

# BUCEROS

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ENVIS Newsletter: Avian Ecology & Inland Wetlands

Vol. 11, No. 2 & 3 (2006)

## ENDEMIC BIRDS OF INDIA

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*Bombay Natural History Society*

2006



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BY

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*Bombay Natural*  *History Society*

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## **BNHS Mission**

Conservation of nature, primarily biological diversity, through actions based on research, education and public awareness

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We are grateful to Dr. D. B. Bastawade for his kind assistance in getting references from the Zoological Survey of India, Pune. We are grateful to Dr. Ajit Deshmukh for providing the photo for the cover page. We are thankful to Mr. Varad Giri for designing the cover page. We would like to thank Mr. Shahid Ali for comments. We thank Mr. Vithoba Hegde, Senior Field Assistant, BNHS Collection for his kind help in going through the specimens of endemic birds. We are thankful to Dr. Usha Hemmadi for editing the manuscript. We like to thank Mrs. Sharvari Bapat, Librarian, Ms. Pragati Nathgosavi Assistant Librarian, Mr. Tarendra Singh and Mr. Sadanand Shirsat, Library assistant for their kind assistance during referencing and utilising the library facility.

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## INTRODUCTION

“An endemic species is one that evolved in and has remained restricted to a particular place” (Quammen 1996). Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) say endemism means “Species restricted in global distribution to region”. Raxworthy and Nussbaum (1996) mention that “Patterns of endemism are the product of historical events associated with speciation (e.g. time, place, and type of speciation event), as well as the responses of species to variable or changing ecological conditions (e.g. climatic change, competition)”.

Very few studies have been carried out on the endemic birds of India. The preliminary information on the endemic birds in the Indian subcontinent was published by Ripley (1961), followed by Ali and Ripley (1974). Later, Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmirzack and van Parlo (2000) have mentioned about the endemic birds in the Indian subcontinent. In addition to this, detailed study of endemic avifauna of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was carried out by Vijayan and Sankaran (2000). In 2002, Zoological Survey of India published a book “Endemic Birds of India”, covering 50 endemic bird species from India (Dasgupta *et al.* 2002). In this document they classified endemic birds based on the eight biogeographic zones in India.

Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have published a book “Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide”. In this book, they have made 198 species level changes, which include many species split within the region, split within extra-limital species and relocation of the race. They have also given comprehensive details about the endemic birds. About 218 endemic birds (see Annexure – I) have been recorded from South Asia, and the status of three species is yet to be determined. Interestingly, in India many subspecies of the birds are upgraded to the species level. Because of this upgradation 18 endemic subspecies were elevated to the species level. In this special issue of *BUCEROS* we have recorded 79 endemic birds in India. This means India comprises almost 36% of the endemic birds of South Asia.

This *BUCEROS* issue describes the endemic, and some near-endemic birds of India. Bird diversity tends to change with various environmental as well as spatio-temporal

factors. The status of certain species could not be determined due to unavailability of authentic information. The Large-billed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orinus* is classic example. It was known to science only from one specimen collected from Himachal Pradesh in India. It was considered as an endemic because the bird had relatively round wings (Ali and Ripley 1974). However, recently it was found in Thailand (Round *et al.* 2006). Similarly, the recently described Bugun Liochichla *Liocichla bugunorum* (Athreya 2006) is not included in this issue as no information is available on its distribution and status.

### Criteria for the endemism

To determine the endemic bird status we have followed four criteria:

1. Presence of the species only within Indian limits.
2. Majority of the population of the bird should be within India
3. Island endemics - The birds which are restricted to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are treated separately. Some of the islands from the Andaman group politically belong to Myanmar; however, biogeographically they are a part of the Andaman group of island; especially the Table Island and the Coco Island. So, the bird species found on these islands are treated as endemic to India.
4. Vagrant and dubious records - Few vagrant and dubious records of birds from neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Nepal are treated as endemic to India as there are no authentic records of these birds from those countries. Along with this, we have also included some species which are almost extinct in these neighbouring countries, but present in India.

### Endemic Bird Area (EBA)

An Endemic Bird Area is defined as an area which encompasses the overlapping breeding ranges of restricted range bird species, such that the complete ranges of two or more restricted species are entirely included within the boundary of the EBA. This does not necessarily mean

that the complete ranges of all of an EBA's restricted-range species are entirely included within the boundary of that single EBA, as some species may be shared between EBA's (Stattersfield *et. al.* 1998). For details on Endemic Bird Areas, please refer to (Stattersfield *et. al.* 1998).

There are twelve Endemic Bird Areas (seven EBA and five secondary areas) occur in India. In this *BUCEROS* we have restricted ourselves to eight Endemic Bird Areas (five EBA and three secondary areas) such as Andaman Islands, Assam plains, Central Indian forests (secondary area), Eastern Andhra Pradesh (secondary area), Nicobar Islands, Southern Deccan plateau (secondary area), Western Ghats, Western Himalaya as the endemic avifauna of the remaining four areas occurs in the neighbouring countries too.

### Conservation

Restricted-range or endemic bird species with limited geographical ranges and small population sizes are of great conservation concern (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998) as they are particularly vulnerable to extinction from stochastic processes (Wright and Hubble 1983). Of 79 endemic birds found in India, 18 species are globally threatened (Table. 1). Of these 79, 23 % species are globally threatened, three percent are data deficient, 19 % are near threatened, 34% are least concern and status of 20 % species is not confirmed. Therefore, we have a great responsibility to safeguard and conserve our endemic birds. List of the species which require revision is given at the end of the Annexure - I.

**Table.1 Status of the Endemic Birds of India**

Sr. No	Criteria	Number
1	Critically Endangered	3
2	Endangered	1
3	Vulnerable	14
4	Data Deficient	3
5	Near Threatened	15
6	Least Concern	27
7	Revision Required	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

### Reference Scheme in the document

As per the requirement of the document we have divided the references in three categories. The main references are given at the end of the document. This cover the references given in the introduction and occurred subsequently in the species account. In species account we have given 'selected references' which concerns that species. Additional bibliography of a particular species has been included for further reading.

### Note

As we are not qualified avian taxonomists, and we do not have all the original literature, we have not made any attempt to discuss the merit and demerit of putting a particular taxa as a species or subspecies, or under a particular genus. In this special issue of *the BUCEROS*, we have mentioned in chronological order how different authors have placed a particular species. This document is based on the taxonomy suggested by Rasmussen and Anderton (2005).

### Abbreviations used in the text

- SR** – split within region
- SE** – split from extralimital species
- RR** – relocation of race
- CR** - Critically Endangered
- EN** - Endangered
- VU** - Vulnerable
- NT** - Near Threatened
- LC** - Least Concern
- RV** - Status Revision Required

**Synopsis No.** – *A synopsis of the birds of India and Pakistan together with those of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Ceylon.* Ripley, S. D. (1961)

**HBI** – *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan.* Compact Edition. Vol. 1-10. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1983)

**BIS** – *Birds of the Indian Subcontinent.* Grimmet, R., C. Inskipp and T. Inskipp (1998)

**TBOI** – *The Birds of India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh and the Maldives.* Kazmierczak, K. and van Perlo, B. (2000)

## Species Account

### 1. Andaman Teal

*Anas albogularis* SE (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 96**

**HBI - Grey Teal** *Anas gibberifrons*

**BIS - Grey Teal** *Anas gibberifrons*

**TBOI - Sunda Teal** *Anas gibberifrons*

This bird was first described by Hume (1873) and was named as the Andaman Teal *Mareaca albogularis*. Later it was treated as Andaman Teal *Nettion albogulare* by Baker (1929). This bird was considered as a subspecies of the Grey Teal *Anas gibberifrons albogularis* by Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1968). Based on the work done by Marchant and Higgins (1990) and Livezey (1991), Inskipp *et al.* (1996) considered it as a subspecies of Sunda Teal *Anas gibberifrons albogularis*. However, Grimmett *et al.* (1998) treated it as subspecies of the Grey Teal *Anas gibberifrons albogularis*, while Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as a subspecies but they named it as the Sunda Teal *Anas gibberifrons albogularis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) gave it the status of a separate species on the basis substantial plumage difference from its conspecific extralimital species. The species is endemic to South Asia, and has been reported from most of the Andaman Islands, Coco Islands, Mynmar, and had once been reported as vagrant in South Mynamar (Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). This species is scarce, and local in paddyfields, freshwater pools, streams, mangroves (Vijayan *et al.* 2006).

**Selected References**

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- c. Inglis, C. M. (1904) The Oceanic, or Andaman Teal (*Nettion albogulare*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 15: 525.
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- e. Wilson, N. F. (1904) The Oceanic, or Andaman Teal (*Nettion albogulare*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 15: 525-526.
- f. Hume, A. O. (1873) *Stray Feather*, i: 303
- g. Baker, S. (1929) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol 4: 435.
- h. Vijayan, L., Murugan, V. and M. A. Raja (2006) Conservation of Andaman Teal. *Threatened Waterfowl Research Group Newsletter* 15: 55-59.

### 2. Nicobar Sparrowhawk *Accipiter butleri* SR (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 141**

**HBI - Car Nicobar Shikra** *Accipiter badius butleri*

**BIS - Nicobar Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter butleri*

**TBOI - Nicobar Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter butleri*

This bird was first described by Gurney (1898) as the Car Nicobar Shikra *Astur butleri*. Later it was treated as a subspecies, *Astur badius butleri* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1968) mentioned six subspecies of *Accipiter badius* namely *badius*, *cenchroides*, *dussumieri*, *poliopsis*, *obsoletus* and *butleri* and called it as the Car Nicobar Shikra *Accipiter badius butleri*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as separate species, Nicobar Sparrowhawk *Accipiter butleri*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) and Naoroji (2007) have also considered it as a separate species, i.e. split within the region. It is Globally Vulnerable because of its restricted range and destruction of tall forest habitat.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1968) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.1: 238-239.



- b. Baker, S. (1928) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 5: 151.
- c. Gurney (1898) *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* Vol. 7:27.
- d. Naoroji, R. (2007) *Birds of Prey of the Indian Subcontinent*. Om Books International. p-370.
- e. Rasmussen, P.C. (2000) On the status of the Nicobar Sparrowhawk *Accipiter butleri* on Great Nicobar Island, India. *Forktail* 16: 185-186.

### 3. Great Nicobar Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis klossi* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 201**

**HBI – Great Nicobar Crested Serpent-Eagle**

*Spilornis klossi*

**BIS - Small Serpent-Eagle**

*Spilornis minimus klossi*

**TBOI - Small Serpent-Eagle**

*Spilornis minimus klossi*

This species was first described as the Great Nicobar Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis klossi* by Richmond (1902). Baker (1928) treated it as a subspecies, *Spilornis cheela minimus*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1968) have mentioned seven subspecies of *Spilornis cheela* namely *cheela*, *melanotis*, *spilogaster*, *burmanicus*, *elgini*, *minimus* and *klossi* and called this subspecies as Great Nicobar Crested Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis cheela minimus*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996) treated it as a full species, naming it as the Nicobar Serpent Eagle *Spilornis minimus*. Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also considered it as a full species but named it the Small Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis minimus*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have mentioned that sometimes it is consider as a separate species *Spilornis minimus*. However, Naoroji (2007) mentions that “Currently considered a separate species on accounts of its very small size and unmarked pale brown underside, though taxonomic status uncertain”. It is reported from Great Nicobar Island, Pulo Kunji, Little Nicobar, Menchal and the South Nicobar group. It is scarce and its status uncertain. It occurs mainly in the primary forest.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1968) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.1: 334-335.
- b. Amadon, D. (1974) Taxonomic notes on the serpent-eagle of the genus *Spilornis*. 81. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 94(4): 159-163.
- c. Baker, S. (1928) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 5:102.
- d. Naoroji, R. (2007) *Birds of Prey of the Indian Subcontinent*. Om Books International. p-307.
- e. Richmond (1902) *Proceedings of United States Natural History Museum*. 25:304.
- f. Sclater, W. L. (1919) Organization of the genus *Spilornis*. 81. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 40 (245): 37-42.

### 4. Andaman Serpent-eagle *Spilornis elgini* (NT)

**Synopsis No. – 202a**

**HBI - Andaman Dark Serpent-eagle**

*Spilornis elgini*

**BIS - Andaman Serpent-eagle**

*Spilornis elgini*

**TBOI - Andaman (Dark) Serpent-eagle**

*Spilornis elgini*

This species was first described as the Dark Andaman Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis elgini* by Tytler (1863). Later it was treated as *Spilornis elgini* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1968), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000), Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) and Naoroji (2007) have followed the same classification, naming it the Andaman Serpent-eagle *Spilornis elgini*. It is reported from South and North Andamans. It is common in upland habitats, especially in forest clearings. Its occurrence in Nicobar is unconfirmed.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1968) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.1: 335-336 (371).

- b. Baker, S. (1928) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 5: 103.
- c. Naoroji, R. (2007) *Birds of Prey of the Indian Subcontinent*. Om Books International. p-308.
- d. Tytler (1863): *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. p-87.

## 5. Himalayan Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa* (CR)

**Synopsis No. - 280**

**HBI – Mountain Quail**

*Ophrysia superciliosa*

**BIS - Himalayan Quail**

*Ophrysia superciliosa*

**TBOI - Himalayan Quail**

*Ophrysia superciliosa*

This bird was first described as the Mountain Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa* by Gray (1846). Later, Baker (1928), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) also treated it as the Mountain Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have called it as the Himalayan Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa*. It has been recorded only from the Dehra Dun and Naini Tal regions between 1650 to 2000 m altitudes in Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand). It is extremely rare, perhaps even extinct due to this it is considered critically endangered. This is probably due to rapid habitat destruction in known localities. The last authentic record of this species was in 1876.

### Selected references

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.2: 73-74.
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- k. Talwar, R. (1995) The mountain quail *Ophrysia superciliosa*. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 35(2): 32-33.

## 6. Nicobar Megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis* SE (VU)

**Synopsis No. – 225-226**

**HBI – Megapode**

*Megapodius freycinet*

**BIS - Nicobar Scrubfowl**

*Megapodius nicobariensis*

**TBOI – Nicobar Scrubfowl**

*Megapodius nicobariensis*

This species was first described as the Nicobar Megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis* by Blyth (1846). Baker (1928) also treated it as the Nicobar Megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis* with two subspecies *M. nicobariensis nicobariensis* and *M. nicobariensis abbotti*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) treated it as Megapode *Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis* and *M. f. abbotti*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998),

Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have named it the Nicobar Scrubfowl *Megapodius nicobariensis*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have renamed it as the Nicobar Megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis*. It occurs in the South and Central Nicobars. There are old reports from the Andamans, and some unconfirmed reports from Table Island and Great Coco Island (Myanmar). It is locally common in coastal dry deciduous forest. It is Globally Vulnerable due to the destruction of its habitat in coastal forest.

#### Selected References

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## 7. Painted Bush-quail

### *Perdicula erythrorhyncha* (LC)

**Synopsis No. – 262-263**

**HBI - Painted Bush Quail**

*Perdicula erythrorhyncha*

**BIS - Painted Bush Quail**

*Perdicula erythrorhyncha*

**TBOI- Painted Bush Quail**

*Perdicula erythrorhyncha*

The bird was first described as the Painted Bush Quail *Coturnix erythrorhyncha* by Sykes (1832). Baker (1928) named it as *Cryptoplectron erythrorhynchum*, with two subspecies, i.e. *erythrorhynchum* and *blewitti*. Later it was treated as *Perdicula erythrorhyncha* by Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969). Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as the same. However, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) although keeping the scientific name as the same *Perdicula erythrorhyncha*, have slightly modified the English name Painted Bush-quail. It is mainly found in the Western Ghats, and associated hills to the east of Bombay and south, hills of Central India (Satpuras) and north eastern India from south west Bengal to Northern Andhra Pradesh; 600-2000m. It is locally common in tall grass and scrub along forest margins and cultivation.

