altitudinal range. They travel in large flocks.

STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe cinereiceps*.

Two were seen at 2,600 m on 16 November and five at 2,600 m on 17 November by Christian Goblet.

BROWN-HEADED (BROWN-THROATED) FULVETTA *Alcippe ludlowi*.

In 1999, we saw two on 14 November at 2,900 m with a flock of White-browed Fulvetta *A. vinipectus*, and a flock of 12 on 16 November at 2,900 m, loosely associated with a flock of White-browed Fulvetta. They were readily identified by their entirely chocolate-brown head and neck, contrasting with their white throats, the throats conspicuously streaked with dark brown. There were several white streaks on the brown lower sides of the neck adjacent to the throat, which had the effect of making the white throat look like a triangular gorget. While not previously recorded in Myanmar, it was to be expected, having been found in nearby Arunachal Pradesh.

RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe rufogularis*.

In 1998, a total of 61 were seen on six days between 470 and 1,100 m. In 1999, 20 were seen on four days. This species is rather shy and secretive, suggesting it is far more common than our observations. While it has a broad range there are few places it can be seen readily (Vietnam and Namdapha in Arunachal Pradesh are two of the better sites.)

BEAUTIFUL SIBIA *Heterophasia pulchella*.

In 1998, a total of 71 were seen on 10 days between 900 and 2,500 m. In 1999, 46 were seen on 8 days.

WHISKERED YUHINA *Yuhina flavicollis*.

In 1998, a total of 145 were seen on seven days between 760 and 1,400 m. In 1999, 52 were seen on seven days. This species is apparently new for this part of north-east Burma, being found only in the Bhamo and Myitkyina districts before (Smythies 1953).

FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS *Myzornis pyrrhoura*.

In 1998, we saw a total of 13 on four days between 1,800 and 2,500 m, a nice number for this scarce species. In 1999, we saw five on two days.

RUFIOUS-HEADED (LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED) PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris*.

In 1998, a total of 101 were seen on seven days between 700 and 1,400 m, a striking total for this rarely observed species, likely reflecting the excellent habitat with abundant bamboo. In 1999, we saw 27 on three days.

BLUE-SPECTACLED (GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED) PARROTBILL *Paradoxornis ruficeps*.

In 1998, we saw 44 on eight days between 500 and 1,400 m, indicating good numbers but fewer than the Rufous-headed Parrotbill. In 1999, we saw 38 on seven days.

CHESTNUT BUNTING *Emberiza rutila*.

A total of 18 were seen in the weedy second growth around Ziyardum from 6-9 February 1998 at 1,010-1,050 m. In 1999, about 100 were seen near Kharlondum at 980 m on 23 November, as well as one on 10 November and two on 22 November; in addition one was seen near Ziyardum at 1,050 m on 21 November. These are apparently the first records for north-east Burma (Smythies 1953), but it was to be expected.

We owe our greatest debt of thanks to Dr Htin Hla of Yangon, who organized and operated both expeditions. They were superb, first-class operations from beginning to end. We are also highly grateful to Dr Hugh Buck who dreamed of the expedition and pursued his vision by engaging Htin Hla to organize it, only to have to drop out of the 1998 expedition because of a broken arm. La Won Sin is a superb guide who shared his intimate knowledge of the wildlife of the area with us and assisted us in getting around. Craig Robson gave us many useful comments on the manuscript. Lastly we wish to thank all the wonderful people of Myanmar who cheerfully worked hard to make the expedition a success.

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APPENDIX

This appendix contains the entire list of species observed on both expeditions. The English and scientific names follow King (1997) and the sequence of species and synonyms are from Inskipp *et al.* (1996).

The column titled "Smythies" gives the status listed for north-east Burma in the appendix to Smythies (1953): R = resident, M = migrant, U = uncertain whether resident or migrant. The column titled "Observed status" is the abundance as found by our expeditions, with separate notations for 1998 and 1999 if necessary. We used rare, uncommon, common, and abundant. These are arbitrary and actual abundance could be greater than observed.

