

The birds of Namdapha National Park and surrounding areas: recent significant records and a checklist of the species

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We report significant records from several years of opportunistic observations (2004–2009) and a bird survey (2008–2009) from the low, mid- and higher elevations of Namdapha National Park and its adjoining forests. Namdapha is situated in the north-east Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, in the Indo-Myanmar global biodiversity hotspot. We report 62 species not recorded from the area previously, including globally threatened species such as Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* and Blyth's Tragopan *Tragopan blythii*, as well as significant extensions of range of species such as Black-faced Warbler *Abroscopus schisticeps*. Based on previously published reports and our own records, we compiled a checklist of the birds of Namdapha and surrounding areas of 491 species. We also provide the local vernacular names of species and species groups for 198 species based on extensive interviews with the resident *Lisu* community. Our findings suggest that further surveys are needed in the montane forests of the Eastern Himalaya to document the birdlife of the region fully.

INTRODUCTION

Arunachal Pradesh remains India's biological frontier (Mishra & Datta 2007). Almost entirely hilly, this north-east Indian state has been poorly surveyed and the avifauna of many areas remains inadequately documented. Recent surveys have resulted in the discovery of a bird species previously unknown to science, Bugun Liocichla *Liocichla bugunorum* (Athreya 2006), and the rediscovery of a bird species, Rusty-throated Wren Babbler *Spelaeorhis badeigularis* after a gap of over 60 years (King & Donahue 2006).

Namdapha National Park (27°23'30"–27°39'40"N 96°15'2"–96°58'33"E; 200–4,571 m asl; 1,985 km²) and its surrounding community forests are situated in Changlang district in south-eastern Arunachal Pradesh, on India's border with northern Myanmar. With an

altitudinal range of over 4,300 m and its location in the Eastern Himalaya, Namdapha is one of the most avifaunally diverse areas in the world, and the park, along with Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary immediately to its north, has been declared an Important Bird Area (Islam & Rahmani 2004).

Most of the park has remained unexplored and the avifauna poorly documented owing to the rugged terrain, logistical difficulties and lack of motorable all-weather roads. A few organised international bird tours visit Namdapha, primarily in the winter months. In contrast, protected areas such as Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary in West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh have regular birdwatching tours and excellent year-round documentation of the birdlife at all altitudes owing to much improved access in the past few years. In Namdapha, moreover, birdwatching and birding surveys have been

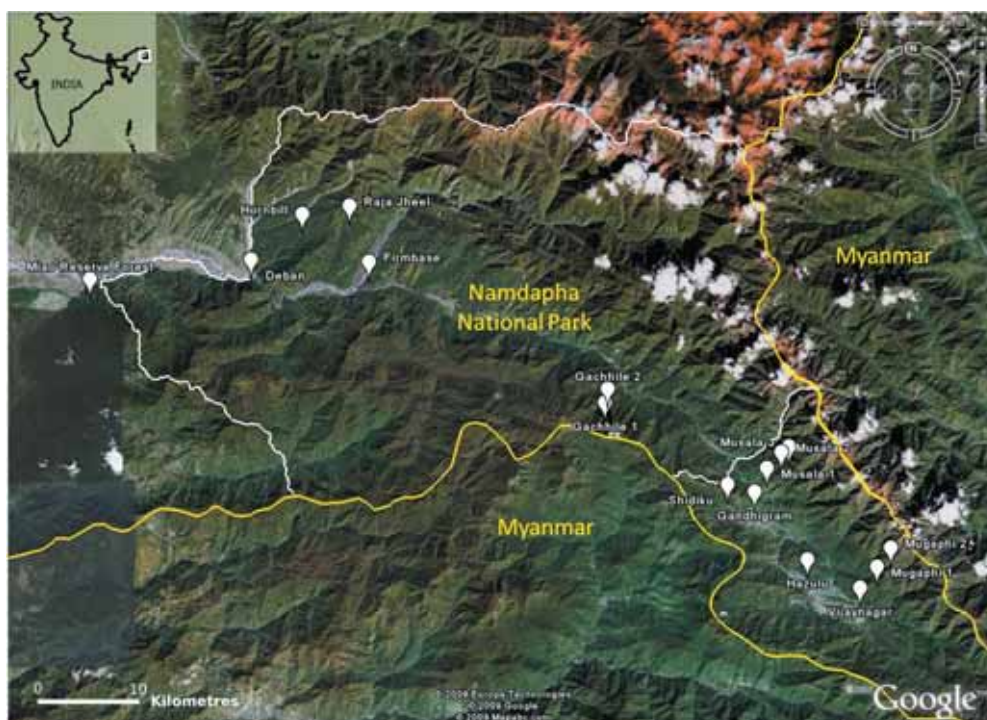


Figure 1. Map of Namdapha National Park and adjoining area with survey locations (2008–09) marked with white flags. The white lines indicate the boundaries of the national park. Source: Google Earth.

mainly in the low-altitude evergreen forest (the Assam valley tropical wet evergreen forest of Champion & Seth 1968) in the western end of Namdapha, and barring a single survey (Ripley *et al.*, 1991) the birdlife of the higher elevations and habitats is largely unknown. This high-elevation work involved several short-term surveys in the late 1980s in the Gandhigram area (in community forests to the east of the park), which led to the recording of 22 species previously unknown from the area, including the discovery of a new subspecies, *indiraji*, of the Bar-winged Wren Babbler *Spelaornis troglodytoides* (Ripley *et al.* 1991).

Over the past five years we have visited the national park and the surrounding community forests regularly, which has led to the opportunistic documentation of several species and subspecies hitherto unknown from the area. From 9 November 2008 to 14 January 2009, over some 50 days of fieldwork, two of us (US and SD) conducted an avifaunal survey of the mid- and high altitudes (1,000–3,800 m; Fig. 1, Appendix 1) of parts of the park and of the community forest to the east of the park.

The combined records from several years of opportunistic bird sightings (1997–2008) and the results of the 2008–2009 survey are presented here. In addition, earlier published records and reports, as well as trip reports posted on the internet (Saha 1985, Chatterjee & Chandiramani 1986, Ghosh 1987, Neog & Bhatt 1991, Ripley *et al.* 1991, Alström 1994, Bostock & Gardiner 1994, Samant *et al.* 1995, Singh 1995, Athreya 1996, Choudhury 1996, Athreya *et al.* 1997, Singh 1999, Waite 2003, Birand & Pawar 2004, Chatterjee 2004, Banerjee 2009) were used to develop a checklist of the birds of Namdapha National Park and the surrounding community forests (Appendix 2). Sources used varied greatly in their level of detail and overall scope, and included single sighting records, waterfowl-specific and raptor-specific surveys, as well as dedicated bird surveys and faunal surveys. Also, the methods used in these publications varied, from opportunistic sightings and active searches to mist-netting and call playback. Several species for which reports could not be substantiated due to lack of any other information associated with the record (e.g. location, date and time of sighting) are enclosed in square brackets in the checklist. Species for which identification is tentative, or based on aural records, are also enclosed in square brackets. This represents the most up-to-date checklist of the birds of this area. Our surveys recorded 62 species hitherto unknown from the area.

