

BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	C, S	
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	C	
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	U, S	
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	U	
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seiurus xanthoschistos</i>	U	
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax lineatus</i>	C	(commonly seen in terraced fields)
VARIEGATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	C	(commonly seen in dense nullahs)
RUSTY-CHEEKED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	U	
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	U	(seen in oak forest)
RUFIOUS SUBIA <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	U	
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	U	
PURPLE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	U, S	
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	U, S	(seen in terraced fields)
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	U	(seen only near village ponds)
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR <i>Prunella strophliata</i>	U	
FIRE-FRONTED SERIN <i>Serinus pusillus</i>	U, S	(a big flock (>30) seen only once in spring in terraced fields)
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	U	
ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus</i> sp.	U	
ROCK BUNTING <i>Emberiza cia</i>	C	
WHITE-CAPPED BUNTING <i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	U	

C = common

U = uncommon

S = seen only in spring and summer

## Birds of Bhitarkanika mangroves, eastern India

BIVASH PANDAV

A survey of the birds of the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary was conducted from November 1992 to April 1993 and from July to October 1993. A total of 174 bird species was recorded, including three which had not previously been recorded in the state of Orissa. Three species recorded during the survey are restricted to mangrove forests in India. A total of 82 species showed some evidence of breeding, including the rare Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* and Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*. A large colony of breeding herons, egrets and storks was located in the Sanctuary during the survey.

### INTRODUCTION

The avifauna of mangrove forest is diverse. Many large resident birds of Asia such as storks, herons, egrets and raptors inhabit mangrove areas. The structural diversity of the habitat enables a variety of passerines and non-passerines, which are uncommon in other wetland areas, to use mangrove swamps (Samant 1985). Little information is available on the avifauna of Indian mangroves. Mukherjee (1969) studied the feeding habits of a few selected water birds in the mangrove forests of the Sunderbans. A recent study on the mangroves of Ratnagiri on the west coast of India listed 121 species (Samant 1985). Prasad (1992) identified the Krishna mangroves on the east coast as a suitable habitat for local and migrant waterfowl. The presence of Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber* and Lesser Flamingo *P. minor* during winter in its backwaters and the large, inaccessible heronry make the Krishna mangroves an excellent waterfowl habitat.

Bhitarkanika mangroves, located on the east coast of India (20°04'-20°08'N and 86°45'-87°50'E) represent one of the finest remaining patches of mangrove forests in India. The area was declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1975 to protect the endangered Estuarine Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*. The sanctuary encompasses an area of 175 km<sup>2</sup>, with a coastline of 35 km on its eastern side (known as Gahirmatha coast), and is surrounded by the Brahmani and Baitarani rivers, and their tributaries, on the remaining three sides. The sanctuary now harbours the largest population of Estuarine Crocodiles in India, and is globally unique in that 10% of the adult crocodiles exceed 6 m in length (Scott 1989, Kar and Bustard 1990). Besides, the sanctuary also has the distinction of having the world's largest known Olive Ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* rookery at Gahirmatha, located on its eastern boundary (Dash and Kar 1990).

The area is heavily influenced by alluvial silt brought down by the rivers and deposited in deltaic areas, due to regular tidal inundation. The vegetation is characterized by vast stretches of *Phoenix paludosa*. Pure formations of tree species such as *Heritiera fomes*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Avicennia officinalis* and *A. marina* occur in the sanctuary. Other dominant tree species are *Sonneratia apetala*, *Amoora cucullata*, *Cynometra iripa*, *Rhizophora mucronata* and *R. apiculata*. The climate of the area is tropical, characterized by distinct winter (November-February), summer (March-June) and monsoon (July-October) seasons. In winter the temperature drops to 10°C and in summer the maximum temperature reaches 40°C. The average annual rainfall is about 1,200 mm.

Little previous work has been carried out on the avifauna of this sanctuary. Dani and Kar (in press) have given a brief outline of the birds of Bhitarkanika. The present study gives more detailed information on the birds observed over a period of 10 months.