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- b. Baker, S. (1928) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). *Birds* Vol. 5: 381.
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## 8. Manipur Bush-quail

### *Perdicula manipurensis* (VU)

**Synopsis No. – 264-265**

**HBI - Manipur Bush-quail**

*Perdicula manipurensis*

**BIS - Manipur Bush-quail**

*Perdicula manipurensis*

**TBOI - Manipur Bush Quail**

*Perdicula manipurensis*

Hume (1881), who first described it, included the Manipur Bush-quail under the genus *Perdicula* and called it *Perdicula manipurensis*. But Baker (1928) brought it under genus *Cryptolectron*, with two subspecies, the nominate *manipurensis*, and *inglisi*. Later Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) treated it as the Manipur Bush Quail *Perdicula manipurensis*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it the same way. It was historically known from the *duars* of north eastern West Bengal (Alipurduar) and Western Assam (Monai tea estate), and disjunctly in the Manipur valley, up to 1000m. It was reported as locally common in the nineteenth century. Now it is presumed very rare and local in damp grassland, and in scrub in moist deciduous foothills. It has definitely not been reported anywhere for many years. However, recently it was reported from Assam (Chaudhary 2006). Due to habitat loss and persecution it is considered Globally Vulnerable.

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## 9. Rock Bush-quail

### *Perdicula argoondah* (LC)

**Synopsis No. – 259-261**

**HBI - Rock Bush Quail**

*Perdicula argoondah*

**BIS - Rock Bush Quail**

*Perdicula argoondah*

**TBOI - Rock Bush Quail**

*Perdicula argoondah*

The Rock Bush-quail *Coturnix argoondah* was first described by Sykes in 1832. This was later treated as *Perdicula asiatica argoondah* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961), and Ali and Ripley (1969) have called it the Rock Bush Quail *Perdicula argoondah*. It has three subspecies, based on plumage differences - the nominate *argoondah* of the peninsula is darker than the north and central Indian birds (*meinertzhageni*). The third subspecies found in the south-central Peninsula, called the Mysore or Laterite Rock Bush Quail *Perdicula argoondah salimalii* has its upper-part, bright rufous. This endemic species is distributed from Delhi area south-west to south west Gujarat (Bhuj and Kutch), and through most of the Peninsula except for the eastern third, mostly below 600 m. It is fairly common in dry stony thorn scrub.

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## 10. Red Spurrowl

### *Galloperdix spadicea* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 275-277**

**HBI - Red Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix spadicea*

**BIS - Red Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix spadicea*

**TBOI - Red Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix spadicea*

This species was first described as Red Spurrowl *Tetrao spadiceus* by Gmelin (1789). Later it was named as the Red Spur-fowl *Galloperdix spadicea* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1969), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000), and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Galloperdix spadicea*. It has three subspecies - the nominate *spadicea* resident in Uttar Pradesh and West Nepal *terai* and widely scattered in the peninsula, up to northern Kerala. However, Flemming *et al.* (1953) and Rand and Flemming (1957) did not mention about the presence of Red Spurrowl in Nepal therefore we consider this species as endemic to India. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also say “no definite evidence of its occurrence has been found”. The Aravalli Red Spurrowl *Galloperdix spadicea caurina* is resident in the Aravalli Hills. The third subspecies is the Travancore Red Spurrowl *Galloperdix spadicea stewarti*, found in Kerala, excluding Wynaad where the nominate race is found. The Red Spurrowl is found in dry-and most-deciduous forest in stony, scrubby foothills, with watercourses and bamboo jungle, in the south, also in coffee estates and patches of Lantana.

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 k. Sharpe, C. F. (1894) The spurs of the Red Spurrowl. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 9: 487.  
 l. Tehsin, R. H. (1987) Red Spurrowl (*Galloperdix spadicea caurina*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 83: 663.

## 11. Painted Spurrowl

### *Galloperdix lunulata* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 278**

**HBI - Painted Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix lunulata*

**BIS - Painted Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix lunulata*

**TBOI - Painted Spurrowl**

*Galloperdix lunulata*

This species was first described as the Painted Spurrowl *Galloperdix lunulata* by Valenciennes (1825). Since this first description, there has not been any change

in its scientific name. For instance, Baker (1928), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have all called it by the same name. It is mainly found in the eastern Peninsula, south of the Gangetic plain from about eastern Rajasthan (Bharatpur), east to W Bengal, mostly from Central Madhya Pradesh east, but reaching the eastern base of the western Ghats in the South, low hills up to 1000m. It is fairly common in drier, rockier foothill habitats more than the Red Spurfowl, including broken terrain with dense thorn scrub and bamboo jungle.

#### Selected References

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## 12. Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii* (LC)

#### Synopsis No. - 301

#### HBI - Grey or Sonnerat's Junglefowl

*Gallus sonneratii*

#### BIS – Grey Junglefowl

*Gallus sonneratii*

#### TBOI - Grey Junglefowl

*Gallus sonneratii*

This species was first described as Grey or Sonnerat's Junglefowl *Gallus Sonneratii* by Temminck (1813). Later, it was treated as the Grey Jungle-fowl *Gallus sonneratii* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) treated it as Grey or Sonnerat's Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have named it as the Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*. It is distributed from the south of Rajasthan to the east of Gujarat, and to the west of south-east Madhya Pradesh, and south-west Andhra, to throughout southern Peninsula. It is locally common in all types of forests, as well as thickets, abandoned plantation sand jungle, chiefly in the foothills, but up to 2400m in the Nilgiris.

#### Selected References

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### 13. Andaman Crake

*Rallina canningi* (DD)

**Synopsis No. - 333**

**HBI - Andaman Banded Crake**

*Rallina canningi*

**BIS - Andaman Crake**

*Rallina canningi*

**TBOI - Andaman Crake**

*Rallina canningi*

This species was first described as the Andaman Banded Crake *Euryzona canningi* by Blyth (1863). Later

it was treated as Andamaneese Banded Crake *Rallina canningi* by Baker (1929). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) have used Blyth's Common name the Andaman Banded Crake, but have agreed with Baker (1929) as far as the scientific name is concerned *Rallina canningi*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have deleted the word 'Banded' and call it the Andaman Crake *Rallina canningi*. It is mainly found in the Andamans (At least South, Middle and Rutland) and south of South Andaman. There is very little information on this species so it is treated as Globally Data Deficient. Possibly it is fairly common in dense forests, and among rattan and *Pandanus* thickets.

#### Selected References

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- b. Baker, S. (1929) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 6: 18.
- c. Blyth (1863) *Ibis*: : 119

### 14. Jerdon's Courser

*Rhinoptilus bitorquatus* (CR)

**Synopsis No. - 441**

**HBI - Jerdon's or Double-banded Courser**

*Cursorius bitorquatus*

**BIS - Jerdon's Courser**

*Rhinoptilus bitorquatus*

**TBOI - Jerdon's Courser**

*Rhinoptilus bitorquatus*

This species was earlier described as Jerdon's or Double-banded Courser *Macrotarsius bitorquatus* by Blyth (1848). Baker (1929) brought it under genus *Rhinoptilus* but Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) have placed it under the genus *Cursorius*, and named it as Jerdon's or Double-banded Courser *Cursorius bitorquatus*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have included it under the genus *Rhinoptilus*. It is distributed in two small areas

of the Sri Lankamalleswar Sanctuary and the Sri Narsimha Peninsula Sanctuary in the Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh. It is a very rare and critically endangered species, because of to rapid habitat destruction within its tiny range. It is apparently restricted to thin, dry thorn scrub in rocky low hills.

#### Selected References

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## 15. Nilgiri Woodpigeon

### *Columba elphinstonii* (VU)

#### Synopsis No. – 521

#### HBI - Nilgiri Wood Pigeon

*Columba elphinstonii*

#### BIS - Nilgiri Wood Pigeon

*Columba elphinstonii*

#### TBOI - Nilgiri Wood Pigeon

*Columba elphinstonii*

This species was first described as the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon *Ptilinopus Elphinstonii* by Sykes (1833). Later it was treated as the Nilgiri Wood-pigeon *Columba elphinstonii* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) also followed Baker, named it as *Columba elphinstonii*. The same name was given by Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000). However, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have changed the common name to the Nilgiri Woodpigeon *Columba elphinstonii*. It is found throughout the Western Ghats from North Maharashtra to the south. It is found mainly from the foothills to 2000 m. There are unconfirmed reports from the Shevaroy's hills (southern Eastern Ghats), and northern Eastern Ghats. It is local and scarce, its population is declining in the evergreen forest, *sholas* and shade trees in the cardamom plantations. It is a Globally Vulnerable species.

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- f. Sykes (1833) *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. 2: 149.

## 16. Andaman Woodpigeon

*Columba palumboides* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 525**

**HBI - Andaman Wood Pigeon**

*Columba palumboides*

**BIS - Andaman Wood Pigeon**

*Columba palumboides*

**TBOI - Andaman Wood Pigeon**

*Columba palumboides*

This species is first described as the Andaman Wood Pigeon *Carpophaga palumboides* by Hume (1873). Later it was named as the Andamanese Wood-pigeon *Ianthoenas palumboides* by Baker (1928), but Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) treated it as the Andaman Wood Pigeon *Columba palumboides*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as the Andaman Wood Pigeon *Columba palumboides*. However, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have renamed it as Andaman Woodpigeon *Columba palumboides*. It is found in the Andamans (At least in the South and Middle and surrounding islets); and the Nicobars (Central and South). It is uncommon in dense broadleaved evergreen forest.

### Selected References

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- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers* 1: 302.

## 17. Andaman Cuckoo-dove

*Macropygia rufipennis* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 527**

**HBI - Andaman Cuckoo-dove**

*Macropygia rufipennis*

**BIS - Andaman Cuckoo Dove**

*Macropygia rufipennis*

**TBOI - Andaman Cuckoo Dove**

*Macropygia rufipennis*

This species was first described as the Andaman Cuckoo-dove *Macropygia rufipennis* by Blyth (1846). Baker (1928), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) followed Blyth's classification. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1998), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as the Andaman Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia rufipennis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have changed it to the old common name the Andaman Cuckoo-dove *Macropygia rufipennis*. It is mainly found in the south and middle Andamans, and the central and south Nicobar groups. It is common in Andamans, less so in Nicobars. Mainly found in broadleaved evergreen forest and forest edges.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 140-141.
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## 18. Grey-fronted Green Pigeon

*Treron affinis* SR (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 496**

**HBI - Pompadour or Greyfronted Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora affinis*

**BIS - Pompadour Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora affinis* (South India)

**TBOI - Pompadour Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora*

This species was first described as the Grey-fronted Green Pigeon *Vinago affinis* by Jerdon (1840), but later

Baker (1928) called it as *Dendrophasia pompadora affinis*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) mentioned five subspecies of *Treron pompadora* namely *pompadora*, *conoveri*, *phayrei*, *chloroptera* and *affinis* and named it as the Pompadour or Greyfronted Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora affinis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded this subspecies *affinis* and *chloroptera* / *chloropterus* (see next into full species), because they show morphological and vocal differences with conspecific nominate *pompadour*. The Grey-fronted Green Pigeon *Treron affinis* is a resident bird found in the Western Ghats from Northern Maharashtra south, and the Southern Eastern Ghats (Jerdon's old 'Madras' specimens from Liverpool County Museum, and recent sight records the Palkonda Hills). It is mainly found in plains up to 1000m. It was reported by Jerdon from Central India, and several recent reports of it have been received from Pondicherry and Point Calimere, but verification is needed. It is locally common in the foothills and evergreen and moist-deciduous forests.

#### Selected References

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### 19. Andaman Green-pigeon *Treron chloropterus* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 500**

**HBI – Andaman Greyfronted Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora chloroptera*

**BIS - Pompadour Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora chloroptera*

**TBOI - Pompadour Green Pigeon**

*Treron pompadora chloroptera*

This species was first described as the Andaman Green Pigeon *Treron chloroptera* by Blyth (1840). Later it was treated as *Dendrophasia pomadora chloroptera* by Baker (1928). As mentioned above, among the five subspecies,

Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) treated it as the Andaman Greyfronted Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora chloroptera* but placed it in the earlier genus *Treron*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996) treated it as a full species, the Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora*, whereas Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as a subspecies Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora chloroptera*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have again reassessed its status as a full species (*Treron chloropterus*) based on morphological and vocal differences. It is mainly found in the Andamans (South, North and associated islets) and the Nicobars (all main islands). It is abundant in the evergreen forest and edges. (also in Coco Is, Myanmar).

#### Selected References

- Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 103-104.
- Baker, S. (1928) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 5: 188.
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### 20. Nicobar Imperial-pigeon *Ducula nicobarica* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 508**

**HBI - Nicobar Green Imperial Pigeon**

*Ducula aenea nicobarica*

**BIS - Green Imperial Pigeon**

*Ducula aenea*

**TBOI - Green Imperial Pigeon**

*Ducula aenea*

This species was described as Nicobar Imperial Green Pigeon *Carpophaga insularis* by Blyth (1858). Later it was treated as *Muscadivora aenea insularis* by Baker (1928). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) mentioned three subspecies of *Ducula aenea* namely *sylvatica*, *pusilla* and *nicobarica*, and treated it as *Ducula aenea nicobarica*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have again treated it as a separate species, Nicobar Imperial-pigeon *Ducula nicobarica*, as it differs

morphologically and vocally with *aenea*. They write that it “clearly requires recognition as a full species” It is found mainly in the Nicobars (all main islands and several small islands). It is common in the evergreen forest.

#### Selected References

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## 21. Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides* (LC)

Synopsis No. - 564

HBI – Bluewinged Parakeet

*Psittacula columboides*

BIS - Malabar Parakeet

*Psittacula columboides*

TBOI - Malabar Parakeet

*Psittacula columboides*

This species was first described as the Blue-winged Paroquet *Palaornis columboides* by Vigors (1835). Later it was treated as *Psittacula columboides* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) also treated it as the Bluewinged Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have renamed it as the Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides* based on its rather restricted distribution confined to the Western Ghats.. It is a resident bird and undertakes local movements related to food supply. It is found mainly in the Western Ghats, south from North Maharashtra, in the plains (primarily from 500m) to 1600m. It is locally common in evergreen broadleaf forest and occasionally found in moist

deciduous forest. Rarely found in secondary growth, plantations and cultivation.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 185-187.
- b. Apte, S. (2004) Blue-winged Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*, Family Psittacidae, feeding on Loranthus leaves. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 101(1): 155.
- c. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 208.
- d. Gokula, V. and C. Venkatraman (2003) Foraging and breeding biology of the Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides* in the Siruvani foothills, Tamil Nadu, India. *Forktail* 19(2003) 138-139.
- e. Venkatraman, C. and V. Gokula (1996) Some observations on mating in the Bluewinged Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 36: 79.
- f. Vigors (1835) *Zoological Journal*. 5: 274.

## 22. Nicobar Parakeet *Psittacula caniceps* (NT)

Synopsis No. - 553

HBI - Nicobar Parakeet

*Psittacula caniceps*

BIS - Nicobar Parakeet

*Psittacula caniceps*

TBOI - Nicobar Parakeet

*sittacula caniceps*

This species was first described as *Palaornis caniceps* by Blyth (1846). Later it was treated as Blyth’s Nicobar Paroquet *Psittacula caniceps* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) also treated it as the Nicobar Parakeet *Psittacula caniceps*. This classification was followed by Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). It is mainly found in the south Nicobars (Great and Little Nicobar, Menchal and Kondul). It is locally common in tall rain forests.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 175.
- b. Blyth (1846) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 15:23
- c. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 212.

