

Avifauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve

Madhya Pradesh, India

**KAILASH CHANDRA
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RAJENDRA PRASAD GUPTA
D.K. NEMA**



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**RECORDS
OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

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(Madhya Pradesh)**

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FOREWORD

Since the establishment of Central Regional Station of Zoological Survey of India at Jabalpur in 1960, the exploration and documentation of faunal resources of Central India is going on. The survey and inventorisation of faunal resources of some of the conservation areas in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have already been completed and the remaining are to be completed on phased-manner. A programme for preparation of a faunal inventory of Tiger Reserves in India was initiated at the request of Wildlife Board in 1982. Since then, many documents of Tiger Reserves including two from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh viz. Kanha and Indravati Tiger Reserves have already been published by the Zoological Survey of India in 1995, wherein the avifauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve was also dealt. However in the present document the information includes the findings of avifaunal survey of about one year continuous period.

The out come of the project “*Avifauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh*” undertaken by the Zoological Survey of India will not only give the detail information on birds of the tiger reserve but also contribute to the knowledge for the conservation and proper management of pristine habitat of Kanha Tiger Reserve.

July, 2006
Kolkata

Dr. J.R.B. Alfred
Director
Zoological Survey of India

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The investigators also thank the members of scientific team of the regional station for the survey work. Shri M.E. Limje, Photographer Gr. III, also deserves special thank for the photographic work. All the members of the Scientific, technical and ministerial staff of Central Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur have been very helpful in extending their full co-operation and assistance during the execution of project and preparation of the report.

**Kailash Chandra
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INTRODUCTION

Kanha Tiger Reserve is one of the oldest Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh. The Reserve has an old history of conservation. It is situated about 68 km southeast of Mandla and approximately 164 km from Jabalpur. It is situated in the Mandla and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh, near the geographic centre of India and is famous for its abundance of varieties of flora and fauna. The Reserve is well known for its abundance of large mammals and attracts thousands of tourists from all over the world.

Although, there are some publications on wildlife of Madhya Pradesh and Kanha Tiger Reserve with mentioning of birds by Hewetson (1955), Guntert and Homberger (1973) Panwar (1973-74 and 1978-79), Anderson (1979), Moulton and Hulsey (1999) and Pittie (2000); a comprehensive and elaborated list of 225 species of birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve was provided first time by Newton *et al.* (1986). Ghosal (1995) added 5 species to this list and additional 35 species were added to avifauna of Kanha National Park by Eric D'Cunha and Ali (2001). Ranjit Singh (1983), Kanoje (1997 a and b) observed some birds from Kanha Tiger Reserve and nesting site of White-eyed Buzzard in Kanha National Park. Shafiq (2002) has recorded 129 species of birds from Kanha National Park during 2001. Chandra and Singh (2004) published an annotated list of birds of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, wherein 517 species were included.

This communication is also an avifaunal study of Kanha Tiger Reserve. The inventory of 297 bird species has been given along with their localities, residential status, habitat, feeding habits, in the tabular form as well as some what detailed species account with their field identification, distribution, breeding season etc. The conservation status of birds of this reserve and analysis of density of birds in different ranges and in different months is also given. Hence, this scientific paper will be useful not only to the researchers but also to the visitors, amateurs interested in bird study.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The Kanha Tiger Reserve (KTR) lies between 80°26'10" and 81°4'44"E longitudes and 22°15" and 22°27'48" N latitudes, covering the area of 2059.74 sq. km comprises of the core area (940 sq. km), buffer area (1009 sq. km) and Phen sanctuary (110.74 sq. km). Kanha land consists of sprawling plateau characterised of Satpura and Maikal ranges. The soil is shallow, which is covered by grasslands with no or little tree growth. Banjar and Halon are two main rivers in the Reserve and the main source of water supply. The forests of Kanha Tiger Reserve are largely tropical moist deciduous types, which may be further sub divided into – sal forests, mixed deciduous forests and grassland. The plateaus have grasslands with sporadic distribution of trees such as, achar, aonla, palas, tendu and lendia.

Representative areas of different habitats of the Kanha Tiger Reserve were selected for the avifaunal survey. A total of about 143 localities or sites were covered in the two main areas (Core and Buffer zone) under the seven Ranges (Kisli, Kanha, Mukki, Supkhar, Khatiya narangi, Samnapur and Khapa). The survey was conducted in September 2003 and during May 2004 to December 2004 covering each season.

Birds were observed with the help of 7 X 50 pair of binoculars. The identification of birds and its species account is based on Ali and Ripley (1968-1974), Ali (1996) and Grimmett *et al.* (2000). The common names, scientific names of the birds by evolutionary sequence have been followed as per the standardized common and scientific names of the birds by Manakadan and Pittie (2001) in the preparation of systematic checklists and systematic account. Localities covered for observing birds are given below :

Localities visited in various range

A. Core zone

Range 1. Kisli - Forest Rest House, Chuppe meadow and Tank, Digdola Camp, Ghanghor River, Kanha road, Bandri chhapar, Saraipani, Kopedabri Camp, Udiya khero, Magar nallah, Indri meadow, Indri Camp, Chamarghati, Chamra barra, Sunaghat Camp, Baghmar nallah, Kuanpani, Jhulupjori, Jhulup Camp, Andhiyari jhap, Banjari mata, Jamuntoal Camp.

Range 2. Kanha Deshi nallah, Badrinath dam, Chhoti chuhari, Ghodapachhad, Mukki road, Chinchu matta, Badi chuhadri, Kodai dadar, Kisli road, Chuhari nallah, Barahsingha fencing, Circular road, Bison street, Shravan Tank, Nagbhra Tank.

Range 3. Mukki - Forest Rest House, Mukki Gate, Pathak nallah, Gorhela road, Aurai, Aurai meadow, Nvatola, Banjar River, Mutali sarai fire line, Kud meadow, Banjar bridge, near Garhi road, Bisanpura, Mukki village, Baihar road, Parsatola, Badatola, Suaadadar, Baiganal, Sondhar Tank, Sonchar Camp, Sardar barra, Aurai Tank, Meel dabra, Nvatola fire line, Domer puliya, Compartment No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 48, 67, 69, 72, Menkur nallah, Juna khet meadow, Tilman nallah, Lapsi kabar, Bansbhira nallah, Lal khetadi meadow, Babatenga Tank, Shringarpur Tank, Baddabra (Banjar River), Telitola meadow, Jhindi Tank, Babu Tank, Litiya dabra, Teli Kachhar, Mangi tola, Lal puliya Camp, Pongapani, Manehari nallah, Baba jhodi nallah, Ranjhi Tank, Badra Tank, Jami Tank, Jami nallah, Ganjin tikra, Pandra pani Camp, Algi dadar, Gudiaama, Umar pani, Dhawa jhandi, Jamuntola Camp, Andhiyari jhap.

Range 4. Supkhar - Forest Rest House, Chilpi road, Garhi road, Chakrwah meadow, Chhapri Camp, Nagarjhodi, Silpura Tank and meadow, Agariya khero, Kapot bahra Tank, Kurkuti Camp, Bitali Camp, Chhawari gaht Camp, Lodhabarra, Kamko dadar, Army Camp, Khusera Camp.

B. Buffer zone

Range 5. Khatiya Narangi - Khatiya Gate, Mocha village, Mocha banger River, Chhapri, Nuture trail, Ecocentre Khatiya, Jhulup village, Sarekha, Aama and Bada Tank, Sarekha Village, Narna Tank.

Range 6. Samnapur - Samnapur Tank, Basing khar, Basing Tank, Balgaon Tank.

Range 7. Khapa - Gorakhpur Tank, Jamunjhil Tank, Malkheddi Tank, Mohgoan Tank, Manjitola.

VEGETATION

Many workers have described the vegetation of the Kanha Tiger Reserve. As per Kanha Management Plan of 1988-89, the vegetation cover has been distinguished into ten types within the core area and their percentage has also been given in parenthesis.

1. Sal (defined as a zone with over 50% sal trees, *Shorea robusta*): mostly in valleys (18.08%).
2. Sal/bamboo mainly lower slopes (5.07%).
3. Mixed sal, together with jamun, saja and other species (13.21%).
4. Mixed sal/bamboo (7.34%).
5. Mixed: upper plateaux areas (16.05%).
6. Mixed bamboo (24.8%).
7. Valley grasslands (6.4%).
8. Dadar (plateau) grasslands (2.61%).
9. Grasslands with mixed forest tree species (2.88%).
10. Agriculture and human habitation (3.5%).

Another helpful classification of Kanha habitats is that of Canadian biologist Renata Jaremovic, who is now based in Australia and who carried out a research project in Kanha in the mid-1990s. She identifies the following six readily recognizable habitats within the park, together with the major mammals that make use of them.

1. **Sal Forest** : Chital, sambar, wild boar, langur, tiger, leopard, jungle cat, sloth bear and wild dog.
2. **Sal/Mixed Bamboo** : Sambar, gaur, wild boar, langur, tiger and leopard.
3. **Miscellaneous Mixed Bamboo** : Same species as above.
4. **Miscellaneous Mixed Deciduous** : Sambar, gaur, chowsingha, sloth bear, langur, tiger and leopard.
5. **Grassland** : Chital, barasingha, blackbuck, chowsingha, wild boar, langur, tiger and wild dog.
6. **Habitation** : Used by species accustomed to humans.

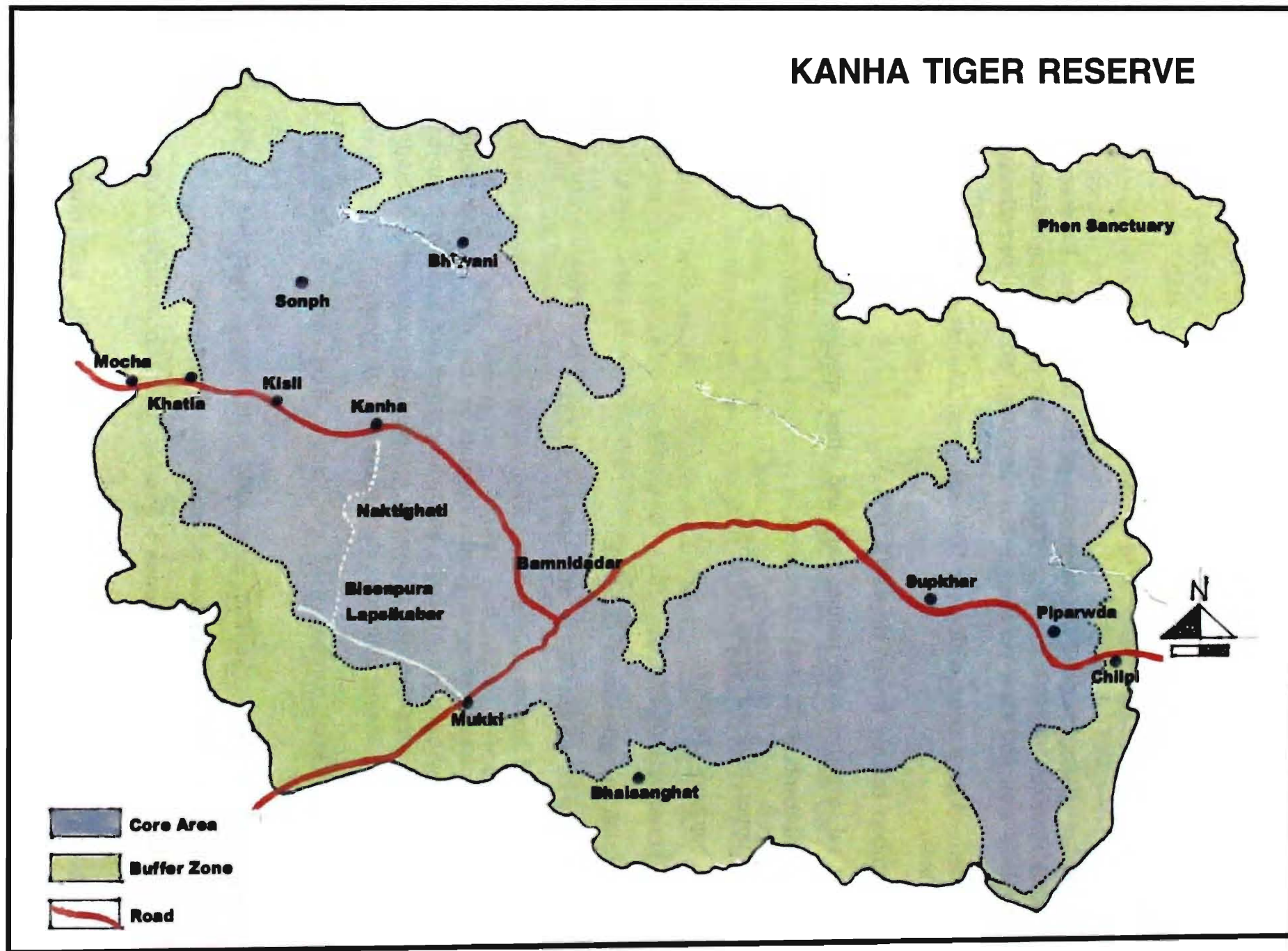


Fig. 1. Map of Kanha Tiger Reserve.

Table -1. Birds of KTR showing localities, status, habitat and feeding habits

S. No.	Species Name	Common Name	Localities	Status	Habitat	Feeding Habits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES Family PODICIPEDIDAE						
1.	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe	Kisli – Near Rest House Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki-Sondhar tank	R/LM, O	A	Insects, crustaceans, frogs
2.	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Crested Grebe	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	A	Fish, tadpole, frogs, insects and other invertebrates
Order PELECANIFORMES Family PHALACROCORACIDAE						
3.	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Little Cormorant	Kisli – Jamun tank Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki- Aurianicut, Sondhar tank	R/LM, U	A	Mainly fishes crustaceans, frogs, tadpoles
4.	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Stephens, 1826	Indian Shag	Kisli – Jamun tank Kanha – Chuhari nallah Mukki- Bazar river Gaydaha camp	R/LM, O	A	Mainly fishes
5.	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Cormorant	Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki-Sabanapur tank	R/LM O	A	Almost exclusively Fishes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Order CICONIIFORMES Family ARDEIDAE						
6.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret	Kisli – Indri, Chuppe tank Mukki-Sondhartank	R/LM, C	A	Insects, frogs, lizards, fish etc.
7.	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Grey Heron	Mukki - Sondhar camp	R,U	A	Fishes, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, youngs, birds
8.	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Purple Heron	Recorded from literature	R/LM, U	A	Fish, frogs, snakes, etc. (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)
9.	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Large Egret	Mukki – Sondhartank	R/LM, U	A	Fish, frogs, etc.
10.	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Median Egret	Kisli-Jamun tank, Mukki-Sondhartank	R/LM, O	A	Fish, frogs, etc.
11.	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle Egret	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Insects, frogs, lizards, fish etc.
12.	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Indian Pond-Heron	All KTR	R/LM, C	A	Fishes, frogs, crabs and insects.
13.	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Little Green Heron	Kisli – Ghanghar river Kanha – Chuhari nallah	R/LM, U	A	Crabs, shrimps, mudfish.
14.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron	Mukki – Nayagaon	R/LM, U	A	Fishes, frogs, molluscs, crabs, aquatic insects
15.	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut Bittern	Kisli – Chhuppe tank	R/LM, O	A	Crabs, shrimps, mudfish.
16.	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Black Bittern	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, U	A	Fish, frogs, insects, etc.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family CICONIIDAE						
17.	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Painted Stork	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, U	A	Fishes, frogs, reptiles, molluscs, crabs, large insects
18.	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Asian Open bill-Stork	Mukki - Samnapur tank, Balgaon tank, Khatiya Narangi – Sarekha tanks	R/LM, O	A	Fishes, frogs, reptiles, molluscs, crabs, large insects
19.	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black Stork	Kanha – Shravan tank	WV,U	A	Fishes, frogs, molluscs, large insects, young bird and rodent
20.	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	White-necked Stork	Kisli – Near rest House	R/LM, O	A	Fishes, frogs, reptiles, molluscs, crabs, large insects
21.	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European White Stork	Mukki-Sabanapur tank	WV,O	A	Frogs, reptiles, large insects
22.	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Lesser Adjutant-Stork	Mukki – Near Bisanpura camp	R/LM, O	A	Fishes, frogs, reptiles and invertebrates
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE						
23.	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Glossy Ibis	Mukki – Balgaon tank	R,WV, (partly) O	A	Molluscs, crabs, insects
24.	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Oriental White Ibis	Khatiya Narangi – Sarekha tanks, Narna tank	R/LM, O	A	Fishes, frogs, reptiles, molluscs, large insects, and rodent
25.	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Black Ibis	All KTR (Temminck, 1824)	R,O	A	Insects, mainly fishes and small reptiles

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Order ANSERIFORMES Family ANATIDAE						
26.	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Lesser Whistling-Duck	All tanks of Kanha, Mukki, Supkhar.	R/LM, C	A	Omnivorous, largely vegetarian, also takes small fish, frogs, snails, worms
27.	<i>Anser anser</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Greylag Goose	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV,U	A	Grass, winter crops, aquatic weeds
28.	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Brahminy Shelduck	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV,U	A	Omnivorous
29.	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Comb Duck	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, O	A	Vegetable matter and aquatic insects
30.	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Cotton Teal	Kanha – Badrinath dam Mukki – Babu tank	R/LM, O	A	Omnivorous
31.	<i>Anas penelope</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Wigeon	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	A	Omnivorous
32.	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> J.R. Forester, 1781	Spot-billed Duck	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	A	Vegetable matter
33.	<i>Anas clypeata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Northern Shoveller	KhatiyaNarangi – Narna tank	WV,O	A	Largely animal matter
34.	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Northern Pintail	Mukki – Jami tank	WV,C	A	Omnivorous
35.	<i>Anas querquedula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Garganey	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	A	Vegetable matter

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
36.	<i>Anas crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Teal	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,C	A	Vegetable matter
37.	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Red-crested Pochard	Mukki – Bisanpura tank	WV,O	A	Omnivorous
38.	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Pochard	Mukki – Near Bisanpura camp	WV,O	A	Omnivorous
Order FALCONIFORMES Family ACCIPITRIDAE						
39.	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	T	Honey and bee larvae taken off live combs, birds, reptiles, frogs and insects
40.	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	Black-shouldered Kite	All KTR	R,C	T	Large insects, mice, reptiles.
41.	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite	Mukki – Nayagaon	R/LM, O	T	Omnivorous all most anything else that can be procured
42.	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Greater Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Fish, birds and small mammals
43.	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Egyptian Vulture	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Carrion
44.	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Indian White-backed Vulture	Kisli – Near Rest House, Kanha – Kanha meadow, Mukki – Bisanpura meadow	R,C	T	Carrion

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
45.	<i>Gyps indicus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Long-billed Vulture	Kanha – Near upper cabin	R,C	T	Carrion
46.	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Red-headed Vulture	Kanha – Near upper cabin, Mukki – Mutali sarai fireline	R,O	T	Carrion
47.	<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Latham, 1790)	Crested Serpent-Eagle	Kanha – Nagbahra tank, Mukki – Near babathenaga tank	R,C	T	Frogs, lizards, rodents, weak birds
48.	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Western Marsh-Harrier	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	T	Frogs, fishes, small birds, mammals.
49.	<i>Circus macrourus</i> (S.G. Gmelin, 1770)	Pallid Harrier	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,U	T	Small mammals, reptiles, immature birds, large insects
50.	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Pied Harrier	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	T	Frogs, fishes, small birds, mammals and carrion.
51.	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Shikra	Kisli – Indri meadow	R,O	T	Small mammals, lizards, frogs, large insects
52.	<i>Butastur teesa</i> (Franklin, 1832)	White-eyed Buzzard	Kanha – Near Barhasinha fecesing, Mukki – Telikachhar	R,O	T	Large insects, mice, lizards, frogs
53.	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas, 1811	Greater Spotted Eagle	Mukki – Khud meadow	R,U	T	Frogs and food pirated from other birds of prey, water fowls and small birds
54.	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	Bonelli's Eagle	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Large birds and small mammals

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55.	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Booted Eagle	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV/R, (partly) U	T	Smalls mammals, birds and reptiles
56.	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	Kisli – Kisli meadow, Indri meadow, Mukki – Sardarbarra	R,C	T	Birds, small mammals and other animals
Family PANDIONIDAE						
57.	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Osprey	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)	WV,U	T	Fishes
Family FALCONIDAE						
58.	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Kestrel	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,O	T	Mice, lizards, large insects
59.	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800	Red-headed Falcon	Kanha – Near Circular road tiraha	R,U	T	Small birds, small mammals, lizards, insects, also bats
60.	<i>Falco jugger</i> J.E. Gray, 1834	Laggar	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	T	Pigeon, small birds, rats, lizards and insects.
61.	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, 1771	Peregrine Falcon	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,U	T	Waterfowl, partridge, pigeon, other birds
Order GALLIFORMES						
Family PHASIANIDAE						
62.	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black Francolin	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,U	T	Vegetable matter, insects
63.	<i>Francolinus pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	Painted Francolin	All ranges of NP.	R/LM, O	T	Vegetable matter, insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
64.	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Grey Francolin	Mukki – Khud meadow	R,O	T	Vegetable matter, insects
65.	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Quail	Supkhar – Near rest house	R/WV, (partly) U	T	Grain and grass seeds, termites
66.	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Rain Quail	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, U	T	Grain and grass seeds, termites
67.	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	Jungle Bush-Quail	Kanha – Badi chuhari, Mukki – Litiyadabra, Supkhar - Kamko dadar	R,O	T	Seeds, insects
68.	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Red Spurfowl	Supkhar – Lodhabarra	R,O	T	Seeds, insects
69.	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes, 1825)	Painted Spurfowl	Kanha range	R,U	T	Seeds, tubers, insects
70.	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Junglefowl	All ranges of NP	R,C	T	Seeds, insects
71.	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck, 1813	Gery Junglefowl	Kisli – Chhamar ghati	R,U	T	Seeds, insects
72.	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Indian Peafowl	All KTR	R,C	T	Grain, shoots-insects, lizards, snakes
Order GRUIFORMES Family TURNICIDAE						
73.	<i>Turnix tanki</i> Blyth 1843	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	Mukki – Kiwad dabra camp	R,U	T	Grass and weed seeds, green shoots and small insects
Family GRUIDAE						
74.	<i>Grus antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sarus Crane	Khatiya Narangi – Gorkhpur (bada tank)	R/LM, U	A	Fish, crustaceans, large insects, frogs, lizards.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family RALLIDAE						
75.	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Blue-breasted Rail	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, U	A	Omnivorous
76.	<i>Amaurornis akool</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Brown Crake	Kanha – Chhoti chuhari	R/LM, U	A	Water plants seeds, insects and molluscs
77.	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen	Kisli – Near rest house	R,O	A	Insects, worms, molluscs, grain and shoots
78.	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Baillon's Crake	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,U	A	Water plants seeds, insects and molluscs
79.	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Moorhen	Kanha – Chuhari nallah near ghodapachhad	R/WV, (partly) O	A	Vegetable matter, insects
80.	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Coot	Mukki – Araianicut	R/WV, (partly) O	A	Seeds, grain, insects, molluscs
Family OTITIDAE						
81.	<i>Sypheotides indica</i> (J. F. Miller, 1782)	Lesser Florican	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	T	Green shoots, grains, seeds, beetles and lizards
Order CHARADRIIFORMES						
Family JACANIDAE						
82.	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank, Mukki – Balgaon tank	R/LM, O	A	Mainly Vegetarian, also molluscs, insects
83.	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bronze-winged Jacana	Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank	R,O	A	Mainly Vegetarian, also molluscs, insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family ROSTRATULIDAE						
84.	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Greater Painted Snipe	KhatiyaNarangi – Aama tank sarekha	R,O	A	Insects, crustaceans, worms, vegetable matter
Family CHARADRIIDAE						
85.	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Scopoli, 1786	Little Ringed plover	Mukki – Samanpur tank, KhatiyaNarangi – Aama tank sarekha	R/LM, U	A	Insects, crustaceans, worms
86.	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Insects and worms
87.	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-wattled Lapwing	All KTR	R/LM, C	A	Insects, crustaceans, worms
Family SCOLOPACIDAE						
88.	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Snipe	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/WV, (partly) U		Worms, insects larvae
89.	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> (Brunnich, 1764)	Jack Snipe	Mukki – Khatiya, Samnapur tank Narangi – Aama tank sarekha	WV,O	A	Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates, occasionally some seeds.
90.	<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764) Redshank	Spotted (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,U	A	Aquatic insects and other invertebrates
91.	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunner, 1767) Greenshank	Common (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,U	A	Aquatic insects and other invertebrates
92.	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Green Sandpiper	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	A	Insects larvae, worms and molluscs

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
93.	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wood Sandpiper	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	A	Insects larvae, worms and molluscs
94.	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Sandpiper	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV,U	A	Insects, crustaceans, worms
95.	<i>Calidris alpinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dunlin	Mukki – Comp. no. 70	WV,O	A	Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates.
96.	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan, 1813)	Curlew Sandpiper	Mukki – Near bazar river, Khatiya Narangi – Jhulup	WV,O	A	Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates, occasionally some seeds.
Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE						
97.	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-winged Stilt	Mukki – Balgaon tank, Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank	R/WV, (partly) O	A	Fish, insects, worms
Family BURHINIDAE						
98.	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Stone-Curlew	Kiali – Near rest house, Mukki – Near Mukki gate	R/LM, C	T	Insects, worms, small reptiles, mice
Family GLAREOLIDAE						
99.	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Indian Courser	Khatiya Narangi – Nature trail	R/LM, U	T	Insects and insect larvae
100.	<i>Glareola lactea</i> Temminck, 1820	Small Pratincole	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, U	A	Insectivorous

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family LARIDAE						
101.	<i>Sterna aurantia</i> J. E. Gray, 1831	River Tern	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)	R,O	A	Mostly fish, also crustaceans, tadpoles, water insects
Order COLUMBIFORMES Family COLUMBIDAE						
102.	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Blue Rock Pigeon	All KTR	R,C	T	Mainly seeds, also green shoots
103.	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Oriental Turtle-Dove	Kisli-Chhuppe meadow, Mukki – Mukki village	WV, C	T	Seeds, grain
104.	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Little Brown Dove	Kanha – Kisli road, Mukki–Near baiganallah	R,U	T	Seeds, grain
105.	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Spotted Dove	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Seeds, grain
106.	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Hermann, 1804)	Red Collared-Dove	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	T	Seeds, grain
107.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frisch, 1838)	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Kisli- Chhuppe meadow, Kanha – Circular road Mukki – Near rest house	R/LM, U	T	Seeds, grain
108.	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Emerald Dove	Kisli – Digdola meadow, Kanha – Mukki road bison road tiraha, Mukki Near lal puliya camp,	R,U	T	Seeds, grain
109.	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> (Latham, 1790)	Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon	All ranges of NP	R/LM, C	T	Wild fig, fruits, berries

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Order PSITTACIFORMES Family PSITTACIDAE						
110.	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Alexandrine Parakeet	All ranges of NP	R,C	T	Fruits, seeds
111.	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Rose-ringed Parakeet	All KTR	R,C	T	Fruits, seeds
112.	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Plum-headed- Parakeet	Kisli-Digdola, Mukki – Khapa, Supkhar – Baspahra	R/LM, C	T	Fruits, seeds
Order CUCULIFORMES Family CUCULIDAE						
113.	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied Crested Cuckoo	Mukki – Balgaon camp	R/LM, O	T	Fruits, seeds, caterpillars
114.	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797)	Brainfever Bird	All ranges of NP	R/LM, C	T	Fruits, insects
115.	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i> Gould, 1838	Indian Cuckoo	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM, U	T	Insects
116.	<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Cuckoo	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, /SM,U	T	Insects
117.	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Banded Bay Cuckoo	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM /SM,U	T	Caterpillars and bugs
118.	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i> (Vahl, 1797)	Indian Plaintive Cuckoo	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, C	T	Insects
119.	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Koel	Supkhar – Bithli naka	R/LM, C	T	Fruits,berries also caterpillars, insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
120.	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Sirkeer Malkoha	Kisli – Gadbadi nallah, Mukki–Near auria camp	R,U	T	Insects, caterpillars
121.	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Greater Coucal	All KTR	R,C	T	Small animals, eggs, nestlings
Order STRIGIFORMES Family TYTONIDAE						
122.	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,U	T	Rats, mice
Family STRIGIDAE						
123.	<i>Otus brucei</i> (Hume, 1872)	Pallid Scops-Owl	Mukki – Bisanpura camp	R,O	T	Beetles and other insects, mice and lizards
124.	<i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Scops-Owl	Mukki – Near Pathak bridge	R,U	T	Insects, mice, small birds and reptiles
125.	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i> Pennant, 1769	Collared Scops-Owl	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Beetles and other insects, mice and lizards
126.	<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Eagle- Owl	Kisli – Chimta baba	R,O	T	Smalls mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and inscets
127.	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i> Hodgson, 1836	Forest Eagle- Owl	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,O	T	Pheasants, hares, snakes
128.	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Brown Fish- Owl	Mukki – Babathenga tank	R,U	T	Fish, frogs, crabs
129.	<i>Strix ocellata</i> (Lesson, 1839)	Mottled Wood- Owl	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Small mammals, lizards and insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
130.	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	Jungle Owlet	All ranges of NP (Tickell, 1833)	R,C	T	Insects, lizards, mice
131.	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Spotted Owlet	Kisli – Near Khermai, Mukki – Pathak bridge	R,O	T	Beetles and other insects, also young birds, mice, lizards
132.	<i>Ninox scutulata</i> (Raffles, 1822)	Brown Hawk-Owl	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Large insects, frogs, lizards, mice, small birds
133.	<i>Asio flammeus</i> (Pontoppidan, 1763)	Short-eared Owl	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV/ PM,U	T	Small mammals, birds and insects
Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES Family CAPRIMULGIDAE						
134.	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> Latham, 1790	Indian Jungle Nightjar	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, C	T	Mainly flying insects
135.	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> Latham, 1790	Common Indian Nightjar	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali 2001)	R,U	T	Mainly flying insects
136.	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i> Horsfield, 1821	Franklin’s Nightjar	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Mainly flying insects
Order APODIFORMES Family APODIDAE						
137.	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i> (Tickell, 1846)	White-rumped Needletail-Swift	Mukki – Gorchela tank	R/LM	T	Insects
138.	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1829)	Asian Palm- Swift	Mukki range	R,U	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
139.	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1830)	House Swift	Kisli – Vaghira loghut, Mukki – Banzar bridge, Khatiya Narangi–Jhulup tiraha, Sarekha	R/LM, C	T	Insects
Family HEMIPROCINIDAE						
140.	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Crested Tree-Swift	Kisli-Cuppe meadow, Mukki – Ghurel tank	R/SM/ LM,C	T	Insects
Order CORACIIFORMES Family ALCEDINIDAE						
141.	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Small Blue Kingfisher	All ranges of NP	R,C	A	Fish, tadpoles, frogs, aquatic insects
142.	<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Stork-billed Kingfisher	Mukki-Banzar river (Badpani Khapa)	R,O	A	Fish, crabs, reptiles, frogs
143.	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-breasted Kingfisher	All KTR	R/LM, C	A	Fish, tadpoles, frogs, aquatic insects
144.	<i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black-capped Kingfisher	Kisli – Jhulup jhodi, Mukki – Banzar river (Gaydhar)	R/LM, U	A	Fish, tadpoles, frogs, aquatic insects
145.	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	Mukki–Samnapur tank, Supkhar–Lodhabarra tank	R,C	A	Fish, tadpoles, frogs, aquatic insects
Family MEROPIDAE						
146.	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Flying insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
147.	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1801	Small Bee-eater	Kisli–Chuppe meadow, Kanha–Near chhuhari nallah, Mukki–Babu tank	R/SM, /LM,C	T	Flying insects
148.	<i>Merops philippinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Kisli – Chuppe meadow	R/LM, U	T	Flying insects
149.	<i>Merops leschenaultia</i> Vieillot, 1817	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R/LM, U	T	Flying insects
Family CORACIIDAE						
150.	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Roller	All KTR	R/SM, C	T	Insects
Family UPUPIDAE						
151.	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Hoopoe	Kisli–Near rest house, Mukki – Near lapsikabra	WV/R, C (partly)	T	Insects
Family BUCEROTIDAE						
152.	<i>Ocyceros birostris</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Indian Grey Hornbill	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Fruits, insects, lizards, young mice
153.	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Malabar Pied Hornbill	Kisli – Jamun tank, Mukki – Jamjholatank	R/LM, U	T	Fruit, termites, other insects, also fish and nestlings birds
Order PICIFORMES						
Family CAPITONIDAE						
154.	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	Brown-headed	All ranges of NP (Gmelin, 1788)	R,C Barbet	T	Fruits and berries, termites
155.	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (P.L.S. Muller, 1776)	Coppersmith Barbet	Kisli–Jamuntola, Mukki–Khapa badpani	R,U	T	Ficus figs and fruits

