



The Status of Nepal's Birds: The National Red List Series



Volume 6





Published by: The Zoological Society of London, Regent’s Park, London, NW1 4RY, UK

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ISBN: 978-0-900881-75-6

Citation: Inskipp C., Baral H. S., Phuyal S., Bhatt T. R., Khatiwada M., Inskipp, T, Khatiwada A., Gurung S., Singh P. B., Murray L., Poudyal L. and Amin R. (2016) The status of Nepal’s Birds: The national red list series. Zoological Society of London, UK.

Keywords: Nepal, biodiversity, threatened species, conservation, birds, Red List.

Front Cover

Otus bakkamoena

A pair of Collared Scops Owls; owls are highly threatened especially by persecution
Raj Man Singh / Brian Hodgson

Back Cover

Aceros nipalensis

A pair of Rufous-necked Hornbills; species Hodgson first described for science and sadly now extinct in Nepal.
Raj Man Singh / Brian Hodgson

The designation of geographical entities in this book, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of participating organizations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of any participating organizations.

Notes on front and back cover design:

The watercolours reproduced on the covers and within this book are taken from the notebooks of Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800-1894). For 23 years, Hodgson was posted to Nepal as an official of the British East India Company—at a time when Nepal was virtually terra incognita to Europeans. Hodgson was an energetic polymath who, in addition to carrying out his political and diplomatic duties, published widely on the ethnography, linguistics, architecture, religion and natural history of Nepal and the Himalayas. He published more than 140 scientific papers on zoological subjects, ranging from descriptions of new species to checklists of the fauna. A projected massive volume surveying the birds and mammals of the central Himalaya was unfortunately never completed due to lack of funds, but the present paintings are taken from sketchbooks which Hodgson presented to the Zoological Society of London toward the end of his life. These voluminous collections comprise approximately 1500 pages of drawings, studies and miscellaneous notes. The species depictions were done in watercolours very largely by one Nepalese artist, Raj Man Singh trained by Hodgson to paint birds and mammals in a natural, lifelike manner surprisingly modern in comparison with European and American artists of the day.

The Zoological Society of London (ZSL), founded in 1826, is a world-renowned centre of excellence for conservation science and applied conservation (registered charity in England and Wales number 2087282). Our mission is to promote and achieve the worldwide conservation of animals and their habitats. This is realized by carrying out field conservation and research in over 80 countries across the globe and through education and awareness at our zoos, ZSL London Zoo and ZSL Whipsnade Zoo, inspiring people to take conservation action.



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Foreword

Nepal is situated at the heart of the great Himalayan range and at a unique juncture of two of the world's important biogeographic regions. Altitudinal variation over a short span ranges from 60 m above sea-level to 8,848 m, *Sagarmatha*, the highest point on Earth. Traversing north to south or east to west, one experiences great contrasts in vegetation and wildlife associated. This unique biogeographical setting has bestowed Nepal with rich biodiversity. Nepal is also diverse in its ethnicity, culture and religion, giving it one of the richest social settings in the world.

Nepal is exceptionally rich in terms of avian diversity. So far 878 species of birds have been reported from the country which equals 8% of avifauna recorded in the world. *Danphe*, the national bird of Nepal, is one of the most colourful birds in the world. *Kande Bhyakur* or Spiny Babbler is endemic to our country. Nepal is a very rare country where as many as nine species of vultures are recorded, a high total that no other country of this size can boast. Bar-headed Goose has been recorded flying atop the *Sagarmatha*; the world's largest living woodpecker Great Slaty Woodpecker haunts mature terai forests of west-central Nepal; the world's tallest flying bird *Sarus* dwells in farmlands of central lowland Nepal, whereas the world's largest passerine, Raven guards the mountain villages. Nepal is indeed not a small country when avian diversity is considered.

Much of the biodiversity in the country has been conserved through the establishment and commendable management of the protected area system. Protected areas cover nearly one quarter of the country's land mass and represents diverse ecosystems at various elevations. Unfortunately not all is good with birds. One fifth of Nepal's birds are nationally threatened and several are even extirpated in Nepal. In particular, ecosystems and biodiversity outside the protected areas suffer the greatest threat, primarily due to habitat loss, hunting and disturbance, poisoning, climate change, agrochemicals, and invasive species. All vulture species and birds of prey are in decline, so are many large wading birds of the country. The Nepal government remains committed to reversing this trend and conserve the rich natural heritage that it has been graced with. The Ministry and its various departments especially the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation has been working relentlessly with various conservation partners in a unified way. We must gear up support from all quarters to protect our vanishing avifauna.

This phenomenal and biblical document on birds of Nepal will be an invaluable source of reference to researchers, ornithologists, natural resource managers, conservationists, campaigners, policy makers and planners alike. This document provides important information on taxonomy, distribution, populations, ecology and finally a fair assessment of bird's status applying IUCN regional criteria for threat categories. The information contained here will form the baseline for further development and research in the field of avian conservation in Nepal and in this region. I hope much more bird research and conservation work will be initiated in the future.

I would like to thank the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Zoological Society of London, Himalayan Nature and all other conservation partners and the very large number of individuals who have been involved with coordination, supports and sharing their long-standing knowledge to complete the work. Finally I thank Zoological Society of London for generously supporting this work through the much required resources.

Uday Chandra Thakur
Secretary
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Government of Nepal

Foreword

My first visit to Nepal was in 1978, having travelled overland with friends from the UK. I will forever remember the remarkable diversity of bird life that greeted us in the Sal forests of the Terai – the feeding parties, seemingly in a hurry, packed full of woodpeckers, drongos, flycatchers, and warblers. Bird after bird was new for me and I was in heaven. Three years later, on a second trip, a stunning male Satyr Tragopan, eventually revealing itself from a bamboo clump on the steep Himalayan slopes above Ghasa, remains one of my most memorable birding experiences.

Then, and now, Nepal's bird life is renowned and enjoyed for its splendour and extraordinary diversity. To date, 878 species of bird have been recorded in the country - putting Nepal in the premier league of bird-rich countries. This bird diversity is however under threat, and as the world over, many species are in decline.

This study has been undertaken to assess for the first time the national conservation status of Nepal's birds, and in particular to identify those species that are threatened with extinction in the country. Such an assessment is vital in order to guide conservation activities in the country. The study has been led by three renowned bird experts, Carol and Tim Inskipp, and Hem Sagar Baral. The study runs to well over 3000 pages, with over 2000 references. It would not have been possible however without the extraordinary contribution from Nepali birders who have contributed an immense amount of original material. During the assessment process two national workshops, each hosted by the National Trust for Nature Conservation, were held, in October 2012 and October 2015. These were each attended by over 60 bird experts, almost all Nepalis and comprised field workers, bird guides, field ornithologists and researchers, NGO staff and government officers who provided invaluable records and comments on the species' assessments. The findings of this review are both revealing and cause for great concern. Nearly 20% of Nepal's birds (167 species) are threatened with extinction in the country (Satyr Tragopan is one of them) including 37 species which are threatened on a global scale. A further 62 species are near-threatened nationally. Nine species are now extirpated in Nepal and have not been recorded since the 19th century. Lowland grassland specialist birds are the most threatened group of birds with 55% of the birds threatened, followed by wetland birds (25%) and tropical and subtropical broadleaved forest birds (24%). Of particular note, is the importance of Nepal for the following globally threatened species, which have globally important populations in the country: Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii*; Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*; Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*; Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*; White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*; Grey-crowned Prinia *Prinia cinereocapilla*, and Slender-billed Babbler *Turdoides longirostris*.

Nepal is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and alongside other nations, has committed by 2020 to prevent species extinction, and to improve the conservation status of threatened species, particularly those that are most in decline. This review therefore provides an excellent basis for putting in place the necessary strategies and action plans, so that this commitment might be met and continued beyond 2020. It further provides a baseline against which progress can be measured, and Nepal's birds can be monitored over the longer term. The Status of Nepal's Birds has been an immense project and is testimony to the dedication and commitment of its main authors. It was only possible due to the contribution of many committed scientists and conservationists, and the close collaboration between: the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation; the National Trust for Nature Conservation; the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Zoological Society of London. It is vital that all involved, and others, now rally together to deliver on the conservation actions that are needed. So that Nepal can continue to be proud of its extraordinary and diverse bird life, including the spectacular Satyr Tragopan!



Richard Grimmett, Head of Conservation, BirdLife International

Contents

Volume 1

Acknowledgments

Introduction	4
<i>Objectives and nomenclature</i>	4
<i>Nepal bird Red List assessments</i>	4
<i>Nepal's diversity</i>	4
<i>Important Bird and Biodiversity</i>	5
<i>Location and topography</i>	5
<i>Physiographic zones</i>	6
<i>Climate</i>	7
<i>Bird migration in Nepal</i>	7
Status of Nepal's birds	9
<i>Bird species</i>	9
<i>Globally threatened and near-threatened species</i>	9
<i>Restricted-range species</i>	9
<i>Nepal's endemic species</i>	9
<i>Assessment of Nepal's threatened birds</i>	10
<i>Summary of findings</i>	10
<i>Summary of threatened species</i>	11
Threats to Nepal's birds	17
<i>Habitat losses, degradation and fragmentation</i>	18
<i>Over-exploitation</i>	19
<i>Hunting and trapping</i>	19
<i>Over-fishing</i>	20
<i>Exploitation of NTFPs and MAPs</i>	20
<i>Climate Change</i>	20
<i>Out of date legal protection for birds</i>	20
<i>Lack of conservation awareness</i>	20
<i>Limited capacity of wildlife agencies in bird conservation</i>	20
<i>Limited bird research</i>	21
<i>Lack of effective conservation strategies for birds</i>	21
Conservation Recommendations	28
<i>Reduce habitat losses, degradation and fragmentation</i>	28
<i>Reduce over-exploitation</i>	30
<i>Improve legal protection for birds</i>	31
<i>Extend protected area system to cover unprotected Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas</i>	31
<i>More conservation engagement programmes</i>	31

<i>Improve capacity of wildlife agencies in bird conservation</i>	31
<i>Research on nationally threatened species</i>	31
<i>Set up Nepal bird status and distribution database</i>	31
<i>Local livelihoods support</i>	32
<i>Develop effective conservation strategies for birds</i>	32
Format of species accounts	33
Species Accounts	
Galliformes	34
Anseriformes	124
Podicipediformes	243
Ciconiiformes	256
Pelicaniformes	370
Falconiformes	393
FIGURES	
Figure 1. Protected areas of Nepal	5
Figure 2. Map of Nepal's physiographic zones	6
Figure 3. Status of Nepal's threatened and near threatened birds	15
Figure 4. Number of Nepal's threatened bird species in different threat categories	15
Figure 5. Percentage of threatened bird species in different habitats	16
Figure 6. Percentage of threatened species in the non-passerines and passerines	16
Figure 7. The most threatened non-passerine orders	17
Figure 8. The most threatened passerine groups	17
TABLES	
Table 1 Birds nationally assessed as Regionally Extinct (RE), Threatened (Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU), and Near Threatened (NT)	12
Table 2 Data Deficient species	14
Table 3 Summary of the main threats to threatened bird species	22
Table 4 Primary, secondary and potential/suspected threats to threatened bird species of Nepal	23
Volume 2	
Species Accounts	
Gruiformes	1
Charadriiformes	84
Columbiformes	316
Psittaciformes	403
Cuculiformes	439
Strigiformes	525

Volume 3

Species Accounts

Caprimulgiformes	1
Apodiformes	17
Trogoniformes	63
Coraciiformes	68
Piciformes	154
Passeriformes	300

Volume 4

Species Accounts

Passeriformes <i>cont.</i>	1 - 639
----------------------------	---------

Volume 5

Species Accounts

Passeriformes <i>cont.</i>	1 - 443
----------------------------	---------

Volume 6

Species accounts

Passeriformes <i>cont.</i>	1
----------------------------	---

References	562
-------------------	------------

Appendices	564
-------------------	------------

Appendix 1: Nepal bird checklist with threat categories	564
---	-----

Appendix 2: Summary of criteria A-E for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable species	582
---	-----

Appendix 3: Definitions of IUCN categories	583
--	-----

Appendix 4: Globally threatened species recorded in Nepal	584
---	-----

Appendix 5: Near-threatened species recorded in Nepal	584
---	-----

Appendix 6: Nepal's restricted-range species	585
--	-----

Appendix 7: Vagrants of Nepal	585
-------------------------------	-----

Appendix 8: Protected birds of Nepal	587
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Passeriformes



Large Niltava *Niltava grandis*
Raj Man Singh / Brian Hodgson

***Phylloscopus affinis* (Tickell, 1833) LC**

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus affinis affinis*

Common Name

Tickell's Leaf Warbler (English),

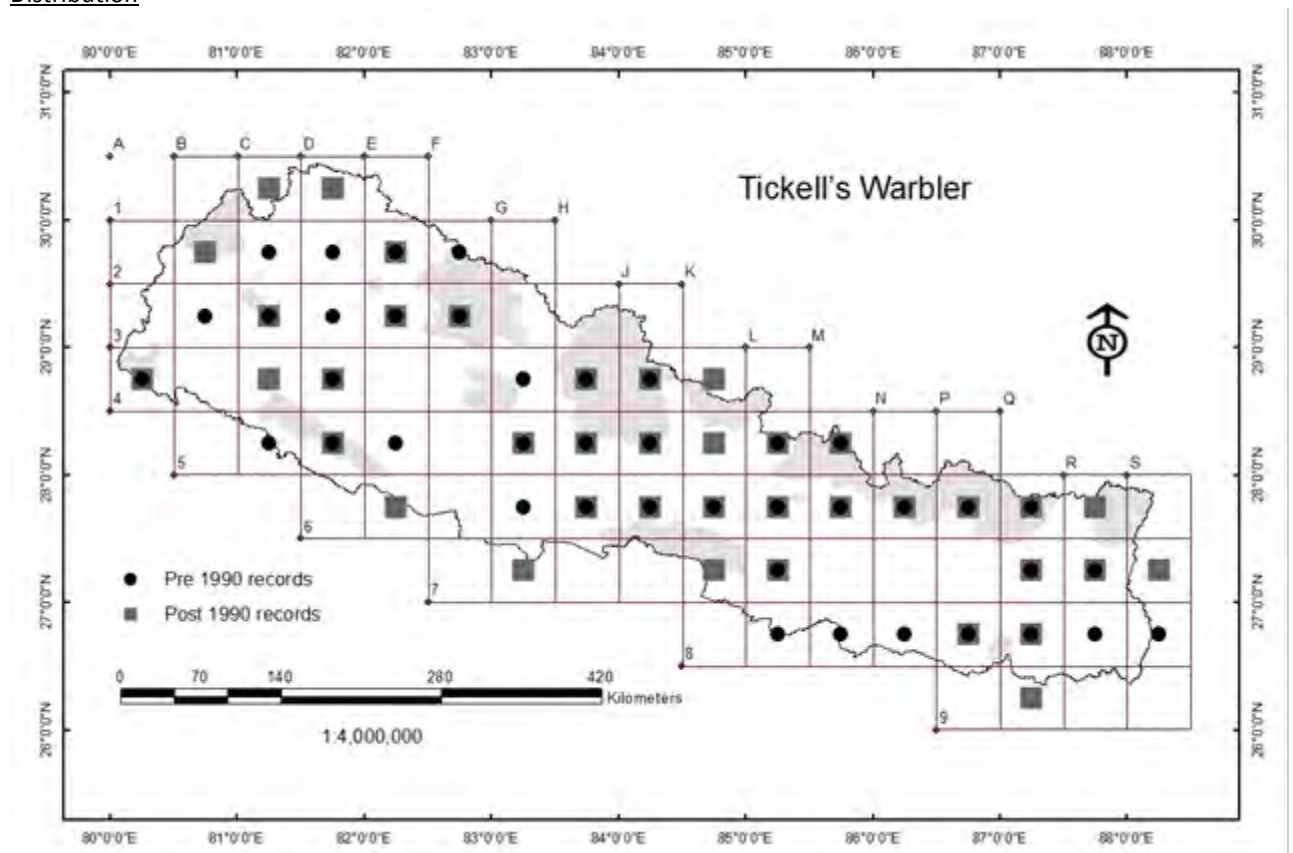
Pitodar Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Tickell's Leaf Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 1999) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a common and widespread resident mapped from the far west to the far east.

The distribution of Tickell's Leaf Warbler has not changed significantly post-1990, compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent winter visitor and passage migrant in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a frequent

summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a fairly common summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); common in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999) and common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6, S6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013, White and White 1999) and a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded from Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Baral 1996), Namuna Community Forest (H6), Nawalparasi District (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012) and at Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District e.g. Inskipp and Inskipp (2010).

Since 1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see map and text below). Post-1990 outside the protected areas' system records follow.

In the west records include from: Yari (C1) and Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994); Badimalika region (C3) in February or early March 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1), Humla District in May or June July 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); between Kotuwa and Gai banne (D4), Dailkeh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Jumla (E3) and just before the Khali-Lagna Pass (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010, February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006) and in January and February 2011 (Acharya 2011); Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), and between Pasgam, Libiyani and Rupatal (J5), Lamjung District in April 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a common winter visitor and passage migrant to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other localities include: a common passage migrant in Chitlang Forest (K6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); between Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 1996 (Cocker 1996); near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: common in Solukhumbu District (P6) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); recorded from Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. in October 1993 (Chaudhary 1994) and November 2004 (Baral and Chaudhary 2004); Pikhua Danda (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in March 2010 (Baral 2010) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in October 2000 (Chaudhary 2000) and March 2010 (Baral 2010); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District in March 1994 (Baral 1994); Taplejung District (R7) (White and White 1994), and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4880 m (summer); 1190 m (winter); lower limit: 2550 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Tickell's Leaf Warbler. The large number of 84 was seen at Kyanjin, Langtang National Park on 12 May 1992 (Baral 1992). The species' population is probably

stable as its distributional area has not changed significantly and its habitat is not considered to be significantly threatened.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Tickell's Leaf Warbler breeds in bushes in subalpine and alpine zones and winters in bushes, secondary growth and well-wooded areas (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is found singly, in pairs or loose parties, depending on the season. It flits actively among low bushes, rocks and on the ground in the breeding season. In winter it usually hunts in bushes and also in trees. It also occasionally makes aerial sallies after insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on weevils, small beetles, midges and other insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in the Langu valley (F2) (Hillard and Jackson 1989) and in Khumbu (P6) (Diesselhorst 1968). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

As Tickell's Warbler breeds in bushes in the subalpine and alpine zones, its breeding habitat is not considered significantly threatened. Some wintering habitat must have been lost by replacement with agriculture and urbanisation. However, some new areas of habitat must have been created through forest degradation, which has led to the development of more open forests, secondary growth and bushy areas. Overall the area of its wintering habitat may be stable or is not significantly at risk.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Tickell's Leaf Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in all national parks, conservation areas and wildlife reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Tickell's Leaf Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident, recorded from the far west to the far east. The distribution of Tickell's Leaf Warbler has not changed significantly post-1990, compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded in all national parks, conservation areas and wildlife reserves, and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. As Tickell's Warbler breeds in bushes in the subalpine and alpine zones, its breeding habitat is not considered significantly threatened. Some wintering habitat must have been lost by replacement with agriculture and urbanisation. However, some new areas of habitat must have been created through forest degradation, which has led to the development of more open forests, secondary growth and bushy areas. Overall the area of Tickell's Leaf Warbler wintering habitat may be stable or is not significantly at risk. As a result, its population is probably stable.

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Phylloscopus chloronotus (J. E. Gray & G. R. Gray, 1847) LC

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus chloronotus chloronotus*, *simlaensis*

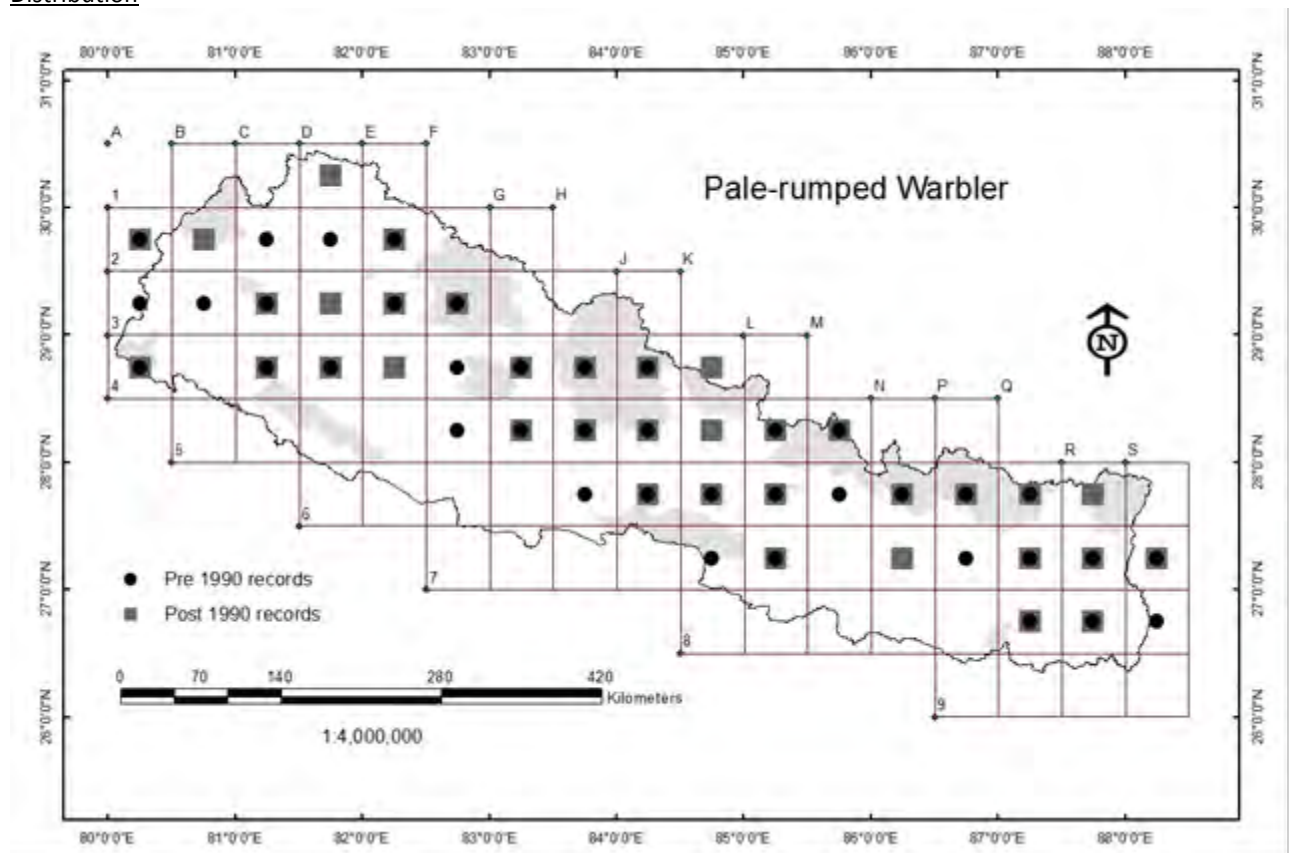
Common Name

Pale-rumped Warbler (English),
Peetkati Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Pale-rumped Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of Pale-rumped Warbler was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped its distribution widely from the far west to the far east.

There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is:

It is described as a frequently recorded winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve by Baral and Inskipp (2009), but other records indicate it is an uncommon winter visitor, e.g. singles in January 1992 (Baral 1992),

March 1997 (Giri 1997) and January 2009 (Baral 2009). The species is common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (A2, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a frequent passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a fairly common summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); common in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); a common summer visitor to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and rare winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, e.g. one in November 2000 (Basnet 2000) and four in December 2009 (Giri 2009).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within the species' altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include from: Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994); between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District and Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); in small numbers in Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4) in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993), February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and February 2010 (Baral 2010a); Paudur Hill (H5), Kaski District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); near Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992); between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara, and between Bhujung and Pasgam (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: common in Chitlang Forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); recorded between Kutumsang and Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); near Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: between Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District and Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009) and in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Nunthala and Bupsa (P6), Solukhumbu District and between Puiyan and Phakding (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); community forest in Sindhuli District (N7) in winter (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007); common in Solukhumbu District (P6) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); between Sanam (P7) and Bung (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Chepuwa and Hatiya (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); above Mude (Q6) and Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Basantapur (Q7), Terhathum District (Gardiner 1990); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); between Lower Yektin and Likyang (R7), Panchthar District in November 1992 and by the Mewa Khola (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010b); between Garuwa and Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010c); Pranbung (S7), Panchthar District and Dapar Danda (S7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and the Mai valley (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer); 2750 m (winter); lower limit: 2750 m (summer); 275 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Pale-rumped Warbler. The large number of 80+ was seen in the Amji Khola valley, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area on 23 April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Since 1990 the species' population is probably stable as its habitat and distribution have not changed significantly during the period.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Pale-rumped Warbler breeds in broadleaved, coniferous and mixed broadleaved/coniferous forests and also shrubberies above the tree-line, and winters in forest and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 2000, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species keeps in company with other insectivorous birds in the non-breeding season. It is an extremely active warbler, frequently hovering in and around foliage when it shows its yellow rump. It hunts chiefly in the upper half of trees, sometimes in bushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects and their larvae (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Although deforestation would threaten the breeding habitat of Pale-rumped Warbler, as it breeds in forests and shrubberies of the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less at risk than the many species breeding at lower altitudes. In winter the species must have lost some habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas in the tropical, subtropical and lower temperate zones. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, there must have been an increase in habitat caused by forest degradation. The species also partly winters in forests in the upper temperate zone which are not as threatened as lower altitude forests. Overall the extent of its wintering habitat is not significantly threatened.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Pale-rumped Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve. It also occurs marginally in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Pale-rumped Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident and post-1990 it has been recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 its distribution has not changed significantly. It occurs in many protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Although deforestation would threaten the breeding habitat of Pale-rumped Warbler, as it breeds in forests and shrubberies of the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less at risk than the many species that breed at lower altitudes. In winter the species must have lost some habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas in the tropical, subtropical and lower temperate zones. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, there must have been an increase in habitat caused by forest degradation. The species also partly winters in forests in the upper temperate zone, which are not as threatened as lower altitude forests. Overall the extent of its wintering

habitat is not significantly threatened. As a result, its population is probably stable.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2009_006.pdf

***Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieillot, 1817) LC**

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus collybita tristis*

Common Name

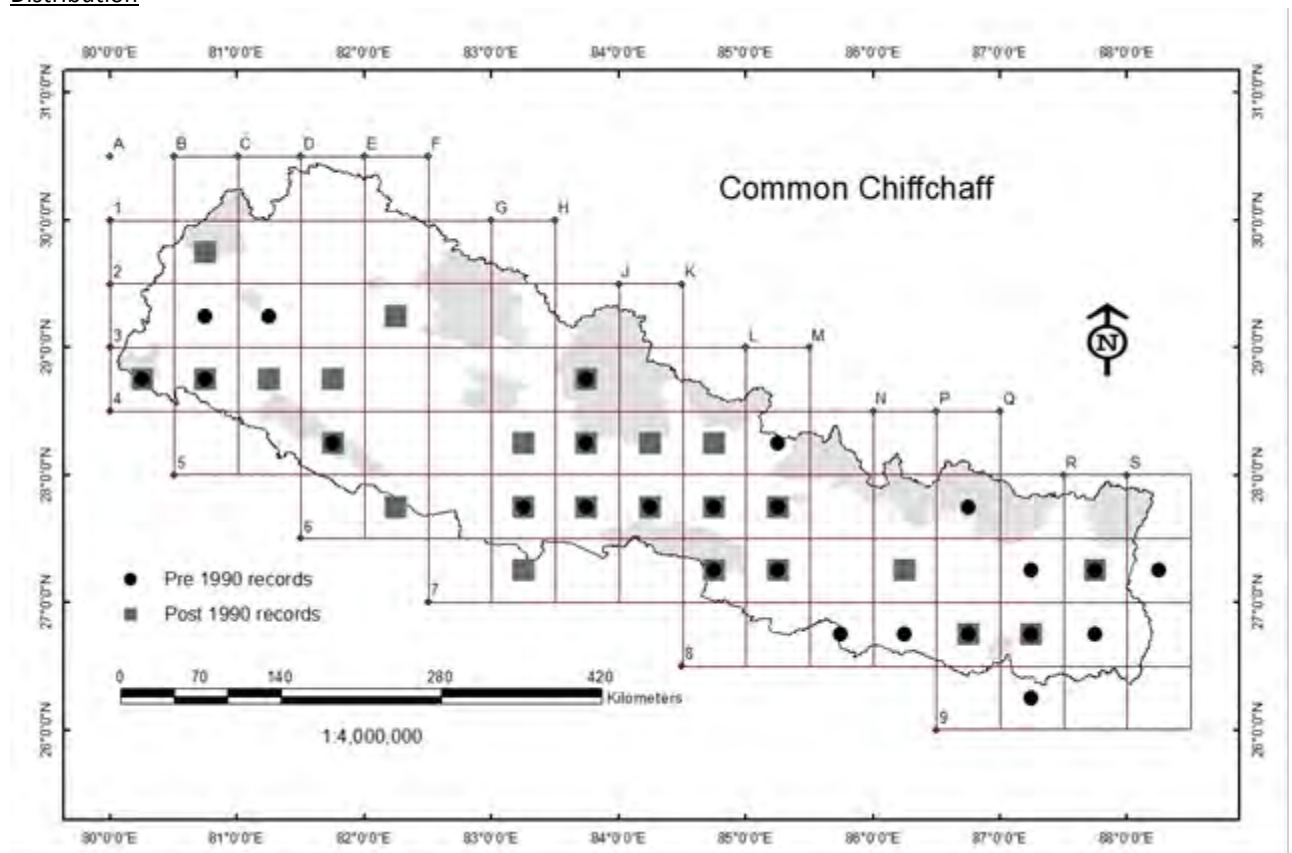
Common Chiffchaff (English),
Chipchipe Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Common Chiffchaff is a fairly common and quite widespread winter visitor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Taplejung District (White and White 1992) in the far east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century from a B. H. Hodgson specimen (Gray and Gray 1847).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an occasionally recorded winter visitor and mapped its distribution quite widely from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990, there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better recording; otherwise there have been no significant changes in distribution (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area

(Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), and a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Baral 1996); at Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District (Dymond 2012), and between the Narayani River and Tharu Lodge (H6), Nawalparasi District in December 2007 (Baral 2007).