**23. Andaman Coucal****(Brown Coucal)***Centropus andamanensis**(Centropus sinensis andamanensis)***SR (LC)****Synopsis No. - 603****HBI – Andaman Crow-Pheasant***Centropus (sinensis) andamanensis***BIS – Brown Coucal***Centropus andamanensis***TBOI - Brown Coucal***Centropus andamanensis*

This species was first described as *Centropus andamanensis* by Tytler (1867). Baker (1927) treated as the same. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) mentioned four subspecies of *Centropus sinensis* namely *sinensis*, *intermedius*, *parroti* and *andamanensis* and called it as Andaman Crow-Pheasant *Centropus (sinensis) andamanensis*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have named treated it as Brown Coucal *Centropus andamanensis* giving it a full species status, as was done by Tytler (1867). Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also considered it as separate species, but called it the Andaman Coucal *Centropus andamanensis*. It is mainly found in the Andamans. (At least South, North and associated islets, Also Coco and Table Is, Myanmar). It is common in forests and in disturbed areas including gardens, forest and edge, mangroves, edges of paddy fields.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press,

Bombay. Vol.3: 244-245.

- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 194.
- c. Tytler (1867) *Ibis*: . 321.

**24. Andaman Barn-owl***Tyto deroepstorffi* **SR (RV)****Synopsis No. - 607****HBI - Andaman Barn Owl***Tyto alba deroepstorffi***BIS – Barn Owl***Tyto alba deroepstorffi***TBOI - Barn Owl***Tyto alba deroepstorffi*

This species was first described as *Strix De-Roepstorffi* (Anonymous), by Hume (1875). Later, it was treated as a subspecies *Tyto alba detoepstorffi* by Baker (1927) Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1969). Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have recognised two subspecies *stertens* found in the whole subcontinent, and *deropstorffi* found in the Andaman Island. Recently Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as a separate species, Andaman Barn-owl *Tyto deroepstorffi* based on the distinct morphological differences described by König *et al.* (1999). It is mainly found in the Andamans (At least at South and nearby islets Viper, Ross and North and South Cinque. Definitely recorded along coasts and in fields. Roost in buildings or nearby hollow trees.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 251-252.
- b. Hume (1875) *Stray Feathers* 3: 390.
- c. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 386.
- d. König, C., Weick, F. and J. H. Becking (1999) *Owls. A Guide to the owls of the world*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

**25. Andaman Scops-owl***Otus balli* (NT)**Synopsis No. - 613****HBI - Andaman Scops Owl***Otus balli***BIS - Andaman Scops Owl***Otus balli***TBOI - Andaman Scops Owl***Otus balli*

This species was first described as *Ephialtes balli* by Hume (1873). Later it was treated as Andaman Scops Owl *Otus balli* by Baker (1927), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1969), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000). Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treat it as Andaman Scops-owl *Otus balli*. It is a resident in the Andamans (South to North). It is markedly uncommon and less easily found than the Andamans race of Oriental Scops-owl *Otus sunia modestus*, with which it has long been confused. It is mainly found in forests.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 258-259.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 430.
- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers* 1: 407.

**26. Nicobar Scops-owl***Otus alius* SR RR (DD)**Synopsis No. – 618 b****HBI - Nicobar Scops Owl***Otus scops nicobaricus***BIS – Oriental Scops Owl***Otus sunia***TBOI - Nicobar Scops Owl***Otus alius*

This species was first described as *Ephialtes scops nicobaricus* by Hume (1873). Surprisingly, Baker (1927)

did not mention about this subspecies. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) have treated it as one of the six subspecies of *Otus scops*. Interestingly, Inskipp *et al.* (1996) did not mention this subspecies but Grimmett *et al.* (1999) treated it as a race *Otus sunia nicobaricus*. Rasmussen (1999) redescribed it as a separate species Nicobar Scops-owl *Otus alius*. Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and obviously Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as *Otus alius*. It mainly occurs in the Great Nicobar Islands, Teressa Island and in the Central Nicobars. It is common in the Great Nicobar. It is a Data Deficient species. It is mainly found at about sea level in coastal forests and mangroves.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 265 (321).
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 432.
- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers*. 4: 283.
- d. Rasmussen, P. C. (1999) A new Scops Owl from Great Nicobar Islands. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 118: 141-153.

**27. Mottled Wood-owl***Strix ocellata* (LC)**Synopsis No. – 655-657****HBI - Mottled Wood Owl***Strix ocellata***BIS - Mottled Wood Owl***Strix ocellata***TBOI - Mottled Wood Owl***Strix ocellata*

This species was first described as *Syrnium ocellatum* by Less (1839). Later it was treated as *Strix ocellata* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1969) mentioned three subspecies of the *Strix ocellata* namely *grandis*, *grisescens* and *ocellata* and called it as Southern Mottled Wood Owl *Strix ocellata ocellata*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also followed the same classification calling it as *Strix ocellata*. It is

mainly distributed south of the Himalayas from Jammu to the south of Gujarat and to west Bengal, and south through the Peninsula. It is locally common in open woodlands, large shade trees in cultivation, and villages, groves and plantations. The endemic status of this bird is doubtful as it was previously reported from Lahore by Curie (1916).

However, Roberts (1991) mentions the absence or possible extinction of this bird from

Pakistan. Therefore we assume that this bird is now endemic to India.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 304-306.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 402.
- c. Curie, A. J. (1916) The birds of Lahore and the vicinity. *Journal Of Bombay Natural History Society* Vol.24 (3): 561-577.
- d. Lesson (1839) *Review of Zoology*, P- 289.
- e. Perumal, T. N. A. (1985) My experiences of photographing a Mottled Wood Owl. *Hornbill* 1985(2): 9-15.
- f. Roberts, T. J. (1991) *The Birds of Pakistan*. Vol.1. Oxford University Press, New York.

## 28. Forest Owlet

### *Heteroglaux blewitti* (CR)

**Synopsis No. - 653**

**HBI - Forest Spotted Owlet**

*Athene blewitti*

**BIS – Forest Owlet**

*Athene blewitti*

**TBOI – Forest Owlet**

*Heteroglaux (Athene) blewitti*

This bird was first described as *Heteroglaux blewitti* by Hume (1873). Later it was treated as *Athene blewitti* by Baker (1927), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1969), Inskipp *et al.* (1996) and Grimmett *et al.* (1999). However, Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and

Anderton (2005) treated it as *Heteroglaux blewitti*. This bird was considered extinct for 113 years but it was rediscovered in 1997 in the Toranmal Reserve Forest of Maharashtra (King and Rasmussen 1998). It is found in dry deciduous forests of the Satpuda Mountain ranges of Central India. It is rare, but locally common and prefers teak-dominated open type of forest. It is Globally Critically Endangered, with relict populations at risk from woodland clearance, hunting and destruction of eggs by locals.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 302-303.
- b. Hume, A. O. (1873) *Stray Feathers* Vol. 1: 468.
- c. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 441.
- d. Ishtiaq, F. and A.R. Rahmani (2000) Further information on the status and distribution of the Forest Owlet *Athene blewitti* in India. *Forktail* 16: 125-130.
- e. Ishtiaq, F. and A. R. Rahmani (2000) Cronism in the Forest Owlet *Athene blewitti*. *Forktail* 16: 172-174
- f. Ishtiaq, F. and A. R. Rahmani (2005) The Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti*: vocalization, breeding biology and conservation. *Ibis*: 147(1): 197-205
- g. Ishtiaq, F. and A. R. Rahmani (2000) Further information on the status and distribution of the Forest Owlet *Athene blewitti* in India. *Forktail* 16 (2000): 125-130.
- h. Jathar, G. A, S. S. Talmale, M. S. Pradhan and A. R. Rahmani (2005) Mammalian prey species of the Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti* Hume. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 102(2): 230-232
- i. Jathar, G. and A. R. Rahmani (2004) Ecological studies of the Forest Spotted Owlet *Athene (Heteroglaux) blewitti*. Final report BNHS: 1-77.
- j. King, B. F. and P. C. Rasmussen (1998) The rediscovery of the Forest Owlet *Athene (Heteroglaux) blewitti*. *Forktail* 14: 51-53.
- k. Rasmussen, P. C. (1999) Major specimen fraud of the Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux (Athene auct) blewitti*. *Ibis*: 141(1): 11-21
- l. Rasmussen, P.C. and F. Ishtiaq (1999): Vocalizations and behaviour of the Forest Owlet *Athene (Heteroglaux) blewitti*. *Forktail* 15: 61-65.

- m. Rasmussen, P. C. and N. J. Collar (1998) Identification, distribution and status of the Forest Owlet *Athene (Heteroglaux) blewitti*. *Forktail* 14: 41-49.
- n. Ripley, S. D. (1976) Reconsideration of *Athene blewitti* (Hume). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 73: 1-4.

## 29. Hume's Hawk-owl *Ninox obscura* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 645**

**HBI - Brown Hawk Owl**

*Ninox scutulata obscura*

**BIS - Brown Hawk Owl**

*Ninox scutulata obscura*

**TBOI - Brown Hawk Owl**

*Ninox scutulata obscura*

This species was first described as *Ninox obscura* by Hume (1873). Later it was similarly treated by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1969) mentioned four subspecies of *Ninox scutulata* namely *lugubris*, *burmanica*, *hirusta* and *obscura*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also treated it as a subspecies *Ninox scutulata obscura*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have again treated it as a full species *Ninox obscura*, based on striking plumage and morphological differences. It is a resident bird of the Andamans (confirmed in the South and Middle Andamans, at least). No convincing records from the Nicobars (Rasmussen MS): 'Nicobars' type locality almost certainly in error; other putative Nicobars reports of *obscura* were auditory only, and probably refer to *N. scutulata isolate* or *rexpimenti*. This bird is common in forest edges, borders of rubber plantations, around settlements, and near water.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 295-296.
- b. Hume, (1873) *Stray Feathers* Vol. 1: 77.
- c. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 457.

## 30. Andaman Hawk-owl *Ninox affinis* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 646**

**HBI - Andaman Brown Hawk-owl**

*Ninox affinis affinis*

**BIS - Andaman Hawk-owl**

*Ninox affinis*

**TBOI - Andaman Hawk-owl**

*Ninox affinis*

This species was described as *Ninox affinis* by Tytler (1867). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Ninox scutulata affinis* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1987) mentioned about two subspecies of *Ninox affinis* namely *affinis* and *isolata* of which *affinis* is found on Andaman Islands and *isolata* is found on Nicobar Islands. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have also treated it as *Ninox affinis*. It is distributed in Little, South and North Andamans (Little and South to North). It is fairly common in forest and secondary woodland.

### Selected Reference

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1969) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.3: 296.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 456.
- c. Tytler (1867) *Ibis*: 285.

## 31. Andaman Nightjar *Caprimulgus andamanicus* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 679**

**HBI - Andaman Longtailed Nightjar**

*Caprimulgus macrurus andamanicus*

This species was first described as *Caprimulgus andamanicus* by Hume (1873). Baker (1927), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1970) treated it as the subspecies of Longtailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*, subspecies

*andamanicus*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as a separate species *Caprimulgus andamanicus* based on distinct vocalization and morphological differences. It is a resident bird in the Andamans, probably spread over all the main islands and associated islets of Little, South and Middle Andamans, Sound Island (south-east of the North Andaman) and South Brother Island (north-east of the little Andaman). There is one possible aural record from Narcondam Island. The bird is common in open teak forests, fairly open country with scattered trees, and Mangroves.

#### Selected Reference

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1970) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.4: 20.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 363.
- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers*. Vol. 1: 470.
- d. Wickham, P. F. (1910) Note on the nesting of the Besra Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter virgatus*) and the Andaman Nightjar (*Caprimulgus andamanicus*) in the Andamans. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 19: 992-993.

## 32. Malabar Grey Hornbill

### *Ocyceros griseus* SR (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 768**

**HBI - Malabar Grey Hornbill**

*Tockus griseus*

**BIS - Malabar Grey Hornbill**

*Ocyceros griseus*

**TBOI - Malabar Grey Hornbill**

*Ocyceros griseus*

This species was first described as *Buceros griseus* by Latham (1790). Later it was treated as *Lophoceros griseus griseus* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1970) recognised two subspecies *Tokus griseus griseus* found in the Western Ghats, and *Tokus griseus gingalensis* found in Sri Lanka. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded both the subspecies in to full species, namely the first as Malabar Grey Hornbill

*Ocyceros griseus* (endemic to India), and Ceylon Grey Hornbill *Ocyceros gingalensis* (endemic to Sri Lanka). It is distributed all over the Western Ghats south from West Central Maharashtra (Bombay) plains to 1600m. It is common in evergreen and most deciduous forests, and rarely found in gardens and plantations.

#### Selected References

- a. Abdulali, H. (1942) The nesting of the Malabar Grey Hornbill. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 43: 102-103.
- b. Abdulali, H. (1951) Some notes on the Malabar Grey Hornbill [*Tockus griseus* (Lath.)]. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 50: 403-404.
- c. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1970) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.4: 132.
- d. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 303.
- e. Latham (1790) *Index of Ornithology* 1: 147.
- f. Mudappa, D. (2000) Breeding biology of the Malabar Grey Hornbill (*Ocyceros griseus*) in southern Western Ghats, India. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 97(1):15-24
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- h. Prasad Rao, R. S. (2000) Reappearances of Malabar Grey Hornbills in the Kodhyamale Reserve Forest of south India Canara district. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 40(5): 67.

## 33. Narcondam Hornbill

### *Aceros narcondami* SE (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 773**

**HBI - Narcondam Hornbill**

*Rhyticeros plicatus (narcondami)*

**BIS - Narcondam Hornbill**

*Aceros narcondami*

**TBOI - Narcondam Hornbill**

*Aceros narcondami*

This species is first described as *Rhytidoceros*



*narcondami* by Hume (1873). Baker (1927) also treated similarly. Later Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1970) treated it as a subspecies *Rhyticeros (plicatus) narcondami*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as a separate species *Aceros narcondami*. It is a restricted range species and confined to Narcondam Island (7 km<sup>2</sup>) which results in listing it as Globally vulnerable to disturbance and habitat degradation. It is common in open dry forest and forest edges.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1970) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.4: 139.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 293.
- c. Cory, C. P. (1902) Some further notes on the Narcondam Hornbill (*Rhyticeros narcondami*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 14: 372.
- d. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers* Vol.1: 411.
- e. Hussain, S. A. (1984) Some aspects of the biology and ecology of Narcondam Hornbill (*Rhyticeros narcondami*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 81: 1-18.
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- h. St. John, J. H. (1898) Some notes on the Narcondam Hornbill etc. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 12: 212-214.
- i. Yahya, H. S. A. and A. A. Zarri (2002) Status, ecology and behaviour of Narcondam Hornbill (*Aceros narcondami*) in Narcondam Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 99(3): 434-445.

### 34. White-cheeked Barbet *Megalaima viridis* (LC)

Synopsis No. - 785

HBI – Small Green Barbet

*Megalaima viridis*

**BIS - White-cheeked Barbet**

*Megalaima viridis*

**TBOI - White-cheeked Barbet**

*Megalaima viridis*

This species was first described as *Bucco viridis* by Boddaert (1783). It was treated as *Thereiceryx viridis* by Baker (1927). Later, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1987), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Megalaima viridis*. It is generally found from the Surat Dangs from the south of Gujarat to the western base of Satpuras (Western Khandesh, North Maharashtra), the entire Western Ghats strip, and associated ranges and in the southern eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. It is mostly found below 1500m, but occasionally at 2300m. It is a common bird in broadleaved evergreen and moist deciduous forest, parkland, groves and gardens.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1970) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.4: 155-156.
- b. Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 113.
- c. Boddaert (1783) Table Pl. enlum: 53.
- d. Yahya, H. S. A. (1980) A comparative study of ecology and biology of Barbet, *Megalaima* spp. (Capitonidae: Piciformes) with special reference to *Megalaima viridis* (Boddaert) and *M. rubricapilla malabarica* (Blyth) at Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala. Ph.D. thesis, Univ. of Bombay. Unpublished.