We also documented the *Lisu* names (the *Lisu* are the resident tribe of the area to the east of Namdapha National Park) of a large proportion of the species found in and around Namdapha. These names are presented in the checklist. Some of the *Lisu* names are generic for particular bird groups e.g. *nye-see* for warblers and *yibh* for most waterfowl. Other names are species-specific, e.g. *chhu-nyu* for Rufous-necked Laughingthrush *Garrulax ruficollis*.

Owing to its large area and altitudinal range, Namdapha and its surrounding areas encompass a wide range of habitats. Dipterocarp-dominated Assam valley tropical wet evergreen forest (Champion & Seth 1968) occurs at lower elevations, with several bamboo species (locally known as *wachokha* and *diji*), *Zalacca secunda* (a stemless palm) and cane stands on the slopes and streambeds. The two major tree species in this habitat are *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* and *Shorea assamica*. Other important tree species include several emergents like

Terminalia myriocarpa, *Altingia excelsa* and *Ailanthus grandis*. This habitat type extends to about 1,300 m. Evergreen forests intergrade into northern montane wet temperate forest (Champion & Seth 1968) dominated by oaks, laurels and chestnuts. The undergrowth in these habitats is dominated by several bamboo species (genus *Chimonobambusa*; local names *mapfu*, *awa* and *ade*). Stunted rhododendron forest begins from about 2,500 m and gives way to progressively shorter montane bamboo, which in turn changes to subalpine grassy meadows at about 3,300 m. These meadows are snow-bound during the winter. Lakes, ponds and streams occur in all these habitats, and we specifically surveyed one lake at 1,700 m in broadleaved temperate forest, and ponds, swamps and paddy stubble around the villages of Gandhigram and Shidiku (1,000 m).

METHODS

Barring the records obtained during the survey, all records were based on opportunistic sightings, mostly during walks in the forest. During the bird survey in the winter of 2008–2009, in addition to opportunistic bird sightings and call records, we also used taped playback to confirm the presence of species. Prior to the survey, species expected to occur in the different habitat types were listed, and recordings of their calls and songs obtained from www.xeno-canto.org/asia. We played the calls of rarer species in habitats where they were expected to occur and, on very infrequent occasions, used playback to obtain photographs of previously unrecorded species or of individuals that appeared to differ from subspecies or morphs expected to occur in the area.

Along with these methods, we interviewed people of the local *Lisu* tribe, who have an intimate knowledge of the birdlife of the area. Interviews included showing people field guides and photographs of birds, and noting down the species that were known to the *Lisu* from various habitats and elevations. Through these interviews we were able to anticipate the occurrence of several species in different habitats, and identify species that potentially occur in the area but were not recorded during our survey. In addition, we also recorded the *Lisu* names of 198 bird species (including generic names for bird groups); for most, we independently verified the names by asking two to three *Lisu*. Nomenclature in this report follows the updated version of Inskipp *et al.* (1996), and the sequence follows Dickinson (2003). Information on species distribution and ranges was obtained mainly from Rasmussen & Anderton (2005).

RESULTS

In all, we list 491 species occurring in Namdapha and the adjoining reserve and community forests (Appendix 2), of which 62 species were encountered during our survey and so far have not been recorded from this area. Some significant records follow. Scientific names of species mentioned in the annotated text and present in Namdapha National Park are found in Appendix 2.

CHESTNUT-BREASTED PARTRIDGE *Arborophila mandellii*
19–21 December 2008, Mugaphi–2 (2,059 m): calls heard

during the afternoon and evening. 30–31 December 2008, Musala–3 (2,050 m): calls heard. First records. This species was heard only in temperate forest with predominantly bamboo undergrowth.

BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN *Tragopan blythii*

We heard the call of this species for the first time on 16 December 2008 at 16h20 (dusk) at Mugaphi–2 (2,059 m). The next day, one male and two females were sighted. On 20 December 2008, at 07h20 and 16h00, we heard the call again. First record. The display of this species is well known to the *Lisu*, and the local name *nye-nee* (literally devil-bird or ghost bird) is claimed by some to refer to the 'horns' that appear during the breeding display of this bird.

BAR-HEADED GOOSE *Anser indicus*

A single flock of 12 birds seen in flight at Firmbase (434 m), following the Namdapha River. Early November 2006. First record.

[**TUNDRA SWAN** *Cygnus (columbianus) bewickii*

13 December 2008, 11h30, Gandhigram (1,000 m): two birds in flight along with three Ruddy Shelducks. Both birds were tentatively identified as Bewick's Swans (about 1.5 × the size of Ruddy Shelduck) as they were equally sized and much smaller than either Mute Swan *C. olor* or Whooper Swan *C. cygnus*. All these swans are winter vagrants to the Indian subcontinent, and are known from only a smattering of records in the north-western part of the region. This represents the second winter record of swans from Namdapha (and north-east India) (after Singh 1999, who recorded the Whooper Swan) and the first photographically substantiated record of swans from anywhere in the subcontinent for over eighty years.]

WHITE-WINGED DUCK *Cairina scutulata*

7–8 December 2008, Gachhile–1 (1,705 m): three sightings over two days, of two females and one male. The highest altitudinal record for this species from anywhere in the world, previously known from the lowlands to 1,400 m (Robson 2005).

GADWALL *Anas strepera*

A group of 15 to 20 birds on the Noa-Dihing River near the 40th Mile (c.600 m), MV (Miao–Vijaynagar) Road.

EURASIAN WIGEON *Anas penelope*

5 January 2009, 10h30, Shidiku (1,000 m): a single female sighted in a small pool in the midst of grassland and paddy stubble. First record.

(CHINESE) SPOT-BILLED DUCK

Anas (poecilorhyncha) zonorhyncha

5 January 2009, 10h30, Shidiku (1,000 m): three birds (two females and one male). First seen in flight, then settled on lake. Differentiated from Indian Spot-billed Duck *Anas (poecilorhyncha) poecilorhyncha* based on the purple (not green) colour of the speculum, dark stripe on the cheek and lack of a red bill-spot. First record.

FERRUGINOUS DUCK *Aythya nyroca*

7–9 December 2008, Gachhile–1 (1,705 m): five birds (two males and three females) always seen in the more open waters of the lake. Winter range extension.

CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis*

Commonly found along with domesticated buffaloes in paddy stubble (1,000 m). First record.

MERLIN *Falco columbarius*

12 October 2005, Miao (200 m): a single female observed by SD. This is one of the few sightings of this species from north-east India, and possibly the first from Arunachal Pradesh. Identified based on the lack of a distinct facial pattern combined with rather short wings and streaking on the nape of the neck.