Post-1990 the species is also quite widespread outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat (see map and text below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: a winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded at Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Jumla and Gothichaur (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); in Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); between Chandi Bhanjyang, Palpa District and Kavri Dhamsala (G6) and between Simalchaur, Gulmi/Baglung Districts border and ghot south of Ridhabhot, Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Jagishpur (G6), Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006) and December 2010 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2010); Kapilvastu District (Baral 2008, Baral 2011); Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005) and December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007), and Phewa Tal (H5), Kaski District and Begnas Tal (J5), Kaski District in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. However, Arend van Riessen (*in litt.* to H. S. Baral and C. Inskipp, June 2015) considers it is a common winter visitor to the Valley. Records from other localities include: a passage migrant in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and recorded along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: Sindhuli District (N7) (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District in December 1992 (Baral 1993) and November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in November 1993 (Chaudhary 1994) and December 1998 (Chaudhary 1999); Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2001 (Baral 2001); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District in 2008 (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), and Taplejung District (R7) in May 1992 (White and White 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, China (mainland), Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Western Sahara, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1370 m (-2800 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Common Chiffchaff. The large number of 30 was recorded between Koshi Camp and Koshi Barrage, Sunsari District on 14 February 2003 (Baral 2003). The population may be stable or increasing.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Chiffchaff inhabits light forest, secondary forest growth and bushes (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is found singly or in small parties. It forages actively at all levels, from the tops of tall trees down to bushes, undergrowth and sometimes on the ground. It feeds chiefly by gleaning, but will also hover and make short aerial sallies; often it takes prey above water, sometimes picking from the surface. Its flight is agile, but rather jerky and fluttering (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Complete loss of forest, secondary growth and bushes would threaten Common Chiffchaff. However, the species is likely to have benefited from forest degradation which has resulted in the spread of the above-mentioned habitats.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Common Chiffchaff. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Api Nampa, Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks, and in Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Common Chiffchaff has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and quite widespread winter visitor. Since 1990, there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better recording; otherwise there have been no significant changes in distribution. The species has been recorded from a number of protected areas and also fairly widely distributed outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Complete loss of forest, secondary growth and bushes would threaten Common Chiffchaff. However, the species is likely to have benefited from forest degradation which has resulted in the spread of the above-mentioned habitats. Its population may therefore be stable or increasing.

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***Phylloscopus fuligiventer* (Hodgson 1845) LC**

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus fuligiventer fuligiventer*

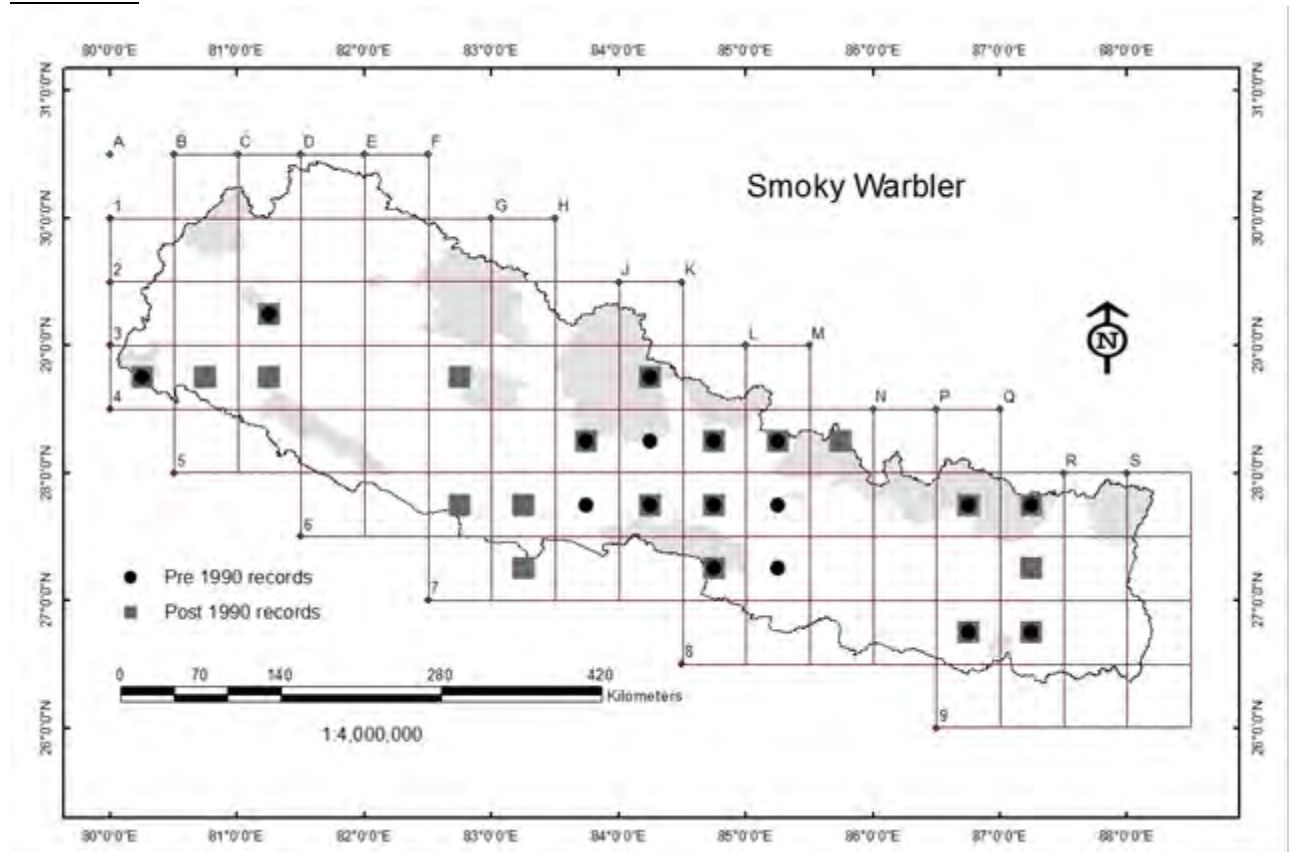
Common Name

Smoky Warbler (English),
Dhwanse Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Smoky Warbler is a resident, rare on its breeding grounds, where it is probably under-recorded, but is locally fairly common in its wintering areas. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a scarce winter visitor and possibly also a summer visitor to high altitudes. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an uncommon altitudinal migrant.

Since 1990 there has been a small increase in distribution in the west, probably because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); an uncommon passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Rara National Park in

October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015); uncommon in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Subedi 2003); a rare summer visitor to Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), and a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001). It is described as a frequent summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) by Karki and Thapa (2001), but other records indicate it is locally fairly common, e.g. Baral (1992). The species is a rare summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); uncommon in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a). The species has also been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar in November 1992 (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Baral 1993, 1996) and in Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Chitwan District in February 2008 (Giri 2008).

Outside the protected areas' system the species has been very largely recorded from its wintering areas. However, its breeding grounds, which are in the alpine zone, are poorly recorded outside parks and reserves.

In the west records include from: Ghodaghodi Tal (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); Khadara Phanta (F6), Kapilvastu District (Cox and Giri 2007); Jagdishpur Reservoir (G6), Kapilvastu District, e.g. Baral (2008a,b) and December 2010 (Baral 2011); west of Hatihawa (G6), Kapilvastu District in April 2007 (Cox 2008); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in April 1993 (Baral 1994) and January 2003 (Giri 2003), and Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District in December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007) and December 2008 (Naylor and Turner 2008).

In the Kathmandu Valley one at Jal Binayak temple, Chobar in May 2009 and one between December 2011 and February 2012 near Srikali and the Bagmati (Arend van Riesen).

In the east records include from Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and February 2005 (Baral 2005b); between Tumlingtar and Chewabensi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); from Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in December 1993 (Chaudhary 1994) and November 2007 (Baral 2007); between Koshi Barrage (P8) and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in April 1993 (Flack 1993); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010) and Koshi Bird Observatory (Q8), Sunsari District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5000 m (summer); 915 m (winter); lower limit: 3900 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Smoky Warbler. The large number of 20 was seen at Laurebina Phedi, Langtang National Park on 8 September 1991 (Baral 1992). The population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Smoky Warbler summers in dwarf juniper shrubberies and other low bushes above the tree-line, and winters in dense undergrowth near water (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Martens and Eck (1995) described its breeding habitat as alpine dwarf-shrub vegetation with dwarf rhododendron and scattered larger *Salix* bushes; also in places degraded by use as pasture or ankle- to calf-high rhododendron carpets and completely open sites with bush vegetation as well as rocky cliffs. The species is found singly or in pairs. It keeps on or close to the ground.

In the breeding season it creeps about in low scrub and clammers among boulders; in winter it forages close to the water's edge, sometimes darting out and hovering briefly over water (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved on Lamjung Himal (Thiollay 1977, 1980) and in Manaslu Conservation Area (Martens and Eck 1995).

Threats

Smoky Warbler is threatened by loss of its wetland habitat in winter. However, its breeding areas in the alpine zone are probably not at risk, especially as it is apparently adapted to degraded habitats.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Smoky Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Khaptad, Rara, Chitwan, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Smoky Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a resident, rare on its breeding grounds where it is probably under-recorded, but locally fairly common in its wintering areas. Since 1990 there has been a small increase in distribution in the west, probably because of better coverage. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas on both its breeding and wintering grounds. Outside the protected areas' system the species has very largely been recorded from its wintering areas. However, its breeding sites, which are in the alpine zone, are poorly recorded outside parks and reserves. Smoky Warbler is threatened by loss of its wetland habitat in winter; its breeding areas are probably not at risk, especially as it is apparently adapted to degraded habitats. The population is probably stable.

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Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth 1842) LC

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus*, *weigoldi*

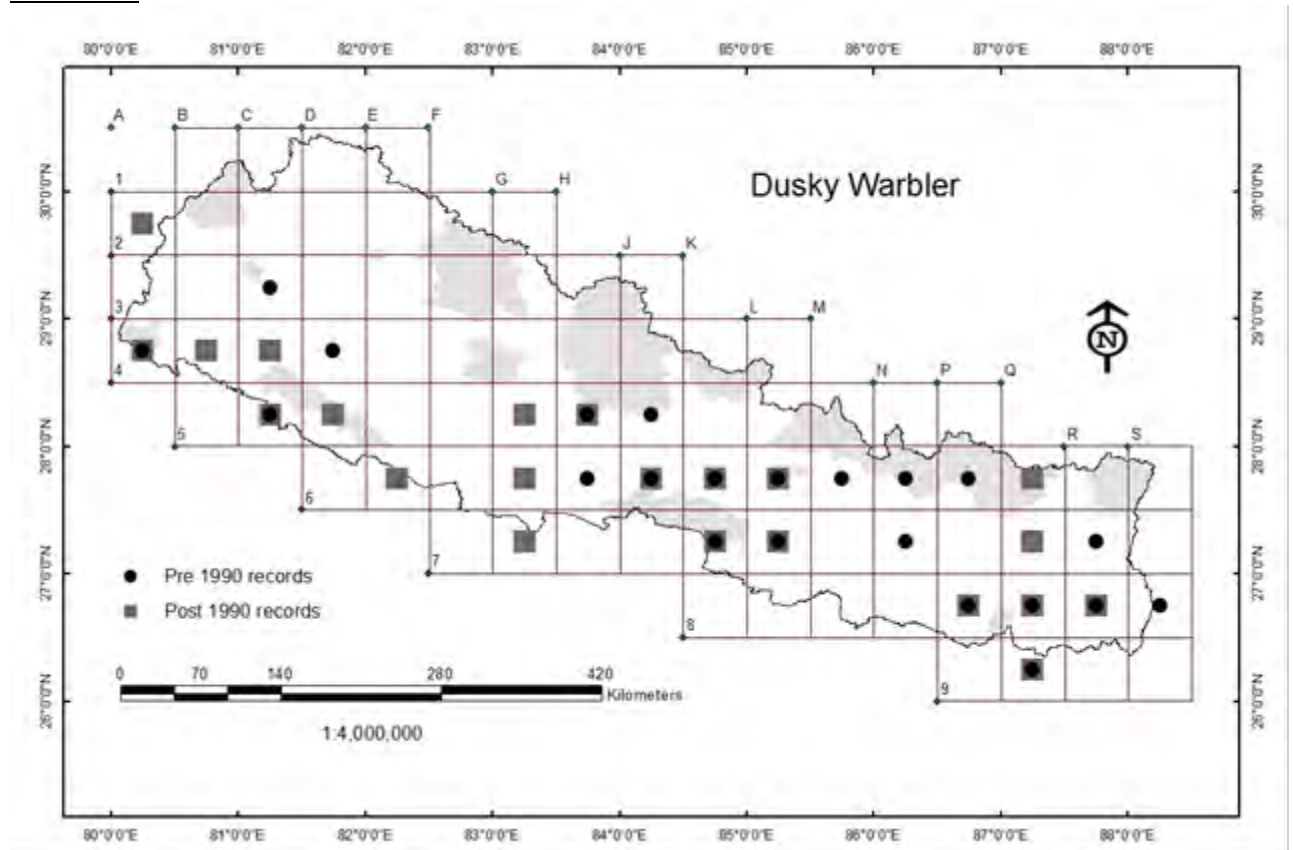
Common Name

Dusky Warbler (English),
Godhuli Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Dusky Warbler is a frequent winter visitor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the lower Mai valley, Mai Valley Important Bird Area (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845)

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported it was an occasionally recorded winter visitor and mapped its distribution mainly from west-central Nepal eastwards.

Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better coverage, but no other significant changes in distribution compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent winter visitor and passage migrant to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Rara National Park at

unusually high altitude of 2990 m in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), and a common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Baral 1993, 1996), Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Chitwan District in March 2010 (Giri 2010), and at Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012).

Since 1990 the species has also been recorded quite widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: a winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992) and May 1995 (White and White 1995); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in May 1995 (White and White 1995); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District e.g. in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005) and December 2008 (Naylor and Turner 2008)

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon and very local passage migrant and winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: from the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District (Dymond 2012); an uncommon passage migrant in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: below Hedangna (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); from Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994) and November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); lower Arun valley (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1991 (White and White 1992); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in February 2005 (Baral and Birch 2005) and November 2007 (Baral 2007); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010a) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008, Chaudhary 1997); Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in May 2008 (Giri 2008) and October 2010 (Baral 2010b, Subba 1995); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Jha and Subba 2012, Subba 1994); Itahari (Q8), Morang District in 1997/98 (Rai 2003), and the lower Mai valley (R8), Ilam District (Basnet and Sapkota 2006).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hong Kong (China), India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (China), Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Vietnam, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1600 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Dusky Warbler. The large number of 40 was seen on 13 April 1998 (Petersson 1998). The population may be stable or have increased.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Dusky Warbler inhabits bushes, and long grass, especially near water (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species is usually solitary. It is secretive, skulking in dense low cover, often on or close to the ground, and sometimes in lower branches. It feeds mainly by gleaning and also makes darting flights after insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and chiefly on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Removal of all bushes and herbaceous vegetation would threaten Dusky Warbler. However, degradation of forests that has resulted in more scrub vegetation will have benefited the species.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Dusky Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun National Parks, Api Nampa Conservation Area and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Dusky Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent winter visitor occurring from the far west to the far east. Since 1990, its distribution has increased in the west, probably as a result of better coverage, but there have been no other significant changes. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas and quite widely outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Removal of all bushes and herbaceous vegetation would threaten Dusky Warbler. However, degradation of forests that has resulted in more scrub vegetation will have benefited the species. Its population may therefore be stable or have increased.

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***Phylloscopus griseolus* Blyth, 1847 LC**

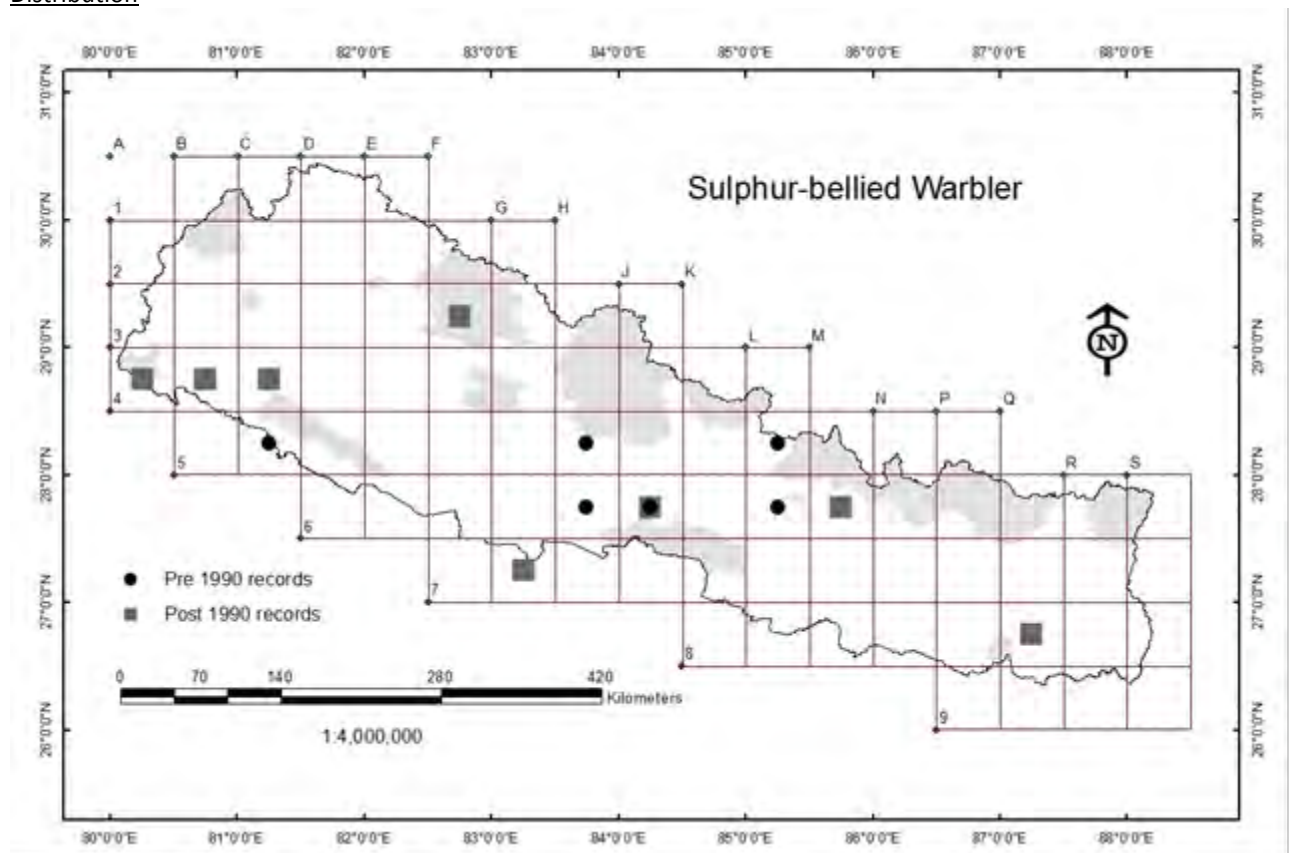


Common Name

Sulphur-bellied Warbler (English),
Pitodar Dhungephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae

Distribution



Sulphur-bellied Warbler is a rare passage migrant, mainly recorded in April and a very rare winter visitor.

The first Nepal record of the species was from Kathmandu in April 1938 (Bailey 1938, Biswas 1968).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as an occasionally recorded winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it a scarce passage migrant and winter visitor and reported six records.

Known records since 1990 follow.

The species is a rare passage migrant in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve, e.g. one seen in April 2007 (Baral 2007). It is a rare passage migrant in Bardia National Park: singles were recorded in April 2001 (Inskipp 2001, Inskipp and Inskipp 2001, Giri and Choudhary 2001) and in April 2009 (Hewatt 2009). One was recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park between Regi and Ankhe at 2700 m in May 1992 (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995). It is listed as a passage migrant in Chitwan National Park by Baral and Upadhyay (2006). The species is described as an uncommon passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), but the only post-1990 records located were two in April 1993 (Lewis 1993) and one at Kusaha, the reserve headquarters in November 1993

(Chaudhary 1994). Elsewhere in the east one was seen at Madhuban (Q8), Sunsari District in December 1994 (Chaudhary 1994) and the species was recorded from Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in January and March 2008 (Basnet and Sapkota 2008).

Known records outside the protected areas' system are from Dhanghadi, Kailali District (Baral 1991); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District (Suwal *et al.* 2002) and one at Nagarkot (M6), Bhaktapur District in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, China (mainland), India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2700 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Sulphur-bellied Warbler. The population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Sulphur-bellied Warbler inhabits rocky areas and old buildings (Grimmett *et al.* (2000); also bushes and low branches of thin forest in the terai; partial to acacia trees and often with other warblers. It has a distinctive habit of creeping about rocks, tree trunks and branches like a nuthatch; it also feeds on walls of old buildings (Grimmett *et al.* 2008). It feeds on insects – weevils, small beetles and larvae etc (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Sulphur-bellied Warbler are unknown.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Sulphur-bellied Warbler. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves and marginally in Bardia, Shey-Phoksundo and Chitwan National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Sulphur-bellied Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a rare passage migrant, mainly occurring in April, and also a very rare winter visitor. It has been recorded from several protected areas. Threats to the species are unknown and the population is probably stable.

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Phylloscopus humei (W. E. Brooks, 1878) LC

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus humei humei*

Common Name

Hume's Leaf Warbler (English),
Chanchale Phisto (Nepali)

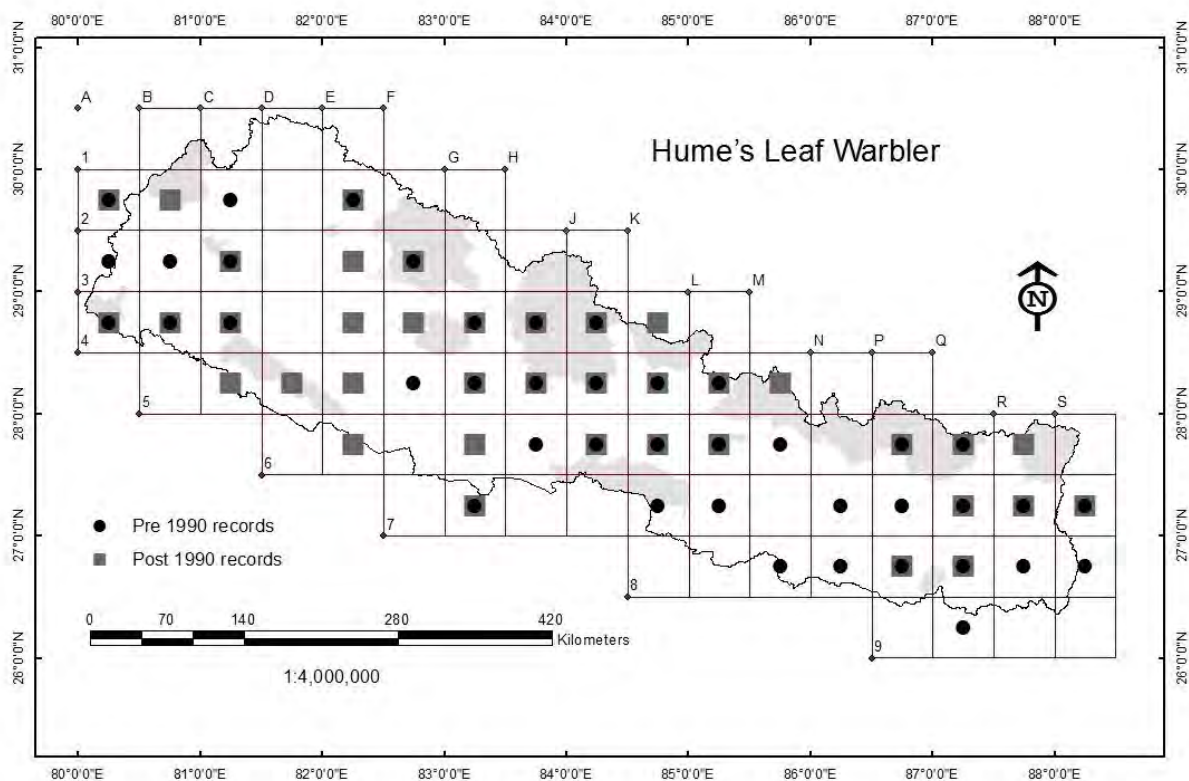
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



General information

P. i. inornatus and *P. i. humei* were split into two species, Inornate Warbler *P. inornatus* and Hume's Leaf Warbler *P. humei* by Svensson (1992). All records before that date and many subsequent records have treated the two forms as one species *P. inornatus*. Breeding records can be considered as Hume's Leaf Warbler *P. humei*.

Distribution



Fleming *et al.* (1976) only described *P. inornatus* and considered it a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported *P. i. humei* was a common resident and passage migrant, and mapped its distribution widely from the far west to the far east.

Hume's Leaf Warbler is a common and widespread resident and passage migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The distribution of Hume's Leaf Warbler *P. humei* may well not have changed significantly since 1990. Please note that comparisons cannot be easily made with the pre-1990 distribution map as this shows *P. inornatus*

before the species was split.

The status of Hume's Leaf Warbler in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012) and a fairly common resident and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006). It is described as frequent in Rara National Park (Giri 2005), but O'Connell Davidson (2009) found it fairly common in April 2009; recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a fairly common winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a frequent summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); recorded in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) common in the breeding season in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a). The species has been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District and Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar in February 2008 (Giri 2008).

Since 1990 Hume's Leaf Warbler has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 outside the protected areas' system records follow.

In the west records include: a fairly common winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Tal (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1998, 2010a, CSUWN and BCN 2012); fairly common in Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Jajarkot District (E4) and Salyan District (E5) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2010 (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Gaidahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in January 2011 (Baral 2011a); Jagdishpur Reservoir (G6), Kapilvastu District (Baral 2008, 2011b) and Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006) and December 2011 (Baral 2011b); common in winter in Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in December 2008 (Naylor and Turner 2008), February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009) and February 2010 (Baral 2010b); Begnas Tal (J5), Kaski District in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005), and between Baglungpani and Ganpokhara (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); Nalang (K6), Dhading District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District in January 1991 (Baral 1993); a common winter visitor to Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and between Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007).

In the east records include from: common in Solukhumbu District (P6) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District e.g. in March 2001 (Baral 2001) and February 2005 (Baral 2005b); between Bhotebes and Mude (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); between Gothe Bazaar and Phedi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Khandbari and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 1994 (Halberg 1994); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in November 2005 (Baral and Birch 2005), November 2007 (Baral 2007) and March 2010 (Baral 2010b); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010c); Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in January 2010 (Baral 2010a); between Dorumba (Bhaluchowk) and Sesambu (R7), Terhathum District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and the Mai valley (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, China (mainland), Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Russia (Asian), South Korea, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3980 m (summer); 2135 m (-2560 m) (winter); lower limit: 3280 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Hume's Leaf Warbler. The large number of 48 was seen in the Pokhara area on 29 March 2009 (Baral 2009).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Hume's Leaf Warbler breeds in open stands of conifers fringed by *Berberis* and *Caragana* bushes in the subalpine zone and winters in forest and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species hunts actively in trees and bushes, occasionally descending to the ground, and favours sunny edges of forest clearings. It is a frequent member of mixed foraging flocks in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects including small beetles and ants (Ali and Ripley 1987). Hume's Warbler is an altitudinal migrant and passage migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

The breeding habitat of Hume's Leaf Warbler is not considered at risk as it inhabits open coniferous forest in the subalpine zone. Although the species must have lost habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas, as it is adapted to secondary growth, its habitat must have increased through forest degradation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Hume's Leaf Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Shey-Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Chitwan, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Hume's Leaf Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident and passage migrant, recorded from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded from many protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. The breeding habitat of Hume's Leaf Warbler is not considered at risk as it inhabits open coniferous forest in the subalpine zone. Although deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas would threaten the species in winter, it is adapted to secondary growth and so is not considered significantly threatened. The population is probably stable.

