

Endemic Birds of India

**J. M. Dasgupta
Sipra Basu Roy
Bitan Kumar Datta**



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**J. M. Dasgupta
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INTRODUCTION

Information on the Endemic Birds of India are scattered. Ripley (1961) in his 'SYNOPSIS' devoted a chapter on the Endemic bird Taxa of the Indian Subcontinent. He (1961) mentioned 176 species (under 104 genera, 39 families and 16 orders) and 11 genera as Endemic Taxa for the entire Indian Subcontinent. Of the Ripley's list 155 species occur in the Indian Territory, out of which only 44 species and one genus are exclusively found in India. Of the rest 18 species in Sri Lanka, one in Nepal, and the others share their range in various combination of countries of the subcontinent, namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and China. As the Biogeographical provinces of the Indian subregion often overlap to different political units of the subcontinent, the endemic taxa there in, similarly spill over to different countries.

However, according to the revised taxonomic opinions many more are added to the Ripley's (1961) list of endemic of the subcontinent to the extent that 27 species and 13 genera are to be included, of which six species are from India alone.

Hence, for all practical purposes, a comprehensive account became necessary to furnish updated information on the Endemic Birds of India.

This endeavour is an attempt towards that aim.

ENDEMISM AND ENDEMIC TAXA IN INDIA

Endemism is a natural phenomenon related to geographical limits of range of distribution of biodiversity, collectively or taxon-wise. When a taxon (species or higher taxa) is restricted in its range of distribution related to Zoo-geographical unit such a taxon is called an Endemic Taxon to that limited unit and the latter unit is called an Endemic Area.

In the process of evolution species are adapted to certain characteristic shape and form to perform certain set of functions in accordance to geographical, ecological and biological set of factors. Each species is reproductively isolated to restrict the exchange of genetic material from other species. This isolation is governed by any of the geographical, ecological or biological factors. According to origin and adaptation, every species is accustomed to live in a suitable restricted environment or niche, yet, many cross over to other areas of suitable habitats. But when a species keeps itself confined to a restricted area of a zoogeographical unit that species is termed as endemic to that unit. In the context of evolutionary phases, endemic species may reveal the development of new, entirely autochthonous forms or relictual forms. In the latter case, the restriction is due to extermination from most part of its previous range and in the former case the species did not venture to wider areas.

Endemism not only signifies the restricted range but also the exclusiveness or peculiarities of the taxon in its form and function in the process of evolution. At the events of habitat destruction and other threats, the endemic species need a special care and protection. Otherwise, the peculiar taxon may decimate and become extinct ultimately.

A HANDLIST OF ENDEMIC SPECIES OF INDIA

Common name	Scientific name	Type locality
1	2	3
Order FALCONIFORMERS		
Family ACCIPITRIDAE		
Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle	1. <i>Spilornis minimus</i> Hume	(Camorta, Nicobar Is.)
Great Nicobar Serpent Eagle	2. <i>Spilornis klossi</i> Richmond	(Pulo Kunyi, Great Nicobar Is.)
Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle	3. <i>Spilornis elgini</i> (Blyth)	(South Andaman Is.)
Order GALLIFORMES		
Family MEGAPODIIDAE		
Nicobar Megapode	4. <i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i> Blyth	(Nancowry, Central Nicobar Is.)
Family PHASIANIDAE		
Rock Bush Quail	5. <i>Perdicula argoondah</i> (Sykes)	(Dukhun, South India)
Painted Bush quail	6. <i>Perdicula erythrorhyncha</i> (Sykes)	(Karli Valley, North Konkan, Karnataka)
Manipur Bush Quail	7. <i>Perdicula manipurensis</i> Hume	(Bases of the hills in the SE portion of the Manipur plain)
Painted Spurfowl	8. <i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes)	(Bengal)
Mountail Quail	9. <i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i> (J.E. Gray)	(India = Mussoorie, North U.P.)
Grey Junglefowl	10. <i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck	(India = Eastern Ghats near Madras in Tamil Nadu)
Order GRUIFORMES		
Family RALLIDAE		
Andaman Banded Crane	11. <i>Rallina canningi</i> (Blyth)	(Andaman Is.)

1	2	3
Order CHARADRIIFORMES		
Family GLAREOLIDAE		
Jerdon's Courser	12. <i>Cursorius bitorquatus</i> (Blyth)	(Eastern Ghats)
Order COLUMBIFORMES		
Family COLUMBIDAE		
Nilgiri Wood Pigeon	13. <i>Columba elphinstonii</i> (Sykes)	(The Ghats of Dukhun)
Andaman Wood Pigeon	14. <i>Columba palumboides</i> (Hume)	(Port Mouat, Andaman Is.)
Andaman Cuckoo-Dove	15. <i>Macropygia rufipennis</i> Blyth	(Southern Nicobars)
Order PSITTACIFORMES		
Family PSITTACIDAE		
Nicobar Parakeet	16. <i>Psittacula caniceps</i> (Blyth)	(Nicobars)
Rothschild's Parakeet	17. <i>Psittacula intermedia</i> (Rothschild)	(Sikkim, India)
Bluewinged Parakeet	18. <i>Psittacula columboides</i> (Vigors)	(No locality = Aneichardi, Travancore, Kerala)
Order STRIGIFORMES		
Family STRIGIDAE		
Andaman Scops Owl	19. <i>Otus balli</i> (Hume)	(South Andaman Is.)
Andaman Brown Hawk-Owl	20. <i>Ninox affinis</i> Beavan	(Aberdeen Point, Port Blair, Andaman Is.)
Forest Spotted Owlet	21. <i>Athene blewitti</i> (Hume)	(Busnah, Phooljan State, India)
Order CORACIIFORMES		
Family BUCEROTIDAE		
Narcondam Hornbill	22. <i>Rhyticeros narcondami</i> Hume	(Narcondam Is, North Andaman)

1	2	3
Order PICIFORMES		
Family CAPITONIDAE		
Small Green Barbet	23. <i>Megalaima viridis</i> Bonaparte	(Mahe, India ex Daubenton)
Order PASSERIFORMES		
Family ALAUDIDAE		
Malabar Crested Lark	24. <i>Galerida malabarica</i> (Scopoli)	(Malabar)
Sykes' Crested Lark	25. <i>Galerida deva</i> (Sykes)	(Dukhun)
Family DICRURIDAE		
Andaman Drongo	26. <i>Dicrurus andamanensis</i> Tytler	(Andaman Is., restricted to Port Blair)
Family STURNIDAE		
Whiteheaded Myna	27. <i>Sturnus erythropygius</i> (Blyth)	(Nicobar Is., restricted to Car Nicobar)
Family CORVIDAE		
Southern Tree Pie	28. <i>Dendrocitta leucogastra</i> Gould	(Eastern Asia = Malabar Coast)
Andaman Tree Pie	29. <i>Dendrocitta bayleyi</i> Tytler	(Andamans)
Family PYCNONOTIDAE		
Greyheaded Bulbul	30. <i>Pycnonotus priocephalus</i> (Jerdon)	(Peria Pass, Malabar)
Yellowthroated Bulbul	31. <i>Pycnonotus xantholaemus</i> (Jerdon)	(Eastern Ghats - west of Nellore, Andhra Pradesh)
Nicobar Bulbul	32. <i>Hypsipetes nicobariensis</i> Moore	(Nicobars)

1	2	3
Family MUSCICAPIDAE		
Marsh Spotted Babbler	33. <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> Gould	(Cachar, Assam)
Mishmi Wren	34. <i>Spelaeornis badeigularis</i> Ripley	(Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh)
Austen's Spotted Babbler	35. <i>Stachyris oglei</i> (Godwin-Austen)	(Sadiya, Assam)
Large Grey Babbler	36. <i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> (Sykes)	(Dukhun = Poona)
Rufous Babbler	37. <i>Turdoides subrufus</i> (Jerdon)	(Manantoddy, Wynaad, Kerala)
Nilgiri Laughing Thrush	38. <i>Garrulax cachinnans</i> (Jerdon)	(Nilgiris)
Whitebreasted Laughing Thrush	39. <i>Garrulax jerdoni</i> Blyth	(Banasore Peak)
Black and Orange Flycatcher	40. <i>Muscicapa nigrorufa</i> (Jerdon)	(Nilgiris)
Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher	41. <i>Muscicapa pallipes</i> Jerdon	(Coonoor Ghat)
Nilgiri Flycatcher	42. <i>Muscicapa albicaudata</i> Jerdon	(Nilgiris)
Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher	43. <i>Rhipidura albogularis</i> (Lesson)	(Salem dist., Tamil Nadu)
Largebilled Reed Warbler	44. <i>Acrocephalus orinus</i> Oberholser	(Rampur, Sutlej Valley, H.P.)
Rustybellied Shortwing	45. <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i> Jerdon & Blyth.	(Darjeeling, West Bangal)
Rufousbellied Shortwing	46. <i>Brachypteryx major</i> (Jerdon)	(Nilgiri hills)
Family PARIDAE		
Whitewinged Black Tit	47. <i>Parus nuchalis</i> Jerdon	(Eastern Ghats)
Family MOTACILLIDAE		
Nilgiri Pipit	48. <i>Anthus nilghiriensis</i> Sharpe	(Hills of Southern India = Nilgiri Hills)
Family NECTARINIIDAE		
Small Sunbird	49. <i>Nectarinia minima</i> (Sykes)	(Ghats, Dukhun)

1	2	3
Family PLOCEIDAE		
Green Munia	50. <i>Estrilda formosa</i> (Latham)	(India)

Of the above list of the species the following is the endemic genus :

Order GALLIFORMES

Family PHASIANIDAE

Genus *Ophrysia* Bonaparte

ECOSYSTEMWISE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN ENDEMIC TAXA

Biogeographically India embraces two major important regions of the Megagean Realms. They are Palaearctic Region and the Oriental Region. Most part of the Indian Territory lies within the Oriental Region embracing several distinct sub-regions, namely, Indian Sub-region (Peninsula and Gangetic Plains), Indo-Chinese Sub-region (north-eastern hill states and the Andaman group of islands), and Malaysian Sub-region (the Nicobar group of islands), the Palaearctic Region is localised to the higher Himalayas and the north and north western part of the country.