LESSER KESTREL *Falco naumanni*

11 October 2005, 15h30, Deban (342 m): single male observed hovering by SD. First record.

HEN HARRIER *Circus cyaneus*

Regularly seen quartering paddy stubble and open meadow all day near Gandhigram (1,000 m), noted in winter of 2005, 2006 and 2007 also by all authors. 17 December 2008, above Mugaphi–2 (3,800 m, Mugaphi summit, subalpine grassland): female quartering short grassland around the peak—an exceptionally high record for this species in the middle of the winter season.

PALLID HARRIER *Circus macrourus*

A single bird seen in paddy stubble below 38 mile village in early November 2006. Not previously recorded. Identified based on black wing-tips and pale head with lack of black trailing edge on wings.

JAPANESE SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter gularis*

13 December 2008, 14h30, Gandhigram (1,000 m): single bird seen soaring above paddy stubble. 4 January 2009, 15h15, Gandhigram: one bird in flight. An erratic winter vagrant to the subcontinent, known from a smattering of records from across the subcontinent including the Andaman Islands. Identified by the presence of a yellow eye-ring and red iris. Differentiated from Besra by lack of a clear mesial stripe and fine barring on the undersides, and from Shikra by the presence of broader barring on the primaries and secondaries and tail.

STEPPE EAGLE *Aquila nipalensis*

A single bird perched on a tall tree in open habitat at 40th Mile (c. 600 m), MV Road, in November 2006. Identified based on the gape-line, which extended to the rear margin of the eye. First record.

SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE *Rallina eurizonoides*

7 December 2008, 12h30, Gachhile–1 (1,705 m): single bird swimming from one grass clump to another at lake edge. This species is poorly known from scattered records across India and this record is a range extension. First record.

[**BLACK-TAILED CRAKE** *Porzana bicolor*

12 December 2008, 16h30, Gandhigram (1,000 m): single bird calling at dusk from marshy land near paddy fields. Responded to playback of taped call by calling. 13 December 2008, 08h45, Gandhigram: heard in response to playback of taped call. 4 January 2009, Shidiku: call heard from tall grass bordering small lake. A species known from very few locations in Arunachal Pradesh. Possibly

widespread but overlooked owing to its skulking habits. First record.]

COMMON COOT *Fulica atra*

7–9 December 2008, Gachhile-1 (1,705 m): four birds seen throughout the day on three days. First record.

BLACK-NECKED CRANE *Grus nigricollis*

4–5 January 2009, Gandhigram (1,000 m): a single juvenile bird first seen in flight and then stalking through paddy stubble. In India, this species is regularly known to winter only in two valleys, Zemithang (2,000 m) and Sangti (1,500 m), both in western Arunachal Pradesh (Islam & Rahmani 2004). This record is the easternmost wintering range of this species in India, and the lowest known wintering site (1,000 m) anywhere in the world (previous lowest 1,375 m: Archibald & Meine 1996). A few *Lisu* from Gandhigram say that they have noticed solitary juvenile birds wintering in the paddy fields for the last six to seven years.

[WOOD SNIPE *Gallinago nemoricola*

8 December 2008, 17h00, after dusk, Gachhile-1 (1,705 m): single bird heard intermittently as it circled the lake for about five minutes. Not reported previously.]

TAWNY FISH OWL *Ketupa flavipes*

13 November 2008: a single captive being carried in a wicker basket, identified by US, said to have been caught near Shidikku. First record.

HODGSON'S FROGMOUTH *Batrachostomus hodgsoni*

The first record of this species from Namdapha (a sighting by AD and MOA in the winter of 2006–2007 with photographs) was from bamboo-dominated habitat in lowland evergreen forest (at Bornala on the Hornbill–Ranijheel–Firmbase track, c. 800 m). 9 January 2009, 18h45, Rajajheel (887 m): call heard in response to playback.

WARD'S TROGON *Harpactes wardi*

18 December 2008, 07h45, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): call heard three times. Five birds (two males and three females) approached in response to taped call. 19 December 2008, 07h15, Mugaphi-2: call heard thrice. 30 December 2008, 13h10, Musala-3 (2,050 m): call heard. Five birds responded to taped call. Two males and two females identified and the gender of fifth bird could not be determined. The first confirmed record of this Near Threatened species from the area, and a minor, expected extension of the known range of this species. Not reported by Ripley *et al.* (1991) from the only mid- to high-elevation survey conducted in the area previously, but included by Ghosh (1987) in a checklist of the birds of Namdapha without sighting/record details. Appears to be common in the area, and in temperate forest with mossy branches the call (without sightings) was heard almost every day in the 2008–2009 survey. Recorded regularly from only a few localities in Bhutan and western Arunachal Pradesh (SD pers. obs.). There is a single record from the Mishmi Hills (Singh 1995), just north of Namdapha.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos hyperythrus*

A single bird seen in November 2006 in evergreen forest near 55th Mile (c. 650 m), MV Road. First record.

GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos canicapillus*

14 January 2009, 07h30, Deban (342 m): two birds in a mixed-species flock with Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Scarlet Minivet and other species. First record.

DARJEELING WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos darjellensis*

20 December 2008, 06h30, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): a single bird seen and heard calling. First record.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos major*

1 January 2009, 08h20, Musala-2 (1,801 m): One bird in a mixed-species flock with Greater Yellow-nape, Common Green Magpie, Black-winged Cuckooshrike, Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Ashy Drongo, Rusty-fronted Barwing, Striated Laughingthrush and Maroon Oriole. A range extension for this species, which has confirmed records only from Manipur in India, but occurs in Europe and northern South-East Asia, including adjoining northern Myanmar. Identified based on the presence of the red nape and white neck-patch.

COMMON FLAMEBACK *Dinopium javanense*

November 2006, Hornbill camp (506 m): single birds seen on two separate occasions, both times as part of mixed-species bird flocks. First record.

BURMESE SHRIKE *Lanius colluriooides*

A single bird sighted in open habitat near the 67th Mile (c. 750 m), MV Road in November 2006. The chestnut-coloured rump distinguished this bird from Bay-backed Shrike *L. vittatus*. A significant northward range extension of the winter range of this species.

YELLOW-BROWED TIT *Sylviparus modestus*

19 December 2008, 12h00, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): in a mixed-species flock with Yellow-throated and Rufous-winged Fulvettas, Golden Babbler, White-bellied Yuhina, Black-eared Shrike Babbler, Yellow-cheeked Tit and White-tailed Nuthatch. First record. 22 December 2008, 10h00, between Mugaphi-1 and Mugaphi-2 (1,974 m, few coniferous trees in temperate forest): single bird in a mixed-species flock with Green-backed Tit, Yellow-cheeked Tit and Buff-barred Warbler.

FIRE-CAPPED TIT *Cephalopyrus flammiceps*

Seen between Gandhigram and Hazulu (c. 1,000 m) in December 2006. First record.

SAND MARTIN *Riparia riparia*

A common species, regularly observed at Deban (342 m). No published records previously from Namdapha National Park. Pale Martin was excluded based on the known geographical range of this species, which is in north and north-west India.

HILL PRINIA *Prinia atrogularis*

Common in abandoned shifting cultivation, open secondary areas, orchards and around habitation. Seen and heard several times over the entire survey period.

DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD *Orthotomus atrogularis*

13 January 2009, 08h25, Deban (3,442 m): one female seen in bushy hedge bordering forest resthouse compound. First record.

CRESTED FINCHBILL *Spizixos canifrons*

A single flock of birds sighted in evergreen forest near 40th Mile (c. 600 m), MV Road, in November 2006. A first record and range extension of this species, but not unexpected.

BROWN-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER *Cettia fortipes*

Common in hedges and bamboo thickets around habitation and cultivation. Seen singly at Gandhigram, Musala-1 (1,258 m) and Hazulu (1,000 m). First record.

BLYTH'S REED WARBLER *Acrocephalus dumetorum*

Regularly seen in hedges and thickets around paddy cultivation in winter, Gandhigram (1,000 m). First record.

DUSKY WARBLER *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

5 January 2009, 11h40, Shidiku (1,000 m): several birds sighted singly in grass clumps bordering lake. First record.

TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus affinis*

5 January 2009, 11h40, Shidiku (1,000 m): single bird sighted in grass clumps and low trees bordering lake. First record.

BUFF-BARRED WARBLER *Phylloscopus pulcher*

20 November 2008, 13h00, c.1,000 m, between Gandhigram and Vijaynagar: a single bird in a mixed-species flock with Nepal and Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Grey-throated Babbler, Black-eared Shrike Babbler and Grey-hooded Warbler. 17 December 2008, 09h15, above Mugaphi-2 (2,800m, rhododendron forest): one individual seen. 18 December 2008, 09h00, Mugaphi-2: a single bird seen. 22 December 2008, 10h00, between Mugaphi-1 and Mugaphi-2 (1,974 m, few coniferous trees in temperate forest): single bird in a mixed-species flock with Yellow-browed Tit, Yellow-cheeked Tit and Green-backed Tit. First record.

[EASTERN CROWNED WARBLER *Phylloscopus coronatus*

26 December 2008, 13h00, Vijaynagar (1,200 m), secondary growth: two birds in a mixed-species flock with Speckled Piculet, Rufous-backed Sibia, Blue-winged and Red-tailed Minlas, Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Golden Babbler, Black-eared and White-browed Shrike Babblers, Lemon-rumped, Chestnut-crowned and Grey-cheeked Warblers, White-throated and Yellow-bellied Fantails, Yellow-cheeked Tit, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, Black-breasted Sunbird, and Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher. The single wing-bar and yellow vent enabled differentiation from Blyth's Leaf Warbler. We are confident our identification is correct but as this would constitute a first Indian subcontinent record (see Rasmussen & Anderton 2005) we treat it here as tentative.]

BLACK-FACED WARBLER *Abroscopus schisticeps*

18 December 2008, 08h40 and 09h00, Mugaphi-2, temperate forest (2,060 m): flock of 6–8 birds foraging in the mid-storey and canopy. 19 December 2008, 07h20, a single flock of c.10 birds. 22 December 2008, 10h10, between Mugaphi-1 and Mugaphi-2 (c. 2,000 m): 4–6 birds in a mixed-species flock with Golden Babbler, Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Brown-throated Treecreeper, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, White-bellied Yuhina and other small warbler species. A range extension for this species (and the easternmost record from India), so

far known in the Himalayas eastward only up to central Arunachal Pradesh, with a disjunct population in northern Myanmar.

LONG-BILLED WREN BABBLER *Rimator malacoptilus*

19 December 2008, 10h30, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): calls heard. Three individuals sighted in response to tape playback. One bird sighted at 13h40. Only the second time that this species has been sighted in or near Namdapha (first record in Ripley *et al.* 1991). Appears to be fairly common in the understorey of temperate forest.

SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER *Pnoepyga albiventer*

The song of this species was heard at several locations throughout the survey period including Gachhile, Mugaphi, Musala, Rajajheel and Hornbill (c.500–2,200 m). An apparently common species, hitherto unrecorded from the area.

WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER *Sphenocichla humei*

19 December 2008, 09h15, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): one bird sighted, although there were definitely more present. 2 January 2009, 08h15, Musala-2 (2,050 m): a flock of 7–8 birds in bamboo undergrowth in temperate forest (previous record in Athreya *et al.* 1997).

[STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR BABBLER

Pomatorhinus ruficollis

18 December 2008, 09h40, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): call heard. A single aural record throughout the 2008–2009 survey period and a first record from the area.]

SNOWY-THROATED BABBLER *Stachyris oglei*

10 January 2009, 06h00 and 07h55, Rajajheel (887 m): calls heard. 11 January 2009, 07h45, Rajajheel: flock of 6–8 birds. This species appears to be highly habitat-specific, always found by us in or near thickets of *wachukha* (*Lisu* name), a large thick-stemmed bamboo on moderate to steep slopes in the lowlands (up to about 900 m). Very common in monospecific flocks of 15–25 birds in this habitat. Never observed in mixed-species flocks. Seen always on stretch of track between Bulbulia and Ranijheel (c. 800 m) and also after Ranijheel on the track down to Firmbase (c. 450–900 m). One flock sighted on the uphill track from Burma nala crossing up to the MV road point at 38–39 mile in November 2006. A range-restricted species that appears to occur commonly in its habitat and one that has been reported regularly from the area.

STRIPED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax virgatus*

A sighting of a single flock of birds on a forest track (c.1,300 m) on the north bank of the Dihing river near 77th Mile village, in December 2006. This report extends the known range of this species to the north.

RED-HEADED LAUGHINGTHRUSH *Garrulax erythrocephalum*

16 December 2008, between Mugaphi-1 and Mugaphi-2, temperate forest: a single bird seen, possibly more. 30 December 2008, 10h00 and 11h20, Musala-3: a flock of 5–6 birds in the undergrowth. First records.

STREAK-THROATED BARWING *Actinodura waldeni*

17–18 December 2008, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): single species flocks of 5–6 birds seen, foraging in the canopy and on bark. 18–20 December 2008, Mugaphi-2: birds

observed in a mixed-feeding flock with Rusty-fronted Barwing, Maroon Oriole and Grey-sided Laughingthrush. Another mixed feeding flock with Rusty-fronted Barwing and Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler also included a few birds of this species.

Morphological variation. Several individuals differed appreciably from the four known subspecies of this species. These subspecies are *daflaensis* of South China and central Arunachal Pradesh, *waldeni* of north-east India and adjacent northern Myanmar, *poliotis* of the Chin Hills (western Myanmar) and *saturator* of northern Myanmar and South China. Subspecies *daflaensis* has a whitish throat, breast and upper belly with dark streaks, *waldeni* and *poliotis* completely buffy-rufous underparts with brownish streaks and a brownish-grey head, and *saturator* is similar to *waldeni* but purer grey on the head. All subspecies have relatively indistinct malar stripes.