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family PICIDAE						
156.	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i> (Vigors, 1832)	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	Kisli – Banzari mata, Mukki – Balgaon camp, Supkhar – Chhabari ghat	R,O	T	Insects and grubs
157.	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	Mukki – Near the gate	R,O	T	Insects and grubs
158.	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Rufous Woodpecker	Supkhar – Army camp	R,C	T	Ants, termites, rotten, cow dung
159.	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i> Vieillot, 1818	Small yellow- naped Woodpecker	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,U	T	Mainly ants, termites, larvae and pupae of wood boring and dung beetles.
160.	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, 1846)	Little Scaly- bellied Green Woodpecker	Kanha–Koylabhatta tiraha, Mukki – Shriangarpur tank	R,U	T	Insects.
161.	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Golden- backed Woodpecker	All KTR	R,C	T	Black ants, ripe fruits, flower nectar
162.	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black- shouldered Woodpecker	Kisli–Near Kahtiya gate, Mukki – Near Khapa camp	R,C	T	Insects and grubs
163.	<i>Hemicircus canente</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,O	T	Mainly ants, termites, grubs, and other insects.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Order PASSERIFORMES Family PITTIDAE						
164.	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Indian Pitta	Mukki-Nvatola road	R/SM, O	T	Insects, worms and grubs.
Family ALAUDIDAE						
165.	<i>Mirafra assamica</i> Horsfield, 1840	Bengal Bush-Lark	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Seeds and insects.
166.	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	Kisli-Chimtababa dhar, Mukki-Balgoan tank, KhatiyaNarangi – Sarekh aama tank	R/SM, O	T	Seeds and insects.
167.	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, /SM,O	T	Seeds and insects.
168.	<i>Calandrella raytal</i> (Blyth, 1845)	Indian Short-toed lark	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Seeds and insects.
169.	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin, 1831	Eastern Skylark	Kanha – Koyalabhata road	R/SM, U	T	Seeds and insects.
Family HIRUNDINIDAE						
170.	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Swallow	Kisli-Chhupe meadow, KhatiyaNarangi – Jhulup tiraha srekha	WV,C	T	Insects.
171.	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Leach, 1818	Wire-tailed	Kisli-Kopedabri raja Swallow	R/LM, kachhar	T U	Flying insects.
172.	<i>Hirundo daurica</i> Linnaeus, 1771	Red-rumped Swallow	Mukki-Gorhela tank, Supkhar – Kamko dadar tank	R/SM, O	T	Flying insects.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
173.	<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i> Blyth, 1855	Streak-throated Swallow	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/W, U	T	Flying insects.
174.	<i>Delichon urbica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern House-Martin	KhatiyaNarangi – Jhulup tiraha srekha	W,U	T	Flying insects.
Family MOTACILLIDAE						
175.	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Forest Wagtail	Kisli – Andhiyari jhap	WV /PM,O	T	Mainly insects.
176.	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White Wagtail	Mukki – Samnapur tank	WV,C	T	Mainly insects.
177.	<i>Motacilla maderspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789	Large Pied Wagtail	Kisli – Andhiyari jhap	R,O	T	Mainly insects.
178.	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776	Citrine Wagtail	Kisli–Indri road ghangar nallah, Mukki Bansbhira nallah	WV,O	T	Mainly insects.
179.	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Yellow Wagtail	Kisli–Kopedabri tiraha	WV,C	T	Mainly insects.
180.	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	Grey Wagtail	Kisli–Near socity shop, Mukki- Pathak nallah, Khatiya Narnagi – Mocha road sarekha, Supkhar–Lodhabarra	WV,U	T	Mainly insects.
181.	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot, 1818	Paddyfield Pipit	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Mainly insects.
182.	<i>Anthus campestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tawny Pipit	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV,O	T	Mainly insects.
183.	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i> (Taczanowski, 1876)	Blyth's Pipit	Mukki – Samnapur baigatola	WV,U	T	Mainly insects.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
184.	<i>Anthus similis</i> Jerdon 1840	Brown Rock Pipit	Mukki–Andhiyari jhap	WV/R, (partly) U	T	Seeds and insects.
185.	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> Richmond, 1907	Oriental Tree Pipit	Mukki – Basingkhar	W,U	T	Seeds and insects.
Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE						
186.	<i>Coracina macei</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Large Cuckoo-Shrike	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Insects, berries, wild figs.
187.	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Black winged cuckoo-shrike	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	W,U	T	Insects
188.	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1839)	Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike	Mukki – Algidadar, Supkhar–Near kurkuti camp Halon river	R/SM, U	T	Insects, also berries such as <i>Lantana</i> .
189.	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Rosy Minivet	Mukki–Gate	W,U	T	Insects and their larvae
190.	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i> (Raffles)	Ashy Minivet	Recorded from literature (Pittie, 2000)	W,U	T	Insects
191.	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Small Minivet	Mukki–Gate, Supkhar–Rest house	R,U	T	Insects
192.	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	White-bellied Minivet	Kisli–Indri road chhuppe meadow, Mukki – Comp. No. 24	R,U	T	Insects, spiders
193.	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> Bangs & Phillips, 1914	Long-tailed Minivet	Kisli – Khatiya gate	W,C	T	Insects, spiders and various larvae as well as buds of Acacias and fruits.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
194.	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> (Forster, 1781)	Scarlet Minivet	All KTR	R,C	T	Insects and their larvae
195.	<i>Hemipus picatus</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Pied Flycatcher- Shrike	Mukki – Malkhedhi	R,U	T	Insects
196.	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Common WoodShrike	Kisli – Chimta camp	R,U	T	Insects and their larvae
Family PYCNONOTIDAE						
197.	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Mukki–Algidadar meadow	R,U	T	Berries, seeds, buds, nectar and insects.
198.	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-vented Bulbul	All KTR	R,C	T	Fruits, berries and insects.
Family IRENIDAE						
199.	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Iora	Mukki–Sardarbarra Sondhar	R,C	T	Insects
200.	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Jerdon's Chloropsis	Kisli–Near water tank, Mukki – Khud meadow	R,O	T	Insects, berries.
201.	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> (Temminck, 1829)	Gold-fronted Chloropsis	Kanha – Kodai dadar, Mukki – Basingkhar	R/LM, O	T	Insects, berries.
Family LANIIDAE						
202.	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Brown Shrike	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV, O	T	Insects, sickly or fledgling birds, baby mice, lizard, etc.
203.	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> Valenciennes, 1826	Bay-backed Shrike	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM, O	T	Insects, small reptiles, mammals and birds.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
204.	<i>Lanius schach</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Rufous-backed Shrike	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM /LM,O	T	Insects, small reptiles, mammals and birds.
205.	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Grey Shrike	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, U	T	Insects, nestlings, small reptiles, mammals and birds.
Family MUSCICAPIDAE Subfamily TURDINAE						
206.	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i> (Vigors, 1832)	Blue-headed Rock-Thrush	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,U	T	Insects
207.	<i>Zoothera citrina</i> (Latham, 1790)	Orange-headed Thrush	Kanha-Chhinchimatta, Mukki-Comp. No. 69,70	R/LM, C	T	Insects, worms.
208.	<i>Zoothera dauma</i> (Latham, 1790)	Scaly Thrush	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	W,U	T	Insects, berries.
209.	<i>Turdus merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Blackbird	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM, U	T	Insects, berries.
210.	<i>Luscinia calliope</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Siberian Rubythroat	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV, U	T	Insects
211.	<i>Luscinia svecica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bluethroat	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV, O	T	Insects
212.	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Kisli-Near day center, Mukki-Mukki village	R,C	T	Insects
213.	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	White-rumped Shama	Mukki-Algidadar, Khapa	R,C	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
214.	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus, 1776)	Indian Robin	Kisli-Khatiya maggar nallah road, Supkhar – Chakrwah meadow	R,U	T	Insects
215.	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (Gmelin, 1774)	Black Redstart	Kisli-Gate	W,O	T	Insects
216.	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Stonechat	Kisli-Kisli meadow	W,C	T	Insects
217.	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Pied Bushchat	Kisli-Chamarghati, Supkhar-Silpura meadow	R,O	T	Insects
218.	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i> Gray, 1846	Grey Bushchat	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM /W,U	T	Insects and some seeds.
219.	<i>Oenanthe picata</i> (Blyth, 1847)	Variable Wheatear	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV/R (partly) U	T	Mostly insects and berries
220.	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> (Temminck, 1825)	Desert Wheatear	Mukki-Gudiaama	WV, U	T	Insects
Subfamily TIMALIINAE						
221.	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i> Swainson, 1832	Spotted Babbler	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,U	T	Insects
222.	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i> Sykes, 1832	Indian Scimitar- Babbler	Kisli-Indari chmtta road, Mukki – Algidadar Gorhela road	R,C	T	Insects, berries.
223.	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Rufous-bellied Babbler	Kisli – Digdola road	R,U	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
224.	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Mukki – Suaadadar	R,U	T	Insects.
225.	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Common Babbler	Kanha–Ghodapacchad	R,U	T	Insects.
226.	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Large Grey Babbler	Mukki – Minkur nallah gaydahar	R,U	T	Insects
227.	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Jungle Babbler	All KTR	R,C	T	Insects
228.	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i> (Jerdon, 1844)	Quaker Tit-Babbler	Mukki – Gaydahar kappa road	R,U	T	Insects, berries.
Subfamily SYLVIINAE						
229.	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	Streaked Fantail-Warbler	Kisli – Chhamar ghati meadow	R/LM, U	T	Insects
230.	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> Blyth, 1844	Rufous-fronted Prinia	Mukki – Kiwad dabara gaydahar road	R/LM /SM,C	T	Insects
231.	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> Blyth, 1844	Franklin's Prinia	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R,O	T	Insects
232.	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon, 1840	Jungle Prinia	Mukki–Bisanpura meadow	R,C	T	Insects
233.	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes, 1832	Ashy Prinia	Supkhar – Near pine tree meadow	R,O	T	Insects
234.	<i>Prinia inornata</i> Sykes, 1832	Plain Prinia	All ranges of NP	R,U	T	Insects
235.	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Thick-billed Warbler	Mukki-Andhiyari jhap	WV, O	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
236.	<i>Hippolais caligata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Booted Warbler	Mukki – Sadrdarbarra	WV, U	T	Insects
237.	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Common Tailorbird	Kisli – Maggar nallah, Kanha – Chhoti chuhari, Mukki – Basingkhar	R,C	T	Mainly insects, also flower nectar.
238.	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Common Chiffchaff	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV, U	T	Insects
239.	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> (Sundevall, 1837)	Greenish Leaf-Warbler	Mukki – Lalkhetadi meadow	WV, O	T	Insects
240.	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Tickell's Warbler	Kisli – Comp. No. 777	W,O	T	Weevils, small beetles, midges and other insects.
241.	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i> Blyth, 1847	Olivaceous Leaf-Warbler	Recorded from literature (Ghosal, 1995)	W,O	T	Insects
242.	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i> Blyth, 1843	Large-billed Leaf-Warbler	Supkhar – Silpura meadow	W,U	T	Insects
243.	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Lesser Whitethroat	All ranges of NP	WV, C	T	Insects
244.	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Orphean Warbler	Mukki range	WV, U	T	Insects
Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE						
245.	<i>Muscicapa daurica</i> Pallas, 1811	Asian Brown Flycatcher	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	WV, O	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
246.	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i> (Layard, 1854)	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,O	T	Insects
247.	<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Bechstein, 1792)	Red-throated Flycatcher	Kisli – Near range office, Mukki – Gaydahar road	WV /PM, O	T	Insects
248.	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	Ultramarine Flycatcher	Kisli & Mukki range	W,O	T	Insects
249.	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Verditer Flycatcher	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,O	T	Insects
250.	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> Blyth, 1843	Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	Kisli & Mukki range	R/LM, C	T	Insects
251.	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> (Swainson, 1820)	Grey-headed Flycatcher	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	W,O	T	Insects
Subfamily MONARCHINAE						
252.	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	Kisli – Near range office	R/W, (partly) O	T	Insects
253.	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher	Mukki–Gorhela Mukki short cut road	R/LM /SM,O	T	Flies and midges, also larger insects like cicadas.
Subfamily RHIPIDURINAE						
254.	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-throated Fantail-Flycatcher	Mukki-Basing khar hill	R/LM, O	T	Insects
255.	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i> Lesson, 1830	White-browed Fantail-Flycatcher	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/LM, O	T	Insects

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family REMIZIDAE						
256.	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i> (Burton, 1836)	Fire-capped Tit	Recorded from literature(Ghosal, 1995)	W,O	T	Insects
Family PARIDAE						
257.	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Tit	All ranges of NP	R/LM, O	T	Insects, grubs
258.	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i> Vigors, 1831	Black-lored Yellow Tit	Mukki – Gorhela Mukki road	R,O	T	Insects
Family SITTIDAE						
259.	<i>Sitta castanea</i> Lesson, 1830	Chestnut- bellied Nuthatch	Mukki – Gorhela Mukki road	R,O	T	Insects, grubs, seeds and nuts.
260.	<i>Sitta frontalis</i> Swainson, 1820	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	Mukki – Gorhela Mukki road	R,O	T	Insects
Family DICAIEIDAE						
261.	<i>Dicaeum agile</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	Kisli – Banzari mata	R,O	T	Chiefly figs of peepul, banyan, gulair and berries of lantana, also insects, spiders and flower, fruit nectar.
262.	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham, 1790)	Tickell's Flowerpecker	All ranges of NP	R,O	T	Berries and fruit, nectar, spiders and small insects.
Family NECTARINIIDAE						
263.	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	Purple Sunbird	Kisli – Banzari mata, Mukki – Gate	R/LM, C	T	Insects and spiders, and largely flower nectar
264.	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> (Raffles, 1822)	Crimson Sunbird	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	R,U	T	Insects and spiders, and largely flower nectar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family ZOSTEROPIDAE						
265.	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Oriental White-eye	Kisli – Baghmar nallah, Mukki – Basingkhar hill	R/SM, C	T	Insects, caterpillars, berries,
Family EMBERIZIDAE Subfamily EMBERIZINAE						
266.	<i>Melophus lathamii</i> (Gray, 1831)	Crested Bunting	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)	R,O	T	Insects
267.	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Ortolan Bunting	Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali, 2001)	PM/ WV, O	T	Seed and insects
268.	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i> Brandt, 1841	Red-headed Bunting	Recorded from literature (Ghosal, 1995)	WV,O	T	Mostly grass seeds and cereal grains-rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, etc.
Family FRINGILLIDAE						
269.	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Pallas, 1770)	Common Rosefinch	Mukki – Sardar barra Sondhar Road	WV/R, (partly) O	T	Mostly grass seeds and fruits
Family ESTRILDIDAE						
270.	<i>Amandava amandava</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Munia	Supkhar – Silpura meadow chilpi road	R,O	T	Seed
271.	<i>Amandava formosa</i> (Latham, 1790)	Green Munia	Kisli – Indri meadow old district line	R,O	T	Seed and insects
272.	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White- throated Munia	All ranges of NP	R,C	T	Seed and insects
273.	<i>Lonchura striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	White-	Mukki – Nayagoan rumped Munia	R/LM,	T U	Seeds of grass, bamboo, etc. Insects are fed to nestlings

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
274.	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Spotted Munia	Kisli – Kopedabari Kisli short cut road, Mukki – Balgoan camp	R,C	T	Seeds and berries
275.	<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-headed Munia	Kisli – Indri meadow, Mukki – Sondhar meadow, Supkhar- Kurkuti meadow	R/LM C	T	Grass and weed-seeds and insects
Family PASSERIDAE Subfamily PASSERINAE						
276.	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	Kisli – Forest colony, Mukki – Mukki village	R/LM, C	T	Insects, seeds
277.	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> (Burton, 1838)	Yellow-throated Sparrow	Kanha – Kodaidadar	R/LM, U	T	Insects, seeds
Subfamily PLOCEINAE						
278.	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Baya Weave	Khatiya Narangi – Mocha behind the School, soutiya	R/SM, C	T	Insects, seeds
Family STURNIDAE						
279.	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Grey-headed Starling	Mukki – Nayagoan meadow	R/SM /LM,U	T	Insects, fruits and berries.
280.	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Brahminy Starling	All ranges of NP	R/SM, C	T	Insects, fruit, flower nectar
281.	<i>Sturnus roseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Rosy Starling	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	WV, O	T	Insects, berries, flower-nectar, fruits and cereal grains.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
282.	<i>Sturnus contra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Asian Pied Starling	All KTR	R/SM, O	T	Insects, fruit, flower nectar
283.	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Myna	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Insects, fruit, flower nectar
284.	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bank Myna	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM /LM,O	T	Invertebrates and fruits.
285.	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Jungle Myna	Kisli – Chimta camp	R/SM /LM,O	T	Insects, seeds and fruits.
Family ORIOLIDAE						
286.	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Golden Oriole	All ranges of NP	R/W	T	Seeds, fruits, berries and insects.
287.	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-headed Oriole	All KTR	R/LM, C	T	Fruits and insects.
Family DICRURIDAE						
288.	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Black Drongo	All KTR	R/SM /LM,C	T	Insects, flower nectar, occasionally small birds.
289.	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Ashy Drongo	Mukki range	W,O	T	Mainly insects, occasionally reptiles and small birds.
290.	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-bellied Drongo	All ranges of NP	R/SM, C	T	Insects, flower nectar
291.	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Bronzed Drongo	Kisli & Mukki range	R/LM, O	T	Winged insects, midges, flies, ants etc. also flower- nectar.
292.	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spangled Drongo	Mukki & Supkhar	R/SM, O	T	Insects, flower nectar
293.	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Greater Racke tailed Drongo	All KTR	R,C	T	Moths, large insects, nectar.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Family ARTAMIDAE						
294.	<i>Artamus fuscus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Ashy Wood-swallow	Recorded from literature (Newton <i>et al.</i> , 1986)	R/SM LM,O	T	Insects, occasionally nectar of flowers.
Family CORVIDAE						
295.	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham, 1790)	Indian Treepie	All KTR	R,C	T	Fruits, nectar, invertebrates, small animals, bird eggs and nestlings
296.	<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817	House Crow	Kisli – Forest colony, Mukki – Mukki village All buffer division	R/SM, C	T	Grain, invertebrates, nestlings.
297.	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler, 1827	Jungle Crow	All KTR	R,C	T	Grain, invertebrates, carrion.
<p>Total : 297 species; 60 Families</p> <p>Key to Abbreviations -</p> <p>Status : - R/LM/SM - Resident subject to local or seasonal movements depending upon water conditions, food availability, drought, sw monsoon, winter, dispersal, breeding season etc., WV/PM - Winter visitor and or Passage migrant, W - Wintering, C - Common, O - Occasional, U - Uncommon</p> <p>Habitat : - A - Aquatic, T - Terrestrial</p> <p>NP - National Park, KTR - Kanha Tiger Reserve,</p>						

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

Family PODICIPEDIDAE

1. *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas)**Little Grebe or Dabchick**1968. *Tachybaptus ruficollis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 5*, Vol. 1 : 6.*Observation localities* : Kisli–Near rest House Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki-Sondhar tank.*Field identification* : Size and form : 23 cm. Pigeon; A drab coloured, plump and squat little water bird with silky white underparts, short pointed bill, and no tail. In breeding plumage head and neck dark brown and chestnut, upper plumage slightly paler. Sexes alike.*Status and distribution* : Resident with local movements. Found throughout the Indian Union.*Habitat* : Jheels, village tanks, rain filled ditches, ponds.*Food* : Aquatic insects and larvae, tadpoles, frogs, crustaceans.*Breeding* : From April to October.2. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus)**Great Crested Grebe**1968. *Podiceps cristatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 3*, Vol. 1 : 3.1986. *Podiceps cristatus*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.*Observation localities* : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).*Field identification* : Size and form: 50 cm. Domestic duck. A tailless aquatic bird dark greyish brown above, milky white below, with slender longish neck and pointed bill. Two upstanding, backwardly directed blackish ear-tufts above head and a frill or ruff of chestnut- and black elongated feathers below the head, developed in female than male. Sexes alike.*Status and distribution* : Winter visitor to Northern India from Sind to north-east Assam and Manipur; south to Gujarat on the west and Orissa on the east.*Habitat* : Jheels and littoral water.*Food* : Fish, tadpoles, frogs, insects and other invertebrates.*Breeding* : From June to August in Ladakh, Kashmir and Extralimital.

Order PELECANIFORMES
Family PHALACROCORACIDAE

3. *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot)
Little Cormorant

1968. *Phalacrocorax niger* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 28, Vol. 1 : 41.

Observation localities : Kisli–Jamun tank, Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki-Auri anicut, Sondhar tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 51 cm; Jungle Crow (+). Smaller size, shorter bill, longer tail, rectangular shaped head (with steep forehead) and shorter, thicker neck. Lacks yellow gular pouch. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, rivers, canals, village tanks.

Food : Mainly fish; to a lesser extent also frogs, tadpoles and crustaceans.

Breeding : From July to September.

4. *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens
Indian Shag

1968. ~~*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*~~ Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 27, Vol. 1 : 39.

Observation localities : Kisli – Jamun tank, Kanha – Chuhari nallah, Mukki-Banzar river Gaydahar camp.

Field identification : Size and form: 63 cm. Duck (+). A black water bird with blue-green eyes; dark brown bill; purplish-black gular pouch edged with yellow; white speckled throat; black legs and feet. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, rivers, irrigation tanks.

Food : Mainly fish.

Breeding : From August to October.

5. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linnaeus)
Great Cormorant (Large Cormorant)

1968. *Phalacrocorax niger* : Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 26, Vol. 1 : 37.

Observation localities : Kanha-Badrinath dam, Mukki-Sabanapur tank.

Field identification : Size and Form: 80cm; Large Duck. A duck-like black coloured water bird with a slender bill, hooked at tip and longish stiff tail. Swims low on water with only the longish neck and a thin slice of the back showing. Settles on rocks, sand-banks, and trees with an upright carriage. Often seen with wings and tail spread out to dry.

Status and distribution : Resident with local migrant. Throughout India up to over 3000 m.

Habitat : Inhabits large inland waters, sand banks, tidal lagoons, etc.

Food : Almost exclusively Fish.

Breeding : From September to February.

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family ARDEIDAE

6. *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus)

Little Egret

1968. *Egretta garzetta* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 49*, Vol. 1 : 72.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri, Chuppe tank, Mukki – Sondhar tank

Field identification : Size and form: 63 cm; Village hen. A snow-white waterside bird, distinguished from other egrets by thin black bill, longer black legs with yellow feet, and longer and thinner neck. Lores generally blue-grey, but in adult breeding, become reddish during courtship.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India up to 900 m.

Habitat : Lakes, rivers, marshes, paddy fields, mudflats.

Food : Fishes, frogs, crustaceans, aquatic insects.

Breeding : From July to September in North India.

7. *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus

Eastern Grey Heron

1968. *Ardea cinerea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 36*, Vol. 1 : 55.

Observation localities : Mukki – Sondhar camp.

Field identification : Size and form: 90-98 cm; Vulture. Female smaller. A long legged, long necked marsh bird with yellow bill. Elongated black streaked white feathers on breast. Rest of underparts greyish-white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution: Resident. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, marshes, rivers, mangroves, swamps, coastal backwaters and rocky offshore islets.

Food : Fish, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, young birds.

Breeding : From July to October in North India; nests among weeds.

8. *Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus Purple Heron

1968. *Ardea purpurea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 37*, Vol. 1 : 57.

1986. *Ardea purpurea*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form: 97cm; Smaller and lighter than Grey Heron. Bluish grey above. Appears bright purple in direct sunlight. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Indian subcontinent; also Andaman, Nicobars.

Habitat : Jheels, reedy lakes and rivers.

Food : Fish, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, young birds.

Breeding : From November to March.

9. *Casmerodius albus* (Linnaeus) Large Egret

1968. *Egretta alba* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 46*, Vol. 1 : 69.

2001. *Casmerodius albus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 2.

Observation localities : Mukki – Sondhar tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 91 cm; Grey Heron (-). A large snow-white heron like marsh bird with bare blackish legs, long slender neck and head and pointed black and yellow or yellow bill. In the breeding season, a bunch of ornamental filamentous plumes develop on the back.

Status and distribution : Resident, shifting locally with water conditions. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, marshes.

Food : Fishes, frogs, aquatic insects, crustaceans.

Breeding : From July to September in North India.

10. *Mesophoyx intermedia* (Wagler)
Median Egret

1968. *Egretta intermedia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 47, 48*, Vol. 1 : 71.

2001. *Mesophoyx intermedia* Manakadan and Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 2.

Observation localities : Kisli - Jamun tank, Mukki – Sondhar tank.

Field identification : Size and form: 55-65 cm; Village hen. A large lanky snow-white bird with blackish legs, long neck, pointed yellow or black-yellow bill. In breeding plumage presence of filamentous plumes on back and breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident, shifting locally with water conditions. Found throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Jheels, marshes, mangroves, tidal lagoons and coastal backwaters.

Food : Fishes, crustaceans.

Breeding : From late March to August, varying locally.

11. *Bubulcus ibis* (Linnaeus)
Cattle Egret

1968. *Bubulcus ibis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 44*, Vol. 1 : 66.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 48-51 cm; Village hen. During non-breeding time, always identified by yellow bill, shorter legs and short, stouter neck. Adult breeding has orange-buff colouration to much of head, neck and breast, and elongated orange-buff mantle plumes. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Common throughout India up to 1500 m. in Himalayas.

Habitat : Almost invariably in attendance on grazing animals, domestic and wild.

Food : Mainly insects, to a minor extent tadpoles, frogs and lizards.

Breeding : Almost throughout the year, though mainly from June to August in North India.

12. *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes)
Indian Pond Heron or Paddybird

1968. *Ardeola grayii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 42*, Vol. 1 : 63.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 42-46 cm; Village hen. An egret like waterside bird, largely snow-white and prominent, when in flight; effectively earthy brown, when at rest. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India, up to 1500 m. in Himalayas.

Habitat : Lakes, streams, marshes, paddy fields, village tanks, ditches, wells and mudflats.

Food : Frogs, fishes, crustaceans, aquatic insects.

Breeding : Almost throughout the year.

13. *Butorides striatus* (Linnaeus)

Little Green Heron

1968. *Butorides striatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 38, Vol. 1 : 59.

Observation localities : Kisli - Ghanghor river, Kanha - Chhari nallah.

Field identification : Size and form : 46 cm; Pond Heron. Smaller than Pond Heron chiefly black, grey, and metallic dark green, crown and crest greenish black, chin and throat white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian subcontinent, Andamans, Nicobars and Lakshadweep Islands.

Habitat : Inland waters and swamps.

Food : Fish, shrimps, frogs, crabs, water beetles.

Breeding : From March to September.

14. *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus)

Black-crowned Night Heron

1968. *Nycticorax nycticorax* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 52, Vol. 1 : 78.

Observation localities : Mukki - Nayagaon.

Field identification : Size and form : 58-65 cm; Village hen. A stocky, grey, white and black heron with stout, blackish bill. Adult has striking red eyes, narrow white supercilium extending across forehead, black crown, mantle and scapulars, grey wings and greyish-white under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India up to 1700 m.

Habitat : Reservoirs, lakes, tanks, streams and rivers.

Food : Mainly fish, frogs, aquatic insects.

Breeding : From April to May in Kashmir and June-July to September in North India.

15. *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmelin)
Chestnut Bittern

1968. *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 56, Vol. 1 : 84.

Observation localities : Kisli - Chhuppe tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 38 cm. Pond Heron (-); Male above chestnut cinnamon including crown, crest and wings quill. Below chin and throat whitish, rest of underparts pale chestnut. Female chestnut-brown.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to local movements. Found throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Reed beds.

Food : Fish, molluscs, etc.

Breeding : From June to September.

16. *Dupetor flavicollis* (Latham)
Black Bittern

1968. *Dupetor flavicollis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 58, Vol. 1 : 88.

2001. *Dupetor flavicollis* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 58 cm; Pond Heron (+). Black and rufous with a conspicuous buff and white cheek patch and yellow ochre bands on sides of neck. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Indian subcontinent up to 1200 m. Absent in Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Habitat : Reedy Marshes.

Food : Fishes, frogs, molluscs, and insects.

Breeding : From late March to August, varying locally.

Family CICONIIDAE

17. *Mycteria leucocephala* (Pennant)
Painted Stork

1968. *Ibis leucocephala* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 60, Vol. 1 : 93.

2001. *Mycteria leucocephala*: Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 93-100cm; Vulture (+). A long legged, long necked marsh bird with long, heavy yellow bill, slightly decurved at tip and unfeathered waxy yellow face. Plumage white, delicate, rose pink, near the tail. Wing and tail quills black. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout the plains of India.

Habitat : Marshes, inundated fields, lakes, reservoirs, river tanks.

Food : Mainly fish, also reptiles, frogs, crustaceans and insects.

Breeding : From August to October.

18. *Anastomus oscitans* (Boddaert)

Asian Openbill-Stork

1968. *Anastomus oscitans* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 61, Vol. 1* : 95.

Observation localities : Mukki - Samnapur tank, Balgaon tank, Khatiya Narangi – Sarekha tanks.

Field identification : Size and form : 81 cm; Large Duck. A small stork, chiefly white with glistening purplish-black or greenish-black mantle, wings and tail. Distinguished by its bill, with arching mandibles, leaving a narrow open gap between them. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes and marshes, rarely river banks and tidal mud flats.

Food : Molluscs, frogs, fishes and other small animals.

Breeding : From July to September.

19. *Ciconia nigra* (Linnaeus)

Black Stork

1968. *Ciconia nigra* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 65, Vol. 1* : 102.

Observation localities : Kanha – Shravan tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 106 cm. White Stork (±). Above: black, highly glossed with green, bronze and purple. Below: lower breast, belly, flanks and under tail-coverts white.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Found in Northern India.

Habitat : Marshy areas, rivers, inland waters often in association with white storks.

Food : Fish, frogs, molluscs, insects, young or disabled bird or rodent.

Breeding : Extralimital.

20. *Ciconia episcopus* (Boddaert) White-necked Stork

1968. *Ciconia episcopus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 62*, Vol. 1 : 98.

Observation localities : Kisli - Near rest House.

Field identification : Size and form : 106 cm; Goose (\pm). A red-legged, black and white stork with white neck and black crown. Bill black tinged crimson red at tip and gape. Rest of plumage black, glossed with greenish-blue, purple and copper. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Sparsely distributed throughout the well watered parts of India.

Habitat : Flooded grasslands, fallow, rain filled ponds.

Food : Frogs, reptiles, crabs, molluscs and large insects.

Breeding : From July to September in North India.

21. *Ciconia ciconia* (Linnaeus) European White Stork

1968. *Ciconia ciconia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 63*, Vol. 1 : 99.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur tank

Field identification : Size and form : 106 cm; Goose (\pm). Adult is mainly white, with long legs and long neck, black feathers, greater coverts and tertials and striking red bill and legs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Fairly common in Northwestern Indian, Gangetic Plain, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and south through the Deccan up to Karnataka and east to Assam.

Habitat : Lakes, marshes, wet grasslands, damp ploughed or fallow fields.

Food : Frogs, reptiles, crustaceans, rodents, occasionally fish but mostly orthopteran insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**22. *Leptoptilos javanicus* (Horsfield)
Lesser Adjutant-Stork**

1968. *Leptoptilos javanicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 68*, Vol. 1 : 107.

Observation localities : Mukki – Near Bisanpura camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 110-120 cm; Vulture (+). A large stork with massive dirty yellowish wedge-shaped bill. Chiefly glossy metallic black above, white below, with sparse hair-like feathers on almost naked reddish yellow head and neck. Very similar to the Adjutant, but somewhat smaller size, less erect carriage, black instead of slaty upperparts, and absence of neck-pouch diagnostic. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident, locally migrant. N. India.

Habitat : Affects well watered tracts-swamps and pools in forest, jheels, flooded land.

Food : Fish, also reptiles, frogs, crustaceans and locusts.

Breeding : From November to January.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE

**23. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus)
Glossy Ibis**

1968. *Plegadis falcinellus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 71*, Vol. 1 : 114.

Observation localities : Mukki – Balgaon tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 52 cm; Village hen. A small blackish ibis with feathered head and characteristic slender downcurved bill, purple on head, neck, chin, throat, lower back and rump. Tail black glossed with green and purple. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Partly resident and nomadic, and partly Winter visitor. India east to West Bengal south to Deccan.

Habitat : Large jheels, marshes, and river banks.

Food : Molluscs, Crustaceans, worms and insects. Possibly also tadpoles and small frogs.

Breeding : From May to July. And also extralimital.

**24. *Threskiornis melanocephalus* (Latham)
Oriental White Ibis**

1968. *Threskiornis melanocephala* : Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 69*, Vol. 1 : 110.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Sarekha tanks, Narna tank.

Field identification : Size and form: 75 cm; Large Domestic hen. A stocky, mainly white ibis with stout downcurved black bill and black legs. Adult breeding has naked black head, variable yellow to white feathers on mantle and breast, grey on scapulars and elongated tertials, white plumes extending from lower neck and all-white wings. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and local migratory. Found generally in plains of India.

Habitat : Rivers, lakes, freshwater marshes, tanks, paddy fields.

Food : Mainly fish, frogs, molluscs, aquatic insects.

Breeding : From June/July to October in North India.

**25. *Pseudibis papillosa* (Temminck)
Black Ibis**

1968. *Pseudibis papillosa* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 70, Vol. 1* : 112.

Observation localities : All KTR

Field identification : Size and form : 68 cm; Village hen (\pm). Adult has relatively stout, downcurved, dark greenish bill, naked black head with red patch on rear crown and nape, dark brown neck and body glossed with green on scapulars, black wings strongly glossed with green and purple, distinguished by white shoulder patch and red legs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, marshes, riverbeds, dry plains, cultivated agricultural fields.

Food : Mainly fishes, frogs and aquatic insects, occasionally lizards and scorpions.

Breeding : From March to October.

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANATIDAE

**26. *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield)
Lesser Whistling-Duck**

1968. *Dendrocygna javanica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 88, Vol. 1* : 138.

Observation localities : All tanks of Kanha, Mukki, Supkhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 42 cm; Domestic duck. Relatively smaller, greyish-buff head and fore neck; lack of well-defined dark line down hind neck, and darker brown crown. In flight, appears very dark on the upper and under wings. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Flooded grassland and paddy fields, freshwater marshes and shallow pools and lakes.

Food : Largely vegetarian, also small fish, frogs, snails and worms.

Breeding : From June to October.

**27. *Anser anser* (Linnaeus)
Greylag Goose**

1968. *Anser anser* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 81*, Vol. 1 : 129.

2001. *Anser anser* : Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form: 81 cm; Domestic goose (\pm). The grey rump and white nail to the flesh pink bill distinctive. In flight the comparatively pale head, and pale grey leading-edge of the wing next the body are additional pointers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. North and Central India to Manipur south to Chilka lake, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Large jheels and lakes.

Food : Mainly vegetation – Grass, shoots, crops, aquatic weeds and tubers.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**28. *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas)
Brahminy Shelduck (Brahminy Duck)**

1968. *Tadorna ferruginea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 90*, Vol. 1 : 141.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 61-67 cm; Large Domestic Duck. Rusty orange, goose-like duck, with buff to orange-buff head. Breeding male has black neck collar, which is less distinct or absent in non-breeding plumage. Female similar to male but lacks neck collar and has diffuse whitish face patch.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open lakes and rivers with extensive shingle banks and mud flats.

Food : Omnivorous, takes grains, tender shoots and tubers, crustaceans and molluscs, aquatic insects, reptiles etc.

Breeding : Extralimital and also in Ladakh.

29. *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant)

Comb Duck or Nakta

1968. *Sarkidiornis melanotos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 115*, Vol. 1 : 192.

2001. *Sarkidiornis melanotos*: Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 76 cm; Domestic duck. Male is a large, stocky duck with white speckled black head and neck, blackish upper parts glossed with bronze, blue and green, white breast with incomplete narrow black breast band, white belly and undertail-coverts and grey wash to flanks. It has gross, fleshy comb, at base of bill in summer, which is much reduced in winter. Female lacks comb and is much smaller, duller on the upper parts.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Widespread but generally uncommon resident in India.

Habitat : Lowland pools, lakes and irrigation tanks with plentiful aquatic vegetation.

Food : Mainly vegetarian, also aquatic insects.

Breeding : From July to September.

30. *Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gmelin)

Cotton Teal

1968. *Nettapus coromandelianus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 114*, Vol. 1 : 190.

Observation localities : Kanha – Badrinath dam, Mukki – Babu tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 30-37 cm; Partridge. A very small duck. Male has white head with black cap, white neck and under parts (flanks washed with grey), black breast-band and greenish-black upper parts. It has white band across primaries and along secondaries. Female duller, with dark eye-stripe, duller brownish-black upper parts with just a faint greenish gloss.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Vegetation covered pools, irrigation tanks, channels and shallow lagoons.

Food : Mainly vegetarian but also crustaceans and insect larvae.

Breeding : From May to September, varying locally.

31. *Anas penelope* Linnaeus
Eurasian Wigeon

1968. *Anas penelope* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 103*, Vol. 1 : 167.

1986. *Anas penelope* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 45-51 cm; Domestic duck (-). Male has yellow forehead and fore crown on bright chestnut head, pinkish breast, grey mantle and flanks and white band at rear end contrasting with black vent. Female is uniform brown on head, becoming more chestnut-brown on breast and flanks.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Common in North India.

Habitat : Shallow reedy lakes, marshes, reservoirs and rivers.

Food : Mainly vegetarian, also water insects and their larvae, molluscs, etc.

Breeding : Extralimital.

32. *Anas poecilorhyncha* J. R Forester
Spot-billed Duck

1968. *Anas poecilorhyncha* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 97*, Vol. 1 : 157.

1986. *Anas poecilorhyncha* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form: 61 cm; Domestic duck. A large duck of scaly-patterned buffy grey and dark brown plumage. Narrowly black and white margined metallic green wing speculum, bordered above by a broad pure white bar particularly conspicuous in flight. Bright coral-red legs, yellow-tipped dark bill, and two swollen orange red spots at its base on either side of forehead.

Status and distribution : Resident, nomadic and locally migratory. Throughout the Indian subcontinent, locally up to 1200 m elevation.

Habitat : Shallow jheels and shallow reservoirs.

Food : Shoots corns, aquatic plants, seeds of sedges, grain of wild and cultivated rice. Sometimes also water insects and their larvae, worms and molluscs.

Breeding : From July to September.

33. *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus
Northern Shoveller

1968. *Anas clypeata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 105*, Vol. 1 : 172.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank..

Field identification : Size and form : 44-52 cm; Domestic duck. Medium-sized dabbling duck with long spatulate bill. Breeding male has bottle-green head, white breast contrasting with chestnut flanks, black rear end and long downcurving black and white scapulars. Female has brownish plumage, greyish-blue forewing and very dull speculum.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Found commonly throughout India.

Habitat : Shallow lakes, tanks and reservoirs, small pools, flooded ditches and rivers.

Food : Crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic insects and larvae.

Breeding : Extralimital.

34. *Anas acuta* Linnaeus
Northern Pintail

1968. *Anas acuta* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 93*, Vol. 1 : 149.

Observation localities : Mukki – Jami tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 56-75 cm; Domestic duck. A large, elegant dabbling duck with long, slender neck, long grey bill and pointed tail, which is held cocked when swimming. Breeding male has chocolate-brown head, with white stripe down sides of neck joining white fore neck and breasts. Female distinguished by long neck, comparatively uniform buffish head lacking any eye stripe or supercilium.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Found commonly throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, marshes, reedy and vegetation covered lakes, wet paddy fields and river.

Food : Mainly vegetarian but also feed on molluscs, worms, water insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

35. *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus
Garganey

1968. *Anas poecilorhyncha* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 104*, Vol. 1 : 169.

1986. *Anas querquedula* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83** (3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 41 cm; Domestic duck (-). Head and neck pinky frown streaked with white, and with conspicuous broad white eyebrows. Upperside blackish brown scalloped paler. Scapulars long, lanceolate, glossy black, with broad white median stripe.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Common and widespread throughout. Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Marshes, reservoirs and lakes.

Food : Mainly vegetation – seeds and tender shoots of marsh plants, grasses and sedges and grains of wild and cultivated rice. Also insects, larvae, worms and molluscs.

Breeding : Extralimital.

36. *Anas crecca* Linnaeus

Common Teal

1968. *Anas crecca* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 94, Vol. 1* : 151.

1986. *Anas crecca* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form: 34-38 cm; Half-grown Domestic duck. A very small duck. Male has dark chestnut head, bottle-green band behind eye, white stripe along scapulars and yellowish patch on undertail-coverts. Female lacks prominent supercilium, lacks prominent whitish loreal spots and dark horizontal cheek-stripes.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Found throughout India and locally abundant.

Habitat : Tanks, lakes and marshes.

Food : Entirely vegetarian; shoots, tubers and seeds of aquatic plants and grains of wild and cultivated rice.

Breeding : Extralimital.

37. *Rhodonessa rufina* (Pallas)

Red-crested Pochard

1968. *Netta rufina* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 107, Vol. 1* : 177.

2001. *Rhodonessa rufina* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. **6**, No. **1** : 3.

Observation localities : Mukki – Bisanpura tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 53-57 cm. Domestic duck : Head and silky, mop-like crest rich chestnut and golden-orange, with bright crimson bill. Upper parts light brown with white patches on shoulders, and white wing-mirror. Female: Dull sooty brown above, largely whitish below, with dark brown crown and nape sharply demarcated from whitish face and foreneck. A whitish speculum.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Common and locally abundant in North India, decreasingly slow in the peninsula.

Habitat : Vegetation covered tanks and jheels.

Food : Shoots and roots of water plants, molluscs, crustaceans, insects, etc.

Breeding : Extralimital.

38. *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus)

Common Pochard

1968. *Aythya ferina* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 108*, Vol. 1 : 180.

Observation localities : Mukki – Near Bisanpura camp.

Field identification : Size and form: 42-49 cm; Domestic duck. Largest of the *Aythya* ducks, with large dome-shaped head, flight feathers silvery-grey, without white wing bar. Breeding male has chestnut head, silvery-grey upper parts and flanks, which contrast with black breast and ventral region. Female has dull cinnamon to chestnut-brown head, neck and breast contrasting with paler brownish-grey upper parts and flanks.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Widespread in India.

Habitat : Lakes and reservoirs with large areas of open water deep enough to allow diving, occasionally on rivers.

Food : Largely vegetarian, occasionally molluscs, aquatic insects and crustaceans.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Order FALCONIFORMES

Family ACCIPITRIDAE

39. *Pernis ptilorhyncus* (Temminck)

Oriental Honey-Buzzard (Crested Honey Buzzard)

1968. *Pernis ptilorhyncus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 130*, Vol. 1 : 222.

1986. *Pernis ptilorhyncus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 68 cm; Kite (+). Male has grey face, greyish-brown upper parts, two black bands on tail (tail appears black with broad white central band), usually three black bands across primaries/outer secondaries, and a dark brown iris. Female has browner face, browner upper parts, three black bands on tail, four narrower black bands across primaries/outer secondaries and a yellow iris.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout the Indian plains, up to 1800 m in the Himalayas.

Habitat : Well wooded country, also groves in villages, towns and cultivation.

Food : Mainly honey and larvae of bees.

Breeding : From February to July.