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***Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth, 1842) LC**

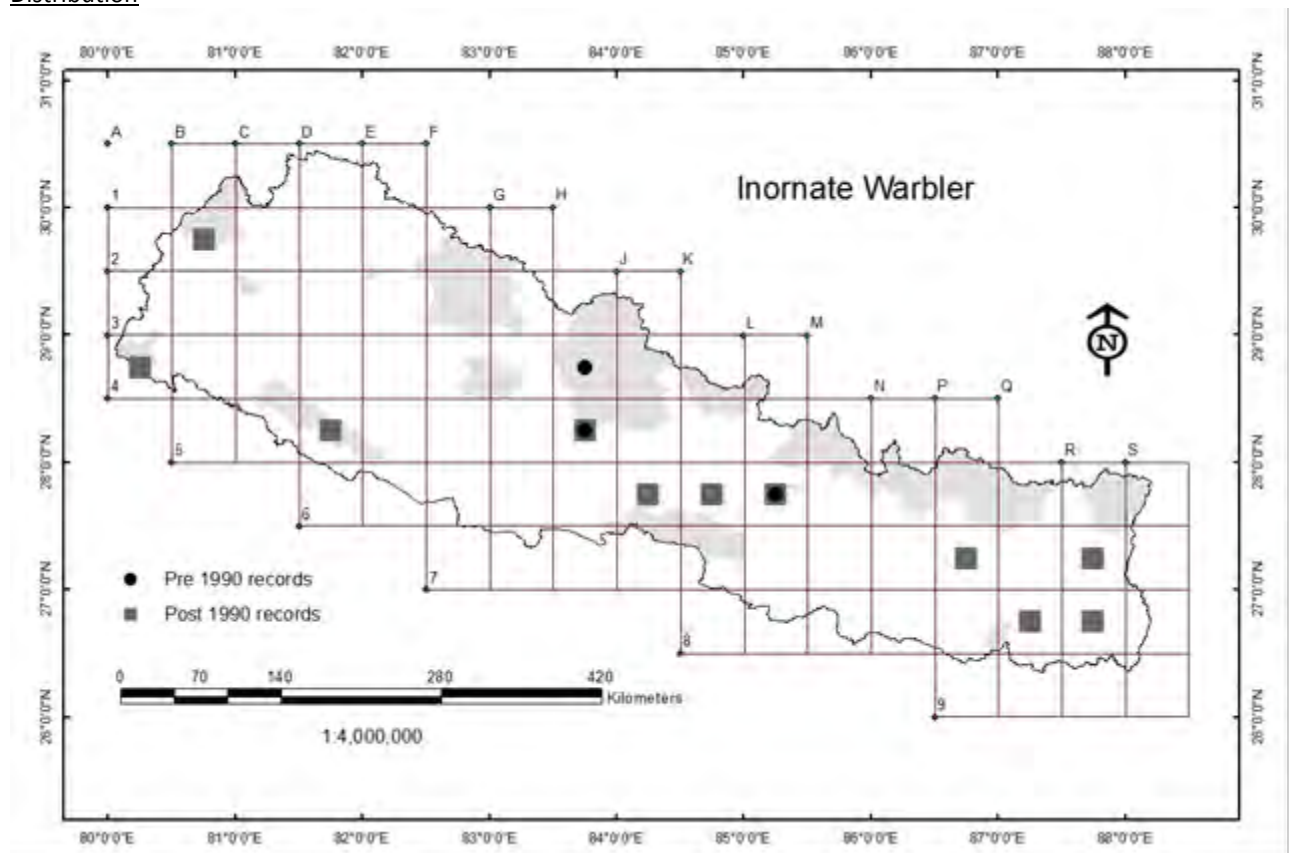


Common Name

Inornate Warbler (English),
Harit Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae

Distribution



P. i. inornatus and *P. i. humei* were split into separate species, Inornate Warbler *P. inornatus* and Hume's Leaf Warbler *P. humei* by Svensson (1992). All records before that date and many subsequent records have treated the two forms as one species.

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported *P. i. inornatus* was an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

Inornate (Yellow-browed Warbler) is an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. However, in some years, small numbers have been recorded at widely scattered locations, e.g. in 2002 (Naylor *et al.* 2002) and 2011 (Vicente 2011). Its distribution and status are unclear because of confusion with Hume's Leaf Warbler, and it may be more frequent. Confirmed records follow. Pre-1990 specimens were collected in the Kathmandu Valley, near Pokhara and at Tukche, Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The status of Inornate in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare passage migrant and possibly also a winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) and in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a rare passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a rare winter visitor and passage

migrant to Chitwan National Park, e.g. two in January 2009 (Baral 2009) and one in April 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004), and a rare winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), e.g. one in February 2002 (Malling Olsen 2004).

In the west records include: one from Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004) and seven there in November 2011 (Vicente 2011); 15 by Phewa Tal (H5), Kaski District in March 2002 (Naylor *et al.* 2002)

In central Nepal (Mallalieu 2008) reported it was rare in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 and mainly recorded in winter: singles were seen in Bosan Khola in December and January and one on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in March 2005. Three were recorded on Phulchoki in March 2002 (Naylor *et al.* 2002) and ten in the Godaveri Botanical Gardens in December 2011 (Vicente 2011). Other localities include: one from the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012) and one at Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004).

In the east records include: one between Phedi and Gurase (P7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); one at Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in February 2007 (Baral 2007); one between Gupha Pokhari, Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan, Taplejung District (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and two near Ilam (R8), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (mainland), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2590 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Inornate Warbler. Any changes in population are uncertain but the population may be stable because the species' habitat is not considered threatened.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Inornate (Yellow-browed) Warbler inhabits open forest and groves (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). Its habits are very similar to those of Hume's Leaf Warbler *P. humei*. The species hunts actively in trees and bushes, occasionally descending to the ground and favours sunny edges of forest clearings. It is often in mixed foraging flocks in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects including small caterpillars and beetles (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Deforestation to make way for agriculture or urbanisation would threaten Inornate Warbler but is not considered a significant threat, as the species is adapted to secondary forest habitats.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Inornate Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Banke and Chitwan National Parks; Api Nampa and Annapurna Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Inornate Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant. However, in some years it is more frequent and small numbers from widely scattered locations have been recorded. Its status and distribution are uncertain because of possible confusion with Hume's Leaf Warbler. The species has been recorded more widely and more frequently than pre-1990, probably because of better coverage and better identification guides. There are confirmed records from several protected areas and outside the protected areas' system. Deforestation to make way for agriculture or urbanisation would threaten Inornate Warbler but is not considered a significant threat, as the species is adapted to secondary forest habitats. Any population changes are uncertain, but the population may be stable.

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http://www.club300.se/Files/TravelReports/Nepal130409_comp.pdf

***Phylloscopus maculipennis* (Blyth, 1867) LC**
 Subspecies: *Phylloscopus maculipennis maculipennis*

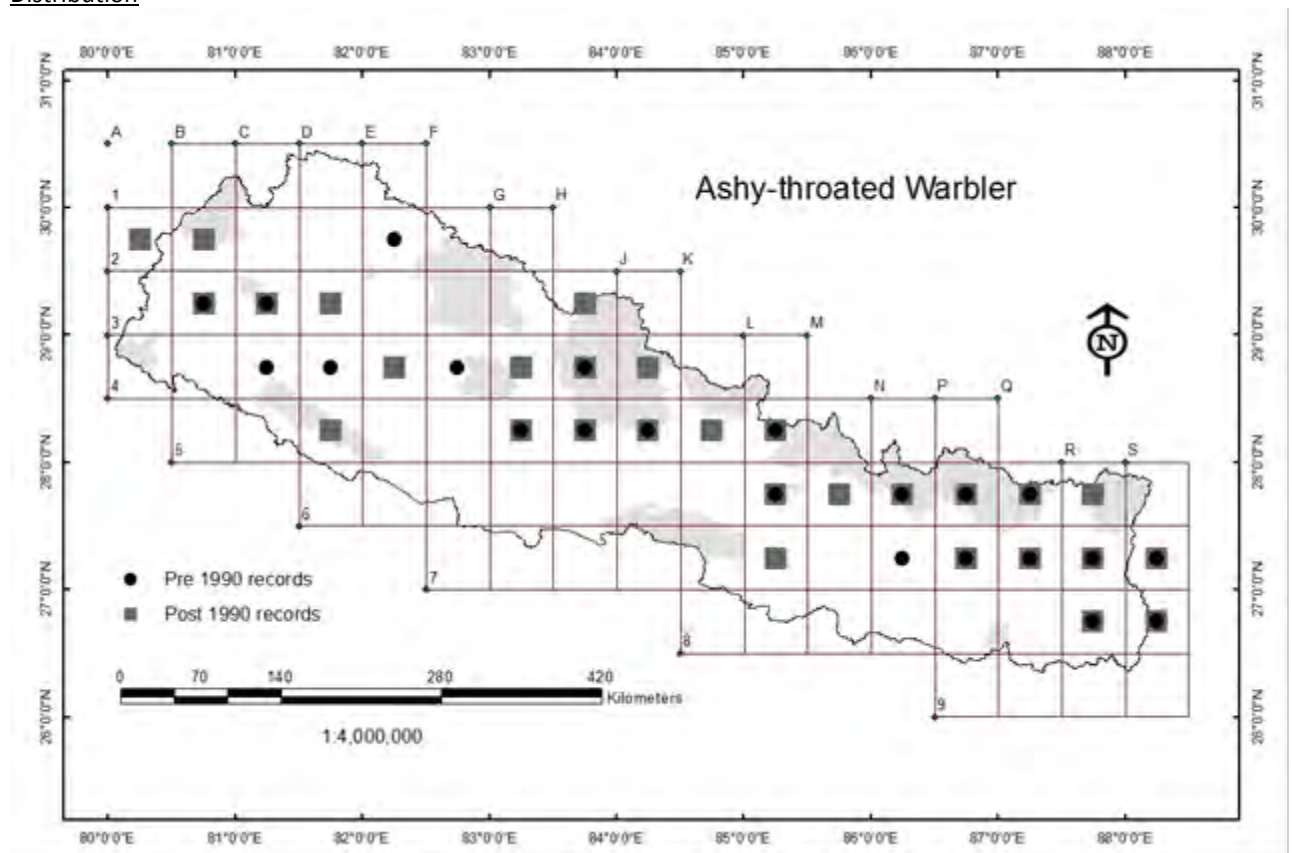


Common Name

Ashy-throated Warbler (English),
 Phusrokanthe (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Sylviidae

Distribution



Ashy-throated Warbler is a fairly common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District (Cox 1992) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was from the upper Mai valley in the far east in April 1912 (Stevens 1924).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it a fairly common resident and mapped its distribution quite widely from the far west to the far east.

There has been small increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, possibly because of better recording, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), and

recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a); a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); an uncommon summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a, Bland 1994) and frequent in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has also been recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system post-1990 in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include from: several localities in Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Badimalika region (C3) (Karki *et al.* 2003); Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); fairly common in Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); resident in at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); recorded in Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 and in several localities in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in May and June (Cox 1999b); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993), February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998), November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005); Banglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992), and Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities in central Nepal include from: the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District and common in Helambu (L6, M6) in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); near Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); an uncommon resident on Chitlang, Chandagiri (L6), Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); near Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: between Shivalaya and Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Bhandar, Ramechhap District and Sete, Solukhumbu District (N6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009) and February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Phedi and Gurase (P7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Bung and Najingdingma (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Mude (Q6) and Chichila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); above Mude (Q6) and near Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in May 1994 (Halberg 1994) and April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Tinjure Forest (Q7), Terhathum District in 1997/1998 (Rai 2003); between Chauki and Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1994 (Halberg 1994) and in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); between Kanchenjunga Conservation Area entrance and Mamangkhe (R7), Taplejung District and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Pikhwa Danda (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010a); the Mai valley (R7, S7) where common in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and upper Mewa Khola valley (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 and Hans Pokhari Danda (S8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3500 m (summer); 2900 m (winter); lower limit: 1800 m (summer); 1525 m (-500 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Ashy-throated Warbler. The large number of 40 was seen at Hange Tham (S7), Mai Valley Important Bird Area, Ilam District on 19 September 2010 (Baral

2010b). The population is either stable or may have increased as its distribution has increased a little since 1990.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Ashy-throated Warbler inhabits broadleaved and broadleaved/coniferous forests; also secondary forest growth in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species is usually seen singly or in foraging parties, often mixed with other insectivorous species. It keeps mainly in trees and also frequents bushes. It is very restless and flutters and hovers among foliage and twigs when its yellow rump and white on outer tail feathers are conspicuous (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been confirmed in Khaptad National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), south of Annapurna (Woodcock and Woodcock 1976) and on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area (Proud 1957). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Although Ashy-throated Warbler would suffer from deforestation as its breeding habitat is in the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is likely to be much less affected than species at lower altitudes. It is also likely to be less affected than many species in winter as it inhabits secondary as well as primary forest.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Ashy-throated Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas: Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Ashy-throated Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common and widespread resident recorded since 1990 from the far west to the far east. There has been a small increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, possibly because of better recording. Since 1990 it has been recorded widely inside and outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Although Ashy-throated Warbler would suffer from deforestation, as its breeding habitat is in the upper temperate and subalpine zones it is likely to be much less affected than species at lower altitudes. It is also likely to be less affected than many species in winter as it inhabits secondary as well as primary forest. Its population is either stable or may have increased slightly, as there has been a small increase in distribution since 1990.

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Phylloscopus magnirostris Blyth, 1843 LC

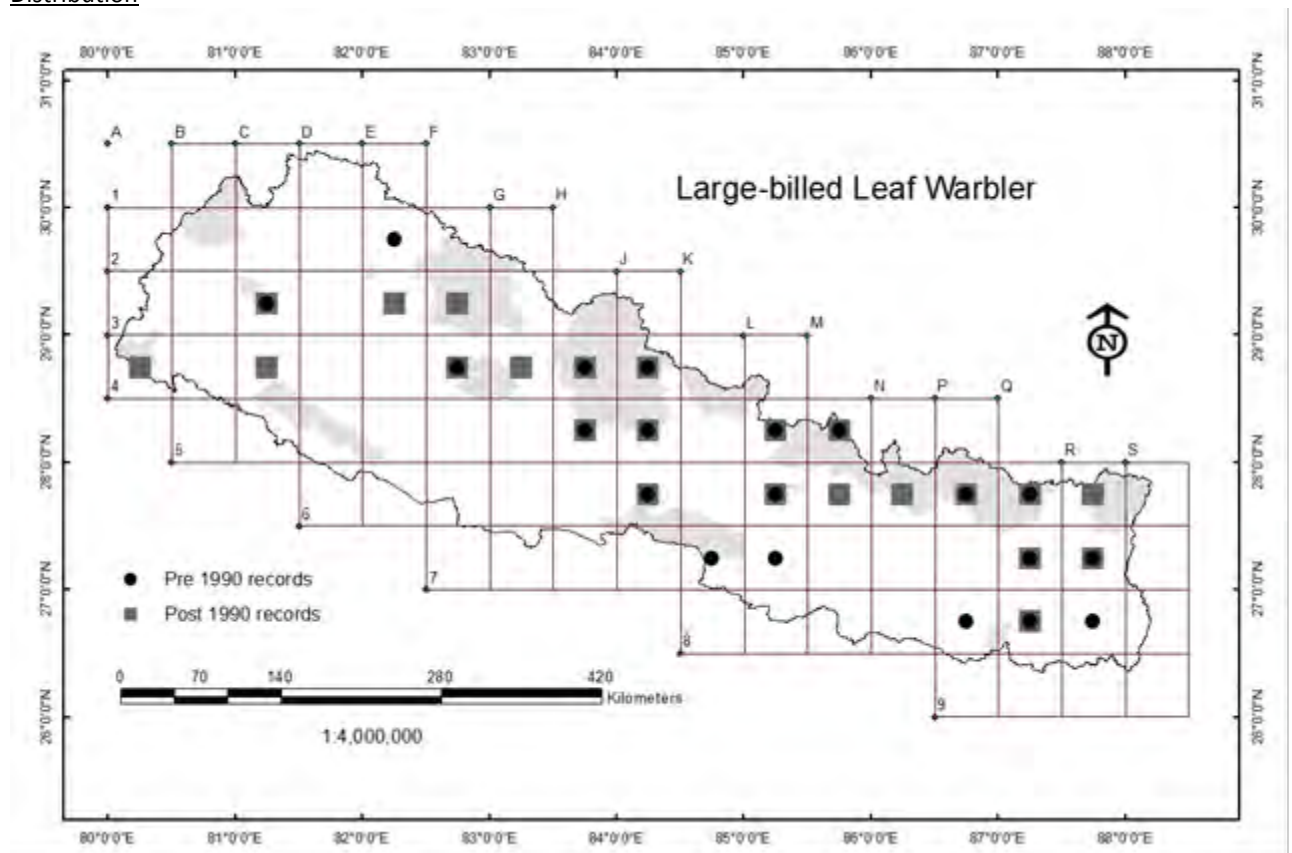


Common Name

Large-billed Leaf Warbler (English),
Thulothunde Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae

Distribution



Large-billed Leaf Warbler is a fairly common to common summer visitor, very uncommonly noted on passage and very rare in winter. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a summer visitor and also several records on passage and possibly in winter.

Since 1990 there has been a small increase in distribution which is probably a result of better coverage (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare passage migrant to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) and to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a frequent summer visitor and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a frequent summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005, White and White 1995); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995)

and described as common there (Martens and Eck 1995). It is described as an uncommon summer visitor to Annapurna Conservation Area by (H4, H5, J4, J5) Inskipp and Inskipp (2003), but Martens and Eck (1995) found it fairly common. The species has been recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013), and is a rare winter visitor to (J6) Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006). It is described as an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but other records, e.g. one in May 1992 (Baral 1992) indicate it is a rare or uncommon passage migrant. Karki and Thapa (2001) reported it is a frequent summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001), but other records, e.g. Baral (2002) and Chaudhary (2003) indicate that it is a common summer visitor. The species has been recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); is a fairly common summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004) and to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); a common summer visitor to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and an uncommon passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded from Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Since 1990 there have been a smaller number of records outside the protected areas' system, compared to within protected areas (see map and text below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow:

In the west records include from: near the Sinja Khola and between Singja and Jaljal Chaur (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009) and many localities in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District where it was common in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported there were no records from the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. It was recorded from Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in April 2011 (Baral 2011) and by the Bagmati River at Chobar in May 2014 (Arend van Riessen). Records from other localities in central Nepal include: an uncommon summer visitor to Chitlang Forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and recorded near Sermathang (M6) and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include: from the Pikhwa Khola valley (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); one from Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in May 2008 (Giri 2008), and one between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); also in Taplejung District (R7) (White and White 1999).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3800 m (summer); lower limit: 2440 m (summer); 250 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Large-billed Leaf Warbler. The large number of 30 was recorded in Langtang National Park on 11 May 2002 (Baral 2002) and 13 in Gaurishankar Conservation Area on 26 May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Large-billed Leaf Warbler inhabits forest along mountain rivers and streams (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species is usually solitary and is rather less active than most other *Phylloscopus* warblers. It forages mainly in trees, sometimes in undergrowth, and is almost always found near running water in the breeding season

(Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is not bound to a particular vegetation type (Martens and Eck 1995). It is the only *Phylloscopus* species in the Himalayas that is closely associated with and, even acoustically adapted to fast-flowing, noisy mountain brooks and rivers and, consequently, to linear (one-dimensional) territories. Large-billed Leaf Warbler regularly occupies the north flank of mountains, wherever forest or bushy vegetation accompanies rivers (Martens and Eck 1995). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Large-billed Leaf Warbler are unknown.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Large-billed Leaf Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara Shey-Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve; also marginally in Bardia and Chitwan National Parks and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Large-billed Leaf Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common to common summer visitor, very uncommonly noted on passage and very rare in winter. Since 1990 there has been a small increase in distribution, which is probably a result of better coverage. The species has been recorded from several protected areas and less frequently outside the protected areas' system. Threats to Large-billed Leaf Warbler are unknown. The population is probably stable.

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Phylloscopus occipitalis (Blyth, 1845) LC

Common Name

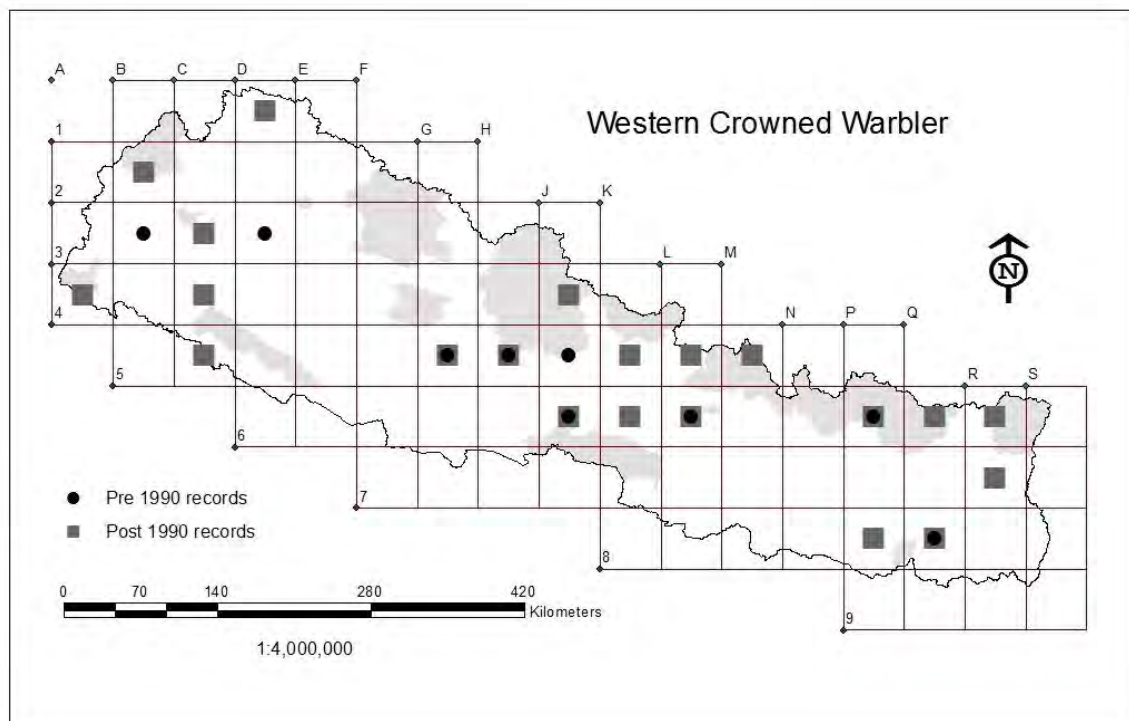
Western Crowned Warbler (English),
Thulo Taludharke Pisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Western Crowned Warbler is a rare or uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, although locally fairly common on spring passage in some years. It is also a rare winter visitor.

The first Nepal record of the species was from Godaveri, Kathmandu Valley in April 1938 (Bailey 1938).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described the species as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered it was an uncommon spring passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

There has been a significant increase in distributional records post-1990, compared to pre-1990, see map and text below, but this may be because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare passage migrant to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009), e.g. two in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001). It is a winter visitor and possibly also a passage migrant to Api Nampa Conservation Area: four at Chameliya in December 2011 and three in March 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012). It is a frequent passage migrant in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001) e.g. one in January 1992 (Wartmann and Schonjahn 1992), two in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997), two in December 1998 (Chaudhary 1999), and singles in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001) and

February 2005 (van der Dol 2005). The species is listed as a rare passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); however, it was fairly common there in April 2003 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2003). It has been recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013). The species is listed as a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park by Baral and Upadhyay (2006), but other records indicate that in some years it is an uncommon winter visitor, e.g., a few in March 1997 (Harrap and Basnet 1997) and six in January 2010 (Giri 2010). The species is listed as a fairly common summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) by Karki and Thapa (2001), but other records indicate it is a fairly common spring passage migrant. For example, Cooper and Cooper (1997) found numbers peaking and then decreasing during their trek in the park: eight seen on trek to Sing Gompa on 29 April, six on trek to Lama Lodge on 1 May, 20 between Lama Lodge and Ghora Tabela on 2 May, ten between Ghora Tabela and Kyanjin on 3 May, six between Lama Lodge and Thulo Syabru on 6 May and six about Syabru on 7 May. The species was widespread and fairly common on the Gosainkund trek in the park in April 2001 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2001). Other records in the park include 30 in Langtang village, 30 at Syabru and 22 at Sing Gompa in April 1992 (Baral 1992a), and six between Lama Hotel and Langtang, and six between Lama Hotel and Thulo Syabru in April 2001 (GC *et al.* 2001). The species is described as an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but other records indicate it is a rare winter visitor and passage migrant, e.g. Mallalieu 2008 (see below); two seen on Nagarjun in February 2007 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2007) and one on Shivapuri in May 1997 (Cooper and Cooper 1997). It is a very rare passage migrant in Sagarmatha National Park: one was seen in May 1993 (Baral 1993). It is also a very rare passage migrant in Makalu Barun National Park: one was recorded in June 2009 (Cox 2009). It is a rare passage migrant in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area: one was seen at Tapethok in May 1999 (White and White 1999 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It is an uncommon passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), but there are also a few records in winter, e.g. singles in February 2007 (Choudhary 2007) and in February 2008 (Chaudhary 2008). There were several records of singles in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009). It has been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone at Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997).

Outside the protected areas' system the species has been recorded less widely and less frequently than in protected areas, see map and text below. Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include from: Badimalika region (C3) Bajura District in February or March 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1), Humla District in May or June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009), and singles in the Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District in January 1991 (Hendriks and Maatman 1991); November 1992 (Murphy and Waller 1992) and April 2009 (Ryan and Chantler 2009).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a rare or uncommon passage migrant to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other records from the Valley follow. The species is an uncommon or rare passage migrant and winter visitor in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, e.g., one in April 1997 (Cooper and Cooper 1997); six in April 1999 (Francis *et al.* 1999); two in April 2001 and two in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004); four in May 2008 (Giri 2008), and one in April 2013 (Aley 2013). One was recorded on Swayambhunath, Kathmandu in April 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004), two at Godaveri, Kathmandu Valley in February or March 1999 (Sterling 1999) and one on Saibu Hill in March 2006 (Arend van Riessen). One was also recorded between Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2002 (Wallace and Wallace 2002).

In the east records include from: Muse (P6), Solukhumbu District in April 2011 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); one at Koshi Barrage (P8) in January 1994 (Chaudhary 1994); one at Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in April 2008 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2008); four in Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994) and singles in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998b) and December 1998 (Chaudhary 1999), and Telok (R7), Taplejung District in May 1999 (White and White 1999).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2900 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Western Crowned Warbler. The population is possibly stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Western Crowned Warbler winters in broadleaved forests. In winter it joins mixed hunting flocks of insectivorous species. It hunts at all levels of vegetation, mainly by gleaning, occasionally by making aerial sallies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Western Crowned Warbler is threatened by deforestation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Western Crowned Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, and Langtang National Parks; Api Nampa and Annapurna Conservation Areas; Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and marginally in Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Western Crowned Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a rare or uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, although locally fairly common on spring passage in some years. It is also a rare winter visitor. Since 1990 the species has been recorded significantly more widely than pre-1990, possibly because of better coverage. Post-1990 Western Crowned Warbler has been recorded in several protected areas and is a vagrant in several others. It has been recorded less widely and less frequently outside the protected areas' system than in protected areas. The species is threatened by deforestation. However, there is no indication of a decline and the population may be stable.

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Phylloscopus pulcher (Blyth, 1845) LC
 Subspecies: *Phylloscopus pulcher pulcher*, *kangrae*

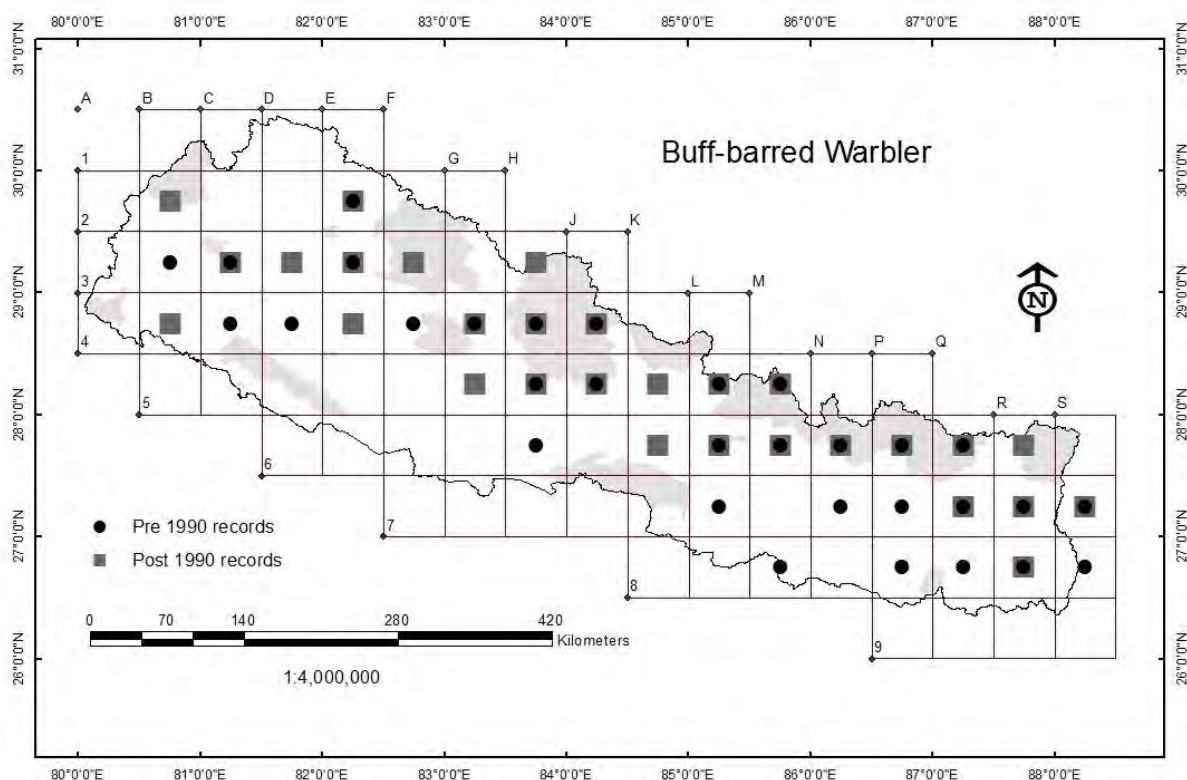
Common Name

Buff-barred Warbler (English),
 Suntalerekhi Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Buff-barred Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to the upper Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal (Blyth 1845) in the 19th century from a B. H. Hodgson specimen.

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also found the species a common resident and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); uncommon, possibly resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); a common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); a common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun

National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a fairly common summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004), and common in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow:

In the west records include: a rare winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992a); recorded between Bharagaon and Pina (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell-Davidson 2009); several records from Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); recorded in Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); recorded in November, February and March 2011 in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013); at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Raniban, Phewa Tal (H5), Kaski District in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); between Nayapul and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in November 2003 (Chaudhary 2003); between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara (J5) and between Bhujung and Pasgam (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was mainly a winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other localities in central Nepal include: common in Upardangaddhi hills (J6) and Chitwan District and Helambu (L6, M6) in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); Nalang (K6), Dhading District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); near Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992b); a common resident in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and recorded at Dhulikhel (M6), Kabhrepalanchok in November 1994 (Baral 1994).

