

Recent records of birds from Bhutan

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Records are presented of birds seen during two recent trips to Bhutan, in March 1986 and April/May 1990. A brief description of habitats visited is given. A total of 235 species was recorded, of which 22 are believed to be newly published records for Bhutan. A record of Three-banded Rosefinch *Carpodacus trifasciatus* is described, which is the first record for the Indian subcontinent. The importance is discussed of extensive sub-tropical hill forest to species with few other recent records in the Himalayas. Birdwatchers visiting Bhutan are encouraged to collect and publish records to assist with the conservation of important forests.

Bhutan is a land-locked kingdom in the eastern Himalayas which has long held a fascination for natural history explorers. A political mission led by R. B. Pemberton collected some birds there in 1838, but, despite the statement in Pemberton (1865): 'Of the birds in Bootan a detailed account will be hereafter given when a competent examination has been effected of the collection made by the Mission during its progress through the country', no report was published and the surviving specimens carry no locality data (see discussion in Ludlow and Kinnear 1937). No further work was carried out until F. Ludlow and G. Sherriff studied the flora and birds in Bhutan on four collecting trips they made in the 1930s (Ludlow and Kinnear 1937, 1944). Salim Ali, S. D. Ripley and a team from the Zoological Survey of India made six collecting trips to the country between 1966 and 1973. Ali (1977) stated that 'A comprehensive scientific report of the complete ornithological survey of Bhutan is under preparation jointly by Dr S. Dillon Ripley, Dr Biswamoy Biswas and myself. This will include the results of the series of recent expeditions undertaken by all the three, jointly and severally, and will be based on our combined collections and field notes'. Ripley (1973) made some general comments about the diversity and numbers of birds encountered, but the only other information so far published relates to localities of the collected specimens (Abdulali 1969-1988) and the listing of Bhutan in distributional information in Ali and Ripley (1983) and Ripley (1982).

Birdwatchers visiting other parts of the Himalayas have learnt of the increasing diversity one encounters when moving east, and of the fact that Bhutan has kept its extremely rich forests substantially intact (Sargent 1985). The difficulties over access which are only now easing have, over the years, added to the allure of the country and the excitement of finding interesting bird species. The potential for seeing species in Bhutan difficult to see in other parts of the Himalayas, and of finding important populations of species rare elsewhere has long been recognised. Even birdwatchers and botanists visiting recently have tended to go to similar areas, so that the mid-altitudes and particularly the valleys of Paro, Thimphu and Bumthang are better known, while the east and lower altitudes remain relatively unexplored for birds. Gaston (1989) visited Paro in the west and Chorten Koro in the east, giving some details of species seen there.

Once in Bhutan, birdwatching is relatively easy. Towns are very small and surrounded closely by reasonable habitat, including primary forest. Although roads are few there is so little traffic that they provide excellent walks through the most beautiful examples of Himalayan forests. There are increasing opportunities to trek, often in completely new areas.

I have been fortunate to visit Bhutan twice. In 1986 I accompanied Nicola Bradbear between 4 and 29 March on her appointment to the Royal Government to look at the potential for developing beekeeping. We were able to travel extensively, and were particularly lucky to spend a few days in central Bhutan on and around the road connecting Tongsa with Geylegphug on the southern border (Figure). In 1990 I led the "Naturetrek" trip with botanist Tony Schilling between 23 April and 11 May, which included a ten day trek in the Bumthang valleys. While both trips have been in the spring, the first was early enough to catch lingering winter visitors, notably Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* (Clements and Bradbear 1986), and the second trip was late enough for most summer visitors to have arrived. A total of 235 species was recorded.

Bhutan possesses a similar altitude range and habitat diversity to Nepal, and is very compact. The narrow winding roads can take one from sub-tropical valleys to 3,500 m passes in half a day. The southern lowland strip is even narrower than similar habitat in Nepal and has suffered equivalent pressure from agricultural development. However, remnant areas of Sal *Shorea robusta* forest even around the town of Geylegphug make it possible to see specialist forest birds such as Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*. Travelling north and rising in altitude, the roads pass through rich sub-tropical forest of which the area around Honey Rocks is a particularly good example. Here the colonies of the Rock Bee *Apis dorsata* usually have attendant Yellow-rumped Honeyguide *Indicator xanthonotus*, as they seem to commonly elsewhere in Bhutan. If the birdwatcher chooses to enter the country by road, then the journey from Phuntsholing in the south-west, gaining altitude towards Paro, passes through excellent sub-tropical *Schima/Castanopsis*, and warm temperate evergreen forest particularly between Gedu, where there is a wood-processing factory, and Bunakha. The east-west road runs through the mid-altitudes of the country, descending to 900 m at Wangdiphodrang, and climbs to the three higher passes of the Dochhu La (3,116 m), Pele La (3,390 m) and Yutong La (3,404 m). In the valleys, wide rivers provide wintering habitat for Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii* and Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*. On the passes are very good examples of cool temperate evergreen forests dominated by conifers at the highest altitudes. The valleys around Paro and Thimphu in the west are very dry and, at around 2,600 m, are vegetated with Blue Pine *Pinus wallichiana*, usually as secondary growth. Even these areas can be extremely rewarding for birds, for instance Brown Parrotbill *Paradoxornis unicolor* and Maroon-backed Accentor *Prunella immaculata* were both encountered in March less than half an hour's walk from the centre of the capital, Thimphu. Wetter glaciated valleys occur a little higher, for instance around Gangtey Gonpa, and it is these areas which

are favoured by the wintering Black-necked Cranes. The Bumthang valley trek passes from drier, open slopes, where Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica* is common, into excellent Himalayan Birch *Betula utilis* forest with thick bamboo understorey where Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra* can be seen. Up to the higher passes the slopes are clothed with East Himalayan Fir *Abies densa* forest, under which grow various *Rhododendron* species, some of them rare. Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus* is common here. On the Rudung La at about 4,200 m one reaches the tree line where the vegetation is dominated by luxuriant growth of dwarf rhododendrons. Open grassy slopes occur in the vicinity of these more eastern passes, where Impeyan Pheasant *Lophophorus impejanus* can usually be found feeding in the early morning. At higher altitudes there are extensive alpine pastures seldom visited by western ornithologists.