40. *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines)
Black-shouldered Kite (Blackwinged Kite)

1968. *Elanus caeruleus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 124*, Vol. 1 : 212.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form: 31-35 cm; House Crow (-). Adult has grey upper parts and upper wing, with black lesser and median coverts forming prominent patch on forewing, whitish head and under parts, and white under wing except for black underside to primaries. It possesses striking red iris and fine black line through eye. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widely distributed in India, common in plains and hills.

Habitat : Grassland interspersed with cultivation or with scattered trees, open dry scrub and scrub desert.

Food : Mainly large insects and reptiles.

Breeding : Nearly all year, varying locally.

41. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert)
Black Kite (Pariah Kite)

1968. *Milvus migrans* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 133*, Vol. 1 : 227.

Observation localities : Mukki-Nayagaon.

Field identification : Size and form : 55-68 cm; Honey Buzzard. Adult is fairly uniform dark rufous-brown, with shallow fork to tail. Shows variable pale crescent at base of primaries on under wing and pale band across median coverts on upper wing. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Around human habitation, mainly in cities, towns and villages; also mountains.

Food : Feeds mainly on refuse and offal, but is omnivorous.

Breeding : From September to May.

42. *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* (Horsfield)

Greater Grey-headed Fish-Eagle

1968. *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 175*, Vol. 1 : 292.

2001. *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 69-74 cm; Kite (+). A medium-sized, mainly grey-brown fish eagle with striking white belly, thighs and undertail-coverts. Glides and soars with short, broad wings held level; neck projects noticeably and head appears rather small. It has a very upright posture when perched.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Near slow moving rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs and tidal lagoons in wooded country.

Food : Fish.

Breeding : From November to March.

43. *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus)

Egyptian Vulture (Indian Scavenger Vulture)

1968. *Neophron percnopterus*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 187*, Vol. 1 : 312.

1986. *Neophron percnopterus*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 60-70 cm; Kite (+). A small vulture, with long pointed wings, small and pointed head and wedge-shaped tail. Adult has bare yellowish face, dirty white neck ruff, body, wing-coverts and tail, and black flight feathers.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread in Indian plains and hills, up to 2500 m. in Himalayas.

Habitat : Towns, villages and city outskirts, especially around rubbish dumps and slaughter houses.

Food : Mainly carrion.

Breeding : From February to May.

44. *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin)
Indian White-backed Vulture

1968. *Gyps bengalensis*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 185*, Vol. 1: 307.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near rest house, Kanha – Kanha meadow, Mukki – Bisanpura meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 75-90 cm; Peacock minus tail (\pm). Adult from below, mainly white, underwing-coverts contrast with blackish under parts and black leading edge to underwing. From above, blackish mantle and wing coverts, and white rump and back. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Common and widespread throughout India.

Habitat : Cities, towns and villages near cultivation.

Food : Carrion.

Breeding : From September to March.

45. *Gyps indicus* (Scopoli)
Long-billed Vulture

1968. *Gyps indicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 182*, Vol. 1 : 304.

Observation localities : Kanha – Near upper cabin.

Field identification : Size and form : 92 cm; White-backed Vulture (+). Above, light to dark brown, the feathers edged paler. Head, nape, and neck patchily covered with whity brown hair-like feathers or down. Below, a distinct ruff of soft white feathers at base of neck. Underparts pale brown, almost sandy, with broad pale shaft stripes Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Rajasthan, Gujarat and peninsular India.

Habitat : Open countryside or on outskirts of towns and villages.

Food : Carrion, sometimes at tiger or panther kills in forest.

Breeding : From November to March.

46. *Sarcogyps calvus* (Scopoli)**Red-headed Vulture (Black or King Vulture)**

1968. *Torgos calvus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 178*, Vol. 1 : 296.

2001. *Sarcogyps calvus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 3.

Observation localities : Kanha – Near upper cabin, Mukki – Mutali sarai fireline.

Field identification : Size and form : 85 cm; Vulture (\pm). Adult is mainly black, with bare pinkish or reddish head and cere and broad black bill, white patches at base of neck and upper thighs, and reddish legs and feet. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread throughout the Indian Union.

Habitat : Open country near human habitation; also well wooded hills.

Food : Carcasses of small animals.

Breeding : From December to April.

47. *Spilornis cheela* (Latham)**Crested Serpent-Eagle**

1968. *Spilornis cheela* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 197*, Vol. 1 : 331.

Observation localities : Kanha – Nagbahra tank, Mukki - Near babathenga tank..

Field identification : Size and form : 56-74 cm; Kite (+). A dark brown eagle with a full, rounded, black and white nuchal crest, a conspicuous yellow patch at base of bill and unfeathered yellow tarsus. Under parts pale brown with white spotting, tail black and white banded. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread in Peninsular India south of Gangetic Plain.

Habitat : Forest and well-wooded country in quite high rainfall area.

Food : Mainly snakes but also frogs, lizards, rodents, and weak birds.

Breeding : From December to June.

48. *Circus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus)**Western Marsh-Harrier**

1968. *Circus aeruginosus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 193*, Vol. 1 : 324.

1986. *Circus aeruginosus*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 54-59 cm; Kite (-). Dark brown with pale rufous head, neck and breast, dark rufous below. With silvery grey tail and black-tipped silvery grey wings.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Marshes, flooded ricefields, up to 2000 m. hills.

Food : Mice and voles, wounded birds, lizards, frogs and large insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

49. *Circus macrourus* (S.G. Gmelin) **Pallied Harrier**

1968. *Circus macrourus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 190*, Vol. 1 : 319.

1986. *Circus macrourus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 46-51 cm; Kite. A slender, grey and white hawk with black tips to the long narrow pointed wings. Tail long, white, crossbarred with grey. Female under brown, has prominent pale rufous owl-like ruff.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Open country in plains and foothills, semi-desert, grassy slopes, cultivation, scrub-covered plains and edges of marshes.

Food : Small mammals and reptiles, large insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

50. *Circus melanoleucos* (Pennant) **Pied Harrier**

1968. *Circus melanoleucos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 192*, Vol. 1 : 323.

1986. *Circus melanoleucos* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 46-51 cm; Kite (-). Adult male has black head and breast contrasting with white under body, black upper body, median coverts and primaries contrasting with grey of rest of wing and white leading edge to wing. Adult female has paler underwing with narrow dark barring on flight feathers and grey tail with dark barring.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Entire Indian subcontinent; Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, rare in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Open grassland and cultivation in plains and hills.

Food : Frogs, small birds, mammals, reptiles and large insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

51. *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin)

Shikra

1968. *Accipiter badius* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 138*, Vol. 1 : 235.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri meadow

Field identification : Size and form : 30-36 cm; House Crow (–). Adult male has pale blue-grey upper parts with contrasting dark grey primaries, fine and rather indistinct grey gular stripe, pale and fine brownish-orange barring on under parts, unbarred white thighs, and unbarred or only lightly barred central tail feathers. Adult female is similar, but upper parts are pale brownish-grey.

Status and distribution : Resident. Found throughout India.

Habitat : Open wooded country and groves around villages and cultivation.

Food : Small mammals, birds, lizards, frogs and large insects.

Breeding : From January to June.

52. *Butastur teesa* (Franklin)

White-eyed Buzzard

1968. *Butastur teesa* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 157*, Vol. 1 : 257.

Observation localities : Kanha – Near Barhasinha fecesing, Mukki – Telikachhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 43 cm; Jungale Crow (±). A small greyish brown hawk with white throat, two dark cheek-stripes, and a third central stripe running down from chin. A small whitish patch on nape. Underparts brown and whitish. Orange-yellow cere and white eyes conspicuous at close range and through binoculars. At rest closed wings reach almost to end of rufous-tinged tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Open dry forest, scrub and cultivation.

Food : Rats and mice, small snakes, lizards, frogs, crabs and large insects etc.

Breeding : From February to May.

53. *Aquila clanga* Pallas
Greater Spotted Eagle

1968. *Aquila clanga* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 170*, Vol. 1 : 279.

Observation localities : Mukki – Khud meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 64-72cm; Kite (+). A dark blackish brown with purplish or maroon reflections on mantle. Usually a little white visible in upper tail-coverts and sometimes minute white specks on body and wings. Under side slightly paler. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Found in North India, east through Bihar, W. Bengal, Assam and Manipur.

Habitat : Keeps to well-wooded, well-watered tracts with perennial rivers, canal, swamps and jheels.

Food : Small mammals, birds, lizards, frogs and large insects.

Breeding : From April to July.

54. *Hieraaetus fasciatus* (Vieillot)
Bonelli's Eagle (Slender Hawk-Eagle)

1968. *Hieraaetus fasciatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 163*, Vol. 1 : 266.

2001. *Hieraaetus fasciatus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 68-72 cm; Kite (+). Adult. Above, Dark umber-brown. Below, white to rufous-buff, streaked with blackish. Tail dark grey above, whitish below with a broad black subterminal band and several others narrower and ill- defined. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian subcontinent, up to 2400 m in Himalayas, Assam, east of W. Bengal.

Habitat : Well-wooded country.

Food : Large birds and small mammals like hares and carrion.

Breeding : December and January.

55. *Hieraaetus pennatus* (Gmelin)
Booted Eagle (Booted Hawk-Eagle)

1968. *Hieraaetus pennatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 164*, Vol. 1 : 268.

2001. *Hieraaetus pennatus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 50-54 cm; Kite. Two colour phases. Light Phase : pale buffy or rufous-white to umber-brown, darkest on the primaries. Top of head, nape, sides and back of neck pale rufescent buff, the feathers with darker centres. Forehead and lores buffy white a narrow black streak running between the eyes and the lores and similar streaks both above and below the eyes. Dark phase : brown with dark shaft-stripes and whitish upper tail-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Chiefly Winter visitor. Partly Resident. Indian subcontinent, up to 1000 m in Himalayas.

Habitat : Well-wooded country, hills and plain and semi-desert.

Food : Small mammals, birds and reptiles.

Breeding : Extralimital

56. *Spizaetus cirrhatus* (Gmelin)
Changeable Hawk-Eagle (Indian Crested Hawk-Eagle)

1968. *Spizaetus cirrhatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 161*, Vol. 1 : 262.

Observation localities : Kisli – Kisi meadow, Indri meadow, Mukki – Sardarbarra.

Field identification : Size and form : 61-72 cm; Kite (+). A large, broad winged eagle with long and broad tail, occurs in two morphs. A prominent crest, boldly streaked under parts, long slender but powerful feathered legs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Uncommon and widespread in India, up to 1900 m. in Himalayas.

Habitat : Deciduous and semi-evergreen forest biotope.

Food : Game birds, small mammals and lizards.

Breeding : From November to June.

Family PANDIONIDAE

57. *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus)

Osprey

1968. *Pandion haliaetus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 203*, Vol. 1 : 336.

2001. *Pandion haliaetus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Adult has mainly white head with black stripes through eye, white under body and underwing-coverts, the latter contrasting with black carpal patches and band across greater coverts, paler base to underside of primaries contrasting with black tips and uniformly dark upper parts with paler barring on tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Mainly Winter visitor. Widespread in India.

Habitat : Major rivers, lakes, large reservoirs, coastal lagoons and estuaries.

Food : Feeds entirely on fish.

Breeding : Extralimital. And also breeds along the Himalayas.

Family FALCONIDAE

58. *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus

Common Kestrel

1968. *Falco tinnunculus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 222*, Vol. 1 : 365.

1986. *Falco tinnunculus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 36 cm; Pigeon (\pm). Brick red above. Head grey, light buff below. Pointed black wings and rounded grey tail with black terminal band. A blackish-check-stripe.

Status and distribution : Wintering throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Grassland, semi-desert, cultivation and rocky regions.

Food : Mice, lizards, and large insects.

Breeding : From January to March in W. Himalayas.

59. *Falco chicquera* Daudin
Red-headed Falcon (Redheaded Merlin)

1968. *Falco chicquera* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 219*, Vol. 1 : 359.

Observation localities : Kanha – Near circular road tiraha.

Field identification : Size and form : 31-36 cm; Pigeon (\pm). A powerful falcon with pointed wings and longish tail. Adult has rufous crown, nape and moustachial stripe contrasting with white cheeks and throat, pale blue-grey upper parts with faint dark barring and streaking, white under parts finely barred with black, and grey tail with broad black subterminal band and whitish tip. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and breeding. Widespread in India but now uncommon.

Habitat : Cultivation with groves, groves at edges of desert and open country with trees.

Food : Small birds.

Breeding : From January to May.

60. *Falco jugger* J. E. Gray
Laggar (Lagger Falcon)

1968. *Falco biarmicus jugger* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 208*, Vol. 1 : 344.

2001. *Falco jugger* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 4.

1986. *Falco jugger*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. *The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 43-46 cm; Kite. Adult, Upperparts dark ashy brown. Crown and nape whitish. A narrow but distinct moustachial stripe running down from in front and below eyes. Below, white or whitish with longitudinal light brown drops, larger and more numerous on flanks and thighs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident, partial local migrant in some areas. Throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Perched on poles or tree-tops in open dry scrub country and the neighbourhood of cultivation.

Food : Rats, bats, lizards, small birds etc.

Breeding : From January to April.

**61. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall
Peregrine Falcon (Shaheen Falcon)**

1968. *Falco peregrinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 211*, Vol. 1 : 350.

1986. *Falco peregrinus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 38-46 cm; Jungle Crow (\pm). A large, heavy looking falcon with broad based and pointed wings and short, broad-based tail. Adult has slightly darker grey upper parts, with more extensive black hood, under parts are rufous, with dark barring on belly and thighs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and breeding. Throughout India.

Habitat : Rugged hills and foothill country.

Food : Waterfowl, pigeons, partridges and other birds.

Breeding : From December to May.

Order GALLIFORMES

Family PHASIANIDAE

**62. *Francolinus francolinus* (Linnaeus)
Black Francolin (Black Partridge)**

1969. *Francolinus francolinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 238*, Vol. 2 : 22.

1986. *Francolinus francolinus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 34 cm; Partridge (\pm). Male with white ear-covert patch on otherwise black face, rufous collar, black upper mantle spotted with white and black under parts with flanks boldly spotted with white. Female has rufous patch on hind neck and pale buff to rufous-buff supercilium and ear coverts divided by dark eye stripe.

Status and distribution : Resident. Northern India east to W. Bengal and south to a line from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh to Orissa.

Habitat : Cultivation, tea estates and tall grass and tamarisk jungle, especially near rivers and canals.

Food : Grain, grass seeds, green shoots, white ants and other insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

63. *Francolinus pictus* (Jardine & Selby)
Painted Francolin (Paintail Partridge)

1969. *Francolinus pictus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 240 & 241*, Vol. 2 : 25 & 27.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 31 cm; Partridge. A brownish black spotted grey partridge with supercilium and face pale chestnut, throat chestnut in male, while whitish in some females.

Status and distribution : Resident subject local movements. From Gujarat north to south Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, east to Orissa and south through the peninsula.

Habitat : Tall thick grassland and cultivation with scattered trees and bushes, also thin forest.

Food : Mainly grains, termites and other insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

64. *Francolinus pondicerianus* (Gmelin)
Grey Francolin (Grey Partridge)

1969. *Francolinus pondicerianus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 245*, Vol. 2 : 30.

Observation localities : Mukki – Khud meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm.; Villedge hen (\pm). Adult has buffish-white or buffish-orange throat surrounded by necklace of black spotting, fine buff, chestnut, grey-brown and dark brown barring to upper parts, fine blackish-brown barring to entire under parts.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout northern India, east to W. Bengal, Orissa.

Habitat : Dry open grass plains and thorn-scrub, often under a bush, rock or other shelter.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

65. *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus)
Common Quail (Grey Quail)

1969. *Coturnix coturnix*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 250*, Vol. 2 : 37.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Near rest house.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Partridge. A plump and squat pale brown partridge-like bird with conspicuous buff spear-shaped streaks and irregular mottling and barring of reddish brown and black above in both sexes.

Status and distribution : Partly resident, partly winter visitor. Subcontinent.

Habitat : Grass and scrub, moist grassland and standing crops.

Food : Grain, grass seeds, green shoots, white ants and other insects.

Breeding : Extralimital. From March to July.

66. *Coturnix codromandelica* (Gmelin)

Rain Quail

1969. *Coturnix codromandelica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 252, Vol. 2 : 41.

1986. *Coturnix codromandelica* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Common Quail. Male, with dark marks on face and throat more jet-black contrasting strongly with white cheeks. Upper breast and often centre of abdomen black. Female, similar to common quail but both sexes lack the buff and brown cross bars on the primaries of the latter.

Status and distribution : Resident and local migratory during monsoon. Indian subcontinent up to c. 2000 m.

Habitat : Grass and scrub forest, moist grassland and standing crops.

Food : Grain, grass seeds, green shoots, white ants and other insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

67. *Perdicula asiatica* (Latham)

Jungle Bush-Quail

1969. *Perdicula asiatica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 255, Vol. 2 : 45.

Observation localities : Kanha – Badi chuhari, Mukki – Litiyadabra, Supkhar – Kamko dadar.

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Grey Quail (–). Male has rufous-orange throat and supercilium, whitish moustachial stripe, brownish ear-coverts, orange-buff vent and under parts heavily barred with black. Female is vinous-buff on the under parts, without black barring.

Status and distribution : Resident. From Gujarat east to Orissa through Madhya Pradesh, north to Himachal Pradesh and south throughout the peninsula.

Habitat : Dry grass and scrub jungle and both open and fairly dense deciduous forests, preferably on dry and stony ground.

Food : Grass and weed seeds, bajra, millets and small insects.

Breeding : Almost all months, varying locally.

68. *Galloperdix spadicea* (Gmelin)

Red Spurfowl

1969. *Galloperdix spadicea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 275, Vol. 2 : 67.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Lodhabarra.

Field identification : Size and form : 36 cm; Grey Partridge (+). Male, with brownish-grey head and neck and dark brown crown, rufous upper parts and under parts scaled with grey and buff and brownish-black unbarred tail. Female has browner head and neck, buffish-brown upper parts with bold blackish markings, rufous under parts with irregular blackish barring and buff barring on tail.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread and locally common from Uttar Pradesh south to the peninsula; foothills up to 1250 m.

Habitat : Dense scrub near cultivation, dry and stony scrub-covered foothills, bamboo thickets and secondary growth; moist-deciduous biotope.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From January to June.

69. *Galloperdix lunulata* (Valenciennes)

Painted Spurfowl

1969. *Galloperdix lunulata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 278, Vol. 2 : 70.

Observation localities : Kanha range.

Field identification : Size and form : 32cm; Grey Partridge. Male, forehead and crown metallic greenish black, stippled with white elongate drops. Sides of head, and neck all round, black with broader white spots. Upper parts chestnut black marked with black-bordered white eye-spots or ocelli. Female, forehead supercilia and sides of head dark chestnut. Crown black with chestnut shaft-stripes. Upper parts including wings dark brown tinged with olive.

Status and distribution : Resident. Continental and peninsular India.

Habitat : Dry grass and scrub jungle and both open and fairly dense deciduous forests, preferably on dry and stony ground.

Food : Grass and weed seeds, tubers, bajra, millets, land molluscs and small insects.

Breeding : From January to June.

70. *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus)

Red Junglefowl

1969. *Gallus gallus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 299*, Vol. 2 : 102.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : Male 65-75cm; Female 42-46 cm; Domestic fowl. Male with red comb and wattle, elongated rufous-orange and golden-yellow hackles around nape and mantle, blackish-brown under parts, crimson band across back, rufous secondaries and long greenish-black, sickle-shaped tail. Female has shawl of elongated feathers across nape and mantle, and naked reddish face.

Status and distribution : Resident. Himalayas from Jammu & Kashmir east to Arunachal Pradesh; southward through Madhya Pradesh up to northeast Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Well watered areas. Undergrowth in moist-mixed forest and scrub jungle interspersed with patches of cultivation.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From January to October.

71. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck

Grey Junglefowl

1969. *Gallus sonneratii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 301*, Vol. 2 : 106.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chamar ghati.

Field identification : Size and form : Male 60-80cm, Female 46cm; Village hen. Male, White-streaked dark grey with glossy purple black wing quills and long arching, sickle-shaped tail. Neck-hackles upper back and mantle tipped or spangled with peculiar shiny orange or golden yellow sealing-wax like spots and streaks. Female, crown and neck speckled brown, the feathers streaked and scalloped paler.

Status and distribution : Resident. Chiefly Western peninsular India and south of a line Mt. Abu-Pachmarhi-mouth of the Godavari to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra to Kerala.

Habitat : Dry-deciduous to moist-evergreen biotope, broken country interspersed with cultivation patches.

Food : Grain, shoots of grass, seeds of crops, tubers, berries and insects.

Breeding : From February to May.

72. *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus

Indian Peafowl

1969. *Pavo cristatus* : Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 311*, Vol. 2 : 123.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : Male 90-122 cm; Female 80-90 cm; Large fowl. Male with fan-like crest, glossy blue crown, neck, upper mantle and breast; metallic green lower mantle and back; spectacular glossy green train. Female lacks sweeping train.

Status and distribution : Resident. Almost throughout India.

Habitat : In the wild state, in undergrowth in deciduous forest near streams, where semi-feral, lives in villages and cultivation.

Food : Grain, shoots, insects, lizards and snakes.

Breeding : From January to September.

Order GRUIFORMES

Family TURNICIDAE

73. *Turnix tanki* Blyth

Yellow-legged Buttonquail

1969. *Turnix tanki* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 314*, Vol. 2 : 129.

Observation localities : Mukki – Kiwad dabra camp.

Field identification : Size and form : Male 16cm; Female slightly larger; Bush Quail. Orange rufous half collar of female and bright yellow legs are diagnostic.

Status and distribution : Resident. Entire subcontinent, Andaman and Nicobar Is.

Habitat : Grassland with scrub, bamboo jungle and standing crops.

Food : Grass and weed seeds, grain, green shoots and small insects.

Breeding : Almost throughout the year.

Family GRUIDAE

74. *Grus antigone* (Linnaeus)**Sarus Crane**

1969. *Grus antigone*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 323, Vol. 2 : 141.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Gorkhpur (Bada tank).

Field identification : Size and form : 156 cm; Vulture (+). A huge, mainly pale grey crane, with reddish legs. Adult has naked scarlet head and upper neck (except for ashy green crown) and very large bill. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Recently recorded mainly from Gujarat and Rajasthan east to E. Uttar Pradesh and S. Madhya Pradesh. Formerly ranged North India east to Assam and south to N. Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Open cultivation in well-watered country, marshes, lakes and rivers.

Food : Mainly fish, also crustaceans, large insects, frogs and lizards.

Breeding : From July to December.

Family RALLIDAE

75. *Gallirallus striatus* Linnaeus**Blue-breasted Rail (Indian Bleubreasted Banded Rail)**

1969. *Rallus striatus*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 329, Vol. 2 : 152.

1986. *Rallus striatus*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

2001. *Gallirallus striatus*, Manakadan & Pittie, *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 5

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 27 cm; Grey Partridge. Male, head and sides of neck rufous-chestnut. Rest of upper parts dark brown with irregular wavy white bands and spots, chin and throat white, foreneck and breast ashy blue. Abdomen and flanks blackish, conspicuously barred with white. Female, duller above and whitish on belly.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Reedy swamps, mangroves, and paddyfields.

Food : Seeds and shoots of marsh plants, molluscs, crustaceans, grubs, worms and insects.

Breeding : From June to October.

**76. *Amaurornis akool* (Sykes)
Brown Crake**

1969. *Amaurornis akool* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 342*, Vol. 2 : 167.

Observation localities : Kanha – Chhoti chuhari.

Field identification : Size and form : 28cm; Grey Partridge (–). Indistinct supercilia and sides of head and neck ashy grey, rest of upperparts, wing and tail dark olive-brown. Chin and centre of throat whitish, rest of underparts asht grey passing into brown posteriorly. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Peninsular India.

Habitat : Marshes and grassy margins of streams.

Food : Insects, worms, molluscs, grain and seeds of marsh plants.

Breeding : From May to August.

**77. *Amaurornis phoenicurus* (Pennant)
White-breasted Waterhen**

1969. *Amaurornis phoenicurus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 343*, Vol. 2 : 168.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near rest house.

Field identification : Size and form : 32 cm. Grey Partridge. A familiar slaty grey sub-tailed long-legged marsh bird with prominent white face and breast, and bright rusty red under the tail. Sexes alike. Singly or in pairs.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the northern India south to a boundary along 20 N° Latitude.

Habitat : On the margin of jheels and ponds, marshy ground.

Food : Insects, worms, molluscs, grain and shoots of paddy and marsh plants.

Breeding : From June to October.

**78. *Porzana pusilla* (Pallas)
Baillon's Crake**

1969. *Porzana pusilla*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 337*, Vol. 2 : 160.

1986. *Porzana pusilla*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Grey Quail (\pm). Adult supercilium and cheeks ashy grey. A brownish streak through eye over ear-coverts to sides of neck. Rest of upperparts rufescent olive-brown broadly streaked with dark brown. Scapulars, back, rump and tail-coverts with narrow white paint-like smears, neck, breast and anterior abdomen grey, posterior abdomen, vent and under tail-coverts brown and white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Wintering throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Swampy reed-beds, irrigated crops etc.

Food : Mainly seeds of water plants, also insects and molluscs.

Breeding : From May to August in Kashmir and other places like lower Himalayas.

79. *Gallinula chloropus* (Linnaeus) Common Moorhen

1969. *Gallinula chloropus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 347*, Vol. 2 : 175.

Observation localities : Kanha – Chuhari nallah near ghodapachhad.

Field identification : Size and form : 32-35 cm; Grey Partridge (\pm). Adult breeding has yellow-tipped red bill and red frontal shield, red irises, blackish head and neck, slate-grey under parts and dark olive-brown upperparts; very striking white lateral undertail-coverts, white border to flanks, and yellow-green legs with red above knee. Adult non-breeding has duller brownish-red bill and duller leg. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and partly Winter visitor. Throughout most of the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Marshes, lakes, ponds, village tanks and ditches with emergent aquatic vegetation.

Food : Omnivorous, eating vegetable matter and insects.

Breeding : From May to July in outer Himalayas and in Nilgiris. Also extralimital.

80. *Fulica atra* Linnaeus Common Coot

1969. *Fulica atra* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 350*, Vol. 2 : 180.

Observation localities : Mukki – Araianicut.

Field identification : Size and form : 42 cm. Three quarter of grown up Duck. Adult is entirely greyish-black, with white bill and frontal shield, red irises and large dull green legs and feet. Shows paler trailing edge to secondaries in flight. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident as well as common winter visitor. Throughout much of the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Lakes and irrigation tanks with large areas of open water and marginal emergent vegetation.

Food : Mainly vegetarian, also molluscs, worms and insects.

Breeding : From May to December. Also extralimital.

Family OTITIDAE

81. *Sypheotides indica* (J. F. Miller)

Lesser Florican

1969. *Sypheotides indica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 357, Vol. 2 : 196.

1986. *Sypheotides indica* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form: Male, 46 cm. Female, 51cm; Domestic hen. Male, chiefly black and white with a tuft of narrow spatulate-ended upcurving black plumes projecting behind the head, three on either side. Female, overall sandy buff, mottled and with blackish arrowhead marks on back.

Status and distribution : Resident and irregular local migrant. Punjab, Rajasthan Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, south to Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Grassland with bushes and cultivation.

Food : Insects sometimes centipedes, lizards and frogs, also takes shoots of crops, grass and herbs.

Breeding : July, August and September.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family JACANIDAE

82. *Hydrophasianus chirugus* (Scopoli)

Pheasant-tailed Jacana

1969. *Hydrophasianus chirugus*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 358, Vol. 2 : 199.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank, Mukki – Balgaon tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 31-58 cm; Grey Partridge. Adult breeding is elaborate, with white head and fore neck, orange-yellow hind neck, dark brown body contrasting with white of wings and long downcurved tail. Adult non-breeding lacks long tail and has white under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movement. Throughout India.

Habitat : Lakes, tanks and village pools well vegetated with floating aquatic plants.

Food : Mainly vegetarian, also molluscs and aquatic insects.

Breeding : From May to September.

83. *Metopidius indicus* (Latham)

Bronze-winged Jacana

1969. *Metopidius indicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 359*, Vol. 2 : 201.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 28-31 cm; Grey Partridge. Adult has white supercilium contrasting with glossy black head, black neck and under parts and bronze-green upper parts with rufous-chestnut rump, uppertail-coverts and tail. Bill is yellow, with bright red shield. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Mainly from Gujarat and NW Uttar Pradesh east to NE India and south throughout the peninsula.

Habitat : Lakes, ponds and village tanks well vegetated with floating aquatic plants.

Food : Mainly seeds and roots and also aquatic invertebrates.

Breeding : From June to September.

Family ROSTRATULIDAE

84. *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnaeus)

Greater Painted-Snipe

1969. *Rostratula benghalensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 429*, Vol. 2 : 325.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Aama tank sarekha.

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Grey Quail. Adult female has striking white spectacles and white braces, which join with buff scapular lines; maroon head and neck, becoming blacker on breast, buff-crown stripe, dark greenish mantle and wing-coverts. Adult male is smaller and duller; spectacles are buff, head and neck lack maroon colouration and wing-coverts are boldly spotted with golden-buff.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread throughout India.

Habitat : Freshwater marshes, pools and ditches thickly vegetated with reeds and with mud patches; Shrubby vegetation.

Food : Crustaceans, insects, molluscs and vegetative matter.

Breeding : Almost throughout the year. (Chiefly July to September).

Family CHARADRIIDAE

85. *Charadrius dubius* Scopoli

Little Ringed Plover

1969. *Charadrius dubius* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 380, Vol. 2 : 231.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur tank, Khatiya Narangi – Aama tank sarekha.

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow (±). Adult breeding has broad black mask and frontal band, white forehead, bold yellow eye-ring and black breast-band. Non-breeding adult has brownish cap with whitish fore head, indistinct supercilium and blackish-brown breast band. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Sand, shingle and mud margins of lakes, pools and rivers, wet grasslands and paddy fields, intertidal areas on seashore, mudflats and tidal creeks.

Food : Small insects, crustaceans and worms.

Breeding : From March to August.

86. *Vanellus malabaricus* (Boddaert)

Yellow-wattled Lapwing

1969. *Vanellus malabaricus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 370, Vol. 2 : 218.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 26-28 cm; Grey Partridge. Adult has lobe shaped yellow wattles, long yellow legs, black cap contrasting with white supercilium, sandy brown upper parts and breast contrasting with white belly, with a narrow dark breast-band. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements and also nomadic. Throughout India.

Habitat : Dry stubbles and fallow fields, stony ground, abandoned cultivation, bare gravel plains and open dry country with very short grass.

Food : Mainly insectivorous.

Breeding : From March to August.

**87. *Vanellus indicus* (Boddaert)
Red-wattled Lapwing**

1969. *Vanellus indicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 366*, Vol. 2 : 212.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 32-35 cm; Grey Partridge. Adult with black crown, throat and centre to breast which contrast with white cheeks, sides of breast and belly. It has black-tipped red bill, red wattle, iris and eye-ring and yellow legs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Any open flat ground near water.

Food : Insects, crustaceans and worms.

Breeding : From March to September.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE

**88. *Gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus)
Common Snipe (Fantail Snipe)**

1969. *Gallinago gallinago* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 409*, Vol. 2 : 287.

1986. *Gallinago gallinago*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 25-27 cm; Grey Quail. Dark brown and buff stripes on head, warm buff colouration to breast and prominent mantle and scapular stripes; typically, buff supercilium contrasts with white cheek-stripe and bulges less in front of eye. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and partly Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Marshes, flooded paddy stubbles, muddy edges of rivers and pools.

Food : Aquatic invertebrates.

Breeding : From late April-mid June in Kashmir and elsewhere in the Himalayas and extralimital.

**89. *Lymnocyptes minimus* (Briinnich)
Jack Snipe**

1969. *Capella mimima* : Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 410*, Vol. 2 : 290.

2001. *Lymnocytes minimus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 7.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur tank; Khatiya Narangi – Aama tank sarekha.

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm. Grey Quail. Similar to snipe but considerably smaller with relatively shorter and stouter bill and much metallic green and purple. Tail rather wedge-shaped, uniformly dark, lacking Fantail's whitish tips to outer rectrices, crown without the central stripe of other snipes. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India (irregularly).

Habitat : Swampy marginal zone around jheels, seepage marshes and waterlogged harvested paddyfields.

Food : Mainly worms, tiny molluscs, insects and their larva and seeds of marsh plants.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**90. *Tringa erythropus* (Pallas)
Spotted Redshank (Dusky Redshank)**

1969. *Tringa erythropus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 392, Vol. 2 : 255.

1986. *Tringa erythropus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 33cm; Grey Partridge. Narrow forehead, crown, hindneck and back ashy brown, lores darker brown, prominent back, rump and upper base of bill. Wings mottled and barred with white. Tail ashy brown barred with white on edges. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Jheels and tanks inland, as well as tidal creeks and estuaries.

Food : Aquatic invertebrates.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**91. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunner)
Common Greenshank**

1969. *Tringa nebularia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 396, Vol. 2 : 261.

1986. *Tringa nebularia*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 36cm; Grey Partridge (\pm). Legs olive green, bill slightly upturned, no wing bar, forehead, lower back, rump and faintly barred tail white.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Indian subcontinent, Andaman & Nicobar Is.

Habitat : Marshes, margins of ponds, lagoons and mudflats.

Food : Insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates, and also small frogs.

Breeding : Extralimital.

92. *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus Green Sandpiper

1969. *Tringa ochropus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 397, Vol. 2 : 263.

1986. *Tringa ochropus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 24cm; Grey Quail (\pm). Head and neck ashy brown, rest of upperparts dark brown glossed with bronze-green. Rump and tail more or less pure white, the latter faintly barred with blackish.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Jheels, village tanks, puddles and streams.

Food : Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates.

Breeding : Extralimital.

93. *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus Wood Sandpiper (Spotted Sandpiper)

1969. *Tringa glareola* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 398, Vol. 2 : 265.

1986. *Tringa glareola*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 18-21 cm; Grey Quail. A slim sandpiper, with heavily spotted under parts, distinct white supercilium and streaked breast ending in breast-band. Adult breeding has heavily streaked breast and barred flanks. Adult non-breeding has more uniform grey-brown upper parts, spotted whitish. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Marshes, village tanks, lakes, wet paddy fields, mudflats and tidal creeks.

Food : Insects, crustaceans and worms.

Breeding : Extralimital.

94. *Actitis hypoleucos* Linnaeus
Common Sandpiper

1969. *Tringa hypoleucos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 401*, Vol. 2 : 271.

2001. *Actitis hypoleucos* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 7.

2001. *Actitis hypoleucos* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 19-21 cm; Grey Quail. A small sandpiper, with olive-brown upper parts strongly contrasting with white under parts, long tail projecting well beyond closed wings and constant bobbing action when feeding. Adult breeding has irregular dark streaking and barring on upper parts. Adult non-breeding is duller and more uniform above with less distinct breast pattern.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Village tanks, banks of streams, rivers, canals, lakes, tidal creeks and coastal wetlands.

Food : Insects, crustaceans and worms.

Breeding : Extralimital and also breeds in Kashmir, Ladakh, Garhwal Himalaya.

95. *Calidris alpinus* (Linnaeus)
Dunlin

1969. *Calidris alpinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 420 & 421*, Vol. 2 : 308.

Observation localities : Mukki – Compartment no. 70.

Field identification : Size and form : 19cm; Grey Quail. Likely to be confused with the Curlew Sandpiper but with the bill slightly less downcurved near the end, above, greyish brown with a good deal on fine dark mottling, below, white with a diffuse greyish-steaked band across breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout northern and Peninsular India.

Habitat : Seashore, tidal mudflats and creeks, river bands, flooded fields, etc.

Food : Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates, occasionally some seeds.

Breeding : Extralimital.

96. *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan)

Curlew-Sandpiper

1969. *Calidris testaceus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 422*, Vol. 2 : 310.

2001. *Calidris ferruginea* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 7

Observation localities : Mukki – Near banzar river, Khatiya Narangi – Jhulup.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm. Dunlin. In winter very like Dunlin and easily confused with it. Above, greyish brown with a good deal of fine dark mottling, below, with the breast streaked and washed with brown. When at rest or feeding in a mixed flock with Dunlin, its slightly larger size, longer legs and similarly downcurved but somewhat slender bill are suggestive pointers.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. All India.

Habitat : Seashore, tidal mudflats and creeks, salt-pans, squelchy paddyfields and marshes etc.

Food : Aquatic insects, molluscs, crustaceans and other invertebrates, occasionally some seeds.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

97. *Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus)

Black-winged Stilt

1969. *Himantopus himantopus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 430*, Vol. 2 : 329.

Observation localities : Mukki – Balgaon tank, Khatiya Narangi – Narna tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 35-40 cm; Grey Partridge. An elegant, very long-legged, black and white wader, with fine, straight black bill. Adult with mainly white head, neck and under body, contrasting with upperparts and reddish-pink legs. Both sexes can have dusky grey on crown, nape and hind neck. Female has browner mantle and scapulars than male.

Status and distribution : Resident as well as partly Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Freshwater and brackish marshes, pools, village tanks, reservoirs, saltpans and shallow margins of lakes.

Food : Fishes, insects and other aquatic invertebrates.

Breeding : From March to August and also extralimital.

Family BURHINIDAE

98. *Burhinus oedicephalus* Linnaeus

Stone-Curlew

1969. *Burhinus oedicephalus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 436*, Vol. 3 : 2.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near rest house, Mukki – Near mukki gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 40-44 cm; Village hen. Mainly sandy-brown in colouration, strongly streaked with dark brown. It has very large yellow eye, short black and yellow bill and long, stout yellowish legs.

Status and distribution : Resident with some local movements. Throughout much of the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Desert, stony hills, open dry forest and fields.

Food : Insects, worms, small reptiles and mice.

Breeding : From February to August.

Family GLAREOLIDAE

99. *Cursorius coromandelicus* (Gmelin)

Indian Courser

1969. *Cursorius coromandelicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 440*, Vol. 3 : 9.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Nature trail.

Field identification : Size and form : 23-26 cm; Grey Quail. Adult, with rich orange under parts contrasting with grey-brown upper parts and distinguished by blackish centre of belly, chestnut crown and black lores. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and partly local migratory and or Nomadic. Throughout India.