The column titled "Per Day Average" gives the actual number of sightings or a per day average. The parenthetical numbers are the total individuals seen (i.e., a sighting may consist of more than one individual). Per day averages are calculated by dividing the total observed individuals of a species by the number of days in the birds' habitat and expected altitudinal range. 1998 and 1999 are listed separately if they differed.

The column titled "Observed altitudinal range" is the range of altitudes in which we observed the species. These ranges could easily be greater.

* higher than the altitudinal range heretofore known for South-East Asia

lower than the altitudinal range heretofore known for South-East Asia

Parenthetical English and scientific names are editorial insertions

	Smythies	Observed status 1998/1999	Per day average 1998/1999	Observed altitudinal range 1998/1999
BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	440m
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	R	uncommon	2/2 day	2,200-3,000m*
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	R	uncommon	2/2 day	1,100-1,900m
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	R	rare	0/1 sighting	950m
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i>	R	uncommon/-	2/0 day	2,400-2,600m
TEMMINCK'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	R	uncommon/-	2/0 day	2,400-2,500m
SCLATER'S MONAL <i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day-2/day	2,630-3,100m
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	R	-/rare	0/2(6) sightings	1,015m
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	M	-/rare	0/1(3) sightings	900m*
MALLARD <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	M	-/rare	0/1(2) sighting	420m
COMMON MERGANSER <i>Mergus merganser</i>	M	uncommon	2-5/day	760-1,135m*
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	R	uncommon	2/3 sightings	500-700m
WHITE-BROWED PICULET <i>Sasia ochracea</i>	R	uncommon	1/day-0.5 day	440-1,100m
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) macei</i>	R	rare/-	2/0 sightings	450-700m
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) hyperythrus</i>	R	uncommon	2/3 sightings	2,200-3,100m*
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) cathpharius</i>	R	rare	1/1 sighting	2,300m/2,400m
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) darjellensis</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	2,200m
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celes brachyurus</i>	R	-/rare	0/2 sightings	850/1,015m
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	R	uncommon/rare	4(5)/2 sightings	440-1,400m
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	R	uncommon	15/3 sightings	800-1,200m
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,050m
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	R	uncommon	7/3 sightings	700-1,900m
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	R	uncommon	3/day	440-2,500m
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	R	common	29/day-21/day	440#-2,800m*
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	R	uncommon	3/day-0.5/day	980-2,000m
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	R	uncommon	2/day-1 day	400-1,100m
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	R	rare/-	2/0 sightings	460m
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	R	uncommon	3/day-1/day	1,000-2,900m
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day-4/day	800-2,500m
EURASIAN (COMMON) HOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	440m
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R	uncommon	1/day-3/day	500-1,500m
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo hercules</i>	U	uncommon	4/4(5) sightings	480-1,105m
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	uncommon	4/3 sightings	400-1,100m
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R	uncommon	3(4)/1 sightings	420-500m
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle lugubris</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	440-1,100m
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Hierococyx sparverioides</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,100m
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	450m
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Aerodramus (Collocalia) brevirostris</i>	R	common/uncommon	19/day-3/day	440-3,100m*
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	M	-/rare	0/1(6) sightings	2,000m
BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	U	-/rare	0/1 sighting	2,000m*
ASIAN PALM-SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balaisensis</i>	R	-/common	0/Putao only	420m
MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL <i>Onus spilocephalus</i>	?	rare	1/2 heard	1,050-1,800m
COLLARED SCOPS-OWL <i>Ous (bakkamoena) lettia</i>	R	-/rare	0/2 heard	980/1,015m
BROWN WOOD-OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	R	rare/-	2/0 heard	1,350m/2,200m
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	?	-/rare	0/2 heard	3,000-3,100m
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R	uncommon	1/day-2/day	440-3,100m*
ASIAN BARRED-OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	R	uncommon	2/day-0.5 day	440-1,135
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	1,135m
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	R	rare/-	Sangaung only	450m