Several of the individuals recorded by us (in Streak-throated Barwing flocks) had pale ash-grey foreheads, ash-grey ear-coverts with dark streaking posteriorly separated from a pale ashy throat, neck-sides and upper breast by a distinct dark grey-black malar stripe. These are characteristics shown by none of the subspecies of Streak-throated Barwing. A more comprehensive examination is required to determine whether these birds are juvenile Streak-throated Barwings or a different taxon entirely, given that the juvenile of this species is yet to be described.

GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA *Alcippe chrysotis*
Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m) for all records. 17 December 2008, 07h00: flock of 7–9 birds. 18 December 2008, 07h10: flock of 8–10 birds. 19 December 2008, 07h15: c.15 birds with Black-throated Parrotbills. 21 December 2008, 13h40: flock of 10–12 birds with single White-throated Fantail. Subspecies *albilineata* (narrow white crown-stripe). First records.

STREAK-THROATED FULVETTA *Alcippe cinereiceps*
19 December 2008, 08h20, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): flock of four birds in bamboo undergrowth. Only the second record from the area (first in Ripley *et al.* 1991).

GREY SIBIA *Heterophasia gracilis*
A single bird sighted at Hornbill camp (506 m) in January 2007. In Arunachal Pradesh, known previously from a single specimen from the Patkai Hills (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005), and not reported from Namdapha previously. This record is probably the lowest altitudinal report of this species, which is known to descend to 900 m in winter.

FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS *Myzornis pyrrhoura*
30 December 2008, 11h40, Musala-3: single bird in bamboo midstorey in temperate forest (2,050 m). With Beautiful Sibias. Recorded by Ripley *et al.* (1991). Seen only once during the entire course of the survey.

WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH *Sitta himalayensis*
18 December 2008, 11h20, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): one bird seen. 19 December 2008, 12h00, Mugaphi-2: a single bird in a mixed-species flock with Yellow-throated and Rufous-winged Fulvettas, Golden Babbler, White-bellied Yuhina, Black-eared Shrike Babbler, Yellow-browed Tit and Yellow-cheeked Tit. First record.

RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER *Certhia nipalensis*
17 December 2008, above Mugaphi-2 (c.2,800 m, rhododendron): a single bird seen. First record.

BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER *Certhia discolor*
22 December 2008, 10h10, between Mugaphi-1 and Mugaphi-2 (c.2,000 m): single bird in a mixed-species flock with Golden Babbler, Rufous-winged Fulvetta, Black-faced Warbler, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, White-bellied Yuhina and other small warbler species. First record.

WALLCREEPER *Tichodroma muraria*
A single bird seen at 65th Mile (750 m), MV Road in December 2007. Although not an unexpected winter visitor to the area, this is the first record of this species from Namdapha National Park.

GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA *Ampeliceps coronatus*
9 November 2008, Miao (200 m): a single flock of 10–12 birds, with roughly equal numbers of males and females. Range extension and first record, the prior records of this species from India being ‘...NE Cachar; one old record along Barak R (W Manipur), in lowlands and foothills’ (Rasmussen & Anderton 2005).

EYEBROWED THRUSH *Turdus obscurus*
26 December 2008, 14h00, between Vijaynagar and Hazulu (1,100 m): two birds feeding on berries in roadside vegetation. 27 December 2008, 08h15, Hazulu (1,005 m): about six birds in hedges bordering cultivation; two more seen in a garden at 09h00. 2–3 January 2009, Musala-1 (1,258 m): over 30 birds in hedges and fruiting trees in persimmon orchard. Common in roadside scrub and orchards near habitation. First records.

[**PURPLE COCHOA** *Cochoa purpurea*
18 December 2008, 10h20 and 12h10, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): on both occasions, heard singing continually for over 30 minutes. 20 December 2008, 15h00: call heard. No published records from the area previously, but known to occur and reported by birdwatchers (Japang Pansa, pers. comm.).]

WHITE-BROWED BUSH ROBIN *Tarsiger indicus*
9 December 2008, 06h00, Gachhile-1 (1,705 m): a single female bird in lake shore tangled undergrowth. The frog-like call was heard previous day at dusk (16h30). 17 December 2008, 09h50, above Mugaphi-2 (3,015 m, stunted rhododendron): a single female bird in undergrowth. 18–19 December 2008, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): one female found throughout the day on damp ground near water. 3 January 2009, 11h15, Musala-1 (1,258 m): calls heard. First records.

[**GOLDEN BUSH ROBIN** *Tarsiger chrysaeus*
3 January 2009, 09h30, Musala-1 (1,258 m): a single aural record in hedges in persimmon and pineapple cultivation. The first record of this species from the area.]

BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART *Phoenicurus frontalis*
8 December 2008, Gachhile-1 (1,705 m): a single male. First record for Namdapha National Park, and a winter range extension. 3 January 2009, 08h20, Musala-1 (1,258 m): single male in open second growth.

BLUE-FRONTED ROBIN *Cinclidium frontale*

21 December 2008, 13h55, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): single bird approached in response to taped call of Rusty-capped Fulvetta, with another individual calling some distance away. On playing the calls and songs of Blue-fronted Robin, the bird responded with a complex song incorporating vocalisations of Spotted Forktail, White-browed Bush Robin, White-browed Shortwing and White-gorgeted Flycatcher, all birds recorded almost daily at Mugaphi-2 in the immediate vicinity of the Blue-fronted Robin, indicating the latter as an excellent mimic. 1–2 January 2009, Musala-2: calls heard on both days. Previously recorded only by Athreya *et al.* (1997).

WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER *Ficedula monileger*

Commonly seen singly or heard throughout the day at Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m) in bamboo undergrowth. The subspecies in this area is *leucops*. One sighting at Musala-2 on 1 January 2009.

VERDITER FLYCATCHER *Eumyias thalassinus*

27 December 2008, 08h15, Hazulu (1,005 m): a pair of birds in garden on edge of secondary forest. First record.

[PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis poliogenys*

12 January 2009, 16h30, Deban (342 m): song heard. First record.]

WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis concretus*

11 January 2009, 13h35, Hornbill (506 m): male in midstorey of evergreen forest in response to playback. No previously published records of this species from Namdapha.

GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD *Aethopyga nipalensis*

18–19 December 2008, 09h00, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): a pair seen on the first occasion and a single male sighted on the second. Males also seen on 31 December 2008 and 1 January 2009 at Musala-2 (2,050 m). First records.

TIBETAN SISKIN *Serinus tibetanus*

A single sight record of 20–25 birds in flight near an alder *Alnus* stand upstream of Lashichilo on north bank of Noa-dihing river (79–80 mile area; c.900 m) in December 2006. First record.

GREY-HEADED BULLFINCH *Pyrrhula erythaca*

17 December 2008, 08h50, above Mugaphi-2 (2,760 m, rhododendron forest): a single male bird seen. First record.

GOLDEN-NAPED FINCH *Pyrrhoptes epauletta*

16, 18 and 21 December 2008, 12h45, Mugaphi-2 (2,059 m): a single female in bamboo undergrowth seen on each day. A range extension for this resident species.