Habitat : Dry fallow fields, wilderness, stony plains, and dry river beds.

Food : Insects and insect larvae.

Breeding : From March to August.

100. *Glareola lactea* Temminck**Small Pratincole**

1969. *Glareola lactea*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 444*, Vol. 3 : 15.

2001. *Glareola lactea* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow (\pm). Pale sandy grey. Forehead brown, a band from eye to bill black. Tail-coverts and base of tail white, blackish towards end. Below, sooty brown tinged with rufous, becoming white from lower breast downwards. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and local migrant. Throughout India.

Habitat : Large streams, marshes and coastal swamps.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From February to April.

Family LARIDAE

101. *Sterna aurantia* J.E. Gray**River Tern**

1969. *Sterna aurantia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 463*, Vol. 3 : 48.

2001. *Sterna aurantia* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 38-46 cm; House Crow (\pm). Large-sized, with longer and stouter bill. Adult breeding has large orange-yellow bill, black cap and nape, and red legs and feet. Adult non-breeding lacks long tail-streamers and bill is yellower with variable dark tip.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Large inland waters and sandy islets in rivers.

Food : Mostly fish, also crustaceans, tadpoles and water insects.

Breeding : November to August.

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE

102. *Columba livia* Gmelin
Blue Rock Pigeon

1969. *Columba livia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 517*, Vol. 3 : 125.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm; Pigeon. Adult is greyish, with metallic green and purple sheen on neck, blackish terminal band on grey tail and short, broad black bars across inner wing. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and locally abundant. Throughout India.

Habitat : Feral birds inhabit villages, towns and cities; wild birds frequent cliffs, gorges and ruins.

Food : Mainly seeds, also green shoots.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

103. *Streptopelia orientalis* (Latham)
Oriental Turtle Dove

1969. *Streptopelia orientalis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 531 & 533*, Vol. 3 : 143 & 146.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chhuppe meadow, Mukki – Mukki village.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm; Pigeon. Large reddish brown dove. Scaly pattern above and black and white chess board on sides of neck.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Spreads widely over northern and peninsular India.

Habitat : Open dry country with cultivation and groves of deciduous trees.

Food : Mainly grain, also grass, bamboo and weed seeds.

Breeding : Extralimital.

104. *Streptopelia senegalensis* Linnaeus
Little Brown Dove

1969. *Streptopelia senegalensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 541*, Vol. 3 : 155.

Observation localities : Kanha – Kisli road, Mukki – Near baiga nallah.

Field identification : Size and form : 27 cm; Myna (\pm). A small slim pinkish brown and grey dove. Above head and neck lilac-pink with a miniature chessboard in black and rufous

on either side of foreneck, rest of upper plumage earthy brown with prominent grey patches on wing shoulders. Below, breast pinkish brown rest of underparts white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Dry deciduous biotope.

Food : Mainly grain, also grass, bamboo and weed seeds.

Breeding : Chiefly January to October.

105. *Streptopelia chinensis* (Scopoli)
Spotted Dove

1969. *Streptopelia chinensis*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 537*, Vol. 3: 152.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm; Pigeon (-). Adult scaled or spotted with pinkish-buff; with extensive black and white chequered patches on sides of neck which meet on nape, grey cast to crown and ear-coverts contrasting with strongly vinaceous-pink tinged upper nape and neck sides, throat and breast and darker grey-brown rump and tail with blackish base to outer tail feathers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident in some areas altitudinal and local migrant. Throughout India.

Habitat : Gardens, cultivation around villages and towns, open moist deciduous forests.

Food : Mainly grain, also grass, bamboo and weed seeds.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

106. *Streptopelia tranquebarica* (Hermann)
Red Collared-Dove (Red Turtle-Dove)

1969. *Streptopelia tranquebarica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 535*, Vol. 3 : 149.

1986. *Streptopelia tranquebarica* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **83**(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. A small, stocky dove with black half-collar and striking greyish-white sides to tail. Male has blue-grey head, pinkish-maroon mantle and wing-coverts, and deep pink under parts. Female has darker buffish-grey under parts and slightly darker fawn-brown upper parts.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open country and cultivation with some trees, scrub jungle and light woodland.

Food : Mainly grain, also seeds of grasses and weeds.

Breeding : Throughout the year.

107. *Streptopelia decaocto* (Frisvaldszky)

Eurasian Collared-Dove

1969. *Streptopelia decaocto* : Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 534*, Vol. 3 : 147.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chhuppe meadow, Kanha – Circular road, Mukki – Near rest house.

Field identification : Size and form : 32 cm; Pigeon (-). A sandy-brown dove with black half-collar, white sides to tail and white underwing-coverts, with paler fawn upper parts; paler pinkish-grey under parts with grey undertail-coverts, more white at tip of tail and white underwing. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal, local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open dry country with cultivation and groves of deciduous trees.

Food : Mainly grain, also grass, bamboo and weed seeds.

Breeding : Throughout the year.

108. *Chalcophaps indica* (Linnaeus)

Emerald Dove

1969. *Chalcophaps indica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 542*, Vol. 3 : 157.

Observation localities : Kisli – Digdola meadow, Kanha – Mukki road bison road tiraha, Mukki – Near lal puliya camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 27cm; Myna (+). A brownish-pink dove, with glistening emerald bronze-green upperparts (excluding tail) and conspicuous white forehead and eyebrows. In flight, chestnut underside of wings diagnostic. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the Indian subcontinent, most of Himalaya and South West India.

Habitat : Open dry country with cultivation and groves of deciduous trees.

Food : Seeds and berries.

Breeding : All year, varying locally.

109. *Treron phoenicoptera* (Latham)**Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon**

1969. *Treron phoenicoptera* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 503*, Vol. 3 : 106.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm; Pigeon. Sexes alike, although female is duller. A large green pigeon, with grey cap and pale greenish-yellow forehead and throat, broad olive-yellow band around neck, narrow grey band across upper mantle, pale greyish-green upper parts, olive-yellow band across base of grey tail, red shoulder patch and yellow legs and feet.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout peninsular India.

Habitat : Fig and other fruiting trees in deciduous forest, groves around villages and cultivation and overgrown gardens.

Food : Wild figs, other fruits and berries.

Breeding : From March to June.

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Family PSITTACIDAE

110. *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus)**Alexandrine Parakeet (Large Indian Parakeet)**

1969. *Psittacula eupatria* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 545*, Vol. 3 : 164.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 53 cm; Pigeon (±). A very large, all green parakeet, with huge red bill and maroon shoulder patch. Male has black chin stripe joining pink and turquoise hind collar, both of which are lacking on female and immature.

Status and distribution : Resident. Common and widespread in N. India, sporadic south of 18° N through Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; plains up to 1600 m. in Himalayas and up to 900 m. in peninsular hills.

Habitat : Moist and dry deciduous forest and well wooded areas; parks, gardens and trees around habitation.

Food : Fruits and seeds.

Breeding : From December to May.

111. *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli)**Rose-ringed Parakeet**

1969. *Psittacula krameri* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 549 & 550, Vol. 3 : 169 & 171.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 42 cm with pointed tail; Myna (+). An all green parakeet with bright red bill. Male has black chin stripe joining pink hind collar. Female lacks the chin stripe and collar and is all green.

Status and distribution : Resident. Northern India and peninsular India.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, open woodland, cultivation, gardens and vicinity of habitation.

Food : Fruits and seeds.

Breeding : From December to July.

112. *Psittacula cyanocephala* (Linnaeus)**Plum-headed Parakeet (Blossom-headed Parakeet)**

1969. *Psittacula cyanocephala* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 557 & 558, Vol. 3 : 178 & 179.

Observation localities : Kisli – Digdola, Mukki – Khapa, Supkhar – Baspahra.

Field identification : Size and form : 36 cm with long, pointed tail; Myna. A small bodied, long-tailed parakeet. Adult male has plum-red and purplish-blue head, yellow upper mandible and white tipped blue-green tail. Adult female has greyish head.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Himalayas east to W. Bengal and south through much of the peninsula, except parts of the northwest and northeast.

Habitat : Moist deciduous forest, well wooded areas and cultivation in forest clearings and at forest edges.

Food : Fruits and seeds.

Breeding : From December to June.

Order CUCULIFORMES

Family CUCULIDAE

113. *Clamator jacobinus* (Boddaert)**Pied Crested Cuckoo**

1969. *Clamator jacobinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 570 & 571, Vol. 3 : 194 & 197.

Observation localities : Mukki – Balgaon camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm with longer tail; Myna (+). A medium-sized pied cuckoo with prominent crest. Adult has black wings with white patch at base of primaries, all white under parts (with faint buffish wash) and prominent white tips to tail feathers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and migratory population (SW monsoon - breeding-visitor) intermingling in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & elsewhere. Throughout much of the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Forests, groves and well-wooded country, including gardens and cultivation.

Food : Fruits, seeds and caterpillars.

Breeding : June to August in lower Himalayas, in Kashmir.

114. *Hierococcyx varius* (Vahl)
Brainfever Bird (Common Hawk-Cuckoo)

1969. *Cuculus varius* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 573, Vol. 3 : 200.

2001. *Hierococcyx varius* Manakadan & Pittie, *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 9.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 34 cm with longer tail; Pigeon (\pm). A medium-sized cuckoo, with greyish upper parts, whitish throat, variably mottled with grey, rufous under parts; breast, belly and flanks have faint dark barring. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local migratory and nomadic movements. Throughout much of the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Well wooded deciduous and semi-evergreen country, favouring groves, mangroves, orchards, gardens and cultivation.

Food : Fruits and insects.

Breeding : From January to June.

115. *Cuculus micropterus* Gould
Indian Cuckoo

1969. *Cuculus micropterus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 576, Vol. 3 : 204.

1986. *Cuculus micropterus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification: Size and form : 33 cm with longer tail; Pigeon (\pm). Brown colouration

to upper parts and tail, broad barring on under parts, and pronounced white barring and spotting on tail. Female is similar to male, but has rufous-buff wash to base of grey breast.

Status and distribution : Resident and seasonal movements. In lower Himalayas from Kashmir to NEFA and southward throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Forest and well-wooded country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to June.

116. *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus Common Cuckoo

1969. *Cuculus canorus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 578, Vol. 3 : 208.

1986. *Cuculus canorus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 32-34 cm; Pigeon (\pm). A medium-sized, mainly grey cuckoo with white under parts barred with black. Male has uniform grey head, mantle and wing-coverts, yellow iris, more uniform dark grey tail. Female is similar to male, although usually has rufous wash to lower body of grey breast.

Status and distribution : Resident and seasonal local migrant. Breeds in Himalayas, and North, Northeast; breeds also in the peninsula (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat).

Habitat : Forest and well-wooded country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to September.

117. *Cacomantis sonneratii* (Latham) Banded Bay Cuckoo (Indian Baybanded Cuckoo)

1969. *Cacomantis sonneratii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 582, Vol. 3 : 215.

1986. *Cacomantis sonneratii* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 24 cm; Myna. Bright rufous or bay colour, conspicuously crossbarred with brown, head and neck, whitish with fine wavy brown cross-bars, tail largely rufous, tipped with white and subtipped with black. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident as well as local, seasonal migrant and also nomadic. Throughout India.

Habitat : Deciduous and evergreen lightly wooded country around cultivation as well as fairly heavy forest.

Food : Mainly caterpillars and bugs.

Breeding : From February to August.

**118. *Cacomantis passerinus* (Vahl)
Indian Plaintive Cuckoo**

1969. *Cacomantis passerinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 584*, Vol. 3 : 218.

2001. *Cacomantis passerinus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. Adult is a small, mainly grey cuckoo with grey belly and flanks, and white vent and undertail-coverts. Lack of supercilium, largely unbarred tail and less regularly barred upper parts and under parts are best distinctive features. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident in some parts and local migrant in others. Throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Open forest, groves, wooded gardens and plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From May to September.

**119. *Eudynamys scolopacea* (Linnaeus)
Asian Koel (Indian Koel)**

1969. *Eudynamys scolopacea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 590*, Vol. 3 : 227.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Bithli naka.

Field identification : Size and form : 43 cm with longer tail; House Crow (\pm). A very large, long tailed cuckoo. Male is glossy black all over (with green iridescence), with a dull lime-green bill and brilliant red eye. Female is brown above (with faint green gloss), spotted and barred with white and buff, and white below, strongly barred with dark brown.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout the India.

Habitat : Open woodland, gardens, orchards, groves around cultivation and villages, parks and areas with scattered trees in towns and cities.

Food : Mainly fruits and berries, also invertebrates and bird eggs.

Breeding : From March to October.

120. *Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii* (Lesson)
Sirkeer Malkoha (Western Sirkeer Cuckoo)

1969. *Taccocua leschenaultii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 596, Vol. 3 : 234.

2001. *Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 10.

Observation localities : Kisli – Gadbad nallah, Mukki – Near auria camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 42 cm with longer tail; House Crow (\pm). Adult has fine white line above and below dark facial skin, resulting in masked appearance and yellow-tipped red bill. Mainly sandy grey-brown in colouration, with black shaft streaking on crown, mantle and breast; throat is buff and belly is rufous-buff; with long, graduated, white-tipped tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Northwest India, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh to eastern Maharashtra, Gujarat, south to about 22° N. Latitude.

Habitat : Thorn scrub and acacia bushes in stony places, also semi-desert.

Food : Insects and caterpillars.

Breeding : From March to September.

121. *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens)
Greater Coucal (Crow-Pheasant)

1969. *Centropus sinensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 602, Vol. 3 : 243.

Observation localities : Throughout KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 48 cm with long tail; Jungle Crow (\pm). Large, with glossy black head, body and tail, contrasting chestnut wings and red eyes. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout peninsular India including Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa; south to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

Habitat : Tall grasslands, bamboo or scrub jungle, in cultivation and gardens, orchards, groves and thick cover adjacent to wetlands.

Food : Wide variety of small animal prey, also eggs and nestlings.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family TYTONIDAE

122. *Tyto alba* (Scopoli)

Barn Owl

1969. *Tyto alba* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 606*, Vol. 3 : 250.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 36cm; House Crow (-). Head large rounded and a conspicuous ruff of stiff feathers surrounding a comically pinched white monkey-like facial disc. Above, golden buff and grey, finely tipped with black and white. Much yellowish brown about the shoulders and on wings. Below, silky white, more or less tinged with buff and usually spotted dark brown. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Plains and peninsular hills to c. 1000 m.- ruins of ancient forts, crumbling archaeological structures, caves, disused wells, and buildings both deserted and occupied in towns and city suburbs.

Food : Small birds, rats and mice.

Breeding : Covering practically the entire year.

Family STRIGIDAE

123. *Otus brucei* (Hume)

Pallid Scops-Owl

1969. *Otus brucei* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 614*, Vol. 3 : 259.

Observation localities : Mukki – Bisanpura camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 22cm; Myna (\pm). Colour greyish with ear-tufts rather inconspicuous unless specially raised on excitement. Above, brown with a sandy yellow tinge, vermiculated and shaft-streaked with black. Below, paler and more heavily streaked with black. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident, but imperfectly known. Punjab, Maharashtra and deep villeys in the Satpura mountains.

Habitat : Arid semi-desert and stony foothills country, up to c.1800 m.

Food : Small birds, lizards, mice and insects.

Breeding : From April to May.

124. *Otus sunia* (Hodgson)
Oriental Scops-Owl

1969. *Otus scops sunia*: Ali & Ripley, *H.B. No.* 616, Vol. 3 : 262.

2001. *Otus sunia* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 10.

Observation localities : Mukki – Near Pathak bridge.

Field identification : Size and form : 19cm; Myna (–). Small slim eared owl, with feathered legs. Highly brown with grey rufous varying in shade. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. From lower Himalayas to Assam, Manipur, Gangetic plain south to Madhya Pradesh to eastern Maharashtra.

Habitat : Evergreen and deciduous forest and trees around cultivation.

Food : Small birds, reptiles, mice and Insects.

Breeding : From February to May.

125. *Otus bakkamoena* Pennant
Collared Scops-Owl

1969 *Otus bakkamoena* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 622, Vol. 3 : 268.

1986. *Otus bakkamoena* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 23-25 cm; Myna. A pretty little horned owlet grey-brown or rufous-brown above. Vermiculated and mottled with whitish. Pale half-collar on upper back. Chin and throat buffy white, the latter barred and stippled with black. Underparts buff straked with black and with fine wavy reddish brown bars. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. From Surat-Dangs (Gujarat) eastward through Madhya Pradesh, Orissa to W. Bengal.

Habitat : Open deciduous forest and groves of trees in or near towns and villages.

Food : Beetles and other insects occasionally mice and lizards.

Breeding : From January to April.

126. *Bubo bubo* (Linnaeus)
Eurasian Eagle-Owl

1969. *Bubo bubo* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 627, Vol. 3 : 273.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chimta baba.

Field identification : Size and form : 56 cm; Kite. Colour dark brown, streaked and mottled with twany buff and black, with two prominent upstanding blackish horns or ear-tufts above the head, large round forwardly directed orange eyes and fully feathered legs. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Rocky hills with outscoured steep-sided ravines, and well-wooded country.

Food : Small birds, lizards, rats, mice and large insects.

Breeding : From November to May.

127. *Bubo nipalensis* Hodgson Forest Eagle-Owl

1969. *Bubo nipalensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 628*, Vol. 3 : 276.

2001. *Bubo nipalensis* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 63 cm; Pariah Kite (\pm). A very large owl, easily distinguished by large, chevron-shaped spots on whitish under parts, buff-barred dark brown upper parts and all-brown eyes. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Locally in Himalayas, mainly from N. Uttar Pradesh east to Arunachal Pradesh; NE India, Peninsular India, Western Ghats and Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Humid evergreen and moist deciduous tropical and sub-tropical forests.

Food : Pheasants, hares, lizards and snakes.

Breeding : From December to May.

128. *Ketupa zeylonensis* (Gmelin) Brown Fish-Owl

1969. *Ketupa zeylonensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 631*, Vol. 3 : 280.

Observation localities : Mukki – Babathenga tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 56 cm; Kite. A large brownish fish owl with stubby ear-tufts, duller brown upper parts, finer dark brown streaking on crown, mantle and scapulars, finer streaking on dull buff under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Entire Indian Union.

Habitat : Forest and well-wooded areas near water in tropical and subtropical zone, steep river banks and near human habitation.

Food : Mainly fish, frog and crabs.

Breeding : From November to May.

129. *Strix ocellata* (Lesson)

Mottled Wood Owl

1969. *Strix ocellata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 657*, Vol. 3 : 305.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 48 cm; Pariah Kite. A medium-sized vermiculated reddish brown owl without ear-tuft. Facial disc white with fine concentric black bars. Throat white-stippled chestnut and black. A white half-collar on foreneck. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout peninsular India.

Habitat : Wooded plains country, and groves of densely foliated ancient trees in village environs.

Food : Small birds, reptiles, mice and insects.

Breeding : From November to April.

130. *Glaucidium radiatum* (Tickell)

Jungle Owlet

1969. *Glaucidium radiatum* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 636*, Vol. 3 : 286.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Myna (\pm). A small owl, heavily barred on the upper parts and under parts, with rufous barring on wing-coverts and flight feathers contrasting with buff barring on mantle. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India, common in plains and hills below 2000 m.

Habitat : Mixed-deciduous forest and secondary growth, mainly in tropical and subtropical zones.

Food : Mainly insects, and also molluscs, lizards, small birds, mice etc.

Breeding : From March to May.

131. *Athene brama* (Temminck)
Spotted Owlet

1969. *Athene brama* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 650*, Vol. 3 : 302.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near khermai, Mukki – Pathak bridge.

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Myna (\pm). A small owl, with white spotting on upper parts, including crown and diffuse brown spotting on under parts; pale facial disc and nuchal collar. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India along Himalayan submontane tract.

Habitat : Villages, towns, cities, ruins, cultivation, and groves of old trees.

Food : Mainly insects and also earthworms, lizards, mice and small birds.

Breeding : From November to April.

132. *Ninox scutulata* (Raffles)
Brown Hawk-Owl

1969. *Ninox scutulata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 642*, Vol. 3 : 292.

1986. *Ninox scutulata* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 32 cm; Pigeon (\pm). A hawk-like owl, dark greyish brown above, with whitish forehead and irregular white patches about the shoulders, below, throat and foreneck fulvous, streaked with brown, rest of under-parts white with large drops of reddish brown forming broken bars. Tail barred with black and tipped with white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian Union from the Himalayan foothills at Dehradun eastward to NE. and south to Kerala including northern and central India.

Habitat : Plains and up to c. 1500 m elevation, in forest and well-wooded country with groves of trees along streams and nallas, often close to habitation.

Food : Small birds, lizards, rats, mice and large insects.

Breeding : From January to July.

133. *Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan)
Short-eared Owl

1969. *Asio flammeus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 664*, Vol. 3 : 314.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 38 cm; Pigeon (+). Colour pale buff, heavily streaked with dark brown, and with a darker greyish head. Facial disc white with bristly black feathers intermixed, surrounded by a dark brown buff, two short blackish brown upstanding ear tufts above the yellow eyes. Wings and tail barred rufous and black. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor or Passage migrant. Throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Open undulating grassy country dotted with bushes, sparsely scrubbed hillsides, tall grassland on the margin of jheels, also in semi-desert.

Food : Small birds, lizards, mice and insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

134. *Caprimulgus indicus* Latham

Indian Jungle Nightjar

1970. *Caprimulgus indicus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 671*, Vol. 4 : 10.

1986. *Caprimulgus indicus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 29 cm; Pigeon (-). Four outer pair of tail feathers with white spots in the male. Absent in female no white spot on primaries. As in other nightjars genital plumage brownish buff with black streaks and spots. Tarsus feathered. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and partial local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open scrub, and dry and moist-deciduous forest, from plains level up to c. 2300 m.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From March to May.

135. *Caprimulgus asiaticus* Latham

Common Indian Nightjar (Indian Little Nightjar)

1970. *Caprimulgus asiaticus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 680*, Vol. 4 : 21.

2001. *Caprimulgus asiaticus* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 24 cm; Myna (\pm). A small, generally grey nightjar, with relatively short wings and tail, boldly streaked crown, rufous-buff markings on nape forming distinct collar, bold black centre and broad buff edges to scapulars, relatively unmarked central tail feathers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Widespread in India, foothills up to 1500 m.

Habitat : Thinly wooded and scrub country, fallow cultivation with thickets, young plantations and overgrown gardens in rural areas in dry plains and foothills.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From January to October.

**136. *Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield
Franklin's Nightjar**

1970. *Caprimulgus affinis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 682*, Vol. 4 : 23.

1986. *Caprimulgus affinis* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. A medium-sized, dark brownish-grey nightjar. Male has white spots on first four primaries and outer tail feathers are all white except for greyish tips. Female has rufous-buff primary spots and lacks white in tail.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open forest, grassland with rocky out-crops, stony hillsides and ravines with scattered scrub.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : March to August.

Order APODIFORMES
Family APODIDAE

**137. *Zoonavena sylvatica* (Tickell)
White-rumped Needletail-Swift (Whiterumped Spinetail Swift)**

1970. *Chaetura sylvatica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 692*, Vol. 4 : 37.

2001. *Zoonavena sylvatica* Manakadan & Pittie, *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 11

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 11 cm; Sparrow (–). Colour black above with a

broad white rump-band. Below, chin, throat, and breast greyish brown passing into white on lower abdomen and under tail-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Himalayas, Garhwal, W. Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Habitat : Evergreen and moist-deciduous biotope, from palins level to c.1700m.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From February to March.

**138. *Cypsiurus balasiensis* (J.E. Gray)
Asian Palm Swift (Indian Palm Swift)**

1970. *Cypsiurus parvus balasiensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 707*, Vol. 4 : 56.

2001. *Cypsiurus balasiensis* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 11.

Observation localities : Mukki range.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (-). A slim, plain sooty-grey bird with narrow deeply forked tail and long, slender bow-like wings. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the Indian Union.

Habitat : Open country, cultivation, closely associated with palms, especially palmyra or tad.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Almost all year, varying locally.

**139. *Apus affinis* (J.E. Gray)
House Swift**

1970. *Apus affinis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 703*, Vol. 4 : 51.

Observation localities : Kisli – Vaghira loghut, Mukki – Banzar bridge, Khatiya Narangi – Jhulup tiraha sarekha.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. A small, stocky, blackish swift with a broad white rump and blackish under parts. Tail is either square-ended or has shallow fork. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and local movemenst in some areas. Throughout the Indian subcontinent except Kerala.

Habitat : Human habitation, cliffs and ruins.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

Family HEMIPROCNIDAE

140. *Hemiprocne coronata* (Tickell)

Crested Tree-Swift

1970. *Hemiprocne longipennis coronata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 709*, Vol. 4 : 58.

2001. *Hemiprocne coronata* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 11.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chuppe meadow, Mukki – Gorhela tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Bulbul (\pm). A large swift with long, narrow, sickle-shaped wings and long, deeply forked tail which is usually held closed in flight. Adult has dark green-blue crest and wing-coverts are glossed with blue. Male has dull orange ear-coverts. Female has dark grey ear-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal and local movements. Throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Villages, towns, cities, cliffs, forts and ruins.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

Order CORACIIFORMES

Family ALCEDINIDAE

141. *Alcedo atthis* (Linnaeus)

Small Blue Kingfisher

1970. *Alcedo atthis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 723*, Vol. 4 : 76.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Sparrow (+). A small, brilliant turquoise-blue and orange kingfisher, with orange ear-coverts, paler greenish-blue upper parts (crown, scapulars and wings) with pale turquoise-blue line down back and pale orange under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Streams, rivers, canals, ditches, ponds and lakes; also mangrove swamps and the seashore in winter.

Food : Mainly fish, tadpoles and invertebrates.

Breeding : From November to June.

142. *Halcyon capensis* (Linnaeus)
Stork-billed Kingfisher

1970. *pelargopsis capensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 730*, Vol. 4 : 84.

2001. *Halcyon capensis* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 11.

Observation localities : Mukki–Banzar river (Badpani Khapa).

Field identification : Size and form : 38 cm; Pigeon (±). A very large, predominantly fresh-water kingfisher, with huge coral-red bill, brownish cap, pale orange-buff collar and under parts and blue-green upper parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. All India from Uttar Pradesh to north east and south through much of the subcontinent.

Habitat : Deeply shaded lakes, slow moving rivers, streams and irrigation channels in well-wooded country.

Food : Mainly fish, also crabs, reptiles, frogs, occasionally young birds and eggs.

Breeding : From January to September.

143. *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linnaeus)
White-breasted Kingfisher

1970. *Halcyon smyrnensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 736, 737*, Vol. 4 : 91, 92.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 28 cm; Myna (+). A large, cosmopolitan kingfisher with large red bill, chocolate-brown head and most of under parts, white throat and centre of breast, and brilliant turquoise-blue upper parts including rump and tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Wide-ranging, cultivation, forest-edge, gardens, dry deciduous forest, streams, rivers, pools, canals, village tanks, and coasts.

Food : Fish, tadpoles, lizard, grasshoppers and other insects.

Breeding : January to August.

144. *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert)
Black-capped Kingfisher

1970. *Halcyon pileata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 739*, Vol. 4 : 94.

Observation localities : Kisli – Jhulup jhodi, Mukki – Banzar river (Gaydhar).

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm; Myna (+). A medium-sized kingfisher with bright coral-red bill and large whitish wing-patch, conspicuous in flight. Upper plumage looks black until sunshine transforms it to brilliant purple-blue. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and local migratory. Madhya Pradesh (Kanha), peninsular seaboard west to Mumbai, Andaman and Nicobar Is.

Habitat : Along seashore, mangrove swamps, creeks and estuaries.

Food : Fish, frogs, lizard, grasshoppers and other insects.

Breeding : From May to July.

145. *Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus)
Lesser Pied Kingfisher (Indian Pied Kingfisher)

1970. *Ceryle rudis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 719*, Vol. 4 : 71.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur tank, Supkhar – Lodhabarra tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 31 cm; Myna (+). A large, crested, black and white kingfisher, with black streaked white crown and crest, white supercilium contrasting with broad black eye-stripe and finely white-streaked black ear-coverts, white under parts with black breast band and black and white patterning of wings and tail. Female same as male but has single, usually broken, breast band.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India, common below 1800 m.

Habitat : Slow-moving streams and rivers, ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation tanks, ditches etc.

Food : Fish, tadpoles, frogs and aquatic insects.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

Family MEROPIDAE

146. *Nyctyornis athertoni* (Jardine & Selby)
Blue-bearded Bee-eater

1970. *Nyctyornis athertoni* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 753*, Vol. 4 : 112.

2001. *Nyctyornis athertoni* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 36 cm; Pigeon (±). A large green bee-eater with long, slender, slightly curved black bill. Above, grass-green with pale greenish blue forehead.

Below, middle of throat and of the deep verditer upper breast light blue, the feathers lengthened and forming the beard which is conspicuous in profile especially when the birds is calling.

Status and distribution : Resident. Suitable biotopes in peninsular India, W. Ghats complex, Madhya Pradesh to W. Bengal.

Habitat : Secondary evergreen and moist-deciduous forest, and broken foothill country.

Food : Flying insects, mainly bees, wasps, dragonflies and beetles.

Breeding : From March to June.

147. *Merops orientalis* Latham

Small Green Bee-eater

1970. *Merops orientalis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 750*, Vol. 4 : 109.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chuppe meadow, Kanha – Near chuhari nallah, Mukki – Babu tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 16-18 cm; Sparrow. A small green bee-eater, with blue or green throat with black gorget and variable golden-brown to rufous colouration to crown and nape. Green tail with elongated central tail feathers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with marked seasonal local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open country with scattered trees, cultivation; on coasts, favours sandy areas above high-water mark; also semi-desert and grazing land.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From March to July.

148. *Merops philippinus* Linnaeus

Blue-tailed Bee-eater

1970. *Merops philippinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 748*, Vol. 4 : 106.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chuppe meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm; Bulbul (±). A large bright green bee-eater with slightly curved bill, a pale chestnut patch on throat, black streak from base of bill backward through eye; conspicuous white and blue-green check patch below it; rump and tail bright blue.

Status and distribution : Resident and local migratory. Northern India through Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, patchily throughout peninsula south to Karnataka.

Habitat : Vicinity of water in more wooded forest, near jheels and tanks.

Food : Flying insects, mainly hymenoptera.

Breeding : From March to June.

149. *Merops leschenaultia* Vieillot
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater

1970. *Merops leschenaultia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 744*, Vol. 4 : 99.

2001. *Merops leschenaultia* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **98**(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form: 21 cm; Bulbul (\pm). A slim grass-green bird with slender, curving, pointed black bill, similar to small Green Bee-eater but with crown, hindneck and upper back bright cinnamon-chestnut, chin and throat yellow bordered by a rufous and black gorget. Central rectrices scarcely projecting beyond tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements during monsoon. The Western Ghats country south of about Belgaum, the Himalayan terai from Dehra Dun to NE India.

Habitat : The neighbourhood of streams in mixed deciduous forest country.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From February to May.

Family CORACIIDAE

150. *Coracias benghalensis* (Linnaeus)
Indian Roller (Blue Jay)

1970. *Coracias benghalensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 755*, Vol. 4 : 116.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 33 cm; Pigeon. Adult has rufous-brown on nape and under parts, white streaking on ear-coverts and throat and greenish mantle. It has turquoise band across primaries and dark blue terminal band to tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Cultivation, open woodlands, and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to July.

Family UPUPIDAE

151. *Upupa epops* Linnaeus
Common Hoopoe

1970. *Upupa epops* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 763*, Vol. 4 : 124.

Observation localities : Kisli–Near rest house, Mukki – Near Lapsidabra.

Field identification : Size and form : 31 cm; Myna. Mainly rufous-orange or orange-buff, with striking black and white wings and tail, black tipped fan-like crest which is usually held flat, and long, thin down curved bill. Broad, rounded wings in flight. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor and partly Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open country, light forest in deciduous biotope, cultivation and villages.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and from March to August in Himalayas (Kashmir to Kumaon).

Family BUCEROTIDAE

152. *Ocyrceros birostris* (Scopoli)
Indian Grey Hornbill

1970. *Tockus birostris* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 767*, Vol. 4 : 130.

2001. *Ocyrceros birostris* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 11.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 50 cm; Kite (±). Adult with broad greyish-white supercilium and dark grey ear-coverts, white tips to primaries and secondaries and white tipped tail. Female is similar to male but has smaller casque with less pronounced tip.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Widespread in India and locally common up to 1000 m.

Habitat : Open deciduous forest, groves, gardens, cultivation, roadside avenues and orchards.

Food : Fruits, insects, lizards, and young mice.

Breeding : From March to June.

153. *Anthracosceros coronatus* (Boddaert)
Malabar Pied Hornbill

1970. *Anthracosceros coronatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 775*, Vol. 4 : 142.

Observation localities : Kisli – Jamun tank, Mukki – Jamjhol tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 92 cm; Vulture (-). Axe-shaped casque with large black patch along upper ridge, white outer tail feathers, broad white trailing edge to wings and pink throat patches. Orbital skin is blue-black on male, pinkish on female.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; Western Ghats upto Kerala.

Habitat : Open forest and large fruit trees near villages.

Food : Fallen fruit, termites and other insects, also fish and nestling birds.

Breeding : From March to May.

Order PICIFORMES

Family CAPITONIDAE

154. *Megalaima zeylanica* (Gmelin)

Brown-headed Barbet (Northern Green Barbet)

1970. *Megalaima zeylanica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 780*, Vol. 4 : 150.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 27cm; Myna (+). A stout billed dumpy grass green arboreal bird. Head, neck, upper back and upper breast pale green. Tail bluish. A conspicuous naked orange-coloured patch around eye extending up to bill. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Lower Himalayas; continental India east through Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and W. Bengal, south to Godavari River.

Habitat : Well-wooded and dry deciduous trees, especially fig; open forest, groves near habitation and gardens.

Food : Fruits and berries, flying termites.

Breeding : From February to June.

155. *Megalaima haemacephala* (P.L.S. Muller)

Coppersmith Barbet (Crimsonbreasted Barbet)

1970. *Megalaima haemacephala* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 792*, Vol. 4 : 163.

Observation localities : Kisli – Jamuntola, Mukki – Khapa badpani.

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow (+). A small, brightly coloured barbet, easily identified by combination of crimson forehead and patch on breast, yellow patches above and below eye contrasting with blackish hind crown and sides of head, yellow throat, dark streaking on belly and flanks, and bright legs and feet.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, open wooded country, cultivation, and groves.

Food : Figs and other fruits.

Breeding : From November to September.

Family PICIDAE

156. *Dendrocopos nanus* (Vigors)

Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker (Browncrowned Pygmy Woodpecker)

1970. *Picoides nanus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 852, Vol. 4 : 231.

2001. *Dendrocopos nanus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 12.

Observation localities : Kisli – Banzari mata, Mukki – Balgaon camp, Supkhar – Chhabari ghat.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow. A tiny woodpecker with white barring and spotting on upper parts, whitish supercilium and broad brown band behind eye. Throughout most of range, has streaked under parts. Male has small, often distinct, crimson patch on sides of hind crown, which is lacking on female.

Status and distribution : Resident. North India from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat, south through the peninsula.

Habitat : Light deciduous forest and trees near cultivation, bamboo and secondary forest.

Food : Mainly insects and grubs.

Breeding : From January to July.

157. *Dendrocopos mahrattensis* (Latham)

Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker or (Maharatta Woodpecker)

1970. *Picoides mahrattensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 847, Vol. 4 : 226.

2001. *Dendrocopos mahrattensis* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 12.

Observation localities : Mukki – Near the gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 17-18 cm; Bulbul (–). Yellowish forehead and fore crown, white spotted upper parts, poorly defined moustachial stripe, whitish undertail-coverts and white barring on central tail feathers. Male has scarlet hind crown and nape, female has brownish hind crown and nape.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India along Himalayas and southward through the Peninsula.

Habitat : Open woodland and open country with scattered trees.

Food : Insects and grubs.

Breeding : From February to May.

158. *Celeus brachyurus* (Vieillot)

Rufous Woodpecker

1970. *Micropterus brachyurus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 803*, Vol. 4 : 178.

2001. *Celeus brachyurus* Manakadan and Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 12.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Army camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Myna. A medium-sized, rufous-brown woodpecker with shaggy crest. It has short black bill and is heavily barred with black on mantle, wings, flanks and tail. Male has small scarlet patch on ear-coverts. Female has pale-buff ear-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident. From Manipur, W. Bengal to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, northern Andhra Pradesh to 18° N Latitude.

Habitat : Mixed forests with secondary growth.

Food : Ants, termites, rotten logs, and cow dung.

Breeding : April and May.

159. *Picus chlorolophus* Vieillot

Small Yellow-naped Woodpecker

1970. *Picus chlorolophus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 816*, Vol. 4 : 194.

1986. *Picus chlorolophus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 27 cm; Myna (–). A medium-sized yellowish green woodpecker. Above, forehead, supercilia and a moustachial streak crimson; crown olive-green, nuchal crest golden yellow. Upper plumage bright yellowish green, wing-quills largely green and maroon-red. Tail brownish black with the central feathers edged bronze green. Below, chin and throat brown, barred with whitish, breast olive-brown, rest of underparts barred brown and white. Crown and crest crimson in male, black in female.

Status and distribution : Resident. Peninsular India south of the Satpuras from Narmada river, Orissa and south to Kerala.

Habitat : Semi-evergreen, moist-deciduous and sal forest.

Food : Mainly ants, termites, larvae and pupae of wood boring and dung beetles.

Breeding : From January to May.

160. *Picus xanthopygaeus* (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray)
Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker

1970. *Picus myrmecophoneus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 808*, Vol. 4 : 184.

2001. *Picus xanthopygaeus* Manakadan and Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 12.

Observation localities : Kanha – Koylabhatta tiraha, Mukki – Shriangarpur tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 28-30 cm; Myna (+). A medium-sized woodpecker with grass-green above; tail greenish brown; crown and crest crimson; orange-and-black patch on nape; white supercilium from eye backwards. Below pale greenish fulvous boldly squamated with black; chin and throat fulvous-grey. Female more or less similar.