	Smythies	Observed status 1998/1999	Per day average 1998/1999	Observed altitudinal range 1998/1999
SPECKLED WOOD-PIGEON <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	R	-/rare	0/1(6) sighting	2,400m
ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	R	uncommon	8/day—0.2/day	440-1,100m
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R	uncommon/common	5/day—17/day	440-1,100m
BARRED CUCKOO-DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	R	-/rare	0/2(3) sightings	1,075m
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	rare	1/1 sighting	1,100m/1,060m
PIN-TAILED (GREEN) PIGEON <i>Treron apicauda</i>	R	locally common	13/day—20/day	460-1,135m
WEDGE-TAILED (GREEN) PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—4/day	800-1,135m
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	R	common	11/day	440-2,000m
COMMON CRANE <i>Grus grus</i>	M	-/uncommon	0/3(19) sightings	440m/3,100m*
BLACK-TAILED CRAKE <i>Porzana bicolor</i>	R	-/locally common	0/4(11) heard	980m
GREEN SANDPAPER <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	M	rare	1/2 (3) sightings	800m*
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M	rare	1/2 sightings	800-950 m
IBISBILL <i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	M	uncommon	1/day—0.3/day	800-1,135m
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	R	-/rare	0/1(2) sighting	430m
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	M	-/rare	0/3 sightings	850-1,015m
ORIENTAL HONEY-KITE (HONEY-BUZZARD) <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	U	-/rare	0/1(2) sightings	500m
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	M	uncommon	Putao only (6/2)	450m
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	uncommon/-	1/day—0/day	760-1,135m
HEN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	M	uncommon	3/3 sightings	440m/900m
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R	rare	1/2 (3) sightings	440-980m
BESRA <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	440m
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	U	-/rare	0/1 sighting	3,000m*
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	M	-/rare	0/2(3) sightings	2,800m*/1,060m
COMMON BUZZARD <i>Buteo buteo</i>	M	-/uncommon	0/1 day—1/day	850-2,900m
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	U	uncommon	0.5/day—0.25/day	440-1,135m
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	-	-/rare	0/1(3) sighting	2,100m
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>	-	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,060m
CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE <i>Spizaetus (cirrhatus) limnaeetus</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	440m
MOUNTAIN HAWK-EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	?	rare	3/4 sightings	980-2,400m
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	M	rare	1/2 (3) sightings	420/900m
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>	R	rare	2/4 sightings	980-1,050m
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	M	-/rare	0/1 sighting	2,900m*
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	R	uncommon	1-2/day	760-1,135m
WHITE-BELLIED HERON <i>Ardea insignis</i>	U	rare	3/3 sightings	1,010-1,135m
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	M	rare	1/1 sighting	1,050m/440m
BLUE-NAPED/RUSTY-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis/oatesi</i>	R	rare/-	2/0 heard	900m
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	R	uncommon/-	2(12)/0 sightings	900m-1,200m
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—2/day	460-1,100m
ASIAN FAIRY-BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,100m
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	450-1,800m
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	M	-/rare	0/2 sightings	440m/600m
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	R	rare	1(2)/1 sighting	1,100m/1,015m
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1/day	440-1,100m
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	M	uncommon	2/day	440-1,100m
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	R	-/rare	0/2(3) sightings	2,400-2,700m*
GOLD-BILLED (YELLOW-BILLED BLUE) MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	R	-/common	0/day—6/day	2,500-3,100m*
(COMMON) GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	460-2,000m
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	R	uncommon	3/day	760-1,135m
COLLARED TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta frontalis</i>	R	uncommon/common	1.3/day—9/day	460-1,200m
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day—1/day	2,600-3,100m
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—0.2/day	440-1,100m
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/2(55) sightings	440m/1,000m
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—0.6/day	700-2,400m*
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,000m
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	U	uncommon/rare	4(12)/1 sightings	600-1,200m
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	R	common/uncommon	10/day—2/day	600-1,800m
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	U	-/uncommon	0/day—4/day	2,400-3,100m
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	R	uncommon/rare	1(40)/1(3) sighting	1,100m/1,200m
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R	uncommon	2(8)/1(3) sightings	440-600m
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—6/day	760-1,300m
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	R	common	24/day—6/day	460-3,000m
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—2/day	460#-2,000m
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	R	rare	1/1 sighting	900m
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	R	rare/uncommon	0.2/day—0.25 day	500m/1,600m
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R	common	14/day—6/day	460-1,500m
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	R	uncommon	1.5/day—0.7/day	480-1,500m
HAIR-CRESTED (SPANGLED) DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	800m