India may be divided into several Ecosystems. They are Trans Himilayan, Himalayan, Desert, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Deccan Plateau, Northern Plains, North eastern Hills, Insular Zones of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep and Minicoy. These are relevant for reference to endemism in India.

ENDEMIC TAXA IN INDIA

I.	Insular Zone (Bay Islands).....	15 species
	i) Andaman group	7 species
	ii) Nicobar group	5 species
	iii) Common in both island groups	3 species
II.	Deccan Peninsula.....	27 species
	i) Western Ghats	14 species
	ii) Eastern Ghats	1 species
	iii) Deccan Pleateau	10 species
	iv) Common in Western Ghats and Deccan Plateau	2 species
III.	Himalayas and North-Eastern Hills.....	7 species
	i) Western Himalayas	2 species
	ii) Eastern Himalayas	3 species
	iii) North Eastern Hills	1 species
	iv) Common in Eastern Himalayas and North-Eastern Hills	1 species
IV.	Northern Plains :.....	1 species
	Bramhaputra river Valley	

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENDEMIC SPECIES

(Number in parenthesis is the serial number of the handlist of the Endemic Species in India)

I. Insular Zone

i) Andamans :

- | | |
|--|------|
| 01. <i>Spilornis elgini</i> (Blyth) | (03) |
| 02. <i>Rallina canningi</i> (Blyth) | (11) |
| 03. <i>Columba palumboides</i> (Hume) | (14) |
| 04. <i>Macropygia rufipennis</i> Blyth | (15) |
| 05. <i>Otus balli</i> (Hume) | (19) |
| 06. <i>Ninox affinis</i> Beavan | (20) |
| 07. <i>Rhyticeros narcondami</i> Hume | (22) |
| 08. <i>Dicrurus andamanensis</i> Tytler | (26) |
| 09. <i>Sturnus erythropygius</i> (Blyth) | (27) |
| 10. <i>Dendrocitta bayleyi</i> Tytler | (29) |

ii) Nicobars :

- | | |
|---|------|
| 01. <i>Spilornis minimus</i> Hume | (01) |
| 02. <i>Spilornis klossi</i> Richmond | (02) |
| 03. <i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i> Blyth | (04) |
| 04. <i>Macropygia rufipennis</i> Blyth | (15) |
| 05. <i>Psittacula caniceps</i> (Blyth) | (16) |
| 06. <i>Ninox affinis</i> Beavan | (20) |
| 07. <i>Sturnus erythropygius</i> (Blyth) | (27) |
| 08. <i>Hypsipetes nicobariensis</i> Moore | (32) |

II. Deccan Peninsula

i) Western Ghats :

- | | |
|---|------|
| 01. <i>Columba elphinstonii</i> (Sykes) | (13) |
| 02. <i>Psittacula columboides</i> (Vigors) | (18) |
| 03. <i>Megalaima viridis</i> Bonaparte | (23) |
| 04. <i>Galerida malabarica</i> (Scopoli) | (24) |
| 05. <i>Dendrocitta leucogastra</i> Gould | (28) |
| 06. <i>Pycnonotus priocephalus</i> (Jerdon) | (30) |
| 07. <i>Turdoides subrufus</i> (Jerdon) | (37) |
| 08. <i>Garrulax cachinnans</i> (Jerdon) | (38) |
| 09. <i>Garrulax jerdoni</i> Blyth | (39) |

10. *Muscicapa nigrorufa* (Jerdon) (40)
11. *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon (41)
12. *Muscicapa albicaudata* Jerdon (42)
13. *Rhipidura albogularis* (Lesson) (43)
14. *Brachypteryx major* (Jerdon) (46)
15. *Anthus nilghiriensis* Sharpe (48)
16. *Estrilda formosa* (Latham) (50)

ii) Eastern Ghats :

01. *Cursorius bitorquatus* (Blyth) (12)

iii) Deccan Plateau :

01. *Perdicula argoondah* (Sykes) (5)
02. *Perdicula erythrorhyncha* (Skyes) (6)
03. *Galloperdix lunulata* (Valenciennes) (8)
04. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck (10)
05. *Athene blewitti* (Hume) (21)
06. *Galerida deva* (Sykes) (25)
07. *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (Jerdon) (31)
08. *Turdoides malcolmi* Sykes (36)
09. *Rhipidura albogularis* (Lesson) (43)
10. *Parus nuchalis* Jerdon (47)
11. *Nectarinia minima* (Sykes) (49)
12. *Estrilda formosa* (Latham) (50)

III. Himalayas and North-Eastern Hills

i) Western Himalayas :

01. *Ophrysia superciliosa* (J.E. Gray) (9)
02. *Acrocephalus orinus* Oberholser (44)

ii) Eastern Himalayas :

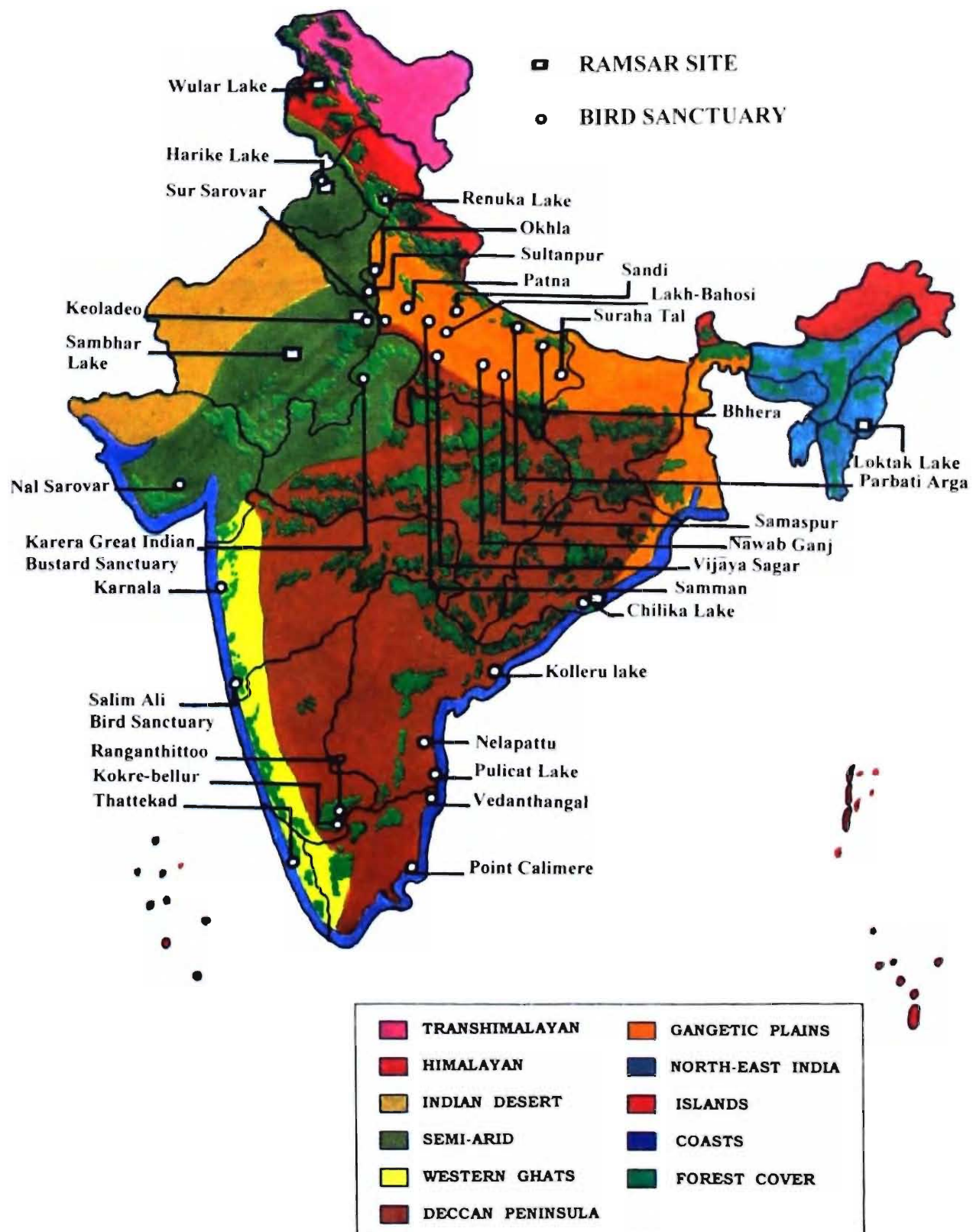
01. *Psittacula intermedia* (Rothschild) (17)
02. *Spelaeoris badeigularis* Ripley (34)
03. *Stachyris oglei* (Godwin-Austen) (35)
04. *Brachypteryx hyperythra* Jerdon & Blyth (45)

IV. Northern Plains

(Flood plains of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley)

01. *Pellorneum palustre* Gould (33)

BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGIONS, RAMSAR SITES AND BIRD SANCTUARIES IN INDIA



SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle**1. *Spilornis minimus* Hume**

1873. *Spilornis minimus* Hume, *Str feath*, 1 : 464.

Type locality : Camorta Island, Nicobars, India.

Diagnostic characters : 46-48 cm. in size, A raptor, slightly smaller than the Pariah kite, having a moppy head, black nuchal crest with white scaling, prominent yellow patch on base of bill and unfeathered yellow legs; greyish brown in colour except the cinnamon-grey underparts which are barred with white; tail with a broad grey central band. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Found singly or in pairs. Lives in forest, close to river.

Status : Confined to Nicobar Island (Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Camorta, Nancowry, Teressa, Katchal and Trinkat).

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Accipitridae is included under Schedule IV.

Remarks : Ali & Ripley (1983) maintained this taxa as a subspecies of *Spilornis cheela* but in view of sympatry with *S. c. davisoni* (Hume) in the Nicobar Island, this form is treated here as a distinct species.