### 35. Malabar Barbet

*Megalaima malabarica* **SR (LC)**

Synopsis No. - 790

HBI – Crimsonthroated Barbet

*Megalaima rubricapilla malabarica*

**BIS – Crimson-fronted Barbet**

*Megalaima rubricapilla malabarica*

**TBOI - Crimson-fronted Barbet**

*Megalaima rubricapilla malabarica*

This species was first described as *Bucco malabaricus* by Blyth (1847). Later it was treated as *Xantholaema malabarica* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1970) mentioned two subspecies *Megalaima rubricapilla malabarica* (Western Ghats) and *M. r. rubricapilla* (Sri Lanka). Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as subspecies. But Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have treated it as the distinct species *Megalaima malabarica* based on plumage difference, habitat preference and vocalization. It is found in the Western Ghats from the south of Goa, up to 1200m. It is locally common in evergreen hill forest and shade-coffee plantations, replacing the Coppersmith Barbet in moister habitats.

#### Selected References

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- Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 129.
- Blyth (1847) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 16 (1):465.

### 36. Andaman Woodpecker *Dryocopus hodgei* SR (NT)

#### Synopsis No. - 831

#### HBI - Andaman Black Woodpecker

*Dryocopus javensis hodgei*

#### BIS - Andaman Woodpecker

*Dryocopus hodgei*

#### TBOI - Andaman Woodpecker

*Dryocopus hodgei*

This species was first described as *Mulleripicus Hodgei* by Blyth (1860). Later it was treated as *Thriponax hodgei* by Baker (1927). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1970) mentioned two subspecies *Dryocopus javensis hodgsonii* (mainland) and *D. j. hodgei* (Andaman Island) and called the latter as Andaman Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus javensis hodgei*. However because of absence of white on the belly and different vocalization, Inskipp *et al.* (1996) Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak

and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as a separate species *Dryocopus hodgei*. It is mainly found in the South and Middle and surrounding islets of Andamans. It is common in evergreen forest, cutover areas, and mangroves.

#### Selected References

- Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1970) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.4: 210.
- Baker, S. (1927) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 4: 91.
- Blyth (1860) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 29: 105.

### 37. Malabar Lark *Galerida malabarica* (LC)

#### Synopsis No. - 901

#### HBI - Malabar Crested Lark

*Galerida malabarica*

#### BIS - Malabar Lark

*Galerida malabarica*

#### TBOI - Malabar Crested Lark

*Galerida malabarica*

This species was first described as *Alauda malabarica* by Scop (1786). Baker (1926) treated it as *Galerida malabarica*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Galerida malabarica*. It is mainly found south east of Gujarat from Kathiawar and throughout the Western Ghats; up to 2000 m in peninsular India up to Nellore. It is locally common in and found mainly on Laterite plateau, stony and grassy hillsides, forest clearings, and sometimes in fields.

#### Selected References

- Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 39-40.
- Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 348.

- c. Blanford, W.T. (1876) Note on the synonymy of *Spizalauda*. *Stray Feathers*. 4(4, 5and6): 237-242.
- d. Hume, A.O. (1872) The Skylarks of India. *Stray Feathers* 1(1): 38-41.
- e. Koelz, W. (1954): Ornithological studies. III. The validity of *Galerida malabarica propinqua*. *Contributions from the Institute for Regional Exploration* 1: 33.
- f. Scop (1786). Del. Flor. Et Faun. Insubr. p-94.
- e. Syke (1832) *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. p-92.

### 38. Sykes's Lark

*Galerida deva* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 902**

**HBI - Sykes's Crested Lark**

*Galerida deva*

**BIS - Sykes's Lark**

*Galerida deva*

**TBOI - Sykes's (Crested) Lark**

*Galerida deva*

This species was first described as *Alauda deva* by Sykes (1832). Later it was treated as *Galerida deva* by Baker (1926), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Galerida deva*. It is found in most of Western and Peninsular India from Kutch (South West Gujarat) and East Rajasthan, to the west Gangetic plain. In the south it is found in the Nilgiris hills of Northern Tamil Nadu; perhaps up to 1000m. It is locally common on sparsely vegetated stony ground and dry fields. It is also reported in Rameswaram Island but verification is required.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 40-41.
- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 347.
- c. Blanford, W.T. (1876) Note on the synonymy of *Spizalauda*. *Stray Feathers*. 4 (4,5and6) 237-242.
- d. Parvenu, J. (2005): Does Sykes's Crested Lark *Galerida deva* occur in Kerala? *Indian Birds* 1(6) 141-142.

### 39. Nilgiri Pipit

*Anthus nilghiriensis* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 1870**

**HBI - Nilgiri Pipit**

*Anthus nilghiriensis*

**BIS - Nilgiri Pipit**

*Anthus nilghiriensis*

**TBOI - Nilgiri Pipit**

*Anthus nilghiriensis*

Since its first description by Sharpe (1885) as *Anthus nilghiriensis* the same English and scientific names have been followed by Baker (1926), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). It is mainly found in the Western Ghats of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, above 1000m (chiefly above 1500m). It is locally very common and found in open grassy hilltops and slopes with scattered bushes, trees and rocks. Unlike other pipits it is not tame and always keeps away from the humans.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.9: 271-273.
- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and B Catalogue of British Museum*. 10: 550.

### 40. Andaman Cuckooshrike

*Coracina dobsoni* (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 1076**

**HBI - Barred Cuckoo-Shrike**

*Coracina striata dobsoni*

**BIS - Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike**

*Coracina striata*

**TBOI - Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike**

*Coracina striata*

This was first described as *Graucalus dobsoni* by Ball (1872). Baker (1924) also treated it as *Graucalus dobsoni*. Later it was treated as a subspecies of *Coracina striata* by Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1971). Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as *Coracina striata*. But, now Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded it to the species level and treat it as *Coracina dobsoni* based on its plumage difference and morphometry. It is found only in the south Andamans. It is an uncommon forest bird, unlike the Andamans race of the Large Cuckooshrike, i.e. *Coracina novaehollandiae andamana*. It is mostly found on the top of trees.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 18.
- b. Ball (1872) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 41: 281.
- c. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2: 346-347.

### 41. Malabar Woodshrike *Tephrodornis sylvicola* (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 1068**

**HBI - Malabar Wood Shrike**

*Tephrodornis gularis sylvicola*

This species was first described as *Tephrodornis sylvicola* by Jerdon (1830). Later it was treated as subspecies *Tephrodornis pelvica sylvicola* by Baker (1924). Ripley (1961) treated it as a subspecies, but named it *Tephrodornis virgatus sylvicola*, and Ali and Ripley (1987) further changed it to *Tephrodornis gularis sylvicola*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as a separate species, the *Tephrodornis sylvicola* based on striking morphological and vocal differences between *gularis* and *pelvica*. It is found in the Surat Dangs in south east Gujarat and south west of the Western Ghats from Goa south, to 1800m, mostly at lower elevations. It is fairly common in edges and glades of evergreen forests (moister habitat than is common.)

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 8-9.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2:311.
- c. Jerdon (1830) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. 10:236.
- d. Vijayan, L. (1989) Feeding behaviour of the Malabar Woodshrike, *Tephrodornis virgatus sylvicola* Jerdon at Thekkady, Kerala. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 86: 396-399.
- e. Vijayan, L. (1989) Breeding behaviour of the Malabar Woodshrike, *Tephrodornis virgatus sylvicola* Jerdon at Thekkady, Kerala. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 89: 125-126.

### 42. White-spotted Fantail *Rhipidura albogularis* SR (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1458**

**HBI - Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher**

*Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*

**BIS - White-throated Fantail**

*Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*

**TBOI - White-throated Fantail**

*Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*

This species was first described as *Muscicapa (Muscylyva) albogularis* by Lesson (1832). Later it was treated as *Rhipidura albicollis albicollis* by Baker (1924). However, Ripley (1961) classified it as separate species as *Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) followed Baker's classification and made six subspecies namely, *albocollis*, *canescens*, *stanleyi*, *orissae*, *albogularis* and *vernayi*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) considered this as a subspecies *Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) elevated *albogularis* subspecies (Synopsis no. 1458) of peninsular India to a species level based on its striking plumage difference and vocalization. However, *albicollis* and *albogularis* form hybrids in some areas. It is distributed over the entire Peninsula from the

south of Rajasthan (Mount Abu) to the Gangetic plains and south to Nilgiris up to 2000m. It is commonly found in wooded areas, groves, secondary forest and parks; generally in moister, more closed habitats than the White-browed Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis* but they are often found together in intermediate habitats.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 214.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2: 282.
- c. Lesson (1832) in *Belanger, Voy. Ind-Orient., Zool.*: 264

### 43. Grey-headed Bulbul

*Pycnonotus priocephalus* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1114**

**HBI - Greyheaded Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus priocephalus*

**BIS - Grey-headed Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus priocephalus*

**TBOI - Grey-headed Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus priocephalus*

This species was first described as *Brachypus priocephalus* by Jerdon (1830). Later it was treated as *Microtarsus priocephalus* by Baker (1922). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as *Pycnonotus priocephalus*. It is a resident bird and distributed in the Western Ghats, South of Goa, in the plains to 1200m. It is locally common in evergreen rainforests canopy, and edges including bamboo and Lantana scrub.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 70-71.
- b. Jerdon (1830) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. 10: 246

- c. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 425.

### 44. Andaman Bulbul

*Pycnonotus fuscoflavescens* SR  
(RV)

**Synopsis No. - 1113**

**HBI – Andaman Blackheaded Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus atriceps fuscoflavescens*

**BIS – Black-headed Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus atriceps fuscoflavescens*

**TBOI - Black-headed Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus atriceps fuscoflavescens*

Hume (1873) has described it as *Brachpodius fusciflavescens*, Later, Baker (1922) treated it as a subspecies of *Microtarsus melanocephalus*, and named it as *M. m fusciflavescens*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1971) have recognised two subspecies *Pycnonotus atriceps atriceps* found in northeast India, and *P. a. fuscoflavescens* found in the Andaman Islands. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) have also recognised these two forms but reconsidered them as races. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have treated it as a separate species, *Pycnonotus fuscoflavescens*, based on plumage and vocalization difference. It is found in the South and Middle Andamans. It is locally common in forests, forest edges, and thick jungle.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 70.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 425.
- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers* Vol.1: 297.

### 45. Flame-throated Bulbul

*Pycnonotus gularis* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 1116**

**HBI – Rubythroated Yellow Bulbul**

*Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis*

**BIS - Black-crested Bulbul***Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis***TBOI – Black-crested Bulbul***Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis*

This species was first described as *Brachypus gularis* by Gould (1835). Later it was treated as *Pycnonotus gularis* by Baker (1922), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) all have treated it as a subspecies of *Pycnonotus melanicterus*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) however, have upgraded the subspecies to species level, and treated it as *Pycnonotus gularis* based on its morphological differences. It is distributed in the Western Ghats from the south of Goa to the south of Travancore up to 900m. It is locally common in evergreen foothill forest especially in lower-edge ecotone with drier formations, in thorny bamboo brakes, Lantana thickets and riverine shrubbery.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 73-74.
- b. Gould (1835) *Proceedings of Zoological Society*. p. 186.
- c. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 415.

**46. Yellow-throated Bulbul***Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (VU)**Synopsis No. - 1135****HBI - Yellowthroated Bulbul***Pycnonotus xantholaemus***BIS - Yellow-throated Bulbul***Pycnonotus xantholaemus***TBOI - Yellow-throated Bulbul***Pycnonotus xantholaemus*

This species was first described as *Brachypus xantholaemus* by Gould (1835). Later it was treated as *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* by Baker (1922), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treat it as *Pycnonotus*

*xantholaemus*. It is distributed in southern peninsular India, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu at 600-1300m. There are some old reports from Kerala. It is locally common in boulder-strewn dry woodland and scrub forest in low hills. It is Globally Vulnerable due to rapid habitat degradation within its restricted range.

**Selected References**

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 94-95.
- b. Allen, P. R. (1908): Notes on the Yellow-throated Bulbul (*Pycnonotus xantholaemus*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 18: 905-907.
- c. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 415.
- d. Beisenherz, W. (2004) Rediscovery of the Yellow-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* in the Anaimalai Hills, Western Ghats, South India. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 101(1): 160.
- e. Gould (1835) *Proceedings of Zoological Society*. p. 186.
- f. Kannan, R. (1992) Yellowthroated Bulbul in Anaimalai Hills. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 32 (7 and 8): 19.
- g. Karthikeyan, S., Prasad, J. N. and T. S. Srinivasa (1995) Yellowthroated Bulbul *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (Jerdon) at Biligirirangan Hills, Karnataka. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 92: 123-124.
- h. Karthikeyan, S. (1995) Notes on the occurrence of the Yellowthroated Bulbul *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (Jerdon) at Shevaroy, Tamil Nadu. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 92: 266-267.
- i. Subramanya, S., Karthikeyan, S. and S. N. Prasad (1991) Yellowthroated Bulbul at Nandi Hill. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 31(3 and 4): 7-8.
- j. Subramanya, S., Prasad, J. N. and S. Karthikeyan (1993) Status and habitat requirements of Yellowthroated Bulbul. *In: Bird conservation, strategies for the 90s and beyond* (Eds: A. Verghese, S. Sridhar and A.K. Chakravarthy). Bangalore: OSI. Pp. 111.
- k. Subramanya, S., Prasad, J. N. and S. Karthikeyan (1995) In search of the Yellow-throated Bulbul. *Sanctuary* 15(5): 68-70

- l. Subramanya, S. and J. N. Prasad (1996) Yellowthroated Bulbuls at Horsley hills. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 93(1): 55-58.
- m. Thejaswi, S. and M.C. Manohara (2004) New sites for the Globally threatened Yellow-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (Jerdon) in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, Southern India. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 101(3): 458-461.
- n. Venkataswamappa M. and M. R. Chaitra (1999) Observations of nesting Yellow-throated Bulbuls. *Oriental Bird Club Bulletin*. 30: 32.
- c. Horsf and Moore (1854) *Catologue*. Vol.1: 257.
- d. Deignan, H.G. (1942) Nomenclature of certain Pycnonotidae. *Auk* 59(2): 313-315.
- e. Horsfield, T. and F. Moore (1854-1858) *Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum of the Hon. East-India Company*. Vol. 2. 2 vols. W.H. Allen, London. 453 752 pages.

#### 47. Nicobar Bulbul

*Hypsipetes nicobariensis* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1142**

**HBI - Nicobar Bulbul**

*Hypsipetes nicobariensis*

**BIS - Nicobar Bulbul**

*Hypsipetes nicobariensis*

**TBOI - Nicobar Bulbul**

*Hypsipetes nicobariensis*

This species was first described as *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* by Horsf and Moore (1854). Later it was treated as *Iole nicobariensis* by Baker (1922). However, Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as *Hypsipetes nicobariensis*. It is mainly found in the central Nicobars, it was formerly common but now scarce. It occurs primarily in forests, but also forest edges and secondary growth, gardens and coconut and rubber plantations. It is Globally Vulnerable due to habitat destruction in its restricted range and probably to due to competition from the introduced Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 103-104.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 408.

#### 48. Nilgiri Thrush

*Zoothera neilgherriensis* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. – 1742**

**HBI – Nilgiri Thrush**

*Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis*

**TBOI – Scaly Thrush**

*Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis*

It was first described as *Oreocincla nilgiriensis* by Blyth (1847). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Oreocincla dauma nilghiriensis* by Baker (1924). However, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1973) treated it as subspecies *Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treat it as the subspecies *Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded it to the species level and call it *Zoothera neilgherriensis* based on distinct morphological differences with its other conspecifics. It is found mainly in the Western Ghats south from north west Karnataka; 600-2100m. It is uncommon in dense evergreen forest and sholas.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.9: 102-103.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2: 159.
- c. Blyth (1847) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol.16: 141.
- d. Mathew, J. (2000) First record of Nilgiri Thrush *Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis* (Blyth) from Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary in Kerala. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 40(5): 66.