There follows an annotated list of the 56 most interesting species recorded during the two visits. I have included records for Black-necked Crane, Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola*, Blyth's Kingfisher *Alcedo hercules* and Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis* which are listed by Collar and Andrew (1988) in the ICBP World Checklist of Threatened Birds. A complete list of the 235 species seen is included as an Appendix. The English and scientific names of birds follow King *et al.* (1975), where possible. Dates in March refer to 1986, and those in April/May refer to 1990.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SELECTED SPECIES

INDIAN POND HERON *Ardeola grayii* Singles at Phuntsholing on 11 March and at Geylegphug on 15 March are the first published records for Bhutan, although the species has been seen by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.).

BLACK STORK *Ciconia nigra* Singles at Sarbhang on 15 March and Geylegphug on 16 March. The only previous published records for Bhutan are observations by P. Gole on the Manas and Sankosh Rivers (Scott 1989) and at Bumdiling on 8 March 1991 (Chacko 1991).

COMMON PINTAIL *Anas acuta* One in the Paro valley on 21 March. Previously recorded only by Pemberton (Ludlow and Kinnear 1937).

SPOT-BILLED DUCK *A. poecilorhyncha* One at Punakha on 7 March. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

EURASIAN WIGEON *A. penelope* One at Punakha on 20 March. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

COMMON MERGANSER *Mergus merganser* Three at Punakha and one at Paro in March. The only previously published records for Bhutan are observations by P. Gole at Bumdiling in February 1988, and on the Manas and Sankosh Rivers (Scott 1989), although the species has been seen by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.).

ORIENTAL HONEY BUZZARD *Pernis ptilorhyncus* Singles at Geylegphug on two dates in March. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

LESSER FISH-EAGLE *Ichthyophaga humilis* One near Geylegphug on 15 March. This appears to be the first published record for Bhutan.

LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD *Buteo rufinus* One near Paro (2,600 m) on 23 March, is the first definite record for Bhutan, although Baker (1922-1930) mentions its occurrence in the country.

COLLARED FALCONET *Microhierax caerulescens* A pair seen copulating in Sal forest near Geylegphug on 16 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Blanford (1895), but the basis for this is not known.

NORTHERN HOBBY *Falco subbuteo* One at Ugyencholing on 5 May. The first published record for Bhutan, although the species was seen in 1989 by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.).

JAPANESE QUAIL *Coturnix japonica* A pair seen and heard calling at Tangbi Lhakhang (2,800 m), Bumthang on 29 April; singles at Ugyencholing (2,900 m) on 1 May and at Gangtey Gonpa (3,200 m) on 9 May; all identified by voice. Ludlow and Kinnear (1937) found quail to be plentiful, and breeding, but all, including a male collected at Damthang in the west, were listed as Common Quail *C. coturnix*. Pemberton and Ludlow (in Ludlow and Kinnear 1944) collected birds that were apparently intermediate between the two species. The only previous record of *C. japonica* for Bhutan is of one collected by F. M. Bailey on 5 July 1922. The records presented here refer to birds in breeding habitat, although they could be migrants returning to China.

SATYR TRAGOPAN *Tragopan satyra* Four males calling and a pair seen below Phe-phe La (3,500 m) on 1 May; males calling at two sites in forest between Ugyencholing and Phokphey (approx. 3,600 m) on 2 May. The species extends east into Arunachal Pradesh (Ludlow and Kinnear 1944), overlapping with Blyth's Tragopan *T. blythii* in eastern Bhutan, contra Gaston (1989).

IMPEYAN PHEASANT *Lophophorus impejanus* Common in forest and, in the early morning, on grassy slopes around Phokphey (3,900 m) in May. Records of this species, here found east of the Black Mountains, disagree with information in Gaston (1989) that this mountain range separates Impeyan Pheasant to the west from Sclater's Monal *Lophophorus sclateri* in the east. The latter species was mentioned by Ali (1977) as possibly occurring in extreme eastern Bhutan. However, there are no definite records for Bhutan.

BLACK-NECKED CRANE *Grus nigricollis* A flock of 77 on the valley floor below Gangtey Gonpa (3,200 m) on 12 March; two at Jakar (2,800 m) on 14 March (Clements and Bradbear 1986). The subject of a number of other studies (Saha 1980, Gole 1981a, 1981b and 1989, Khacher 1981, Dorji

1987, Bishop 1989, Chacko 1991, Wollenhaupt 1991).

RED-WATTLED LAPWING *Vanellus indicus* Four at Sarbhang on 15 March, the first published record for Bhutan.

RIVER LAPWING *V. duvaucelii* Three at Wangdiphodrang on 12 March; one at Geylegphug on 15 March; pair with chicks at Wangdiphodrang on 27 April and on 9 May. Regularly seen recently at Wangdiphodrang (D. G. H. Mills pers. comm.) although the only previously published records are observations by P. Gole on the Manas and Sankosh Rivers (Scott 1989) and mention of its occurrence in Bhutan by Ali and Ripley (1983).