## METHODS OF STUDY

After an initial reconnaissance survey, the major bird habitats of the sanctuary were identified, e.g. mangrove forest, open wetlands adjoining the mangrove forest, intertidal zones, tidal mudflats and the sand bars in the rivers surrounding the sanctuary. Birds were observed in these localities from November 1992 to April 1993 and from July to October 1993. Areas within the sanctuary known for high concentrations of waterfowl were visited at least four times in winter. Birds were observed from 07h00 to 16h00 using a spotting scope and binoculars. The survey in the mangrove forest and the adjoining open wetlands was done on foot. In the intertidal zones and the rivers, birds were observed from a motor boat.

The breeding colony of birds located in the Bhitarkanika forest block of the sanctuary was surveyed during July to October 1993. All of the nest-bearing trees in the heronry were marked, and bird species nesting in each tree were counted. The nests of different species of birds were identified, either by direct observation of the adult birds and chicks, or by looking at the structure of the nest. Different types of nesting materials used by different birds facilitated the identification of the nests in the absence of the adult birds or chicks.

## RESULTS

A total of 174 species was recorded during this study. Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the few protected areas in India which has six species of kingfishers: Common *Alcedo atthis*, Brown-winged *Halcyon amauroptera*,

White-throated *H. smyrnensis*, Black-capped *H. pileata*, Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris* and Pied *Ceryle rudis* are sympatric here.

### *Species restricted to mangroves in India*

Three bird species recorded during the study are mainly restricted to mangrove forests in India: Brown-winged and Collared Kingfishers and Mangrove Whistler *Pachycephala grisola*. In the Indian subcontinent the Mangrove Whistler is otherwise found only in the Sunderbans of West Bengal and Bangladesh, and in a narrow zone fringing the shore in the Andaman and Nicobar islands (Ali and Ripley 1987).

### *Winter visitors*

Fifty-seven species of winter visitors were recorded, with the highest numbers between November and February, including nearly 3,000 Black-tailed Godwits *Limosa limosa*. Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* was the most abundant of the migratory ducks and large concentrations of these birds were seen in the open wetlands adjoining the mangrove forest. Wintering waders were observed in the vast stretches of intertidal zones along the Gahirmatha coast, in the sanctuary.

### *Breeding behaviour*

In total, 82 species showed evidence of breeding in the sanctuary, including the Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*, for which breeding records in India are very scanty (Rahmani 1989). This is the first breeding record for Orissa. A large breeding colony of Asian Openbills *Anastomus oscitans*, Intermediate Egrets *Mesophoyx intermedia*, Little Egrets *Egretta garzetta*, Grey Herons *Ardea cinerea*, Purple Herons *Ardea purpurea*, Black-crowned Night Herons *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Little Cormorants *Phalacrocorax niger*, Darters *Anhinga melanogaster* and Black-headed Ibises *Threskiornis melanocephalus* was located on Bhitarkanika Island in the sanctuary. A survey of the heronry revealed 9,910 nests in 5,500 trees. The nesting population consisted of 60% Asian Openbills and the next most important were Intermediate Egrets. The birds used trees such as *Heritiera fomes*, *Excoecaria agallocha* and *Cynometra iripa* for nesting. Nesting started by early June, with the birds leaving the heronry by the first week of December. Darters, Grey Herons and Purple Herons started breeding early and young were seen during August. Asian Openbills and Black-headed Ibises were amongst the late breeders with young seen during September.

Lesser Adjutants *Leptoptilos javanicus* were observed nesting in January. Immature Lesser Adjutants were seen foraging in the wetlands and along the creeks in March.

### New sight records for Orissa

Three species recorded during the survey are not listed in the checklist of birds of Orissa, prepared by the State Forest Department (Dani 1992), and hence are considered as new sight records for Orissa. These are Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura* and Chestnut-capped Babbler *Timalia pileata*. The Eurasian Oystercatcher is a common winter visitor to the west coast of India, but is uncommon on the east coast (Ali and Ripley 1987). A group of 19 Eurasian Oystercatchers was seen in the intertidal zones of the Gahirmatha coast during December and January. Pintail Snipe, a winter visitor to India, occurs in north-east India, but is more common in southern India and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands (Ali and Ripley 1987). In Bhitarkanika this snipe was seen along the marshy edges of the pools and on wet litters in winter. The southernmost limit of the distribution of the Chestnut-capped Babbler in India was Calcutta (Ali and Ripley 1987). Small parties of 8-10 birds were observed in the *Phoenix paludosa* bushes of the mangrove forest.