## 49. Malabar Whistling-thrush *Myiophonus horsfieldii* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1728**

**HBI - Malabar Whistling-thrush**

*Myiophonus horsfieldii*

**BIS - Malabar Whistling Thrush**

*Myiophonus horsfieldii*

**TBOI - Malabar Whistling Thrush**

*Myiophonus horsfieldii*

This species was first described as *Myiophoneus Horsfieldii* by Vigors (1831). Baker (1924) treated it as *Myiophoneus horsfieldii*. Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) all have treated it as *Myiophonus horsfieldii*. It is distributed in the peninsular hills from south Rajasthan (Mount Abu) through the Satpuras to north west Orissa, and locally in the Eastern Ghats; from the foothills to 2200m, down to the plains in rain-related movements. It is fairly common in banks and beds of streams and rivers, especially with overhanging rocks, inside forest, secondary growth and plantations, and adjacent open areas.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.9: 79-81.
- a. Ambedkar, V. C. (1991) Long-distance movement of a Malabar Whistling Thrush *Myiophoneus horsfieldii* (Vigors) in the Western Ghats. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 88: 113.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2: 178-179.
- c. Bharos, A. M. K. (1996) Range extension of the Malabar Whistling Thrush, *Myiophonus horsfieldii* (Vigors). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 93: 295.
- d. Butler, E. A. (1878) Letter about locality of *Myiophoneus horsfieldii*. *Stray Feathers* 7: 467.
- e. Betham, R. M. (1903) Curious site for nesting chosen by the Malabar Whistling-Thrush (*Myiophoneus horsfieldii*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 14: 815.
- f. McCann, C. (1931) Notes on the whistling school-boy or Malabar Whistling Thrush. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 35: 202-204.
- g. Pati, B.P. (2001) Malabar Whistling-thrush *Myiophonus horsfieldii* in the Gir forest, Saurashtra, Gujarat *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 98(3): 452.
- h. Vigors (1831) *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. p-35.

## 50. Nicobar Jungle-flycatcher *Rhinomyias nicobaricus* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 1402**

**HBI – Olive Flycatcher**

*Rhinomyias brunneata nicobarica*

**BIS - Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher**

*Rhinomyias brunneata*

**TBOI - Brown-chested Jungle-flycatcher**

*Rhinomyias brunneata*

This species was first described as *Rhinomyias nicobarica* by Richmond (1902). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Rhinomyias brunneatus nicobarica* by Baker (1930). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) also treated it as subspecies *Rhinomyias brunneatus nicobarica*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), treated it as a separate species *Rhinomyias nicobarica*. However, Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treat it as *Rhinomyias brunneata*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as the separate species *Rhinomyias nicobaricus*, based on difference in plumage and morphometry with its conspecific *brunneata*. It is a resident bird in the Great and Little Nicobars. Interestingly the sight records from the Andamans are probably of *brunneata* of south Asia. However, the fact is that *nicobaricus* has never even been recorded on other islands of the Nicobars. It is fairly common in forests and sometimes ventures into gardens.

### Selected References

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Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 135-136.

- b. Baker, S. (1930) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.7: 129.
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## 51. Black-and-orange Flycatcher

*Ficedula nigrorufa* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 1427**

**HBI - Black-and-orange Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa nigrorufa*

**BIS - Black-and-orange Flycatcher**

*Ficedula nigrorufa*

**TBOI - Black-and-orange Flycatcher**

*Ficedula nigrorufa*

This species was first described as *Saxicola nigrorufa* by Jerdon (1839). Later it was treated as *Ochromela nigrorufa* by Baker (1930). However, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) treated it as *Muscicapa nigrorufa*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as *Ficedula nigrorufa*. It is distributed from the south of the Western Ghats from the Nilgiris to Travancore, at 750-1800m. It is very common locally in evergreen sholas with dense undergrowth, cardamom and coffee plantations, and thick secondary margins of forests.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 174-175.
- b. Baker, S. (1930) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.7: 139.
- c. Jerdon (1839) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 10: 266.
- d. Khan, M. A. R. (1977) Ecology of the Black-and-orange Flycatcher *Muscicapa nigrorufa*. Ph. D. thesis, University of Bombay, Bombay.
- e. Khan, M. A. R. (1978) Ecology of the Black-and-orange Flycatcher in southern India. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 75: 773-791.
- f. Khan, M. A. R. (1980) Territorial behaviour of the

Black-and-orange Flycatcher *Muscicapa nigrorufa* (Jerdon) in southern India. *Bangladesh Journal of Zoology*. 8: 89-97.

## 52. Nilgiri Flycatcher

*Eumyias albicaudatus* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 1446**

**HBI - Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa albicaudata*

**BIS - Nilgiri Flycatcher**

*Eumyias albicaudata*

**TBOI - Nilgiri Flycatcher**

*Eumyias albicaudata*

This species was first described as *Muscicapa albicaudata* by Jerdon (1840). Later it was treated as *Eumyias albicaudata* by Baker (1930). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) treated it as *Muscicapa albicaudata*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as *Eumyias albicaudata*. It is distributed in the Western Ghats from south Karnataka up to the summits of many ranges. It is common especially at higher altitudes and less common below 1000m. It apparently does not descend much in winter. It prefers dense evergreen sholas, broadleaved evergreen hill forest and edges, spice plantation.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 198-200.
- b. Baker, S. (1930) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.7:137.
- c. Jerdon (1840) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 11: 16.

## 53. White-bellied Blue Flycatcher

*Cyornis pallipes* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1435**

**HBI - Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher**

*Muscicapa pallipes*

**BIS - White-bellied Blue Flycatcher***Cyornis pallipes***TBOI - White-bellied Blue Flycatcher***Cyornis pallipes*

This species was first described as *Muscicapula pallipes* by Jerdon (1840). Baker (1930) also treated it as *Muscicapula pallipes*. However, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) treated it as *Muscicapa pallipes*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as *Cyornis pallipes*. It is found in the Western Ghats from Central south, Maharashtra from 150m (usually above 300m) to 1700m. It is uncommon but local in dense broadleaved evergreen forest and sholas.

**Selected References**

- Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 183-184.
- Ali, S (1951) Extension of range of the White-bellied Blue Flycatcher (*Muscicapula pallipes pallipes* Jerdon). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 49(4): 785.
- Baker, S. (1930) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.7:134.
- Gole, P. (1997) Conservation Fund: Birds of the Sahyadri or Northern Western Ghats. *Oriental Bird Club Bulletin*. 24: 9-10.
- Jerdon (1840) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 11: 15.

**54. Andaman Shama***Copsychus albiventris* (RV)**Synopsis No. - 1668****HBI - Andaman Shama***Copsychus malabaricus albiventris***BIS - White-rumped Shama***Copsychus malabaricus albiventris***TBOI - White-rumped Shama***Copsychus malabaricus albiventris*

This species was first described as *Kittacincla*

*albiventris* by Blyth (1859). Baker (1930), treated it as the subspecies *Copsychus malabaricus andamanensis*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1973) described four species of *Copsychus malabaricus*, namely *malabaricus*, *indicus*, *leggei* and *albiventris*. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as a subspecies *Copsychus malabaricus albiventris*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as separate species *Copsychus albiventris* based on consistent morphological and vocal differences. It is a resident bird of the Andamans (At least at South and Baratang). It is fairly common in dense forest, scrub and gardens, especially in dense ravines near water.

**Selected References**

- Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.8: 251.
- Baker, S. (1930) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.7: 113.
- Blyth (1859) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal* 27: 269.

**55. White-bellied Blue Robin***Myiomela albiventris* SR (VU)**Synopsis No. - 1638****HBI - Whitebellied Shortwing***Brachypteryx major albiventris***BIS - White-bellied Shortwing***Brachypteryx major albiventris***TBOI - White-bellied Shortwing***Brachypteryx major albiventris*

This species was first described as *Callene albiventris* by Blanford (1867). Later, it was treated as subspecies *Brachypteryx major albiventris* by Baker (1924). However, Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also treated it as the subspecies *Brachypteryx major albiventris*. Whereas Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as the *Myiomela albiventris*, based on morphological vocal differences. Earlier this species was erroneously placed with shortwings in *Brachypteryx*;

much closer to the *Cinclidium* but a thorough study is required. That's why Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) placed this species into the *Myiomela* genus which it resembles most. It is a resident bird within a tiny range in hills (the Palni to Ashambu hills) of Kerala and Tamil Nadu (south of the Palghat Gap), 1150-2100m, mostly above 1600m. It is locally very common in streamside vegetation and wet areas of undergrowth, within forested patches; densely wooded ravines and shoals. It is Globally Vulnerable (Even when combined with the Nilgiri Blue Robin).

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.8: 209-210.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2:11.
- c. Blanford (1867) *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. Vol. 833: 39.

### 56. Nilgiri Blue Robin

#### *Myiomela major* SR (VU)

##### Synopsis No. - 1637

##### HBI - Rufousbellied Shortwing

*Brachypteryx major major*

##### BIS - White-bellied Shortwing

*Brachypteryx major major*

##### TBOI - White-bellied Shortwing

*Brachypteryx major major*

This species was first described as *Phaenicura major* by Jerdon (1844). Later it was treated as *Brachypteryx major major* by Baker (1924). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as nominate *Brachypteryx major major*. Whereas Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded it as a full species, and treat it as *Myiomela major* based on morphological vocal differences. The taxonomic treatment to this species is similar to the *Myiomela albiventris*. It is also a resident bird in Nilgiri Hills and the nearby Bababudan and Bramhagiri Hills

(North of the Palghat Gap), 900-2100m. It is very local in wooded shoals. It is Globally Vulnerable (Even when combined with the White-bellied Blue Robin).

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.8: 209.
- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2:10.
- c. Jerdon (1844) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 13: 170.

### 57. Wynaad Laughingthrush

#### *Dryonastes delesserti* SR (LC)

##### Synopsis No. - 1287

##### HBI - Wynaad Laughing Thrush

*Garrulax delesserti delesserti*

##### BIS - Wynaad Laughingthrush

*Garrulax delesserti*

##### TBOI - Wynaad Laughingthrush

*Garrulax delesserti*

This species was first described as *Crateropus delesserti* by Jerdon (1839). Later it was treated as *Garrulax delesserti* by Baker (1922). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) also treated it as *Garrulax delesserti*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) placed it in a separate genus *Dryonastes*, based on morphological differences in *Garrulax* and *Dryonastes*. It is found in the Western Ghats from south Goa, 155-1220m (mostly 455-760m.) and fairly common but local. It prefers living in undergrowth of broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, bamboo, thorny canebrakes.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 19.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone*

and Burma (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 149.

- c. Inglis, C. M. (1934) Our Laughing-Thrushes of the genus *Dryonastes*. *Journal of the Darjeeling Natural History Society* 8: 97-101.
- d. Jerdon (1839) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. Vol. 10: 256.

## 58. Kerala Laughingthrush

*Trochalepteron fairbanki* RR (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 1310**

**HBI - Kerala Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki*

**BIS - Grey-breasted Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki*

**TBOI - Grey-breasted Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki*

This species was first described by *Trochalopteron fairbanki* by Blanford (1869). Later it was treated as subspecies *Trochalopteron jerdoni fairbanki*. Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) mentioned three subspecies of *Garrulax jerdoni*, namely *jerdoni*, *fairbanki* and *meridionale*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also treated it as the subspecies *Garrulax jerdoni fairbanki*, but recently Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as a separate species *Garrulax fairbanki* based on morphological differences. It is a resident bird in the Western Ghats south of the Palghat Gap. Fairly common in thick undergrowth in open broadleaved evergreen forest and plantations, forest edge, secondary growth, tea plantations, occasionally gardens; mostly 1050m to summits.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 42-43.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 178.
- c. Blanford (1869) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. 38: 175.

## 59. Black-chinned Laughingthrush

*Trochalopteron cachinnans* (EN)

**Synopsis No. - 1307**

**HBI - Nilgiri Laughing Thrush**

*Garrulax cachinnans*

**BIS - Nilgiri Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax cachinnans*

**TBOI - Nilgiri Laughingthrush**

*Garrulax cachinnans*

This species was first described as *Crateropus cachinnans* by Jerdon (1839). Later it was treated as *Trochalopteron cachinnans cachinnans* by Baker (1924), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as *Garrulax cachinnans*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) placed it in the separate genus *Trochalopteron cachinnans* based on morphological differences in *Garrulax* and *Trochalopteron*. It is found in the Western Ghats between Southern Karnataka and the Palghat gap, mainly in the Nilgiri Hills between 1200-2285m. There are unconfirmed sight records from Goa and Munnar. It is locally fairly common in thick undergrowth in open broadleaved evergreen forest and plantations, forest edges, Lantana thickets, secondary growth, occasionally gardens.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.7: 40-41.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1:176.
- c. Davidson, W. (1886) Description of *Trochalopteron cinnamomeum* (*Garrulax cachinnans*) from an unknown locality, and *Merula erythrotis* (*Turdus merula bourdilloni*). *Ibis*: (5)4: 203-205.
- d. Islam, M. A. (1987) Food and feeding habits of the south Indian laughing thrushes *Garrulax cachinnans* and *Garrulax jerdoni*. *Bangladesh Journal of Zoology*. 15: 197-204.
- e. Jerdon (1839): *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 10: 255.
- f. Islam, M. A. (1994) Breeding habits of Nilgiri

- Laughingthrush *Garrulax cachinnans*. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 91(1):16-28.
- g. Islam, M. A. (1985) Ecology of the Laughingthrushes of India with special reference to Endemic species. Ph.D. thesis, Bombay University, Bombay.
- h. Vijayan, L., V. Gokula and S.N.Prasad (2001) Study of Nilgiri Laughingthrush, Tamil Nadu, India. *Oriental Bird Club Bulletin*: 34.
- i. Zarri, A.A. (2005): Nilgiri Laughingthrush: Soul of the Nilgiri. *Mistnet* 6(2): 4-5.

## 60. Indian Scimitar-babbler

*Pomatorhinus*

[*schisticeps*] *horsfieldii* **SR** (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1173**

**HBI – Deccan Scimitar Babbler**

*Pomatorhinus schisticeps horsfieldii*

**BIS - Indian Scimitar-babbler**

*Pomatorhinus horsfieldi*

**TBOI - Indian Scimitar-babbler**

*Pomatorhinus horsfieldi*

This species was first described as *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi* by Sykes (1832). Baker (1922) and Ripley (1961) treated it as nominate *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi horsfieldi*. However, Ali and Ripley (1971) treated it as subspecies *Pomatorhinus schisticeps horsfieldii*. Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) all treated it as the separate species *Pomatorhinus horsfieldi*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) considered it as conspecific with *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* due to morphological similarities but further study is required in this case. It is found in wooded parts of peninsular India, roughly south of Southern Rajasthan and Central Orissa; up to 2135m (locally 2400m). It is locally common in various broadleaved forests, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. (1927) Extension of habitat of Hume's Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus horsfieldi obscurus*) to Orissa. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 31: 1032.