LONG-BILLED PLOVER *Charadrius placidus* Three along river towards Punakha on 26 April. Previously recorded only by Ludlow and Kinnear (1937), in October.

WOOD SNIPE *Gallinago nemoricola* One on a forest stream below Dochhu La (approx. 2,800 m) on 12 and 24 March. Previously collected on the Cheli La on 26 June 1922 by F. M. Bailey (Ludlow and Kinnear 1944), and on the Dib La on 10 September 1934 by Ludlow (Ludlow and Kinnear 1937). Inskipp and Inskipp (1986) state that, in Nepal, it is less common than previously.

COLLARED DOVE *Streptopelia decaocto* Many seen at Phuntsholing on 11 March, the first published record for Bhutan.

ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET *Psittacula krameri* Four at Phuntsholing on 11 March and at least ten at Geylegphug on 16 March, the first published records for Bhutan.

COMMON HAWK-CUCKOO *Cuculus varius* Commonly heard between Phuntsholing and Paro in May. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983), although the species has been recorded commonly by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.).

ASIAN PALM-SWIFT *Cypsiurus balasiensis* Many seen at Geylegphug on 15 and 16 March, the first published records for Bhutan.

BLYTH'S KINGFISHER *Alcedo hercules* One below Honey Rocks (approx. 900 m) on 18 March. Listed as occurring in Bhutan by Ali and Ripley (1983) and therefore presumably collected in the 1960s or 1970s. There are no known recent records of this species anywhere else in the Himalayas, apart from one bird seen in Nepal (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Inskipp (1989) mentioned it as one of the few forest species at risk which, in Nepal, occurs only outside protected areas.

RUFOUS-NECKED HORNBILL *Aceros nipalensis* Two above Honey Rocks (approx. 1,200 m) on 17 March. The species is very poorly known in the Himalayas; the only previous mentions for Bhutan are by Ripley (1982) and Ali and Ripley (1983).

WREATHED HORNBILL *Rhyticeros undulatus* Two at Sarbhang on

15 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ripley (1982) and Ali and Ripley (1983).

INDIAN PIED HORNBILL *Anthracoceros albirostris* Male at nest near Geylegphug on 15 and 16 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ripley (1982) and Ali and Ripley (1983).

COPPERSMITH BARBET *Megalaima haemacephala* One at Phuntsholing on 11 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE *Indicator xanthonotus* One east of Wangdiphodrang, and one near Nobding on 12 March; at least five between Jakar and Geylegphug on 14 March; two at Honey Rocks on 17 March; one at Shemgang and four below Tongsa on 19 March; three between Tongsa and Thimphu on 20 March. Surprisingly this species was not recorded by Ludlow and Kinnear (1937), although it seems to be easier to see in Bhutan than in Nepal (Inskipp and Inskipp 1986). It was studied at Honey Rocks by Hussain and Ali (1984).

PLAIN MARTIN *Riparia paludicola* One at over 2,800 m above Chendebji chorten on 8 May. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE *Coracina novaehollandiae* Two at Geylegphug on 16 March, the first published record for Bhutan.

GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD *Chloropsis aurifrons* Two in Sal forest near Geylegphug on 10 March. This appears to be the first published record for Bhutan (although it has been seen by D. G. H. Mills, pers. comm.), but presumably the species will be found more commonly if more effort is made to visit suitable habitat.

BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE *Oriolus xanthornus* Two at Geylegphug on 16 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE *O. oriolus* One near Wangdiphodrang on 26 April. This appears to be the first published record for Bhutan although it has been seen near this site previously by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.).

RUFIOUS TREEPIE *Dendrocitta vagabunda* Four at Geylegphug on 15 March. Apparently the first published record for Bhutan.

HOUSE CROW *Corvus splendens* A few seen at Phuntsholing in March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

WALLCREEPER *Tichodroma muraria* Frequent along mid-altitude river beds, particularly between Thimphu and Paro, in March. Gaston (1989) found this species abundant during the winter, but it was not recorded in summer by Ludlow and Kinnear (1937).

WHITE-NAPED YUHINA *Yuhina bakeri* Two in forest near Gedu (approx. 1,500 m) on 10 March. Only one previous record from Bhutan –

from Batase, Shemgang district (Abdulali 1983). Apparently thinly distributed through the sub-tropical hill forest zone of the eastern Himalayas, and is mentioned by Inskipp (1989) as one of the few forest species at risk which, in Nepal, occurs only outside protected areas.

INDIAN BLUE ROBIN *Erithacus brunneus* Frequent in lower parts of the trek and at Motithang, Thimphu in May. Ludlow found the species on only one occasion (Ludlow and Kinnear 1937).

BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL *Enicurus immaculatus* One above Geylegphug on 14 March. Mentioned for Bhutan only by Ripley (1982).

INDIAN ROBIN *Saxicoloides fulicata* One at Phuntsholing on 11 March. This appears to be the first published record for Bhutan.

GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER *Seicercus poliogenys* One near Gangtey Gonpa (3,400 m) on 9 May. Collected in various localities in Bhutan by Ludlow (Ludlow and Kinnear 1937 and 1944) and Ali and Ripley (Abdulali 1986), but rarely recorded in Nepal (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) or Sikkim (Ali 1962).

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER *Abroscopus superciliaris* Two below Honey Rocks (approx. 900 m) on 17 March. Only one previous record for Bhutan – from Deothang in the east (Abdulali 1986).

ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER *Ficedula superciliaris* One near Bunakha on 24 April and a few on trek especially near rivers in May. Described by Ludlow and Kinnear (1937) as rather scarce, so it is probable that the fairly good numbers seen in May, not always in forest, were migrants.

BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER *Cyornis rubeculoides* One below Gedu (1,500 m) on 24 April. Few previous records for Bhutan, Ludlow and Kinnear (1937) obtaining only two.

PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER *Muscicapella hodgsoni* One below Dochhu La (approx. 2,400 m) on 24 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

YELLOW-HOODED WAGTAIL *Motacilla citreola* Adult male of race *M.c.citreola* at Ugyencholing (2,900 m), in wet grassland near river on 5 and 6 May. This is the first published record for Bhutan, but the species would be expected to occur at lower elevations in winter.

BROWN SHRIKE *Lanius cristatus* Singles (probably the same individual) at Thimphu on 5 and 6 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983), although seen previously by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.). A likely migrant, though there may be a wintering population.

CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING *Sturnus malabaricus* At least ten seen near Geylegphug on 16 March. Previously mentioned for Bhutan only by Ali and Ripley (1983).

ASIAN PIED STARLING *S. contra* Many at Phuntsholing and Geylegphug in March, the first published records for Bhutan.

BRAMBLING *Fringilla montifringilla* One at Ugyencholing (2,900 m) on 6 May. This represents a considerable eastwards extension of the species' known wintering range in the Himalayas, and is the first record for Bhutan.

CRIMSON ROSEFINCH *Carpodacus rubescens* Two in forest near the Yutong La (3,700 m) on 13 March. Ludlow and Kinnear (1937) describe this species as rare in conifer and birch forests of eastern Bhutan. More recently recorded by D. G. H. Mills (pers. comm.) in Bumthang.

THREE-BANDED ROSEFINCH *C. trifasciatus* Three at Jakar (2,800 m) on 13 March. These are the first recorded for Bhutan, and for the Indian subcontinent.

A small party of two females and one male was observed in fields by the Chamka Chu river on the edge of Jakar village. A large rosefinch, the male bright, with substantial amounts of white around head and on closed wing. Females duller with no red, though white in wing noticeable, and buffy-orange underparts reminiscent of Brambling. Both sexes with white belly. Male's face and throat streaked and at a distance forming a pale patch extending into white supercilium. Crown, nape and back crimson. Wings dark but showing conspicuous pale edgings, particularly to the tertials. Broad white band along edge of back. Pale buff supercilium noticed on one female, and buff edgings to wing feathers. Both sexes showed heavy bill, noticeably pale in male. Watched for about five minutes down to 30 m before they flew off into mist and light rain.

It is possible that the species winters in small numbers either in Arunachal Pradesh or in some of the higher, drier valleys of central and eastern Bhutan, which are not very far from wintering areas in the Pome district of Xizang province (Ali and Ripley 1983; Meyer de Schauensee, 1984).

GOLD-NAPED FINCH *Pyrrhoptes epauletta* A single below the Yutong La (approx. 3,600 m) on 8 May (R. Watson, pers. comm.).

GREY-HEADED BULLFINCH *P. erythaca* Six on the Dochhu La (3,000 m) on 10 May. There appear to be few other recent records of this species in the Himalayas. Ludlow saw only three in eastern Bhutan, and describes their real home as lying further east (Ludlow and Kinnear 1944).

GREY-NECKED BUNTING *Emberiza buchanani* One on very dry slopes below Mesithang (approx. 2,700 m) on 7 May. This is the first published record for Bhutan, and seems to relate to a wandering individual much further east than is usual.

Remarkably, the above list includes 22 species for which this paper is the first published record of their occurrence in Bhutan. In most cases this must be more a reflection of the paucity of published records, even from recent visits by birdwatchers, than an indication of the scarcity of the species. This is

certainly so for the first group of seven species, Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*, Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*, Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*, Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*, Rufous Treepie *Dendrocitta vagabunda*, Indian Robin *Saxicoloides fulicata* and Asian Pied Starling *Sturnus contra* which were all recorded in the narrow lowland strip of southern Bhutan where western birdwatchers have seldom spent time. None of these species requires primary habitat, occurring in agricultural land or around habitation, and all are common and widespread in adjacent Assam. Four lowland species which frequent lightly wooded country were recorded for the first time: Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus*, Lesser Fish-eagle *Ichthyophaga humilis*, Northern Hobby *Falco subbuteo* and Asian Palm-swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*. The swift was breeding in *Areca* palms planted around fields, and the single fish-eagle was seen along a river on the edge of remnant Sal forest. There are new records of two species which may be expected in Sal forest itself; Large Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* and Golden-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons*.

Two ducks which apparently have not before been recorded in Bhutan, Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha* and Eurasian Wigeon *A. penelope*, were seen at the confluence of the Mo Chu and Pho Chu rivers at Punakha in March. Both are presumed to be migrants, as is the first Yellow-hooded Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* in the Tang valley in May. Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus* was in a valley with great potential for migrants, but has been seen there previously (D. G. H. Mills pers. comm.) and could breed. The first Plain Martin *Riparia paludicola* to be recorded for Bhutan appears to be a wandering individual since, at over 2,800 m, it was not in a suitable location for breeding. First records for Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* and Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani* also presumably refer to wanderers, and apparently extend eastwards the known non-breeding range of both species in the Himalayas. It remains to be seen whether Three-banded Rosefinch *Carpodacus trifasciatus* will be confirmed as a winter visitor to Bhutan, or whether this record refers to vagrancy.