CHESTNUT BUNTING *Emberiza rutila*

27 December 2008, 08h20, Hazulu (1,005 m): a single male observed in a vegetable patch. Previously recorded only by Ripley *et al.* (1991).

BLACK-FACED BUNTING *Emberiza spodocephala*

A large flock seen in riverine grassland at Deban (342 m) in October 2005 by SD. 4 January 2009, 15h25,

Gandhigram (1,000 m): two birds in hedge bordering paddy fields. First records.

DISCUSSION

Our findings indicate that the various habitats of Namdapha and its surrounding areas represent part of the ranges of globally threatened and uncommon species such as Blyth's Tragopan. The possible wintering of juvenile Black-necked Crane is potentially also significant, since the species is known to winter in only two other valleys in India, both in Arunachal Pradesh. Several other uncommon or restricted-range species occur here, including White-winged Duck, Ward's Trogon and Blue-fronted Robin. With almost 500 recorded species, this area is one of the most avifaunally diverse regions globally.

The results of our surveys and observations highlight the fact that the forests of Namdapha, especially those of higher elevations, still remain poorly known with respect to their avifauna. Several other species such as Blyth's Tragopan and Black-faced Warbler were observed for the first time. Common species such as Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler and Golden-breasted Fulvetta have not been reported despite collecting expeditions to the area about two decades ago. Given the recent spate of discoveries and rediscoveries from the state of Arunachal Pradesh (King & Donahue 2004, Athreya 2006), it is also likely that species remain to be discovered for the first time, not only from Namdapha, but also from other poorly explored areas in north-east India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department for permission to conduct research in Namdapha National Park. Pekom Ringu has been especially helpful and supportive of our research. We thank R. N. Naik, D. N. Singh and L. K. Pait, former field directors of Namdapha National Park. We thank Yogesh, field director Namdapha, for his support during the 2008–2009 survey. Among the staff of Namdapha National Park, we thank P. Tangha, S. S. Chandiramani, A. Gupta-Chowdhury and A. K. Das for help. In Miao, Phupla Singpho has been extremely helpful with logistics. We thank Craig Robson for many detailed discussions and help with sourcing reference material. Bruce Beehler was extremely helpful in making available the results from the surveys conducted by himself, S. S. Saha and S. D. Ripley in Namdapha in the late 1980s. We thank Pratap Singh for many useful discussions and for sharing his knowledge on the birds of Arunachal Pradesh. We also thank two anonymous reviewers for detailed and helpful comments on the manuscript.

For help in the field, we thank Akhi Nathany, Duchaye Yobin, Ngwa-akhi Yobin, Khichaye Yobin, Ngwayotse Yobin, Akhi-yoso Yobin and Yobasa Yobin. This work would have been impossible were it not for the continued friendship and sheer enterprise of these people. Much of the information on the *Lisu* names of birds comes from interviews especially with Akhi-yoso Yobin and Khichaye Yobin. Mr. Japang Pansa has freely shared with us his knowledge of the birds of Namdapha, as well as his insights into many aspects of bird behaviour and ecology. We thank Khuyuchu Yobin and Yuafu Yobin for their hospitality in Hazulu and Vijaynagar.

The bird survey of 2008–2009 was part of a larger project funded by a Rufford Small Grant from the Rufford Foundation. We thank the Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, USA, for funding our research in Namdapha.

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APPENDIX 1

Details of locations referred to in the text

Location	Classification	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Habitats
Deban	National Park	27°29.82'N	96°23.40'E	342 m	Shingle river bank, evergreen forest, habitation
Hornbill	National Park	27°32.29'N	96°26.51'E	506 m	Primary evergreen forest
Bulbulia	National Park	27°52.59'N	96°44.13'E	640 m	Primary evergreen forest
Ranijheel	National Park	27°52.60'N	96°45.80'E	860 m	Primary evergreen forest
Rajajheel	National Park	27°32.73'N	96°29.37'E	887 m	Primary evergreen forest, bamboo
Musathi	National Park	27°50.03'N	96°52.30'E	624 m	Secondary evergreen forest
Firmbase	National Park	27°30.51'N	96°30.55'E	434 m	River bank, grassland, evergreen forest
65 th Mile	National Park	27°23.99'N	96°46.63'E	750 m	River bank, lowland evergreen forest
Gachhile-1	National Park	27°22.13'N	96°44.87'E	1,705 m	Lake in temperate forest
Gachhile-2	National Park	27°22.87'N	96°45.04'E	1,476 m	Rattan-dominated evergreen forest
77 Mile	National Park	27°20.58'N	96°52.13'E	950 m	Primary and secondary evergreen forest
Lashichilo	National Park	27°20.18'N	96°52.13'E	950 m	Primary and secondary evergreen forest
Miao	Reserve Forest	27°30.23'N	96°11.16'E	200 m	Primary evergreen forest and secondary forest
Mugaphi-1	Unclassed State Forest	27°13.23'N	97°01.36'E	1,240 m	Primary evergreen forest
Mugaphi-2	Unclassed State Forest	27°14.26'N	97°02.20'E	2,059 m	Temperate forest with bamboo undergrowth
Musala-1	Habitation	27°18.58'N	96°54.68'E	1,258 m	Persimmon & orange orchard, secondary forest
Musala-2	Unclassed State Forest	27°19.44'N	96°55.56'E	1,801 m	Temperate mossy forest
Musala-3	Unclassed State Forest	27°19.74'N	96°56.03'E	2,050 m	Temperate forest with bamboo undergrowth
Shidiku	Habitation	27°17.85'N	96°53.00'E	1,000 m	Small lake with grass, marshland
Gandhigram	Habitation	27°11.17'N	96°54.72'E	1,000 m	Paddy stubble, marshland with tall grass
Hazulu	Habitation	27°12.43'N	96°57.44'E	1,050 m	Orchard, garden, secondary forest
Vijaynagar	Habitation	27°11.69'N	97°00.13'E	1,200 m	Abandoned <i>jhum</i> cultivation

APPENDIX 2

List of the birds of Namdapha National Park & adjoining areas, with *Lisu* vernacular names

Observers/authors: (1) Aparajita Datta, unpublished records (1997–2007), (2) Choudhury (1996), (3) Ghosh (1987), (4) Chatterjee & Chandiramani (1986), (5) Alström (1994), (6) Singh (1995), (7) Athreya *et al.* (1997), (8) Ripley *et al.* (1991), (9) Samant *et al.* (1995), (10), M. O. Anand & Rohit Naniwadekar, unpublished records (October 2006–January 2007), (11) Waite (2003), (12) Chatterjee (2004), (13) Umesh Srinivasan, unpublished records (winter 2007–2008), (14) Athreya (1996), (15) Umesh Srinivasan & Shashank Dalvi, unpublished records (winter 2008–2009), (16) Banerjee (2009), (17) Birand & Pawar (2004), (18) Bostock & Gardiner (1994), (19) Chatterjee & Chandiramani (1986), (20) Neog & Bhatt (1991), (21) Saha (1985), (22) Singh (1999), (23) Waddekar (1993), (24) Chatterjee (2008).