### Change in land use pattern - a threat to the birds of Bhitarkanika

The wetlands adjoining the mangrove forests of Bhitarkanika harbour a sizable population of migratory waterfowl in winter. However, many of these wetlands do not come under the jurisdiction of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary and lack protected area status. With the recent change in land use pattern (evident after 1993) all along the Orissa coast, the coastal wetlands and the agricultural fields adjoining these wetlands are increasingly being converted into brackish water prawn culture ponds. Conversion of the coastal wetlands around Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary has resulted in a loss of wintering ground for the migratory waterfowl.

The Asian Openbill, which constitutes a significant percentage of breeding birds in the heronry, feeds exclusively on molluscs *Pila globosa*, obtained from the agricultural fields surrounding the sanctuary. With the conversion of these agricultural fields to prawn culture ponds, the Asian Openbills are facing a loss in their feeding grounds. This, in the near future, may affect the breeding behaviour of these birds in the heronry and may be detrimental for the survival of Asian Openbills in the long run.

### BIRD SPECIES RECORDED IN BHITARKANIKA

In the list the following codes are used:

R = Resident	WM = Winter migrant
MM = Monsoon migrant	LM = Local migrant
V = Vagrant	? = Status unknown
B = Confirmed breeding	PB = Probably breeding

RED JUNGLEFOWL *Gallus gallus* R. B. Abundant.

BAR-HEADED GOOSE *Anser indicus* WM. Common. Flocks consisting of around 200 birds were seen in the sandy beds of the river and nearby agricultural fields in winter.

LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna javanica* LM. B. Common. Pairs were seen nesting during August and October. One floating nest was located on dry grass in a pool in August 1993. Adults with chicks were seen in November 1992.

RUDDY SHELDUCK *Tadorna ferruginea* WM. Common.

COMB DUCK *Sarkidiornis melanotos* WM. Rare.

COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE *Nettapus coromandelianus* LM. B. Adults with chicks were seen in October 1993.

GADWALL *Anas strepera* WM. Common.

EURASIAN WIGEON *Anas penelope* WM. Common.

NORTHERN SHOVELER *Anas clypeata* WM. Common.

NORTHERN PINTAIL *Anas acuta* WM. Common.

GARGANEY *Anas querquedula* WM. Common.

COMMON TEAL *Anas crecca* WM. Common.

COMMON POCHARD *Aythya ferina* WM. Common.

FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos macei* R. B. Common.

RUFIOUS WOODPECKER *Celeus brachyurus* R. B. Common.

GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER *Picus canus* R. B. Common.

BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK *Dinopium benghalense* R. B. Common.

GREATER FLAMEBACK *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* R. B. Common.

COPPERSMITH BARBET *Megalaima haemacephala* R. B. Common.

INDIAN GREY HORNBILL *Ocyroceros birostris* R. B. Common.

COMMON HOOPOE *Upupa epops* R. B. Common.

INDIAN ROLLER *Coracias benghalensis* R. B. Common.

COMMON KINGFISHER *Alcedo atthis* R. B. Common.

BROWN-WINGED KINGFISHER *Halcyon amauroptera* R. B. Common. Occur along the creeks deep inside the mangrove forest.

- WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER *Halcyon smyrnensis* R. B. Common. Mostly occur along the edges of the mangrove forest and near the villages surrounding the sanctuary.
- BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER *Halcyon pileata* R. B. Common during November to April. Rarely seen during the monsoon months (July to October).
- COLLARED KINGFISHER *Todiramphus chloris* R. B. Common. Breeds in the monsoon and is rarely seen in winter months (November to March).
- PIED KINGFISHER *Ceryle rudis* R. B. Common. Rarely found in the mangrove forest. Mostly occurs along the rivers surrounding the sanctuary.
- GREEN BEE-EATER *Merops orientalis* R. B. Common.
- BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER *Merops philippinus* R. PB. Common.
- PIED CUCKOO *Clamator jacobinus* MM. Common.
- CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO *Clamator coromandus* V. Only one individual was seen, in March 1993.
- COMMON HAWK CUCKOO *Hierococcyx varius* R. B. Common.
- ASIAN KOEL *Eudynamis scolopacea* R. B. Common.
- GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA *Phaenicophaeus tristis* R. B. Common.
- GREATER COUCAL *Centropus sinensis* R. B. Common.
- ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET *Psittacula krameri* R. B. Common.
- COLLARED SCOPS OWL *Otus bakkamoena* R. PB. Rare.
- SPOTTED OWLET *Athene brama* R. B. Common.
- GREY NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus indicus* R. B. Common.
- LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus macrurus* R. B. Common.
- ROCK PIGEON *Columba livia* R. B. Common.
- ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE *Streptopelia orientalis* LM. Common during summer months.
- SPOTTED DOVE *Streptopelia chinensis* R. B. Common.
- EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE *Streptopelia decaocto* R. B. Common.
- EMERALD DOVE *Chalcophaps indica* R. B. Common.
- ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON *Treron bicincta* R. B. Common.
- SLATY-BREASTED RAIL *Gallirallus striatus* R. B. Common.
- WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN *Amaurornis phoenicurus* R. B. Common. These birds were observed foraging with chicks during September and October 1993.
- PURPLE SWAMPHEN *Porphyrio porphyrio* LM. Common.
- COMMON MOORHEN *Gallinula chloropus* LM. Common.
- PINTAIL SNIPE *Gallinago stenura* WM. Common.
- BLACK-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa limosa* WM. Common.
- BAR-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa lapponica* WM. Rare.

- WHIMBREL *Numenius phaeopus* WM. Common. Some birds remain throughout the year.
- EURASIAN CURLEW *Numenius arquata* WM. Common.
- COMMON REDSHANK *Tringa totanus* WM. Common.
- COMMON GREENSHANK *Tringa nebularia* WM. Common.
- GREEN SANDPIPER *Tringa ochropus* WM. Common.
- WOOD SANDPIPER *Tringa glareola* WM. Common.
- TEREK SANDPIPER *Xenus cinereus* WM. Common in intertidal zones.
- COMMON SANDPIPER *Actitis hypoleucos* R. Common.
- RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres* WM. Common along the sea shore and in the intertidal zones.
- LITTLE STINT *Calidris minuta* WM. Common.
- TEMMINCK'S STINT *Calidris temminckii* WM. Common.
- DUNLIN *Calidris alpina* WM. Common.
- RUFF *Philomachus pugnax* WM. Common.
- BRONZE-WINGED JACANA *Metopidius indicus* R. B. Common.
- GREAT THICK-KNEE *Esacus recurvirostris* R. Rare. Seen on the sandy beaches along the Gahirmatha coast of the sanctuary.
- EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ostralegus* WM. Common. Seen only in the intertidal zones along the Gahirmatha coast.
- BLACK-WINGED STILT *Himantopus himantopus* R. PB. Common.
- PIED AVOCET *Recurvirostra avosetta* WM. Common.
- LITTLE RINGED PLOVER *Charadrius dubius* WM. Common.
- KENTISH PLOVER *Charadrius alexandrinus* WM. Common.
- LESSER SAND PLOVER *Charadrius mongolus* WM. Common.
- GREATER SAND PLOVER *Charadrius leschenaultii* WM. Common.
- YELLOW-WATTLED LAPWING *Vanellus malabaricus* R. Rare.
- GREY-HEADED LAPWING *Vanellus cinereus* WM. Common.
- RED-WATTLED LAPWING *Vanellus indicus* R. B. Common.
- ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE *Glareola maldivarum* WM. Rare.
- HEUGLIN'S GULL/YELLOW-LEGGED GULL *Larus heuglini/L. cachinnans* WM. Common.
- PALLAS'S GULL *Larus ichthyaetus* WM. Common.
- BROWN-HEADED GULL *Larus brunnicephalus* WM. Common.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus* WM. Common.
- GULL-BILLED TERN *Gelochelidon nilotica* WM. Common.
- RIVER TERN *Sterna aurantia* R. B. Common.
- LESSER CRESTED TERN *Sterna bengalensis* R. Common along the Gahirmatha coast.