Great Nicobar Serpent Eagle**2. *Spilornis klossi* Richmond**

1902. *Spilornis klossi* Richmond, *Proc. U. S. nat. Mus.*, 25 : 304.

Type locality : Kunyi, Great Nicobar Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : Marginally smaller than Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle (No. 1) and differs above with light coppery sheen; face smoky grey; unmarked buffy-brown underparts; wing coverts prominently edged with white; primaries black, with two dusky bars, one confined to outer primaries; tail with two pale bars. Sexes alike.

Habits and habitat : A widespread forest dwelling bird; also frequents clearings and coastal areas.

Status : Confined to the Great nicobar Island. Fairly common throughout.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Accipitridae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle

3. *Spilornis elgini* (Blyth)

1863. *Haematornis elgini* Blyth, *Ibis* : 118

Type locality : South Andaman Islands, India.

Diagnostic characters : 50 cm. in size. Similar to Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle but marginally larger and differs in being very dark chocolate brown throughout; chin and throat blackish; rest of underparts largely ocellated with white but without adjoining black spots as is found in Crested Serpent Eagle. Sexes alike.

Habits and habitat : Affects inland forest clearings, covered with scattered trees, etc. General habit as that of the group.

Status : Confined to Andaman Islands.

Fairly common throughout.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Accipitridae is included under schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Nicobar Megapode

4. *Megapodius nicobariensis* Blyth

1846. *Megapodius nicobariensis* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **15** : 52.

Type locality : Nicobar Islands, India.

Diagnostic characters : 43 cm. in size. A brown bird like a jungle hen, with a short tail. Size smaller than a domestic hen. Sides of the head red and bare. Underparts greyish brown, with pale grey chin and throat. Sexes similar.

Habits and habitats : Keeps in pairs or in flocks; confined to the coastal forests and mangroves

Status : Globally threatened. Known to occur in the Nicobar group of islands, except Chowra and Car Nicobar Islands. Recognised by two subspecies, *M. n. nicobariensis* Blyth occurs in north Sombrero channel and *M. n. abbotti* Oberholser in south Sombrero channel.

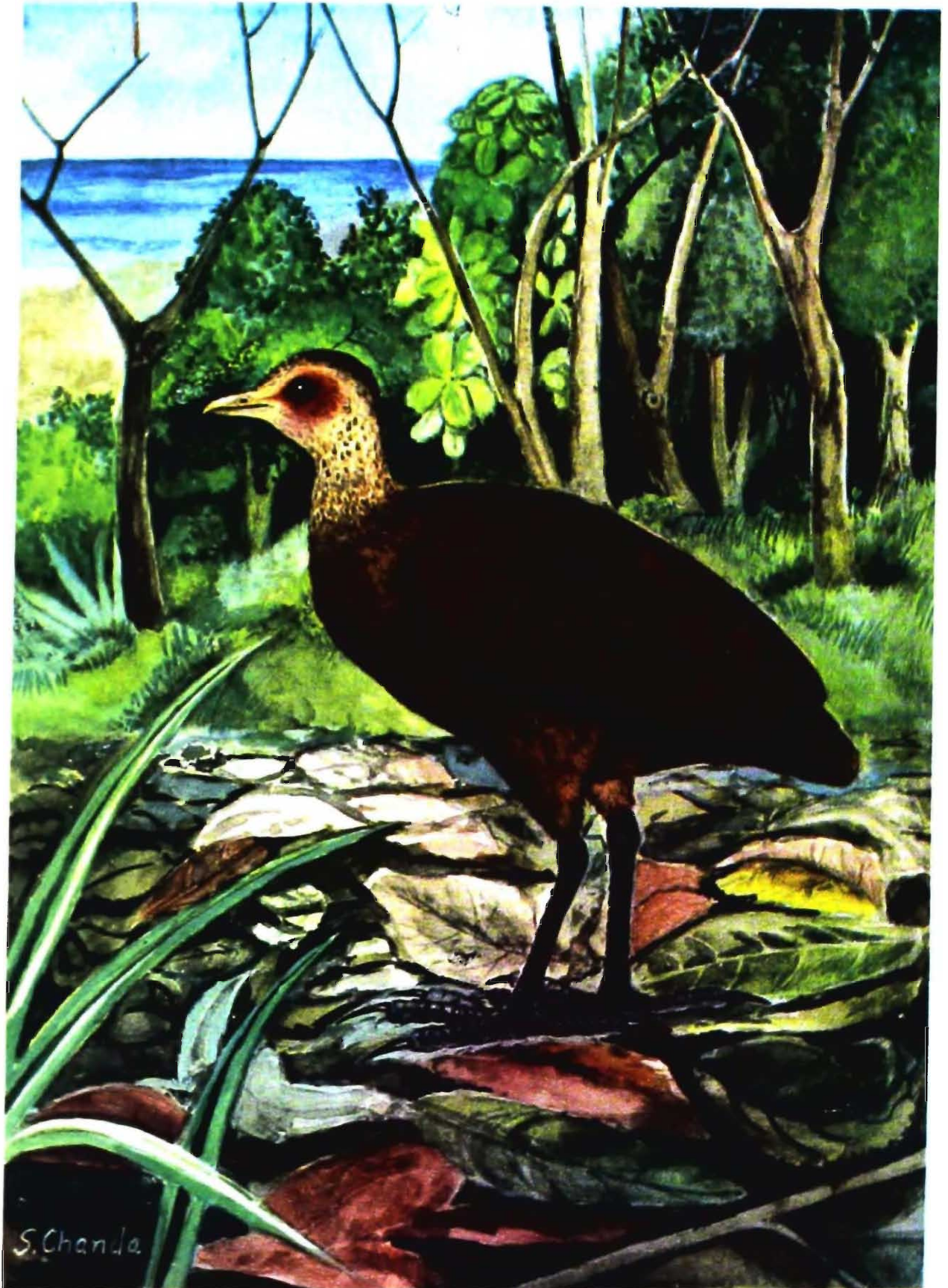
The latter differs from the former in being darker and larger in size. Estimated population about 400 pairs according to the status survey conducted by the Zoological Survey of India, during 1985-86.



Great Nicobar Serpent Eagle
Spilornis klossi Richmond



Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle
Spilornis elgini (Blyth)



Nicobar Megapode
Megapodius nicobariensis Blyth

The bird is legally protected in India by inclusion in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Remarks : Baker (1928) treated it as a distinct species, which is being followed here. However Ali Ripley (1983) kept it under *M. freycinet* Gaimard.

Rock Bush Quail
5. *Perdicula argoondah* (Sykes)

1832. *Coturnix Argoondah* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, : 153.

Type locality : Dukhun, India.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in flocks. Forages under shrubs around bushes.

Diagnostic characters : 17 cm in size. A partridge like small bird. Male has upper plumage brown, bared with pale buff; tail with buff bars; supercilium white; throat patch dull brick-red; lower plumage barred black and white. Female has upper plumage rufous brown; lower plumage pink brown, excepting the whitish chin, rest as in males.

Status : Found throughout central and Western India (reported from Haryana south to north Kerala, and from north Gujarat east to Madhya Pradesh and central Andhra Pradesh).

Represented by three subspecies (i) *P. a. argoondha* (Sykes) - Penninsular India from about Berar south to Tamil Nadu, (ii) *P. a. meinertzhagani* Whistler - arid parts of upper India, and (iii) *P. a. salimalii* Whistler - east central Karnataka, Kerala (Wynaad district); three subspecies are recognised, with slight variation in coloration of upper parts in both sexes and underparts of female.

The species is locally common.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Phasianidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Remarks : Baker (1928) kept it as a subspecies of *P. asiatica* (Latham).

Painted Bush Quail
6. *Perdicula erythrorhyncha* (Sykes)

1832. *Coturnix erythrorhyncha* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 153.

Type locality : Karli valley, North Konkan, India.

Diagnostic characters : 18 cm in size. A richly coloured quail, with black and white blotching on flanks; bill red in both sexes. Male has upper plumage olive-brown streaked with white and spotted with black; crown black; tail black bared with rufous; supercilium white; throat white surrounded by black gorget; breast with small spots, rest of lower plumage light

chestnut. Female similar to male excepting the rufous crown, throat and supercilium.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in flocks. Inhabits bushy undergrowth of dry deciduous forests in plains and hilly terrain.

Status : Found throughout eastern and western Ghats.

Represented by two subspecies, the larger form *P. e. erythrorhyncha* (Sykes) is found in Western Ghats from Khandala in Maharashtra to Kerala, and smaller form *P. e. blewitti* (Hume) in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

Its population is not adequately known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Phasianidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Manipur Bush Quail

7. *Perdica manipurensis* Hume

1881. *Perdica manipurensis* Hume, *Str. Feath.* 9 :467.

Type locality : Bases of the hills in the south-eastern Manipur, India.

Diagnostic characters 20 cm in size. A squat and plump little partridge like bird; upper surface olive-grey with black bars and spots. Sexes dissimilar. Males have forehead, sides of face, chin and throat rufous chestnut, a fine white line through eyes; neck and upper breast ashy grey, spotted with black; rest of underparts rufous buff; undertail coverts black spotted with white. Females duller and paler without rufous on head, rufous on underparts replaced by pale greyish buff.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in parties of six to eight birds. A resident bird of damp grassland from foothills to the elevation of 1,000 metres in the hilly sections.

Status : Confined to the eastern part of India from Terai of North Bengal to Arunachal Pradesh and then southward along the northeast hill states.

Represented by two subspecies; (i) *P. m. manipurensis* Hume occurs along the Patkai Range and the northern subspecies *P. m. inglisi* (Ogilvie-Grant), along the Terai. *P. minglisi* differs from the nominate subspecies, in being less marked with black on upper and underparts.

Threatened. There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Phasianidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Painted Spurfowl**8. *Galloperdix lunulata* (Valencinnes)**

1825. *Perdix lunulata* Valencinnes, *Dict. Sci. Nat. ed. Levrault*. 38 : 446

Type locality : Bengal.