In the east records include from: between Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District and Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District, between Nunthala and Bupsa (P6), Solukhumbu District and between Bupsa and Puiyan (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Sete (N6) and Junbesi (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Chhepuwa and Hatiya (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District and between Mude (Q6) and Chichila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District and between Gupha Pokhari, Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan, Taplejung District (R7), in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); between Kholabhari, Muwa Khola and Yektin (R7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); common in Mai valley (R7, S7) (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010b); Dapar Danda (S7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and at Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010a).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4300 m (summer); 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 3250 m (summer); 915 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Buff-barred Warbler. The large number of 200 was seen between Tseram and Torangden, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area on 21 April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) and 102 on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley on 21 February 1996 (Baral 1996). The species' population may be stable as its distribution has not changed significantly and it breeds in the subalpine zone.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Buff-barred Warbler breeds in subalpine coniferous forest; its altitudinal range seems to coincide largely with, but is not strictly limited by, that of Himalayan Fir *Abies spectabilis* and *A. densa*. The lowest altitude breeding territories are in evergreen oaks *Quercus semecarpifolia*. Above the *Abies* zone, it occurs in the adjacent *Betula utilis* belt up to the last large trees or bushes. The dwarf shrub zone with small rhododendrons is not colonised (Martens and Eck 1995). Buff-barred Warbler is usually in mixed hunting parties of other insectivorous birds in the non-breeding season. The species forages actively among foliage and twigs (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It mainly feeds on insects and has been observed drinking sap of oak *Quercus* (D. Proud in Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in the Kathmandu Valley (Fleming *et al.* 1976), Khumjung, Sagarmatha National Park (Diesselhorst 1968), the Gandak-Kosi watershed, Langtang National Park (L5) (Proud 1953), and at Gapte, Langtang National Park (Robson 1982). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Buff-barred Warbler does not face significant threats as it breeds in forests and shrubberies in the subalpine zone and winters in forest over a wide altitudinal range extending to the limit of the upper temperate zone.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Buff-barred Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Shivapuri-Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Buff-barred Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common resident, occurring from the far west to the far east. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded widely inside and outside the protected areas' system, pre- and post-1990, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Buff-barred Warbler does not face significant threats as it breeds in forests and shrubberies in the subalpine zone and winters in forest over a wide altitudinal range, extending to the limit of the upper temperate zone. As a result, its population may be stable.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2009_006.pdf

***Phylloscopus reguloides* (Blyth, 1842) LC**

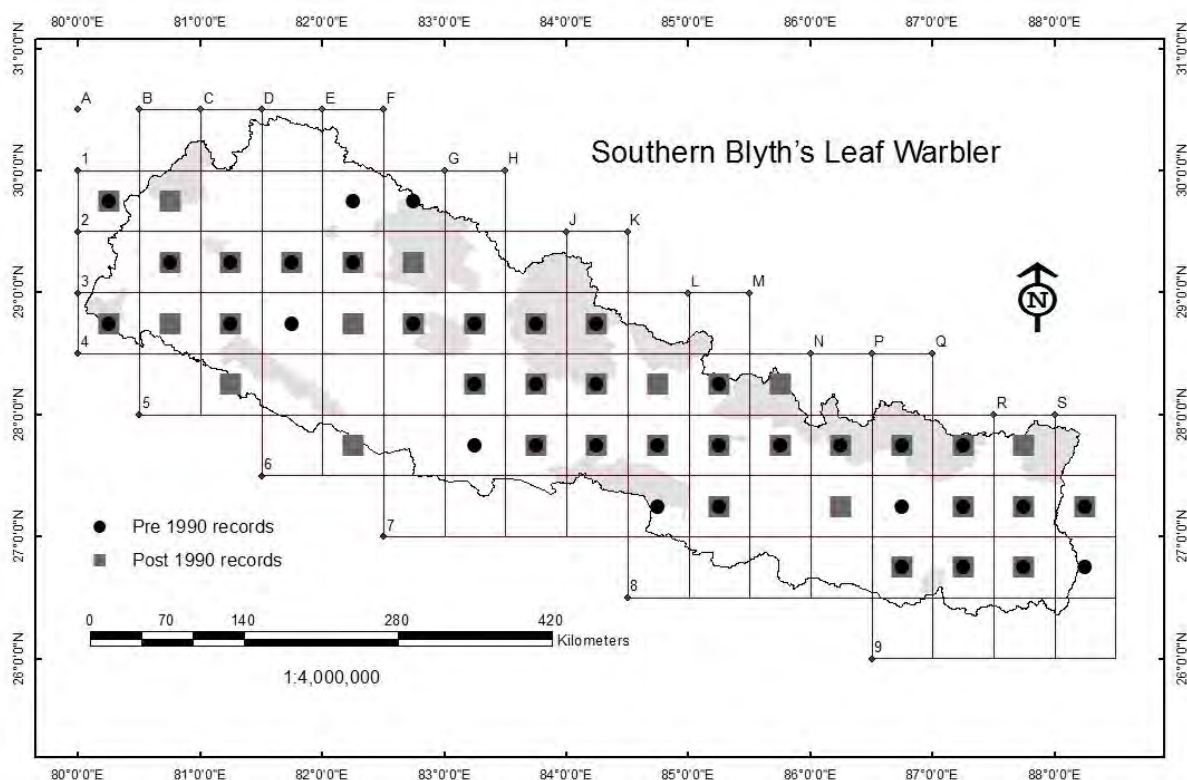
Common Name

Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler (English),
Taludharke Pisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (Baral 2010) in the far east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century from a B. H. Hodgson specimen (Blyth 1843).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported it was a common resident and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

The distribution of Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler has not changed significantly post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (A2, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); frequent in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a common summer visitor and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Subedi 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area

(Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and a common winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a summer visitor to the national park. It is a common summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a frequent summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); common in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and a frequent winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone at Chisapani (C4), Bardia District (Giri 1997); Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Baral 1996a); Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District, e.g. in December 2010 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2010); between the Narayani River and Tharu Lodge, Nawalparasi District (H6) in November 2007 (Baral 2007); Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and in Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone at Phakding in May 1993 (Baral 1996b).

Since 1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include from: several localities in Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); Badimalika region, Bajura District (C3) (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); recorded in Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005), November 2007 (Baral 2007) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), and between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara (J5) and Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000)

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: a common resident in Chitlang Forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Kutumsang and Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); between Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 1997 (Chaudhary 1997); near Sermathang (M6) and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east localities include from: Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); community forest in Sindhuli District (N7) in winter (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Pikhwa Danda (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Dharan (Q8), Sunsari District (Subba 1995); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District e.g., in December 2000 (Chaudhary 2001) and September 2010 (Baral 2010); Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Itahari (R8), Morang District (Pandey 2003); the Mai Valley Important Bird Area (R7, R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008) and Dobate, Mabu (S7), and Hange Tham (S7) Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3800 m (summer); 1500 m (-2700 m) (winter); lower limit: 1750 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler. The large number of 100 was seen in Langtang National Park on 11 May 2002 (Baral 2002). Since 1990 its population has probably remained stable because its distribution and habitat have not changed significantly during the period.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler summers in broadleaved and coniferous forests and winters at forest edges, bushes and open forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It inhabits a broad vertical breeding area which encompasses different climate levels and hence different forest formations (Martens and Eck 1995). The species is found singly, in pairs or mixed hunting parties of insectivorous species. It is a typical *Phylloscopus* warbler, a small, fast-moving and restless warbler, hopping and creeping actively about and often flicking the wings. Unlike the others it has a habit of clinging upside-down to trunks like a nuthatch (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects and also berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Khaptad National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), in the Dudh Kosi valley (P6) (Biswas 1974) and on the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1955). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Although deforestation would threaten the breeding habitat of Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler, as it breeds in forests extending to the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less at risk than the many species breeding at lower altitudes. Its wintering habitat has probably increased as a result of forest loss and deterioration.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. There has been no significant change in distribution since 1990. Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler has been recorded in many protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Although deforestation would threaten the breeding habitat of Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler, as it breeds in forests extending to the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less at risk than the many species breeding at lower altitudes. Its wintering habitat has probably increased as a result of forest loss and deterioration. As a result, its population is probably stable.

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***Phylloscopus trochiloides* (Sundevall, 1837) LC**

Subspecies: *Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides*, *viridanus*, *nitidus*

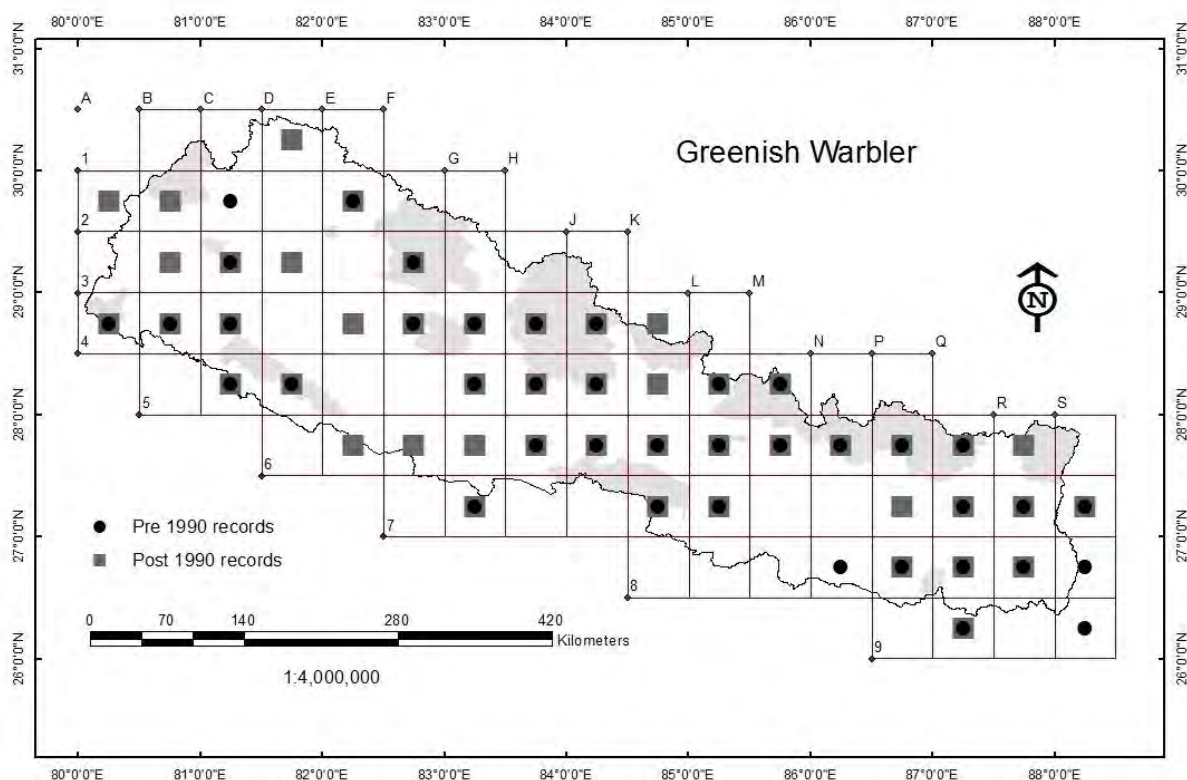
Common Name

Greenish Warbler (English),
Jiwal Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Greenish Warbler is a common summer visitor and common winter visitor and passage migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century from a B. H. Hodgson specimen (Blyth 1843).

There has been a small increase in distribution since 1990, see map and text below.

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported *P. t. viridanus* was a common winter visitor up to 1830 m and a passage migrant; *P. t. trochiloides* was a common summer visitor between 2440 m and 4270 m, and *P. t. nitidus* was a scarce and local passage migrant. The species' distribution was mapped widely from the far west to the far east (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The distribution of the species has increased a little since 1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent winter visitor and passage migrant to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded

in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a rare passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a fairly common summer visitor, winter visitor, and passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a common winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001) and a common summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but other records, e.g. Mallalieu (2008) described it as uncommon in winter and common on passage. It is a fairly common summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a common visitor and passage migrant to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); common summer visitor to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013) and a common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has been recorded in Bardia National Park at Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997). It has also been recorded from Chitwan National Park buffer zone: west of the park, Nawalparasi District (H6), e.g. in February 2010 (Baral 2010a) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); from Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Sauraha District, e.g. in February 2008 (Giri 2008) and December 2010 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2010), and from Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Baral 1996, Giri 2008); also from Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see map and text below).

In the west records include from: Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); a fairly common winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Tal area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); Badimalika region (C3), Bajura District (Karki *et al.* 2003); a few records from Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Humla District (D1) in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011) and in 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); Rimna to Chisapani, Rukum District (F4) and Berekot area, Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Khadara Phanta (F6), Kapilvastu District in January 2011 (Acharya 2011); several records from the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Belawa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Jagdishpur Reservoir (G6), Kapilvastu District (Baral 2008, 2011a); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in January 2003 (Giri 2003) and April 2009 (Hewatt 2009); Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in December 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004), November 2007 (Baral 2007), April 2009 (Hewatt 2009); between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara (J5) and between Bhujung and Pasgam (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was common on passage and uncommon in winter in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: Dhading (K6), Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011b); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992b); near Kutumsang (L6) and Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992c); a common winter visitor to Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); recorded in Bara District (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003) and September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); near Sermathang (M6) and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: between Sanam (P7) and Bung (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. in December 1992 (Baral 1993) and October 1993 (Chaudhary 1994); Chewabensi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1994); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in February 2005 (Baral and Birch 2005) and March 2010 (Baral 2010a); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010b); Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1996) and January 2010 (Baral 2010c); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkot 2008); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Jha and Subba 2012); lower Mai valley (R8), Ilam District (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); the Mai valley (R7, R8, S7) where

common in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008)

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Macao (China), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4270 m (summer); 1830 (winter); lower limit: 3000 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Greenish Warbler. The large number of 36 was recorded at Koshi Camp and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Sunsari District on 3 December 1998 (Chaudhary 1999). The population may be stable or may have increased.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Greenish Warbler summers in broadleaved and coniferous forests or in subalpine shrubberies, and winters in well-wooded areas (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). In the breeding season it inhabits forest of varying structure, but never closed, extensive timber forest; the species is always found in sparsely wooded to open areas, the marginal parts of timber forests (Martens and Eck 1995). Its behaviour is similar to that of Common Chiffchaff *P. collybita*. It is very active and forages from the canopy down to low bushes, mainly by gleaning. It also hovers and darts out to catch tiny prey (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects including small beetles and caterpillars (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

As Greenish Warbler breeds in forests and shrubberies in the subalpine zone it is much less threatened in the breeding season than species that breed at lower altitudes. It also faces fewer threats than many species on its wintering grounds as it inhabits well-wooded areas and is not dependent on primary forest.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Greenish Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in all national parks, conservation areas and wildlife reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Greenish Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. Post-1990 the species is a common summer visitor and common winter visitor and passage migrant. Its distribution has increased a little since 1990. The species has

been recorded from all national parks, conservation areas and wildlife reserves and also widely outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat post-1990. As Greenish Warbler breeds in forests and shrubberies in the subalpine zone it is much less threatened in the breeding season than species that breed at lower altitudes. It also faces fewer threats than many species on its wintering grounds as it inhabits well-wooded areas and is not dependent on primary forest. Considering this relatively low level of threat and that its distribution has increased a little since 1990, the species' population may be stable or have increased.

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Phylloscopus xanthoschistos (J. E. & G R. Gray, 1847) LC
 Subspecies: *Phylloscopus xanthoschistos xanthoschistos*,
albosuperciliaris

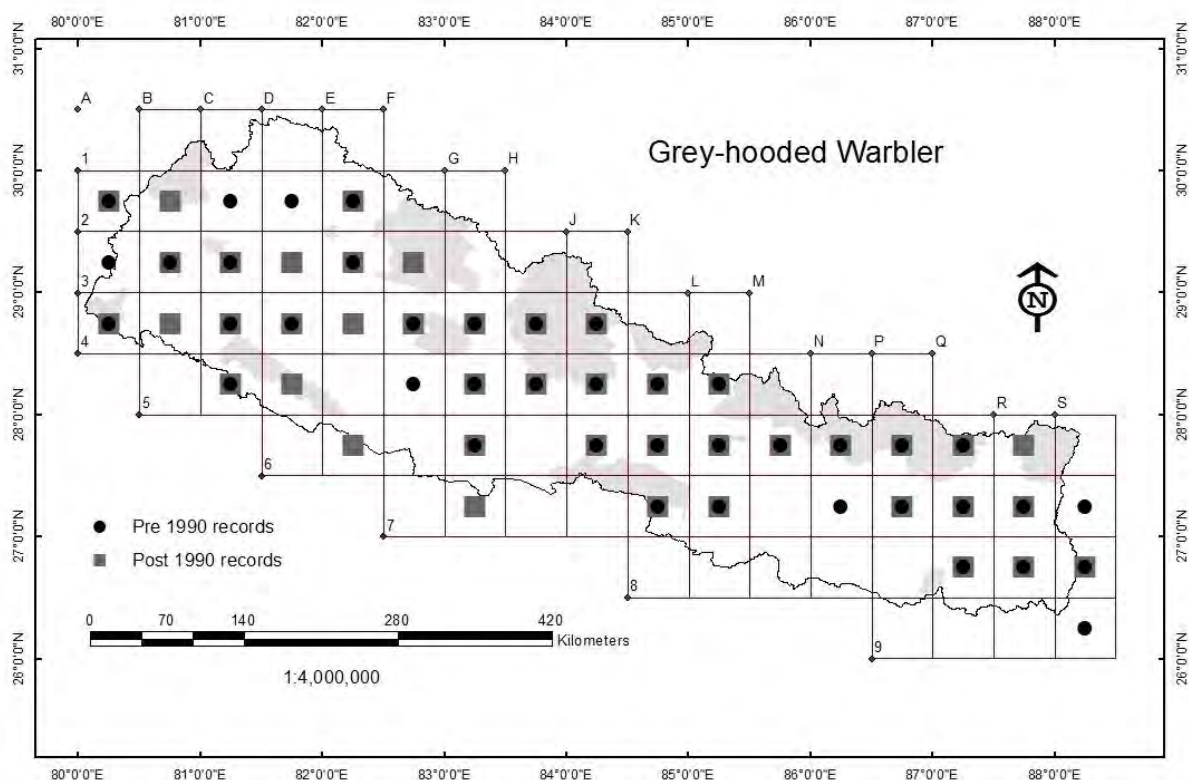
Common Name

Grey-hooded Warbler (English),
 Tumulkari Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Grey-hooded Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District (Cox 1992) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century from a B. H. Hodgson specimen (Gray and Gray 1847, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported it was a common resident and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); fairly common, possibly resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common

resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007) and in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); common in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and recorded in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in 2005 (Hem Sagar Baral pers. obs.). The species has also been recorded from Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Janakauli Community Forest (K6) in February 2008 (Giri 2008) and Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Since the species has also been widely recorded outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see map and text below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: several localities in Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010, and also recorded in Baitadi District (B3) in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); an occasionally recorded winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011); a few localities in Kalikot District (D3) and also recorded from Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); recorded in Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); recorded in Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); between Chandi Bhanjyang, Palpa District and Kavri Dharmasala (G6), between Sidure and Rupakot, Bari Gad, Gulmi District (G5), between Gwalichaur, Baglung District and Simalchaur, Gulmi/Baglung Districts border (G5) in May 1999 and many records from the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); common in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District between November 2010 and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in December 2011 (Baral 2011a); Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in January 2005, November 2007 (Baral 2007), April 2009 (Hewatt 2009), and Besisahar (J5), between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara (J5); Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992); between Bhujung and Pasgam (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), and Begnas Tal (J5), Kaski District in March 2009 (Baral 2009).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a common resident on hills around the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: common in the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); Nalang (K6), Dhading District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); several localities of Dhading (K6), Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011b); between Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007); common in Helambu (L6, M6) in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); a common resident in Chitlang Forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); recorded near Sermathang (M6) and near Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Dhulikhel (M6), Kabhrepalanchok District in November 1994 (Baral 1994), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: recorded in Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); between Bhandar and Shivalaya (N6), Ramechhap District in February 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District and Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District and between Nunthala and Junbesi (N6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Bung and Najingdingma (P6), Solukhumbu District, between Phedi (P6) and Gurasse (P7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Sanam (P7) and Bung (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); common in Solu Khumbu District (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); recorded above Mudhe (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Mudhe (Q6) and Chichila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Chichila and Khandbari (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in May 1994 (Halberg 1994); by the Sankhuwa Khola, Bhojpur District (Q7) in November 1994 and Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1994); Tinjure Forest (Q7), Terhathum District in 1998 (Rai 2003); in the Pikhuwa Khola valley (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in February 2002 (Chaudhary 2002) and September 2010 (Baral 2010); Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Raja Rani (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); between Dorumba

(Bhaluchowk) and Sesambu, Taplejung District (R7); between Sesambu and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District and between Kholabhari, Muwa Khola and Yektin (R7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992); between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010); the lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); between Garuwa and Saktim (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); common in the Mai Valley Important Bird Area (R7, R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and recorded on Hans Pokhari Danda (S8), Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2750 m (-4250 m) (summer); 2000 m (-2750 m); lower limit: 1000 m (summer); 750 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Grey-hooded Warbler. The large number of 50 was seen near Dhunche, Rasuwa District in June 1996 (Baral 1996).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey-hooded Warbler inhabits the lower canopy and bushes in forest and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). It does not penetrate into dense closed forests, but prefers forest edges, open forest remnants, arboreal vegetation along streams and hill pastures overgrown with bushy vegetation (Martens and Eck 1995). The species is a small and active warbler. In the non-breeding season it often keeps in groups of three or four accompanying other small insectivorous birds. It hunts restlessly and feeds by gleaning, making short aerial sallies and hovering in front of sprigs (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects, caterpillars and occasionally berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in the upper Kali Gandak valley, Annapurna Conservation Area (Wolstencroft 1981), west of Pamdur (H5) (Corbett 1974), and on the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley, e.g. Proud (1949). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Complete loss of forest or secondary growth, for example to make way for agriculture or urban development would threaten Grey-hooded Warbler. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it has probably benefited from forest thinning. In addition, as it breeds over a wide altitudinal range including in the upper temperate zone, it is much less threatened than the many forest species which are restricted to lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Grey-hooded Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in all national parks, conservation areas and reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey-hooded Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident, occurring from the far west to the far east. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. The species has been recorded in all protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat since 1990. Complete loss of forest or secondary growth, for example to make way for agriculture or urban development would threaten Grey-hooded Warbler. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it has probably benefited from forest thinning. In addition, as it breeds over a wide altitudinal range including in the upper temperate zone, it is much less threatened than the many forest species which are restricted to lower altitudes. The population is probably stable.

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***Pinicola subhimachala* (Hodgson, 1836) LC**

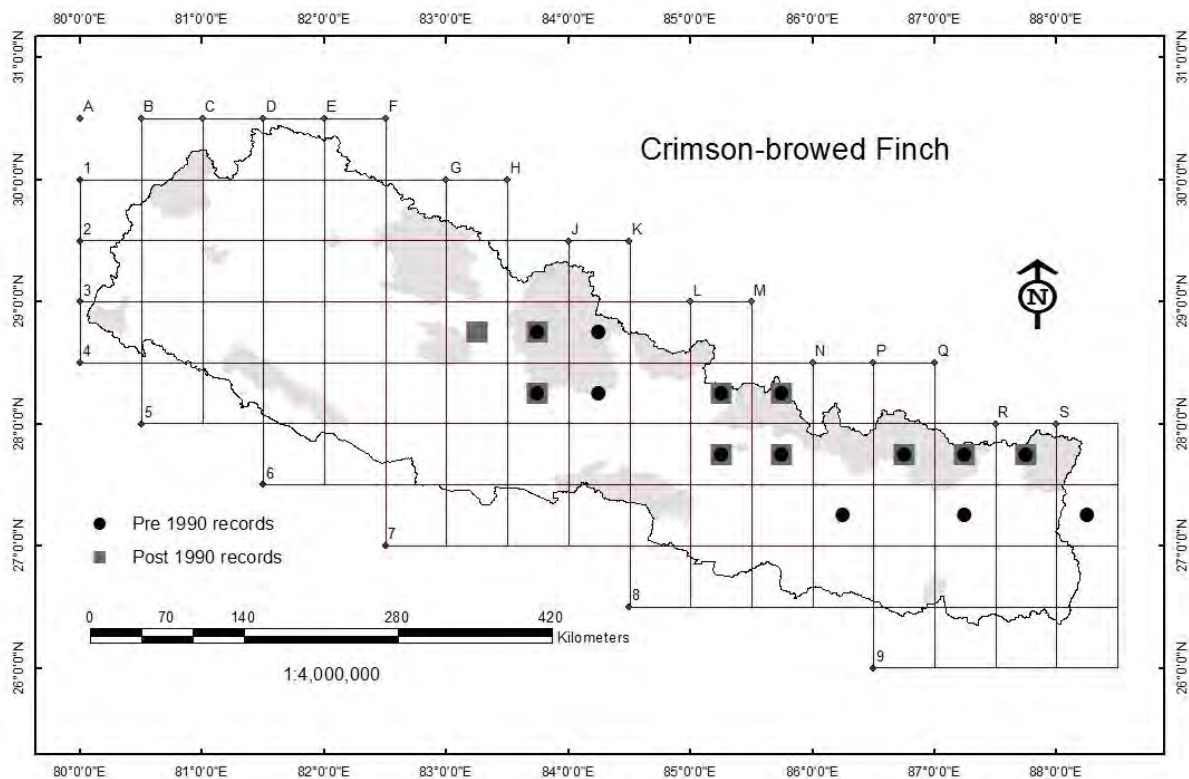
Common name

Crimson-browed Finch (English),
Simrik Rajtiti (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Crimson-browed Finch is a resident, occasionally recorded in two protected areas, and uncommon or rare elsewhere. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Subedi 2003), the westernmost record of the species' range, east to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Carpenter *et al.* 2005, Katuwal *et al.* 2013) in the far east.

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered it was an occasionally recorded resident; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an uncommon resident, which occurred from the upper Kali Gandaki valley and eastwards.

The species was described from Nepal by B. H. Hodgson in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971)

Since 1990 the species' distribution has reduced by a small extent, although it has been recorded a little further west than previously (see map and text). The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: uncommon in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (G4) in May 2003 (Subedi 2003); a frequent winter visitor and possibly resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but no other post-1990 records for the national

park could be located. Basnet (2004) listed the species as uncommon, possibly resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004) but only one post-1990 record could be found: a single bird at Mong La in April 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004). It is an uncommon resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Bland 1994, Cox 1999a); uncommon, recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in April/May 1995 (Carpenter *et al.* 1995 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) and at Dingmasamba, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) in August 2011 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded in Langtang National Park buffer zone near Dhunche in April 1996 (Taylor *et al.* 1996).

There is a smaller number of records outside protected areas, compared to within protected areas since 1990, see map and text below.

In the west the only known record is one in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b).

In central Nepal it was recorded in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley: four in February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994); four in April 2008 (Som GC and Paul Triggs in Mallalieu 2008), two in February 2010 (Baral 2010), three in March 2010 (Giri 2010), and one in April 2011 (Baral 2011). Two birds were seen near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012). There were no known records from the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 (Mallalieu 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar.

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 3150 m (summer), 2590 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Crimson-browed Finch. Its population may have declined a little as its distribution has reduced by a small extent.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Crimson-browed Finch inhabits shrubbery/bushy understorey near forest edges within the coniferous belt in the breeding season and outside the breeding season here as well, and also down to conifer-oak forest (Martens and Eck 1995); favours junipers (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It is an exceedingly secretive species at least during the breeding season and is very probably under-recorded (Martens and Eck 1995). Its movement pattern is poorly understood. In case of Phulchoki it has been noted in some years but absent in other years during late winter/early spring. The species is found singly, in pairs or in small parties according to the season. It is quiet, rather sluggish and shy. It feeds in bushes and low trees, chiefly on seeds and berries, especially barberries (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Loss and degradation of forest would threaten Crimson-browed Finch, mainly in its wintering areas.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Crimson-browed Finch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve and marginally in Sagarmatha National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Crimson-browed Finch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a resident, occasionally recorded in two protected areas, and uncommon or rare elsewhere. Since 1990 the species' distribution has reduced by a small extent and its population may have declined as a result, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species. It has been recorded in several protected areas. There is a smaller number of records outside protected areas, compared to within protected areas. Loss and degradation of forest would threaten Crimson-browed Finch, especially in its wintering areas.

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***Pitta brachyura* Linnaeus, 1766 LC**

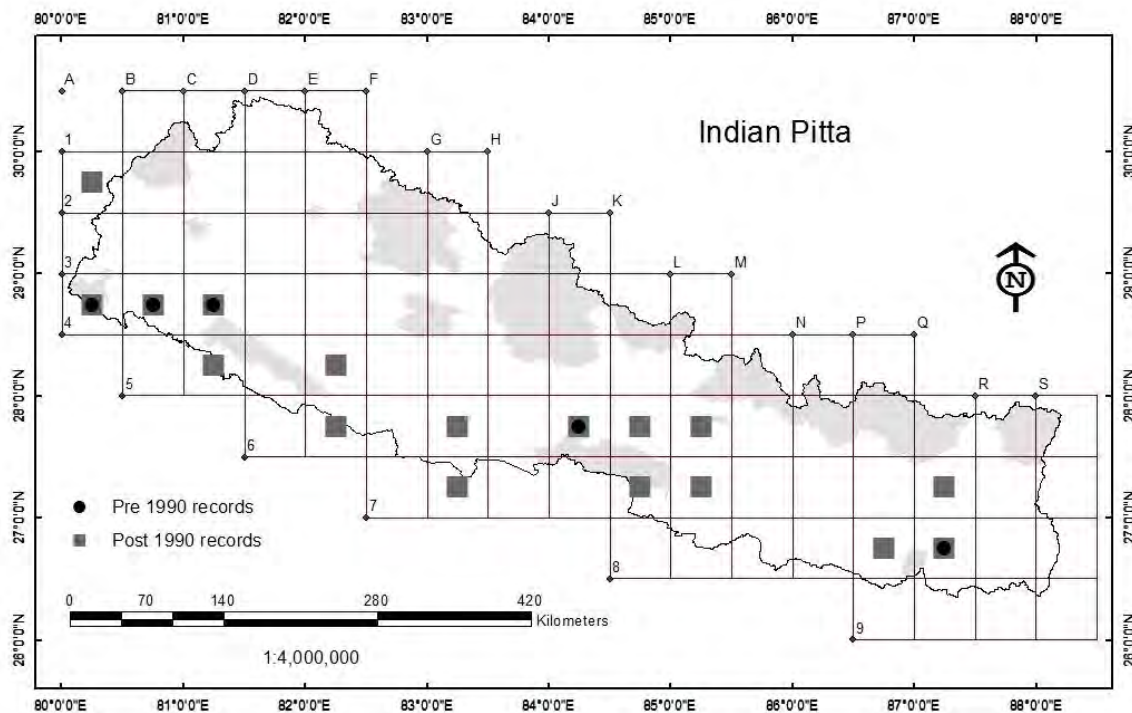
Common name

Indian Pitta (English),
Gajale Pitta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Pittidae



Distribution



Indian Pitta is a local summer visitor below 245 m, common in Chitwan and uncommon elsewhere. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009, Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Dharan forests (Badri Chaudhary pers. comm. 2015) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a frequent summer visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species to be a local summer visitor to the lowlands and mapped its distribution at a few places in the lowlands.