- COMMON TERN *Sterna hirundo* WM. Common.
- LITTLE TERN *Sterna albifrons* R. Common.
- BLACK-BELLIED TERN *Sterna acuticauda* R. B. Common.
- OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus* R. Common.
- ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhyncus* R. ?
- BLACK KITE *Milvus migrans* R. B. Common.
- BRAHMINY KITE *Haliaeetus indus* R. B. Common.
- WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE *Haliaeetus leucogaster* R. B. Rare. One pair was seen rearing chicks during December and January. The nest was located on a *Bombax ceiba* tree. Two juveniles were seen flying and preying on fish in April 1993.
- WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE *Gyps bengalensis* R. B. Common. Both the vultures breed during December and January in the sanctuary.
- LONG-BILLED VULTURE *Gyps indicus* R. B. Common.
- SHORT-TOED SNAKE EAGLE *Circaetus gallicus* R. B. Common.
- CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE *Spilornis cheela* R. B. Common.
- EURASIAN MARSH HARRIER *Circus aeruginosus* WM. Common.
- SHIKRA *Accipiter badius* R. PB. Common.
- TAWNY EAGLE *Aquila rapax* R. ?
- CHANGEABLE HAWK EAGLE *Spizaetus cirrhatu*s R. ?
- DARTER *Anhinga melanogaster* R. B. Common. 192 nests were counted during the survey of the heronry.
- LITTLE CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax niger* R. B. Common.
- LITTLE EGRET *Egretta garzetta* R. B. Common.
- GREY HERON *Ardea cinerea* R. B. Common. Around 200 nest in the heronry.
- GOLIATH HERON *Ardea goliath* WM. Rare. This species was seen only twice in the Bhitarkanika block of the Sanctuary in December 1993. However, none was seen during my subsequent visits in 1994 and 1995.
- PURPLE HERON *Ardea purpurea* R. B. Common. 310 nests were counted during the heronry survey.
- GREAT EGRET *Casmerodius albus* R. B. Common.
- INTERMEDIATE EGRET *Mesophoyx intermedia* R. B. Common.
- CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis* R. B. Common.
- INDIAN POND HERON *Ardeola grayii* R. B. Common.
- LITTLE HERON *Butorides striatus* R. B. Common. Mostly seen along the creeks or on the mud-banks of the tidal rivers.
- BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON *Nycticorax nycticorax* R. B. Common.
- CINNAMON BITTERN *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* R. Rare.
- BLACK BITTERN *Dupetor flavicollis* R. Rare.