	Smythies	Observed status 1998/1999	Per day average 1998/1999	Observed altitudinal range 1998/1999
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R	uncommon	6(10)/2(3) sightings	760-1,100m
BROWN DIPPER <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—3/day	450-1,135m
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCKTHRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	R	rare	2/2 sightings	900m#/1,050m
BLUE ROCKTHRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	M	-/rare	0/1 sighting	440m
BLUE WHISTLINGTHRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—4/day	440-1,800m
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	U	rare/-	1/0 sighting	1,200m
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	R	-/rare	0/3(4) sightings	980-1,015m
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	U	-/uncommon	0/4(6) sightings	980#-1,075m
EURASIAN BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus merula</i>	-	-/rare	0/2 sightings	1,015m
CHESTNUT THRUSH <i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	M	-/uncommon	0/3(10) sightings	1,015m/2,900m*
EYEBROWED THRUSH <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	M	-/common	0/day—6/day	980-3,100m*
BLACK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis atrogularis</i>	M	-/rare	0/3 sightings	1,015m
RED-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis ruficollis</i>	M	rare/-	2/0 sightings	1,010 m
DUSKY THRUSH <i>Turdus naumanni eunomus</i>	M	-/common	0/day—16/day	980-1,050m
RUFIOUS-TAILED THRUSH <i>Turdus naumanni naumanni</i>	-	-/uncommon	0/4(7) sightings	980-2,900m
RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/5(6) sightings	980-1,050m
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	980m
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophiatea</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	700#-1,600m
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	M	uncommon/-	1/day—0/day	450-600m
WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula nomileger</i>	-	rare/uncommon	1/6(8) sightings	600-1,600m
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	700m
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	R	rare/uncommon	3/5(6) sightings	450#-1,500m
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	U	rare/-	2/0 sightings	1,050/1,100m
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	R	uncommon	4(5)/3(7) sightings	980m/1,200m
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava macgrigorae</i>	R	uncommon	0.2/day—2/day	600-1,200m
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	R	uncommon/-	3/0 sightings	450-900m
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	U	-/rare	0/1 sighting	650m
GREY-HEADED (CANARY) FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R	common/uncommon	6/day—4/day	460-1,500m
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	U	uncommon	1/day	900-3,100m
GOLDEN BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	1,050m#
WHITE-BROWED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	U	uncommon/-	3/0 sightings	2,000#-2,500m
RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	M	rare/-	3(1)/0 sightings	1,105 m
ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—0.5 day	440-500m
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,050m
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	M	uncommon	1/day—1.5/day	440-1,100m
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	M	uncommon	0.5/day	1,000-1,100m
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	R	rare	1/2 sightings	800-1,050m
WHITE-CAPPED (WATER) REDSTART <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	R	uncommon	3/day	440-1,135m
PLUMBEOUS (WATER) REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	R	common	14/day-11/day	440-1,135m
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 heard	1,050m
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	U	uncommon	2/day—0.6/day	450#-1,135m
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	R	rare/-	2(3)/0 sightings	450-1,135m*
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R	uncommon	7/day	450-1,135m
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaultii</i>	R	uncommon/-	1/day—0/day	450-900m
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	R	uncommon	2/day	1,100 m
GREEN/PURPLE COCHOA <i>Cochoa viridis/purpurea</i>	-/R	-/rare	0/1 heard	900m
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—2/day	450m/440-1,050m
PIED BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	R	-/rare	0/1(2) sighting	980m
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—1.5/day	440-1,100m
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	uncommon	1(6)/2(10) sightings	440m
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus grandis</i>	R	uncommon/-	1(5)/0 sighting	440m
COLLARED MYNA <i>Acridotheres albocinctus</i>	R	uncommon	7/day—1 day	440m
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	R	uncommon	0.5/day	460-1,050m
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	R	uncommon	5/day—0.5/day	980#-2,500m
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R	rare	2(3)/2(4) sightings	460/800m
BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH <i>Sitta formosa</i>	R	uncommon	1.5/day—2.5/day	700-1,500m
RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	R	rare	2/2 sightings	2,500-2,900m
NORTHERN (WINTER) WREN <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	R	-/rare	1 sighting	2,800m*
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day—4.5/day	2,800-3,100m
COAL TIT <i>Parus ater</i>	R	-/common	0/day—9/day	2,800-3,100m
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>	R	common/uncommon	11/day—1.5/day	440-2,500m
YELLOW-CHEEKED TIT <i>Parus spilonotus</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1.5/day	1,000-2,500m
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—0.5/day	1,100-2,500m
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1/day	460-1,300m
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	R	uncommon/-	3/day—0/day	900-1,100m
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M	uncommon	12/3 sightings	440m/900m
RED-RUMPED/STRIATED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica/striolata</i>	M/R	-/uncommon	0/1(6) sighting	420m