There has been a significant increase in recorded distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably because of better coverage, see text below and map..

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent summer visitor in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon summer visitor in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); a fairly common summer visitor in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common summer visitor in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001). The species has less than five records

as a summer visitor in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005), however, there are increasingly more records (Badri Chaudhary pers. comm. 2015) partly due to better coverage of the area and partly due to maturing forests. The species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest (Ghimire 2009), buffer zone of Chitwan National Park and between Heluwabesi, Keksuwa Khet, Simle Gau and Pikhuwa Khola in May 2009, buffer zones of Makalu-Barun National Park (Cox 2009). It has been recorded from Bardia National Park buffer zone in the Khata Corridor (C5), Bardia District (Chaudhari 2007).

Indian Pitta has been recorded less widely and less frequently outside the protected areas' system, both pre- and post-1990, see text below and map.

In the west records include: an occasionally recorded resident in Mohana River Corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012), an occasionally recorded summer visitor in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), Kailali District; Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b) and Masot Khola (E5), Dang District and Upper Chirai Khola (G6), Kapilvastu District in May 2007 (Cox 2008); Lumbini Buddha Garden (G7), Rupandehi District (Hem Sagar Baral pers. obs. 2013 May).

In central Nepal records include: Gairidhara (L6), Kathmandu Valley in May 1996 (Gay 1996); Adarsha Sadabahar Community Forest (L7), Rautahat District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013).

In the east records include: between Bungling, Maruwabesi, Archalegau and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in June 2009 (Cox 2009), Beltar forests of Udayapur District in May 2002 (Badri Chaudhary pers. comm. 2006) and Dharan Forests, Sunsari District (Q8) (Badri Chaudhary pers. comm. 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 245 m (-1360 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Indian Pitta. Post-1990, 25 birds were recorded on 30 April 2011 at Chitwan National Park (Baral 2011).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Indian Pitta inhabits tropical forests with dense undergrowth (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), scrub jungle, semi-cultivation and thickly vegetated ravines (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and winters in forested areas, forest patches and occasionally in wooded gardens (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is mainly terrestrial and somewhat shy, usually hopping about on the ground like a thrush, rummaging amongst the dead leaves and digging in the wet earth with the bill for insects and grubs, but flushes into low trees on disturbance, sits motionless on a branch and wags its stumpy tail very slowly and deliberately up and down like a mechanical toy (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987). Its breeding is proved at Chitwan (Gurung 1983). The species feeds on insects, grubs and worms, and sometimes maggots from human excreta near human settlements (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Indian Pitta is threatened by loss and degradation of tropical broadleaved forest outside protected areas.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Indian Pitta. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia and Chitwan National Parks; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Indian Pitta has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a local summer visitor recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded at several protected areas, and less widely and less frequently outside the protected areas system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Indian Pitta is threatened by the loss and degradation of tropical broadleaved forests. Its population is probably decreasing but not to a degree that warrants threatened status.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskip/2007_007.pdf

Pnoepyga albiventer (Hodgson, 1837)

Subspecies: *Pnoepyga albiventer albiventer*, *pallidior*

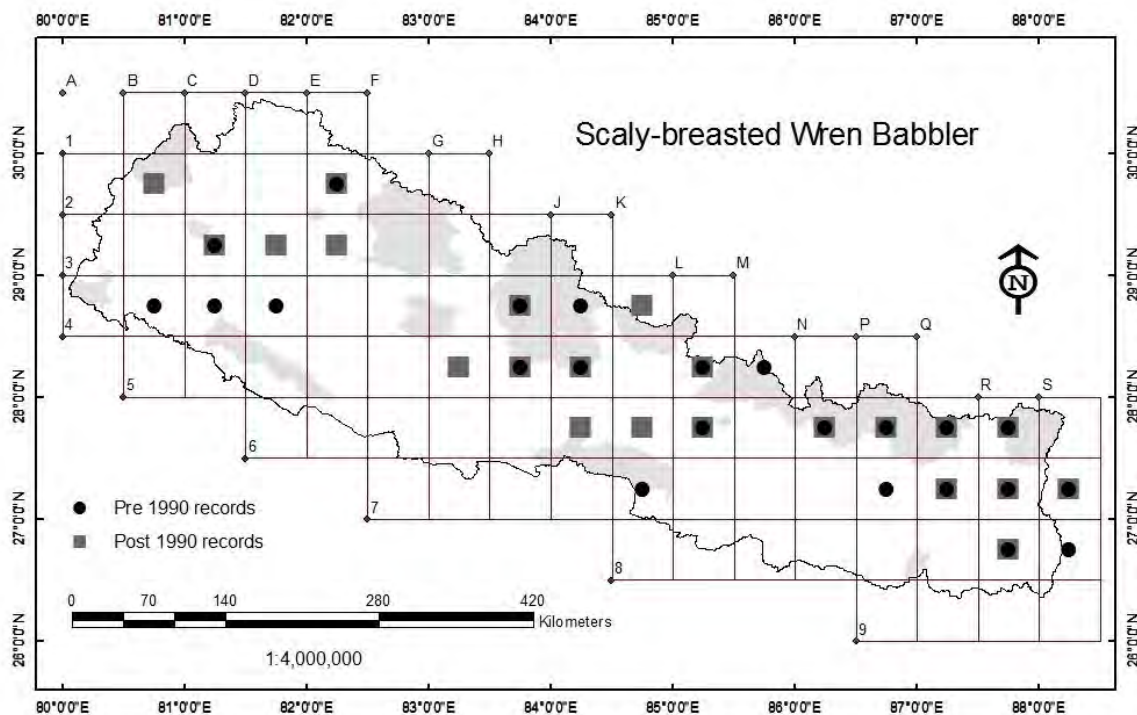
Common name

Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler (English),
Katle Dikurebhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler is a fairly common resident subject to altitudinal movements. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Hanga Tham, Ilam District (Baral 2010) in the far east.

The species was described from a Nepal specimen in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

It was described as fairly common by Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991).

The species' status in protected areas is: recorded in the Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), an uncommon summer visitor and resident Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996), a frequent resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005), recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (BirdLife International 2013), a fairly common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (KMTNC 1998, Thakuri 2013a), a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007) and in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009), an uncommon summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004), a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and fairly common and probably resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

It is quite widely, although less frequently recorded outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see text below and map). No significant changes in distribution have been noted pre- and post-1990 (see map). Known post-1990 records from outside protected areas are given below.

In the west records include: Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Gorosingha, Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Reshunga Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b), and a few records from Pokhara, Kaski District, e.g. in December 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004) and February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009)

In central areas, records include: one at Siraichuli, Chitwan District in March 2010 (Hem Subedi); near Somdang, Ganesh Himal, Dhading District in April 1993 (Khanal 2007) and Chitlang forest, Chandragiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991 and 1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992). Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006.

In the east records include: near Bhandar, Dolakha District and between Sete and Surkhe, Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Basantpur and Sete, Dolakha District and near Surkhe, Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Basantpur and Chauki, Tehrathum District and between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan, Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Dobate and Hange Tham, Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 2285 m (winter); lower limit: 2440 m (summer), 300 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler. It is probably declining as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler inhabits dense undergrowth in broadleaved forests, particularly near streams and rivers; also boulder-strewn slopes and forest edges (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Fleming *et al.* (1976) described the species' habitat as deep ravines with boulders, brushwood and bamboos. Like Pygmy Wren Babbler it can easily be overlooked in the non-breeding season when it is very skulking, and usually remains concealed. In the breeding season males sometimes sing in the open, perched on a rock or tree root. The species keeps on or very close to the ground, hopping about amongst moss, boulders and roots, searching for insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It has been proved breeding in the Kathmandu Valley (Hodgson 1829) and in Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994). Khanal (2007) observed one bird sharing a hay pile made by Royle's Pika *Ochotona roylei* and suggested the two species had a symbiotic relationship.

Threats

Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler is threatened by deforestation and also by forest thinning and the loss of undergrowth on which it depends, especially outside protected areas.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler. It has been

recorded in Khaptad, Rara, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in almost all protected areas with suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. It also occurs quite widely, although less frequently outside the protected areas' system. Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler is threatened by deforestation and also by forest thinning and the loss of undergrowth, especially outside protected areas. As a result, its population has probably declined, but not to a degree that warrants a threat category for the species.

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Pnoepyga immaculata Martens & Eck,
1991

Common name

Nepal Wren Babbler (English),

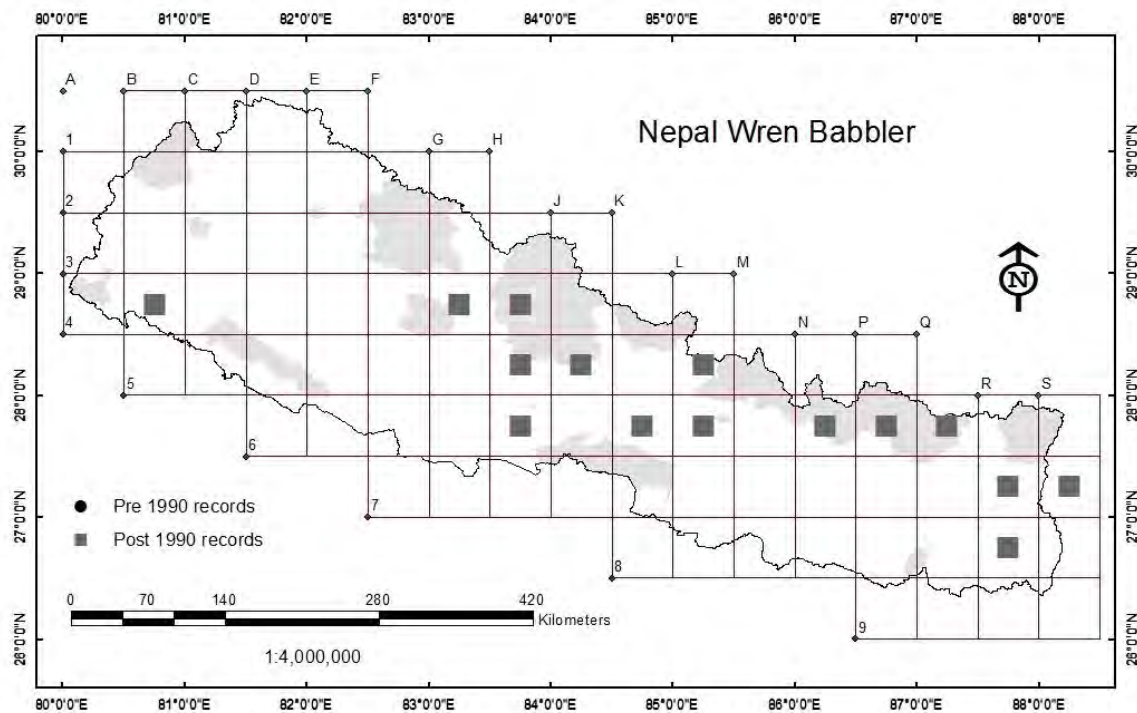
Nepal Dikurebhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Nepal Wren Babbler is a locally common resident subject to altitudinal movements. It is widespread with records from Chisapani, Kailali District in the west to Ilam District in the far east. On its breeding grounds it has been recorded from the Annapurna Conservation Area in west-central Nepal (Martens and Eck 1995) east to Hange Tham, upper Mai valley in the east (Tek Bahadur Gurung Mighi).

The species was described from Nepal in 1991 (Martens and Eck 1991).

Nepal Wren Babbler is widespread in the Annapurna Conservation Area (see below and Population section) where it is locally common, e.g. along the right bank of the lower Lete Khola and the right bank of the Kali Gandaki between Lete and Ghasa (see Population section). It was collected in the Chadziou Khola valley above Ghasa in June 1970 (Martens and Eck 1995). Specimens were also collected from the right banks of the lower Lete Khola, opposite Lete and between Ghasa upper village and Lete in May 1995 (Martens and Eck 1995). The species was recorded between Diphrang and Santel in April 2001 (Baral *et al.* 2001), Santel forests (Mahato 2007) and Pipar forests, Seti Khola valley (Poudyal 2008, Thakuri and Poudyal 2011). One was heard near Chomrong in April 2003 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2003).

The species is quite widespread in the Langtang National Park (see Population section). Harrap (1989, 2011) recorded some singing wren babblers in May 1985 which were subsequently identified as Nepal Wren Babblers by Martens and Eck (1991). The species was reported as a fairly common breeding resident in the

park (Karki and Thapa 2001); however, observations indicate it is locally common, e.g. in the Langtang gorge (see Population section).

Cox (1999) reported Nepal Wren Babbler was a locally fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park, where he recorded it in the Hongu and Irkhuwa Khola valleys. Other known records from park are: two by the Chhunapu Khola west of Norbu village and three north of Dingje village by the Zing Zing Khola in May 1998 (Giri *et al.* 1998, Hale 1998, Robson 1999a), also one heard at Mangan Kharka in November 2005 (Baral 2005, Inskipp *et al.* 2005).

Other protected areas where the species has been recorded are: Gaurishankar Conservation Area in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009) and on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park – one individual in April 2003 which was probably a passage migrant (Giri and Choudhary 2003).

Known records outside the protected areas system in the breeding season are: specimens collected at Boghara and between Boghara and Dobang pasture in the upper Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District in May 1995; also above Kuinehani, Myagdi District in May 1995 (Martens and Eck 1995); two recorded between Pokhara and the Bijayapur Khola valley, Kaski District in November 2007 (Baral 2007), one seen in the Phulchoki forests Important Bird Area in April 2001, probably a passage migrant (Giri and Choudhary 2001, Inskipp and Inskipp 2001, Malling Olsen 2004), a specimen collected between Ting Sang La and Bigu, Sindhupalchok District in 1962 (Diesselhorst 1968); several calling at Surkhe, Solukhumbu District in October 1999 (Robson 1999b), tape-recorded in the upper Gitang Khola valley, Panchthar District in April 1988 (Martens and Eck 1995), (Robson 1999b), one tape-recorded 30 km north of Ilam near Dhorpar Kharka, Ilam District (undated) in (Martens and Eck 1991, 1995), and one at Hange Tham, upper Mai valley in March 2015 (Tek Bahadur Gurung Mighi).

There are a few known records outside protected areas and outside the breeding season: collected at Amlekhganj, Bara District in March 1947 (specimen collected by Koelz, held in the Field Museum of Chicago) (Martens and Eck 1991, 1995); one collected at Chisapani, Kailali District in December 1948 and identified as Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler *P. albiventer* by Ripley (1950), then re-identified as Nepal Wren Babbler by Martens and Eck (1991); one near Sidda Baba temple about 6 km north of Butwal, Rupandehi District in November 2006 (Giri and Chaudhary 2006); two in Rani Ban, Kaski District in January 2012 (Hari KC); two by Kalidaha village, Dhading District in November 2006 (Giri and Chaudhary 2006), and one at Kheste, Dhading District in February 2008 (Hathan Chaudhary).

Globally the species has also been recorded from India (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2700 m (breeding areas); lower limit: 275 m (winter)

Population

The following counts have been made in the:

Annapurna Conservation Area: 'a not very detailed investigation covering the right banks of the lower Lete Khola and the right banks of the Kali Gandaki between Lete and Ghasa in May 1995 revealed a well established population of at least 20 males which were located by playback experiments in the area. When habitat requirements are taken into account the population might surpass, perhaps considerably, 100 pairs' (Martens and Eck 1995). Four were heard near Ghasa in April 2005 (Ameels 2005); two seen and nine heard near Tal, three heard between Danagyru and Bhrtang in March 2005 and four heard between Kalopani and Kopechani in April 2005 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2005); two at Banthanti, three seen and three others heard between Banthanti and Ghorepani, and heard at Ghasa in April 2009 (Ryan and Chantler 2009); also two at Ghorepani in April 2010 (Campbell 2010).

Langtang National Park: 14 singing in the Langtang gorge between Syabru and Lama Hotel in May 1993 (N. Redman pers. comm. in Martens and Eck 1995); six singing in the park 1-2 km east of Dhunche and also heard along the Langtang Khola from Syabru up to Lama Hotel in June 1996, also one by the Ghopche Khola and two

near Bamboo Lodge in June 1996 (Giri and Choudhary 1996); three heard around Langtang village in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); six singing 1.5 km east of Dhunche in April 1996 (Robson 1996); seven between Lama Hotel and Langtang village and one at Syabrubesi in May 2003 (Chaudhary 2003); five near the Melamchi River and Chhyadi Khola near Melamchi Gaon in May 2004 (Giri and Choudhary 2004); 15 on five dates in the park with the maximum of six between Syabru and Chongdong (Lama Hotel) in April 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), and up to 17 between Rimche and Riverside Lodge in April 1999 (Hathan Chaudhary). In addition, in April 2007 Chantler (2008) recorded 26 birds in the park, including five at Chongdong, and frequently heard in many overgrown gullies near the trail along the Langtang Khola between Chongdong and Dhunche, and two birds 3 km below (east of) Dhunche.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

In Thakkhola (Annapurna Conservation Area), the Langtang gorge, Langtang National Park and in the Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District, Nepal Wren Babbler was recorded during the breeding season in heavy mixed deciduous forest (in Thakkhola locally with a few *Pinus wallichiana* and *Tsuga dumosa*) and a dense understorey of bushes, bamboo, ferns and tangled vines. Above Kuinekani, Myagdi Khola valley two sang in bushes by a stream passing through potato fields and overgrown pastures (Martens and Eck 1995).

Observations made in Langtang National Park in April 2007 indicated that, although essentially a forest bird, Nepal Wren Babbler is as likely to occur in degraded forest habitats as more pristine ones. The species was recorded at the forest edge in secondary and successional growth as well as areas intensively used by people. Birds were found in scrub at the trail edge within 10 m of the nearest habitation, amongst large boulders interspersed with scrubby yet open alder *Alnus* growth (spindly saplings and mature trees with lower branches removed for firewood) on the banks of the Langtang Khola. This area lies immediately behind the hotel and acts as a toilet and dumping ground for refuse. The species was heard frequently in many overgrown gullies close to the trail, two birds were heard calling by streams in forest, two from an overgrazed forest with a very open understorey, and one at the foot of a steeply wooded slope amongst fallen trees and undergrowth (Chantler 2008).

Wintering habitat in Nepal is poorly known. However, the habitat of one bird in winter has been described: loose rocks in light mixed evergreen and deciduous forest not far from the Karnali River bank (Ripley 1950).

The first known record of Nepal Wren Babbler breeding was a bird observed carrying nest material into a small hole in a stream bank east of Syabru in Langtang National Park at 1960 m in June 1999. The stream bed had huge boulders and thick riparian vegetation (Choudhary 1999). Two were seen gathering nest material at Tukche in April/May 2007 (de Win 2007).

Threats

No threats to Nepal Wren Babbler are known.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Nepal Wren Babbler. It has been recorded in Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks, and Annapurna and Gaurishankar Conservation Areas; also marginally in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Nepal Wren Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a locally common resident subject to altitudinal movements recorded from the west to the far east. On its breeding grounds it is known to occur from west-central areas to the east. It has been recorded in several protected areas (including in the breeding season), and also from a number of localities outside the protected areas' system. Although essentially a bird of temperate, mainly broadleaved forests, observations indicate that the species is as likely to occur in degraded forest habitats as more pristine ones. No threats to the species are known. It occurs in several protected areas during the breeding season.

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Pnoepyga pusilla Hodgson, 1845

Subspecies: *Pnoepyga pusilla pusilla*

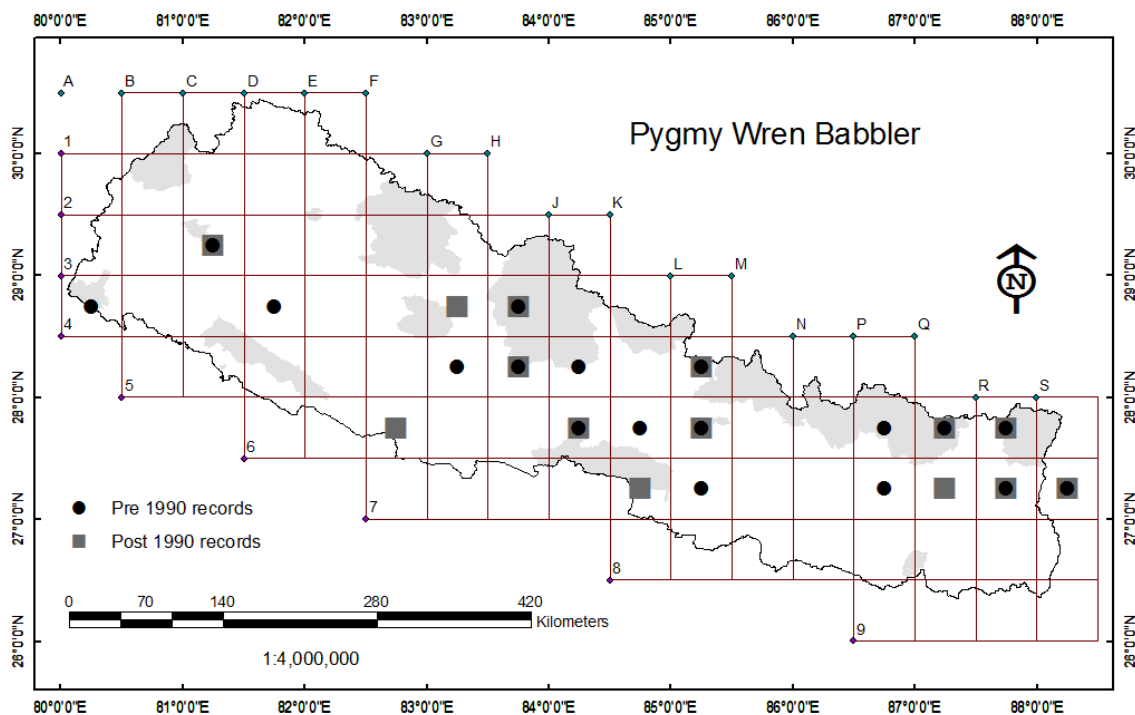
Common name

Pygmy Wren Babbler (English),
Musalinde Dikurebhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Pygmy Wren Babbler is a frequent resident, subject to altitudinal movements. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Khaptad National Park (Halliday 1993) in the west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (White and White 1997) in the far east.

The species was described from a Nepal specimen in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported it was fairly common; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered it occasionally recorded.

The species' status in protected areas is: an uncommon resident and summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Halliday 1993, Khadka 1996), a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), frequent and possibly resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and also recorded in the park buffer zone in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009). The species was frequent, probably resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Post-1990 outside the protected areas system it has been recorded quite widely, but less frequently than within protected areas. The species' distributional range has apparently reduced to some extent compared to pre-1990. There are records from west-central to eastern Nepal (see map and the following text). Known records are given below.

In the west records include singles by the upper Myagdi Khola, Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b) and in the Chirai Khola valley, Churia hills, north-west Kapilvastu District in November 2006 (Cox 2008). One or two have been regularly recorded at Pokhara, Kaski District in winter, e.g. Naylor and GC (2005), Baral (2007), Naylor and Turner (2008), Naylor *et al.* (2009), Baral (2010), and Adcock and Naylor (2011).

In central areas records include from Chitlang forest, Chandragiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992). Mallalieu (2008) described the species as an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006.

In the east records include: singles at Tumlingtar, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral 1995) and at Khandbari, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral 1995); also in the Pikhua Khola valley, Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009). Inskipp *et al.* (2008) recorded the species in Taplejung District in April 2008: singles heard between Mamangkhhe and Kande Bhanjyang and between Kande Bhanjyang and Lali Kharka and two heard between Lali Karki and Taplejung. It was also recorded at Hange Tham, Ilam District in April 1997 (White and White 1997).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2590 m (summer), 1770 m (winter); lower limit: 1500 m (summer), 915 (-275 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Pygmy Wren Babbler. It is probably declining due to habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species' habits and habitat are similar to those of Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler *P. albiventer*, but it occurs at lower altitudes than that species. Like Scaly-breasted it can easily be overlooked in the non-breeding season. Pygmy Wren Babbler can be found amongst ferns and other tall herbage and moss-covered boulders in shady broadleaved forest; it favours ravines and stream edges. Typically, it remains concealed amongst vegetation except in the breeding season when males often come into the open to sing; it can be readily identified by its distinctive song (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species has been recorded nesting near the rim of Shivapuri in what is now the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It was also proved breeding at Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park in 1994 (Bland 1994).

Threats

Pygmy Wren Babbler is threatened by deforestation and also by forest thinning and the loss of undergrowth on which it depends, especially outside protected areas. It is more at risk than the very similar Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler *P. albiventer* as it occurs at lower altitudes where losses and degradation of forests are more widespread.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been specifically carried out for Pygmy Wren Babbler. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Chitwan and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and in Parsa Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Pygmy Wren Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent and widespread resident, occurring from the west to the far east. The species has been recorded from most protected areas with suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Post-1990 it has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas system, and although it is still quite widespread, its distributional range has decreased to some extent compared to pre-1990. Pygmy Wren Babbler is threatened by deforestation and also by forest thinning and the loss of undergrowth, especially outside protected areas. As a result, its population has probably declined, but not to a degree that warrants a threat category for the species. It is more at risk than the very similar Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler *P. albiventer* as it occurs at lower altitudes where losses and degradation of forests are more widespread.

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***Pomatorhinus erythrogenys* Vigors, 1832 LC**

Subspecies: *Pomatorhinus erythrogenys erythrogenys*,
haringtoni

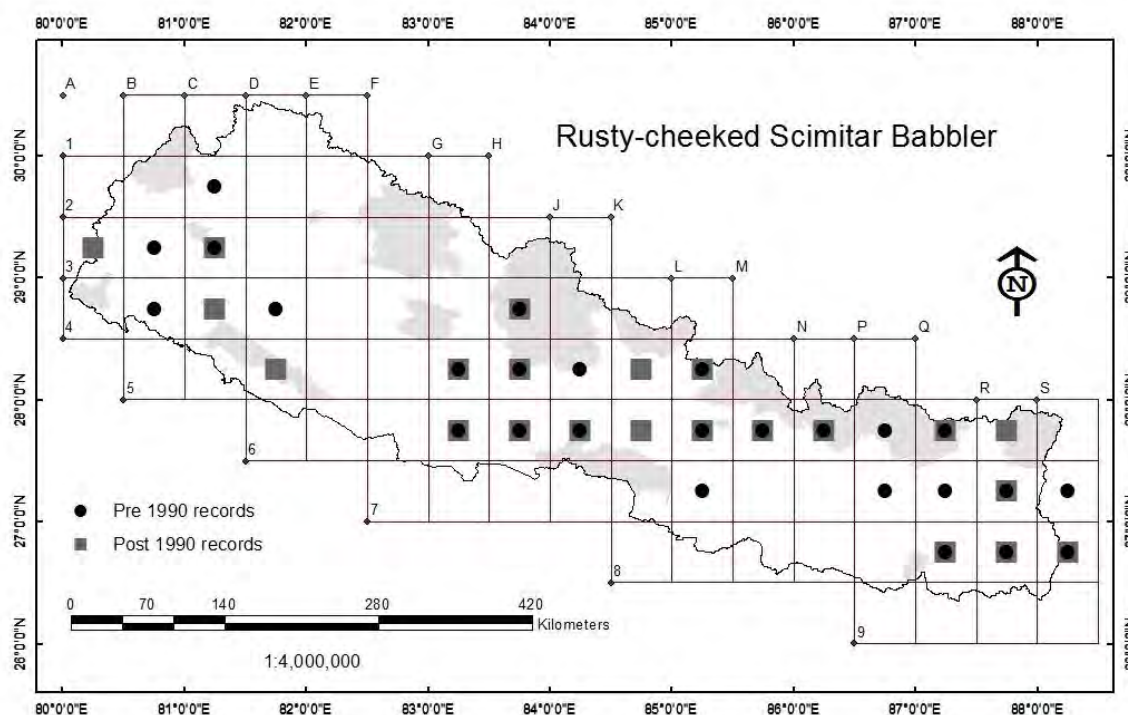
Common name

Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler (English),
Palkote (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler is a locally common resident throughout the middle hills and upper reaches of the low foothills of Nepal. It has been recorded from Dadeldhura District in the far west (Baral *et al.* 2010) east to Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District (Baral 1991) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

The species' status in protected areas is: two seen at Telpani, Bardia National Park in February 2003 (Ram Shahi); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), an uncommon resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), a common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009), a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described the bird as a common and sedentary resident and this status has not apparently changed. It is recorded from many districts outside the protected areas' system; including Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010); Banke District (Jyotendra Thakuri); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in 2011 (Thakuri 2011); resident in Belawa, Baglung District (Basnet 2009), Rani Ban and Begnas Tal, Kandane Danda and Sarangkot forests within the Pokhara valley, Kaski District; Chitwan District (Hem Subedi, Basu Bidari); Kolar Khola, Siraichuli area, Chitwan District in March 2009 (Hem Subedi); Balthali,

Kabhrepalanchok District (Baral 2009), at least seven different localities within Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 (Mallalieu 2008); a common resident in Chitlang Forest, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Thingan, Makwanpur District in March 2008 (Yadav Ghimirey, Jyotendra Thakuri, Yub Raj Basnet); Sankhuwasabha District (Chaudhary 1998); Dhankuta District (Baral 2003), between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang, Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District (Baral 1991).