ENGLISH NAME	<i>Lisu</i> name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	<i>Doola</i>			+				+								+	+				+				+	
RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	<i>Doola</i>	+		+							+		+	+		+					+				+	
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	<i>Doola</i>	+				?		+			+					+		+	+						+	
CHESTNUT-BREADED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila mandellii</i>	<i>Doola</i>															+									+	
MOUNTAIN BAMBOO PARTRIDGE <i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	<i>Nye-kili</i>								+							+										
BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan blythii</i>	<i>Nye-nee</i>															+										
[HIMALAYAN MONAL <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>]																										+
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	<i>Mwe-aya</i>	+			+			+			+			+		+					+	+			+	
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	<i>Nye-ju</i>	+		+	+	+		+			+	+		+	+	+	+			+	+	+			+	
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	<i>Kookha</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+			+		+	+			+	
LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>																	+				+				+	

ENGLISH NAME	Lisu name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
BAR-HEADED GOOSE <i>Anser indicus</i>											+															
[TUNDRA SWAN <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>]																										
WHOOPEE SWAN <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>																								+		
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Yibh					+					+		+		+											+
WHITE-WINGED DUCK <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	Yibh		+							+	+			+		+									+	+
GADWALL <i>Anas strepera</i>	Yibh											+														
EURASIAN WIGEON <i>Anas penelope</i>																										+
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>																										+
COMMON TEAL <i>Anas crecca</i>					+																					+
FERRUGINOUS DUCK <i>Aythya nyroca</i>																										+
COMMON GOLDENEYE <i>Bucephala clangula</i>												+	+	+												+
COMMON MERGANSER <i>Mergus merganser</i>	Yibh		+	+	+		+	+	+			+	+			+	+	+	+		+	+			+	+
LITTLE GREBE <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Yibh-dza-dza	+										+														
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>			+				+		+			+	+		+	+	+	+								+
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>																										+
BLACK-NECKED STORK <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>																										+
[LITTLE BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>]																										+
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>					+																					+
STRIATED HERON <i>Butorides striata</i>							+		+			+	+			+	+	+								+
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>							+					+	+			+	+					+				+
CHINESE POND HERON <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>					+							+														+
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>																										+
WHITE-BELLIED HERON <i>Ardea insignis</i>	Ajye-nye-gaga	+	+			+		+				+	+	+	+		+									+
GOLIATH HERON <i>Ardea goliath</i>					+																					+
GREAT EGRET <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Niche				+		+																			+
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Niche				+																					+
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Niche			+	+		+																			+
INDIAN CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>																										+
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Ngwa-dzo	+	+	+	+		+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLLARED FALCONET <i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>												+														+
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>			+		+			+	+			+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+				+	+
LESSER KESTREL <i>Falco naumanni</i> (Please refer to text)																										
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	D-thh(g)				+	+	+		+			+	+	+			+	+		+	+					+
AMUR FALCON <i>Falco amurensis</i>			+									+	+													+
MERLIN <i>Falco columbarius</i> (Please refer to text)																										
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>Falco subbuteo</i>							+																			+
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>												+	+													+
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>					+			+	+	+			+	+												+
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Ngwa-dzo								+			+			+											+
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>					+							+	+													+
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>												+														+
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>												+	+				+				+					+

ENGLISH NAME	<i>Lisu name</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos major</i>																+									
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	<i>Chha-de</i>	+		+	+	+	+				+	+		+						+					+
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	<i>Tanga</i>	+		+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+		+				+	+	+	+		+
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	<i>Tanga</i>	+		+		+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>				+	+			+			+	+				+	+			+	+				+
HIMALAYAN GOLDENBACK <i>Dinopium shorii</i>											+	+									+				+
COMMON GOLDENBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>											+														
LESSER GOLDENBACK <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>											+						+		+					+	+
GREATER GOLDENBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>						+					+	+				+	+		+	+			+	+	
PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	<i>Chha-de</i>	+		+		+		+			+		+			+		+			+				+
BAY WOODPECKER <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	<i>Chha-de</i>	+		+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+			+
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>		+				+					+	+		+				+							+
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	<i>Dzach-nye, Nye-peeya</i>	+		+		+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Serilophus lumatus</i>		+		+		+	+	+			+	+		+				+			+	+			+
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	<i>Doola choopa</i>	+		+				+			+			+	+			+		+					
INDIAN PITTA <i>Pitta brachyura</i>																						+			+
LARGE WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	<i>Jala-tsumu</i>			+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+		+		+		+	+				+
COMMON WOODSHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>						+					+	+				+									+
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>				+	+						+					+		+		+					+
COMMON IORA <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>				+	+	+		+			+										+	+			+
[MARSHALL'S IORA <i>Aegithina nigrolutea</i>]																									+
LARGE CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina macei</i>						+	+	+			+					+					+				+
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOOSHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>				+		+		+			+		+		+	+	+	+							+
SMALL MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>				+												+	+								+
GREY-CHINNED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	<i>Solo-bibi, Nye-shishi</i>	+				+		+			+					+		+							+
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>											+		+			+		+		+					+
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	<i>Solo-bibi, Nye-shishi</i>	+		+		+	+				+	+		+				+							+
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	<i>Solo-bibi, Nye-shishi</i>	+		+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>		+		+	+	+	+	+			+		+		+					+	+				+
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	<i>Jala</i>							+			+	+			+			+		+					+
BURMESE SHRIKE <i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	<i>Jala</i>										+														
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	<i>Jala</i>			+		+		+			+	+	+	+	+						+				+
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	<i>Jala</i>	+		+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+			+	+
EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>																						+			+

ENGLISH NAME	<i>Lisu name</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliosus</i>				+		+			+		+		+	+		+					+				+	
LONG-BILLED WREN BABBLER <i>Rimator malacoptilus</i>									+							+										
STREAKED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera brevicaudata</i>		+		+	+	+	+	+						+		+				+	+	+	+		+	
EYEBROWED WREN BABBLER <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>		+		+		+	+	+			+			+		+					+	+			+	
SCALY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Phoebastria albiventer</i>											+					+									+	
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Phoebastria pusilla</i>					+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+					+	
BAR-WINGED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis troglodytoides</i>									+								+				+				+	
SPOTTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis formosus</i>						+	+				+	+				+		+							+	
LONG-TAILED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis chocolatinus</i>									+							+									+	
[TAWNY-BREASTED WREN BABBLER <i>Spelaornis longicaudatus</i>]																									+	
WEDGE-BILLED WREN BABBLER <i>Sphenocichla humei</i>				+				+	+							+					+	+			+	
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>						+					+														+	
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>		+			+						+					+					+	+			+	
GOLDEN BABBLER <i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>		+		+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+			+	
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>				+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+		+	+			+	+	+	+		+	
SNOWY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris oglei</i>		+				+	+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+			+	+				+	
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>		+		+	+	+	+	+			+		+	+		+				+	+	+			+	
YELLOW-EYED BABBLER <i>Chrysomma sinense</i>				+																					+	
STRIATED BABBLER <i>Turdoides earlei</i>									+																	+
JUNGLE BABBLER <i>Turdoides striata</i>					+																+					+
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	<i>Nye-yopfu</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	<i>Chemi-nye</i>	+		+		+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	<i>Chemi-nye</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+				+					+	+
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	<i>Nye-kula</i>	+		+							+		+		+						+					+
CHESTNUT-BACKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax nuchalis</i>					+																+	+				+
YELLOW-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax galbanus</i>																+										+
RUFIOUS-VENTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax gularis</i>				+	+	+	+	+			+	+		+		+				+	+	+			+	
RUFIOUS-CHINNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>								+									+				+				+	
[SPOTTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>]																										+
GREY-SIDED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	<i>Aga-chhu-nyu</i>	+							+		+					+						+				+
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	<i>Chhu-nyu</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+			+		+	+		+				+	+	+			+	