	Smythies	Observed status 1998/1999	Per day average 1998/1999	Observed altitudinal range 1998/1999
ASIAN HOUSE-MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	M	uncommon	1(10)/2(24) sightings	700-3,100m*
GOLDCREST <i>Regulus regulus</i>	-	rare/-	2(5)/0 sightings	2,400m
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day—3/day	1,000-2,900m
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R	abundant	40/day—76/day	440-1,200m
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	common	17/day—13/day	440-1,200m
FLAVESCENT BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,050m
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Criniger (Alophoixus) flaveolus</i>	R	uncommon	8/day—4/day	460-1,200m
OLIVE BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes (Iole) viridescens</i>	R	rare/-	1(8)/0 sighting	900m
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes (Hemixos) flavala</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—1/day	450-1,100m
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	R	uncommon/rare	3(13)/1 sightings	900-2,400m
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	R	abundant/uncommon	80/day—5 day	440-3,000m
HILL PRINIA <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	760#-1,050m
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	R	uncommon/common	2/day—7/day	800-1,400m
SLATY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia olivacea</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—3/day	600-1,300m
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	900m
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	R	uncommon	1/day	460-1,050m
GREY-SIDED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	R	rare	3/2 sightings	460#-1,010m*
RUSSET BUSH-WARBLER <i>Bradypterus seebohmi (mandelli)</i>	-	-/rare	0/3(1) heard	980m
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	R	uncommon	1/day—2/day	450#-1,600m
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—2.5/day	450m
DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	R	rare	0/1 sighting	1,100m
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	M	rare	2/1 sightings	50m/1,050m
TICKELL'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	M	uncommon	2(3)/3(9) sightings	440-1,000m
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day—2/day	1,050#-3,100m
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	U	uncommon	0.5/day—2/day	900-2,700m
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	U	uncommon	0.5/day—2/day	460-2,500m*
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	M	rare/-	1/0 sighting	900m
BLYTH'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/day—1/day	440-2,700m
YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	R	rare/-	1/0 sighting	1,135m
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii (sensu lato)</i>	R	rare	1/1 sighting	450m/1,600m
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	R	rare/-	2(4)/0 sightings	1,100m/1,200m
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	R	uncommon	5/day—0.5/day	450-1,400m
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	R	rare/uncommon	2/9(19) sightings	700#-1,300m
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—2/day	450#-2,400m
BROAD-BILLED WARBLER <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	?	rare	1/2(3) sightings	1,050-1,800m
RUFUS-FACED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	R	abundant/common	43/day—9/day	450#-1,400m
BLACK-FACED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	R	rare	1(6)/1(2) sightings	2,000m/1,800m
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER <i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	R	common	7/day—11/day	450-1,400m
STRIATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	R	common/uncommon	10/day—1/day	440m
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R	common	18/day	450-1,700m
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	R	common/uncommon	13/day—2/day	1,050-1,100m
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	R	uncommon	5/day—0.3/day	470-1,100m
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	R	uncommon/common	4/day—10/day	800#-2,500m*
RUFUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—5/day	440-1,050m
CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax nuchalis</i>	R	uncommon	2(15)/2(6) sightings	460m
RUFUS-VENTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax gularis</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/2(27) sighting	1,040-1,050m
RUFUS-CHINNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	R	rare	1/1(2) sighting	1,200m/980m
SPOT-BREASTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax merulinus</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1/day	800-1,080m
BLUE-WINGED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	R	rare/uncommon	1(1)/3(8) sighting	900#-1,800m
BLACK-FACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax affinis</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/2.5/day	2,600-3,100m
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	R	rare/uncommon	1/2(6) sightings	1,800-2,300m
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/1.5/day	800#-1,050m
BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum (Trichastoma) tickelli</i>	R	-/rare	0/2(3) sighting	980-1,050m
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	R	-/rare	0/1(3) sighting	1,050m
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R	rare/uncommon	1(2)/3(4) sightings	460-850m
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	-	uncommon	1/day—1(5) sightings	900-1,300m/2,600m
RED-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—2(3) sightings	800-1,200m
CORAL-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	R	uncommon	4/day	800#-1,800m
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/5(7) sightings	980-1,800m
STREAKED WREN-BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>	R	rare	1(2)/1(4) sightings	600m
SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 heard	1,200m#
PYGMY WREN-BABBLER <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R	-/common	0/day—6/day	600-1,500m
SPOTTED WREN-BABBLER <i>Speleornis formosus</i>	-	rare/uncommon	1/4(6) sightings	480#-1,400m
WEDGE-BILLED WREN-BABBLER <i>Sphenocichla humei</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	980m
BUFF-CHESTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris (rufifrons) ambigua</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1 sighting	450m
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	R	common	34/day—22/day	450#-1,600m
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—4/day	450-1,200m