Status and distribution : Resident. More or less throughout peninsular India.

Habitat : Semi-evergreen, moist-deciduous and mixed bamboo biotope.

Food : Insects, ants, termites, beetles, etc.

Breeding : From January to June.

161. *Dinopium benghalense* (Linnaeus)
Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker

1970. *Dinopium benghalense* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 819*, Vol. 4 : 197.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 26-29 cm; Myna (+). A medium-sized woodpecker with golden-yellow upper parts, black and white face pattern, and black streaking or scaling on under parts. Male has scarlet crown and crest, female has white spotted black forehead and fore crown and scarlet hind crown and crest.

Status and distribution : Resident. Subcontinent up to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, N. Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan.

Habitat : Light forest, plantations, and groves.

Food : Mainly ants, also ripe fruits, and flower nectar.

Breeding : From February to July.

162. *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (Boddaert)
Black-shouldered Woodpecker (Indian Blackbacked Woodpecker)

1970. *Chrysocolaptes festivus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 858*, Vol. 4 : 239.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near khatiya gate, Mukki – Near khapa camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 29 cm; Pigeon. Adult large-sized with complex black and white head pattern, black streaked under parts and golden-yellow coverts and tertials. Female has yellow crown and crest. Male has crimson crest.

Status and distribution : Resident. Practically all peninsular India except for western and eastern India.

Habitat : Light deciduous forest, scrub and scattered trees.

Food : Insects and grubs.

Breeding : From November to March.

163. *Hemicircus canente* (Lesson)
Heart-spotted Woodpeker

1970. *Hemicircus canente* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 856, Vol. 4 : 236.

2001. *Hemicircus canente* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 16 cm; Sparrow. A small squat black and buff woodpecker. Male. Above, forehead, crown and crest black, the first two minutely speckled with white. Back black with a broad buff band on either side marked with heart-shaped black spots, rump buffy white. Below, chin, throat-foreneck and sides of neck buffy white, rest of unerparts dusky olive and black. Female similar to male but has the forehead and crown buffy white, crest black as in male.

Status and distribution : Resident. Peninsular india from Kerala north to Gujarat and Khandesh and east to West Bengal and NE hill states through Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Habitat : Moist-deciduous biotope, partial to teak and bamboo forest.

Food : Mainly ants, termites, grubs, and other insects.

Breeding : From November to April.

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family PITTIDAE

164. *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus)
Indian Pitta

1970. *Pitta brachyura* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 867, Vol. 4 : 252.

Observation localities : Mukki – Navatola road.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Quail. Adult has bold black stripe through eye contrasting with white throat and supercilium and buff lateral crown-stripes separated by black centre to crown. Under parts are buff, with reddish-pink lower belly and vent; upper parts are green, with shining blue uppertail-coverts and fore wing. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with far-ranging seasonal movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Deciduous and evergreen forest, bamboo and scrub jungle, thickly vegetated ravines.

Food : Insects, worms and grubs.

Breeding : From May to August in northern and central India.

Family ALAUDIDAE

165. *Mirafra assamica* Horsfield Bengal Bush-Lark

1972. *Mirafra assamica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 873, Vol. 5 : 4.

1986. *Mirafra assamica* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Stout bill, short tail and rufous on wing; rufous-buff on outer tail feathers, pronounced dark spotting on breast, dark spotting on ear-coverts and malar region and pale rufous buff-wash to under parts. Hind claw longer than hind toe. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Haryana eastward through Uttar Pradesh to Assam, W. Bengal, and Northern Orissa and Northern Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Stony scrub and fallow cultivation.

Food : Seeds and small insects.

Breeding : From March to August.

166. *Eremopterix grisea* (Scopoli) Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark (Ashycrowned Finch-Lark)

1972. *Eremopterix grisea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 878, Vol. 5 : 9.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chintababadhar, Mukki – Balgoan tank, Khatiya Narangi – Sarekha aama tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (-). Male has grey crown and nape and brownish-black under parts. Female has stout greyish bill, rather uniform head and upper parts and dark grey under wing-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident with local seasonal movements in monsoon. Widespread throughout India but apparently absent from Himalayas.

Habitat : Uncultivated tracts with scattered thorn bushes and grass clumps, cultivation and fallow and ploughed fields around villages, stony scrub and dry tidal mudflats.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

**167. *Ammomanes phoenicurus* (Franklin)
Rufous-tailed Finch-Lark**

1972. *Ammomanes phoenicurus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 882, Vol. 5 : 14.

1986. *Ammomanes phoenicurus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form: 16 cm; Sparrow. A squat, dark rufous brown stout-billed lark with a bright rufous tail ending in a black band. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local seasonal movements. The greater part of peninsular and continental India, north to the Ganga River and south to a line from Hugli through Bellary (parallel to 15° N Latitude).

Habitat : Open, stony scrub and bush country, ploughed fields, fallow land and the neighbourhood of cultivation.

Food : Seeds, grains, and insects.

Breeding : From February to May.

**168. *Calandrella raytal* (Blyth)
Indian Short-toed lark (Sand Lark)**

1972. *Calandrella raytal* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 891, Vol. 5 : 27.

2001. *Calandrella raytal* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (–). Smaller than Finch-Lark. Greyish sandy streaked with brown below. Short black and white tail.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the entire Ganges and Brahmaputra river systems in N. India, Assam and Bengal, Madhya Pradesh south to Hoshangabad and Mhow.

Habitat : Sandy river banks and islets.

Food : Seeds, weed and insects.

Breeding : From February to May.

169. *Alauda gulgula* Franklin
Eastern Skylark

1972. *Alauda gulgula* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 907*, Vol. 5 : 46.

Observation localities : Kanha – Koyala bhatta road.

Field identification : Size and form : 16 cm; Sparrow. Variable in colouration and prominence of streaking on upper parts and under parts. Fine bill, buffish-white outer tail feathers and indistinct rufous wing panel. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Grassland, cultivation and mudflats.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From March to August.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE

170. *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus
Common Swallow

1972. *Hirundo rustica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 916*, Vol. 5 : 57.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chhupe meadow, Khatiya Narangi – Jhulup tiraha sarekha.

Field identification : Size and form : 18cm; Bulbul. Glossy steel blue or purplish-blue above, pale pinkish-white below. Chestnut forehead and throat, the latter bordered by a broad glossy black pectoral band. Deeply forked ‘swallow’ tail, especially prominent in flight. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Winters, throughout the Indian union.

Habitat : Cultivation, towns, villages, lakes and rivers in open country; usually near water in winter.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and also, March-July in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal Himalayas.

171. *Hirundo smithii* Leach
Wire-tailed Swallow

1972. *Hirundo smithii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 921, Vol. 5 : 63.

Observation localities : Kisli – Kopedabri raja kachhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm excluding tail-wires; Sparrow. Chestnut crown, glistening white under parts and underwing-coverts and fine filamentous projections to outer tail feathers (often broken or difficult to see). Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Widespread in peninsular India.

Habitat : Open country and cultivation near lakes, rivers and canals, also wet paddy fields in summer.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From March to September.

172. *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus
Red-rumped Swallow

1972. *Hirundo daurica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 927, Vol. 5 : 70.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela tank, Supkhar – Kamko dadar tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm with long tail; Sparrow (+). Adult, with rufous-orange neck sides, rufous-orange rump, finely streaked buffish-white under parts, and black undertail-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal local movements. Throughout much of the Indian subcontinent. Also wintering population.

Habitat : Summer in upland cultivation and grassy hills, winters in open country and forest clearings.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : From April to August.

173. *Hirundo fluvicola* Blyth
Streak-throated Swallow (indian Cliff Swallow)

1972. *Hirundo fluvicola* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 922, Vol. 5 : 64.

1986. *Hirundo fluvicola* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (-). A small, compact swallow with slight fork to long broad tail, lightly streaked chestnut crown and nape, dirty off-white under parts, with brown streaking on chin, throat and breast, narrow white streaks on mantle and brownish rump. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Status unclear. Resident and wintering. Indus plains, east to E. Uttar Pradesh, southward through peninsula to 11° N. Lat.

Habitat : Cultivation and open country near water, rivers, canals, reservoirs and lakes.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : Almost whole year.

174. *Delichon urbica* (Linnaeus) Northern House-Martin

1972. *Delichon urbica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 930*, Vol. 5 : 74.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Jhulup tiraha srekh.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Adult has white under parts, longer and more deeply forked tail and paler underwing-coverts. Rarely, can have well defined band across breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Status unclear. Wintering. Summer visitor to Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh, wintering in peninsular India, including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra to Kerala.

Habitat : Mountain valleys, with suitable cliffs and gorges, close to patches of terraced cultivation and villages.

Food : Mainly flying insects.

Breeding : In June and July in Ladakh and Extralimal.

Family MOTACILLIDAE

175. *Dendronanthus indicus* (Gmelin) Forest Wagtail

1973. *Motacilla indica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1874*, Vol. 9 : 273.

2001. *Dendronanthus indicus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 13.

Observation localities : Kisli – Andhiyari jhap.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Sparrow (+). Adult with broad yellowish-white median and greater covert wing-bars and white patch on secondaries, double black band, olive upper parts, white supercilium and whitish under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Northeast and Southwest India, to southernmost part of peninsula, also passage migrant to Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Evergreen and deciduous, forest, and plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital, and in Assam during May.

176. *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus
White Wagtail

1973. *Motacilla alba* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1885*, Vol. 9 : 288.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur tank.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Bulbul. Adult extremely variable, with black and white head pattern, grey or black mantle, and largely white to largely black wing-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout peninsular India.

Habitat : Summers by streams and rivers; winters near marshes, canals, lakes, rivers.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

177. *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmelin
Large Pied Wagtail

1973. *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1891*, Vol. 9 : 296

Observation localities : Kisli – Andhiyari jhap.

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Bulbul. A very large wagtail. Adult is black and white; head is black, with white supercilium, neck, mantle and breast are also black, and wing-coverts are largely white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout peninsular India, from Himalayan foothills south through Kutch to Kanyakumari.

Habitat : Banks of rivers, pools, lakes, canals and around irrigation barrages.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

178. *Motacilla citreola* Pallas

Citrine Wagtail (Blackbacked Yellowheaded Wagtail)

1973. *Motacilla citreola* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1883*, Vol. 9 : 284.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri road ghangar nallah, Mukki – Bansbhira nallah.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm with long tail; Bulbul. Male breeding has yellow head and under parts, black or grey mantle and broad white tips to median and greater coverts. Female breeding and adult non-breeding have broad yellow supercilium that surround ear-coverts to join yellow of throat, greyish crown, nape, ear-coverts and mantle, and mainly yellow under parts.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout northern India, south to Kutch, Madhya Pradesh and east to Bengal, and Assam.

Habitat : Winters at freshwater wetlands, marshes and irrigated rice-fields.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and also in Himalayas.

179. *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus

Yellow Wagtail

1973. *Motacilla flava*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1875, 1876*, Vol. 9 : 276, 278.

Observation localities : Kisli – Kopedabri tiraha.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Sparrow (+). Male breeding has olive-green upper parts and yellow under parts, with considerable variation in colouration of head depending on race. Female extremely variable, but often with some features of breeding male. First-winter birds typically have brownish-olive upper parts, and whitish under parts with variable yellowish wash.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Widespread in India.

Habitat : Moist grassy areas and cultivation.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

180. *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall
Grey Wagtail

1973. *Motacilla caspica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1884*, Vol. 9 : 285.

2001. *Motacilla cinerea* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 13.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near society shop, Mukki – Pathak nallah, Khatiya Narnagi – Mocha road sarekha, Supkhar – Lodhabarra.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Bulbul. Much longer-tail, with white supercilium, grey upper parts and yellow vent and undertail-coverts. Male breeding has black throat, with rest of under parts of yellow. Female breeding lacks well defined black-bib, but may show black mottling on chin/throat.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout peninsular India.

Habitat : Fast flowing, rocky mountain streams in summer, slower streams in the lowlands and foothills in winter.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and also in Himalayas.

181. *Anthus rufulus* Vieillot
Paddyfield Pipit

1973. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1859*, Vol. 9 : 253.

2001. *Anthus rufulus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceors*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 13.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Well streaked upper parts, malar region and breast; shorter tail, legs and hind claw, small bill and more horizontal carriage. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout most of the subcontinent, except Kerala.

Habitat : Short grassland, green fodder, crops, stubbles, ploughed and fallow fields.

Food : Mainly insects.

Breeding : From November to September.

182. *Anthus campestris* (Linnaeus)
Tawny Pipit

1973. *Anthus campestris* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1861*, Vol. 9 : 256.

1986. *Anthus campestris* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Society*, **83**(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Above, pale brown, lightly streaked. Outer rectrices white. Below, plain whitish buff, sometimes with dark streaks on breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Mainly northwest India but scattered throughout lowlands to southeastern Karnataka.

Habitat : Dry open country including semi-desert, fallow and plough.

Food : Mainly insects and seeds.

Breeding : Extralimital.

183. *Anthus godlewskii* (Taczanowski)
Blyth's Pipit

1973. *Anthus godlewskii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1863*, Vol. **9** : 259.

Observation localities : Mukki – Samnapur baigatola.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. A large, streaked pipit with a short, pointed bill. Adult has squared centres to median coverts. Outertail feathers have white wedges.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Most of the Penninsular India.

Habitat : Dry paddyfields, grass and fallow land and edges of cultivation.

Food : Mainly insects and seeds.

Breeding : Extralimital.

184. *Anthus similis* Jerdon
Brown Rock Pipit

1973. *Anthus similis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1867*, Vol. **9** : 265.

Observation localities : Mukki – Andhiyari jhap.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Bulbul. Considerably larger with large bill, shorter looking legs, dark lores, greyish upper parts and warm buff colour to unstreaked or only lightly streaked upper parts.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Mainly to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and east to North Bengal. Partly Resident.

Habitat : Dry grass, scrub, and rocky or scrub covered slopes.

Food : Insects and berries.

Breeding : Extralimital and in Himalayas.

**185. *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond
Oriental Tree Pipit (Indian Tree Pipit)**

1973. *Anthus hodgsoni* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1852*, Vol. 9 : 243.

Observation localities : Mukki – Basingkhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Greenish-olive cast to crown, mantle and scapulars and greenish-olive fringes to greater coverts, tertials and secondaries, prominent supercilium which is buffish in front of eye and white behind, distinct whitish spot and blackish patch on rear ear-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Wintering. In entire Indian peninsula up to Kerala.

Habitat : Open forest, scrub with scattered trees, groves and cultivation.

Food : Mainly insects, grass and weed seeds.

Breeding : In Himalayas during May to July.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

**186. *Coracina macei* (Lesson)
Large Cuckoo-Shrike**

1971. *Coracina novaehollandiae macei* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1072*, Vol. 6 : 14.

2001. *Coracina macei* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 14.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm; Pigeon (-). Adult with pale grey upper parts, wings and tail, greyish-white under parts with variable amounts of faint grey barring. Male has black lores and dark grey ear-coverts, and throat and breast are uniformly grey, with rest of under parts barred. Female has paler lores, under parts are almost entirely barred; with pale barring on rump and uppertail-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements in breeding season. Throughout peninsular India except northwest a line from Kutch to Kumaon.

Habitat : Woodland, secondary forest, scrub, gardens, and groves.

Food : Insects, berries, and wild figs.

Breeding : From January to October.

187. *Coracina melaschistos* (Hodgson)**Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike (Dark Grey Cuckoo-shrike)**

1971. *Coracina melaschistos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1077*, Vol. 6 : 19.

2001. *Coracina melaschistos* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 22 cm; Between bulbul and myna. Male. A dark bluish grey bird with dark eye-stripe, wings black, tail black, the central rectrices narrowly, the lateral ones broadly tipped white. Female. Similar but paler grey and often with barred underparts as in the young. A roundish white patch under each wing. And white terminal margin to the tail conspicuous in flight, the latter particularly when the bird is alighting.

Status and distribution : Wintering. Practically throughout subcontinent, at least upto Londha in Karnataka.

Habitat : Open deciduous forest and scrub jungle.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From May to June in Himalayas.

188. *Coracina melanoptera* (Rüpell)**Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike**

1971. *Coracina melanoptera* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1079*, Vol. 6 : 22.

Observation localities : Mukki – Algidadar, Supkhar – Near kurkuti camp Halon river.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Male has dark slate-grey head, neck and upper breast, contrasting with pale-grey mantle and rest of under parts; wings are darker grey than mantle and have broad pale fringes to coverts and tertials. Female has fine whitish supercilium, uniform brown-grey crown, nape and mantle, and buffish-white under parts, barred with dark brown on throat, breast and belly.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal local movements. Mainly Himalayan foothills from Himachal Pradesh east to W. Bengal and south throughout much of the peninsula.

Habitat : Light deciduous or mixed forest, with secondary growth.

Food : Insects, and also berries such as *Lantana*.

Breeding : From March to September.

189. *Pericrocotus roseus* (Vieillot)
Rosy Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus roseus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1089*, Vol. 6 : 37.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Male. Upperparts ashy brown, rump and upper tail-coverts rosy pink. Female. Like male but rosy and red parts replaced by pale yellow.

Status and distribution : Winters in NE. Hill states up to 1800 m. N. Indian plains, and sporadically in the peninsula.

Habitat : Deciduous or evergreen lightly wooded country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From May to June in Himalayas from NWFP to Assam, Manipur.

190. *Pericrocotus divaricatus* (Raffles)
Ashy Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus divaricatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1089a*, Vol. 6 : 39.

2000. *Pericrocotus divaricatus* Pittie, *Miscellaneous Notes, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 97(2) : 283.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Pittie, 2000).

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Male. Above, forehead white; posterior crown and nape black; back and rump grey; tail black with white outer rectrices. Below, including sides of neck, white. A white patch on wing visible in flight. Female, similar to male, but upperparts entirely grey, no black on crown; forehead faintly whitish.

Status and distribution : An accidental winter vagrant, records in Madhya Pradesh, Mumbai, Port Blair.

Habitat : Rather thick patch of forest.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

191. *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus)
Small Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1093*, Vol. 6 : 42.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gate, Supkhar – Rest house.

Field identification : Size and form : 16 cm with longer tail; Sparrow. Male with dark grey to black face and throat, grey crown, nape and mantle, and orange breast, wing patch and rump. Female has grey upper parts, orange wing patch and orange rump and/or uppertail-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and south through Paninsula to Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Light forest, groves, plantations, scrub with scattered small trees, orchards, and gardens.

Food : Insects and their larvae.

Breeding : From February to October.

192. *Pericrocotus erythropygus* (Jerdon)
White-bellied Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus erythropygus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1096*, Vol. 6 : 45.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri road chhuppe meadow, Mukki – Compartment no. 24.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm with longer tail; Sparrow. Male has black head and mantle (with blue gloss), white under parts with pale orange or pink breast patch, white patch on black wings, orange and white rump, and white sides to tail. Female has grey-brown ear-coverts, crown and upper parts, white throat and upper parts, white wing patch, pale orange and white rump and white sides to black tail.

Status and distribution : Resident. Gujarat, central Rajasthan east to Bihar and south to central Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh through Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, dry scrub with grassy ground.

Food : Insects and spiders.

Breeding : From June to October.

193. *Pericrocotus ethologus* Bangs & Phillips
Long-tailed Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus ethologus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1085*, Vol. 6 : 32.

Observation localities : Kisli – Khatiya gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Male. A slim glossy black and deep scarlet bird with a large scarlet patch on the black wing, black throat and a black and scarlet graduated tail. Female has a yellow throat and all the red parts of the male replaced by yellow.

Status and distribution : Winters in Himalayan foothills and NW Subcontinent. Straggler to Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Open deciduous forest.

Food : Insects, spiders and various larvae as well as buds of Acacias and fruits.

Breeding : From April to June in Himalayas.

194. *Pericrocotus flammeus* (Forster)

Scarlet Minivet

1971. *Pericrocotus flammeus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1083*, Vol. 6 : 29.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 20-22 cm; Bulbul (+). Male is of stockier build, with larger head, orange-red under parts and circular red patch at tips of tertials and inner secondaries. Female has greyish upper parts, yellow under parts and yellow wing patch.

Status and distribution : Resident. From western Madhya Pradesh to Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and northern Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Open tropical, subtropical, moist-deciduous and evergreen forest of the hill tracts.

Food : Insects and their larvae.

Breeding : From April to June.

195. *Hemipus picatus* (Sykes)

Pied Flycatcher-Shrike

1971. *Hemipus picatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1065*, Vol. 6 : 3.

Observation localities : Mukki – Malkhedi.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow. A small black and white flycatcher-like bird. Male. Head and back glossy black, under-parts pure white and pinkish white. A white collar round hindneck, white rump, wings and tail black and white. In the female the black portions are replaced by sooty brown.

Status and distribution : Resident. Central and peninsular India, to south (except Kerala) and east.

Habitat : Forest tracts only, especially thin jungle, mixed deciduous forest with bamboo.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to May.

196. *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (Gmelin)
Common Wood-Shrike

1971. *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1070*, Vol. 6 : 11.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chimta camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Adult with white supercilium above dark mask, grey-brown upper parts and whitish under parts, small white band across rump and dark brown tail with white sides. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India except parts of the northwest.

Habitat : Dry country, secondary growth, avenues along side canals and roads, gardens and forest plantations.

Food : Insects and caterpillars.

Breeding : From March to July.

Family PYCNONOTIDAE

197. *Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus)
Red-Whiskered Bulbul

1971. *Pycnonotus jocosus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1120*, Vol. 6 : 77.

Observation localities : Mukki – Algidadar meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Bulbul. Red whiskers, with brown upper parts, whitish under parts, with pointed black crest, scarlet under tail coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Western India from Tapti River, Madhya Pradesh and NE Maharashtra, south to Cape Camorin and western Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Thorn scrub, dry open cultivation with thickets, gardens and orchards.

Food : Berries, seeds, buds, nectar and insects.

Breeding : From March to July.

198. *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus)
Red-vented Bulbul

1971. *Pycnonotus cafer* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1127*, Vol. 6 : 86.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Bulbul. Adult has crested black head, white rump and uppertail-coverts, white-tipped black tail and red vent. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. NW India to Central India, Madhya Pradesh, south to Jagdalpur to Mumbai.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, secondary growth, gardens, roadside avenues and light scrub.

Food : Fruits, berries and insects.

Breeding : Overall February to October.

Family IRENIDAE

199. *Aegithina tiphia* (Linnaeus)

Common Iora

1971. *Aegithina tiphia* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1099*, Vol. 6 : 50.

Observation localities : Mukki – Sardarbarra Sondhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow. Male breeding has black tail; crown, nape and mantle vary from entirely black to yellowish-green. Male non-breeding is similar to female, but has black tail in some races. Female has greenish to yellowish upper parts, as non-breeding male, but always has green tail.

Status and distribution : Resident. From Saurashtra, plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, south to 20° N Latitude, east to W. Bengal through Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Open country, groves about villages, light deciduous forest.

Food : Insects and their larvae.

Breeding : From May to September.

200. *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* (Gmelin)

Jerdon's Chloropsis

1971. *Chloropsis cochinchinensis*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1107*, Vol. 6 : 60.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near water tank, Mukki – Khud meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. Male nominate has small violet-blue moustachial stripe, black lores and throat, diffuse yellow forehead and border to throat, golden cast to crown and nape, and bright blue shoulder patch. Female nominate is almost entirely green, with golden cast to crown and nape; throat is pale bluish-green, with brighter turquoise moustachial.

Status and distribution : Resident. From south Gujarat north to central Uttar Pradesh, east to W. Bengal and south through the peninsula.

Habitat : Forest edges, groves, open forest, gardens, isolated large trees near villages or in cultivation.

Food : Insects and berries.

Breeding : From November to May in the south, May to September in the north.

201. *Chloropsis aurifrons* (Temminck)
Gold-fronted Chloropsis

1971. *Chloropsis aurifrons* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1103*, Vol. 6 : 55.

Observation localities : Kanha – Kodai dadar, Mukki – Basingkhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Bulbul. A green leafbird with golden-orange forehead, black throat patch and lack of blue on wings and tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to local moments. Himalayas from north Uttar Pradesh east to Arunachal Pradesh and south to Chhota Nagpur, Bihar, Orissa and Rajmahal Hills through Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Evergreen and deciduous forest with secondary growth.

Food : Insects and berries.

Breeding : May to August.

Family LANIIDAE

202. *Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus
Brown Shrike

1972. *Lanius cristatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 949*, Vol. 5 : 98.

1986. *Lanius cristatus*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Bulbul. Adult entire upperparts including crown, rump and upper tail-coverts reddish brown, forehead and supercilium white, a black line through eyes to ear-coverts. Tail rufous-brown. Below, chin, cheeks and throat white, rest pale fulvous, tinged with variable amount of rufescent on breast and belly. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout India.

Habitat : Dry-deciduous and semi-evergreen biotope.

Food : Insects, sickly or fledgling birds, baby mice, lizard, etc.

Breeding : Extralimital.

203. *Lanius vittatus* Valenciennes**Bay-backed Shrike**

1972. *Lanius vittatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 940*, Vol. 5 : 85.

1986. *Lanius vittatus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Bulbul (-). Adult has black forehead and mask contrasting with pale grey crown and nape, deep maroon mantle contrasting with grey nape and rufous-brown wash to breast and flanks. Also has extensive white patch at base of primaries and white sides and tip to black tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal movements. Mainly from NW India east to W. Bengal and south throughout most of the peninsula.

Habitat : Dry country, open scrub and bushes at the edge of cultivation and Acacia groves.

Food : Insects, small reptiles, mammals and birds.

Breeding : Breeding from February-September.

204. *Lanius schach* Linnaeus**Rufous-backed Shrike**

1972. *Lanius schach* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 946 & 947*, Vol. 5 : 93 & 96.

1986. *Lanius schach*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Myna. Adult has rufous scapulars and upper back contrasting with pale grey mantle, more extensive black forehead, rufous sides to black tail and more conspicuous white flash at base of primaries. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local seasonal movements and also winters. Throughout much of the subcontinent, southward up to Karnataka.

Habitat : Bushes in cultivation, gardens, canal side and roadside tree plantations, orchards, open forest and tall grassland with scattered trees.

Food : Insects, small reptiles, mammals and birds.

Breeding : From May-July in Himalayas, March to June in plains.

205. *Lanius excubitor* Linnaeus
Great Grey Shrike (Indian Grey Shrike)

1972. *Lanius excubitor* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 936, Vol. 5 : 79.

1986. *Lanius excubitor* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Myna. Adult lacks black on fore head, has a more restricted dark mask (including dusky to pale lores) and a paler grey mantle. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements, partly winter dispersal. The dry and semi-desert portions of India, from the foot of the Himalayas south to Belgaum, east from Madhya Pradesh to south West Bengal, through Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

Habitat : Dry country, open scrub desert, and dry deciduous forest and scrub.

Food : Insects, nestlings, small reptiles, mammals and birds.

Breeding : January to October.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE
Subfamily TURDINAE

206. *Monticola cinclorhynchus* (Vigors)
Blue-headed Rock-Thrush

1973. *Monticola cinclorhynchus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1723, Vol. 9 : 67.

1986. *Monticola cinclorhynchus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Bulbul. Male small blue, chestnut, and black thrush with white patch on wings. Rump rufous, tail blackish, blue throat and orange-rufous underparts. Female plain olive-whitish and brown.

Status and distribution : Wintering. Mostly in Tapti River, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and south to Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Habitat : Elephant grass, and reedbeds along rivers.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : In Himalayas from April to July.

207. *Zoothera citrina* (Latham)**Orange-headed Thrush (Whitethroated Ground Thrush)**

1973. *Zoothera citrina* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1734*, Vol. 9 : 89.

Observation localities : Kanha – Chhinchimatta, Mukki – Comp. No. 69, 70

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Bulbul (+). Adult has vertical black stripes across white ear-coverts and white throat. Male has orange crown, nape, breast and belly, blue-grey mantle, rump and tail, and white vent and undertail-coverts. Female similar but has strong olive-brown wash to mantle, tertiaries and secondaries.

Status and distribution : Resident and partial local migrant. Peninsular India from southern Gujarat east to W. Bengal and south through much of the subcontinent.

Habitat : Damp and shady places, often near water, in forest, ravines, plantations, bamboo thickets and scrub.

Food : Insects and worms.

Breeding : From May to August.

208. *Zoothera dauma* (Latham)**Scaly Thrush (Smallbilled Mountain Thrush)**

1973. *Zoothera dauma* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1741*, Vol. 9 : 97.

2001. *Zoothera dauma* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 26 cm; Myna. Above, olive-brown with buff and black crescent-shaped markings. Closed wings with buff and dark brown bars. A large buff wing-patch on the under surface of wing showing prominently in flight. Below, throat and belly white, breast and flanks buff boldly marked with dark brown crescentic spots. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winters from c. 1800 m down to the foothills, terai and sparingly south to Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and southern Bengal.

Habitat : Dense forest with grassy clearings, dense jungle, sal forest, bamboo brakes, mango topes, etc.

Food : Insects and berries.

Breeding : From April to June in Himalayas.

209. *Turdus merula* Linnaeus
Eurasian Blackbird (Blackcapped Blackbird)

1973. *Turdus merula* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1753*, Vol. 9 : 117.

1986. *Turdus merula*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 25-28 cm; Myna. Very variable. Males can be black, grey or brownish-grey with darker cap. Females can be dark brown with whitish belly, or grey.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal movements and also partial migrant. In Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan through Western Ghats to hills of Kerala.

Habitat : Deciduous and evergreen forest, ravines, gardens and plantations.

Food : Insects and berries.

Breeding : From June to August.

210. *Luscinia calliope* (Pallas)
Siberian Rubythroat

1973. *Erithacus calliope* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1643*, Vol. 8 : 215.

1986. *Erithacus calliope* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

2001. *Luscinia calliope* Manakadan & Pittie, *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 16.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 15cm; Sparrow. Male. Above, Olive-brown, no white in tail. Below. Chin and throat scarlet bordered with a black line on sides of chin, a broad white malar stripe. Breast and flanks pale buffish brown, belly whitish. Female. Like male, also with white supercilium, but throat white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink, without any black. Belly and under tail-coverts buff.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, and south to Madhya Pradesh, eastern Andhra Pradesh. Also Rajasthan.

Habitat : Dense scrub in the vicinity of water, hedges near village, underbrush along sides of country roads, long grass, sugarcane or reeds and sometimes tea gardens.

Food : Insects and their larvae.

Breeding : Extralimital.

211. *Luscinia svecica* (Linnaeus)**Bluethroat**

1973. *Erithacus svecica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1645*, Vol. 8 : 218.

1986. *Erithacus svecica* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

2001. *Luscinia svecica* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 16.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male : Slaty blue above with a conspicuous white supercilium. Lores and cheeks black. Throat, breast and flanks bright chestnut or ochraceous, throat bordered with black. Centre of belly and under-tail coverts white. Female : Olive brown above. White washed with ochraceous below.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. North and Central India south to Londa and Nagpur, east to Jalpaiguri.

Habitat : Winters in evergreen forest, and tea and coffee plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

212. *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus)**Oriental Magpie-Robin (Indian Magpie-Robin)**

1973. *Copsychus saularis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1661*, Vol. 8 : 239.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near day center, Mukki – Mukki villege.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Bulbul (+). Blackish or slate-grey and white, with long, frequently cocked tail having white at sides. Male has glossy blue-black upper parts, head and breast, white rest of under parts, and white patch on wing. Female similar, but head, breast and mantle are bluish slate-grey.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India.

Habitat : Mainly gardens and groves, open dry forest and secondary growth.

Food : Insects and worms.

Breeding : From February to September.

213. *Copsychus malabaricus* (Scopoli)**White-rumped Shama (Indian Shama)**

1973. *Copsychus malabaricus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1667*, Vol. 8 : 246.

Observation localities : Mukki – Algidadar, Khapa.

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm with longtail; Bulbul. It has white rump and uppertail-coverts, extremely long, graduated tail which has white at sides and is frequently cocked. Male has glossy blue-black head, breast, mantle and wings and rest of under parts are rufous-orange. Female similar, but has shorter, squarer tail and black of plumage replaced by brownish-grey and under parts duller and pale-orange.

Status and distribution : Resident. South, east and southeast parts of India, including Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa.

Habitat : Undergrowth in forest, and bamboo, low hills, brokenground.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to August.

214. *Saxicoloides fulicata* (Linnaeus)

Indian Robin

1973. *Saxicoloides fulicata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1717 & 1719*, Vol. 9 : 60 & 62.

Observation localities : Kisli – Khatiya maggar nallah road, Supkhar – Chakrwah meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Sparrow. Graduated black tail, which is frequently held cocked and reddish vent and undertail-coverts. Adult male has glossy black under parts and white shoulder patch. Female has greyish-brown upper parts and purer grey under parts and lacks white shoulder patch.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India, except the northeast and Himalayas.

Habitat : Dry, stony areas with sparse scrub, arid stony ridges, cultivation, and deserted buildings.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From February to August.

215. *Phoenicurus ochruros* (Gmelin)

Black Redstart

1973. *Phoenicurus ochruros* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1672*, Vol. 8 : 255.

Observation localities : Kisli – Gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male has black or dark grey upper parts, black breast and rufous rest of under parts. Female has dusky brown under parts, with orange-buff wash to lower flanks and vent.

Status and distribution : Winters in foothills of Himalayas and Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, south through much of India.

Habitat : Meadows, stony ground with scrub, cultivation, gardens and plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : In Himalayas from May to August.

216. *Saxicola torquata* (Linnaeus)

Common Stonechat (Indian Collared Bush Chat)

1973. *Saxicola torquata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1697*, Vol. 9 : 28.

Observation localities : Kisli – Kisli meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow. Male has black head, white patch on neck, orange breast, and whitish rump (features obscured in fresh plumage); lacks white in tail. Female has streaked upper parts and orange on breast and rump.

Status and distribution : Winters throughout India, south to Karnataka.

Habitat : Scrub, reedbeds and cultivation.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : In Himalayas from March to July.

217. *Saxicola caprata* (Linnaeus)

Pied Bushchat

1973. *Saxicola caprata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1701*, Vol. 9 : 34.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chamarghati, Supkhar – Silpura meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrows (–). Adult male is entirely black, except for white rump, belly/vent and patch on wing. Adult female has dark brown upper parts and paler rufous-brown under parts, with paler throat and centre of belly and vent; lacks prominent supercilium.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian subcontinent.

Habitat : Cultivation, scattered bushes, reeds and tall grass around canals and tanks.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From February to August.

218. *Saxicola ferrea* Gray
Grey Bushchat (Dark Grey Bush Chat)

1973. *Saxicola ferrea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1705*, Vol. 9 : 37.

1986. *Saxicola ferrea*, Newton Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male. Above, dark ashy grey with black streaks, a white supercilium, sides of head black. Tail black with whitish outer edges. A concealed white shoulder-patch visible in flight. Below, throat white, breast and flanks pale grey, belly whitish. Female. Above, rufous brown faintly streaked with darker brown, a pale supercilium, sides of head dark brown upper tail-coverts rusty, tail dark brown, outer rectrices rusty. Below, chin and throat white, rest of under parts fulvous, darkest on breast.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to altitudinal, seasonal movements. Lower Himalayas to E. India. Wintering in foothills and gangetic plain.

Habitat : Open scrub-covered hill sides particularly along fringes of forest and cultivation.

Food : Insects and some seeds.

Breeding : From February to May.

219. *Oenanthe picata* (Blyth)
Variable Wheatear (Pied Chat)

1973. *Oenanthe picata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1712*, Vol. 9 : 50.

2001. *Oenanthe picata*: Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001).

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow (+). A black and white polymorphic chat. Black bellied phase: Male-entirely jet black except rump, under tail-coverts, base and sides of tail which are white, central rectrices and terminal band of tail black. Female has black parts replaced by sooty black. White bellied phase: Male- like the preceding but belly white. Female similar to male but black parts replaced by greyish brown, belly more buffish. White-crowned phase: Male – like *picata* with white belly and black throat, but crown and nape white. Female – similar to male but black parts and crown earthy brown.

Status and distribution : Partly resident, chiefly Winter visitor. NW India southeast to Delhi, central Madhya Pradesh and north Maharashtra.

Habitat : Semi-desert, and desert with sparsely scrubbed sand dunes, cultivation, ravines, outskirts of villages.

Food : Mostly insects and berries.

Breeding : Extralimital and from March to August.

220. *Oenanthe deserti* (Temminck)

Desert Wheatear

1973. *Oenanthe deserti* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1710*, Vol. 9 : 47.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gudiaama.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Crown and back sandy buff, pale supercilium. Basal half of tail creamy white otherwise black. Wings blackish brown. Throat and sides of head black. Buff white below.

Status and distribution : Mostly Winter visitor. North and central Peninsular India, south to northern Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Semi-desert broken tracts and canal irrigated desert cultivation.

Food : Insects mostly beetles.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Subfamily TIMALIINAE

221. *Pellorneum ruficeps* Swainson

Spotted Babbler

1971. *Pellorneum ruficeps* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1154*, Vol. 6 : 117.

1986. *Pellorneum ruficeps* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification: Size and form: 15 cm; Sparrow. A rather long-tailed babbler, with rufous or chestnut crown, prominent buff supercilium, white throat (often puffed out) and heavily streaked whitish under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. The hills of Indian peninsula, Narmada River to Bihar, south through Western Ghats up to Palghat Gap and Eastern Ghats.

Habitat : Dense thickets, bamboo and undergrowth scrub, secondary growth, sholas and ravines.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to June in Madhya Pradesh.

**222. *Pomatorhinus horsfieldii* Sykes
Indian Scimitar-Babbler**

1971. *Pomatorhinus schisticeps horsfieldii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1173, Vol. 6 : 134.

2001. *Pomatorhinus horsfieldii* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 :

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri chimtta road, Mukki – Algi dadar Gorhela road.

Field identification : Size and form : 22 cm; Myna (–). Adult has white supercilium contrasting with grey to blackish ear-coverts, downcurved yellow bill and grey to blackish breast sides and flanks. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Southern Gujarat to Tapti River; Madhya Pradesh in Vindhya and Satpura ranges to Orissa; south to Western and Eastern Ghats up to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Forest, secondary growth, bamboo thickets, and gardens.