Diagnostic characters : 32 cm in size, A partridge like bird, of the size of a half grown domestic hen, having spurs on legs. Male with head and neck greenish black, spotted with white; upperpart chestnut, with white spots; tail greenish black; underparts yellowish buff, with spotting and barring. Female has chestnut upperparts with dark brown vermiculation, excepting the black crown; underparts olivaceous brown.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs or in family parties. Inhabits broken hillocks enveloped by thin forests and scrub by undergrowth.

Status : Reported from eastern Rajasthan east to West Bengal and south through Penninsula, in foothills upto 1,000m.

Nothing is known about its population status.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Phasianidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Mountain quail**9. *Ophrysia superciliosa* (J.E. Gray)**

1846. *Rollulus superciliosus* J.E. Gray, *Knowsley Menagerie*, 1 : 8, pl. 16.

Type locality : Mussorie (Kumaon, Uttar Pradesh), India.

Diagnostic character : 25 cm in size. A small red tailed partridge, smaller than the Grey partridge. Male - Forehead and supercilium white; upperparts and underparts dark slaty brown, streaked with black, Female - Supercilium vinaceous grey and a black line behind eye. Upperparts cinnamon brown and marked with black; underparts vinaceous brown, streaked with black.

Habits and Habitat : Old records indicate that it occurs in coveys of six to 12 birds. Inhabits grassland and bushes on steep hill sides.

Status : Localised to Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Globally threatened. Presumed to be extinct.

The bird is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, and its subsequent amendments and, hence, is protected by law.

Grey Jungle fowl
10. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck

1813. *Gallus sonneratii* Temminck, *Pit. et Gall.* 2 :246.

Type locality : Eastern Ghats near Madras = Tamil Nadu, India (restricted by Whistler and Kinnear, 1936, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 38 : 682).

Diagnostic characters : Male 70-80 cm; female 38 cm in size. Male has a large comb and two lappets, reduced in non-breeding plumage; legs having two super on each. Upper plumage blackish throughout, nape, neck and mantle spotted with white and golden yellow, band of golden yellow present on scapulars; underparts grey. Female, with upper plumage blackish brown, breast white, scalloped with black, abdomen buff.

Habits and Habitat : Usually found singly, in pairs or in family parties. Inhabits forest clad hilly tracts from foothills to top.

Status : The species ranges from southern Rajasthan and central Madhya Pradesh to Penninsular India.

Considered as scarce. There is no estimate of its population.

This species is protected under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Phasianidae.

Andaman Banded Crake
11. *Rallina canningi* (Blyth)

1863. *Euryzona canningi* 'Tytler' = Blyth, *Ibis* : 19.

Type locality : Andaman, Islands, India.

Diagnostic characters : 34 cm in size. A short-tailed Waterhen, slightly larger than the Whitebreasted Waterhen in size. Entire upper plumage and breast ruddy-chestnut; lower plumage whitish, barred with dark brown. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : A wild bird, lives among thick bushes and reeds of salt marshes.

Status : Reported from Andaman Islands. (Present range is not known).

Globally threatened. No estimate of its population has ever been recorded.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Rallidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.



Mountain Quail
Ophrysia superciliosa (J.E. Gray)



Andaman Banded Crake
Rallina canningi (Blyth)

Jerdon's Courser**12. *Cursorius bitorquatos* (Blyth)**

1848. *Macrotarsius bitorquatos* 'Jerdon' = Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 17 : 254.

Type locality : Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Diagnostic characters : 27 cm in size. A little pinkish brown bird of the size of partridge; breast chestnut, with two white bands across it. Crown dark brown, with a white line above the eyes. Sexes similar.

Habits and Habitat : Poorly known, as the species is nocturnal. It occurred in rocky habitat, sparsely with thin vegetation.

Status : It occupies the Pennar and Godavari valleys in Andhra Pradesh. Globally threatened. It was believed to be extinct, but again reported from Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh in January 1986 (Bharat Bhusan, 1986).

The bird is included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) and its subsequent amendments and, hence, is protected by law.

Nilgiri Wood Pigeon**13. *Columba elphinstonii* (Sykes)**

1833 (1832). *Ptilinopus Elphinstonii* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*; pt. 2 : 149.

Type locality : The Ghats of Dukhun, India.

Diagnostic character : 42 cm in size. A large Pigeon, of the size of a Jungle crow. Upper back and tail coverts copper-brown, glossed with metallic green; tail grey; neck black, each feather tipped with white; head and nape grey, tinged with emerald green; throat whitish; lower plumage grey; abdomen lilac. Sexes similar.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps singly or in pairs. Inhabits moist evergreen forests.

Status : Found throughout the Western Ghats from Mumbai (Maharashtra) southwards to Kerala and south Tamil Nadu. Its exact population is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Columbidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Andaman Wood Pigeon**14. *Columba palumboides* (Hume)**

1883. *Cazrpophaga palumboides* Anonymous = Hume, *Str. Feath.* 1 : 302.

Type locality : Port Mount, Andaman Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : 41 cm in size. Upperparts dark slaty grey, with paler head and neck; latter with indistinct checkerboard pattern. Underparts pale blue-grey, washed with purplish green. In female head and neck are darker than male.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pair or small parties. Exclusively a forest dweller.

Status : Reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (Great Nicobar, Nancowry and Car Nicobar); uncommon in Andaman.

Exact population of this species is not recorded.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Columbidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Andaman Cuckoo-Dove **15. *Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth**

1846. *Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **15** : 371

Type locality : Southern Nicobar Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : 41 cm in size. A long tailed, reddish brown dove, about the size of a Rock Pigeon. Feathers of upperparts fringes with rufous. Male with rufous head; crown glossed with lilac-purple; throat whitish; breast and abdomen cross-barred with black. Females differs from males in having mottled black head and crown, breast and abdomen chestnut and unbarred.

Habits and Habitat : Lives in pairs or in small flocks. Inhabits dense evergreen or secondary forests.

Status : Distributed throughout the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Scarce in Nicobars). Represented by two subspecies, (i) *M. r. rufipennis* Blyth - occurs in Nicobar Islands and (ii) *M. r. andamanensis* Abdulali in the Andaman Islands. The latter subspecies lacks the lilac gloss on crown; otherwise similar to the nominate subspecies.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Columbidae is included under Schedule-IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Blyth's Nicobar Parakeet **16. *Psittacula caniceps* (Blyth)**

846. *Palaeornis caniceps* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **15** : 23

Type locality : Nicobar Islands, India.



Jerdon's Courser
Cursorius bitorquatus (Blyth)



Andaman Wood Pigeon
Columba palumboides (Hume)



Andaman Cuckoo-Dove
Macropygia rufipennis Blyth



Nicobar Parakeet
Psittacula caniceps (Blyth)

Diagnostic characters : 61 cm in size. A large parakeet, with a long pointed tail. Entire plumage yellowish green, with grey head and a broad black band from lower mandible to the side of the neck; central tail-feathers blue, with violet-grey tips. Females similar to males but the head duller and washed with pale blue and black; upper mandible black.

Habits and Habitat : Generally found singly or in small parties in forested areas.

Status : Confined to Montschall, Kondul, Great Nicobar and Little Nicobar Islands. Fairly common.

The species is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Psittacidae.

Rothschild's Parakeet

17. *Psittacula intermedia* (Rothschild)

1895. *Palaeornis intermedia* Rothschild, *Nov. Zool.*, 2 : 492.

Type locality : Sikkim, India.

Diagnostic characters : 36 cm in size. A grass-green parakeet of the size of a slaty headed parakeet and close to blossom headed parakeet in coloration. Head bluish pink; a red patch present on wings, in male.

Habits and Habitat : Nothing is known about its habit or habitat.

Status : The species recorded from Sikkim.

Never seen alive in the field by any Ornithologist.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Psittacidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Blue Winged Parakeet

18. *Psittacula columboides* (Vigors)

1830. *Palaeornis columboides* Vigors, *Zool. Journ.*, 5 : 274.

Type locality : Aneichard, Travancore, Kerala, India.

Diagnostic Characters : 38 cm in size. A greyish bird of the size of a Common Myna but having a long pointed tail. Male : Head, upper back and breast purplish-grey; collar blue-green; bill reddish; lower back rump and upper tail coverts greenish blue. Female lacks the blue-green collar and has a blackish bill.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in small flocks, found in forested hill sides in the vicinity of cultivation.

Status : Limited to western Ghats from Thana districts (Maharashtra) south to Kerala. Fairly common. There is no estimate of its population.

This bird is protected in India by inclusion in Schedule IV under the family Psittacidae.

Andaman Scops Owl

19. *Otus balli* Hume

1873. *Ephiatte Balli* Hume, *Str. Feath.*, 1 : 407.

Type locality South Andaman Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : 19 cm in size. A little owl of the size of a Nicobar Bulbul, having a distinct ear-tufts and golden yellow eyes. Crown, nape and mantle dark rufous-brown with sparse and indistinct buff and dark brown markings. Facial disc buff; underparts finely vermiculated and spotted with dark brown and buff. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : A little known bird, Nocturnal, therefore often heard than seen. Inhabits thick forests.

Status : Found only in Andaman Islands. Current status unknown.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any Schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Strigidae is included under Schedule IV.

Andaman Brown Hawk-Owl

20. *Ninox affinis* Beavan

1867. *Ninox affinis* 'Tytlar' = Beavan, *Ibis* : 316.

Type locality : Abardeen Point, Port Blair, South Andaman Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : 28 cm in size. Smaller than House Crow, resembling a hawk by the absence of a ruff and facial disc. Entire upper parts dark brown, forehead white, and throat fulvous; rest of underparts white with large drops of rufous brown. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Nothing specifically is recorded. Inhabits mangrove forests.