	Smythies	Observed status 1998/1999	Per day average 1998/1999	Observed altitudinal range 1998/1999
SNOWY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris oglei</i>	-	rare	1(8)/1(7) sighting	600m
SPOT-NECKED BABBLER <i>Stachyris striolata</i>	R	-/rare	0/2 sightings	1,050-1,080m
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	R	common	22/day—30/day	450#-1,200m
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/2(30) sightings	800#-1,050m
CUTIA <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R	uncommon	1(4)/5(31) sightings	850#-1,800 m
BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	R	uncommon	2(3)/2(4) sightings	1,800-2,500m
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—1/day	700#-1,800m
GREEN SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	R	-/uncommon	0/3(6) sightings	1,700#-2,600m
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—0.5 day	700#-2,500m
WHITE-HOODED BABBLER <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	R	uncommon	4/day	800-1,800m*
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—6/day	700-2,400m
STREAK-THROATED BARWING <i>Actinodura waldeni</i>	R	common	10/day—11/day	1,700-2,700m
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	R	uncommon	2(8)/3(25) sightings	460#-1,100m
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla strigula</i>	R	uncommon	1(15)/2(23) sightings	1,600-2,300m
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	R	uncommon	2/day	470#-1,800m
YELLOW-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinerea</i>	R	common	15/day—11/day	900-2,200m
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	R	common	20/day—13/day	760#-2,400m
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe vimipectus</i>	R	-/common	0/day—15/day	2,500-3,100m
STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe cinereiceps</i>	R	-/rare	0/2(7) sightings	2,600m
BROWN-HEADED (BROWN-THROATED) FULVETTA <i>Alcippe ludlowi</i>	-	-/uncommon	0/day—3.5/day	2,900m
RUFIOUS-THROATED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	R	uncommon	5/day—2/day	470-1,100m
NÉPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	R	abundant	61/day—63/day	440#-1,500m
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	R	common	17/day—6/day	700-1,800m
BLACK-HEADED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia (melanoleuca) desgodinsi</i>	R	rare/-	1(5)/0 sighting	2,000m
BEAUTIFUL SIBIA <i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	R	uncommon	5/day—4/day	900-2,500m
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	R	common/uncommon	18/day—2/day	460#-1,100m
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaneiceps</i>	R	common	23/day—21/day	460-1,100m
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	R	common	8/day	800#-1,400m*
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	R	common/uncommon	12/day—4/day	760-1,400m
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	R	abundant/common	56/day—13/day	2,000-3,100m
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA <i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	R	common/uncommon	36/day—1/day	800#-2,500m*