Additionally, the NTNC Workshop October 2012 identified the following districts with definite records: Arghakhanchi, Parbat, Tanahun, Gorakha, Syangja, Palpa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchok.

Globally the species is also recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Taiwan (China), Thailand (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2440 m; lower limit: 305 m

Population

There is no population estimate for this species in Nepal. The population may be stable. The population may well have increased in some areas as secondary growth and scrub have replaced forests in many areas, but also decreased in other areas as dense scrub has been removed to make way for agriculture.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler inhabits thick scrub and undergrowth at forest edges, secondary jungle, bushy hillsides, and bushes at field edges (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It is frequently reported from dense scrub around villages in the midhills. In several areas the species shares habitat with Spiny Babbler (Hem Sagar Baral pers. obs.). The species is found in pairs in the breeding season, and in small parties at other times (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It bounces over the ground between bushes; its flight is short and floppy (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It chiefly feeds on insects, larvae, chrysalises, seeds and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species has been reported breeding from Hetauda and Bhimpedi, Makwanpur District (Biswas 1962), Taplejung District (Ross 1983) and in the Mai Valley of Ilam District (Stevens 1923). Its breeding season is from mid-March to June (Ali and Ripley 1987) and up to four eggs are laid in a clutch (del Hoyo *et al.* 2007).

Threats

Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler is negatively impacted by the clearance of scrub for agriculture and firewood. However, it must have been benefited from forest losses and degradation. It is often found along the ravines and cliff vegetation near most villages in the midhills of Nepal where it may be hunted and disturbed by people.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler. It has been recorded in Langtang, Shivapuri Nagarjun, and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and marginally in Bardia and Chitwan National Parks. However, considering the species' habitat most of the population is likely to be outside protected areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a widespread resident and has occurred from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in many protected areas; however, considering its preferred habitat of dense scrub, most of the population is likely to be outside parks and reserves. The species is threatened by clearance of scrub for the expansion of agriculture and urban areas. However, it must have benefited from forest losses and degradation, which usually leads to the development and spread of scrub. Outside protected areas it may be threatened to some extent by illegal hunting.

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Pomatorhinus ruficollis Hodgson, 1836 LC
 Subspecies: *Pomatorhinus ruficollis ruficollis*, *godwini*

Common name

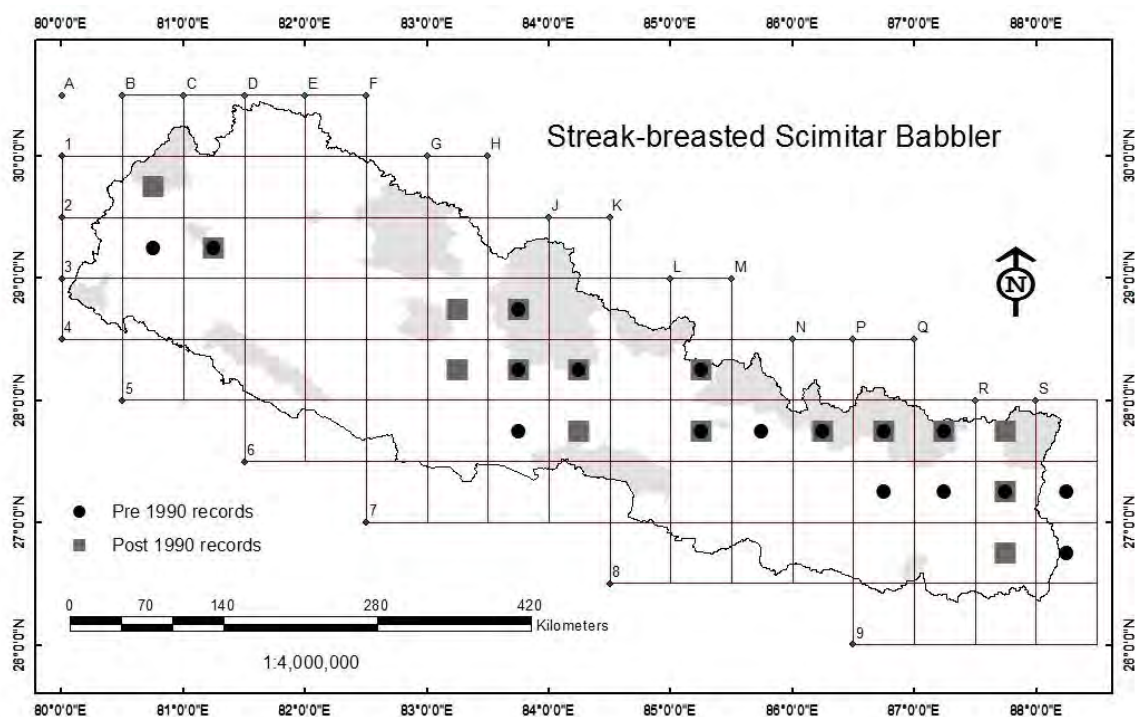
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler (English),
 Chhatidharse Palkote (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Timaliidae



RAMESH CHAUDHARY

Distribution



Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler is a fairly common resident at suitable altitudes throughout Nepal, recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as fairly common; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it a fairly common and widespread resident.

A comparison of pre-1990 and post-1990 records shows that this distribution has not changed significantly (see map).

The species' status in protected areas: recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001) and on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and recorded in the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Post-1990 it has been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system. Records include from: Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011); resident in Balewa, Baglung District (Basnet 2009),

various localities in Myagdi District (Cox 1999), below the Shanti Ban Stupa, Kaski District in February 2009 (Hari KC), Kande, Kaski District (Cox *et al.* 1989), and Telbrung Danda, Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000). Mallalieu (2008) described it as a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley where it was recorded from at least four localities between 2004 and 2006. The species was reported as a common resident in Chitlang Forest, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); also recorded from Siraichuli, Chitwan District in June 2006 (Hem Subedi); Sankhuwasabha District (Cox 2009), between Kande Bhanjyang and Taplejung, Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and from Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2700 m; lower limit: 1300 m

Population

There is no population estimate for this species in Nepal. The population may have declined slightly, but the species is still common and widespread throughout Nepal at suitable elevations.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler inhabits dense undergrowth in open forest, thick broadleaved forest, and dense scrub on hillsides (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It chiefly feeds on insects and grubs (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species has been reported breeding in the Kathmandu Valley (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Mallalieu 2008) and in Langtang National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Its breeding time is April to June (Ali and Ripley 1987) and usually four eggs are laid in a clutch (del Hoyo *et al.* 2007). It is known to have multi-broods in a year (del Hoyo *et al.* 2007).

Threats

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler is impacted by habitat loss; however, it can adapt to secondary habitats. It is also possibly threatened by disturbance and illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler. It occurs in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Langtang, Shivapuri Nagarjun, and Makalu Barun National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a widespread resident.

Since 1990 it has been recorded from many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system. Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler is impacted by habitat loss; however, it can adapt to secondary habitats; it is also possibly threatened by disturbance and hunting.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/1992_008.pdf

***Prinia atrogularis* (F. Moore, 1854) LC**

Common Name

Hill Prinia (English),

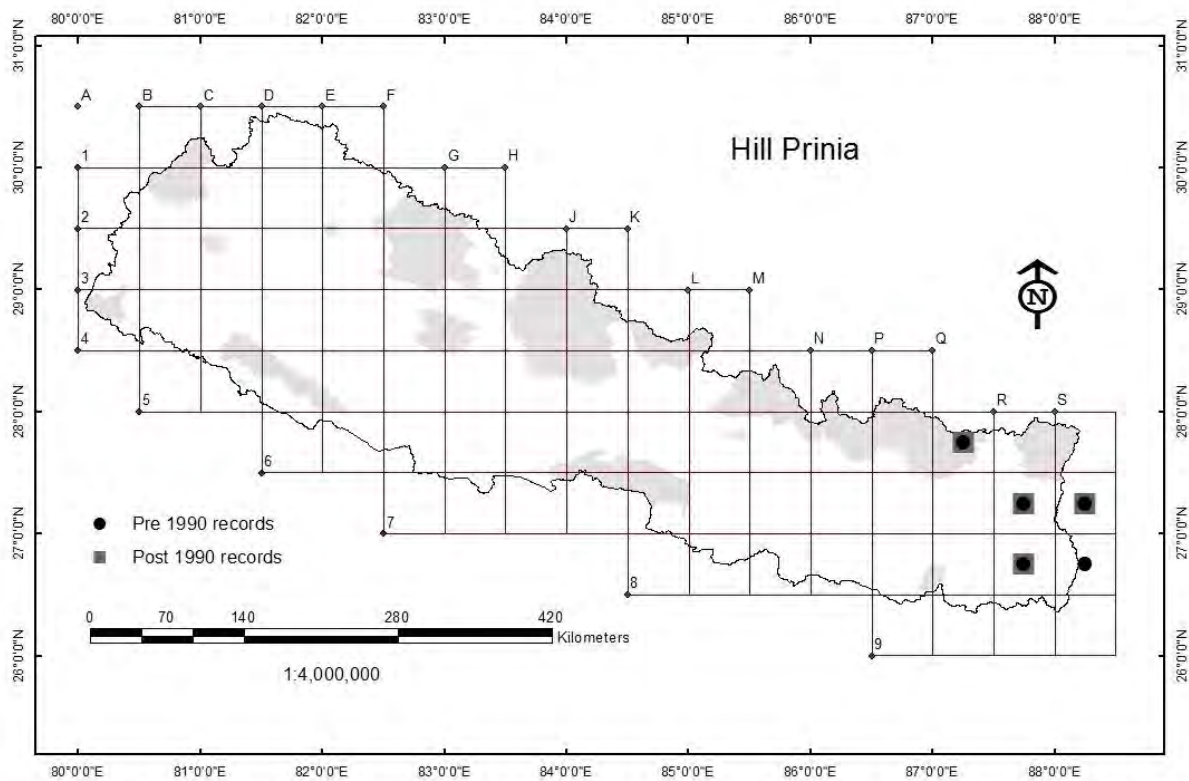
Kalikanthe Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Hill Prinia is a fairly common resident in the far east. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999) east to Hange Tham, Mai Valley Important Bird Area, Ilam District (White and White 1997). One between Mure and Hurure on the left bank of the Arun valley (Q6) in June 1988 is the westernmost record of the species (Martens and Eck 1995).

The first definite record was a specimen collected from the Mai valley, Ilam District in April 1912 (Stevens 1934).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a resident, occasionally recorded from the far east.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The only protected area where the species has been recorded is Makalu Barun National Park where it is an

occasionally recorded resident (Cox 1999). It has also been recorded in the park buffer zone in April 1990 (Tymstra 1993) and May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has been recorded quite widely in the far east outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat (see map and text below). Records include: two between the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area boundary and Mamangkhe (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); numerous in cultivation above 1400 m in the Mai Valley Important Bird Area in March 2008 (R7, R8, S7) (Robson *et al.* 2008); several at Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in April 1997 (White and White 1997), and recorded at Ilam (R8), Ilam District in June 1997 (Chaudhary 1998) and September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the western limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 2500 m; lower limit: 1400 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Hill Prinia. Its population is probably increasing as a result of the spread of suitable habitat.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Hill Prinia inhabits scrub and grass hillsides and terraced cultivation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also fern-covered hills and forest clearings (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Its habits are very similar to those of Striated Prinia *P. crinigera*. Usually it is either solitary or in pairs. It is skulking and hops and clambers actively about within bushes and low vegetation. In the breeding season, males sing frequently in the open in a prominent position, such as on the tops of small bushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Hill Prinia are unknown. It is probably benefitting from the spread of suitable habitat as forests are replaced by cultivation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Hill Prinia. It has been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Hill Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident in the far east. It has only been recorded in one protected area, Makalu Barun National Park, but is quite widespread outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. There has been no significant change in

distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990. The species is probably benefitting from the spread of suitable habitat as forests are replaced by cultivation and as a result its population is probably increasing.

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Prinia crinigera (Hodgson, 1836) LC

Subspecies: *Prinia crinigera crinigera*

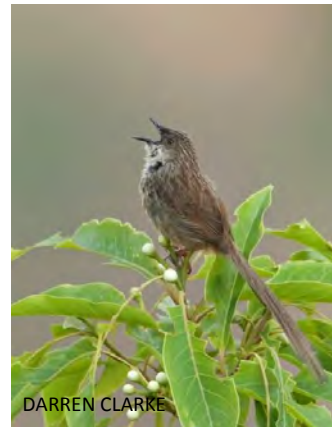
Common Name

Striated Prinia (English),

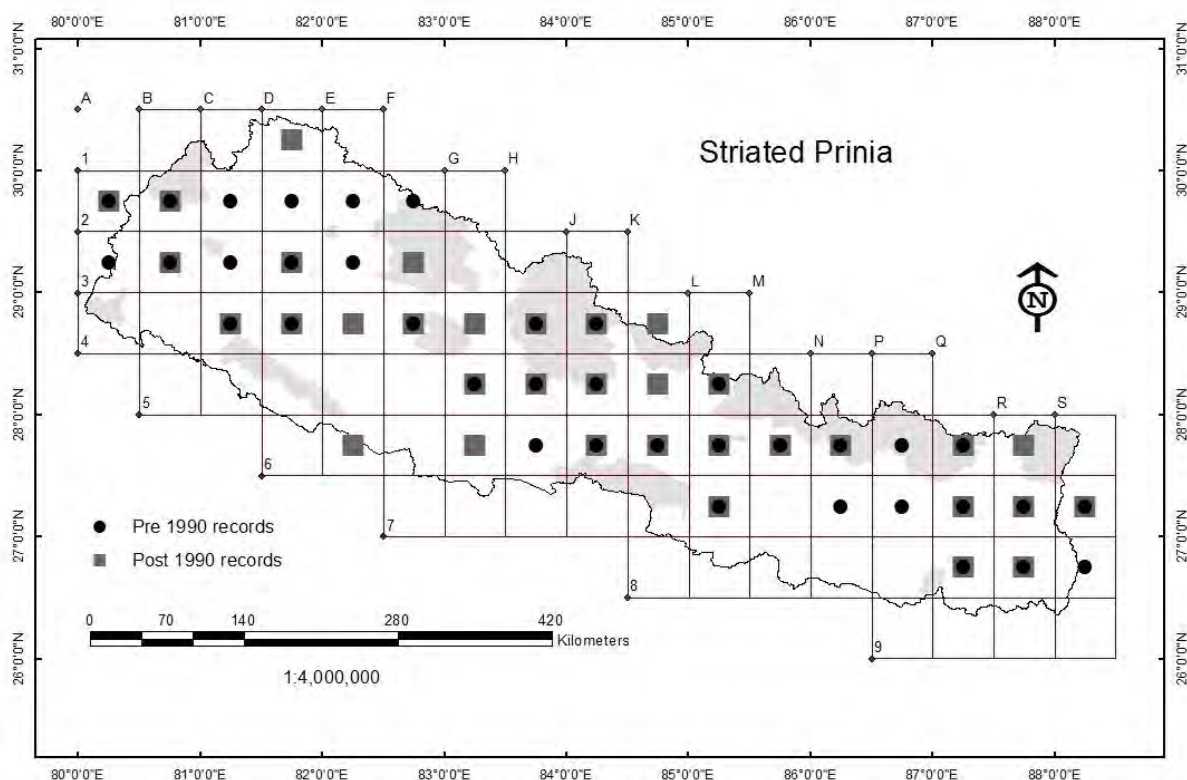
Suya Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Striated Prinia is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Dobate, Mabu, Ilam District (S7) in the far east (Baral 2010).

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a common resident and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

Striated Prinia has been recorded from a slightly smaller area post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013, Subedi 2003) and in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a rare resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in

Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); rare, possibly a winter visitor in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), and a common resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009).

Since 1990 it has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range in suitable habitat (see map and text below).

In the west records include from: Amarghadi and Chulla (B3), Dadeldhura District in April 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Humla District (D1) in July 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); Dailekh District (D4) and between Daurogoan and Beuli (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E5) (Thakuri 2009a,b); between Ankhe checkpost, Shey-Phoksundo National Park and Dunai (F4), Dolpa District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); fairly common in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); between Kavri Dharmsala and Argali (G6), Palpa District in May 1999, between Rupakot, Bari Gad and Buachidi, Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999, between Buachidi, Gulmi District and Gwalichaur, Baglung District (G5) in May 1999 and recorded daily in the upper Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District (G4) in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b); resident at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); near Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in April 2009 (Hewatt 2009) and November 1997 (Chaudhary 1998), and at Khare (H5), Kaski District in November 1996 (Giri 1996).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other localities from central Nepal include Dhading (K6), Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011); a common resident at Chitlang (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); between Kutumsang and Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); between Bagaar and Dolangshe (M6), Sindhupalchok District in October 1996 (Cox 1996); near Sermathang and near Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: between Bhandar, Ramechhap District and Sete, Solukhumbu District (N6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); between Tumlingtar and Bhotabesi (Q7) and between Bhotabesi and Mude (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Pikhua (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Bhotebas and Khandbari (Q7) and Phyaaksinda (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Dharan (Q8), Sunsari District (Subba 1995); between Dorumba and Sesambu (R7), Taplejung District in November 1992 and between Tungwa and Themba (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Dobhan and Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 1994 (Halberg 1994); between Kande Bhanjyang and Lali Kharka (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); south of Jamuna, Ilam District (R7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District, e.g. in June 1997 (Chaudhary 1998) and September 2010 (Baral 2010); north of Chisapani, Ilam District (R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and from Dobate, Mabu, VDC-8 (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Taiwan (China) (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2300 m (-3000 m) (summer); 2135 m (winter); lower limit: 1220 m (summer); 915 m (-75 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Striated Prinia. Its population is probably increasing as a result of the spread of its habitat.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Striated Prinia inhabits hillsides amongst scrub and grass, also terraced cultivation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It lives in an open landscape with scattered low bushes, also single isolated trees, often on steep slopes which may be extremely dry and hot outside the monsoon season (Martens and Eck 1995). The species is usually solitary or in pairs, depending on the season. It is skulking, hopping and clambering actively about within bushes and low vegetation and outside the breeding season it can be overlooked. In the breeding season males sing frequently in the open from the tops of small bushes and telegraph wires (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). When singing it throws back its head and holds its tail at a low angle (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved on Nagarjun, Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Proud 1955) and in Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to Striated Prinia are unknown. However, it is likely to have benefitted from the spread of its habitat resulting from the replacement of forest by cultivation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Striated Prinia. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Shey-Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve. It has also been recorded marginally in Chitwan National Park and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Striated Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 it has been recorded from a slightly smaller area post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded in many protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat since 1990. Threats to Striated Prinia are unknown. However, it is likely to have benefitted from the spread of its habitat following the replacement of forest by cultivation and probably resulting in population increase.

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Prinia gracilis (M. H. K. Lichtenstein, 1823) LC

Subspecies: *Prinia gracilis stevensi*

Common Name

Graceful Prinia (English),

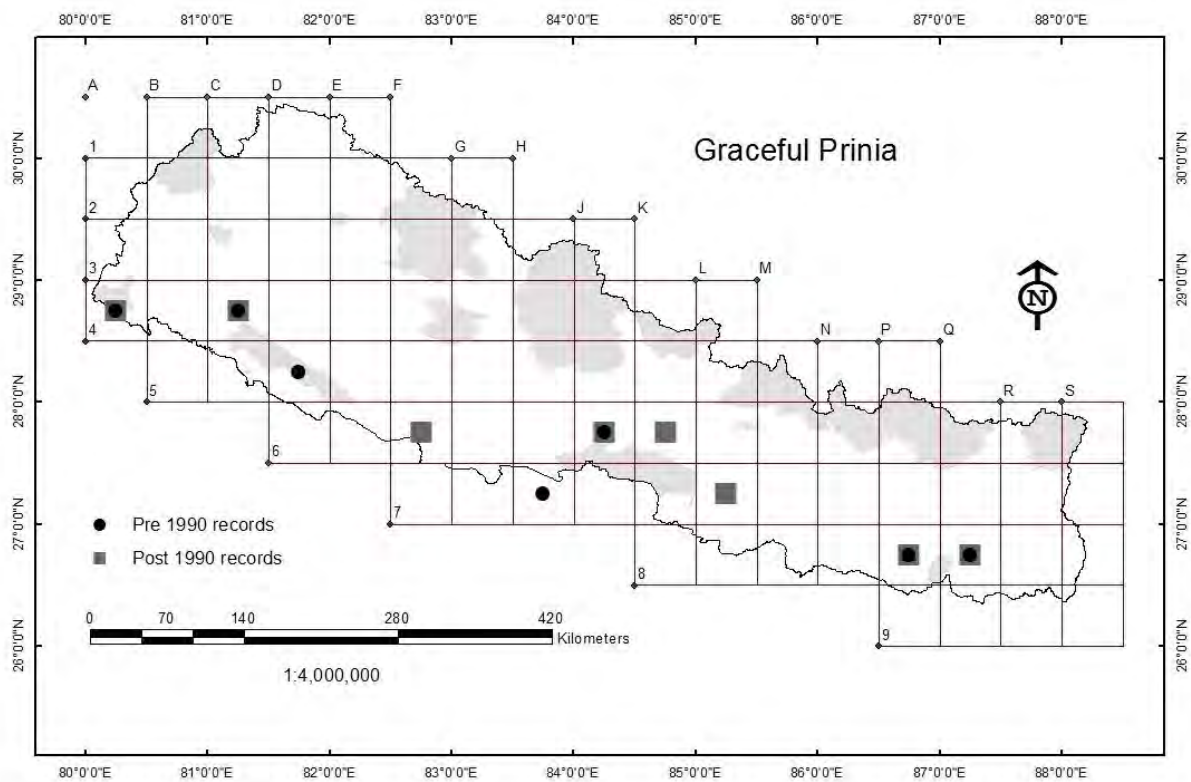
Kaanse Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Graceful Prinia is a local resident mainly in the lowlands and has also been seen in small patches of grassland in the inner foothills (Baral *et al.* 2013). It has been recorded from the west, central and far east Nepal.

The first Nepal record was a specimen collected from Tribeni (H7) Nawalparasi District in January 1936 by F. M. Bailey (Bailey 1938).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a very local resident in the terai and mapped its distribution from the west, central and eastern Nepal.

Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better coverage (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001) and in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), and a frequent resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005).

Post-1990 there are far fewer records outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas (see text and map below). Known records follow.

In the west the species has been recorded from the Golaha-Marathi Khola wetlands, west of Hatihawa (F6), Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008).

In central Nepal records are from Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992) and one from between Mewa gau school, Rautahat District and school west of Belwa, Bara District (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003).

In the east records are from Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. two in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and one in December 1998 (Chaudhary 1999) and Koshi camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. one in May 2008 (Giri 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 150 m (-500 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

A total of 53-530 individuals was estimated in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve during an April 2012 survey (Baral *et al.* 2013). No other population surveys have been carried out specifically for Graceful Prinia. The population is probably declining because of habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Graceful Prinia inhabits medium to short *Saccharum* grassland (Baral *et al.* 2013). The species is found in pairs or small parties, depending on the season. It is often quite tame, frequently perching on tops of bushes and reeds. It feeds actively in bushes, in grass and on the ground (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species has a shy and skulking nature and so could be overlooked (Baral *et al.* 2013). It feeds on grasshoppers, small beetles, caterpillars and other insects, also spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved south of Koshi Barrage, Sunsari District (Heath 1986).

Threats

Graceful Prinia is threatened by habitat loss and degradation outside the protected areas' system. Within protected areas it is at risk from inappropriate management. It is threatened by habitat fragmentation throughout its Nepal range.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Graceful Prinia. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia and Chitwan National Parks and in Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Graceful Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. It has been recorded from western, central and far eastern Nepal. The species is a local resident mainly in the lowlands and has also been seen in small patches of grassland in the inner foothills. Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better coverage. Post-1990 it has been recorded in several protected areas, but there are far fewer records outside the protected areas' system. Graceful Prinia is threatened by habitat fragmentation throughout its Nepal range. Within the protected areas' system it is at risk from inappropriate management and outside it is threatened by habitat loss and degradation. Although it can be overlooked because of its skulking behaviour, it is probably declining, although not to a degree that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Prinia hodgsonii (Blyth, 1844) LC

Subspecies: *Prinia hodgsonii rufula*

Common Name

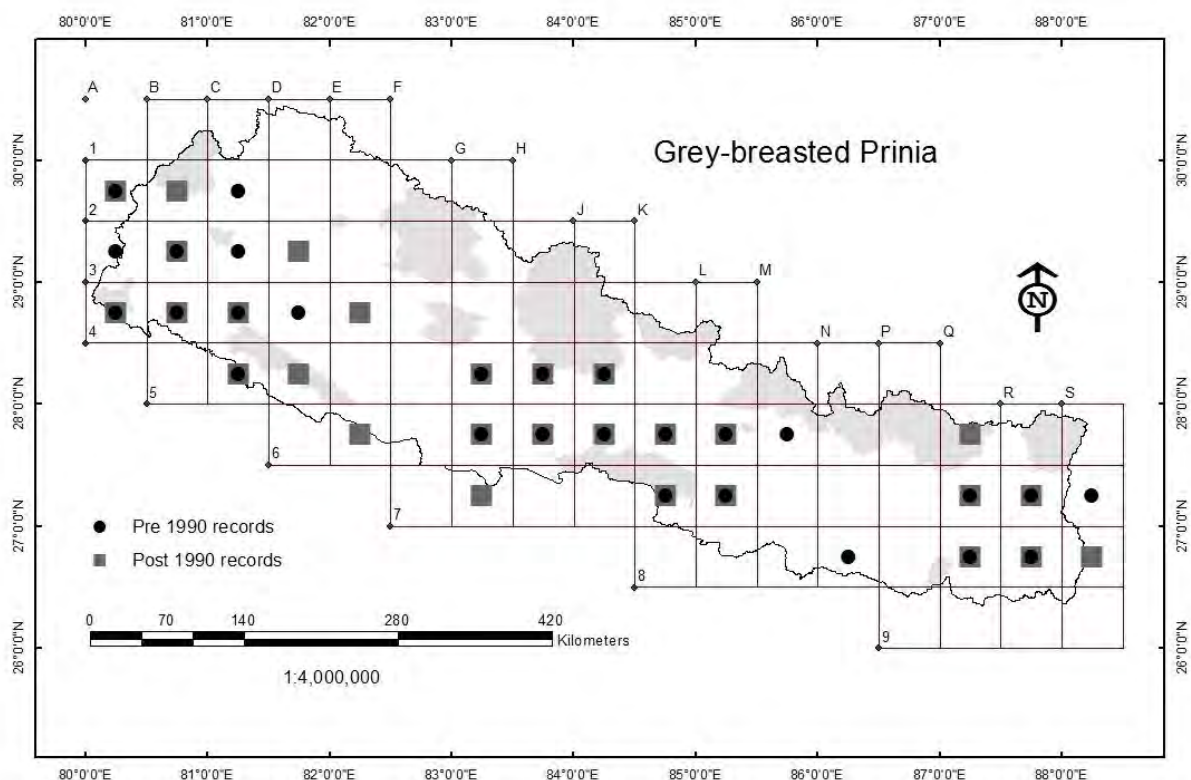
Grey-breasted Prinia (English),
Phusrochhati Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Grey-breasted Prinia is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Ilam District (White and White 1994) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was a specimen collected by B. H. Hodgson in the 19th century (Blyth 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a fairly common resident in the terai, bhabar and dun and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), and an occasionally recorded resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a). The species has been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and in Chitwan National

Park buffer zone in Nawalparasi District (H6), e.g. in February 2010 (Baral 2010) and December 2011 (Baral 2011a), at Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District in April 1992 (Baral 1993), Janakauli (K6), Chitwan District in February 2008 (Giri 2008) and Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000). It has also been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone at recorded at Chisapani (C4), Bardia District,

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: Amargadhi (B3), Dadeldhura District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010: a fairly common resident in Ghodaghodi Tal area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded at Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District and between Kalikot and Takula (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Tikapur Park, Kailali District (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Gulmi and Baglung Districts (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999); Kapilvastu District (G6) (Cox 2000); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. Naylor and GC 2005, Naylor *et al.* 2009), and Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

In central Nepal records include from: Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b); Dhading (K6), Dhading District (Baral 2011b); Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area (L6), Kathmandu Valley in March 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); a few records in the southern Bagmati area, Kathmandu Valley in 2010, also on Saibu Hill in March 2011 (Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, 29 March 2015); Rautahat and Bara Districts (L7) in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013c); between Kopuwa gau school and Mewa gau school (L7), Rautahat District and between school west of Belwa and Kat mandir (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003), along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013), along the Bagmati River, Rautahat and Sarlahi Districts (L8) and along the Kamala River, Dhanusha and Siraha Districts (N8) (Baral *et al.* 2012).

In the east records include from: Sankhuwasabha District (Q7), e.g. in April 1991 (Halberg 1991), October 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994) and in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009); Jabdi, Kosi Bird Observatory (Q8), Sunsari District in October 2011 (Baral 2011c); Belahara (Q8), Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2001 (Baral 2001); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in May 1994 (Halberg 1994); between Bhaluchowk and Sesambu (R7), Taplejung District (Cox 1992); near Phidim, Panchthar District (R7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Ilam District (R8, S8) in 1992 and 1994 (White and White 1994).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1200 m (-1750 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Grey-breasted Prinia. The large number of 42 was seen in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve on 22 May 1997 (Baral 1997). The population has probably increased as a result of increasing habitat availability.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey-breasted Prinia inhabits bushes at forest edges, scrub and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species is gregarious in winter, when it keeps in flocks of up to 20 birds. It is always on the move, creeping about in bushes and running about like a mouse at their base (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Momentarily it mounts a

tall grass stalk to sing or to see better (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It feeds chiefly on insects: ants, tiny beetles, caterpillars etc., also flower nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983).