- b. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 134-135.
- c. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 210.
- d. Baker, H. R. (1922) Occurrence on the Nilgiris of a partial albino of the Southern Indian Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus horsfieldi travancoriensis*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 28: 1135.
- e. Baker, S. (1914) Remarks on *Crossoptilon harmani* and *Pomatorhinus erythrogegens*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 33: 121-124.
- f. Godwin-Austen, H. H. (1877) Description of three new species of birds of the genera *Pellorneum*, *Actinura* and *Pomatorhinus* lately collected in the neighborhood of Saddy, Assam by Mr. M. J. Ogle of the Topographical Survey. *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal* 46(2): 41-45.
- g. Godwin-Austen, H. H. (1877) Some notes on birds of the genera *Pellorneum* and *Pomatorhinus*, with a description of a variety of *Chleusasicus ruficeps*, Blyth. *Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal* 1877: 146-148.
- h. Kinloch, A. P. (1922) Habits of the Southern Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus horsfieldi travancoriensis*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 28: 545.
- i. Ramsay, W. (1878) A synopsis of the genus *Pomatorhinus*. *Ibis*: Ser. 4, 2(5): 129-145.
- j. Sykes (1832) *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. p-39.

## 61. Mishmi Wren-babbler

*Spelaeornis badeigularis* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1201**

**HBI - Mishmi Wren-babbler**

*Spelaeornis badeigularis*

**BIS – Rusty-throated Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis badeigularis*

**TBOI - Rusty-throated Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis badeigularis*

This species was first described as *Spelaeornis badeigularis* by Ripley (1948). Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van

Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Spelaeornis badeigularis*. It is mainly found in eastern Arunachal (Mishmi hills), at 1600m. It is evidently very common. It is found in the undergrowth in broadleaved evergreen (subtropical wet) forest. It is Globally Vulnerable bird apparently due to its small population in a single area.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 161-162.
- b. Ripley, S. D. (1948) New birds from the Mishmi Hills. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*. 61(18): 99-110.

## 62. Naga Wren-babbler (Austen's Wren-Babbler) *Spelaeornis chocolatinus* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1203**

**HBI – Streaked Longtailed Wren-babbler**

*Spelaeornis chocolatinus chocolatinus*

**BIS - Long-tailed Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis chocolatinus*

**TBOI - Long-tailed Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis chocolatinus*

This species was first described as *Pnoepyga chocolatinus* by Godwin-Austen and Walden (1875). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Spelaeornis longicaudatus chocolatinus* by Baker (1922). However, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1971) treated it as a nominate subspecies *Spelaeornis chocolatinus chocolatinus*. Whereas Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005), all have treated it as a species, *Spelaeornis chocolatinus*. It is distributed over North-eastern Assam hills (Nagaland and North Manipur). It is scarce, and is found in the understorey of broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edges, secondary growth, scrub and grass near forests; 1200-3100 m.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the*

*Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 163-164.

- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 453.
- c. Godwin-Austen, H. H. (1876) Fifth list of birds from the hill ranges of the north-east frontier of India. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 45(2): 191-204.
- d. Godwin-Austen, H. H. and Ward, Lord (1875) Descriptions of some supposed new species of birds. *Ibis*: 5(18): 250-253.
- e. Hume, A. O. (1876) Recently described species. Republications. *Stray Feathers* . 4 (1,2and3): 216-220.
- f. Ripley, S. D. (1951) Notes on Indian birds: IV - some recently collected birds from Assam. *Postilla* 6: 1-7.
- g. Ripley, S. D. (1954) Notes on Indian birds. VI. Additional comments on the wren-babbler, *Spelaeornis*. *Postilla* 20: 4 pp.
- h. Ticehurst, C. B. (1939) Systematic notes on Indian birds - II. *Ibis*: 3(2): 348-351.

## 63. Tawny-breasted Wren-babbler *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1202**

**HBI - Long-tailed Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis longicaudatus*

**BIS - Tawny-breasted Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis longicaudatus*

**TBOI - Tawny-breasted Wren Babbler**

*Spelaeornis longicaudatus*

This species was first described as *Pnoepyga longicaudata* by Moore (1854). Later, it was treated as the *Spelaeornis longicaudatus longicaudatus* by Baker (1922). Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Spelaeornis longicaudatus*. It is distributed over eastern Meghalaya (Khasi hills) 1000-2000m, and in Manipur. It is uncommon and found in the understorey of broadleaved evergreen forest, forest edges, secondary growth, scrub and grass near forests, ferns, bamboos. It is Globally Vulnerable due to habitat destruction in its tiny range.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 162-163.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 453.
- c. Moore, F. (1854) Descriptions of some new and little known species of birds from Northern India, contained in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. 22: 74-78.
- d. Ripley, S. D. (1954) Notes on Indian birds. VI. Additional comments on the wren-babbler, *Spelaeorinis*. *Postilla* 20: 4 pp.
- b. Baker (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 461.
- c. Godwin-Austen, H. H. (1876) Fifth list of birds from the hill ranges of the north-east frontier of India. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 45(2): 191-204.
- d. Godwin-Austen, H. H. and W. Lord (1875) Descriptions of some supposed new species of birds. *Ibis*: 5(18): 250-253.
- e. Lightfoot, G.S. (1939) On the occurrence of Hume's Wedge-billed Wren (*Sphenocichla humei* Mand.) in the Aka Hills, Assam. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 41(2): 419-420.
- f. Mandelli, L. (1873) New birds from Sikhim. *Stray Feathers* 1(5): 415-416.

### 64. Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler *Sphenocichla humei* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 1207**

**HBI - Sikkim Wedge-billed Wren**

*Sphenocichla humei humei*

**BIS - Wedge-billed Wren Babbler**

*Sphenocichla humei humei*

**TBOI - Wedge-billed Wren Babbler**

*Sphenocichla humei*

This species was first described as *Heterorhynchus humei* Mandelli (1873). Later it was treated as *Sphenocichla humei* by Baker (1922). However, Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1971), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as the nominate subspecies *Sphenocichla humei humei*. Whereas Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as a separate species *Sphenocichla humei* based on morphological differences between conspecific *roberti*. It is mainly found in the Himalayas from Sikkim and north-west Bengal to north-east Arunachal (Mishmi hills), 1200-2000m. It is scarce, and is found in the understorey of broadleaved evergreen forest, secondary growth, bamboo.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1971) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.6: 167-168.

### 65. Indian Rufous Babbler *Turdoides subrufa* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1259**

**HBI - Rufous Babbler**

*Turdoides subrufus subrufus*

**BIS - Rufous Babbler**

*Turdoides subrufus*

**TBOI - Rufous Babbler**

*Turdoides subrufus*

This species was described as *Timalia subrufa* by Jerdon (1844). Later it was treated as *Argya subrufa* by Baker (1922). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1971) mentioned two subspecies *Turdoides subrufus subrufus* and *Turdoides subrufus hyperythrus*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) changed its specific name and called it as *Turdoides subrufa*. It is mainly found in the Western Ghats and associated ranges (e.g. Palnis and Shevaroys), from about Belgaum south, 825-1220 m. It is locally common in the undergrowth of open broadleaved forests, forest edges, secondary growth, abandoned cultivation, scrub and tall grass, bamboo.

#### Selected References

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- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 201-202.
- c. Jerdon (1844) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. Vol. 10: 259.

**66. Indian Broad-tailed Grass-warbler**  
*Schoenicola platyurus* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1546**

**HBI - Broad-tailed Grass Warbler**

*Schoenicola platyura*

**BIS - Broad-tailed Grassbird**

*Schoenicola platyura*

**TBOI - Broad-tailed Grassbird**

*Schoenicola platyura*

This species was first described as *Timalia platyura* by Jerdon (1844). Later it was treated as *Schoenicola platyura* by other workers such as Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). It is mainly found in the western Ghats, from south Goa, 900-2000m. It is local and generally scarce. Found on steep hillsides and summits in dense tall montane grassland, bracken, reed fringes, bamboo clumps, swampy pandanus, patches, lemon grass, scrubland with dwarf dates, and grassy bushwood thickets at edges of forests. It has recently been collected in south east India (Point Calimere, Tamil Nadu).

**Selected References**

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- b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.2: 437.
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- d. Jerdon (1844) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*. Vol. 13: 170.

**67. White-naped Tit**  
*Parus nuchalis* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1798**

**HBI – Whitewinged Black Tit**

*Parus nuchalis*

**BIS - White-naped Tit**

*Parus nuchalis*

**TBOI - White-naped Tit**

*Parus nuchalis*

This species was first described as *Parus nuchalis* by Jerdon (1844). Baker (1922), Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1973), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Parus nuchalis*. Its common name White-winged Black Tit has been changed to White-naped Tit by Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). It is found in two disjunct populations: northwest peninsula (west and north Gujrat and south-east Rajasthan), and Southern peninsula (north-west Karnataka to north-west Tamil Nadu). It is very local and scarce in the north west of its range and very rare in the south. It is mainly found in tropical dry thorn-scrub forest and occasionally in adjacent orchards and gardens. It is Globally Vulnerable due to natural scarcity and habitat degradation.

**Selected Reference**

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- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 79.
- c. Hussain, S. A., S. A. Akhtar and J. K. Tiwari (1992) Status and distribution of White-winged Black Tit *Parus nuchalis* in Kachchh, Gujarat, India. *Bird Conservation International*. 2: 115-122.
- d. Jerdon (1844): *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol. 13: 131.
- e. Lott, E. J. and C. Lott (1999) On the occurrence of White-naped Tit *Parus nuchalis* in southern India. *Forktail* 15: 93-94.



- f. Mehra, S. P. (2004) Sighting of White-naped Tit *Parus nuchalis* at Udaipur. *Newsletter for Ornithologists* 1(5): 77.
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- h. Sharma, S. K. (2004) New sight records of Pied Tit *Parus nuchalis* in Rajasthan. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 101(1): 162.
- i. Tehsin, R. H., Saadat, H. and H. Tehsin (2005) Pied Tit *Parus nuchalis* in Pali district, Rajasthan, India. *Indian Birds* 1(1): 15.
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- l. Tiwari, J. K. (2001) Status and distribution of the White-naped Tit *Parus nuchalis* in Gujarat and Rajasthan. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 98(1): 26-30.
- m. Uttangi, J. C. (1995) A rare occurrence of the Globally threatened White-Naped Tit, *Parus nuchalis*, in areas of Dharwad, Karnataka, India. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 35: 114-115.

## 68. Indian Yellow Tit *Parus aplonotus* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1810**

**HBI – Central Indian Yellowchecked Tit**

*Parus xanthogenys aplonotus*

**BIS – Black-lored Tit**

*Parus xanthogenys aplonotus*

**TBOI - Black-lored Tit**

*Parus xanthogenys*

This species was first described as *Parus aplonotus* by Blyth (1847). Later it was treated as a subspecies *Machlolophus xanthogenys aplonotus* by Baker (1922). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1973) kept it under the original genus *Parus*, and mentioned four subspecies of

*Parus xanthogenys* namely *xanthogenys*, *aplonotus*, *travancoreensis* and *silonotus*. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) also called it as subspecies *Parus xanthogenys aplonotus*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as *Parus xanthogenys*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as a separate species *Parus aplonotus* from its conspecific *Parus xanthogenys* based on different vocalization. It is distributed over most hills of the peninsula from the south of the Gangetic plain (except south Eastern Ghats, 600-1800m). It is locally common in well-wooded areas such as evergreen forest, mixed bamboo jungle, cardamom and coffee plantations.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1973) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.9: 192-193..
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.1: 92.
- c. Blyth (1847) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. 16: 444.

## 69. Nilgiri Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1902**

**HBI - Nilgiri Flowerpecker**

*Dicaeum concolor concolor*

**BIS – Plain Flowerpecker**

*Dicaeum concolor concolor*

**TBOI - Plain Flowerpecker**

*Dicaeum concolor*

This species was first described as *Dicaeum concolor* by Jerdon (1840). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Dicaeum minullum concolor* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1974) mentioned three subspecies of the *Dicaeum concolor* namely *concolor*, *olivaceum* and *virescens*. Interestingly, Inskipp *et al.* (1996) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) treated it as *Dicaeum concolor*. However Grimmett *et al.* (1999) have also treated it as a subspecies *Dicaeum concolor concolor*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded all the subspecies to the species level: Plain

Flowerpecker *Dicaeum minullum* found in the northeast India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and further east; Andaman Flowerpecker *Dicaeum virescens* of the Andaman Islands (see next species); and the Nilgiri Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor*, endemic to the Western Ghats. It is found from the south of south Maharashtra, foothills to 1300m. It is common in evergreen and moist deciduous hill forests and edges, groves, plantations, etc.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1974) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.10: 15-16.
- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 429-430.
- c. Baker, S. (1921) A new race of *Dicaeum*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 42: 12.
- d. Baker (1921) Description of new subspecies of *Dicaeum minullum*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 42(262): 12.
- e. Davidar, P. (1979) Synecological studies on specialised nectar feeding birds and bird flowers in the Nilgiris. Ph.D. thesis, Bombay University, Unpublished.
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## 70. Andaman Flowerpecker

*Dicaeum virescens* SR (RV)

#### Synopsis No. - 1903

#### HBI - Andaman Flowerpecker

*Dicaeum concolor virescens*

#### BIS - Plain Flowerpecker

*Dicaeum concolor virescens*

This species was first described as *Dicaeum virescens* by Hume (1873). Later it was treated as a subspecies *Dicaeum minullum virescens* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1974) mentioned it *Dicaeum concolor virescens*, one of the subspecies of Plaincoloured Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor*. Grimmett

*et al.* (1999) have also recognised it as a subspecies. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded the subspecies to a full species level *Dicaeum virescens* based on morphological and vocal differences with its conspecific *minullum* and *concolor*. They call it the Andaman Flowerpecker. Another subspecies *concolor* have been upgraded to species level and called as the Nilgiri Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor* (see previous species). The Andaman Flowerpecker is found in the South and Middle Andamans. It is fairly common on trees with mistletoe.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1974) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.10: 16.
- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 482.
- c. Hume (1873) *Stray Feathers* Vol. 1: 482.

## 71. Small Sunbird

*Leptocoma minima* (LC)

#### Synopsis No. - 1909

#### HBI - Small Sunbird

*Nectarinia minima*

#### BIS - Crimson-backed Sunbird

*Nectarinia minima*

#### TBOI - Crimson-backed Sunbird

*Nectarinia minima*

This species was first described as *Cinnyris minima* by Sykes (1832). Baker (1926) named it as *Leptocoma minima*. Ripley (1961), Ali and Ripley (1974), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have treated it as *Nectarinia minima*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have brought it back to the genus *Leptocoma* without mentioning any reasons. It is found in the Western Ghats chiefly in the foothills in the southern part of north-west Maharashtra, 300-2100m. It is locally common in evergreen forests, *sholas*, gardens shade plantations, scrubby second growth etc. This bird was supposed to be found in the Sri Lanka. Wait (1931) recorded four records of this

species from Sri Lanka. However, Phillips (1953), Henry (1971), Ali and Ripley (1974), Wijeyeratne *et al.* (2000) and Cheke and Mann (2001) describe these record as dubious. Hence, we have categorised this bird as an endemic to India.

#### Selected References

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- c. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 405 - 406.
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- g. Henry, G. M. (1971) *A guide to the birds of Cylone*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Oxford University Press. Bombay. 457 pp.
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- k. Santharam, V. (1996) Seasonal movements in Small Sunbird *Nectarinia minima* and Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*). *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 93: 296-297.
- l. Sykes (1832): *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. p-99.
- m. Wait, W. E. (1931) *Mannual of the birds of Cylone*.