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	R	common	20/day—13/day	600-2,000m
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	R	uncommon	6/day—4/day	460-1,400m
FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS <i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	R	uncommon	3/day—1/day	1,800-2,500m
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	R	-/rare	0/1(2) sighting	1,050m
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	R	common	12/day—7/day	980-1,300m
(LESSER) RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris</i>	R	common/uncommon	8/day—2/day	700-1,400m
BLUE-SPECTACLED (GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED) PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—2.5/day	500-1,400m
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	R	rare	1/2 sightings	460-1,050m
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	R	uncommon/-	1/day—0/day	800-1,500m
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	R	uncommon	2/day—0.5/day	1,600-2,500m
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	R	common/uncommon	8/day—3/day	460-1,600m
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R	-/rare	0/1 sighting	440m
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	R	rare/-	1(3)/0 sighting	700m
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	R	rare/-	2(3)/0 sightings	470m/900m
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	R	common	12/day—5/day	460-1,400m
EURASIAN TREE-SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	R	uncommon	4/day—1/day	440-1,010m
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	M	uncommon	2/day	440-1,135m
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	M	uncommon	3(6)/2(3) sightings	440-1,100m
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	M	rare/-	1/0 sighting	440m
OLIVE TREE (OLIVE-BACKED) PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	R	common	12/day—6/day	440-1,100m
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	M	uncommon/-	7/0 day	440m
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	common	9/day	440-1,050m
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R	uncommon	7/day—5/day	440-1,200m
BLACK-HEADED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis ambigua</i>	R	rare/-	1(8)/0 sighting	1,010m
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	M	abundant/uncommon	90/day—9/day	850-1,100m
DARK-RUMPED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>	U	-/rare	0/2(4) sightings	2,900m
SCARLET FINCH <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	U	rare/-	1/0 sighting	1,160m
RED CROSSBILL <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	U	-/rare	0/1(8) sightings	2,900m*
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	U	-/rare	0/1 sighting	1,050m#
GREY-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	U	uncommon/-	2(18)/0 sightings	2,500m
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	M	common	34/day—16/day	460-1,100m
YELLOW-THROATED BUNTING <i>Emberiza elegans</i>	M	rare/-	1(30)/0 sighting	1,010m#
CHESTNUT BUNTING <i>Emberiza rutila</i>	-	uncommon/common	3/day—13/day	980-1,050m