Threats

Although Grey-breasted Prinia is threatened by the complete removal of forest and scrub, overall its habitat is likely to have increased as forests have been widely degraded resulting in the spread of scrub and secondary growth.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Grey-breasted Prinia. It has been recorded in Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks; Api Nampa Conservation Area, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey-breasted Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. The species has regularly been found regularly in the Kathmandu Valley in recent years, so regularly at higher altitudes than previously. Otherwise there has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Post-1990 the species has been recorded in a number of protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Although Grey-breasted Prinia is threatened by the complete removal of forest and scrub, overall its habitat is likely to have increased as forests have been widely degraded resulting in the spread of scrub and secondary growth. As a result, its population is probably increasing.

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***Prinia inornata* (Sykes, 1832) LC**

Subspecies: *Prinia inornata fusca*, *terricolor*

Common Name

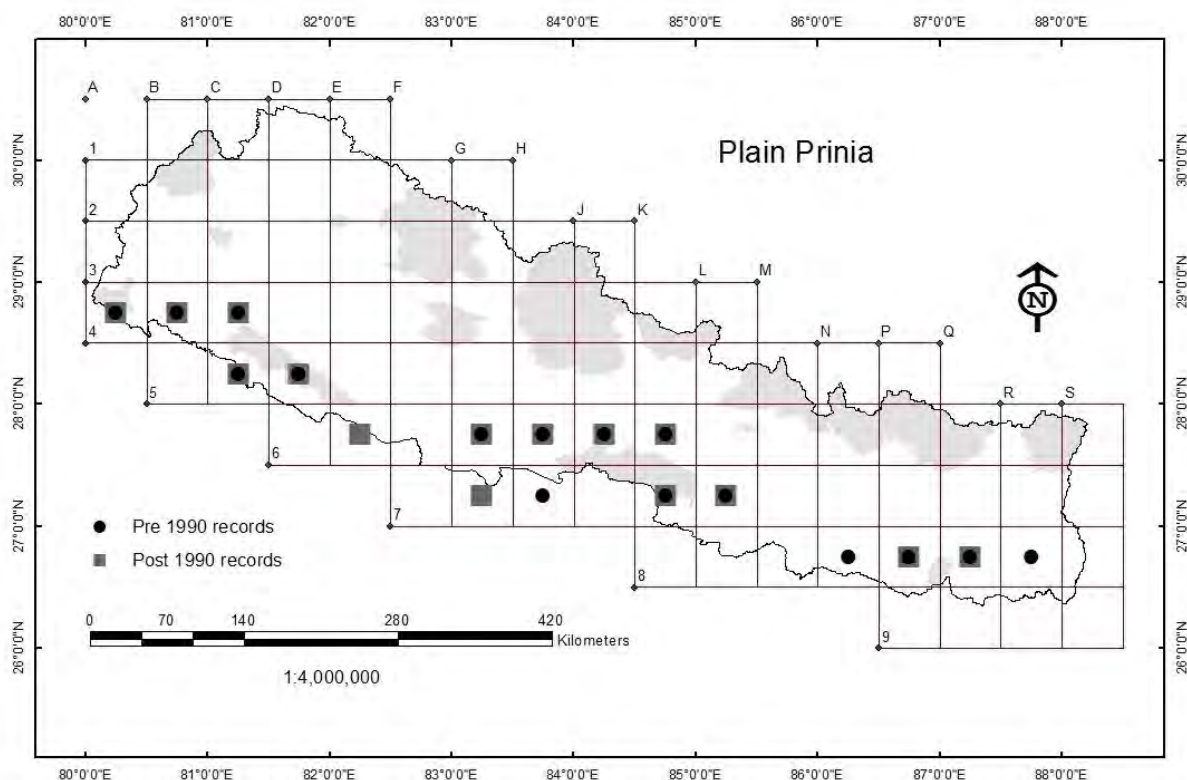
Plain Prinia (English),
Jhakri Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Plain Prinia is a fairly common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Raja Rani Community Forest, Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005).

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a resident occasionally recorded throughout the terai.

Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of greater coverage; otherwise there is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common resident in in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), and a fairly common resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a). The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone, in

Nawalparasi District (H6) (Baral 2010), Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Baral 1996), and in Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Chitwan District, e.g. in February 2008 (Giri 2008).

Post-1990 the species has also been reported widely outside the protected areas' system in the west and quite widely elsewhere within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat (see text and map below).

In the west records include: from Mahendranagar (A4), Kanchanpur District in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); a common resident in Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); Dhanghadi (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1991); Kailali District (B4), Bardia District (C4), Tikapur Park (C5), Kailali District and Banke District (D5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992) and April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Bhairawa (G6), Rupandehi District in April 1993 (Baral 1994); Gaidahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Baral 2011a); Jagdishpur (G6), Kapilvastu District in December 2010 (Baral 2008, 2011a), and Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in April 1993 (Baral 1994), April 2009 (Hewatt 2009) and December 2011 (Baral 2011b).

In central Nepal records include from: Bharatpur (K6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b) and between Mewa gau school, Rautahat District, the school west of Belwa, Bara District (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003), along Kamala River, Dhanusha and Siraha Districts (N8) (Baral *et al.* 2012).

In the east records include from: Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. in September 1992 (Baral 1993) and February 2005 (Baral 2005b); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in March 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); Ramdhuni (Q8), Sunsari District in January 1994 (Chaudhary 1994); Dharan (Q8), Sunsari District (Subba 1995); Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8) in March 2001 (Baral 2001), and Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 305 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Plain Prinia. A total of 33 was seen on 14 December 1997 (Chaudhary 1998). Its population is possibly stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Plain Prinia inhabits reeds, grassland, edges of cultivation, scrub and forest edges (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species behaves like a typical small prinia. It is adept at threading its way rapidly between plant stems. When perched, the tail is often held cocked and slightly fanned and is frequently jerked and side-switched. It keeps in pairs or small parties, depending on the season and feeds actively in low vegetation. Normal flight is weak and jerky and over only short distances. It is quite tame (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (caterpillars, small ants and beetles etc.) and flower nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Plain Prinia is threatened by the intensification of cultivation leading to the loss of scrub and herbaceous vegetation at field edges; however, it is also benefiting from forest degradation to scrub and by the

replacement of forests by cultivation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures specifically for Plain Prinia have been carried out. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Plain Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of greater coverage; otherwise there is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. The species has been recorded in several protected areas post-1990. It has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in the west, and quite widely elsewhere within suitable habitat and its altitudinal range. Plain Prinia is threatened by the intensification of cultivation leading to the loss of scrub and herbaceous vegetation at field edges; however, it is also benefiting from forest degradation to scrub, and also by the replacement of forests by cultivation. Its population may be stable.

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Prinia socialis (Sykes, 1832) LC

Subspecies: *Prinia socialis stewarti*

Common Name

Ashy Prinia (English),

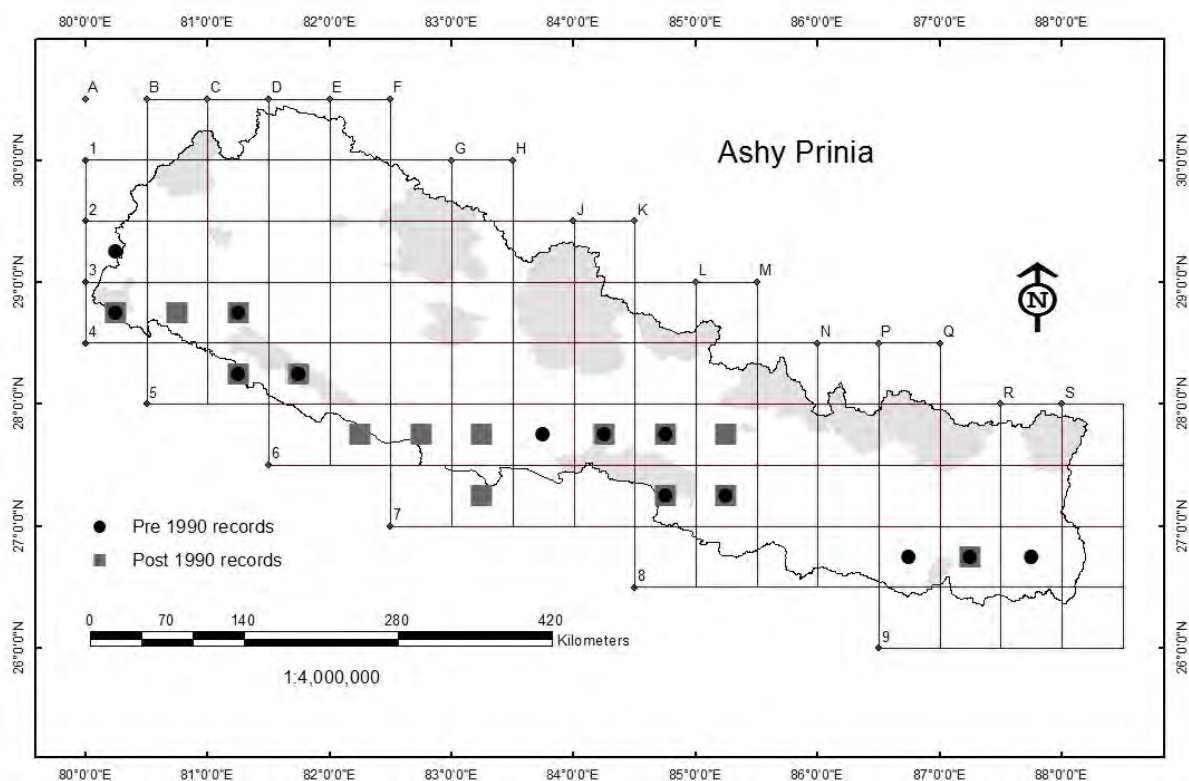
Tuntuk Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Ashy Prinia is a resident, fairly common in the west, frequent in central Nepal and uncommon and very local in the east. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to central Nepal (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013), and also in the far east (Baral 2005).

The first Nepal record was a specimen collected from Bilauri, Kanchanpur District in February 1937 (Bailey 1938).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered it was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a resident occasionally recorded through the terai from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990 there have been more records from the west, probably because of better coverage, whereas records in the far east have decreased, probably because of habitat loss and degradation (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012), and a frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and

Upadhyay 2006). Todd (2001) reported it was a common resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve, but other records, e.g. Cox (2003) indicate it is frequent there. It is uncommon, possibly resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005).

Post-1990 it has been less well recorded outside compared to inside the protected areas' system (see map and text below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas system follow:

In the west records include: from Ghodaghodi Tal (B4), Kailali District in January 2011 (Baral 2011); Tikapur Park, Kailali District (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Baral 1992) and June 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003); Dang District (E6) (Thakuri 2009a,b); Khadara Phanta (F6), Kapilvastu District in January 2011 (Acharya 2011); resident at Jagdishpur (G6), Kapilvastu District (Baral 2008); recorded at Bhairahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in April 1993 (Baral 1994) and Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in April 1993 (Baral 1994) and January and February 2011 (Acharya 2011).

In central Nepal records include: along Bagmati River, Kathmandu Valley (L6) between January 2013 and April 2015, maximum three birds, including two singing, in 2013 and at least one singing in 2015 (Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to H. S. Baral and C. Inskipp, June 2015); from Rautahat and Bara Districts (L7) (Baral *et al.* 2013b) and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013)

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 305 m (-1280 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Ashy Prinia. It has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation, especially in the east.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Ashy Prinia inhabits tall grass and scrub, reedbeds along rivers and forest edges (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). It prefers wetter habitats than Plain Prinia *P. inornata* (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is a typical small prinia in habits. It is very lively and quite tame. In the breeding season it keeps in pairs and at other times it is solitary. It forages low down in grasses and bushes, and on the ground, staying close to cover (Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and feeds on insects, larvae, spiders and also flower nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Ashy Prinia is threatened by habitat loss and degradation in the lowlands.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Ashy Prinia. It has been recorded in all lowland protected areas: Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Ashy Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a resident, fairly common in the west, frequent in central Nepal and uncommon and very local in the east. Post-1990 it has been recorded more widely in the west, probably because of better coverage, but less widely in the east, probably because of habitat loss and degradation. Since 1990 it has been found in all lowland protected areas, but has been less well recorded outside the protected areas' system. Since 2013 It has been recorded a few times in the Kathmandu Valley, so at higher altitudes than usual. The species is threatened by habitat loss and degradation in the lowlands and its population has probably decreased as a result, though not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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- http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskip/2007_007.pdf

***Prinia sylvatica* (Sykes, 1832) LC**

Subspecies: *Prinia sylvatica gangetica*

Common Name

Jungle Prinia (English),

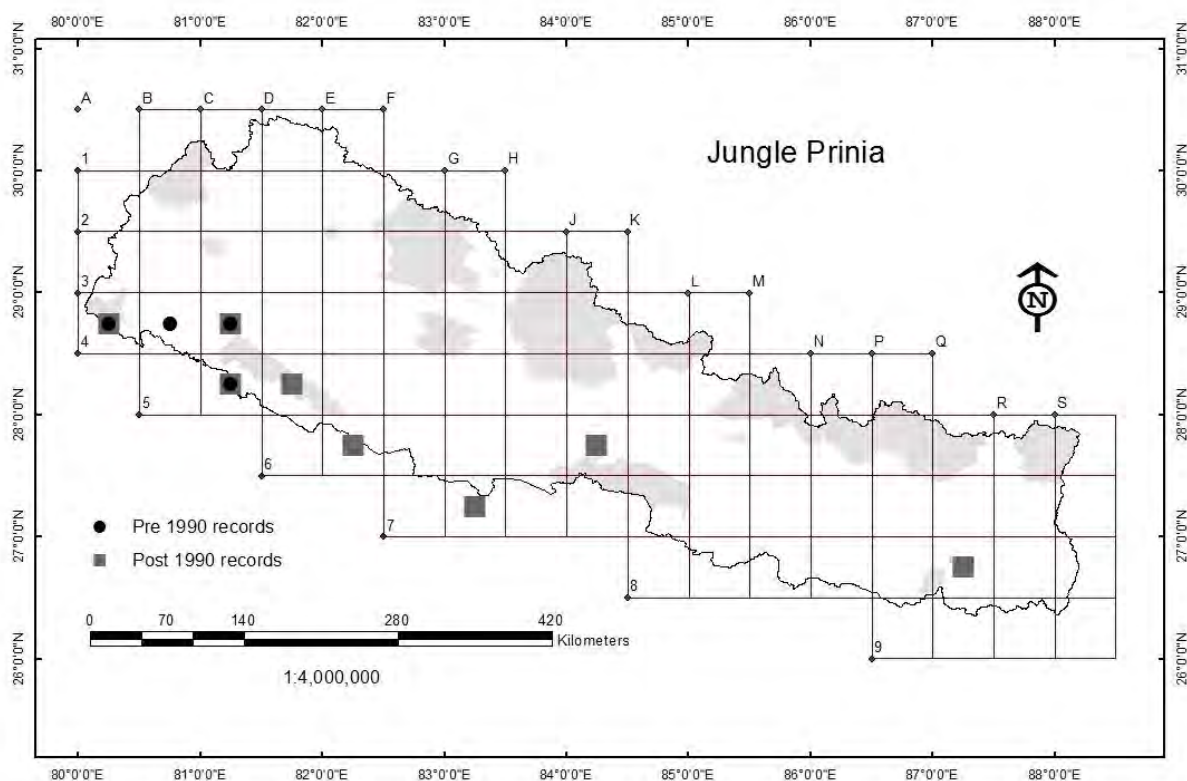
Jungle Ghasephisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



Jungle Prinia is a local and frequent resident in the west. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) to Lumbini Farmlands Important Bird Area (Suwal *et al.* 2002)

The first definite record was a specimen collected from Banbassa, Kanchanpur District in January 1937 (Bailey 1938).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a resident occasionally recorded in the far western terai.

Post-1990 the species has been recorded more widely in the west, probably because of increased coverage (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001), and recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012). The species was also reported from Chitwan National Park: two in in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997) and two in February 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); from Barandabhar in Chitwan National Park buffer zone (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and two from Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in January

1997 (Chaudhary 1997), but its current status in these localities needs confirmation.

Known localities outside the protected areas' system include in the Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District where the species was recorded in the Rapti River grasslands in November 2006 (Cox 2008); also one in the IBA in October 2008 and five in June 2009 (Thakuri 2009a,b). It has also been recorded from the Lumbini Farmlands IBA (G7), Rupandehi District (Suwal *et al.* 2002).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 150 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Jungle Prinia. The large number of 22 was recorded in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve on 6 May 1998 (Baral 1998). The species' population is probably declining because of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Jungle Prinia inhabits scrub and tall grass in open dry areas (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); occurs in stony, uncultivated areas (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species is found in pairs in the breeding season; otherwise in small parties, often with Grey-breasted Prinia *P. hodgsonii*. It is rather less active than other prinias. Jungle Prinia flits about bushes and grass; occasionally popping to the top of vegetation and then diving down again. It sings from an exposed perch (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is probably under-recorded because of its skulking behaviour and because of possible confusion with Plain Prinia. *P. inornata*.

Threats

Jungle Prinia is threatened by habitat loss and degradation outside the protected areas' system. Within protected areas it may be at risk from inappropriate habitat management.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Jungle Prinia. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia and Banke National Parks and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve. Its current status in Chitwan National Park and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve requires confirmation.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Jungle Prinia has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a local and frequent resident in the west. There are also reports from central Nepal and the far east, but the species' current status at these localities needs confirmation. Almost all records are from within the protected areas' system where Jungle Prinia is at

risk from inappropriate habitat management which has led to habitat deterioration. Outside the protected areas' system it is threatened by habitat loss and degradation. As a result, the species is probably declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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***Prunella atrogularis* (J. F. Brandt, 1844) LC**

Subspecies: *Prunella atrogularis huttoni*

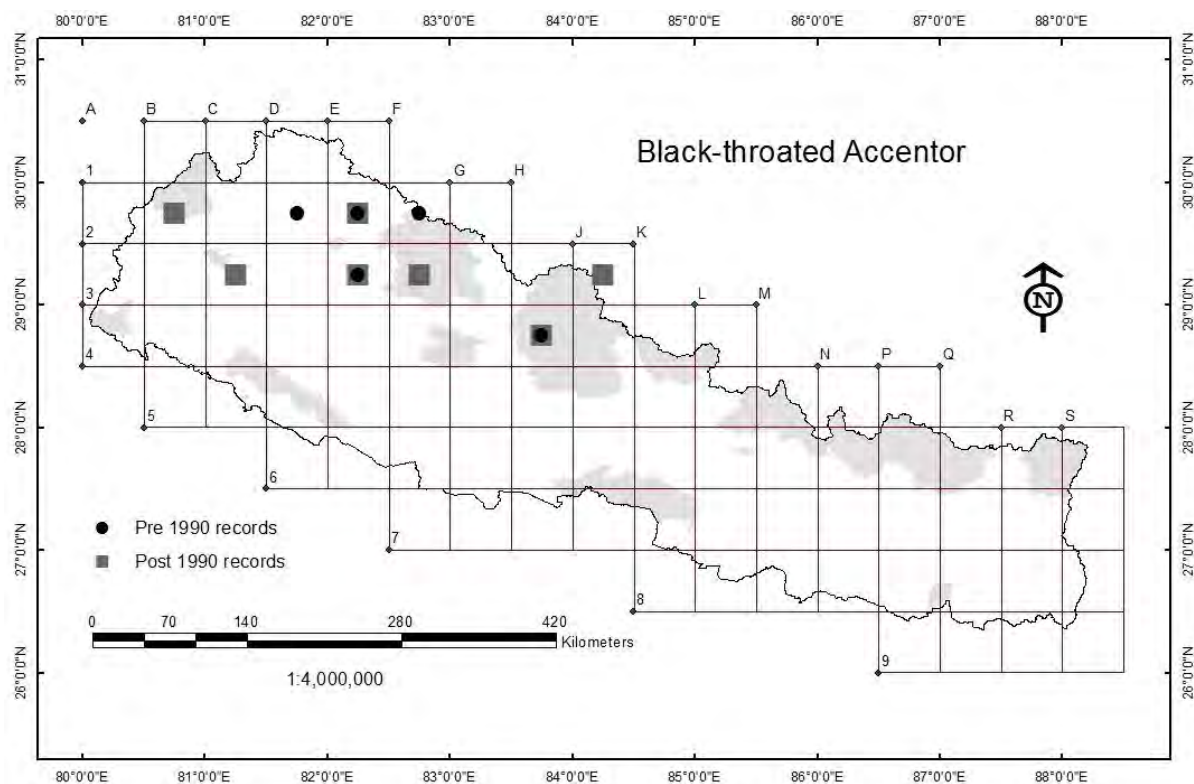
Common name

Black-throated Accentor (English),
Kaalokanthe Lekchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Black-throated Accentor is a common winter visitor in the north-west. Post 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) in west-central Nepal.

The first Nepal record of the species was a specimen collected near Jumla in January 1971 (Anon 1983).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species a fairly common winter visitor to the far north-west. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped the species' distribution in the far west.

Since 1990 the distribution of the species has extended significantly to the west, to Api Nampa Conservation Area, because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: a winter visitor in Api Nampa Conservation Area where it was recorded in Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common winter visitor in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); a rare winter visitor in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); an uncommon winter visitor in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995), and a rare winter visitor in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003).

Outside the protected area system, the species has been recorded from only one location post 1990: one seen in Jumla (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992). The lack of records is probably because of poor coverage.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, China (mainland), Finland (vagrant), France (vagrant), Germany (vagrant), India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel (vagrant), Kazakhstan, Kuwait (vagrant), Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Oman (vagrant), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sweden (vagrant), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3050 m; lower limit: 2440m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Black-throated Accentor.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-throated Accentor frequents bushes near cultivation, dry scrub-covered hills, orchards and semi-desert near cultivation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991; Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is a tame and confiding bird that feeds on the ground and shuffles mouse-like around the bottom of bushes or stone walls, while simultaneously flicking wings nervously (Ali and Ripley 1987; Grimmett *et al.* 1998). On being disturbed it perches freely on bushes and in the lower branches of trees (Ali and Ripley 1987), but if pressed flies strongly away (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species is gregarious and usually occurs in small parties, sometimes with finches, buntings or other accentors (Fleming *et al.* 1976; Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects, ants and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Black-throated Accentor are not known.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Black-throated Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo National Parks; Api Nampa and Annapurna Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-throated Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common winter visitor recorded mainly in the north-west. Since 1990 the species' distribution has been extended significantly to Api Nampa Conservation Area in the far north-west because of better coverage. However, there is only one known record outside the protected area system, probably because of poor coverage. Threats to Black-throated Accentor are not known and the population is probably stable.

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***Prunella collaris* (Scopoli, 1769) LC**

Subspecies *Prunella collaris nipalensis*

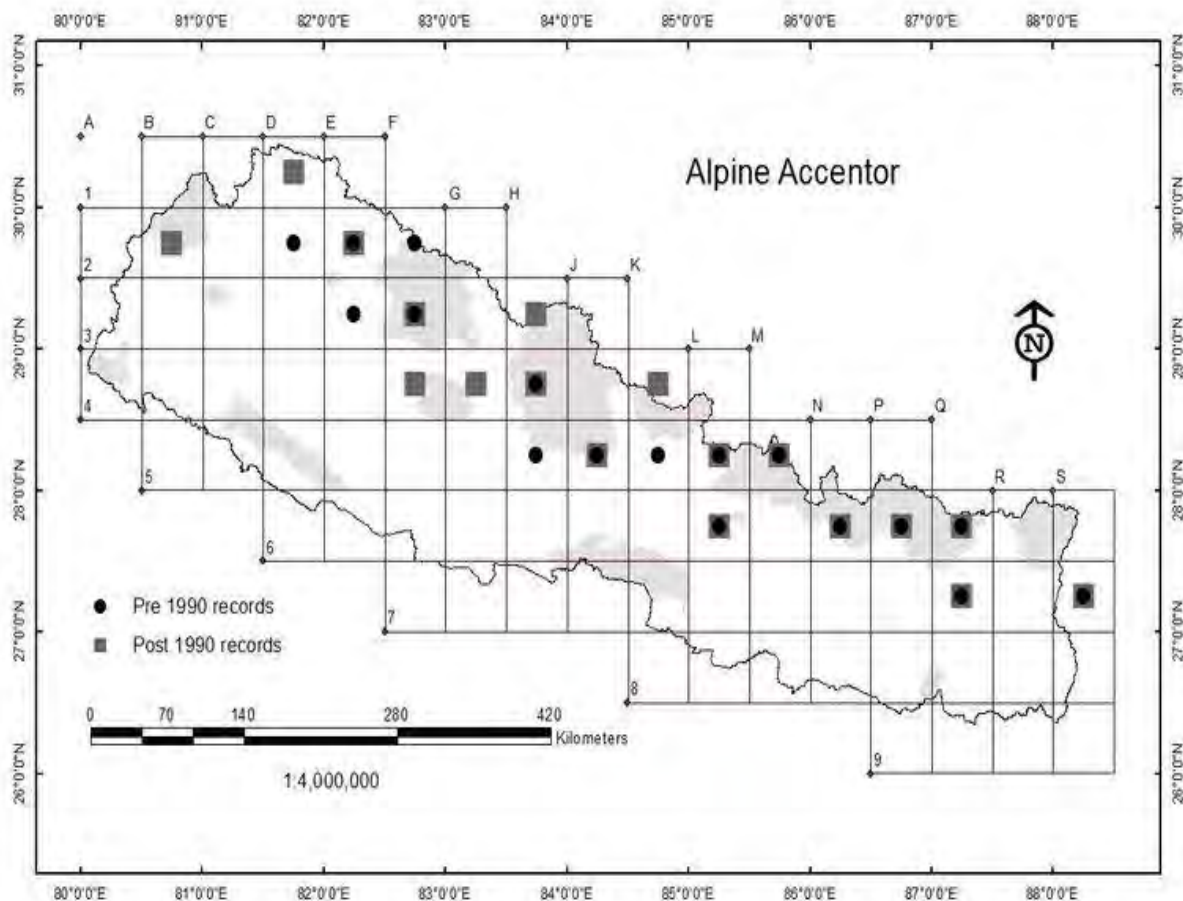
Common name

Alpine Accentor (English),
Himali Lekchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Alpine Accentor is a fairly common resident and winter visitor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from the Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was a specimen collected by Hodgson in the 19th century (Blyth 1843).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species an occasional resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also found the species an occasional resident, subject to altitudinal movement and mapped its distribution from west to east.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area, where recorded in the Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati

2012); frequent winter visitor to Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); common in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2012); a common winter visitor in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and a breeding resident in the Upper Mustang (J3), Annapurna Conservation Area (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Thakuri 2013); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded between Chhetrapu and Lukla, Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone in November 1996 (Cox 1996).

Post-1990 there have been few records outside the protected area system, probably because of lack of coverage. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow: from Humla District (D1), Humla District during May- June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013) and near Phyajang La, Humla in August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015), and in the Myagdi Khola (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Belgium (vagrant), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark (vagrant), France, Finland (vagrant), Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, India, Iran Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan (vagrant), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon (vagrant), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg (vagrant), Macedonia the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (vagrant), North Korea, Norway (vagrant), Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden (vagrant), Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom (vagrant) and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5500m (-7900m) (summer); lower limit: 2440m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Alpine Accentor. The large number of 52 was seen at Ghopte, Langtang National Park on 09 May 1999 (Choudhary 1999) and the maximum of 40 was observed between Dughla and Gorak Shep, Sagarmatha National Park on 17 and 18 February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Alpine Accentor is a tame and confiding bird that forages among rocks, grassy vegetation and the edges of the melting snow by hopping about quietly on the ground or on large boulders, sometimes making aerial sallies (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It breeds in rocky alpine pastures, screes and moraines and on particularly sunny open slopes. It also occurs near upland villages in winter (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is found singly or pairs or in small loose parties according to the season. It is unobtrusive particularly in winter, but more conspicuous in the breeding season (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was confirmed in Khumbu from 4900m to 5000m (Diesselhorst 1968).