- BLACK-HEADED IBIS *Threskiornis melanocephalus* R. B. Common during the breeding season from July to December. Unlike other birds in the heronry, nests of Black-headed Ibis are clustered at one place. Nests are arranged in the form of a ladder, one above the other on a tree.
- EURASIAN SPOONBILL *Platalea leucorodia* WM. Rare. A flock of 18 birds was seen wintering in the wetlands near Gupti village.
- SPOT-BILLED PELICAN *Pelecanus philippensis* MM. Rare. A flock of 24 was seen roosting in the heronry during July and October.
- PAINTED STORK *Mycteria leucocephala* R. B. Painted Storks do not breed in the heronry with other birds. Nesting takes place between December and February. 28 nests were counted on the tall trees of *Sonneratia apetala* and *Xylocarpus moluccensis* along the Bhitarkanika river in the Bhitarkanika block of the Sanctuary in January 1993. The total population is estimated to be around 70. A major threat is the poaching of chicks, which locals collect from the nests for food.
- ASIAN OPENBILL *Anastomus oscitans* LM. B. Abundant, June to December. Around 7,800 nests were counted in the heronry. Few Openbills were seen during the rest of the year.
- WOOLLY-NECKED STORK *Ciconia episcopus* WM. Nearly 20 were seen wintering in the sanctuary from December to February.
- BLACK-NECKED STORK *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* WM. B. Two birds were seen wintering in the Sanctuary from October to March. A male stork was seen collecting nesting materials in October.
- LESSER ADJUTANT *Leptoptilos javanicus* R. B. The total population is estimated to be around 20. These birds breed during December to February in the sanctuary.
- INDIAN PITTA *Pitta brachyura* WM. Common.
- BROWN SHRIKE *Lanius cristatus* Migrant. Common.
- MANGROVE WHISTLER *Pachycephala grisola* R. B. Rare.
- RUFIOUS TREEPIE *Dendrocitta vagabunda* R. B. Common.
- HOUSE CROW *Corvus splendens* R. B. Common.
- LARGE-BILLED CROW *Corvus macrorhynchos* R. B. Common.
- BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE *Oriolus xanthornus* R. B. Common.
- BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina melaschistos* WM. Common.
- BLACK-HEADED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina melanoptera* R. B. Common.
- SMALL MINIVET *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* R. PB. Common.
- WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL *Rhipidura albicollis* R. B. Common.
- BLACK DRONGO *Dicrurus macrocercus* R. B. Common.
- WHITE-BELLIED DRONGO *Dicrurus caerulescens* R. Rare.
- BLACK-NAPED MONARCH *Hypothymis azurea* R. B. Common.

- ASIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER *Terpsiphone paradisi* R. B. Common.  
 COMMON IORA *Aegithina tiphia* R. B. Common.  
 ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH *Zosterops citrina* WM. Common.  
 TICKELL'S THRUSH *Turdus unicolor* WM. Common.  
 RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula parva* WM. Common.  
 VERDITER FLYCATCHER *Eumyias thalassina* WM. Common.  
 BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis rubeculoides* WM. Common.  
 ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN *Copsychus saularis* R. B. Common.  
 BLACK REDSTART *Phoenicurus ochruros* WM. Rare.  
 CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING *Sturnus malabaricus* R. B. Common.  
 ASIAN PIED STARLING *Sturnus contra* R. B. Common.  
 COMMON MYNA *Acridotheres tristis* R. B. Common.  
 JUNGLE MYNA *Acridotheres fuscus* R. B. Common.  
 GREAT TIT *Parus major* R. B. Common.  
 BARN SWALLOW *Hirundo rustica* WM. Common .  
 RED-RUMPED SWALLOW *Hirundo daurica* R. Common.  
 RED-WHISKERED BULBUL *Pycnonotus jocosus* R. B. Common.  
 ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE *Zosterops palpebrosus* R. B. Common.  
 COMMON TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus sutorius* R. B. Common.  
 COMMON CHIFFCHAFF *Phylloscopus collybita* WM. Common.  
 STRIPED TIT BABBLER *Macronous gularis* R. PB. Common.  
 CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER *Timalia pileata* WM. Common.  
 COMMON BABBLER *Turdoides caudatus* R. B. Common.  
 JUNGLE BABBLER *Turdoides striatus* R. B. Common.  
 ASHY-CROWNED SPARROW LARK *Eremopterix grisea* R. B. Common. Generally seen on the outer fringes of the sanctuary in the paddy fields.  
 PURPLE-RUMPED SUNBIRD *Nectarinia zeylonica* R. B. Common.  
 PURPLE SUNBIRD *Nectarinia asiatica* R. B. Common.  
 HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus* R. B. Common.  
 FOREST WAGTAIL *Dendronanthus indicus* WM. Common.  
 CITRINE WAGTAIL *Motacilla citreola* WM. Rare.  
 PADDYFIELD PIPIT *Anthus rufulus* R. Common.  
 OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT *Anthus hodgsoni* WM. Common.  
 BAYA WEAVER *Ploceus philippinus* R. B. Common.  
 INDIAN SILVERBILL *Lonchura malabarica* R. PB. Common.  
 BLACK-HEADED MUNIA *Lonchura malacca* R. B. Common.

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