Four other species recorded bear further mention owing to their scarcity elsewhere in the Himalayas. Sightings of significant numbers of wintering Black-necked Cranes in 1986 rekindled study interest in this charismatic bird (Chacko 1991), and from late October through to early March, this species is easily accessible to visiting birdwatchers. The other three species, Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis*, White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri* and Blyth's Kingfisher were found in subtropical hill forest, which has seldom been visited by other observers. Interestingly, Golden Langurs *Presbytis geei* are also readily seen in this habitat in central Bhutan. There are huge areas of this species-rich forest type still remaining in Bhutan, and this author has been able only to touch on its potential by spending very small amounts of time in accessible parts close to roads. Inskipp and Inskipp (1986), and Inskipp (1989) have drawn attention to the need to protect similar forest types in Nepal, which are far less extensive there and which are severely threatened. The first step in taking conservation measures to protect such a

resource is to gain information on the species which occur there, and future visitors to Bhutan are encouraged to spend time in sub-tropical hill forest, and to make available their records of which species are seen.

Bhutan's forests are spell-binding in their extent and diversity. If visiting birdwatchers make an effort to go to little known areas and to publish records of bird species found there, then they will be making a significant contribution to Himalayan ornithology, and be assisting the Royal Government of Bhutan in achieving its aims of conserving this rare resource.

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APPENDIX

COMPLETE LIST OF BIRD SPECIES RECORDED IN BHUTAN DURING
MARCH 1986 AND APRIL/MAY 1990

The first column of digits refers to the year in which the observations were made: 1986 or 1990 or both. The next column of digits refers to locations which are numbered approximately from west to east, and which appear as named locations in the accompanying map of Bhutan (see figure). The passes (ending with La) usually include forested slopes on either side and may therefore represent considerable altitude spread. Locations 10-12 were visited only in 1986, and the trekking locations 15-18 only in 1990. The next column of capital letters refers to broad habitat types and the final column gives some indication of abundance.

Locations:

- 1 Phuntsholing
- 2 Gedu - Bunakha
- 3 Paro valley, including Taksang
- 4 Thimphu valley
- 5 Dochhu La
- 6 Wangdiphodrang - Punakha
- 7 Popshika valley and Gangtey Gonpa
- 8 Pele La and Chendebji chorten
- 9 Tongsa
- 10 Tongsa - Shemgang
- 11 Honey Rocks
- 12 Geylegphug - Sarbhang
- 13 Yutong La
- 14 Gyetsa - Jakar (Bumthang)
- 15 Tangbi Lhakang - Nga Lhakang
- 16 Phe-phe La
- 17 Phokphey and Rudung La
- 18 Ugyencholing - Mesithang - Jakar
- u Ubiquitous at favourable altitudes

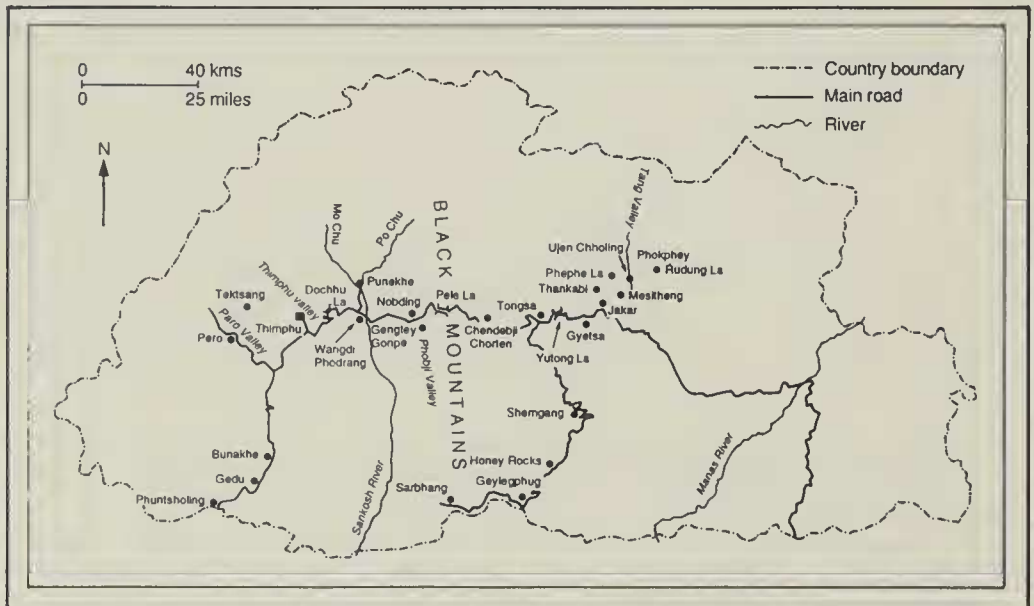
Habitat:

- A Forest; sub-tropical deciduous
- B Forest; sub-tropical evergreen
- C Forest; warm temperate evergreen
- D Forest; cool temperate evergreen
- E Forest; dry coniferous (often secondary)
- F Farmland in sub-tropical areas
- G Farmland in temperate areas
- H Habitation
- I Rivers
- J Upland mire

Abundance:

- i Abundant
- ii Common
- iii Fairly common
- iv Small numbers
- v One sighting only

Figure. Bhutan, showing locations mentioned in text.