Status Confined to Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

Recognised by two subspecies, (i) *N. a. affinis* Beavan - found in Andaman Islands (distribution within the group not worked out), and (ii) *N. a. isolata* Baker in the Nicobar Islands (recorded from Car Nicobar, Trinkat, Camorta and Great Nicobar). The latter



Andaman Brown Hawk-Owl
Ninox affinis Beavan

subspecies is distinctly larger in size and a little borer than the nominate subspecies.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Strigidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Forest Spotted Owlet
21. *Athene blewitti* (Hume)

1873. *Heteroglaux Blewitti* Anonymous - Hume, *Str. Feath.*, 1 : 468

Type locality : (Busnah, Phooljan State, India) [=Phuljhan, C 21°N, 21°N, 8°3E., Madhya Pradesh].

Diagnostic characters : 23 cm in size. A small round-headed owl. Upperparts including head, neck, scapular and interscapular region dark earthy brown; hind collar of white spots indistinctive; underparts more brown and less white; a strongly marked dark brown bar present across the throat. Breast brown, with white fringes to the feathers. Sexes similar.

Habits and Habitat : The owlet is a resident of the moist deciduous forest and groves of wild mango. Evidently a diurnal bird. Very little known about its habitat.

Status : Formerly, it is used to occur in the Penninsular India, ranging from Surat Dangs (Gujarat) in the west to Sambalpur (Orissa) in the east.

No information is available on this species. Despite many endeavours, not a single specimen could be seen in recent times except a photograph of this bird taken in 1968. This species is known by only half a dozen specimens preserved in different collections, the last being collected at Mandavi, Surat district, Gujarat in 1914.

This bird is included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act and its subsequent amendments, hence it is legally protected.

Narcondam Hornbill
22. *Rhyticeros narcondami* Hume

1873. *Rhyticeros narcondami* Hume, *Str. Feath.* 1 : 411.

Type locality : Narcondam Island, Andamans, India.

Diagnostic characters : 45-50 cm in size. A medium-sized, black hornbill, slightly larger than a Pariah kite; having an elongated cream-yellow bill, bearing a light brown casque and a white tail; head and neck rufous. Female black throughout; tail as in male.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in small flocks of three or four. Inhabits the tropical rain forest.

Status Restricted to the Narcondam island in Andamans.

The population of Narcondam Hornbill was estimated to be around 200 individuals in 1905 (Osmaston, 1905) and confined to an area of less than 5 sq. km. A survey in 1969, conducted by the *Bombay natural History Society*, reported it to be still plentiful in the island.

Considered threatened because of small size of the island.

The bird is protected in India by enlisting in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act and Appendix II of CITES.

Small Green Barbet 23. *Megalaima viridis* (Boddaert)

1783. *Bucco viridis* Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum. : 53.

Type locality : Mahe, India ex Daubenton, pl. 870.

Diagnostic characters : 23 cm in size. A stout-billed arboreal bird, size that of a Common Myna. Upper plumage grass-green; supercilium and cheek-patch white, contrasting with brown crown and nape; throat and breast whitish, the latter streaked with brown; abdomen pale green. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps singly or in parties of 20-30 individuals. Lives in well wooded patches, in watered areas.

Status : Reported from the Surat Dongs, south to the Western Ghats and east to Central Tamil Nadu; common at 1500 m, alt., occasionally reported to 2300 m in the Nilgiris.

Fairly common.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Capitonidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Malabar Crested Lark 24. *Galerida malabarica* (Scopoli)

1786. *Alauda malabarica* Scopoli, *Del. Flor. et. Faun. Insurb.*, 2 : 94.

Type locality Malabar, India.

Diagnostic characters : 16 cm in size. Resembles *Galerida deva* in appearance but considerably larger; streaks on the breast very broad and coarse; tail deep rufous; abdomen whitish. Sexes alike.



Narcondam Hornbill
Rhyticeros narcondami Hume

Habits and Habitat : Keeps singly or in small loose flocks. Affects cultivation and grass covered hills.

Status : The species is reported from Ahmedabad (Gujarat), south to Kerala and Western Tamil Nadu.

The present population status is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Alaudidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Deccan Crested Lark
25. *Galerida deva* (Sykes)

1832. *Alauda deva* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond* : 92.

Type locality : Hospet (Madras), Tamil Nadu, India.

Diagnostic characters : 14 cm in size. A small lark of the size of a sparrow, having a pointed upstanding crest. Whole plumage including sharp pointed crest rufous brown, streaked with black; wing quills marked with a large rufous patch; breast streaked with black; underparts pale rufous. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps singly or in small loose flocks. Inhabits pastures, coastal flats, dry fields and well wooded areas.

Status : The specimen is reported from Sambhar, (Rajasthan), Kutch (Gujarat) and Etawah (U.P.); also in Tamil Nadu.

The present population is not known.

The species is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Alaudidae.

Andaman Drongo
26. *Dicrurus andamanensis* Tytler

1867. *Dicrurus andamanensis* Tytler, in Beavan, *Ibis* :323.

Type locality : Port Blair, South Andaman Island, India.

Diagnostic characters : 32 cm in size. A glossy black bird of the size of a Bulbul, having bunches of elongate hair on head and a longer forked tail. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Flocks consisting of 12-20 birds; wander through forests in search of food.

Status : Found in the Andaman Islands.

Represented by two subspecies (i) *D. a. andamanensis* Tytler- occurs in South Andaman and (ii) *D. a. dicruriformis* (Hume) in the North Andaman. The latter differs from the former in being larger in size.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Dicruridae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Whiteheaded Myna **27. *Sturnus erythropygius* (Blyth)**

1846. *Sturnia erythropygia* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengd.* 15 : 34.

Type locality : Car Nicobar, Nicobar Island, India

Diagnostic characters : 21 cm in size. Of the size of a Common Myna; having long plumes on crown. Head, neck and underparts creamy white; back pale grey; wings and tail feathers glossy greenish black; rump chestnut. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in large flocks. Lives in forest clearings, cultivation and grassland.

Status Reported from Andamans, Car Nicobar and Katchal Islands.

Recognised by three subspecies (i) the nominate subspecies in Car Nicobar, (ii) *S.e. andamanensis* (Tytler) in Andaman, and (iii) *S. e. katchalensis* (Richmond) in Katchal Island.

The latter two have pale grey rump. The Andamanese population differs from Katchal population in having pale rufous under tail-coverts against chestnut in the latter.

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any Schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Sturnidae is included under Schedule IV.

Whitebellied Tree Pie **28. *Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould**

1833. *Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 57.

Type locality : Eastern Asia = Malabar Coast, India.

Diagnostic characters : 48 cm in size. A long tailed tree-pie, of the size of a Myna. Face black, contrasted with white nape and underparts. Wings black, marked with white patch.



Andaman Drongo
Dicrurus andamanensis Tytler

Tail tipped with white. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs or in small parties. Inhabits humid, broad leaved, evergreen hill-forests.

Status : The species is distributed throughout the hills of southern India from North Kanara, south to Kerala and east to Andhra Pradesh (Palmauer, c 130°15'N., 78°45'E.).

Its population status is not known

The bird is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Corvidae.

Andaman Tree Pie
29. *Dendrocitta baylei* Tytler

1863. *Dendrocitta baylei* Tytler, *J. Asiat Soc. Beng.* **32** : 88.

Type locality : Andaman Islands, India.

Diagnostic characters : 32 cm in size. A small slender-bodied long-tailed tree-pie of the size of a myna; head, neck, upper back, throat and upper breast dark bluish ashy; lower back and rump pale rufous; lower breast rufescent ashy; rest of underparts chestnut; tail and wings black, the latter with white patch, Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs or in small parties. Affects tall trees.

Status : Reported only from Andaman Islands.

No precise data on the population is available.

It is protected in India by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Corvidae.

Greyheaded Bulbul
30. *Pycnonotus priocephalus* (Jerdon)

1839. *B. (rachypus) priocephalus* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **10** : 246.

Type locality : Peria Pass, Malabar, India.

Diagnostic characters : 19 cm in size. A olive-green bird, of the size of a Red Vented Bulbul. Males and females are coloured alike. Head grey with greenish forehead; rump black; central tail grey and outer rectrices dark brown; chin blackish; rest olive-green.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs or in small parties. Inhabits dense evergreen jungles.

Status Distributed in Peninsular India. A limited range in the heavy rainfall area of western Ghats from Goa south to Kerala and adjacent hills of Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted but the family Pycnonotidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Yellowthroated Bulbul

31. *Pycnonotus xantholaemus* (Jerdon)

1844. *Brachypus xantholaemus* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **13** : 122.

Type locality : Eastern Ghats west of Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Diagnostic characters : 20 cm in size. A crestless, olive-green bulbul, with plain yellow-green head, contrasting with bright yellow throat and breast; breast band, grey; abdomen whitish; vent yellow, tail tipped with yellow. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs, often associated with Redvented Bulbul. Affects thornyscrub jungle among hillocks.

Status : Widely distributed species throughout the hills of southern Andhra Pradesh, eastern Karnataka and northern Tamil Nadu. One old record is from Anamalai hills, Kerala.

Present population of this species is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Pycnonotidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian wildlife (Protection) Act.

Nicobar Bulbul

32. *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* Moore

1854. *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* Moore, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Bds. Mus. E. I. Co. I.* : 257.

Type locality : Nicobar Islands, India.

Diagnostic characters : 20 cm in size. A soft plumed, crestless bulbul, of the size of a Redvented bulbul. Head, nape, wings and tail dark brown; back olive; underparts whitish grey, faintly washed with pale yellow. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat Keeps singly, in pairs or in small parties. Affects forest and gardens.

Status Restricted to Nicobar Islands (Camorta, Trinkat, Nancowry, Katchal and Teressa).

Threatened. Population reduced. Fairly common in Katchal Island.

The bird is included in Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Pycnonotidae.

Marsh Spotted Babbler
33. *Pellorneum palustre* Gould

1872. *Pellorneum palustre* Gould, *Bds. Asia.*, 3 : pl. 65., pt. 24.

Type locality : Cachar, Assam, India.

Diagnostic character : 15 cm in size. A spotted babbler of the size of a sparrow, having whitish lores. Entire upper plumage including tail olive-brown; chin to upper breast white, streaked with brown; abdomen white. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Reported from Arunachal Pradesh, northern portion of Assam and Meghalaya.