Food : Insects, seeds and berries.

Breeding : From February to May.

**223. *Dumetia hyperythra* (Franklin)
Rufous-bellied Babbler**

1971. *Dumetia hyperythra* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1222, Vol. 6 : 181.

Observation localities : Kisli – Digdola road.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (–). Olive brown above with a reddish-brown cap; below throat white, rest of under parts ochraceous. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Himalayan foothills through Uttar Pradesh to W. Bengal, and south to a line Hyderabad-Jalna-Mhow-Jhansi.

Habitat : Reed beds, tall grass along rivers, canals marshes, and scrub jungles.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

**224. *Chrysomma sinense* (Gmelin)
Yellow-eyed Babbler**

1971. *Chrysomma sinense* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1231, Vol. 6 : 190.

Observation localities : Mukki – Suaa dadar.

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul. A long-tailed babbler with rounded head and stout, dark bill, yellow iris and thick orange orbital ring, white lores and fine white

supercilium, striking white throat and breast, merging into buffish under parts, and yellow legs and feet. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India, south and east of line Nasik-Indore-Sagar-Gorakhpur.

Habitat : Tall grass and bushes, reeds, thickets and sugarcane fields.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Almost all year, chiefly June to November.

225. *Turdoides caudatus* (Dumont)

Common Babbler

1971. *Turdoides caudatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1254*, Vol. 6 : 215.

Observation localities : Kanha – Ghodapacchad

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna (-). A brownish-buff babbler with dark streaked upper parts and cross-barred tail, unstreaked whitish throat and unstreaked centre to breast, whitish or greyish-buff colouration to under parts, yellowish legs and feet. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India except the northeast.

Habitat : Thorn scrub, low bushes and grass clumps, gardens and cultivation.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

226. *Turdoides malcolmi* (Sykes)

Large Grey Babbler

1971. *Turdoides malcolmi* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1258*, Vol. 6 : 220.

Observation localities : Mukki – Minkur nallah gaydahar.

Field identification : Size and form : 28 cm; Myna. A large, pale grey babbler with darker grey mottling on upper parts and prominent white sides to tail, greyish-pink throat and breast and more prominent grey mottling on mantle. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Central, northwest, west and south India.

Habitat : Scrub, cultivation and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to September.

227. *Turdoides striatus* (Dumont)**Jungle Babbler**

1971. *Turdoides striatus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1262*, Vol. 6 : 226.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Myna (-). A stocky, ash-grey to grey-brown babbler with stout yellowish bill. Throat and breast appear lightly mottled with grey, or streaked with grey or brown, and upper parts are slightly streaked. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, south to Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, cultivation, gardens and plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March-October.

228. *Alcippe poiocephala* (Jerdon)**Quaker Tit-Babbler (Quaker Babbler)**

1972. *Alcippe poiocephala*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1389*, Vol. 7 : 122.

Observation localities : Mukki – gaydahar khapa road.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. A small babbler with greyish crown and nape, grey-brown to olive-brown mantle, brown to rufous-brown wings and tail, and greyish-white to buff-coloured under parts, with paler throat and centre of breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Hills of peninsular India, south from line Kathiawar and Mt. Abu across southern Madhya Pradesh to Bihar, south to Tamil Nadu through Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Habitat : Forest, scrub and secondary growth.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From January to April.

Subfamily SYLVIINAE

229. *Cisticola juncidis* (Rafinesque)**Streaked Fantail-Warbler**

1973. *Cisticola juncidis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1498*, Vol. 8 : 33.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chhamar ghati meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow. A small warbler with boldly streaked buffish upper parts, whitish under parts, indistinct white supercilium and very pale

legs. Adult breeding has diffusely streaked grey-brown crown, and often rather distinct buff or rufous rump. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Himalayan foothills and south throughout much of the subcontinent, except parts of the northwest.

Habitat : Fields and dry and marshy grassland.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

230. *Prinia buchanani* Blyth Rufous-fronted Prinia (Rufosfronted Wren-Warbler)

1973. *Prinia buchanani* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1506*, Vol. 8 : 46.

Observation localities : Mukki – Kiwad dabara gaydahar road.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (–). Adult has grey-brown mantle, rufous-brown forehead and crown, whitish under parts, greyish or white lores and diffuse supercilium. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to local, seasonal movements. Mainly from Punjab, Rajasthan east to Bihar and south to central Maharashtra and north Andhra Pradesh through Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Semi-desert, thorn scrub, and scattered bushes.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From June to September.

231. *Prinia hodgsonii* Blyth Franklin's Prinia (Franklin's Ashy-grey Wren-Warbler)

1973. *Prinia hodgsonii* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1503*, Vol. 8 : 42.

1986. *Prinia hodgsonii* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 11 cm; Sparrow (–). A small, rufous brown wren-warbler recognized mainly by its longish grey tail tipped with black and white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian Peninsula.

Habitat : Scrub jungle with coarse grass and thorn bushes, mango groves and deciduous forest with undergrowth and gradens.

Food : Chiefly Insects.

Breeding : From June to October.

232. *Prinia sylvatica* Jerdon
Jungle Prinia (Jungle Wren-Warbler)

1973. *Prinia sylvatica* Ali, Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1521*, Vol. 8 : 64.

Observation localities : Mukki – Bisanpura meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (–). Adult breeding has dark grey-brown upper parts and buffish-white under parts, shorter tail and black bill. Adult non-breeding is similar in appearance but upper parts, especially crown and nape are more rufescent brown, and lower mandible is pale orange-brown.

Status and distribution : Resident. Indian peninsula from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh south to Kanyakumari.

Habitat : Scrub, tall grass and open country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to September.

233. *Prinia socialis* Sykes
Ashy Prinia (Ashy Wren-Warbler)

1973. *Prinia socialis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1517*, Vol. 8 : 59.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Near pine tree meadow

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (–). Adult with white supercilium, slate-grey crown and ear-coverts, deep red eye, slate-grey or rufous-brown mantle, rufous-brown wings and tail, orange-buff wash on under parts and prominent black subterminal marks to tail feathers. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and unevenly distributed. Entire Indian peninsula south of Narmada river, southern Madhya Pradesh and Bihar to Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Habitat : Forest, tall grass, scrub, reed beds and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to November.

234. *Prinia inornata* Sykes
Plain Prinia (Plain Wren-Warbler)

1973. *Prinia subflava* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1511*, Vol. 8 : 53.

2001. *Prinia inornata* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 19.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow. Adult breeding has black bill, pale grey-brown upper parts and whitish under parts, with much white on outermost retrices. Adult non-breeding, with longer tail, warm brown upper parts, rufous fringes to feathers of wings and tail, buff tips and dark subterminal marks to retrices and warm buff wash to upper parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Central India from Gangetic plain to W. Bengal and south to Tamil Nadu through Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Paddy fields, marshes, canals, rivers, grassland, mixed bamboo and scrub jungle, mangrove and salt marshes.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From June to October.

**235. *Acrocephalus aedon* (Pallas)
Thick-billed Warbler**

1973. *Phragmaticola aedon* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1549*, Vol. 8 : 98.

2001. *Acrocephalus aedon* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No 1 : 20.

Observation localities : Mukki – Andhiyari jhap.

Field identification : Size and form : 20 cm; Bulbul. Above, plain fulvous olive-brown. Below, whitish buff more or less tinged with ochraceous especially on breast, flanks and under tail-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. NE. and peninsular India, lower Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, southern Maharashtra, south to Kerala.

Habitat : Reeds and bushes in marshy places, tall grass and weeds in abandoned clearings, tea and coffee plantations.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**236. *Hippolais caligata* (Lichtenstein)
Booted Warbler (Booted Tree Warbler)**

1973. *Hippolais caligata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1562,1563*, Vol. 8 : 117, 118.

Observation localities : Mukki – Sardarbarra.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (-). Pale olive brown above. Short whitish supercilium. Buffish white below. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Indian Peninsula Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kolkata and south to Kanyakumari.

Habitat : Deciduous scrub jungle.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

**237. *Orthotomus sutorius* (Pennant)
Common Tailorbird**

1973. *Orthotomus sutorius* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1535*, Vol. 8 : 81.

Observation localities : Kisli – Maggar nallah, Kanha – Chhoti chuhari, Mukki – Basingkhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (-). Adult with long, slightly downcurved pale bill, rufous forehead and fore crown, greenish upper parts and dull whitish or buffish under parts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. India from Himalayan foothills to Kanyakumari, except parts of the northeast.

Habitat : Gardens, edges of cultivation, deciduous scrub, forest edges, orchards and irrigated plantations.

Food : Mainly insects and also flower nectar.

Breeding : From March to December.

**238. *Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieillot)
Common Chiffchaff**

1973. *Phylloscopus collybita*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1575*, Vol. 8 : 137.

1986. *Phylloscopus collybita*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (-). Small, plain warbler with black bill and legs. Rather dull greyish-brown above, often with olive wash. Grey slight wing bars and more often, yellow at shoulder. Dark eye-strips and whitish supercilia. Pale greyish white below with no yellow. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout northern plains of India, Madhya Pradesh to Karnataka.

Habitat : Bushes and forest.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

239. *Phylloscopus trochiloides* (Sundevall)
Greenish Leaf-Warbler

1973 *Phylloscopus trochiloides* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1602*, Vol. 8 : 166.

Observation localities : Mukki – Lalkhetadi meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (–). Single faint wing-bar, dull greenish above with yellowish supercilium and dark eye streak. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Himalayan foothills south throughout the Peninsula, western Madhya Pradesh, south to southern Kerala.

Habitat : Various types of mixed forest and open cultivated country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and also breeding visitor to Kashmir Himalaya.

240. *Phylloscopus affinis* (Tickell)
Tickell's Warbler (Tickell's Leaf Warbler)

1973. *Phylloscopus affinis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1579*, Vol. 8 : 142.

Observation localities : Kisli – Compartment No. 777.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (–). No wing-bar. Above, dark olive-brown. A prominent long, yellow supercilium. Below, almost canary yellow. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Wintering. Himalayan foothills south through the peninsula to the southernmost hills, east through Assam and Manipur.

Habitat : Scrub and secondary jungle and well-wooded country.

Food : Weevils, small beetles, midges and other insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and breeds along Himalayas.

241. *Phylloscopus griseolus* Blyth
Olivaceous Leaf-Warbler

1973. *Phylloscopus griseolus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1581*, Vol. 8 : 145.

1995. *Phylloscopus griseolus* Ghosal, *Fauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Fauna of Conservation Area*, 7 : 63-91 (*Zool. Surv. India*).

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Ghosal, 1995).

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (-). No wing-bar. Above, grey-brown. A conspicuous yellow supercilium, pale eye-ring and dark streak through eye. Below, oil-yellow tinged with dusky on breast and flanks. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Wintering. Northern Peninsula from Rajasthan and Gujarat through Madhya Pradesh, south to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and east to lower Bengal.

Habitat : Rocky or stony hillsides with a few bushes, desolate scree studded with tufts of grass, and willows along river beds.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From June to July in Ladakh, Lahul & Spiti. Also Extralimital.

242. *Phylloscopus magnirostris* Blyth Large-billed Leaf-Warbler

1973. *Phylloscopus magnirostris* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1601*, Vol. 8 : 164.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Silpura meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (-). The largest of leaf warblers, with a single very faint wing-bar. Above, brownish olive, a prominent yellowish supercilium and a dark streak through eye, cheeks mottled yellowish and dusky. Below, yellowish white sullied with grey on breast and throat. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Summer visitor (breeding) to the Himalayas from N.W. F.P. to Arunachal Pradesh; Wintering in Kerala, Mysore, Belgaum, Londa, Nagpur, Manipur and Mishmi hills and isolated winter records from Peninsula.

Habitat : Birches or other deciduous trees, or mixed rhododendron and firs in ravines or on their sides, in summer and favours evergreen forest in winter.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From June to August in Himalayas.

243. *Sylvia curruca* (Linnaeus) Common Lesser Whitethroat

1973. *Sylvia curruca*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1567*, Vol. 8 : 126.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (-). Earthy brown above, whitish below, pure white on throat. Grey cap on head contrasting with brown back and white throat.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Throughout Indian peninsula to Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Semi-desert and drier areas of the subcontinent.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

244. *Sylvia hortensis* (Gmelin)
Orphean Warbler

1973. *Sylvia hortensis* Ali & Ripley, H.B. No. 1565, Vol. 8 : 122.

Observation localities : Mukki range.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Slaty grey above, buffy white below with a black skull cap covering eyes and ear coverts. Female's cap dark grey, tail black white tipped, outer feathers largely white and conspicuous in flight.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor, Indus valley, Uttar Pradesh east and south to Bihar, through Deccan to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Shrubs on stony slopes and semi-desert.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE

245. *Muscicapa daurica* Pallas
Asian Brown Flycatcher

1972. *Muscicapa latirostris* Ali & Ripley, H. B. No. 1407, Vol. 7 : 145.

2001. *Muscicapa latirostris* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 98(2) : 283-287.

2001. *Muscicapa daurica* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 14cm; Sparrow. Ashy brown flycatcher with conspicuous white ring around large eye. Sullied white below with grey breast and flanks faintly streaked with brown. Throat white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. Most of the peninsular India.

Habitat : Open, mixed deciduous forest, teak plantations, bamboo jungles, near streams.

Food : Chiefly dipterous insects.

Breeding : Extralimital. Also from May to July along Himalayan foothills, Vindhya range and southern Western Ghats.

246. *Muscicapa muttui* (Layard)
Brown-breasted Flycatcher

1972. *Muscicapa muttui* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1408*, Vol. 7 : 148.

1986. *Muscicapa muttui* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (\pm). Largely as of Brown Flycatcher but with a diffuse brownish gorget or breast-band rendering white throat even more prominent by contrast. Legs yellow. Above, olive-brown becoming rufous-brown on lower rump and tail. Wing-feathers with rusty edges. Lores and ring around the large eye white. Below, throat and centre of belly white, breast and sides pale brown. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winters in southwestern India and passage migrant in Nagpur, Andhra Pradesh. Himalayas and E. India.

Habitat : Dense evergreen forest.

Food : Chiefly dipterous insects.

Breeding : Extralimital and breeds in Assam and Khasi hills.

247. *Ficedula parva* (Bechstein)
Red-throated Flycatcher (Redbreasted Flycatcher)

1972. *Muscicapa parva* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1411, 1412*, Vol. 7 : 154, 156.

2001. *Ficedula parva* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near range office, Mukki – Gaydahar road.

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm; Sparrow (–). Male : Pale brown above; with white patches on black tail; chin and throat orange-rufous, rest of the under parts white. Tail usually erect and wings partly drooping. Female has whitish throat and buffy breast.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor and passage migrant. From western Himalayas, NE India to SW India through Orissa, eastern Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, becoming scarcer farther south.

Habitat : Forest plantations, bush - and scrub jungle, grooves and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

248. *Ficedula superciliaris* (Jerdon)
Ultramarine Flycatcher (Whitebrowed Blue Flycatcher)

1972. *Muscicapa superciliaris* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1421*, Vol. 7 : 168.

2001. *Ficedula superciliaris* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Kisli and Mukki gange

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (-). Male deep blue with white supercilium from eye to nape, white patch on tail, below neck deep blue, belly white. Female grey, tail blackish with blue; breast and belly glistening white.

Status and distribution : Wintering in Central India from Delhi to Madhya Pradesh, northern Maharashtra, and southeast Karnataka, northwestern Andhra to Orissa to W. Bengal.

Habitat : Open deciduous forest, village groves and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to July in western Himalayas from Kashmir to Kumaon.

249. *Eumyias thalassina* (Swainson)
Verditer Flycatcher

1972. *Muscicapa thalassina* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1445*, Vol. 7 : 198.

1986. *Muscicapa thalassina* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

2001. *Eumyias thalassina* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male is entirely greenish-blue, with brighter forehead and throat, and black lores. Female is similar but duller and greyer, and has dusky lores.

Status and distribution : Wintering in Himalayan foothills to Nagaland and south throughout peninsula.

Habitat : Open forest, forest clearing, groves, gardens and mangroves.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to August in Himalayas.

250. *Cyornis tickelliae* Blyth
Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher (Tickell's Redbreasted Blue Flycatcher)

1972. *Muscicapa tickelliae* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1442*, Vol. 7 : 193.

2001. *Cyornis tickelliae* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Kisli and Mukki range.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow (-). Male has blue upper parts, orange throat and breast, and white belly and flanks. Female has blue-grey cast to upper parts, orange breast, and white belly, flanks and undertail-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to local movements. Mainly from Gujarat and northern Uttar Pradesh east to W. Bengal and south through the peninsula.

Habitat : Open dry forest, bushes along streams and rivers, groves, wooden gardens, scrub and bamboo.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From May to August.

251. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swainson)
Grey-headed Flycatcher

1972. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1448*, Vol. 7 : 202.

1986. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 13 cm.; Sparrow (-). A tiny, restless greenish-yellow flycatcher with ashy grey head, neck and breast, and bright yellow underparts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winters in foothills of Himalayas south to most of peninsula west to Kutch and south about the Krishna River.

Habitat : Forests and groves.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to June in Himalayas and NE India. Also Extralimital.

Subfamily MONARCHINAE

252. *Terpsiphone paradisi* (Linnaeus)
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher (Peninsular Indian Paradise Flycatcher)

1972. *Terpsiphone paradisi* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1461*, Vol. 7 : 218.

Observation localities : Kisli – Near range office.

Field identification : Size and form 20 cm; Bulbul. Male has black head and crest, with white or rufous upper parts and long tail-streamers. Female has reduced crest and lacks streamers.

Status and distribution : Resident/partly Wintering in northern part. Indian peninsula from Kathiawar, western Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh to southern peninsula to Kerala.

Habitat : Forest and well-wooded areas.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to August.

253. *Hypothymis azurea* (Boddaert)

Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher

1972. *Morarcha azurea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1465*, Vol. 7 : 223.

2001. *Hypothymis azurea* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 21.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela Mukki short cut road.

Field identification : Size and form : 16 cm; Sparrow. A partially fantailed bright blue flycatcher with whitish abdomen, velvety black patch on nape (tuft), and black gorget across foreneck. Female browner, less blue, with grey and white underparts, and lacking the black marks. Singly or separated pairs, in wooded country.

Status and distribution : Resident but erratic local and winter movements. Mainly from Gujarat and central Uttar Pradesh, east to Arunachal Pradesh, and south through the subcontinent to Kerala.

Habitat : Tropical broadleaved forest, well wooded areas, secondary growth, coffee and cardamom plantations.

Food : Flies and midges, also larger insects like cicadas.

Breeding : From March to Spetember.

Subfamily RHIPIDURINAE

254. *Rhipidura albicollis* (Vieillot)

White-throated Fantail-Flycatcher (Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher)

1972. *Rhipidura albicollis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1458*, Vol. 7 : 214.

Observation localities : Mukki – Basingkhar hill.

Field identification : Size and form : 17 cm; Sparrow with long tail. A variable fantail with white supercilium and dark ear-coverts, olive-brown to slate-grey upper parts, and dark brown to blackish tail, which is tipped with greyish-white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Indian peninsula from Mt. Abu, Vindhya Ranges, Madhya Pradesh and southward to Kerala.

Habitat : Forest, groves, secondary growth, ravines and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to August.

**255. *Rhipidura aureola* Lesson
White-browed Fantail-Flycatcher**

1972. *Rhipidura aureola* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1451*, Vol. 7 : 207.

1986. *Rhipidura aureola*, Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 18 cm; Bulbul (-). Adult with broad white supercilium, blackish throat, white breast and belly, and white spotting on wing-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident, subject to local movements in winter. Himalayan foothills to W. Bengal and south through Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, central Maharashtra and east to Orissa.

Habitat : Forest and wooded areas.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From January to August.

Family REMIZIDAE

**256. *Cephalopyrus flammiceps* (Burton)
Fire-capped Tit**

1973. *Cephalopyrus flammiceps* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1815*, Vol. 9 : 195.

1995. *Cephalopyrus flammiceps* Ghosal, *Fauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Conservation Areas*, 7 : 63-91. *Zool. Surv. India*.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Ghosal, 1995)

Field identification : Size and form : 9 cm; Sparrow (-). A dumpy short-tailed bird, reminiscent of a flower-pecker. Male. Above, forecrown bright orange-scarlet. Rest of

upper parts yellowish olive. Wings brown with two yellow wing-bars, the lower broader and more prominent. Below, chin and throat bright orange-scarlet paling to saffron yellow on breast and pale yellow on belly. Female. Above, yellow on forehead and yellowish on rump. A broad yellow wing-bar. Below, pale yellowish olive centre of belly cream-buff. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winters in central India from Etawah and Kanpur to Raipur, Nagpur and Sehore.

Habitat : Poplars, willows, oak forest, orchards, mixed forest and wooded hill side.

Food : Insects and also leaf and flower-buds.

Breeding : April to June. Summer visitor to the western Himalayas, Ladakh and Kashmir east to Garhwal.

Family PARIDAE

257. *Parus major* Linnaeus Great Tit (Indian Grey Tit)

1973. *Parus major* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1794*, Vol. 9 : 169.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow. A distinctive tit, with white cheeks and nape patch contrasting with black of rest of head, black centre of breast and line down belly, greyish mantle, and white greater-covert wing-bar and fringes to tertials. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Peninsular India from central Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh to Orissa and south to Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Deciduous forest, groves, trees around cultivation and gardens.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From February to November.

258. *Parus xanthogenys* Vigors Black-lored Yellow Tit (Yellowchecked Tit)

1973. *Parus xanthogenys* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1810*, Vol. 9 : 188.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela-Mukki road.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow. A crested black and yellow tit with whitish or yellowish wing-bars, black forehead and lores, more uniform greenish upper parts, olive rump and yellowish wing-bars. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. In Peninsula from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, south to Eastern Ghats to Krishna river and Western Ghats to Mahabaleshwar.

Habitat : Open forest, secondary forest, and well-wooded country.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

Family SITTIDAE

259. *Sitta castanea* Lesson

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch

1973. *Sitta castanea* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1830*, Vol. 9 : 215.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela-Mukki road.

Field identification : Size and form : 12 cm; Sparrow (–). Short-tailed but bill relatively long. Slaty blue above, dark chestnut below. Female paler.

Status and distribution : Resident. Lower Himalayas up to c. 1800 m, practically throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Deciduous forest and light woods, grooves near villages, roadside trees.

Food : Insects, grubs, seeds and nuts.

Breeding : From February to May.

260. *Sitta frontalis* Swainson

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch

1973. *Sitta frontalis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1838*, Vol. 9 : 224.

Observation localities : Mukki – Gorhela-Mukki road.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (–). A small purplish blue nuthatch with velvety black forehead, red bill, orange-yellow orbital skin and yellow eye. Female lacks the black stripes above and behind eye.

Status and distribution : Resident. Lower Himalayas and practically all subcontinent.

Habitat : Moist-deciduous forest and evergreen hilly biotope.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to June.

Family DICAETIDAE

261. *Dicaeum agile* (Tickell)
Thick-billed Flowerpecker

1974. *Dicaeum agile* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1892 & 1894*, Vol. 10 : 2.

Observation localities : Kisli – Banzari mata.

Field identification : Size and form : 9 cm; Sparrow (–). A stumpy-tailed flowerpecker with a short, thick bill. Above, olive-grey, greener on rump. A narrow white terminal band on tail. Below, greyish white faintly brown-streaked on breast. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Dry to moist-deciduous or semi-evergreen biotope, on flowering or fruiting trees and shrubs in forest and cultivated country.

Food : Chiefly figs of peepul, banyan, gulair and berries of lantana, also insects, spiders and flower, fruit nectar.

Breeding : From January to June.

262. *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos* (Latham)
Tickell's Flowerpecker

1974. *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1899*, Vol. 10 : 10.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 8cm; Sparrow (–). A plain olive-brown bird with greyish white under parts, rather like a female sunbird but smaller, with the bill much shorter and flesh-coloured. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Subcontinent excepting northwestern parts.

Habitat : Moist-deciduous biotope, forest plantations, groves, orchards and scrub jungle.

Food : Berries and fruit, nectar, spiders and small insects.

Breeding : From February to June.

Family NECTARINIIDAE

263. *Nectarinia asiatica* (Latham)
Purple Sunbird

1974. *Nectarinia asiatica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1917*, Vol. 10 : 35.

Observation localities : Kisli – Banzari mata, Mukki – Gate.

Field identification : Size and form : 10cm; sparrow (–). Breeding male metallic dark blue and purple, pectoral tufts bright yellow and scarlet. At a distance, the bird looks all black. Male in non-breeding plumage like female, brown to olive-brown above, pale dull yellow below, but with darker wings and a broad black stripe running down middle of breast.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout the Indian Union.

Habitat : Gardens, groves, cultivated and scrub country, light deciduous forest.

Food : Insects and spiders, and largely flower nectar.

Breeding : Throughout the year, varying locally. February to June in Peninsula.

**264. *Aethopyga siparaja* (Raffles)
Crimson Sunbird (Yellow backed Sunbird)**

1974. *Aethopyga siparaja* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1927-1929*, Vol. 10 : 47.

2001. *Aethopyga siparaja* Eric D’Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D’Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : Male 15cm; Female 10 cm; Sparrow. Brilliantly coloured purple, green and crimson sunbird with long pointed metallic green tail in the male. Female dusky olive green. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Himalayan foothills from Kangra east to Sikkim, continental and NE India. Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh). W. Ghats complex from the Narmada river south to Nilgiris.

Habitat : Moist-deciduous biotope, forest plantations, groves, orchards and scrub jungle.

Food : Insects and spiders, and largely flower nectar.

Breeding : From April to September and Extralimital.

Family ZOSTEROPIDAE

**265. *Zosterops palpebros* (Temminck)
Oriental White-eye (Indian White-eye)**

1974. *Zosterops palpebrosa* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1933*, Vol. 10 : 57.

Observation localities : Kisli – Baghmar nallah, Mukki – Basingkhar hill.

Field identification : Size and form : 10cm; Sparrow (–). Above, yellow-olive, a very distinct white eye- ring, lores and a patch under eye blackish. Below, throat and under tail-

coverts bright yellow, breast greyish white, belly whitish. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to seasonal movements. Throughout the subcontinent.

Habitat : Forest, groves gardens, orchards and mangrove.

Food : Insects, caterpillars, berries, buds, seeds and nectar.

Breeding : From April to September.

Family EMBERIZIDAE

Subfamily EMBERIZINAE

266. *Melophus lathami* (Gray)

Crested Bunting

1974. *Melophus lathami* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 2060*, Vol. 10 : 232.

1986. *Melophus lathami* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986)

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male is bluish-black with prominent crest and with mainly chestnut wings and tail. Female has shorter crest and chestnut edges to feathers of wings and tail, sandy-brown upper parts with dark brown streaking and paler under parts.

Status and distribution : Resident. Northeast and Central India, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Habitat : Dry grassy and rocky hillside, scattered trees.

Food : Insects.

Breeding : From April to August.

267. *Emberiza hortulana* Linnaeus

Ortolan Bunting

1974. *Emberiza hortulana* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 2049*, Vol. 10 : 219.

2001. *Emberiza hortulana* Eric D'Cunha & Ali, Additional List of the Birds of Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 98(2) : 283-287.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Eric D'Cunha and Ali 2001)

Field identification : Size and form : 15cm; Sparrow. Male. Above, head olive indistinctly streaked, with a conspicuous pale yellow eye-ring. Back brown with blackish streaks. Outer

rectrices white. Below, throat pale yellow with distinct dark moustachial streaks, and dark fleckings on sides and lower part. Female. Above, brown with darkstreaks, a noticeable eye-ring. Below, cream-buff with dark moustachial streaks and heavy streaks on breast and flanks. Outer rectrices white.

Status and distribution : Vagrant, on spring migration obtained twice in Gilgit and once in Kashmir. Sight recorded at Delhi.

Habitat : Orchards or grassy slopes with bushes.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : Extralimital.

268. *Emberiza bruniceps* Brandt Red-headed Bunting

1974. *Emberiza bruniceps* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 2044*, Vol. 10 : 209.

1995. *Emberiza bruniceps* Ghosal, *Fauna of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Conservation Areas Series, 7* : 63-91. *Zool. Surv. India*.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Ghosal, 1995).

Field identification : Size and form : 17cm; Sparrow (+). Male. Above, crown rufous washed with yellow. Upper back yellow, centre of back yellowish olive with blackish streaks, rump bright yellow. A whitish double wing-bar. Below, throat and sides of head cinnamon, sides of neck and rest of underparts yellow. Female. Above, brown streaked with darker brown. Below, buffish washed with yellow, under tail-coverts yellow.

Status and distribution : Mostly a Winter visitor. Winters, in most of the Indian Peninsula south to Tamil Nadu through Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Habitat : Cultivation, especially grain fields.

Food : Mostly grass seeds and cereal grains – rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, etc.

Breeding : Extralimital.

Family FRINGILLIDAE

269. *Carpodacus erythrinus* (Pallas) Common Rosefinch

1974. *Carpodacus erythrinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 2011 & 2013*, Vol. 10 : 164 & 166.

Observation localities : Mukki – Sardar barra, Sondhar road.

Field identification : Size and form : 15cm; Sparrow. Male. Above, crown crimson with

a paler more rosy eye-stripe. A darker stripe behind eye, sides of neck and nape crimson-brown. Back and wings crimson and brown. Rump dark crimson. Below, cheeks pink, chin, throat and breast crimson becoming paler on flanks and belly, whitish buff on vent. Female. A sparrow-like bird, olive-brown above with two pale wing-bars. Below, throat whitish with brown streaks, breast heavily streaked with brown, belly whitish.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor and resident breeding visitor. In winter, continental and peninsular India.

Habitat : Thorny scrub, Openly wooded country, cultivation, scrub and bushes.

Food : Mostly seeds, flowerbuds, fruits and berries.

Breeding : Extralimital and in Garhwal Himalaya east to Arunachal Pradesh.

Family ESTRILDIDAE

270. *Amandava amandava* (Linnaeus) Red Munia

1974. *Estrilda amandava*: Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1964*, Vol. 10 : 101.

2001. *Amandava amandava* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 24.

Observation localities : Supkhar – Silpura meadow chilpi road.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (–). Breeding male mainly red with white spotting. Non-breeding male and female have red bill, red rump and uppertail-coverts and white tips to wing-coverts and tertials.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout the Indian peninsula, south to Madurai.

Habitat : Tall wet grassland, reedy marshes, sugarcane fields, and scrub.

Food : Seeds.

Breeding : From July to October in northern India.

271. *Amandava formosa* (Latham) Green Munia

1974. *Estrilda formosa* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1965*, Vol. 10 : 103.

2001. *Amandava formosa* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 24.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri meadow old district line.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (–). Breeding male green and yellow, with red bill and barred flanks. Female much duller, with weak flank barring.

Status and distribution : Resident and endemic species, mainly Central India, Rajasthan, central Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, south Bihar, N. Andhra Pradesh and south to Mahabaleshwar.

Habitat : Grassland, open forest and sugarcane fields.

Food : Seeds and small insects.

Breeding : From May to January.

272. *Lonchura malabarica* (Linnaeus)

White-throated Munia

1974. *Lonchura malabarica* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1966*, Vol. 10 : 105.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 11-11.5 cm; Sparrow (-). Adult has blue-grey bill, white rump and uppertail-coverts, black tail with elongated central feathers and rufous buff-barring on flanks. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Throughout India.

Habitat : Cultivation, dry grassland, open thorn scrub and scrub desert.

Food : Seeds.

Breeding : From January to March in Central India.

273. *Lonchura striata* (Linnaeus)

White-rumped Munia (Whitebacked Munia)

1974. *Lonchura striata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1968*, Vol. 10 : 108.

Observation localities : Mukki – Nayagaon.

Field identification : Size and form : 10 cm; Sparrow (-). A small brown and white finch with a heavy bluish conical bill and pointed tail. Above, forehead, wings and tail blackish brown. Back brown with very fine pale shaft-streaks, rump white. Below, throat and breast blackish brown, belly creamy white. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Indian Peninsula from southern Bihar, southern Madhya Pradesh and southern Gujrat, south to Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Habitat : Scrub and lightly wooded country about cultivation, deciduous jungle, cultivation and gardens.

Food : Seeds of grass, bamboo, etc. Insects are fed to nestlings.

Breeding : From March to November.

274. *Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus)
Spotted Munia

1974. *Lonchura punctulata* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1974*, Vol. 10 : 113.

Observation localities : Kisli – Kopedabari Kisli short cut road, Mukki – Balgoan camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 11-12 cm; Sparrow (-). Adult has chestnut-brown face, throat and upper breast, whitish under parts boldly scaled with black, olive-brown upper parts, and olive-yellow to rufous-orange on uppertail-coverts and edges of tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India except parts of northeast and northwest.

Habitat : Cultivation, gardens, secondary forest and bush covered hill-sides.

Food : Grass seeds and berries.

Breeding : February to September (chiefly during monsoon).

275. *Lonchura malacca* (Linnaeus)
Black-headed Munia

1974. *Lonchura malacca* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1978*, Vol. 10 : 118.

Observation localities : Kisli – Indri meadow, Mukki – Sondhar meadow, Supkhar – Kurkuti meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 11.5 cm; Sparrow (-). Adult with black head, neck and upper breast, rufous brown upper parts, white or chestnut lower breast and flanks and black centre of belly, vent and undertail-coverts.

Status and distribution : Resident with monsoon dependent local movements. Central India from Raipur, Pachmarhi, Mumbai and south to Kanyakumari.

Habitat : Cultivation, grass fields, marshes and tall grassland.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : June to September (chiefly in rains).

Family PASSERIDAE
Subfamily PASSERINAE

276. *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus)
House Sparrow

1974. *Passer domesticus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1938*, Vol. 10 : 63.

Observation localities : Kisli – Forest colony, Mukki – Mukki village.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male breeding has grey crown, chestnut nape, black throat and upper breast. Male non-breeding can be much duller with black throat much reduced. Female has pale buff supercilium, dark brown streaking on buffish mantle, and unstreaked greyish-white under parts.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Human habitation, cultivation and edge of forest.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : Throughout the year.

277. *Petronia xanthocollis* (Burton)
Yellow-throated Sparrow

1974. *Petronia xanthocollis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1949*, Vol. 10 : 80.

Observation localities : Kanha – Kodaidadar.

Field identification : Size and form : 14 cm; Sparrow. Adult male has long, fine bill, uniform brownish-grey head and upper parts, yellow patch on lower throat and white tips to median and greater coverts. Adult female is similar but with buff-tinged tips to median coverts and yellow patch on throat reduced or absent.

Status and distribution : Resident with marked local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Open dry forest, thorn scrub, hedges, trees at the edge of cultivation and riverain forest.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From February to June.

Subfamily PLOCEINAE

278. *Ploceus philippinus* (Linnaeus)
Baya Weaver (Indian Baya)

1974. *Ploceus philippinus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1957*, Vol. 10 : 88.

Observation localities : Khatiya Narangi – Mocha behind the School, Soutiya.

Field identification : Size and form : 15 cm; Sparrow. Male breeding has yellow crown and dark brown ear-coverts and throat. Male non-breeding, female and juvenile have brownish-buff upper parts, boldly streaked with dark brown and buff to pale yellowish under parts.

Status and distribution : Resident subject to seasonal movements. Most of India and Himalayas upto 1200 m.

Habitat : Cultivation, paddy fields, grassland and scrub with scattered trees and mangroves.

Food : Seeds and insects.

Breeding : From March to October.

Family STURNIDAE

279. *Sturnus malabaricus* (Gmelin)

Grey-headed Starling (Greyheaded Myna)

1972. *Sturnus malabaricus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 987, Vol. 5 : 152.

Observation localities : Mukki – Nayagaon meadow.

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Myna (–). A small, trim, silvery grey and rufous sociable myna. Above, head and upperparts silvery or brownish grey, tail largely ferruginous. Wing-quills black and grey. Below, chin throat and breast lilac-grey or pale rufous, rest of underparts bright rufous. Sexes more or less similar.

Status and distribution : Resident with marked seasonal, local and erratic wandering movements. Continental and peninsular India.

Habitat : Thinly wooded country and secondary jungle.

Food : Insects, fruits and berries.

Breeding : From April to July.

280. *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin)

Brahminy Starling (Black-headed Myna)

1972. *Sturnus pagodarum* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 994, Vol. 5 : 160.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Myna (–). Adult has black on crown and crest which extends across nape, with rest of head, neck and under parts rufous-orange, grey upper parts and wings with darker flight feathers, yellowish bill with blue base, and blue or yellow skin behind eye. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with marked seasonal movements. Most of India, except parts of northwest and northeast.

Habitat : Cultivation, groves, open forest, grassland and dry thorny shrub.

Food : Insects, fruits and nectar.

Breeding : From February to September.

281. *Sturnus roseus* (Linnaeus)
Rosy Starling (Rosy Pastor)

1972. *Sturnus roseus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 996, Vol. 5 : 163.

1986. *Sturnus roseus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. A distinctive rose-pink starling, or myna with glistening black head, neck and upper breast, wings and tail. A long pointed crest on crown and nape, recumbent at rest, partially raised under excitement and when singing, pointed wings. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Winter visitor. India eastward to Bihar, straggling into W. Bengal, Assam and southward throughout the Peninsula.

Habitat : Open cultivation, grassland and semi-desert.

Food : Insects, berries, flower-nectar, fruits and cereal grains.

Breeding : Extralimital.

282. *Sturnus contra* Linnaeus
Asian Pied Starling (Indian Pied Myna)

1972. *Sturnus contra* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1002, Vol. 5 : 172.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. Adult is black and white, with orange orbital skin and large, pointed yellowish bill. It has white ear-coverts, black throat and breast contrasting with pale grey to dirty white under parts and white scapular line and inner wing-coverts contrasting with black wings. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with some seasonal movements. Northeast, central and southeast India.

Habitat : Damp grassland, cultivation and near habitation or grazing animals.

Food : Insects, grain, fruit, flower nectar.

Breeding : From March to October.

283. *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus)
Common Myna

1972. *Acridotheres tristis* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 1006, Vol. 5 : 177.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Dove (–). Adult with yellow orbital skin, glossy black on head and breast merging into maroon-brown of rest of body, large white patch at base of primaries, white tip to tail and white vent. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Throughout India.