		Year	Location	Habitat	Numbers
GREAT CORMORANT	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	86	3,6,14	I	iv
INDIAN POND HERON	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	86	1,12	F	iv
BLACK STORK	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	86	12	F	iv
SPOT-BILLED DUCK	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	86	6	I	v
EURASIAN WIGEON	<i>A. penelope</i>	86	6	I	v
COMMON PINTAIL	<i>A. acuta</i>	86	3	I	v
COMMON MERGANSER	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	86	3,6	I	iv
CRESTED HONEY BUZZARD	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	86	12	F	iv
BLACK KITE	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	86/90	u	F,H	iii
LESSER FISH-EAGLE	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	86	12	A	v
CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	86/90	u	C	ii
NORTHERN SPARROWHAWK	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	90	9	H	v
COMMON BUZZARD	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	86/90	13,14	D,G	iv
LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD	<i>B. rufinus</i>	86	3	G	v
BLACK EAGLE	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	86/90	u	C	ii
MOUNTAIN HAWK-EAGLE	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	90	5	D	v
COLLARED FALCONET	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	86	12	A	iv
EURASIAN KESTREL	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	86/90	u	E,G,H	ii
NORTHERN HOBBY	<i>F. subbuteo</i>	90	18	G	v
JAPANESE QUAIL	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	90	7,15,18	G	iii
BLOOD PHEASANT	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	90	17	D	iii
SATYR TRAGOPAN	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	90	16,17	D	iv
IMPEYAN PHEASANT	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	90	17	D	iii
KALIJ PHEASANT	<i>Lophura leucomelana</i>	90	5,9,13	D	iii
BLACK-NECKED CRANE	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	86	7,14	J	iii
IBISBILL	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	86	3,4,14	I	iv
RED-WATTLED LAPWING	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	86	12	F	iv
RIVER LAPWING	<i>V. duvaucelii</i>	86/90	6,12	I	iii
LONG-BILLED PLOVER	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	90	6	I	iv
WOOD SNIPE	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	86	5	D	v
EURASIAN WOODCOCK	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	90	16,17	D	iii
SNOW PIGEON	<i>Columba leuconota</i>	86	3,5,8,9	G	ii
ROCK PIGEON	<i>C. livia</i>	86/90	u	G	ii
SPECKLED WOOD-PIGEON	<i>C. hodgsonii</i>	90	4,9	D,E	iii
ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	86/90	u	C,E,G	ii
COLLARED DOVE	<i>S. decaocto</i>	86	1	H	ii
RED TURTLE-DOVE	<i>S. tranquebarica</i>	86	12	F	iv
SPOTTED DOVE	<i>S. chinensis</i>	86/90	u	B,C,F	ii
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	86	1,12	F,H	iii
RED-BREADED PARAKEET	<i>P. alexandri</i>	86	12	A	iv
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO	<i>Cuculus sparveroides</i>	90	u	B,C	ii
COMMON HAWK-CUCKOO	<i>C. varius</i>	90	1,2	B,C	ii
COMMON CUCKOO	<i>C. canorus</i>	90	u	C,E,G	ii
ORIENTAL CUCKOO	<i>C. saturatus</i>	90	u	C,D	iii
LESSER CUCKOO	<i>C. poliocephalus</i>	90	1,6	C	iv
ASIAN BARRED OWLET	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	86	10,12	B,C	iv
SPOTTED OWLET	<i>Athene brama</i>	86	12	F	iv
GREY NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	90	15,18	E,G	iii
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	86/90	5,6	C,D	iii
WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	90	17	D	iii
FORK-TAILED SWIFT	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	90	2-4,9	C,D,G	ii
HOUSE SWIFT	<i>A. affinis</i>	90	1	H	ii
ASIAN PALM-SWIFT	<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i>	86	12	F	iii
CRESTED KINGFISHER	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i>	86/90	6,8,9,18	I	iii
BLYTH'S KINGFISHER	<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	86	11	B	v
COMMON KINGFISHER	<i>A. athis</i>	86	6	I	iv