Threatened. There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Mishmi Wren
34. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley

1948. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 61 : 103.

Type locality : Dreyi, Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh.

Diagnostic characters : 9 cm in size. A little skulker, of the size of a House Sparrow. Upper parts dark brown, with scaly appearance; throat chestnut and streaked; lower parts olive-brown, spotted with white. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Poorly known. Inhabits moist subtropical forests.

Status : Recorded from Dreyie. 1600 m alt, Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh.

Threatened. Population is exceedingly rare.

The bird is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Austen's Spotted Babbler
35. *Stachyris oglei* (Godwin-Austen)

1877. *Actinura oglei* Godwin-Austen, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, 46 : 42.

Type locality : Sadiya, Assam, India.

Diagnostic character : 13 cm in size. A sober-coloured bird, of the size of a sparrow,

and having a soft lax plumage. Crown and nape golden brown, back duller; a line above the eye white; throat patch white; breast slaty grey and rest of underparts umber-brown. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Frequents dense evergreen scrub in rocky ravines, between 800 and 1800 m alt.

Status : It is confined to the hills north of Sadiya, in Lohit and Tirap districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

The population is exceedingly rare.

The species is protected under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Large Grey Babbler 36. *Turdoides malcolmi* (Sykes)

1832. *Timalia malcolmi* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 88

Type locality Dukun = Poona, India.

Diagnostic characters : 28 cm in size. A large, sandy-grey bird, of the size of a Myna and having a long trailing tail. Forehead light ashy; outer feathers of tail whitish; eyes bright yellow; throat and breast creamy buff. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in parties of 5-12 birds. Found in open dry scrub and cultivation.

Status : Reported from Punjab, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, thence south to Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Rufous Babbler 37. *Turdoides subrufus* (Jerdon)

1839. *Timilia subrufa* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 10 : 259.

Type locality : Manantoddy, Wynaad, India.

Diagnostic characters : 25 cm in size. A long-tailed babbler, with an untidy plumage. In

size, it is between the Red-vented Bulbul and common Myna. Forehead deep grey; upperparts olive-brown tinged with rufous; upper bill black, lower yellow; underparts ferruginous. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Lives in flocks of 7-10 individuals. Frequents tall grass and bamboo at forest edges.

Status : Confined to south-western India. It is distributed from Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) in the Western Ghats south to Kerala and east to Shavaroy Hills in Tamil Nadu.

The species is represented by two subspecies (i) *T. s. subrufus* (Jerdon) in Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra), Karnataka and western Tamil Nadu, and (ii) *T. s. hyperythrus* (Sharpe) in Kerala south of Palghat Gap. The latter subspecies differs from the nominate one in being rich in colour.

Exact population is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Nilgiri Laughing Thrush 38. *Garrulax cachinnans* (Jerdon)

1839. *Crateropus cachinnans* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **10** : 255.

Type locality : Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu, India.

Diagnostic characters : 20 cm in size. A dull-coloured bird, with short and rounded wings. In size, between Redvented Bulbul and Common Myna. Upperparts olive-brown; supercilium white, contrasting with slaty-brown crown; eye stripe and chin black; rest rufous. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in parties of 12-15 birds. Lives in forest undergrowth and scrub.

Status : Confined in hills of the Nilgiris (western Tamil Nadu above 1200 m alt.)

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Whitebreasted Laughing Thrush 39. *Garrulax jerdoni* Blyth

1851. *Garrulax* (?) *jerdoni* Blyth, *J. Asiat. Soc. Beng.*, **20** : 522.

Type locality : Banasore Peak, India.

Diagnostic characters : 20 cm in size. A crestless, olive-brown and rufous babbler, of the size of a Myna. Crown dark sooty brown; forehead and chin black; supercilium white; a line behind the eyes black; throat and breast grey; abdomen rufous. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in parties of 6-12 birds. Haunts among undergrowth and in low bushes.

Status : Restricted to the hills of western Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Recognised by three subspecies, (i) *G. i. jerdoni* Blyth occurs at Bramhagiri hills and Banasore Peak at c. 1500-1800 m alt., (ii) *G. i. fairbanki* (Blanford) and (iii) *G. i. maridionale* (Blanford) occurs in north and south Kerala respectively. The latter two have grey chin. The population of south Kerala birds has shorter supercilium which barsly extend behind eyes, otherwise similar to north Kerala population.

There is no estimate of its population.

The species is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Black and Orange Flycatcher 40. *Muscicapa nigrorufa* (Jerdon)

1839. *Saxicola nigrorufa* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **10** : 266.

Type locality : Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India.

Diagnostic characters : 11 cm in size. A small restless orange flycatcher, about the size of a Sparrow. Male with head, neck, wings and lores black. Female is similar to male except that orange colour duller, head olive-brown, wings dark brown and lores rufous.

Habits and Habitat Found singly or in pairs. Lives in evergreen woods and thickets

Status Ranges in the southern section of western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted but the group is included in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher 41. *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon

1840. *Muscicapa pallipes* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, **11** : 15.

Type locality : Cannonore, Kerala, India.

Diagnostic characters : 15 cm in size. A small, restless flycatcher, larger than a Black and

Orange Flycatcher. Sexes diamorphic. Uniformly indigo-blue; forehead and supercilium brighter blue; lores black; abdomen white. Female smaller than male and its upper plumage rufescent olive-brown, lores white; tail chestnut; throat and upper breast orange rufous; remainder of lower plumage greyish, fading to white on abdomen.

Habits and Habitat : Found singly or in pairs. Frequents undergrowth in broad leaved forests.

Status : It is found in the western Ghats from Bhimashankar (Maharashtra) to Kerala and adjacent hills of Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher
42. *Muscicapa albicaudata* Jerdon

1840. *Muscicapa albicaudata* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sci.*, 11 : 16

Type locality : Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India.

Diagnostic characters : 15 cm in size. A greenish indigo-blue flycatcher, with white patches on the base of tail. Size that of a White-bellied Blue Flycatcher. Male with lores, wings and tail black; vent whitish. Female smaller in size and its whole upper plumage dull grey-brown, washed with greenish blue; upper tail coverts blue

Habits and Habitat : Usually met with singly, along with other flycatchers. Inhabits evergreen biotope in hills.

Status : Ranges throughout the southern section of Western Ghats; common in Karnataka, Kerala and Western Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted but the group is included in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher
43. *Rhipidura albogularis* (Lesson)

1832. *Muscicapa (Muscylva) albogularis* Lesson, In *Belanger, Voy. Ind. Orient.*, Zool. : 264.

Type locality : le continent de l'Inde et less enviorns de Pondicherry = Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India.

Diagnostic characters : 19 cm in size. A slaty-brown bird, having a long tail with tail feathers spread like a fan; size that of a House Sparrow. Upper plumage brown; supercilium and throat white; chin black; breast band spotted with white; abdomen and flanks buff. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps singly or in pairs. Lives in light forest

Status : Ranges from Mt. Abu (Rajasthan) east to Orissa and south through most of the Peninsula.

Represented by two subspecies (i) *R. a. albogularis* (Lesson) found in south-west India, from Mt. Abu (Rajasthan) to Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) and Kerala; and (ii) *R. a. vernayi* Whistler limited to Dandakaranya area of river Godavari. The latter subspecies has grey flanks and pectoral spots absent.

There is no estimate of its population.

The species is protected by inclusion in Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act under the family Muscicapidae.

Largebilled Reed Warbler

44. *Acrocephalus orinus* Oberholser

1905. *Acrocephalus orinus* Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. nat. Mus.*, **28** : 899, new name for *Acrocephalus macrorhynchus* Hume, 1871, *Ibis* : 31 (not for from Rampoor), ex *Phyllopneuste macrorhyncha* Hume, 1869, *Ibis* : 357. nom. mud. nec. *Calamopherpe macrophyncha* Muller, 1853.

Type locality : Near Rampur, Sutlej Valley, Himachal Pradesh, India.

Diagnostic characters : 19 cm in size. A small warbler smaller than a Sparrow in size and having a rounded tail. Entire upper plumage olive-brown; rump rufous; a line above the eye white; lower plumage buffish white. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Not known.

Status : Ranges in Sutlej valley, Himachal Pradesh, northern India. known from a single type specimen from Rampur (C, 31°26'N, 77°3'E).

Exceedingly rare. Exact population not known. Rarely seen in Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks falling within its range.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Rustybellied Shortwing**45. *Brachypteryx hyperythra* Jerdon & Blyth**

1861. *Brachypteryx hyperythra* Jerdon & Blyth, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond* : 21.

Type locality : Darjeeling = Darjiling, West Bengal, India.

Diagnostic characters : 13 cm in size. A ground skulker of the size of a sparrow having short and rounded wings. Male with upper plumage deep blue; supercilium white; rest of lower plumage ferruginous. Female differs from male in being olive-brown above; supercilium absent; rest of lower plumage pale ferruginous excepting the whitish abdomen.

Habits and Habitat : Not known. In winter, found in forest undergrowth

Status : Recorded from West Bengal (Darjiling), Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh (Dafla Hills), Assam (Margherita) and Nagaland.

Threatened. Exact population is not known.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any Schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV.

Rufousbellied Shortwing**46. *Brachypteryx major* (Jerdon)**

1844. *Phoenicurus major* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sc.*, 13 : 170.

Type locality : Neilgherries = Nilgiri, Southern India.

Diagnostic characters : 15 cm in size. A robin-like bird, with a short tail and rounded wings. Size between a sparrow and a bulbul. Entire upper plumage slaty-blue; frontal band deep black; breast slaty-blue; abdomen white; flanks and under tail-coverts rufous-brown. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Met singly or in pairs amongst the undergrowth and in small trees.

Status : Restricted to the hills of southern Karnataka, Nilgiris, Kerala and western Tamil Nadu.