Habitat : Cultivation, villages, towns and cities.

Food : Insects, fruit and flower nectar.

Breeding : From April to July.

284. *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham)

Bank Myna

1972. *Acridotheres ginginianus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1008*, Vol. 5 : 181.

1986. *Acridotheres ginginianus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 21 cm; Myna (–). Adult distinguished by smaller size, orange-red orbital patch, orange-yellow bill, orange-buff patch at base of primaries and on underwing-coverts and orange-buff tip to tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with regular seasonal, local and nomadic movements. NW and central India east to Assam, south to central Maharashtra and northern Orissa including Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat : Cultivation, grassland, villages, towns and cities.

Food : Invertebrates and fruits.

Breeding : From March to August.

285. *Acridotheres fuscus* (Wagler)

Jungle Myna

1972. *Acridotheres fuscus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1009*, Vol. 5 : 183.

Observation localities : Kisli – Chimta camp.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. Adult has prominent tuft of feathers at base of bill, white patch at base of primaries and white tip to tail and absence of bare yellow orbital skin. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal, local movements. Throughout lower Himalayas east to Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, northern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar to W. Bengal.

Habitat : Cultivation, plantations, forest edges and scrub.

Food : Insects, seeds and fruits.

Breeding : From April to July.

Family ORIOLIDAE

286. *Oriolus oriolus* (Linnaeus)

Eurasian Golden Oriole (Indian Golden Oriole)

1972. *Oriolus oriolus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 953, Vol. 5 : 103.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 25 cm; Myna. Adult male has small black eye patch, golden-yellow head and body, largely black wings with yellow primary coverts and tips to tertials/secondaries, and yellow and black tail. Female has yellowish-green upper parts, blackish streaking on whitish under parts, brownish-olive wings, yellow rump and brownish-olive tail with yellow corners.

Status and distribution : Resident partly, and wintering in most of India.

Habitat : Deciduous woodland, semi-evergreen forest, groves, orchards and trees at the edge of cultivation.

Food : Seeds, fruits, berries and insects.

Breeding : From April to August and also summer visitor to Himalayas.

287. *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus)

Black-headed Oriole

1972. *Oriolus xanthornus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 958 & 959, Vol. 5 : 108 & 110.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 23 cm; Myna. Adult male has glossy black head and neck contrasting with golden-yellow body, bold yellow outer edges to black tertials and secondaries, and mainly yellow tail. Adult female similar but has olive-yellow mantle.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements. Peninsular India south of Gangetic plain, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh east to Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and sparingly in the peninsular hills.

Habitat : Open forest, groves, well-wooded country and gardens.

Food : Insects and fruits.

Breeding : From March to July.

Family DICRURIDAE

288. *Dicrurus macrocercus* Vieillot

Black Drongo

1972. *Dicrurus adsimilis macrocercus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 963, Vol. 5 : 117.

2001. *Dicrurus macrocercus* Manakadan & Pittie. *Buceros*, Vol. 6, No. 1 : 25.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 31 cm including long forked tail; Myna (+). Adult is glossy blue-black, with deeply forked tail, white rectal spot, shiny blue-black throat and breast, black belly, flanks and undertail-coverts. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with some seasonal, local migration. Throughout peninsular India south of a line from Kutch eastward through Madhya Pradesh, Orissa to southwest Bengal.

Habitat : Open cultivation, around villages, towns and cities.

Food : Insects, flower nectar and occasionally small birds.

Breeding : From March to June.

289. *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot

Ashy Drongo

1972. *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 965, Vol. 5 : 119.

Observation localities : Mukki range.

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm with tail; Myna (+). Slate black drongo with deeply forked tail. Crimson eyes diagnostic.

Status and distribution : Winters in northern plains and peninsula east to West Bengal and south to Kerala.

Habitat : Moist-deciduous, semi-evergreen and pine forest, plantations, etc.

Food : Mainly insects, occasionally reptiles and small birds.

Breeding : From March to June. Breeds in Himalayas.

290. *Dicrurus caerulescens* (Linnaeus)
White-bellied Drongo

1972. *Dicrurus caerulescens* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 967, Vol. 5 : 122.

Observation localities : All ranges of NP.

Field identification : Size and form : 24 cm; Myna (+). Adult has brownish-grey throat and breast, white belly and undertail-coverts. Upper parts are glossy slate-grey and tail is shorter and fork is typically shallower. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with some seasonal, local movements. Throughout subcontinent.

Habitat : Clearings and edges of light forest, well wooded country, gardens and tea and rubber plantations.

Food : Insects and flower nectar.

Breeding : From February to June.

291. *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot
Bronzed Drongo

1972. *Dicrurus aeneus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 971, Vol. 5 : 126.

Observation localities : Kisli and Mukki range.

Field identification : Size and form : 24 cm; Myna (+). A small black forest drongo, highly glossed all over with bronze-green and blue. Tail not deeply forked. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with local movements in winter. Eastern Chhattisgarh (Bastar dist.), Himalayan foothills from Mussoorie east to Andhra Pradesh, NE hill states, W. Bengal, E. and W. Ghat complex.

Habitat : Tropical evergreen and moist-deciduous and scrub forest.

Food : Winged insects, midges, flies, ants etc. also flower-nectar.

Breeding : From February to June.

292. *Dicrurus hottentottus* (Linnaeus)
Spangled Drongo (Haircrested Drongo)

1972. *Dicrurus hottentottus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 973, Vol. 5 : 131.

Observation localities : Mukki and Supkhar.

Field identification : Size and form : 32 cm including longer tail; Myna (+). Adult has hair-like crest, broad tail with shallow, outward and upward twisted fork, long downcurved

bill, metallic spangling on crown, sides of neck, throat and breast, and highly glossed wings and tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with seasonal movements. Himalayan foothills from Punjab east to Arunachal Pradesh, south through the Northeast Indian hills, eastern Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (Bastar and Balaghat dist.), Eastern and Western Ghats complex and Kerala.

Habitat : Broadleaved evergreen and moist deciduous forest.

Food : Insects and flower nectar.

Breeding : From March to June.

293. *Dicrurus paradiseus* (Linnaeus)
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

1972. *Dicrurus paradiseus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 976, Vol. 5 : 136.

Observation localities : All over KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 32 cm with long tail; Myna (+). Adult large-sized, with larger bill, crested head, forked tail and larger, longer tail-rackets. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Northern India from lower Himalayas to Manipur-Mizoram, southeast to 17° N Latitude and 20° N latitude to Surat in Gujarat.

Habitat : Deciduous and evergreen forest and bamboo forest.

Food : Moths, large insects and nectar.

Breeding : From April to June.

Family ARTAMIDAE

294. *Artamus fuscus* Vieillot
Ashy Woodswallow (Ashy Swallow-Shrike)

1972. *Artamus fuscus* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No.* 982, Vol. 5 : 143.

1986. *Artamus fuscus* Newton, Brudin & Guy. The birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 83(3) : 477-498.

Observation localities : Recorded from literature (Newton *et al.*, 1986).

Field identification : Size and form : 19 cm; Bulbul. A dark slaty grey short-tailed bird with paler rump and underparts. Tail slaty black tipped with white. Bill bluish, heavy, some what finch-like. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident with marked seasonal local movements. Throughout peninsular India south to Kerala (rare in Madhya Pradesh), from plains level to 1700m. Himalayan terai, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.

Habitat : Openly wooded dry and moist deciduous country.

Food : Insects, occasionally nectar of flowers.

Breeding : From March to June.

Family CORVIDAE

295. *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (Latham)

Indian Treepie

1972. *Dendrocitta vagabunda* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1031 & 1032*, Vol. 5 : 217 & 218.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 30 cm; Myna with long tail. Adult with uniform slate-grey hood, rufous-brown mantle and scapulars, pale grey wing-coverts and band across tertials contrasting with black of rest of wing, fulvous-buff under parts, and black tipped silvery-grey tail. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. The Himalayan submontane tract eastward to NEFA, southward through Assam, W. Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh to 17° N Latitude.

Habitat : Open wooded country, moist deciduous biotype, gardens, groves and roadside avenues.

Food : Fruits, nectar, invertebrates, small animals, bird eggs and nestlings.

Breeding : From March to July.

296. *Corvus splendens* Vieillot

House Crow

1972. *Corvus splendens* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1049*, Vol. 5 : 244.

Observation localities : Kisli – Forest colony, Mukki – Mukki village, buffer zones of KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 43 cm; Pigeon (+). Adult has black crown, face and throat contrasting with paler nape, neck and breast, giving rise to collared appearance. It has gloss to black of plumage. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident and seasonal movements in northern cold-winter areas. Throughout India except parts of Himalayas.

Habitat : Human habitation in villages, towns and cities.

Food : Grain, fruits, invertebrates, nestlings, lizard and small rodents; practically everything.

Breeding : From March-April and July to August.

**297. *Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler
Jungle Crow**

1972. *Corvus macrorhynchos* Ali & Ripley, *H. B. No. 1057*, Vol. 5 : 256.

Observation localities : All KTR.

Field identification : Size and form : 48 cm; House Crow (+). Adult all black, lacking paler collar of house crow. Domed head and large bill with arched culmen. Sexes alike.

Status and distribution : Resident. Most of India, south to Kanyakumari.

Habitat : Around human habitation in well-wooded country and at forest edges.

Food : Grain, invertebrates, carrion and practically everything.

Breeding : From February to June.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

The inventory of birds of this area comprises 297 species under 60 families, of which 209 bird (about 70%) species have been currently observed by survey team of Zoological Survey of India, Jabalpur; whereas the rest of the bird species have been compiled on the basis of published literature by Newton *et al.* (1986), Ghosal (1995) and Eric D' Cunha & Ali (2001). These birds have been tabulated in the form of systematic list (Table-1), which also indicates the common names, localities, and residential status, habitat and food habits of each species. This is being followed by a systematic account of all these 297 bird species from KTR along with their literature reference, field identification, habitat, distribution, breeding season etc. About 72 photographs of various birds species known from KTR have been shown in Plate 1 to 12.

Out of these 297 species of birds recorded from this area, 32 species are new record to the avifauna of KTR and of which 6 species are new record to the state of Madhya Pradesh. These new records of birds are given in Table 2.

The avian diversity of KTR shows that 297 birds species belonging to 186 genera under 60 families are grouped into 17 orders (Table-3). The largest number of species belongs to order Passeriformes (134 species under 71 genera) followed by order Falconiformes (23 species under 17 genera).

Residential status of birds of KTR has been plotted in Fig. 1. It shows that 74.4% bird species are resident showing some local and seasonal movements depending upon water conditions, drought, availability of food, suitable nesting places, sw monsoon, winter disposal etc. About 25.6% bird species are Winter visitor and or Passage migrant and wintering during September/October to March in this area. The study is based on Ali & Ripley (1968-1974) and Table-1.

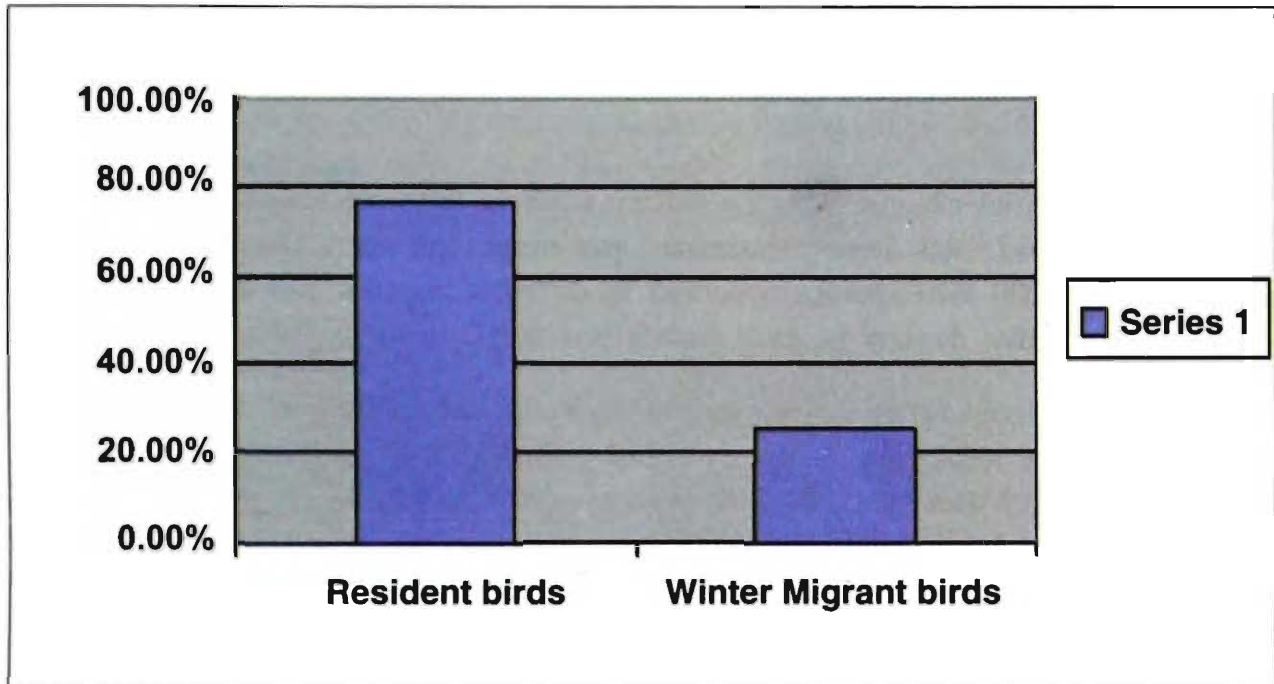


Fig. 1. Status of birds in KTR.

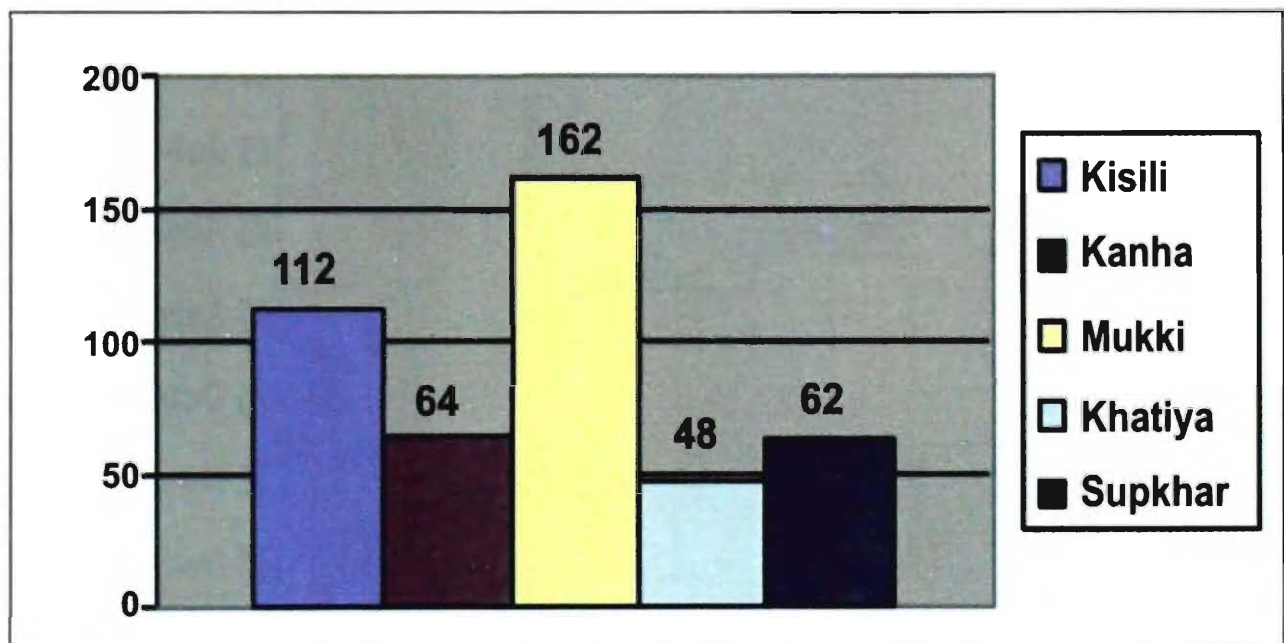


Fig. 2. No. of birds species observed in different ranges of KTR.

In Kanha Tiger Reserve, the areas like Chuppe Meadow, Indri, Chimta, Kanha Meadow, Shrawan tank, Bamhani dadar, Sodhar, Samnapur, Bhasigkhar, Balgaon, Bhisampur, Babathenga, Bas pahara, Supkhar Meadow, Army and Cameo dadar were found to be good spots for bird community.

The 209 bird species observed by the survey team in different ranges in KTR and their respective density and total density estimated per range has been given systematically in Table-4. Similarly, 209 bird species observed in different months and the total number of birds and its respective density in each month has been given in Table-5.

The number of birds species observed in different ranges and in different months of Kanha Tiger Reserve has been plotted in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 respectively. It shows that the largest number of bird species (162) have been observed in Mukki range followed by Kisli range (112 species). Further, it shows that the maximum number of species have been recorded in the month of November, 2004 (119 species) followed by December, 2004 and October, 2004 (96 and 91 species) respectively.

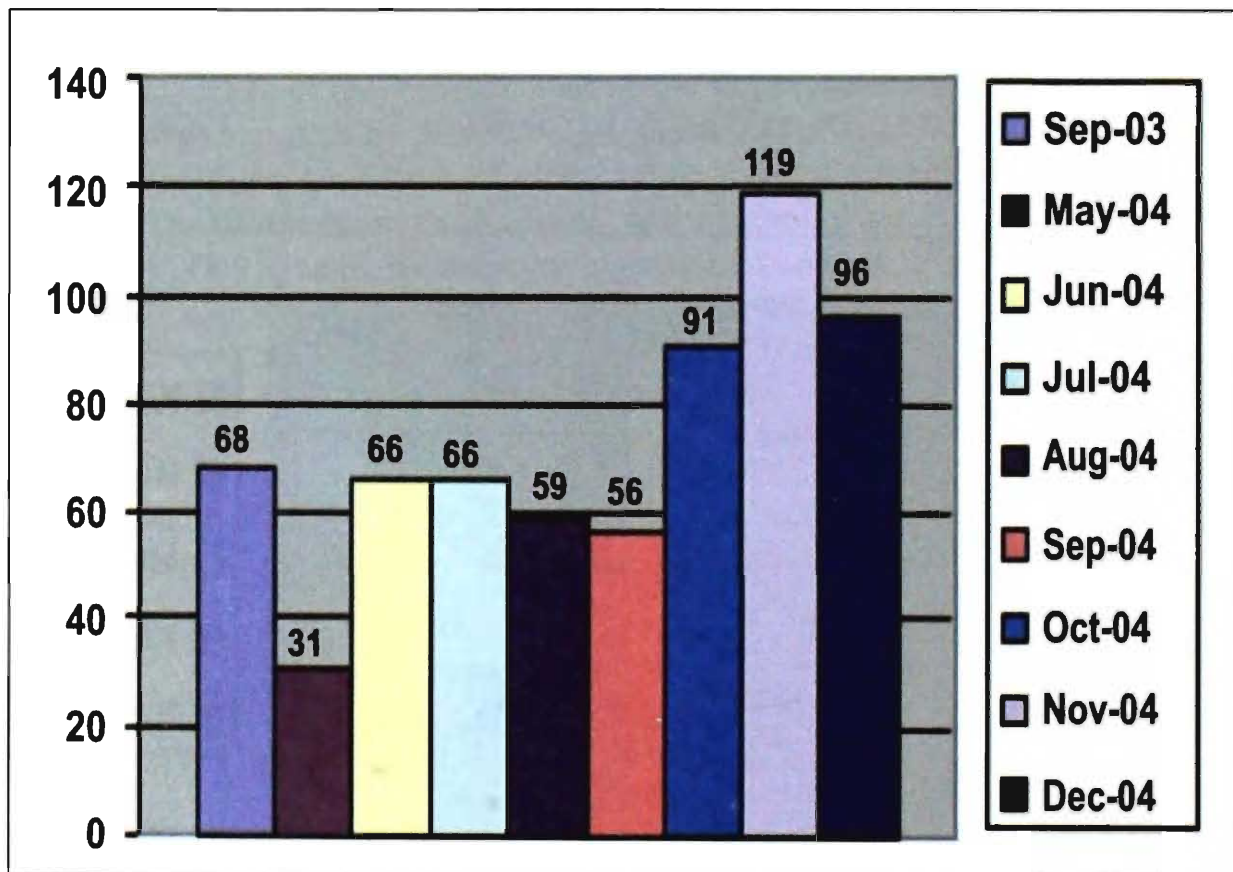


Fig. 3. No. of birds species observed in different months of KTR.

Again, density of birds in different ranges and in different months of Kanha Tiger reserve has been plotted in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 respectively. It shows that the highest density 395.46 has been estimated in Kisli range followed by 289.66 in Khatiya range and 289.04 in Mukki range. The lowest density (189.80) was estimated in Kanha range. Further it shows that the density of birds was highest (886.52) in May, 2004 followed by 456.70 in December, 2004. The lowest density (121.56) was estimated in September, 2003.

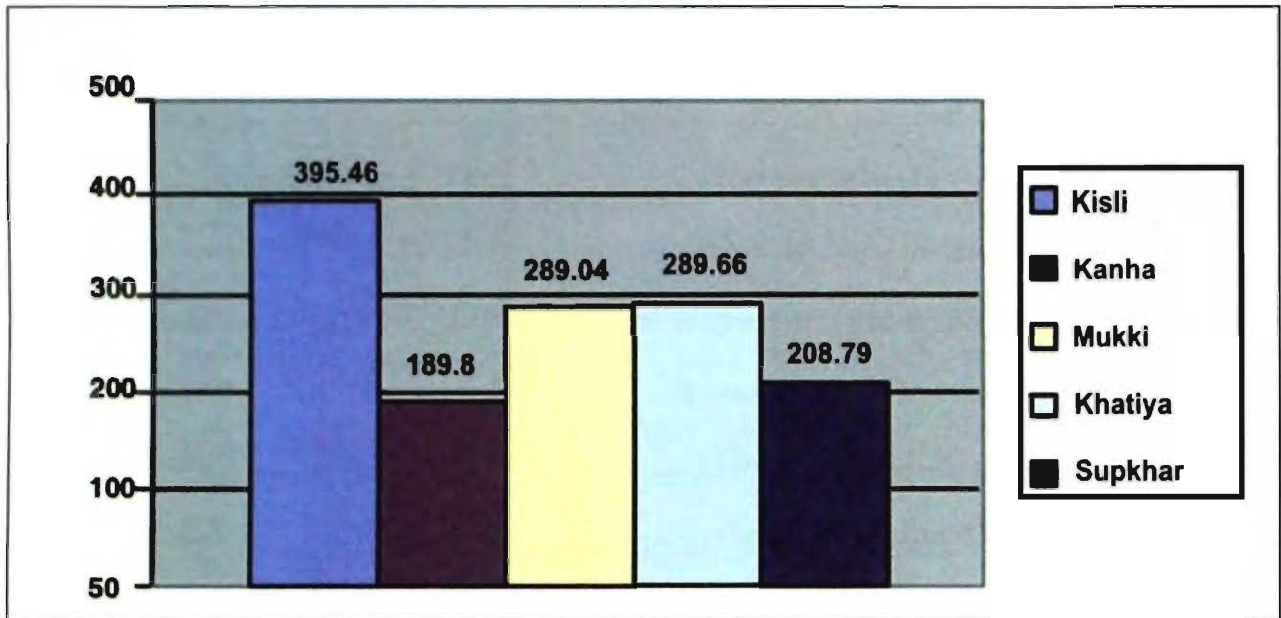


Fig. 4. Density of birds in different ranges of KTR.

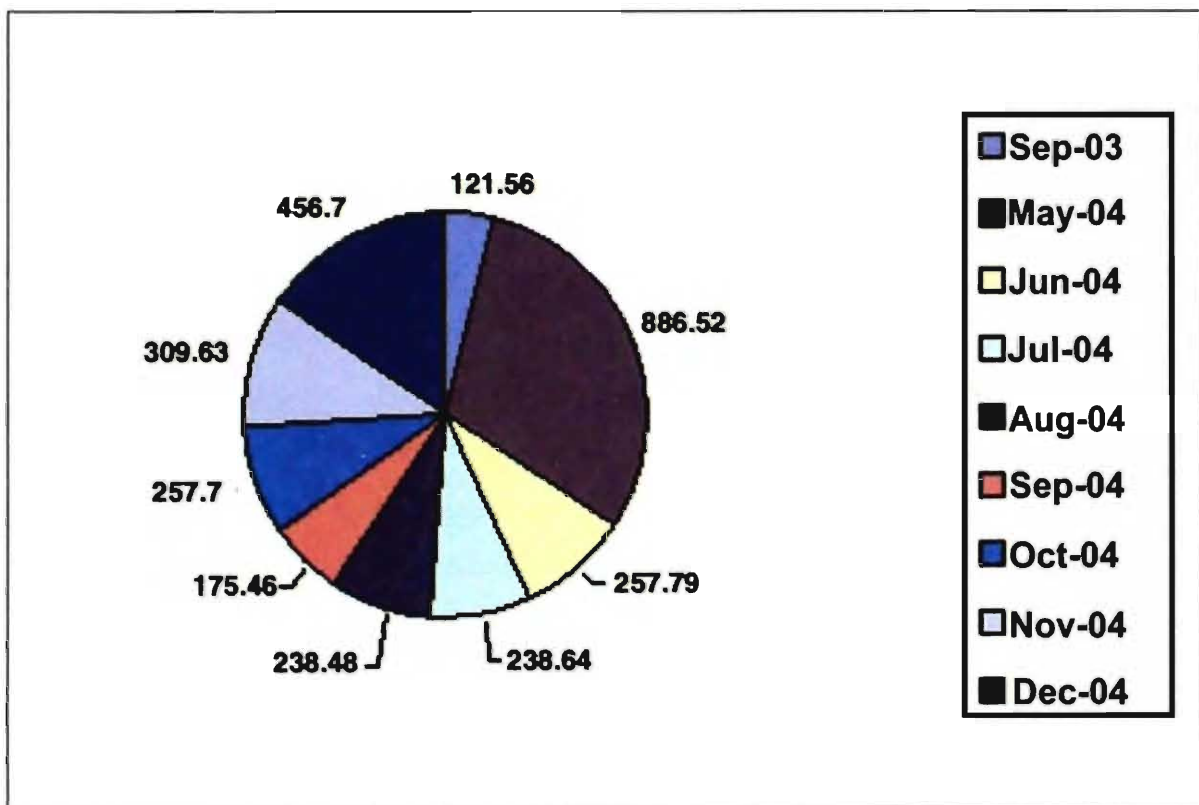


Fig. 5. Density of birds in different months of KTR.

CONSERVATION STATUS

The following birds recorded from the Kanha Tiger Reserve are included in different categories of IUCN (Birdlife International, 2004) and Schedule I, Part III and Schedule II, Part II of Wildlife (Protection) Act.1972/Amended Act 2002 (16/2003), which require special attention for conservation.

S. No.	Species	IUCN Category	WL(P)A, 1972
1.	Green Munia (<i>Amandava formosa</i>)	VU A1acd+2bcd	-
2.	Malabar Pied Hornbill (<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>)	NTC1	-
3.	Greater Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila clanga</i>)	VUC1	Schedule I, Part III
4.	Red-headed Falcon (<i>Falco chicquera</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III
5.	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III
6.	Grey Junglefowl (<i>Gallus sonnerati</i>)	-	Schedule II, Part II
7.	Sarus Crane (<i>Grus antigone</i>)	VU A1cde+2cde	-
8.	Indian Whitebacked Vulture (<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>)	CR A1ce+2ce	Schedule I, Part III
9.	Long-billed Vulture (<i>Gyps indicus</i>)	CR A4ce	Schedule I, Part III
10.	Lesser Adjutant (<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>)	VUC1	
11.	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III
12.	Peafowl (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III
13.	Changeable Hawk-Eagle (<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III
14.	Lesser Florican (<i>Sypheotides indica</i>)	-	Schedule I, Part III

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Table - 2. Bird species new records for Kanha Tiger Reserve (KTR) and Madhya Pradesh (M.P.). Not recorded in the Kanha Tiger Reserve by Newton *et al.* (1986), Ghosal(1995), Eric D’Cunha *et al.* (2001).

S. No. (1)	Species Name (2)	Common Name (3)	New Record for KTR & M. P. (4)
Order CICONIIFORMES Family ARDEIDAE			
1.	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Large Egret	KTR
2.	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Median Egret	KTR
3.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron	KTR
4.	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut Bittern	New record for M.P.
Family CICONIIDAE			
5.	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European White Stork	KTR
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE			
6.	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Glossy Ibis	KTR
Order ANSERIFORMES Family ANATIDAE			
7.	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Pochard	KTR
8.	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Red-crested Pochard	KTR
Order FALCONIFORMES Family ACCIPITRIDAE			
9.	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas 1811	Greater Spotted Eagle	KTR
Family FALCONIDAE			
10.	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800	Red-headed Falcon	KTR
Order GALLIFORMES Family PHASIANIDAE			
11.	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes, 1825)	Painted Spurfowl	KTR
12.	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck, 1813	Gery Junglefowl	KTR
Order GRUIFORMES Family RALLIDAE			
13.	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Coot	KTR
Order CHARADRIIFORMES Family SCOLOPACIDAE			
14.	<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dunlin	KTR
15.	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan, 1813)	Curlew Sandpiper	New record for M.P.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Brunnich, 1764)	Jack Snipe	KTR
Family GLAREOLIDAE			
17.	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Indian Courser	KTR
Order STRIGIFORMES Family STRIGIDAE			
18.	<i>Otus brucei</i> (Hume, 1872)	Pallid Scops-Owl	New record for M.P.
Order APODIFORMES Family APODIDAE			
19.	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1829)	Asian Palm-Swift	New record for M.P.
Order CORACIIFORMES Family ALCEDINIDAE			
20.	<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Stork-billed Kingfisher	KTR
Order PASSERIFORMES Family MOTACILLIDAE			
21.	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Forest Wagtail	KTR
22.	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Yellow Wagtail	KTR
23.	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i> (Taczanowski, 1876)	Blyth's Pipit	KTR
24.	<i>Anthus similes</i> Jerdon 1840	Brown Rock Pipit	KTR
Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE			
25.	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	Whitebellied Minivet	KTR
Family MUSCICAPIDAE Subfamily TURDINAE			
26.	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> (Temminck, 1825)	Desert Wheatear	New record for M.P.
Subfamily SYLVIINAE			
27.	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> Blyth, 1844	Rufous-fronted Prinia	KTR
28.	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Thick-billed Warbler	New record for M.P.
29.	<i>Hippolais caligata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Booted Warbler	KTR
30.	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Orphean Warbler	KTR
Family ESTRILDIDAE			
31.	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-throated Munia	KTR
Family DICRURIDAE			
32.	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Bronzed Drongo	KTR

Table- 3. Avian diversity in Kanha Tiger Reserve.

S. No.	Order	Family	Subfamily	Genera	Species
1.	Podicipediformes	1		2	2
2.	Pelecaniformes	1		1	3
3.	Ciconiiformes	3		16	20
4.	Anseriformes	1		8	13
5.	Falconiformes	3	-	17	23
6.	Galliformes	1		8	12
7.	Gruiformes	3		7	8
8.	Charadriiformes	8		15	20
9.	Columbiformes	1		3	8
10.	Psittaciformes	1		1	3
11.	Cuculiformes	1		7	9
12.	Strigiformes	2		9	12
13.	Caprimulgiformes	1		1	3
14.	Apodiformes	2		4	4
15.	Coraciiformes	5	-	9	12
16.	Piciformes	2		7	10
17.	Passeriformes	24	9	71	134
Total	17 Orders	60	9	186	297

Table 4. Range-wise observation on birds (number of birds & density) of KTR.

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES								
Family PODICIPEDIDAE								
1.	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764) Little Grebe	5/0.75	17/3.33	58/3.89	5/3.33		85/2.59	
Order PELECANIFORMES								
Family PHALACROCORACIDAE								
2.	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817) Little Cormorant	12/1.81	4/0.78	27/1.81			43/1.31	
3.	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Stephens, 1826 Indian Shag	3/0.45	7/1.37	2/0.13			12/0.36	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
4.	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant		21/4.11	21/1.41		2/0.42	44/1.34	
Order CICONIIFORMES Family ARDEIDAE								
5.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret	33/4.99		192/12.9			225/ 6.86	
6.	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Grey Heron			1/0.06			1	
7.	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Large Egret			9/0.60			9	N
8.	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829) Median Egret	1/0.15		30/2.01			31/0.94	N
9.	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Cattle Egret	49/7.41	22/4.31	75/5.04	2/1.33	5/1.07	153/ 4.67	
10.	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832) Indian Pond-Heron	30/4.54	53/10.39	58/3.89	5/3.33	4/0.85	150/ 4.57	
11.	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Little Green Heron	3/0.45	2/0.39				5/0.15	
12.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-crowned Night-Heron			1/0.06			1	N
13.	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Chestnut Bittern	1 / 0.15					1	N
Family CICONIIDAE								
14.	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Asian Openbill-Stork			5/0.33	3/2.0		8	
15.	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black Stork		5/0.98				5	
16.	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) White-necked Stork	3/0.45		1/0.06			4	
17.	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) European White Stork			20/2.34			20/0.61	N
18.	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Horsfield, 1821) Lesser Adjutant-Stork			6/0.40			6	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supkhar	Total	N
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE								
19.	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis			4/0.26			4	N
20.	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1790) – Oriental White Ibis				4/2.66		4	
21.	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck, 1824) Black Ibis	8/1.21	4/0.78	21/1.41	6/4.0		39/1.19	
Order ANSERIFORMES Family ANATIDAE								
22.	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield, 1821) Lesser Whistling Duck		12/2.35	211/14.18		17/3.64	240/ 7.32	
23.	<i>Anser anser</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Greylag Goose	7/1.05		19/1.27			26/0.79	
24.	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – Cotton Teal		13/2.54	6/0.40			19/0.57	
25.	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Northern Pintail			100/6.72			100/ 3.05	
26.	<i>Anas crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Teal				10/6.66		10/0.30	
27.	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Pochard				2/0.13		2	N
28.	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i> (Pallas, 1773) Red-crested Pochard			4/0.26			4	N
Order FALCONIFORMES Family ACCIPITRIDAE								
29.	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789) Black-shouldered Kite	4/0.60		5/0.33	2/1.33	5/1.07	16/0.48	
30.	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black Kite			1/0.06		2/0.42	3	
31.	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Indian White-backed Vulture	7/1.05	6/1.08	42/2.82			55/1.67	
32.	<i>Gyps indicus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Long-billed Vulture		2/0.39				2	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
33.	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Red-headed Vulture		3/0.58	2/0.13			5	
34.	<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Latham, 1790) Crested Serpent-Eagle		2/0.39	1/0.06		1/0.21	4	
35.	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Shikra	1/0.15					1	
36.	<i>Butastur teesa</i> (Franklin, 1832) White-eyed Buzzard		1/0.19	4/0.26		2/0.42	7	
37.	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas 1811 Greater Spotted Eagle			1/0.06			1	N
38.	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Changeable Hawk-Eagle	2/0.3		1/0.06			3	
Family FALCONIDAE								
39.	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800 Red-headed Falcon		3/0.58				3	N
Order GALLIFORMES								
Family PHASIANIDAE								
40.	<i>Francolinus pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828) – Painted Francolin	3/0.45	8/1.56	27/1.81		59/12.66	97/2.96	
41.	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – Grey Francolin			23/1.54			23/0.70	
42.	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Quail					5/1.07	5	
43.	<i>Perdica asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790) Jungle Bush-quail		6/1.17	15/1.00		7/1.50	28/0.85	
44.	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Red Spurfowl					6/1.28	6	
45.	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes, 1825) – Painted Spurfowl		2/0.39				2	N
46.	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Junglefowl	23/3.47	8/1.56	55/3.69		51/10.94	137/4.18	
47.	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck, 1813 Gery Junglefowl	1/0.15					1	N
48.	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl	61/9.22	53/10.39	60/4.03	5/3.33	12/2.57	191/5.83	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Family TURNICIDAE								
49.	<i>Turnix tanki</i> Blyth 1843 Yellow-legged Buttonquail			1/0.06			1	
Order GRUIFORMES Family GRUIDAE								
50.	<i>Grus antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Sarus Crane				2/1.33		2	
Family RALLIDAE								
51.	<i>Amaurornis akool</i> (Sykes, 1832) Brown Crake		1/0.19				1	
52.	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769) – White-breasted Waterhen	1/0 .15					1	
53.	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Moorhen		2/0.39				2	
54.	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Coot			1/0.06			1	N
Order CHARADRIIFORMES Family JACANIDAE								
55.	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) – Pheasant-tailed Jacana			1/0.06	6/4.0		7	
56.	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham, 1790) Bronze-winged Jacana				1/0.66		1	
Family ROSTRATULIDAE								
57.	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Greater Painted Snipe				3/2.0		3	
Family CHARADRIIDAE								
58.	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed plover			7/0.47	6/4.0		13/0.39	
59.	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Yellow-wattled Lapwing	30/4.53	30/5.88	62/4.16	4/2.66		126/ 3.84	
60.	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Red-wattled Lapwing	69/10.43	28/5.49	50/3.36	9/6.0	14/3.00	170/ 5.18	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supkhar	Total	N
Family SCOLOPACIDAE								
61.	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Brunnich, 1764) Jack Snipe			3/0.20	2/1.33		5	N
62.	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Wood Sandpiper			2/0.13			2	
63.	<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Dunlin			1/0.06			1	N
64.	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan, 1813) Curlew Sandpiper			1/0.06	1/0.66		2	N
Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE								
65.	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Black-winged Stilt			5/0.33	4/2.33		9	
Family BURHINIDAE								
66.	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Stone-Curlew	22/3.32		30/2.01			52/1.58	
Family GLAREOLIDAE								
67.	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – Indian Courser				1/0.66		1	N
Order COLUMBIFORMES Family COLUMBIDAE								
68.	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789 Blue Rock Pigeon	1/0.15		1/0.06	2/1.33	12/2.57	16/0.48	
69.	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham, 1790) Oriental Turtle-Dove	13/1.96		42/2.82			55/1.67	
70.	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766 – Little Brown Dove		7/1.37	4/0.26			11/0.33	
71.	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Dove	318/48.1		69/4.63	30/20.0	22/4.72	439/13.04	
72.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frisch, 1838) – Eurasian Collared-Dove	8/1.21	15/2.94	4/0.26			27/0.82	
73.	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Emerald Dove	6/0.90	24/4.70	1/0.06			31/0.94	
74.	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> (Latham, 1790) Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon	45/6.80	6/1.17	286/19.22		3/0.64	340/10.37	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Order PSITTACIFORMES Family PSITTACIDAE								
75.	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Alexandrine Parakeet	74/11.19	5/0.98	51/3.42		26/5.57	156/ 4.76	
76.	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769) Rose-ringed Parakeet	57/8.62	20/3.92	69/4.63	8/5.33	30/6.43	184/ 5.61	
77.	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – Plum-headed Parakeet	44/6.65		143/9.61	5/1.07	192/5.86		
Order CUCULIFORMES Family CUCULIDAE								
78.	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Pied Crested Cuckoo			3/0.20			3	
79.	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797) Brainfever Bird	15/2.26	1/0.19	17/1.14		19/4.07	52/ 21.58	
80.	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Asian Koel					1/0.21	1	
81.	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i> (Lesson, 1830) Sirkeer Malkoha	4/0.60		6/0.40			10/0.30	
82.	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815) Greater Coucal	20/3.02	1/0.19	35/2.35	6/4.0	17/3.64	79/2.41	
Order STRIGIFORMES Family STRIGIDAE								
83.	<i>Otus brucei</i> (Hume, 1872) Pallid Scops-Owl			1/0.06			1	N
84.	<i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Scops-Owl			1/0.06			1	
85.	<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Eagle-Owl		1/0.15				1	
86.	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Brown Fish-Owl			1/0.06			1	
87.	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Tickell, 1833) Jungle Owlet	11/1.66	3/0.58	5/0.33			19/0.57	
88.	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821) Spotted Owlet	10/1.51		2/0.13			12/0.36	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Order APODIFORMES Family APODIDAE								
89.	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i> (Tickell, 1846) White-rumped Needletail Swift			8/0.53			8	
90.	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1829) Asian Palm-Swift			6/0.40			6	N
91.	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1830) House Swift	12/1.81		9/0.60	87/58.0		108/ 3.29	
Family HEMIPROCNIIDAE								
92.	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i> (Tickell, 1833) Crested Tree-Swift	16/2.42		5/0.33		21/0.64		
Order CORACIIFORMES Family ALCEDINIDAE								
93.	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Small Blue Kingfisher	3/0.45	33/6.47	13/0.87		3/0.64	52/1.58	
94.	<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Stork-billed Kingfisher			1/0.06			1	N
95.	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) White-breasted Kingfisher	19/2.87	13/2.54	27/1.81	1/0.66	5/1.07	65/1.98	
96.	<i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-capped Kingfisher	3/0.45		1/0.06			4	
97.	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Lesser Pied Kingfisher			2/0.13		2/0.42	4	
Family MEROPIDAE								
98.	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1801 Small Bee-eater	6/0.90	29/5.68	10/0.67			45/1.37	
99.	<i>Merops philippinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766 Blue-tailed Bee-eater	4/0.60					4	
Family CORACIIDAE								
100.	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Indian Roller	38/5.74	15/2.94	49/3.29		14/3.00	116/ 3.54	
Family UPUPIDAE								
101.	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Hoopoe	11/1.66		14/0.94		25/0.76		