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## 72. Vigors's Sunbird

### *Aethopyga vigorsii* SR (LC)

#### Synopsis No. - 1929

#### HBI - Vigors's Yellowbacked Sunbird

*Aethopyga siparaja vigorsii*

#### BIS - Crimson Sunbird

*Aethopyga siparaja vigorsii*

#### TBOI - Crimson Sunbird

*Aethopyga siparaja vigorsii*

This species was first described as *Cinnyris vigorsii* by Sykes (1832). Later it was treated as the subspecies *Aethopyga siparaja vigorsii* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961), and Ali and Ripley (1974) mentioned about three subspecies of the *Aethopyga siparaja* namely *seheriae*, *labecula*, *nicobarica* and *vigorsii*. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also recognised four subspecies of *Aethopyga siparaja* they called them races. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded the Western Ghats subspecies to full species *Aethopyga vigorsi*, based on numerous morphological differences. It is found in the Western Ghats from Gujarat (south of Narmada) to about Goa, and in the western Satpuras (Khandesh), foothills to c.1000m, probably farther south till the Nilgiris. It is common in evergreen forests and moist deciduous woodlands.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1974) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.10: 51-52.
- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 381.
- c. Sykes (1832) *Proceedings of Zoological Society of London*. p-98.

### 73. Sillem's Mountain-finch

#### *Leucosticte sillemi* (DD)

This species has recently been described as *Leucosticte sillemi* by Rosellar (1992). Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) also treated it as *Leucosticte sillemi*. It is only known in the plateau at Koshku *maidan*, 5125m the northern edge of Aksai Chin. It is presumably rare and local. It is a data deficient species.

#### Selected References

- a. Rosellar, C. S. (1992) A new species of Mountain Finch *Leucosticte* from Western Tibet. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club* 112: 225-231.

### 74. Green Avadavat

#### *Amandava formosa* (VU)

**Synopsis No. - 1965**

**HBI – Green Munia**

*Estrilda formosa*

**BIS - Green Avadavat**

*Amandava formosa*

**TBOI - Green Avadavat**

*Amandava formosa*

This species was first described as *Fringilla formosa* by Latham (1790). Later it was treated as *Stictospiza formosa* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1974) treated it as *Estrilda formosa*. However, Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treat it as *Amandava formosa*. It is mainly found in Central India, sparsely distributed from Rajasthan to Bihar and Southern Uttar Pradesh to Northern Andhra. Once a colony existed in Lahore, Pakistan. It is locally common but generally scarce, in tall grass, sugarcane, open dry woodland and scrub, usually near water, Globally vulnerable mainly due to trapping for Trade.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1974) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.10: 108-109.

- b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 94.  
 c. Kanoje, R. (1996) Flocks of Green Avadavat in Kanha Tiger Reserve. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 36: 14  
 d. Latham (1790) *Ind. Orn.* Vol. 1: 441.  
 e. Mehra, S. P. and S. Sharma (2004) Additional site records of Green Avadavat *Amandava formosa* (Latham, 1790) from Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India. *Newsletter for Ornithologists* 1(6): 84-85.  
 f. Rahmani, A. R. (1996) Sight record of Green Munia *Amandava formosa* in the Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 93(2): 298-299.

### 75. Malabar White-headed Starling

#### *Sturnia blythii* SR (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 988**

**HBI – Whiteheaded Myna**

*Sturnus malabaricus blythii*

**BIS – Chestnut-tailed Starling**

*Sturnus malabaricus blythii*

**TBOI - Chestnut-tailed Starling**

*Sturnus malabaricus blythii*

This species was first described as *Pastor Blythii* by Jerdon (1844). Later it was treated as subspecies *Sturnia malabarica blythii* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) mentioned three subspecies of *Sturnus malabaricus* namely *malabaricus*, *blythii* and *nemicola*. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also treated it as a subspecies *Sturnus malabarica blythii*. However, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have recently upgraded it in to full species *Sturnia blythii* based on difference in plumage, morphometry and vocalization. It is mainly found in the Western Ghats from about south Goa, with a few records from as far north as Bombay. It is locally common in lowlands up to 1200m, in trees among rank cultivation and forest edge.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 154-156.

- b. Jerdon (1844) *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* Vol.13: 133.  
 c. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 40-41.

## 76. Andaman White-headed Starling *Sturnia erythropygia* (RV)

**Synopsis No. - 990**

**HBI – Andaman Whiteheaded Myna**

*Sturnus erythropygus andamanensis*

**BIS – White-headed Starling**

*Sturnus erythropygus andamanensis*

**TBOI - White-headed Starling**

*Sturnus erythropygus andamanensis*

This species was first described as *Temenuchus andamanensis* by Tytler (1867). Later it was treated as *Sturnia malabarica andamanensis* by Baker (1926). Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972) mentioned three subspecies of *Sturnus erythropygus* namely *erythropygus*, *andamanensis* and *katchalensis*. Grimmett *et al.* (1999) and Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) have also treated it as a subspecies *Sturnus erythropygus andamanensis*. Recently, Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have upgraded this subspecies to full species level *Sturnia erythropygia*. It is distributed over the South and middle Andamans and its surrounding islets. It is also reported from Nicobar. It is mainly found in forest clearings and edges, farmland, plantations, beaches, grass and scrub.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 157-158.  
 b. Baker, S. (1926) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol.3: 41.  
 c. Tytler (1867) *Ibis*: p- 329.

## 77. Andaman Drongo *Dicrurus andamanensis* (NT)

**Synopsis No. - 974**

**HBI – Andaman Drongo** *Dicrurus andamanensis*

**BIS - Andaman Drongo** *Dicrurus andamanensis*

**TBOI - Andaman Drongo** *Dicrurus andamanensis*

This species was first described as *Dicrurus andamanensis* by Tytler (1867). The other subspecies *A. d. dicruriformis* was first described by Hume (1873) and is found on the Great Coco and Table Islands. Later, the nominate species was treated as *Dissemuroides andamanensis* by Baker (1924). However, Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) treated it as *Dicrurus andamanensis*. Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have also recognised two subspecies the nominate subspecies *Dicrurus andamanensis andamanensis* is mainly found on all Andaman Islands from Little to North, and the other subspecies i.e. *A. d. dicruriformis* is found on Great Coco and Table Islands of Myanmar. Therefore it can be considered as Near Endemic to India. It is common in broadleaved lowland evergreen forests and edges.

### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 134-135.  
 b. Baker, S. (1924) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Vol. 2: 372.  
 c. Baker, S. (1918) Some notes on the Dicruridae. *Novitates Zoologicae* 25: 291-304.  
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 e. Osmaston, B. B. (2001) Birds in the Andamans. *Newsletters for Bird Watchers*. 41(3): 34-35  
 f. Tytler (1867) *Ibis*: p-323

## 78. White-bellied Treepie *Dendrocitta leucogastra* (LC)

**Synopsis No. - 1036**

**HBI – Whitebellied Tree Pie**

*Dendrocitta leucogastra*

**BIS - White-bellied Treepie**

*Dendrocitta leucogastra*

**TBOI - White-bellied Treepie**

*Dendrocitta leucogastra*

This species was first described as *Dendrocitta leucogastra* by Gould (1833). Subsequently, the same name was used by other workers such as Baker (1922), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). It is mainly found in the Western Ghats from Goa; plains - 1500m. It is also reported from the Surat Dangs (south east Gujarat), and the southern part of the Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh. It is locally very common in humid broadleaved evergreen forest, including degraded, remnant and secondary forests, *sholas* (notably cardamom), and to some extent in plantations.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 223-225.
- b. Baker, S. (1922): *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma*(Second Edition). Birds Vol. 1: 51.
- c. Gould, John (1833): On a new genus of the family Corvidae. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. 1833: 57.
- d. Nanda, B. C. (1998): The White Bellied Tree Pie. *Newsletters for Birdwatchers* 38(5): 84.

## 79. Andaman Treepie

### *Dendrocitta bayleyi* (NT)

#### Synopsis No. - 1040

**HBI - Andaman Tree Pie** *Dendrocitta bayleyi*

**BIS - Andaman Treepie** *Dendrocitta bayleyi*

**TBOI - Andaman Treepie** *Dendrocitta bayleyi*

This species was first described as *Dendrocitta bayleyi* by Tytler (1863). Baker (1922), Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1972), Inskipp *et al.* (1996), Grimmett *et al.* (1999), Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) have also treated it as *Dendrocitta bayleyi*. It is distributed over the south Andamans and Baratang. It is fairly common in evergreen forests and forest remnants, near the coast, and on hill slopes.

#### Selected References

- a. Ali, S. A. and S. D. Ripley (1972) *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Bombay. Vol.5: 228-229.
- b. Baker, S. (1922) *The Fauna of British India, Cylone and Burma* (Second Edition). Birds Vol. 1: 55.
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- d. Tytler (1863) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. 32: 88.

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**Annexure - I**  
**A. Birds Endemic to India including Andaman and**  
**Nicobar Islands (79 species)**  
 Based on Rasmussen and Anderton (2005)

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|--|---|
| 1. Andaman Teal <i>Anas albogularis</i>  | 40. Andaman Cuckooshrike<br><i>Coracina striata Coracina dobsoni</i>          |
| 2. Nicobar Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter butleri</i>                                    | 41. Malabar Woodshrike <i>Tephrodornis sylvicola</i>                          |
| 3. Nicobar Serpent-Eagle <i>Spilornis minimus</i>                                  | 42. White-spotted Fantail <i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>                        |
| 4. Andaman Serpent-eagle <i>Spilornis elgini</i>                                   | 43. Grey-headed Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus priocephalus</i>                         |
| 5. Himalayan Quail <i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>                                    | 44. Andaman Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus fuscoflavescens</i>                          |
| 6. Nicobar Megapode <i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i>                                | 45. Flame-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus gularis</i>                           |
| 7. Painted Bush-quail <i>Perdicula erythrorhyncha</i>                              | 46. Yellow-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus xantholaemus</i>                     |
| 8. Manipur Bush-quail <i>Perdicula manipurensis</i>                                | 47. Nicobar Bulbul <i>Hypsipetes nicobariensis</i>                            |
| 9. Rock Bush-quail <i>Perdicula argoondah</i>                                      | 48. Nilgiri Thrush <i>Zoothera neilgherriensis</i>                            |
| 10. Red Spurfowl <i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>                                       | 49. Malabar Whistling-thrush <i>Myiophonus horsfieldii</i>                    |
| 11. Painted Spurfowl <i>Galloperdix lumulata</i>                                   | 50. Nicobar Jungle-flycatcher <i>Rhinomyias nicobaricus</i>                   |
| 12. Grey Junglefowl <i>Gallus sonneratii</i>                                       | 51. Black-and-orange Flycatcher <i>Ficedula nigrorufa</i>                     |
| 13. Andaman Crake <i>Rallina canningi</i>  | 52. Nilgiri Flycatcher <i>Eumyias albicaudatus</i>                            |
| 14. Jerdon's Courser <i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>                                | 53. White-bellied Blue Flycatcher <i>Cyornis pallipes</i>                     |
| 15. Nilgiri Woodpigeon <i>Columba elphinstonii</i>                                 | 54. Andaman Shama <i>Copsychus albiventris</i>                                |
| 16. Andaman Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumboides</i>                                  | 55. White-bellied Blue Robin <i>Myiomela albiventris</i>                      |
| 17. Andaman Cuckoo-dove <i>Macropygia rufipennis</i>                               | 56. Nilgiri Blue Robin <i>Myiomela major</i>                                  |
| 18. Grey-fronted Green Pigeon <i>Treron affinis</i>                                | 57. Wynaad Laughingthrush <i>Dryonastes delesserti</i>                        |
| 19. Andaman Green-pigeon <i>Treron chloropterus</i>                                | 58. Kerala Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax fairbanki</i>                           |
| 20. Nicobar Imperial-pigeon <i>Ducula nicobarica</i>                               | 59. Black-chinned Laughingthrush <i>Trochalopteron cachinnans</i>             |
| 21. Malabar Parakeet <i>Psittacula columboides</i>                                 | 60. Indian Scimitar-babbler <i>Pomatorhinus[ schisticeps] horsfieldii</i>     |
| 22. Nicobar Parakeet <i>Psittacula caniceps</i>                                    | 61. Mishmi Wren-babbler <i>Spelaeornis badeigularis</i>                       |
| 23. Andaman Coucal <i>Centropus andamanensis (Centropus sinensis andamanensis)</i> | 62. Naga Wren-babbler (Austen's Wren-Babbler) <i>Spelaeornis chocolatinus</i> |
| 24. Andaman Barn-owl <i>Tyto deroepstorffi</i>                                     | 63. Tawny-breasted Wren-babbler <i>Spelaeornis longicaudatus</i>              |
| 25. Andaman Scops-owl <i>Otus balli</i>  | 64. Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler <i>Sphenocichla humei</i>                     |
| 26. Nicobar Scops-owl <i>Otus alius</i>  | 65. Indian Rufous Babbler <i>Turdoides subrufa</i>                            |
| 27. Mottled Wood-owl <i>Strix ocellata</i> .                                       | 66. Indian Broad-tailed Grass-warbler <i>Schoenicola platyurus</i>            |
| 28. Forest Owlet <i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>                                       | 67. White-naped Tit <i>Parus nuchalis</i>                                     |
| 29. Hume's Hawk-owl <i>Ninox obscura</i>   | 68. Indian Yellow Tit <i>Parus aplonotus</i>                                  |
| 30. Andaman Hawk-owl <i>Ninox affinis</i>  | 69. Nilgiri Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>                              |
| 31. Andaman Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus andamanicus</i>                                | 70. Andaman Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum virescens</i>                             |
| 32. Malabar Grey Hornbill <i>Ocyroceros griseus</i>                                | 71. Small Sunbird <i>Leptocoma minima</i>                                     |
| 33. Narcondam Hornbill <i>Aceros narcondami</i>                                    | 72. Vigors's Sunbird <i>Aethopyga vigorsii</i>                                |
| 34. White-cheeked Barbet <i>Megalaima viridis</i>                                  | 73. Sillem's Mountain-finch <i>Leucosticte sillemi</i>                        |
| 35. Malabar Barbet <i>Megalaima malabarica</i>                                     | 74. Green Avadavat <i>Amandava formosa</i>                                    |
| 36. Andaman Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus hodgei</i>                                     |   |
| 37. Malabar Lark <i>Galerida malabarica</i>  |   |
| 38. Sykes's Lark <i>Galerida deva</i>  |   |
| 39. Nilgiri Pipit <i>Anthus nilghiriensis</i>                                      |   |



75. Malabar White-headed Starling *Sturnia blythii*
76. Andaman White-headed Starling *Sturnia erythropygia*
77. Andaman Drongo *Dicrurus andamanensis*
78. White-bellied Treepie *Dendrocitta leucogastra*
79. Andaman Treepie *Dendrocitta bayleyi*

**Birds endemic to the Andaman Islands (20 Species)**

1. Andaman Teal *Anas albogularis*
2. Andaman Serpent-eagle *Spilornis elgini*
3. Andaman Crake *Rallina canningi*
4. Andaman Wood-pigeon *Columba palumboides*
5. Andaman Cuckoo-dove *Macropygia rufipennis*
6. Andaman Green-pigeon *Treron chloroperus*
7. Andaman Barn-owl *Tyto deroepstorffi*
8. Andaman Hawk-owl *Ninox affinis*
9. Hume's Hawk-owl *Ninox obscura*
10. Andaman Scops-owl *Otus balli*
11. Andaman Nightjar *Caprimulgus andamanicus*
12. Narcondam Hornbill *Aceros narcondami*
13. Andaman Woodpecker *Dryocopus hodgei*
14. Andaman Cuckooshrike *Coracina dobsoni*
15. Andaman Bulbul *Pycnonotus fuscoflavescens*
16. Andaman Shama *Copsychus albiventris*
17. Andaman Flowerpecker *Dicaeum virescens*
18. Andaman White-headed Starling *Sturnia erythropygia*
19. Andaman Drongo *Dicrurus andamanensis*
20. Andaman Treepie *Dendrocitta bayleyi*