Recognised by two subspecies, (i) *B. m. major* (Jerdon) occurs in the hills of southern Karnataka (Babubadan, Bramhagiri and the Nilgiri hills) from c. 1300 m to 1900 m alt., and in Kerala (Palni hills) replaced by the *B. m. albiventris* (Blandford) about c. 900m alt. The latter subspecies has slaty blue flanks and under tail-coverts.

Rare. Exact population is not known.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any Schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Muscicapidae is included under Schedule IV.

Whitewinged Black Tit
47. *Parus nuchalis* Jerdon

1844. *Parus nuchalis* Jerdon, *Madras J. Lit. Sc.*, **13** :131.

Type locality : Eastern Ghats, India.

Diagnostic characters : 12 cm in size. A small bird with a short, conical and thick bill. Size about that of a sparrow. Head, neck and ventral stripe from chin to middle of abdomen black; check-patch white, remainder of upper plumage glossy blue-black; wings band and tail white; lower plumage white; tinged with yellow. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in pairs or in family parties. Found in thorny scrub jungle.

Status : Obtained from Gujarat (Kutch, Deesa, Palanpur) and southern Rajasthan. In the Penninsular India, it is rare, and recorded only from southern Andhra Pradesh and south Karnataka.

Threatened. Its exact population is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Paridae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Nilgiri Pipit
48. *Anthus nilgiriensis* Sharpe

1885. *Anthus nilgiriensis* Sharpe, *Cat. Bds. Br. Mus.*, **10** : 550.

Type locality : Nilgiri Hills, southern India.

Diagnostic characters : 17 cm in size. A dark bird, with a long tail and slender legs. Size about that of a sparrow. Entire upper plumage tawny olive with dark brown streaks; tail dark brown; lower plumage buff, streaked with dark brown on upper belly. Sexes alike.

Habits and Habitat : Found singly or in pairs in grass-covered hills.

Status : Ranges in the hills of Kerala and western Tamil Nadu. Breeds in the Nilgiris and Palni Hills at about c. 1500 m. alt.

There is no estimate of its population.

Specifically not enlisted as a species in any Schedule of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act but the family Motacillidae is included under Schedule IV.

Small Sunbird
49. *Nectarinia minima* (Sykes)

1832. *Cinnyris minima* Sykes, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* : 99

Type locality : Gaults, Dukun, India.

Diagnostic characters: 8 cm in size. A tiny sunbird smaller than the sparrow in size and having a pointed curved bill. Male : Back deep crimson; rump lilac; tail black; forehead to nape metallic green; chin and throat metallic purple-lilac, breast crimson and abdomen dull yellow. Female is olive-green above, dull yellow below; rump deep maroon; lower plumage dull yellow uniformly.

Habits and Habitats : Keeps singly or in pairs. Inhabits evergreen biotope, in the foothills.

Status : It is found in the Western Ghats complex from Suriamal (Maharashtra) to the southern most hills of Kerala and western Tamil Nadu.

There is no estimate of its population.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Nectariniidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

Green Munia

50. *Estrilda formosa* (Latham)

1790. *Fringilla formosa* Latham, *Index Orn.* I : 441.

Type locality : India

Diagnostic characters : 10 cm in size. A small green munia, smaller than a sparrow and having a conical red bill. Male : Olive-green above, tail blackish brown; throat pale yellow, breast to belly bright yellow; flanks barred with olive-brown and white. Female similar to male but browner above, duller and paler below, and flanks with fewer and obsolete bars.

Habits and Habitat : Keeps in flocks. Inhabits forest, thick grass and green cultivation.

Status : It is recorded from southern Rajasthan, central Uttar Pradesh and southern Bihar south to northern Andhra Pradesh and northern Kerala.

Threatened. Its exact population is not known.

Although specifically not mentioned but its family Ploceidae is included under Schedule IV of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act.

A. ENDEMIC GENERA IN INDIA ACCORDING TO RIPLEY (1961)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Order | ANSERIFORMES |
| Family | ANATIDAE |
| *I. <i>Rhodonessa</i> Reichenbach | |
| Order | GALLIFORMES |
| Family | PHASIANIDAE |
| II. <i>Ophrysla</i> Bonaparte | |
| III. <i>Catreus</i> Cabanis | |
| Order | GRUIFORMES |
| Family | OTIDIDAE |
| *IV. <i>Sypheotides</i> Lesson | |
| Order | CUCULIFORMES |
| Family | CUCULIDAE |
| *V. <i>Taccocua</i> Lesson | |
| Order | PASSERIFORMES |
| Family | MUSCICAPIDAE |
| *IV <i>Sphenocichla</i> Godwin-Austin & Walden | |
| *VII. <i>Dumetla</i> Blyth | |
| * VIII. <i>Rhopocichla</i> Oates | |
| *IX. <i>Chaetornis</i> Gray | |
| *X. <i>Saxicoloides</i> Lesson | |
| Family | FRINGILLIDAE |
| *XI. <i>Callacanthis</i> Bonaparte | |

B. ENDEMIC SPECIES IN INDIA ACCORDING TO RIPLEY (1961)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Order | PELECANIFORMES |
| Family | PHALACROCORACIDAE |
| Indian Shag | * 1. <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Stephen |
| Great Whitebellied Heron | * 2. <i>Ardea insignis</i> Hume |
| Family | THRESKIORNITHIDAE |
| Black Ibis | * 3. <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck) |
| Order | ANSERIFORMES |
| Family | ANATIDAE |
| Pinkheaded Duck | * 4. <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> (Latham) |

Order	FALCONIFORMES
Family	ACCIPITRIDAE
White-eyed Buzzard Eagle	* 5. <i>Butastur teesa</i> (Franklin)

Order	GALLIFORMES
Family	PHASIANIDAE
Painted Partridge	* 6. <i>Francolinus pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby)
Grey Partridge	* 7. <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin)
Swamp Partridge	* 8. <i>Francolinus gularis</i> (Temminck)
Blackbreasted or Rain Quail	* 9. <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> (Gmelin)
Jungle Bush Quail	*10. <i>Perdicula asiatica</i> (Latham)
Rock Bush Quail	11. <i>Perdicula argoondah</i> (Sykes)
Painted Bush Quail	12. <i>Perdicula erythrorhyncha</i> (Sykes)
Manipur Bush Quail	13. <i>Perdicula manipurensis</i> Hume Redbreasted Hill
Partridge	*14. <i>Arborophila mandellii</i> Hume
Red Spurfowl	*15. <i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> (Gmelin)
Painted Spurfowl	16. <i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes)
Mountain Quail	17. <i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i> (J.E. Gray)
Western Tragopan	*18. <i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i> (J.E. Gray)
Crimson Tragopan	*19. <i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Linnaeus)
Grey Junglefowl	20. <i>Gallus sonneratii</i> Temminck
Cheer Pheasant	*21. <i>Catreus wallichii</i> (Hardwicke)
Common Peafowl	*22. <i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus

Order	GRUIFORMES
Family	OTIDIDAE
Great Indian Bustard	*23. <i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i> (Vigors)
Lesser Florican	*24. <i>Sypheotides indica</i> (J.E. Miller)

Order	CHARADRIIFORMES
Family	CHARADRIIDAE
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	*25. <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert)
Wood Snipe	*26. <i>Capella memoricola</i> (Hodgson)

Family	GLAREOLIDAE
Indian Courser	*27. <i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin)
Jerdon's Courser	28. <i>Cursorius bitorquatus</i> (Blyth)

Order	COLUMBIFORMES
Family	COLUMBIDAE
Nilgiri Wood Pigeon	29. <i>Columba elphinstonii</i> (Sykes)

Andaman Wood Pigeon	30. <i>Columba palumboides</i> (Hume)
Andaman Cuckoo-Dove	31. <i>Macropygia rufipennis</i> Blyth
Order	PSITTACIFORMES
Family	PSITTACIDAE
Nicobar Parakeet	32. <i>Psittacula caniceps</i> (Blyth)
Blossomheaded Parakeet	*33. <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus)
Bluewinged Parakeet	34. <i>Psittacula columboides</i> (Vigors)
Rothschild's Parakeet	35. <i>Psittacula intermedia</i> (Rothschild)
Order	CUCULIFORMES
Family	CUCULIDAE
Common Hawk-Cuckoo	*36. <i>Cuculus varius</i> Vahl
Small Greenbilled Malkoha	*37. <i>Rhopodytes viridirostris</i> (Jerdon)
Sirkeer Cuckoo	*38. <i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i> Lesson
Order	STRIGIFORMES
Family	STRIGIDAE
Andaman Scops Owl	39. <i>Otus balli</i> (Hume)
Jungle Owlet	*40. <i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Tickell)
Andaman Brown Hawk-Owl	41. <i>Ninox affinis</i> Beavan
Order	CAPRIMULGIFORMES
Family	PODARGIDAE
Ceylon Frogmouth	*44. <i>Batrachostomus moniliger</i> Blyth
Order	APODIFORMES
Family	APODIDAE
Whiterumped Spinetail	*45. <i>Chaetura sylvatica</i> (Tickell)
Order	TROGONIFORMES
Family	TROGONIDAE
Malabar Trogon	*46. <i>Harpactes fasciatus</i> (Pennant)
Order	CORACIIFORMES
Family	BUCEROTIDAE
Grey Hornbill	*47. <i>Tockus birostris</i> (Scopoli)
Malabar Grey Hornbill	*48. <i>Tockus griseus</i> (Latham)
Malabar Pied Hornbill	*49. <i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert)
Order	PICIFORMES
Family	CAPITONIDAE
Green Barbet	* 50. <i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> (Gmelin)