ENGLISH NAME	Lisu name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	<i>Titi-nye</i>	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+		
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia amnectans</i>	<i>Sigu-jala</i>	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+				+	+	+	+		+				+	
RUFIOUS SIBIA <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>						+					+														+	
GREY SIBIA <i>Heterophasia gracilis</i>											+						+					+			+	
BEAUTIFUL SIBIA <i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	<i>S-n-s-ne</i>	+	+	+	+	+							+			+					+	+			+	
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	<i>S-n-s-ne</i>	+				+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	
STRIATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+	+	+	+	+								+		+	+	+	+		+				+	
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+	+	+	+					+	+	+				+			+	+	+				+	
WHISKRED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+					+	
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+									+	+		+							+				+	
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA <i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>		+													+					+				+	
BLACK-CHINNED YUHINA <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+			+		+	+		+				+	
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina [Erpornis] zantholeuca</i>	<i>Mo-k-dudu</i>	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+			+		+			+				+	
[BLACK-BREADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>]																										+
SPOT-BREADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>																										+
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	<i>Matsili</i>	+	+					+			+	+		+		+					+				+	
LESSER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis atosuperciliaris</i>			+	+	+	+				+			+		+	+			+	+					+	
GREATER RUFIOUS-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>			+	+		+	+			+		+	+	+	+				+	+	+				+	
GREY-HEADED PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>			+			+	+	+		+			+						+						+	
FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS <i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>										+																+
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>						+					+	+			+	+					+				+	
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>			+	+	+	+	+				+	+		+	+	+					+	+			+	
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>			+		+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>																+	+				+				+	
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>						+	+				+														+	
BEAUTIFUL NUTHATCH <i>Sitta formosa</i>			+		+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+					+				+	
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>											+															+
RUSTY-FLANKED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>											+					+										+
BROWN-THROATED TREECREEPER <i>Certhia discolor</i>					+											+				+					+	
SPOT-WINGED STARLING <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>			+																							+
GOLDEN-CRESTED MYNA <i>Ampeliceps coronatus</i>				+												+										+
COMMON HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	<i>Moowa-nye</i>	+	+	+	+	+				+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	<i>Anni-khi-nye</i>	+							+			+	+		+	+									+	
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	<i>Anni-khi-nye</i>	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+		+						+	+			+	

ENGLISH NAME	<i>Lisu name</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
BANK MYNA <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>																									+	+
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		+	+	+	+	+					+	+				+	+								+	+
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>Sturnus contra</i>				+	+																+	+				+
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>		+	+	+	+								+								+					+
BRAHMINY STARLING <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>				+																					+	+
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	<i>Chhugga</i>	+	+	+	+			+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SIBERIAN THRUSH <i>Zoothera sibirica</i>																					+					+
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	<i>Aghu-s-s</i>	+	+	+	+												+									+
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>										+															+	+
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>				+	+	+	+							+											+	+
DARK-SIDED THRUSH <i>Zoothera marginata</i>		+	+	+	+						+													+		+
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	<i>Aghu-s-s</i>			+				+									+							+		+
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>														+										+		+
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>		+						+									+									+
CHESTNUT THRUSH <i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>											+	+				+										+
EYEBROWED THRUSH <i>Turdus obscurus</i>	<i>Aghu-s-s</i>																+							+		+
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus ruficollis</i>														+		+										+
PURPLE COCHOA <i>Cochoa purpurea</i>																	+									
GREEN COCHOA <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	<i>Wa-nye-gilay</i>	+						+			+	+	+	+		+				+						+
RUSTY-BELLIED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>				+						+	+														+	+
LESSER SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>		+			+	+		+									+							+		+
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>				+				+									+							+		+
[SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>]																										+
WHITE-TAILED RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>		+																								
WHITE-BROWED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>																	+							+		+
RUFIOUS-BELLIED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>								+																		+
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>				+	+	+	+								+	+								+		
GOLDEN BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>																	+									
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	<i>Nye-gilay</i>	+	+	+	+			+			+				+	+	+				+	+				+
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>				+							+	+					+							+		+
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>																									+	+
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>		+	+					+			+				+	+								+		+
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>					+			+			+				+	+	+						+	+		
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>																	+									+
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	<i>Thr-thr</i>	+	+	+	+			+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+							+		+

ENGLISH NAME	<i>Lisu name</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaimarornis leucocephalus</i>	<i>Ati-yudi</i>	+	+	+	+						+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+			+	+		
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Myiomela leucura</i>				+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+			+		
BLUE-FRONTED ROBIN <i>Cinclidium frontale</i>								+	+							+									+	
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	<i>Ajye-nye-gilay</i>	+				+					+	+		+	+	+	+			+			+	+		
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	<i>Ajye-nye-gilay</i>	+									+			+	+	+				+					+	
SLATY-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	<i>Ajye-nye-gilay</i>	+		+		+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	<i>Ajye-nye-gilay</i>	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+		+	+			+					+	
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	<i>Ajye-nye-gilay</i>	+		+							+	+		+	+	+	+			+					+	
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	<i>Pabf-nye</i>	+				+		+			+	+				+	+			+					+	
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferreus</i>								+			+	+				+									+	
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>		+				+		+			+					+	+								+	
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>								+			+			+	+					+					+	
BLUE-CAPPED ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>		+		+																+					+	
[SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>]																										+
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>			+		+	+	+			+			+		+				+						+
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>		+		+		+					+									+		+	+			+
WHITE-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula monileger</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>			+							+	+				+	+			+						+
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>					+	+	+			+		+	+		+	+			+						+
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>					+					+	+				+	+									+
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>					+																				+
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>					+					+	+				+										+
SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>			+		+					+					+					+	+				+
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	<i>Nye-neechni</i>										+					+										+
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>							+	+	+						+				+						+
[WHITE-BELLIED BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis pallipes</i>]																										+
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>																	+									+
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>				+																+		+	+			+
[TICKELL'S BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>]																										+
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>				+																	+	+				+
WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis concretus</i>																	+									+
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	<i>Chichilaka</i>			+	+	+		+			+	+	+			+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+