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Family BUCEROTIDAE								
102.	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Indian Grey Hornbill	37/5.59	5/0.98	33/2.21	4/2.66	5/1.07	84/2.56	
103.	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) – Malabar Pied Hornbill	14/2.11		8/0.53			22/0.67	
Order PICIFORMES Family CAPITONIDAE								
104.	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Brown-headed Barbet	61/9.22		65/4.36	23/15.33	47/10.08	196/5.98	
105.	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (P.L.S. Muller, 1776)–Coppersmith Barbet	4/0.60		15/1.00			19/0.57	
Family PICIDAE								
106.	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i> (Vigors, 1832) Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	4/0.60		5/0.33		1/0.21	10/0.30	
107.	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i> (Latham, 1801) – Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker			2/0.13			2	
108.	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	21/3.17	3/0.58	33/2.21	4/2.66	19/4.07	80/2.44	
109.	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) Rufous Woodpecker					1/0.21	1	
110.	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, 1846)–Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker		1/0.19	1/0.06			2	
111.	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-shouldered Woodpecker	7/1.05		6/0.40			13/0.39	
Order PASSERIFORMES Family PITTIDAE								
112.	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Indian Pitta				1 / 0.06		1	
Family ALAUDIDAE								
113.	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	2/0.30		2/0.13	2/1.33	2/0.42	8	
114.	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin, 1831 Eastern Skylark		5/0.98				5	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Family HIRUNDINIDAE								
115.	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Swallow	40/6.05			3/2.0		43/1.31	
116.	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Leach, 1818 Wire-tailed Swallow	4/0.60					4	
117.	<i>Hirundo daurica</i> Linnaeus, 1771 Red-rumped Swallow			8/0.53		3/0.64	11/0.33	
118.	<i>Delichon urbica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Northern House-Martin				13/8.66		13/0.39	
Family MOTACILLIDAE								
119.	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Forest Wagtail	1/0.15					1	N
120.	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 White Wagtail			58/3.89			58/1.77	
121.	<i>Motacilla maderspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789 Large Pied Wagtail	1/0.15					1	
122.	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail	1/0.15		5/0.33			6	
123.	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Yellow Wagtail	12/1.81		11/0.73	2/1.33		25/0.76	N
124.	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (Tunstall, 1771) Grey Wagtail	2/0.30		30/2.01	3/2.0	1/0.21	36/1.09	
125.	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot, 1818 Paddyfield Pipit	2/0.30	5/0.98	40/2.68	16/10.66		63/1.92	
126.	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i> (Taczanowski, 1876) Blyth's Pipit			17/1.14			17/0.51	N
127.	<i>Anthus similes</i> Jerdon 1840 Brown Rock Pipit			39/2.62			39/1.19	N
128.	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> Richmond, 1907 Oriental Tree Pipit			13/0.87			13/0.39	
Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE								
129.	<i>Coracina macei</i> (Lesson, 1830) Large Cuckoo-Shrike	23/3.47		20/1.34	2/1.33		45/1.37	
130.	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1839) Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike			2/0.13		1/0.21	3	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
131.	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) Rosy Minivet			4/0.26			4	
132.	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – Small Minivet			2/0.13		2/0.42	4	
133.	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i> (Jerdon, 1840) – White-bellied Minivet	2/0.30		2/0.13			4	N
134.	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> Bangs & Phillips, 1914 – Long-tailed Minivet	2/0.30					2	
135.	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> (Forster, 1781) Scarlet Minivet	12/1.81		13/0.87		5/1.07	30/0.91	
136.	<i>Hemipus picatus</i> (Sykes, 1832) Pied Flycatcher-Shrike			1/0.06			1	
137.	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – Common Wood Shrike	3/0.45					3	
Family PYCNONOTIDAE								
138.	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-whiskered Bulbul			2/0.13			2	
139.	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Red-vented Bulbul	27/4.08	2/0.39	97/6.51	28/18.66	54/11.58	208/ 6.34	
Family IRENIDAE								
140.	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Iora			6 / 0.40			6	
141.	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) – Jerdon's Chloropsis	10/1.51		12/0.80			22/0.67	
142.	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> (Temminck, 1829) Gold-fronted Chloropsis		3/0.58	21/1.41			24/0.73	
Family MUSCICAPIDAE Subfamily TURDINAE								
143.	<i>Zoothera citrina</i> (Latham, 1790) Orange-headed Thrush		6/1.17	17/1.14			23/0.70	
144.	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Oriental Magpie-Robin	12/1.81		24/1.61	2/1.33		38/1.15	
145.	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) White-rumped Shama			5/0.33			5	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
146.	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus, 1776) Indian Robin	2/0.30				1/0.21	3	
147.	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (Gmelin, 1774) Black Redstart	1/0.15					1	
148.	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> (Temminck, 1825) Desert Wheatear			3 / 0.20			3	N
149.	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Stonechat	1/0.15					1	
150.	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Pied Bush chat	3/0.45				1/0.21	4	
Subfamily TIMALIINAE								
151.	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i> Sykes, 1832 Indian Scimitar-Babbler	5/0.75		13/0.87			18/0.54	
152.	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i> (Franklin, 1831) Rufous-bellied Babbler	8/1.21					8	
153.	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Yellow-eyed Babbler			10/0.67			10/0.30	
154.	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> (Sykes, 1832) Large Grey Babbler			2/0.13			2	
155.	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Dumont, 1823) Jungle Babbler	247/ 37.36	68/13.33	396/ 26.61	7/4.66	215/ 46.13	933/ 28.47	
156.	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i> (Jerdon, 1844) Quaker Tit-Babbler			11/0.73			11/0.33	
Subfamily SYLVIINAE								
157.	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810) Streaked Fantail-Warbler	1/0.15					1	
158.	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> Blyth, 1844 Rufous-fronted Prinia			3/0.20			3	N
159.	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon, 1840 Jungle Prinia			1/0.06			1	
160.	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes, 1832 Ashy Prinia					2/0.42	2	
161.	<i>Prinia inornata</i> Sykes, 1832 Plain Prinia	2/0.30	18/3.52	23/1.54		17/3.64	60/1.83	
162.	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> (Pallas, 1776) Thick-billed Warbler			8/0.53			8	N

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
163.	<i>Hippolais caligata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) Booted Warbler			10/0.67			10/0.30	N
164.	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769) Common Tailorbird		3/0.45	11/2.15	23/1.54		37/1.12	
165.	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> (Sundevall, 1837) – Greenish Leaf-Warbler			1/0.06		2/0.42	3	
166.	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> (Tickell, 1833) Tickell's Warbler	3/0.45					3	
167.	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i> Blyth, 1843 Large-billed Leaf-Warbler					4 / 0.85	4	
168.	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Lesser Whitethroat	26/3.93		18/1.20		37/7.93	81/2.47	
169.	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Orphean Warbler			8 / 0.53			8	N
Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE								
170.	<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Bechstein, 1792) Red-throated Flycatcher	7/1.05		3/0.20			10/0.30	
171.	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i> (Jerdon, 1840) Ultramarine Flycatcher	1/0.15		3/0.20			4	
172.	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> Blyth, 1843 Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	1/0.15		1/0.06			2	
Subfamily MONARCHINAE								
173.	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	5/0.75					5	
174.	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher			10/0.67			10/0.30	
Subfamily RHIPIDURINAE								
175.	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i> Lesson, 1830 White-browed Fantail-Flycatcher			9/0.60			9	
Family PARIDAE								
176.	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Great Tit	13/1.96	3/0.58	3/0.20		25/5.36	44/1.34	
177.	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i> Vigors, 1831 Black-lored Yellow Tit			9/0.60			9	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Family SITTIDAE								
178.	<i>Sitta castanea</i> Lesson, 1830 Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch			3/0.20			3	
179.	<i>Sitta frontalis</i> Swainson, 1820 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch			7/0.47			7	
Family DICAEDIDAE								
180.	<i>Dicaeum agile</i> (Tickell, 1833) Thick-billed Flowerpecker	2/0.30					2	
181.	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchus</i> (Latham, 1790) Tickell's Flowerpecker	4/0.60	10/1.96	2/0.13		3/0.64	19/0.57	
Family NECTARINIIDAE								
182.	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790) Purple Sunbird	2/0.30		2/0.13			4	
Family ZOSTEROPIDAE								
183.	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824) Oriental White-eye	16/2.42		33/2.21			49/1.49	
Family FRINGILLIDAE								
184.	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Pallas, 1770) Common Rosefinch			1/0.06			1	
Family ESTRILDIDAE								
185.	<i>Amandava amandava</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Munia					3/0.64	3	
186.	<i>Amandava formosa</i> (Latham, 1790) Green Munia	5/0.75					5	
187.	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Whith-throated Munia	11/1.66	51/10	43/2.88		5/1.07	110/ 3.35	N
188.	<i>Lonchura striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) White-rumped Munia			14/0.94			14/0.42	
189.	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Spotted Munia	5/0.75		2/0.13			7	
190.	<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Black-headed Munia	43/6.50		21/1.41		16/3.43	80/2.44	

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
Family PASSERIDAE Subfamily PASSERINAE								
191.	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow	75/11.34		32/2.15			107/ 3.26	
192.	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> (Burton, 1838) Yellow-throated Sparrow		3/0.58				3	
Subfamily PLOCEINAE								
193.	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Baya Weaver				29/19.33		29/0.88	
Family STURNIDAE								
194.	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Grey-headed Starling			3/0.20			3	
195.	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Brahminy Starling	2/0.30	7/1.37	2/0.13			11/0.33	
196.	<i>Sturnus contra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Asian Pied Starling	58/8.77	62/12.15	4/0.26	6/4.0		130/ 3.96	
197.	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Myna	231/ 34.94	52/ 10.19	150/ 10.08	31/ 20.66	9/ 1.93	473/ 14.43	
198.	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827) Jungle Myna	3/ 0.45					3	
Family ORIOLIDAE								
199.	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Golden Oriole	20/3.02	1/0.19	2/0.13		1/0.21	24/0.73	
200.	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-headed Oriole	31/4.68	22/4.31	65/4.36	6/4.0	19/4.07	143/ 4.36	
Family DICRURIDAE								
201.	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Black Drongo	46/6.95	34/6.66	80/ 4.5.37	10/6.66	17/3.64	187/ 5.70	
202.	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Ashy Drongo			1/0.06			1	
203.	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) White-bellied Drongo	13/1.96	3/0.58	34/2.28		2/0.42	52/1.58	
204.	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Bronzed Drongo	4/0.60		1/0.06			5	N

S. No.	Species & Common Name	Kisli	Kanha	Mukki	Khatiya Narangi	Supk-har	Total	N
205	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Spangled Drongo			3/0.20		2/0.42	5	
206	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	47/7.11	12/2.35	53/3.56	10/6.66	12/2.57	134/4.09	
Family CORVIDAE								
207	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham, 1790) Indian Treepie	68/ 10.28	34/6.66	293/ 19.69	8/5.33	18/3.86	421/ 12.85	
208	<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817 House Crow	11/1.66		4/0.26	9/6.0		24/0.73	
209	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler, 1827 Jungle Crow	166/ 25.11	60/11.76	98/6.58	15/10.0	70/15.02	409/ 12.48	
Total Total no. of birds & density		2614/ 395.46	968/ 189.80	4301/ 289.04	448/ 289.66	973/ 208.79	9304/ 284	
Total no. of Species		112	64	162	48	62	209	
Key to Abbreviations – N- New record for Kanha Tiger Reserve.								

Table 5. Month-wise observation on birds (number of birds & density) of KTR.

(1)	(2) Species & Common Name	Sep. 2003 (3)	May 2004 (4)	June 2004 (5)	July 2004 (6)	Aug. 2004 (7)	Sep. 2004 (8)	Oct. 2004 (9)	Nov. 2004 (10)	Dec. 2004 (11)	Total (12)
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES											
Family PODICIPEDIDAE											
1.	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764) Little Grebe	6		13				6	43	17	85
Order PELECANIFORMES											
Family PHALACROCORACIDAE											
2.	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817) Little Cormorant		3	4	9		3		15	9	43
3.	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Stephens, 1826 Indian Shag			7				1	1	3	12
4.	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant			9	7				10	18	44
Order CICONIIFORMES											
Family ARDEIDAE											
5.	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret		16	2			9	2	190	6	225
6.	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Grey Heron							1			1
7.	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Large Egret							3	6		9
8.	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829) Median Egret							6	24	1	31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9.	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Cattle Egret		8	30	15	10	1	8	52	29	153
10.	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832) Indian Pond-Heron		16	37		13	14	11	43	16	150
11.	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Little Green Heron			3	2						5
12.	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-crowned Night-Heron										1
13.	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Chestnut Bittern									1	1
Family CICONIIDAE											
14.	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Asian Open bill-Stork								5	3	8
15.	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black Stork									5	5
16.	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) White-necked Stork		1					1		2	4
17.	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) European White Stork								20		20
18.	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Horsfield, 1821) Lesser Adjutant-Stork			4					2		6
Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE											
19.	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis								4		4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
20.	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (Latham, 1790) Oriental White Ibis									4	4
21.	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck, 1824) Black Ibis	4		5	5	7	7	4	5	2	39
Order ANSERIFORMES Family ANATIDAE											
22.	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield, 1821) Lesser Whistling Duck			12	32	17		110	69		240
23.	<i>Anser anser</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Greylag Goose								19	7	26
24.	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Cotton Teal			13					6		19
25.	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Northern Pintail								100		100
26.	<i>Anas crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Teal									10	10
27.	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Pochard								2		2
28.	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i> (Pallas, 1773) Red-crested Pochard								4		4
Order FALCONIFORMES Family ACCIPITRIDAE											
29.	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789) Black-shouldered Kite	2		4		4	1	1	3	1	16
30.	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black Kite				2			1			3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
31.	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Indian White-backed Vulture	4		6	42					3	55
32.	<i>Gyps indicus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Long-billed Vulture			2							2
33.	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Red-headed Vulture	1		3						1	5
34.	<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Latham, 1790) Crested Serpent-Eagle	1				1	1		1		4
35.	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Shikra		1								
36.	<i>Butastur teesa</i> (Franklin, 1832) White-eyed Buzzard			1	4	2					7
37.	<i>Aquila clanga</i> Pallas 1811 Greater Spotted Eagle				1						1
38.	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Changeable Hawk-Eagle					1	1			1	3
Family FALCONIDAE											
39.	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800 Red-headed Falcon			3							3
Order GALLIFORMES Family PHASIANIDAE											
40.	<i>Francolinus pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828) Painted Francolin			8	27	59	3				97
41.	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Grey Francolin	1			22						23

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
42.	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Quail					5					5
43.	<i>Perdica asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790) Jungle Bush-quail	3		12	11			2			28
44.	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Red Spurfowl					6					6
45.	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes, 1825) Painted Spurfowl			2							2
46.	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Junglefowl	1		33	59		10	11	11	12	137
47.	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck, 1813 Gery Junglefowl					1					1
48.	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl	5	8	20	21	52	16	12	23	34	191
Family TURNICIDAE											
49.	<i>Turnix tanki</i> Blyth 1843 Yellow-legged Buttonquail								1		1
Order GRUIFORMES											
Family GRUIDAE											
50.	<i>Grus antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Sarus Crane								2		2
Family RALLIDAE											
51.	<i>Amaurornis akool</i> (Sykes, 1832) Brown Crake			1							1
52.	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769) White-breasted Waterhen	1									1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
53.	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Moorhen			2							2
54.	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Coot							1			1
Order CHARADRIIFORMES Family JACANIDAE											
55.	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Pheasant-tailed Jacana								1	6	7
56.	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham, 1790) Bronze-winged Jacana									1	1
Family ROSTRATULIDAE											
57.	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Greater Painted Snipe									3	3
Family CHARADRIIDAE											
58.	<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Scopoli, 1758 Little Ringed plover								7	6	13
59.	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Yellow-wattled Lapwing	1	23	39	11	6	2	5	39		126
60.	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Red-wattled Lapwing	9	23	45	15	5	11	41	8	13	170
Family SCOLOPACIDAE											
61.	<i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Dunlin								1		1
62.	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan, 1813) Curlew Sandpiper							2			2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
63.	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> (Brunnich, 1764) Jack Snipe								3	2	5
64.	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Wood Sandpiper								2		2
Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE											
65.	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-winged Stilt								5	4	9
Family BURHINIDAE											
66.	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Stone-Curlew	8		11	9	4	1	11	8		52
Family GLAREOLIDAE											
67.	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Indian Courser						1				1
Order COLUMBIFORMES											
Family COLUMBIDAE											
68.	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789 Blue Rock Pigeon	2				12		1	1		16
69.	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham, 1790) Oriental Turtle-Dove	6						24	25		55
70.	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766 Little Brown Dove	2		7			2				11
71.	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Dove	24	30		28	104	80	86	24	63	439
72.	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frisvaldszky, 1838) Eurasian Collared-Dove	2		15		3	4	2	1		27

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
73.	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Emerald Dove		6	24				1			31
74.	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> (Latham, 1790) Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon	1		6		12		219	101	1	340
Order PSITTACIFORMES Family PSITTACIDAE											
75.	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Alexandrine Parakeet	2		5	29	47	18	13	34	8	156
76.	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769) Rose-ringed Parakeet		16	25	20	18	19	49	15	22	184
77.	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Plum-headed Parakeet	5	2					29	137	19	192
Order CUCULIFORMES Family CUCULIDAE											
78.	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Pied Crested Cuckoo							2	1		3
79.	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797) Brainfever Bird			6	19	20		2	5		52
80.	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Asian Koel				1						1
81.	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i> (Lesson, 1830) Sirkeer Malkoha							2	5	3	10
82.	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815) Greater Coucal	1	3	10	19	18	8	4	11	5	79

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Order STRIGIFORMES											
Family STRIGIDAE											
83.	<i>Otus brucei</i> (Hume, 1872) Pallid Scops-Owl								1		1
84.	<i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Scops-owl			1							1
85.	<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Eagle-Owl									1	1
86.	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Brown Fish-Owl							1			1
87.	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Tickell, 1833) Jungle Owlet	1		3	1	4	1	6	1	2	19
88.	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821) Spotted Owlet			1		8		2	1		12
Order APODIFORMES											
Family APODIDAE											
89.	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i> (Tickell, 1846) White-rumped Needletail Swift								8		8
90.	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> (J. E. Gray, 1829) Asian Palm-Swift								6		6
91.	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1830) House Swift	2				12	7			87	108
Family HEMIPROCNIDAE											
92.	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i> (Tickell, 1833) Crested Tree-Swift								5	16	21

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Order CORACIIFORMES											
Family ALCEDINIDAE											
93.	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Small Blue Kingfisher	1		14	9	8	7	6	3	4	52
94.	<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Stork-billed Kingfisher						1				1
95.	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) White-breasted Kingfisher	4	4	8	8	12	8	5	11	5	65
96.	<i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-capped Kingfisher				2				2		4
97.	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Lesser Pied Kingfisher				2			2			4
Family MEROPIDAE											
98.	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1801 Small Bee-eater			29	6				10		45
99.	<i>Merops philippinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766 Blue-tailed Bee-eater		4								4
Family CORACIIDAE											
100.	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Indian Roller	5	12	27	14	8	17	9	12	12	116
Family UPUPIDAE											
101.	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Hoopoe	1						10	14		25
Family BUCEROTIDAE											
102.	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Indian Grey Hornbill	1		5	6	6	28	16	19	3	84

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
103.	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Malabar Pied Hornbill							14	8		22
Order PICIFORMES Family CAPITONIDAE											
104.	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Brown-headed Barbet	5			15	66	39	43	21	7	196
105.	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (P.L.S. Muller, 1776) Coppersmith Barbet	1							14	4	19
Family PICIDAE											
106.	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i> (Vigors, 1832) Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	1			1			6	2		10
107.	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i> (Latham, 1801) Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker								2		2
108.	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	4	3	16	17	6	4	13	13	4	80
109.	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) Rufous Woodpecker					1					1
110.	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (J.E. Gray & G..R. Gray, 1846) Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker			1					1		2
111.	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-shouldered Woodpecker	1				3	3		4	2	13
Order PASSERIFORMES Family PITTIDAE											
112.	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Indian Pitta				1						1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Family ALAUDIDAE											
113.	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli, 1786) Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark							4	2	2	8
114.	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin, 1831 Eastern Sky-Lark				5						5
Family HIRUNDINIDAE											
115.	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Common Swallow									43	43
116.	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Leach, 1818 Wire-tailed Swallow		1							3	4
117.	<i>Hirundo daurica</i> Linnaeus, 1771 Red-rumped Swallow				3			3	5		11
118.	<i>Delichon urbica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Northern House-Martin	1					12				13
Family MOTACILLIDAE											
119.	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Forest Wagtail									1	1
120.	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 White Wagtail								58		58
121.	<i>Motacilla maderspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789 Large Pied Wagtail									1	1
122.	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail	1					2	3			6
123.	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Yellow Wagtail	4					2	16	3		25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
124.	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (Tunstall, 1771) Grey Wagtail							3	28	5	36
125.	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot, 1818 Paddyfield Pipit	1	2	5					39	16	63
126.	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i> (Taczanowski, 1876) Blyth's Pipit							17			17
127.	<i>Anthus similes</i> Jerdon 1840 Brown Rock Pipit									39	39
128.	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> Richmond, 1907 Oriental Tree Pipit								13		13
Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE											
129.	<i>Coracina macei</i> (Lesson, 1830) Large Cuckoo-Shrike	4				14	11		12	4	45
130.	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i> (Rüppell, 1839) Black-headed Cuckoo-Shrike							1	2		3
131.	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) Rosy Minivet	1							3		4
132.	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Small Minivet							2		2	4
133.	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i> (Jerdon, 1840) White-bellied Minivet								2	2	4
134.	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> Bangs & Phillips, 1914 Long-tailed Minivet	1								1	2
135.	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> (Forster, 1781) Scarlet Minivet		2		1	3	2	12	10		30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
136.	<i>Hemipus picatus</i> (Sykes, 1832) Pied Flycatcher-Shrike								1		1
137.	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Common Wood Shrike									3	3
Family PYCNONOTIDAE											
138.	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-whiskered Bulbul								2		2
139.	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Red-vented Bulbul	10		6	41	21	10	21	71	28	208
Family IRENIDAE											
140.	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Iora							6			6
141.	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788) Jerdon's Chloropsis						1	1	8	12	22
142.	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> (Temminck, 1829) Gold-fronted Chloropsis				3				8	13	24
Family MUSCICAPIDAE											
Subfamily TURDINAE											
143.	<i>Zoothera citrina</i> (Latham, 1790) Orange-headed Thrush			15	6				2		23
144.	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Oriental Magpie-Robin	6	4		3	3	3		14	5	38
145.	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1786) White-rumped Shama								5		5
146.	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus, 1776) Indian Robin				1					2	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
147.	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (Gmelin, 1774) Black Redstart							1			1
148.	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i> (Temminck, 1825) Desert Wheatear							3			3
149.	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Stonechat	1									1
150.	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Pied Bush chat				1	2		1			4
Subfamily TIMALIINAE											
151.	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i> Sykes, 1832 Indian Scimitar-Babbler								13	5	18
152.	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i> (Franklin, 1831) Rufous-bellied Babbler	1				7					8
153.	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Yellow-eyed Babbler				10						10
154.	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> (Sykes, 1832) Large Grey Babbler				2						2
155.	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Dumont, 1823) Jungle Babbler	64	37	250	101	78	89	102	92	121	933
156.	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i> (Jerdon, 1844) Quaker Tit-Babbler								11		11
Subfamily SYLVIINAE											
157.	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810) Streaked Fantail-Warbler					1					1
158.	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> Blyth, 1844 Rufous-fronted Prinia								3		3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
159.	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon, 1840 Jungle Prinia								1		1
160.	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes, 1832 Ashy Prinia		1						1		2
161.	<i>Prinia inornata</i> Sykes, 1832 Plain Prinia	2		32	21			5			60
162.	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> (Pallas, 1776) Thick-billed Warbler							8			8
163.	<i>Hippolais caligata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) Booted Warbler							10			10
164.	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769) Common Tailorbird	5		3	2	2	2	1	19	3	37
165.	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> (Sundevall, 1837) Greenish Leaf-Warbler				2				1		3
166.	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> (Tickell, 1833) Tickell's Warbler									3	3
167.	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i> Blyth, 1843 Large-billed Leaf-Warbler							4			4
168.	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Lesser Whitethroat				28	15	14	21		3	81
169.	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Orphean Warbler							8			8
Subfamily MUSCICAPINAE											
170.	<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Bechstein, 1792) Red-throated Flycatcher								3	7	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
171.	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i> (Jerdon, 1840) Ultramarine Flycatcher								3	1	4
172.	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> Blyth, 1843 Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher								1	1	2
Subfamily MONARCHINAE											
173.	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Asian Paradise-Flycatcher							2		3	5
174.	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i> (Boddaert, 1783) Black-naped Monarch-Flycatcher								10		10
Subfamily RHIPIDURINAE											
175.	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i> Lesson, 1830 White-browed Fantail-Flycatcher								9		9
Family PARIDAE											
176.	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Great Tit	3		3	25					13	44
177.	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i> Vigors, 1831 Black-lored Yellow Tit								4	5	9
Family ITTIDAE											
178.	<i>Sitta castanea</i> Lesson, 1830 Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	1			1				1		3
179.	<i>Sitta frontalis</i> Swainson, 1820 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	1						2	4		7
Family DICAEDIDAE											
180.	<i>Dicaeum agile</i> (Tickell, 1833) Thick-billed Flowerpecker									2	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
181.	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchus</i> (Latham, 1790) Tickell's Flowerpecker			10				3	2	4	19
Family NECTARINIIDAE											
182.	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790) Purple Sunbird								2	2	4
Family ZOSTEROPIDAE											
183.	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824) Oriental White-eye	6							33	10	49
Family FRINGILLIDAE											
184.	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Pallas, 1770) Common Rosefinch				1						1
Family ESTRILDIDAE											
185.	<i>Amandava amandava</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Munia	1				2					3
186.	<i>Amandava formosa</i> (Latham, 1790) Green Munia						5				5
187.	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Whith-throated Munia		3	79	12			16			110
188.	<i>Lonchura striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) White-rumped Munia	2						8	4		14
189.	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Spotted Munia	2				3				2	7
190.	<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Black-headed Munia	9					30	20	18	3	80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Family PASSERIDAE											
Subfamily PASSERINAE											
191.	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow	9				30	36	12	20		107
192.	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> (Burton, 1838) Yellow-throated Sparrow		3								3
Subfamily PLOCEINAE											
193.	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Baya Weaver							29			29
Family STURNIDAE											
194.	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Grey-headed Starling			3							3
195.	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789) Brahminy Starling			7	2			1		1	11
196.	<i>Sturnus contra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Asian Pied Starling		26	62	2	8	15	8	2	7	130
197.	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Myna	33	53	125	32	4	42	29	56	99	473
198.	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827) Jungle Myna									3	3
Family ORIOLIDAE											
199.	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Golden Oriole	2				1	4	2	12	3	24
200.	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-headed Oriole	7		22	23	20	19	21	24	7	143

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Family DICRURIDAE											
201.	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Black Drongo	17	6	34	29	30	19	15	23	14	187
202.	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Ashy Drongo				1						1
203.	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) White-bellied Drongo	9		8	2	3	1	16	13		52
204.	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817 Bronzed Drongo						1		2	2	5
205.	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Spangled Drongo				2	3					5
206.	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	5	9	12	39	29	4	16	12	8	134
Family CORVIDAE											
207.	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham, 1790) Indian Treepie	17	5	34	51	55	46	125	53	35	421
208.	<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817 House Crow	3				4	9	3	4	1	24
209.	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler, 1827 Jungle Crow	23	27	60	78	73	53	43	22	30	409
Total no. of Birds and Density		372/ 121.56	357/ 886.52	1307/ 257.79	1019/ 238.64	973/ 238.48	758/ 175.46	1438/ 257.70	2025/ 309.63	1055/ 456.70	9304 /284
Total no. of Species		68	31	66	66	59	56	91	119	96	209

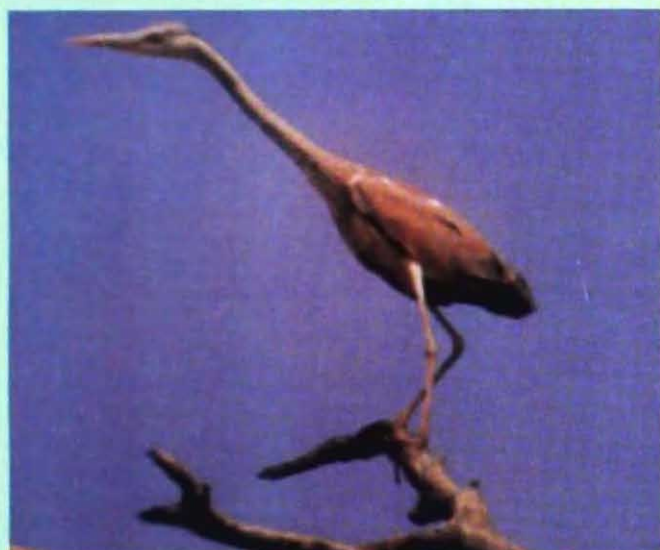
PLATE-I



Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus)



Little Cormorant
Phalacrocorax niger (Vieillot)



Purple Heron
Ardea purpurea Linnaeus



Indian Pond-Heron
Ardeola grayii (Sykes)



Little Green Heron
Butorides striatus (Linnaeus)



Cattle Egret
Bubulcus ibis (Linnaeus)

PLATE-II



Little Egret
Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus)



Painted Stork
Mycteria leucocephala (Pennant)



White-necked Stork
Ciconia episcopus (Boddaert)



Lesser Adjutant-Stork
Leptoptilos javanicus (Horsfield)



Black Ibis
Pseudibis papillosa (Temminck)



Cotton Teal
Nettapus coromandelianus (Gmelin)

PLATE-III



Black-shouldered Kite
Elanus caeruleus (Desfontaines)



Indian White-backed Vulture
Gyps bengalensis (Gmelin)



Red-headed Vulture
Sarcogyps calvus (Scopoli)



Crested Serpent-Eagle
Spilornis cheela (Latham)



Common Quail
Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus)



Indian Peafowl
Pavo cristatus Linnaeus

PLATE-IV



White-breasted Waterhen
Amaurornis phoenicurus (Pennant)



Greater Painted-Snipe (Female)
Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus)



Red-wattled Lapwing
Vanellus indicus (Boddaert)



Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)



Spotted Dove
Streptopelia chinensis (Scopoli)



Oriental Turtle-Dove
Streptopelia orientalis (Latham)

PLATE-V



Little Brown Dove
Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus)



Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon
Treron phoenicoptera (Latham)



Greater Coucal
Centropus sinensis (Stephens)



Brainfever Bird
Hierococcyx varius (Vahl)



Jungle Owlet
Glaucidium radiatum (Tickell)



Small Blue Kingfisher
Alcedo atthis (Linnaeus)

PLATE-VI



White-breasted Kingfisher
Halcyon smyrnensis (Linnaeus)



Small Bee-eater
Merops orientalis Latham



Indian Roller
Coracias benghalensis (Linnaeus)



Common Hoopoe
Upupa epops Linnaeus



Indian Grey Hornbill
Ocyrceros birostris (Scopoli)



Malabar Pied Hornbill
Anthracoceros coronatus (Boddaert)

PLATE-VII



Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker
Dendrocopos mahrattensis (Latham)



Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker
Dinopium benghalense (Linnaeus)



Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark
Eremopterix grisea (Scopoli)



Wire-tailed Swallow
Hirundo smithii Leach



Paddyfield Pipit
Anthus rufulus Vieillot



White Wagtail
Motacilla alba Linnaeus

PLATE-VIII



Large Pied Wagtail
Motacilla maderaspatensis Gmelin



Yellow Wagtail
Motacilla flava Linnaeus



Small Minivet
Pericrocotus cinnamomeus (Linnaeus)



Red-vented Bulbul
Pycnonotus cafer (Linnaeus)



Red-whiskered Bulbul
Pycnonotus jocosus (Linnaeus)



Jerdon's Chloropsis
Chloropsis cochinchinensis (Gmelin)

PLATE-IX



Rufous-backed Shrike
Lanius schach Linnaeus



Oriental Magpie-Robin
Copsychus saularis (Linnaeus)



Indian Robin (Female)
Saxicoloides fulicata (Linnaeus)



Indian Robin (Male)
Saxicoloides fulicata (Linnaeus)



Large Grey Babbler
Turdoides malcolmi (Sykes)



Jungle Babbler
Turdoides striatus (Dumont)

PLATE-X



Common Tailorbird
Orthotomus sutorius (Pennant)



Grey-headed Flycatcher
Culicicapa ceylonensis (Swainson)



Red-throated Flycatcher
Ficedula parva (Bechstein)



White-throated Fantail-Flycatcher
Rhipidura albicollis (Vieillot)



White-browed Fantail-Flycatcher
Rhipidura aureola Lesson



Great Tit
Parus major Linnaeus

PLATE-XI



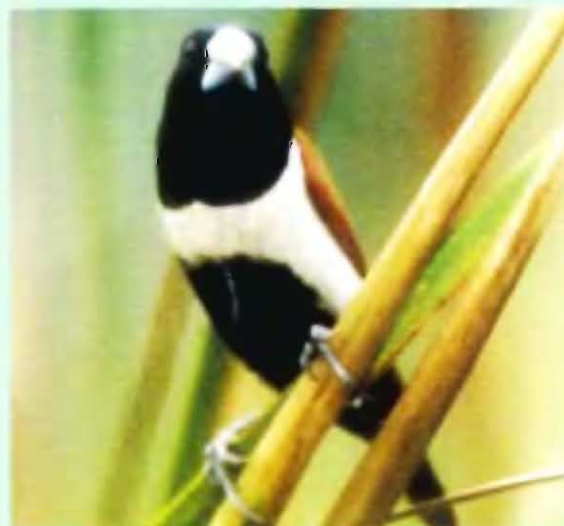
Black-lored Yellow Tit
Parus xanthogenys Vigors



Purple Sunbird
Nectarinia asiatica (Latham)



Crested Bunting
Melophus lathamii (Gray)



Black-headed Munia
Lonchura malacca (Linnaeus)



House Sparrow (Female)
Passer domesticus (Linnaeus)



House Sparrow (Male)
Passer domesticus (Linnaeus)

PLATE-XII



Yellow-throated Sparrow
Petronia xanthocollis (Burton)



Common Myna
Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus)



Black-headed Oriole
Oriolus xanthornus (Linnaeus)



Black Drongo
Dicrurus macrocercus Vieillot



Jungle Crow
Corvus macrorhynchos Wagler



Indian Tree Pie
Dendrocitta vagabunda (Latham)