Small Green Barbet	51. <i>Megalaima viridis</i> (Boddaert)
Crimsonthroated Barbet	*52. <i>Megalaima rubricapilla</i> (Gmelin)
Family	INDICATORIDAE
Honeyguide	*53. <i>Indicator xanthonotus</i> Blyth
Family	PICIDAE
Lesser Goldenbacked Woodpecker	*54. <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus)
Himalayan Pied Woodpecker	*55. <i>Picoides himalayensis</i> (Jardine & Selby)
Brownfronted Pied Woodpecker	*56. <i>Picoides auriceps</i> (Vigors)
Blackbacked Woodpecker	*57. <i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> (Boddaert)
Order	PASSERIFORMES
Family	PITTIDAE
Indian Pitta	*58. <i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linnaeus)
Family	ALAUDIDAE
Redwinged Bush Lark	*59. <i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> Blyth.
Ashycrowned Finch Lark	*60. <i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli)
Malabar Crested Lark	61. <i>Galerida malabarica</i> (Scopoli)
Deccan Crested Lark	62. <i>Galerida deva</i> (Sykes)
Family	HIRUNDINIDAE
Indian Cliff Swallow	*63. <i>Hirundo fulvicola</i> Blyth
Family	DICRURIDAE
Whilebellied Drongo	*64. <i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus)
Andaman Drongo	65. <i>Dicrurus andamanensis</i> Tytler
Family	STURNIDAE
Spottedwinged Stare	*66. <i>Saroglossa spilopters</i> (Vigors)
Whiteheaded Myna	67. <i>Sturnus erythropygius</i> (Blyth)
Blackheaded or Brahminy Myna	*68. <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin)
Bank Myna	*69. <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham)
Family	CORVIDAE
Blackthroated Jay	*70. <i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i> Vigors
Whitebellied Tree Pie	71. <i>Dendrocitta leucogastra</i> Gould
Andaman Tree Pie	72. <i>Dendrocitta bayleyi</i> Tytler
Family	CAMPEPHAGIDAE
Blackheaded Cuckoo Shrike	*73. <i>Coracina melanoptera</i> (Rupell)

Family IRENIDAE
 Marshall's Iora *74. *Aegithina nigrolutea* (Marshall)

Family PYCNONOTIDAE
 Greyheaded Bulbul 75. *Pycnonotus priocephalus* (Jerdon)
 Yellowthroated Bulbul 76. *Pycnonotus xantholamus* (Jerdon)
 Whitebrowed Bulbul * 77. *Pycnonotus luteolus* (Lesson)
 Nicobar Bulbul 78. *Hypsipetes nicobariensis* Moore
 Yellowbrowed Bulbul * 79. *Hypsipetes indicus* (Jerdon)

Family MUSCICAPIDAE
 Marsh Spotted Babbler 80. *Pellorneum palustre* Gould
 Tailed Wren Babbler * 81. *Spelaeornis caudatus* (Blyth)
 Mishmi Wren Babbler 82. *Spelaeornis badeigularis* Ripley
 Longtailed Wren Babbler * 83. *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (Moore)
 Sikkim Wedgebilled Wren * 84. *Sphenocichla humei* (Mandelli)
 Redbilled Babbler * 85. *Stachyris pyrrhops* Blyth
 Austen's Spotted Babbler 86. *Stachyris oglei* (Godwin-Austen)
 Rufousbellied Babbler * 87. *Dumetia hyperythra* (Franklin)
 Blackheaded Babbler * 88. *Rhopocichla atriceps* (Jerdon)
 Jerdon's Babbler * 89. *Chrysomma altirostre* (Jerdon)
 Striated Babbler * 90. *Turdoides earlei* (Blyth)
 Slenderbilled Babbler * 91. *Turdoides longirostris* (Hodgson)
 Large Grey Babbler 92. *Turdoides malcolmi* (Sykes)
 Rufous Babbler 93. *Turdoides subrufus* (Jerdon)
 Jungle Babbler * 94. *Turdoides striatus* (Dumont)
 Whiteheaded Babbler * 95. *Turdoides affinis* (Jerdon)
 Striated Laughing Thrush * 96. *Garrulax striatus* (Vigors)
 Chestnutbacked Laughing Thrush * 97. *Garrulax nuchalis* Godwin-Austen
 Variegated Laughing Thrush * 98. *Garrulax variegatum* (Vigors)
 Nilgiri Laughing Thrush 99. *Garrulax cachinnans* (Jerdon)
 Whitebreasted Laughing Thrush 100. *Garrulax jerdoni* Blyth
 Manipur Streaked Laughing Thrush *101. *Garrulax virgatus* (Godwin-Austen)
 Browncapped Laughing Thrush *102. *Garrulax austeni* (Godwin-Austen)
 Spectacled Barwing *103. *Actinodura egertoni* Gould
 Hoary Barwing *104. *Actinodura nipalensis* (Hodgson)
 Blackcapped Sibia *105. *Heterophasia capistrata* (Vigors)
 Rofoustailed Flycatcher *106. *Muscicapa ruficauda* Swainson
 Black and Orange Flycatcher 107. *Muscicapa nigrorufa* (Jerdon)

Whitebellied Blue Flycatcher	108. <i>Muscicapa pallipes</i> Jerdon
Brooks' Flycatcher	*109. <i>Muscicapa poliogenya</i> (Brooks)
Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher	110. <i>Muscicapa albicaudata</i> Jerdon.
Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher	*111. <i>Rhipidura aureola</i> Lesson.
Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher	112. <i>Rhipidura albogularis</i> (Lesson)
Rufousfronted Wren Warbler	*113. <i>Prinia buchanani</i> Blyth
Hodgson's Wren-Warbler	*114. <i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i> Moore
Ashy Wren-Warbler	*115. <i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes
Jungle Wren-Warbler	*116. <i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon
Longtailed Grass Warbler	*117. <i>Prinia burnesii</i> (Blyth)
Broadtailed Grass Warbler	*118. <i>Schoenicola platyura</i> Jerdon
Bristled Grass Warbler	*119. <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> (Jerdon)
Largebilled Reed Warbler	120. <i>Acrocephalus orinus</i> Oberholser
Tytler's Leaf Warbler	*121. <i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i> Brooks
Smoky Leaf Warbler	*122. <i>Phylloscopus fuligiventer</i> (Hodgson)
Brooks' Leaf Warbler	*123. <i>Phylloscopus subviridis</i> (Brooks)
Flycatcher Warbler	*124. <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i> (G.R. Gray)
Rustybellied Shortwing	125. <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i> Jerdon & Blyth.
Rufousbellied Shortwing	126. <i>Brachypteryx major</i> (Jerdon)
Rufousbellied Bush Robin	*127. <i>Erithacus hyperythrus</i> (Blyth)
Brown Rock Chat	*128. <i>Cercomela fusca</i> (Blyth)
Whitetailed Bush Chat	*129. <i>Saxicola leucura</i> (Blyth)
Indian Robin	*130. <i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus)
Pied Ground Thrush	*131. <i>Zoothera wardii</i> (Blyth)
Tickell's Thrush	*132. <i>Turdus unicolor</i> Tickell
Whitacollared Blackbird	*133. <i>Turdus albocinctus</i> Royle

Family PARIDAE

Whitewinged Black Tit	134. <i>Parus nuchalis</i> Jerdon
Crested Black Tit	*135. <i>Parus melanolophus</i> Vigors
Whitecheeked Tit	*136. <i>Aegithalos leucogenys</i> (Moore)
Whitethroated Tit	*137. <i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i> (Gould)
Rufousfronted Tit	*138. <i>Aegithalos iouschistos</i> (Hodgson)

Family SITTIDAE

Beautiful Nuthatch	*139. <i>Sitta formosae</i> Blyth
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Family CERTHIIDAE

Nepal Tree Creeper	*140. <i>Certhia nipalensis</i> Blyth
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Family	MOTACILLIDAE
Nilgiri Pipit	141. <i>Anthus nilghiriensis</i> Sharpe
Large Pied Wagtail	*142. <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> Gmelin
Family	DICAEIDAE
Tickell's Flowerpecker	*143. <i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham)
Family	NECTARINIIDAE
Purplerumped Sunbird	*144. <i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i> (Linnaeus)
Small Sunbird	145. <i>Nectarinia minima</i> (Sykes)
Maroonbreasted Sunbird	*146. <i>Nectarinia lotenia</i> (Linnaeus)
Family	PLOCEIDAE
Sind Jungle Sparrow	*147. <i>Passer pyrrhonotus</i> Blyth
Finn's Baya	*148. <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i> Hume
Blackthroated Weaver Bird	*149. <i>Ploceus benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus)
Green Munia	150. <i>Estrilda formosa</i> (Latham)
Rufousbellied Munia	*151. <i>Lonchura kelaarti</i> (Jerdon)
Family	FRINGILLIDAE
Redbrowed Finch	*152. <i>Callacanthus burtoni</i> (Gould)
Pinkbrowed Rosefinch	*153. <i>Carpodacus rhodochrous</i> (Vigors)
Redheaded Bullfinch	*154. <i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i> Vigors
Orange Bullfinch	*155. <i>Pyrrhula auranthiaca</i> Gould

Serial Number with * has been omitted from our list since those also occur in the neighbouring countries.

LIST OF ENDEMIC TAXA NOT INCLUDED IN RIPLEY'S (1961) LIST BUT INCORPORATED IN THE PRESENT TEXT

Order	FALCONIFORMES
Family	ACCIPITRIDAE
Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle	1. <i>Spilornis minimus</i> Hume
Great Nicobar Serpent Eagle	2. <i>Spilornis klossi</i> Richmond
Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle	3. <i>Spilornis elgini</i> (Blyth)
Order	GALLIFORMES
Family	MEGAPODIDAE
Nicobar Megapode	4. <i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i> Blyth

Order	GRUIFORMES
Family	RALLIDAE
Andaman Banded Crane	5. <i>Rallina canningi</i> (Blyth)
Order	CORACIIFORMES
Family	BUCEROTIDAE
Narcondam Hornbill	6. <i>Rhyticeros narcondami</i> Hume.

SUMMARY

A comprehensive account of the Indian Endemic Avian taxa has been dealt with their taxonomic status and brief description, distribution, habits, habitat etc. including important bibliography.

In this text exclusive Indian Endemic taxa have been dealt with. They are : one genus *Ophrysia* Bonaparte, and 50 species under 35 genera, 20 families and 10 orders. Of them, four species are in Schedule I and the rest are in Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India.

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