**Birds endemic to the Nicobar Islands (8 Species)**

1. Nicobar Sparrowhawk *Accipiter butleri*
2. Great Nicobar Serpent-eagle *Spilornis klossi*
3. Nicobar Megapode *Megapodius nicobariensis*
4. Nicobar Imperial-pigeon *Ducula nicobarica*
5. Nicobar Parakeet *Psittacula caniceps*
6. Nicobar Scops-owl *Otus alius*
7. Nicobar Bulbul *Hypsipetes nicobariensis*
8. Nicobar Jungle-flycatcher *Rhinomyias nicobaricus*

**Birds Endemic to the South Asian mainland and Sri Lanka (190 species)**

1. Indian Black Ibis *Pseudibis: papillosa*
2. Crested Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus cirrhatus*
3. Indian Vulture *Gyps indicus*
4. Painted Francolin *Francolinus pictus*
5. Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*

6. Chestnut-breasted Hill-partridge *Arborophila mandellii*
7. Himalayan Quail *Ophrysia superciliosa*
8. Painted Bush-quail *Perdica erythrorhyncha*
9. Manipur Bush-quail *Perdica manipurensis*
10. Rock Bush-quail *Perdica argoondah*
11. Jungle Bush-quail *Perdica asiatica*
12. Red Spurfowl *Galloperdix spadicea*
13. Painted Spurfowl *Galloperdix lunulata*
14. Ceylon Spurfowl *Galloperdix bicalcarata*
15. Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*
16. Ceylon Junglefowl *Gallus lafayetii*
17. Western Tragopan *Tragopan melanocephalus*
18. Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii*
19. Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*
20. Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indicus*
21. Great Indian Bustard *Ardeotis nigriceps*
22. Jerdon's Courser *Rhinoptilus bitorquatus*
23. Indian Courser *Cursorius coromandelicus*
24. Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus*
25. Painted Sandgrouse *Pterocles indicus*
26. Nilgiri Wood-pigeon *Columba elphinstonii*
27. Grey-fronted Green-pigeon *Treron affinis*
28. Ceylon Woodpigeon *Columba torringtonii*
29. Ceylon Green-pigeon *Treron pompadora*
30. Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*
31. Plum-headed Parakeet *Psittacula cyanocephala*
32. Himalayan Parakeet *Psittacula himalayana*
33. Layard's Parakeet *Psittacula calthropae*
34. Ceylon Hanging-parrot *Loriculus beryllinus*
35. Grey-bellied Cuckoo *Cacomantis passerinus*
36. Common Hawk-cuckoo *Hierococcyx varius*
37. Green-billed Coucal *Centropus chlororhynchos*
38. Red-faced Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus pyrrocephalus*
39. Blue-faced Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*
40. Sirkeer Malkoha *Taccocua leschenaultii*
41. Indian Eagle-owl *Bubo bengalensis*
42. Mottled Wood-owl *Strix ocellata*
43. Indian Scops-owl *Otus bakkamoena*
44. Serendib Scops-owl *Otus thilohoffmanni*
45. Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti*
46. Chestnut-backed Owlet *Glaucidium castanonotum*
47. Jungle Owlet *Glaucidium radiatum*
48. Indian Jungle Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus*
49. Jerdon's Nightjar *Caprimulgus atripennis*
50. Ceylon Frogmouth *Batrachostomus moniliger*

51. Indian Swiftlet *Aerodramus unicolor*
52. Indian White-rumped Spinetail *Zoonavena sylvatica*
53. Malabar Trogon *Harpactes fasciatus*
54. Malabar Grey Hornbill *Ocyceros griseus*
55. Indian Grey Hornbill *Ocyceros birostris*
56. Ceylon Grey Hornbill *Ocyceros gingalensis*
57. Malabar Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros coronatus*
58. Malabar Barbet *Megalaima malabarica*
59. White-cheeked Barbet *Megalaima viridis*
60. Brown-headed Barbet *Megalaima zeylanica*
61. Yellow-fronted Barbet *Megalaima flavifrons*
62. Ceylon Small Barbet *Megalaima rubricapillus*
63. Brown-fronted Pied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos auriceps*
64. Indian Pygmy Woodpecker *Dendrocopos nanus*
65. Himalayan Pied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos himalayensis*
66. Black-rumped Flameback *Dinopium benghalense*
67. Crimson-backed Flameback *Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*
68. White-naped Flameback *Chrysocolaptes festivus*
69. Indian Pitta *Pitta brachyura*
70. Indian Bushlark *Mirafra erythroptera*
71. Jerdon's Bushlark *Mirafra affinis*
72. Malabar Lark *Galerida malabarica*
73. Sykes's Lark *Galerida deva*
74. Ashy-crowned Finch-lark *Eremopterix griseus*
75. Rufous-tailed Lark *Ammomanes phoenicura*
76. Streak-throated Swallow *Hirundo fluvicola*
77. Ceylon Swallow *Hirundo hyperythra*
78. Hill Swallow *Hirundo domicola*
79. White-browed Wagtail *Motacilla maderaspatensis*
80. Nilgiri Pipit *Anthus nilghiriensis*
81. Malabar Woodshrike *Tephrodornis gularis*
82. Ceylon Woodshrike *Tephrodornis affinis*
83. White-bellied Minivet *Pericrocotus erythropygus*
84. Orange Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris*
85. Himalayan Bulbul *Pycnonotus leucogenys*
86. Flame-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus gularis*
87. Yellow-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus xantholaemus*
88. Grey-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus priocephalus*
89. Black-capped Bulbul *Pycnonotus melanicterus*
90. Yellow-eared Bulbul *Pycnonotus penicillatus*
91. White-browed Bulbul *Pycnonotus luteolus*
92. Square-tailed Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes ganeesa*
93. Yellow-browed Bulbul *Iole indica*
94. Marshall's Iora *Aegithina nigrolutea*
95. Jerdon's Leafbird *Chloropsis jerdoni*
96. White-spotted Fantail *Rhipidura albogularis*
97. Blue-headed Rock-thrush *Monticola cinclorhynchus*
98. Malabar Whistling-thrush *Myophonus caeruleus*
99. Ceylon Whistling-thrush *Myophonus blighi*
100. Tickell's Thrush *Turdus unicolor*
101. Indian Blackbird *Turdus simillimus*
102. Pied Ground Thrush *Zoothera wardii*
103. Nilgiri Thrush *Zoothera nilgherriensis*
104. Spot-winged Ground-thrush *Zoothera spiloptera*
105. Ceylon Scaly Thrush *Zoothera imbricata*
106. White-bellied Blue Robin *Myiomela albiventris*
107. Nilgiri Blue Robin *Myiomela major*
108. Indian Black Robin *Saxicoloides fulicatus*
109. Brown Rock-chat *Cercomela fusca*
110. White-browed Bushchat *Saxicola macrorhynchus*
111. Black-and-orange Flycatcher *Ficedula nigrorufa*
112. Kashmir Flycatcher *Ficedula subrubra*
113. Large Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis magnirostris*
114. Nilgiri Flycatcher *Eumyias albicaudatus*
115. Dusky Blue Flycatcher *Eumyias sordidus*
116. White-bellied Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis pallipes*
117. Ashy-headed Laughingthrush *Garrulax cinereifrons*
118. Black-chinned Laughingthrush  
*Trochalopteron cachinans*
119. Kerala Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron fairbanki*
120. Wynaad Laughingthrush *Dryonastes delesserti*
121. Tawny-bellied Babbler *Dumetia hyperythra*
122. Dark-fronted Babbler *Rhopocichla atriceps*
123. Black-chinned Babbler *Stachyris pyrrhops*
124. Common Babbler *Turdoides caudata*
125. Slender-billed Babbler *Turdoides longirostris*
126. Large Grey Babbler *Turdoides malcolmi*
127. Spiny Babbler *Turdoides nipalensis*
128. Jungle Babbler *Turdoides striata*
129. Yellow-billed Babbler *Turdoides affinis*
130. Indian Rufous Babbler *Turdoides subrufa*
131. Ceylon Rufous Babbler *Turdoides rufescens*
132. Indian Scimitar Babbler  
*Pomatorhinus [schisticeps] horsfieldii*
133. Ceylon Scimitar-babbler  
*Pomatorhinus [schisticeps] melanurus*
134. Nepal Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga immaculata*
135. Mishmi Wren-babbler *Spelaeornis badeigularis*
136. Rufous-throated Wren-babbler *Spelaeornis caudatus*
137. Naga Wren-babbler *Spelaeornis chocolatinus*

138. Tawny-breasted Wren-babbler *Spelaeornis longicaudatus*  
 139. Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler *Sphenocichla humei*  
 140. Marsh Babbler *Pellorneum palustre*  
 141. Brown-capped Babbler *Pellorneum fuscocapillus*  
 142. Black-breasted Parrotbill *Paradoxornis flavirostris*  
 143. Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striata*  
 144. Indian Broad-tailed Grass-warbler *Schoenicola platyurus*  
 145. Ashy Prinia *Prinia socialis*  
 146. Jungle Prinia *Prinia sylvatica*  
 147. Grey-crowned Prinia *Prinia cinereocapilla*  
 148. Rufous-fronted Prinia *Prinia buchanani*  
 149. Rufous-vented Prinia *Prinia burnesii*  
 150. Swamp Prinia *Prinia cinerascens*  
 151. Sri Lanka Bush-warbler *Elaphrornis palliseri*  
 152. Tytler's Leaf-warbler *Phylloscopus tytleri*  
 153. Spot-winged Tit *Parus melanolophus*  
 154. White-naped Tit *Parus nuchalis*  
 155. White-cheeked Tit *Aegithalos leucogenys*  
 156. White-throated Tit *Aegithalos niveogularis*  
 157. Black-lored Yellow Tit *Parus xanthogenys*  
 158. Indian Yellow Tit *Parus aponotus*  
 159. Kashmir Nuthatch *Sitta cashmirensis*  
 160. White-cheeked Nuthatch *Sitta leucopsis*  
 161. Indian Nuthatch *Sitta castanea*  
 162. Pale-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum erthrorhynchos*  
 163. Nilgiri Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor*  
 164. Legge's Flowerpecker *Dicaeum vincens*  
 165. Purple-rumped Sunbird *Leptocoma zeylonica*  
 166. Small Sunbird *Leptocoma minimus*  
 167. Vigors's Sunbird *Aethopyga vigorsii*  
 168. Loten's Sunbird *Cinnyris lotenius*  
 169. Ceylon White-eye *Zosterops ceylonensis*  
 170. Red-browed Finch *Callacanthus burtoni*  
 171. Orange Bullfinch *Pyrrhula aurantiaca*  
 172. Black-and-yellow Grosbeak *Mycerobas icteroides*  
 173. Tricoloured Munia *Lonchura Malacca*  
 174. Black-throated Munia *Lonchura kelaarti*  
 175. Green Avadavat *Amandava formosa*  
 176. Sind Sparrow *Passer pyrrhonotus*  
 177. Finn's Weaver *Ploceus megarhynchus*  
 178. Black-breasted Weaver *Ploceus benghalensis*  
 179. White-bellied Drongo *Dicrurus caerulescens*  
 180. Ceylon Crested Drongo *Dicrurus lophorinus*  
 181. Malabar White-headed Starling *Sturnia blythii*  
 182. White-faced Starling *Sturnia albofrontata*  
 183. Brahminy Starling *Temenuchus pagodarum*  
 184. Bank Myna *Acridotheres ginginianus*  
 185. Lesser Hill-myna *Gracula indica*  
 186. Ceylon Hill-myna *Gracula ptilogenys*  
 187. Indian Jungle Crow *Corvus [macrorhynchus] culminatus*  
 188. Black-headed Jay *Garrulus lanceolatus*  
 189. White-bellied Treepie *Dendrocitta leucogastra*  
 190. Ceylon Blue Magpie *Urocissa ornata*
- Possible Endemics to South Asian mainland (3 Species)**
1. Bugun Liochichla *Liocichla bugunorum*
  2. Brooks's Leaf-warber *Phylloscopus subviridis*
  3. Sillem's Mountain-finch *Leucostice sillemi*
- Breeding endemics (2 species)**
1. Dark-rumped Swift *Apus acuticauda*
  2. Spot-winged Starling *Saroglossa spiloptera*
- Birds 'Near Endemic' to mainland South Asia (43 Species)**
1. White-bellied Heron *Ardea insignis*
  2. Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa caryopyllacea* Extinct?
  3. Indian Spotted Eagle *Aquila hastata*
  4. Laggar Falcon *Falco jugger*
  5. Grey Francolin *Francolinus pondicerianus*
  6. Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra*
  7. Himalayan Monal *Lophoporus impejanus*
  8. Yellow-rumped Honeyguide *Indicator xanthontus*
  9. Fulvous-breasted Pied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos macei*
  10. Sind Pied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos assimilis*
  11. Scaly-bellied Woodpecker *Picus squamatus*
  12. Bengal Bushlark *Mirafraga assamica*
  13. Black-headed Cuckooshrike *Coracina melanoptera*
  14. Rusty-bellied Shortwing *Brachypteryx hyperythra*
  15. Rusty-tailed Flycatcher *Muscicapa ruficauda* MWG
  16. Bhutan Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron imbricatum*
  17. Brown-capped Laughingthrush *Ianthocincla austeni*
  18. Assam Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron chrysopterum*
  19. Mount Victoria Babax *Babax [lanceolatus] woodi*
  20. Variegated Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron variegatum*
  21. Striped Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron virgatum*
  22. Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush *Dryonastes nuchalis*
  23. Jerdon's Babbler *Chrysomma altirostre*
  24. Striated Babbler *Turdoides earlei*

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|---|---|
| 25. Brown-throated Fulvetta <i>Alcippe ludlowi</i>          | 35. Whistler's Warbler <i>Seicercus whistleri</i>                   |
| 26. Hoary-throated Barwing <i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>     | 36. Smoky Leaf-warbler <i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>              |
| 27. Rufous Sibia <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>             | 37. Western Crowned Warbler <i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>         |
| 28. Chin Hills Wren-babbler <i>Spelaornis oatesi</i>        | 38. Afghan Snowfinch <i>Pyrgilauda theresae</i>                     |
| 29. Cachar Wedge-billed Babbler <i>Sphenocichla roberti</i> | 39. Himalayan Beautiful Rosefinch<br><i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i> |
| 30. Snowy-throated Babbler <i>Stachyris oglei</i>           | 40. Pink-browed Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>               |
| 31. Black-throated Prinia <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>         | 41. Himalayan White-browed Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus thura</i>        |
| 32. Hume's Bush Warbler <i>Cettia brunnescens</i>           | 42. Spot-winged Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus rodopeplus</i>              |
| 33. Long-billed Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus major</i>       | 43. Red-headed Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>             |
| 34. Green-crowned Warbler <i>Seicercus burkii</i>           |   |

**List of the species whose status should be revised under Wildlife Protection Act**

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|----|---|
| 1  | Andaman Teal <i>Anas albogularis</i>                      |
| 2  | Andaman Green-pigeon <i>Treron chloropterus</i>           |
| 3  | Nicobar Imperial-pigeon <i>Ducula nicobarica</i>          |
| 4  | Andaman Barn-owl <i>Tyto deroepstorffi</i>                |
| 5  | Hume's Hawk-owl <i>Ninox obscura</i>                      |
| 6  | Andaman Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus andamanicus</i>           |
| 7  | Andaman Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina dobsoni</i>              |
| 8  | Malabar Woodshrike <i>Tephrodornis sylvicola</i>          |
| 9  | Andaman Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus fuscoflavescens</i>          |
| 10 | Flame-throated Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus gularis</i>           |
| 11 | Nilgiri Thrush <i>Zoothera neilgherriensis</i>            |
| 12 | Nicobar Jungle-flycatcher <i>Rhinomyias nicobaricus</i>   |
| 13 | Andaman Shama <i>Copsychus albiventris</i>                |
| 14 | Andaman Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum virescens</i>             |
| 15 | Malabar White-headed Starling <i>Sturnia blythii</i>      |
| 16 | Andaman White-headed Starling <i>Sturnia erythropygia</i> |

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