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER	<i>Halcyon smymnensis</i>	86	1,12	F	iv
INDIAN ROLLER	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	86	12	F	ii
HOPOE	<i>Upupa epops</i>	86/90	u	G,H	ii
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	86	11	B	iv
WREATHED HORNBILL	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	86	12	A	iv
INDIAN PIED HORNBILL	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	86	12	F	iv
GREAT HORNBILL	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	86	12	A	iv
GREAT BARBET	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	86/90	u	C	ii
GOLDEN-THROATED BARBET	<i>M. franklinii</i>	86	10,11	B,C	iii
COPPERSMITH BARBET	<i>M. haemacephala</i>	86	1	F	v
YELLOW-RUMPED HONEYGUIDE	<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	86	6,8,10,11	B,C,D	ii
GREATER YELLOWNAPE	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	90	1,2	A,B	iv
DARJEELING WOODPECKER	<i>Picoides darjellensis</i>	90	5	D	v
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER	<i>P. cathpharius</i>	90	8	C	v
RUFIOUS-BELLIED WOODPECKER	<i>P. hyperythrus</i>	90	5,13	D	iv
GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER	<i>P. canicapillus</i>	86	12	A	v
ORIENTAL SKYLARK	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	86/90	7,14,15,18	G,J	i
PLAIN MARTIN	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	90	8	I	v
BARN SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	86	11	H	iii
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW	<i>H. daurica</i>	86	12	F,H	iii
ASIAN HOUSE-MARTIN	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	90	9	C	iii
NEPAL HOUSE-MARTIN	<i>D. nipalensis</i>	86/90	2,3,9	C,D,I	ii
LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	86	12	A	iv
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	86/90	2,11	B,C	iii
LONG-TAILED MINIVET	<i>P. ethologus</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
SCARLET MINIVET	<i>P. flammeus</i>	86/90	u	B,C,D	ii
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	86	12	A	iv
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD	<i>C. hardwickii</i>	86	1	B	v
STRIATED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	86	11	B	iv
RED-VENTED BULBUL	<i>P. cafer</i>	86	1,10,12	F,H	ii
MOUNTAIN BULBUL	<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	86	11	B	v
BLACK BULBUL	<i>H. madagascariensis</i>	86/90	u	B,C,D	ii
BLACK DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	86/90	1,12	F,H	iii
ASHY DRONGO	<i>D. leucophaeus</i>	86/90	1,2,11,12	B	iii
BRONZED DRONGO	<i>D. aeneus</i>	86/90	1,2,11,12	B,C	ii
SPANGLED DRONGO	<i>D. hottentottus</i>	86/90	1,12	A	iii
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	86	12	A	iv
MAROON ORIOLE	<i>O. traillii</i>	86	11	B	v
EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE	<i>O. oriolus</i>	90	6	F	v
EURASIAN JAY	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	86/90	2,5	C,D	iii
GOLD-BILLED MAGPIE	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE	<i>Pica pica</i>	86/90	14,15,18	E,G,H	ii
RUFIOUS TREEPIE	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	86	12	F	iv
GREY TREEPIE	<i>D. formosae</i>	86	11	B,C	iii
EURASIAN NUTCRACKER	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	86/90	u	D,E	ii
RED-BILLED CHOUGH	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	86/90	3,4,14-18	G,H	i
HOUSE CROW	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	86	1	H	iv
LARGE-BILLED CROW	<i>C. macrorhynchos</i>	86/90	u	E,G,H	i
BLACK-BROWED TIT	<i>Aegithalos iouschistos</i>	86/90	3,4,5,8,16	D,E	ii
BLACK-THROATED TIT	<i>A. concinnus</i>	86/90	7,11	C,D	iii
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT	<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	86/90	8,16	D	iii
COAL TIT	<i>P. ater</i>	86/90	u	D,E	ii
GREY-CRESTED TIT	<i>P. dichrous</i>	86/90	u	D	iii
GREEN-BACKED TIT	<i>P. monticolus</i>	86/90	u	B,C,E	i
YELLOW-BROWED TIT	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	86/90	5,8,9,13	C,D	ii
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	86	12	A	iv
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH	<i>S. himalayensis</i>	90	8	D	iv

WALLCREEPER	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	86	3,4,14	I	ii
COMMON TREECREEPER	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	90	8,13,17	D	iii
BROWN DIPPER	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	86/90	3,4,8	I	iii
NORTHERN WREN	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	86/90	5,17	D	iii
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER	<i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	86	5	D	v
SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	90	5	D	v
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	86	5	D	iv
WHITE-THROATED					
LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. striatus</i>	86/90	u	C,D	ii
SPOTTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. ocellatus</i>	86	3,4	D,E	iii
BLACK-FACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. affinis</i>	86/90	3,5,7,8	D,E	ii
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. lineatus</i>	90	7	F,H	iii
CHESTNUT-CROWNED					
LAUGHINGTHRUSH	<i>G. erythrocephalus</i>	86/90	4,5,7,8	C,D,E	ii
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	90	2	C	v
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	86/90	2,9,10	C	iv
HOARY BARWING	<i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>	86/90	8,11	C,D	iv
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA	<i>Minla strigula</i>	86/90	u	C,D	ii
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA	<i>Alcippe castaniceps</i>	86/90	5,8	D	iii
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA	<i>A. vinipectus</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	i
BLACK-CAPPED SIBIA	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	i
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA	<i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	86	2	B	iv
WHISKERED YUHINA	<i>Y. flavicollis</i>	86	10,11	C	iii
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA	<i>Y. gularis</i>	86/90	5,7-10,13	C,D	ii
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA	<i>Y. occipitalis</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	i
BROWN PARROTBILL	<i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	86	4,5	D,E	ii
INDIAN BLUE ROBIN	<i>Eriothacus brunneus</i>	90	4,18	C,E	ii
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH-ROBIN	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	86/90	5,16,17	D	ii
WHITE-BROWED BUSH-ROBIN	<i>T. indicus</i>	90	16	D	v
MAGPIE ROBIN	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	86	1	H	iv
HODGSON'S REDSTART	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	86	u	E,G,H	i
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART	<i>P. frontalis</i>	86/90	u	D,E,G	i
WHITE-THROATED REDSTART	<i>P. schisticeps</i>	86	3,7	D	iv
PLUMBEOUS REDSTART	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	86/90	u	I	i
LITTLE FORKTAIL	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	90	9	I	v
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL	<i>E. immaculatus</i>	86	12	B	v
SPOTTED FORKTAIL	<i>E. maculatus</i>	90	8	I	v
STONECHAT	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	86	6,12	F	iv
GREY BUSHCHAT	<i>S. ferrea</i>	86/90	u	E,F,G	ii
RIVER CHAT	<i>Thamnolaea leucocephala</i>	86/90	u	I	i
INDIAN ROBIN	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	86	1	H	v
BLUE-CAPPED ROCK-THRUSH	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	90	5,8,13,14	C,D,E	ii
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK-THRUSH	<i>M. rufiventris</i>	86/90	u	D,E,I	ii
BLUE ROCK-THRUSH	<i>M. solitarius</i>	86/90	3,4,6,9	I	iii
BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	86/90	u	C,D,I	i
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH	<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	86/90	8,17	D	iii
LONG-TAILED THRUSH	<i>Z. dixonii</i>	90	17	D	iv
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD	<i>T. boulboul</i>	90	2,5,7,8	C,D	ii
DARK-THROATED THRUSH	<i>T. ruficollis</i>	86	3,14	G	iii
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	90	u	C,D,E	ii
GREY-HOODED WARBLER	<i>S. xanthoschistos</i>	86/90	2,9,10	C	iii
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER	<i>S. poliogenys</i>	90	7	D	v
YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER	<i>Abroscoptes superciliaris</i>	86	11	B	iv
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	90	u	D,E,G	ii
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER	<i>P. pulcher</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	i

LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER	<i>P. proregulus</i>	86/90	u	D,E	ii
INORNATE WARBLER	<i>P. inornatus</i>	86	12	A	v
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER	<i>P. maculipennis</i>	86/90	3,5,8,10,13	D	iii
LARGE-BILLED LEAF WARBLER	<i>P. magnirostris</i>	90	u	C,D,E	i
GREENISH WARBLER	<i>P. trochiloides</i>	90	2,6	B,C	iii
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER	<i>P. reguloides</i>	90	u	C,D,E	i
GOLDCREST	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	90	16,17	D	iii
COMMON TAILORBIRD	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	86	1	H	iv
STRIATED PRINIA	<i>Prinia criniger</i>	86/90	u	G,H	ii
HILL PRINIA	<i>P. atrogularis</i>	86	11	C	iv
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	90	5,7	C,D	iv
GREY-SIDED BUSH WARBLER	<i>C. brunniifrons</i>	90	5,7,8,13	D	iii
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	90	5-9,13-14	C,D	ii
VERDITER FLYCATCHER	<i>M. thalassina</i>	86/90	u	B,C,D	ii
RUFIOUS-GORGETTED FLYCATCHER	<i>Ficedula strophhiata</i>	86/90	u	C,D	ii
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER	<i>F. westermanni</i>	86	11	C	iv
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER	<i>F. supercilii</i>	90	2,15,18	C,I	ii
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER	<i>F. tricolor</i>	90	u	C,D,I	ii
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	90	5,7,8	D	iii
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	90	2	B	v
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	86	5	C	v
GREY-HEADED FLYCATCHER	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	86/90	u	C,D,E	ii
BLACK-NAPE MONARCH	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	86	12	A	iv
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR	<i>Prunella strophhiata</i>	86/90	u	E,G,H	ii
MAROON-BACKED ACCENTOR	<i>P. immaculata</i>	86	4	E	iv
WHITE WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	86/90	u	G,H,I	i
GREY WAGTAIL	<i>M. cinerea</i>	86/90	2,5,7	D,I	iii
YELLOW-HOODED WAGTAIL	<i>M. citreola</i>	90	18	G	v
OLIVE TREE-PIPIT	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	90	u	D,E,G	i
ROSY PIPIT	<i>A. roseatus</i>	86/90	3,17	D,G	iii
ASHY WOOD-SWALLOW	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	86/90	1,12	F,H	iii
BROWN SHRIKE	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	86	4	G	iv
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE	<i>L. tephronotus</i>	86/90	u	G,H	i
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE	<i>L. schach</i>	86/90	1,10,12	F,H	iii
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	86	12	F	iii
ASIAN PIED STARLING	<i>S. contra</i>	86	1,12	F,H	ii
COMMON MYNA	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	86	1,4,12	F,G,H	ii
JUNGLE MYNA	<i>A. fuscus</i>	86	12	F	iv
HILL MYNA	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	86	12	A	iv
GOULD'S SUNBIRD	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	86/90	u	D,E	ii
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD	<i>A. nipalensis</i>	86/90	2,5,6,9,10	C,D	iii
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD	<i>A. saturata</i>	86	11	B	iv
CRIMSON SUNBIRD	<i>A. siparaja</i>	90	1,2	B,C	iii
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD	<i>A. ignicauda</i>	90	16	D	iii
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	86	12	B	iv
BUFF-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	86/90	5-7,10	C,D	iii
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	86/90	u	C,D	iii
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW	<i>Passer montanus</i>	86/90	u	F,G,H	ii
RUSSET SPARROW	<i>P. rutilans</i>	86/90	3,4,7,14	G,H	ii
HOUSE SPARROW	<i>P. domesticus</i>	86/90	1	H	iii
BRAMBLING	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	90	18	G	v
TIBETAN SERIN	<i>Serinus thibetanus</i>	90	16	D	iv
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	86	9	C	iii
PLAIN MOUNTAIN FINCH	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	86/90	4,7,14,16,17	G	i
CRIMSON ROSEFINCH	<i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	86	8	D	iv
DARK-BREASTED ROSEFINCH	<i>C. nipalensis</i>	86	2,5,11	B,C,D	iii

WHITE-BROWED ROSEFINCH	<i>C. thura</i>	86	5	D	iii
THREE-BANDED ROSEFINCH	<i>C. trifasciatus</i>	86	14	G	iv
GOLD-NAPED FINCH	<i>Pyrrhoplectes epauletta</i>	90	13	D	v
BROWN BULLFINCH	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	90	2	C	iv
RED-HEADED BULLFINCH	<i>P. erythrocephala</i>	86/90	4,11,13-15	D,E	ii
GREY-HEADED BULLFINCH	<i>P. erythaca</i>	90	5	D	iv
COLLARED GROSBEAK	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	86/90	5,17,18	D,E	iii
WHITE-WINGED GROSBEAK	<i>M. carripes</i>	86	3	E	iv
GREY-NECKED BUNTING	<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	90	18	G	v
LITTLE BUNTING	<i>E. pusilla</i>	86	3,4,6,10,14	G,H	ii