Threats

Threats to Alpine Accentor are unknown.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Alpine Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Alpine Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident and winter visitor. Since 1990 there has been a small increase in distribution which is probably a result of better coverage. The species has been recorded from several protected areas and less frequently outside the protected areas' system. Threats to Alpine Accentor are unknown. The population is possibly stable

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***Prunella fulvescens* (Severtsov, 1873) LC**

Subspecies *Prunella fulvescens sushkini*

Common name

Brown Accentor (English)

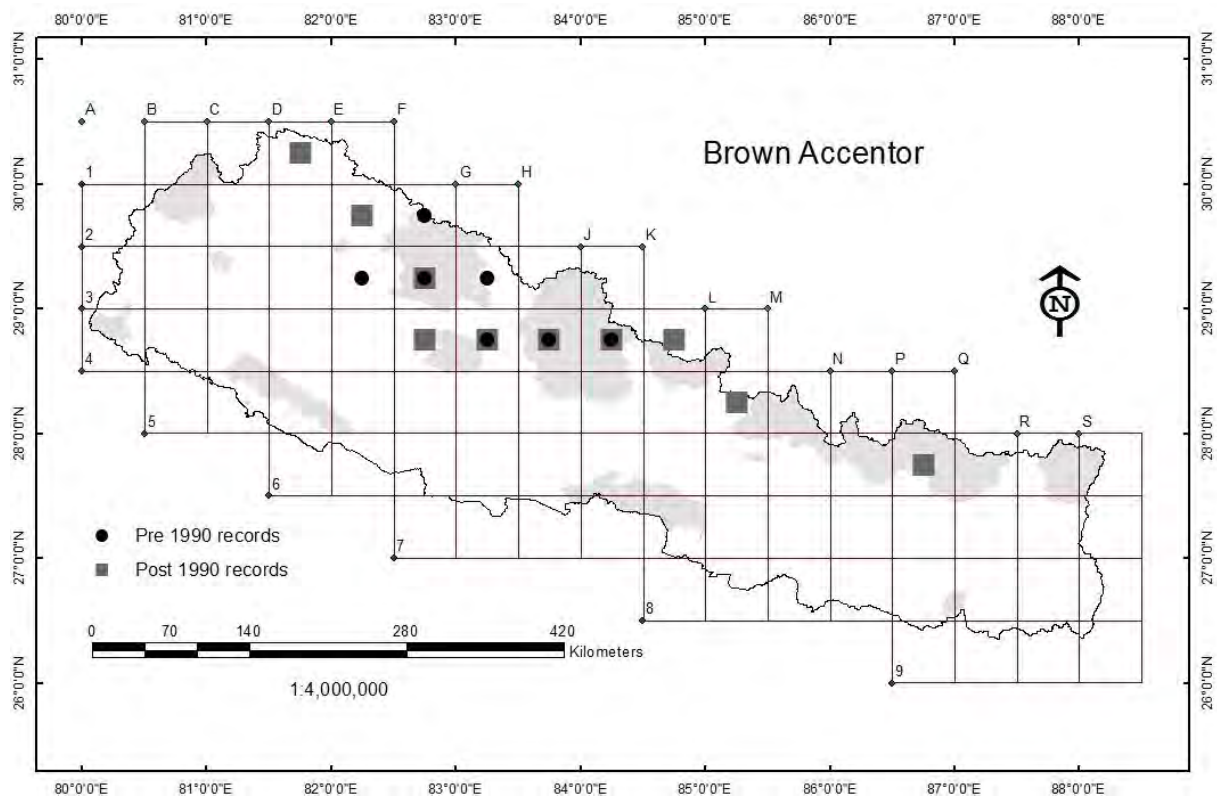
Gaajale Lekchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Brown Accentor is a fairly common resident in the north-west and uncommon or rare further east. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Rara National Park (Giri 2005) in the mid-west to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004) in the east.

The first Nepal record was from Jomsom in December 1949 (Rand and Fleming 1957).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species was an altitudinal migrant occurring in the north-west and common in the Tibetan Plateau region and in winter in Thak Khola (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). There has been a significant increase in distribution of the species post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: frequent, possibly resident in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995) and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2012); a fairly common winter visitor and uncertain resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and rare breeding resident in Upper Mustang (J3), Annapurna Conservation Area (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003), and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area

(K4) (Thakuri 2013). The species is a rare passage migrant in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001), and a rare summer visitor and possible passage migrant in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004).

There are few post-1990 records outside the protected area system: frequently seen in the Ngin Khola, Limi valley, upper Humla (D1) in June-July 2014 and July-August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015) and recorded from Taksindu (P6), Solukhumbu District in April 2013 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, China (mainland), India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5200m (summer); lower limit: 2300m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Brown Accentor. Pre 1990, the unusually high number 103 birds was recorded between Kalopani and Muktinath, Annapurna Conservation Area in December 1984 (Andersen *et al.* 1986).

Post 1990, 20 birds were recorded on 26 November 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007) and 15 on 17 December 2005 in Thorung La, Annapurna Conservation Area (Naylor and GC 2005).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Brown Accentor is found in low scrub on dry, rocky boulder-strewn hillsides and in willows; also around upland villages and nearby fallow fields in winter (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species occurs in pairs during the breeding season or singly or in small groups in winter. It feeds mostly on the ground by creeping and hopping, occasionally in lower branches of bushes and sings from the top of bushes (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is very confiding and feeds on insects and seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species was recorded in Damodar Kunda, Annapurna Conservation Area between 4450m and 5200m (Chetri 2007).

Threats

As Brown Accentor breeds in a hole or on the ground under shelter of a bush or stone in the subalpine and alpine region, its breeding habitat is not considered threatened. Its general habitat in willows and low scrub on dry rocky slopes also remains relatively secure.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Brown Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang and Sagarmatha National Parks; Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Brown Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is fairly common resident in the north-west and uncommon or rare further east. Since 1990 its distribution has increased significantly as a result of better coverage. It has been recorded from several protected areas but from only one location outside the protected areas' system, probably because of poor recording. Threats to the species are unknown. Its breeding sites and feeding areas are not considered threatened, so its population is probably stable.

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***Prunella himalayana* (Blyth, 1842) LC**

Common name

Altai Accentor (English)

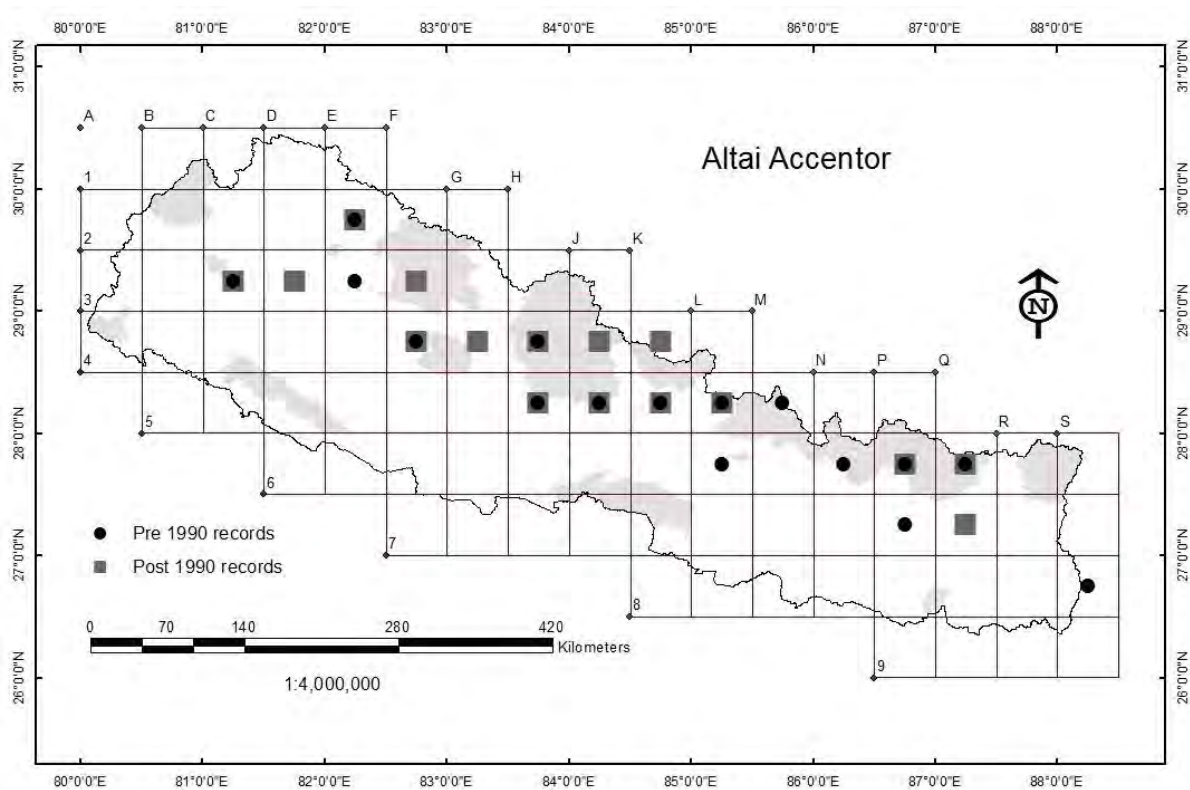
Altai Lekchari (Nepali)



Order: Passeriformes

Family: Prunellidae

Distribution



Altai Accentor is a fairly common winter visitor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first definite Nepal record of the species was from Jomsom in December 1949 (Rand and Fleming 1957).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species a fairly common winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped its distribution from west to east. As many as 40 birds were recorded in Syauli Bazar (1300m) below Ghandruk, which was a low altitude record for Nepal (Giri and Chaudhary 2002).

Post-1990 the distribution of the species has increased a little in both the east and west, compared to pre-1990 probably because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: a winter visitor in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); a rare winter visitor to Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and

Thagunna 2013); a fairly common winter visitor in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and recorded in Upper Mustang (J3), Annapurna Conservation Area (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); fairly common in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a common winter visitor in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a fairly common visitor in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

The species is recorded only from few localities outside the protected area system post-1990, probably because of lack of coverage. Post-1990 records outside the protected area system follow.

In the west known records are from between Takula to Chhirna (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997) and between Lower Marsyangdi valley and Baglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

In the east the only record was from near Basantapur (Q7), Tehrathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4300m; lower limit: 1300m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Altai Accentor. The large number of 200 was recorded between Puiyan and Paiya La in February 2012 (Metcalf and Naylor 2012).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Altai Accentor is gregarious, often in closed-packed flocks of 30 to 100 or more birds, sometimes in association with Alpine Accentors *P. collaris* and Plain Mountain Finches *Leucosticte nemoricola* (Ali and Ripley 1987). It feeds by hopping about with body parallel to ground among stones and crevices under boulders; when alarmed flies up in compact group and lands on bare branches rather than on the ground after disturbance (Ali and Ripley 1987, Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species winters on grassy slopes from the snow-line downwards (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species feeds on insects and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Altai Accentor are unknown.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Altai Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Altai Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common winter visitor. The species has been found in most protected areas within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Since 1990 it has been recorded more widely and more frequently in protected areas compared to pre-1990, probably because of better recording. There are very few records outside the protected area system, both pre- and post-1990, probably because of poor coverage. Threats to Altai Accentor are unknown and the population is probably stable.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskip/2009_006.pdf

***Prunella immaculata* (Hodgson, 1845) LC**

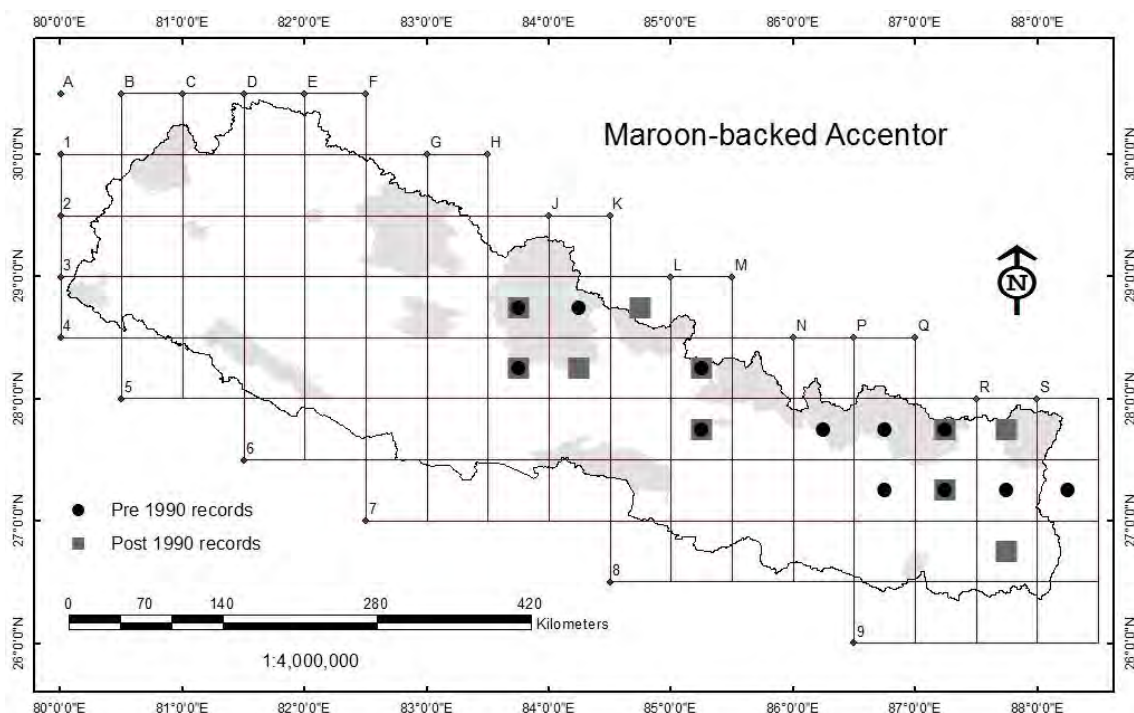
Common name

Maroon-backed Accentor (English),
Paandunayani (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Maroon-backed Accentor is a frequent winter visitor from west-central Nepal to the far east. Since 1990 it has been recorded from the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) in the west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species an occasional winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it a winter visitor mainly occurring between 1830m and 2700m.

Since 1990 there has been no significant change in distribution compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: a frequent winter visitor to Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a rare winter visitor in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); an uncommon winter visitor in Shivapuri of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007); a frequent visitor in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Post-1990 there are few records of the species outside the protected area system. Post-1990 records outside the protected area system follow:

In the central region, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was irregularly reported from Phulchoki, Kathmandu Valley (L6) in the winters of 2007 and 2008.

In the east records include one near Chauki (Q7), Tehrathum District in March 1992 (Bräunlich and Oehlschlaeger 1993); recorded between Goruwale and Sidin (R8), Mai Majuwa (S7) and at Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in March 2008, (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4400m; lower limit: 1830m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Maroon-backed Accentor. Post-1990 records include: five at Ghasa in March 1993 (Puckrin 1993); more than four above Ghora Tabela, Langtang National Park in February 1997 (Hines 1997), and three at Mumbuk in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Maroon-backed Accentor occurs in damp and mossy conifer and rhododendron forest (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) and winters in secondary forests, forest clearings or at the edges of fields at forest margins (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is somewhat shy, feeds quickly on the ground close under bushes, rarely in the open and when disturbed, it flies quickly from the ground into trees (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987). It occurs singly or in pairs in summer and in small parties during winter (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects, pupae and seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Maroon-backed Accentor may be threatened by deforestation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Maroon-backed Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks and Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Maroon-backed Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a frequent winter visitor recorded from west-central Nepal to the far east. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It is probably under-recorded because of its shy nature. Maroon-backed Accentor may be threatened by deforestation, but its population is possible stable.

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***Prunella rubeculoides* (Moore, 1854) LC**

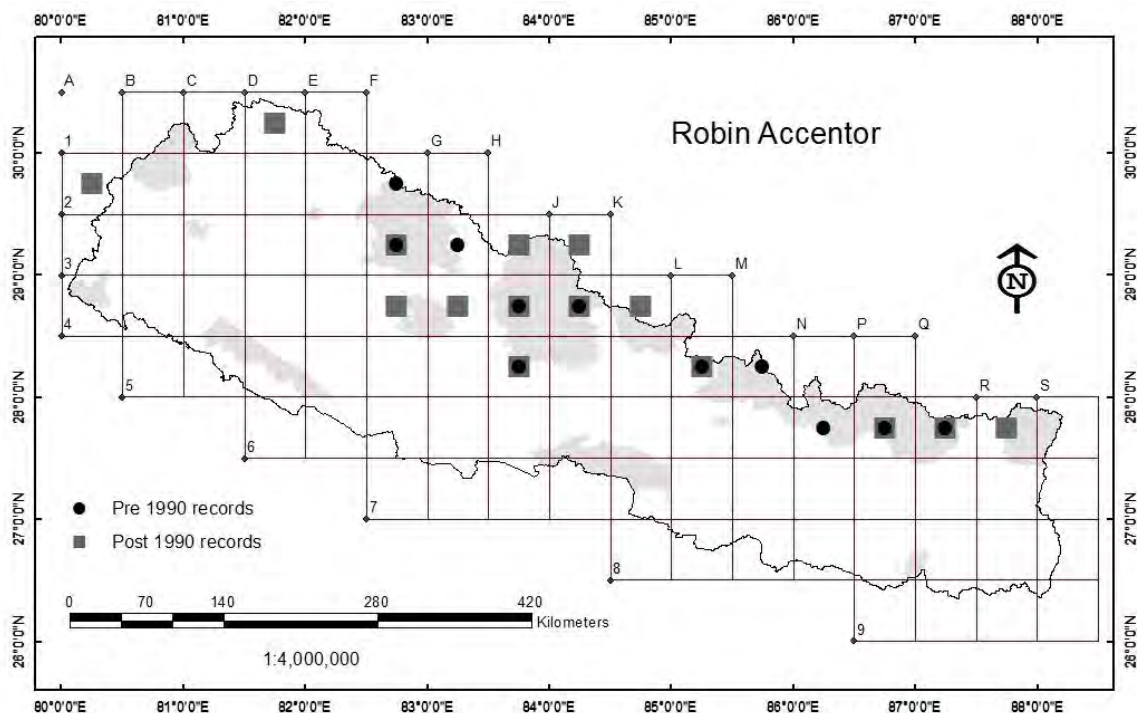
Common name

Maroon-backed Accentor (English),
Robin Lekchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Robin Accentor is a fairly common resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from the Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal by F. Moore from a Hodgson specimen (Horsfield and Moore 1854, Warren and Harrison 1971) and listed for Nepal in Hodgson's later collection (Gray 1863), but the specimens may have originated in India (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The first definite Nepal record of the species was from Jomsom in December 1949 (Rand and Fleming 1957).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident in the Trans-Himalayan region and a fairly common resident in Khumbu above 3812m. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species a fairly common altitudinal migrant between 2655m and 5000m.

Since 1990 its distribution has been extended west to Api Nampa Conservation Area and east to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area, where recorded in Mahakali valley (A2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3, G3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995) and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4)

(Panthi and Thagunna 2012); a fairly common winter visitor in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, J4,) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and breeding resident in Upper Mustang (J3), Annapurna Conservation Area (H3) (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Thakuri 2013); a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a common resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Post-1990 outside the protected areas' system, the only known records are from between Simikot, Limi Khola and Chuwa Khola, Humla District (D1) where frequently seen during May- June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013), also June-July 2014 and July-August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China (mainland), India and Pakistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5400 m; lower limit: 2655m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Robin Accentor. Post-1990, 150 birds were recorded at Geiling, Mustang, Annapurna Conservation Area on 5 November 1999 (Baral 2000); 50 at Lauribinayak, Langtang National Park on 21 May 1996 (Cocker 1996) and 42 at Gokyo, Sagarmatha National Park on 27 May 1993 (Baral 1996).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown ; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Robin Accentor inhabits dwarf willows and Caragana scrub near streams or pools and winters in dry, stony areas and upland villages (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is usually tame and confiding, occurs singly or in pairs during summer and small flocks during winter, hopping among grassy spots (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species was reported in Ghemi Lekh, Annapurna Conservation Area between 4250m and 5400m (Chetri 2007).

Threats

Threats to Robin Accentor are not known. Its habitat is not considered threatened.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Robin Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Robin Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common resident recorded from the

far west to the far east mostly found in from protected areas. Since 1990 its distribution has been extended west to Api Nampa Conservation Area and east to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area as a result of better coverage. Since 1990 the species has been recorded from several protected areas. There are few records outside the protected areas' system probably because of poor recording. The species' habitat is not considered threatened and therefore, the population is probably stable.

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Prunella strophhiata (Blyth, 1843) LC

Subspecies *P. s. strophhiata*, *jerdoni*

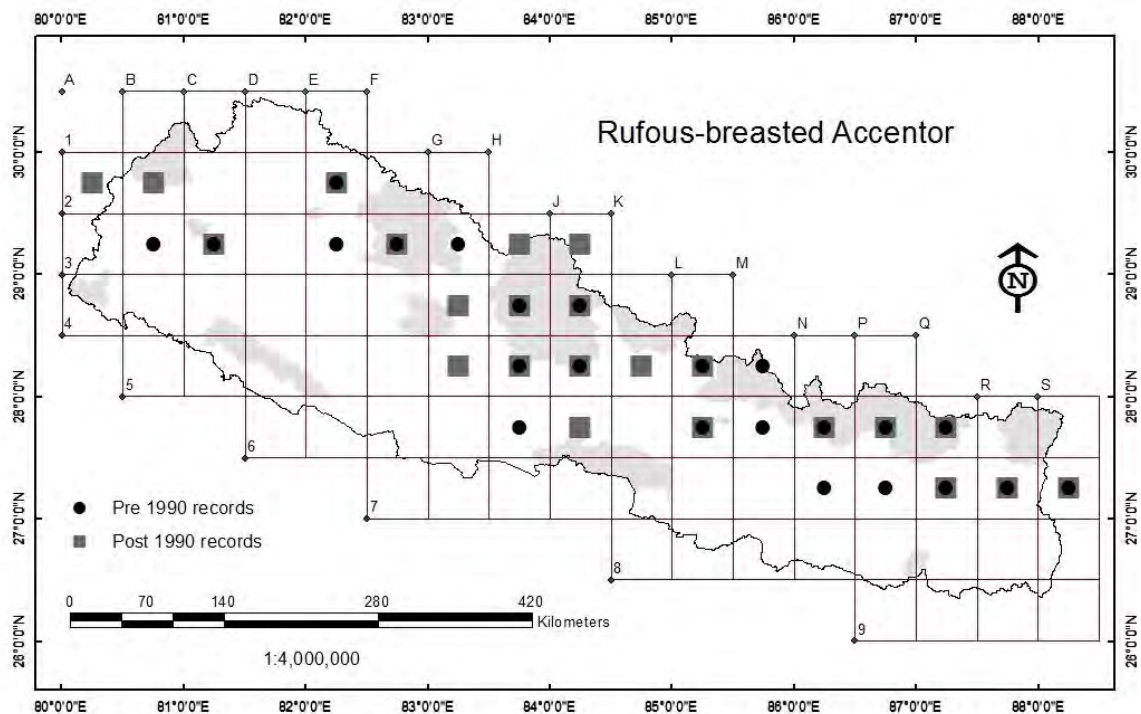
Common name

Rufous-breasted Accentor (English),
Musa Lekchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Prunellidae



Distribution



Rufous-breasted Accentor is a common resident subject to seasonal altitudinal movements. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen in the nineteenth century (Blyth 1843).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species a fairly common resident, subject to altitudinal movement and mapped from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990, the species' distribution has increased a little, probably because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: common in Api Nampa Conservation Area, where recorded in Mahakali valley (A2) and Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); frequent winter visitor to Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); common in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3, G3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); fairly common in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and a breeding resident in Upper Mustang, Annapurna Conservation Area

(J3) (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a common summer visitor in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007); a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident and summer visitor in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded in Lukla, Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone in November 1994 (Mackenzie 1994); at different locations of buffer zones of Makalu-Barun National Park in November and December 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995) and near Melamchigaon, Langtang National Park buffer zone in November 1996 (Miallier and Miallier 1996).

Rufous-breasted Accentor has been recorded fairly widely but less frequently outside the protected area system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected area system follow.

In the west records include Myagdi Khola, Myagdi District (G4) on June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest IBA (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2013b); ten at Namsong, Kaski District (H5) in May 2001 (Baral 2001) and one between Baglungpani and Ganpokhara (J5), Lamjung District on in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal the records include: two in Jyandala Village (J6), Chitwan District on 14 February 2013 (Giri and Chaudhary 2013); an uncommon winter visitor in Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008).

In the east records include: from Sasarbeni (P6), Solukhumbu District in July 2012 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); five between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Tehrathum District on 8 April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); two at Ilam (R8), Ilam District on 28 January 2008 (Baral 2010); Sidin (R8) and Pranbung (S7), Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar and Pakistan (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4930m (summer), at least 3650m (winter); lower limit: 3500m (summer), 1600m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Rufous-breasted Accentor. The large number of 55 was recorded between Langtang and Kyangin, Langtang National Park in April 2001 (O'Connell-Davidson *et al.* 2001) and 33 in May 2009 in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rufous-breasted Accentor is found in upland pastures with scattered bushes and bushes; around fallow fields in winter, and rhododendron and dwarf juniper scrub near the tree-line in summer (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It occurs in pairs or small parties hopping about quietly and feeding at the base of bushes, is tame and confiding and rests atop small bushes (Ali and Ripley 1987, Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is a great skulker and when disturbed flies with great speed through the root-stocks and tangles of the branches before diving abruptly to the base of bush (Ali and Ripley 1987). It feeds on insects and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Since Rufous-breasted Accentor inhabits bushes in the subalpine and alpine region in its breeding season, its

habitat is not considered significantly threatened.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Rufous-breasted Accentor. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks and Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status Least Concern (LC).

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rufous-breasted Accentor has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been found in a number of mountain protected areas. Since 1990 it has been recorded more frequently in protected areas and a little more widely compared to pre-1990, probably because of better recording. There are very few records outside the protected area system, probably because of poor coverage. The species may also be under-recorded because of its skulking behaviour. Since Rufous-breasted Accentor inhabits bushes in subalpine and alpine region in its breeding season, its habitat is not considered significantly threatened. As a result, population is probably stable.

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<http://www.birdlifeneal.org/publication.php>

***Psarisomus dalhousiae* Jameson, 1835 LC**

Subspecies: *Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae*

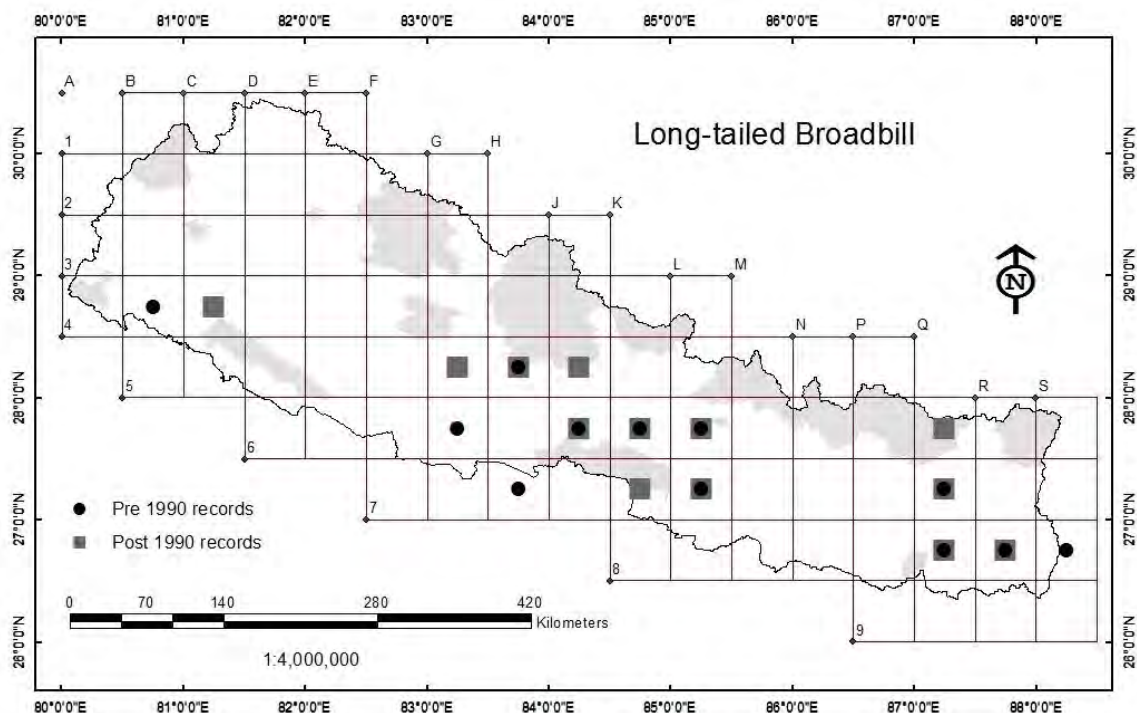
Common name

Long-tailed Broadbill (English),
Chitrakut (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Eurylaimidae



Distribution



Long-tailed Broadbill is a frequent resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001) in the far west to Sukhani, Jhapa District (Badri Chaudhary and Som GC) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1829, 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species to be a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species probably a resident and possibly declining; fairly common north of Sunischara but scarce and local elsewhere, and mapped its distribution mainly in central and the east Nepal..

There have been significant additional records of the species post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably partly due to better coverage, and probably also due to an increase in population (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare resident in Bardia National Park (C4) (Inskipp 2001) and recorded in Annapurna Conservation Area at Pipar (H5) (Thakuri and Poudyal 2011) and Hille in April 2015 (Manshanta Ghimire). Baral and Upadhyay (2006) describe it as a frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6), but it is now a regularly recorded resident (RDB Workshop, October 2015). It was recorded in different locations of Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) in April-May 2003 (Cox 2003). SNP and BCN (2007) listed it as a rare resident in Shivapuri (L6), but 15-20 birds are now regularly recorded on Nagarjun (L6) and Shivapuri (L6) in Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park (Friends of Bird, BCN). It was given as a scarce and local resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999). The species has been recorded between Chitre

Danda, Chirkhuwa Khola and Besku Khola in Makalu-Barun National Park buffer zone in June 2009 (Cox 2009). In Chitwan National Park buffer zone it has been seen in Barandabhar Forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000); one in Meghauri in February 2014 (Ashik Gurung) and three in Guhundraidhaka Community Forest in April 2015 (DB Chaudhary and Tiger Tops team)

Long-tailed Broadbill has also been recorded quite widely and frequently outside the protected areas' system, post-1990, see map and text below. Records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: from Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); 5-10 birds at Simichaur VDC, Gulmi District in August 2015 (Hari Basnet); recorded between Rupa Tal and Begnas Tal (J5) in February 1993 (Fouarge 1993) and in March 2015 (Manshanta Ghimire, Damodar Bhakta Thapa); three at Aastham Kot in July 2015 (Tek Bahadur Gharti Magar); fairly common and regularly recorded in Pokhara valley and at Sarangkot, Kaski District (Hari KC, Suchit Basnet, TMPL group); 35+ at Mehtlang, northern part of Lakeside, Pokhara valley in January 2015 (Hira Malla, Tek Ale, Ganga Ghale, Puspa Pun and Manshanta Ghimire) and 40+ in Tiger Mountain Lodge area, Pokhara valley in January 2015 (Hari Pariya); 20-25 in Damauli, Tanahu District, in winter 2014 (Hari Basnet and Rishi Baral); fairly common in the Madi river valley and recorded at Majthana, Kaski District in January 2015 (Small Mammals Conservation and Research Foundation).

In central Nepal records include: from Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District, e.g. in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); 15-20 there in March 2015 (Sagar Giri); recorded from the Riverside Spring Resort, Kurintar in July 2013 (Rajendra Gurung); two recently from Ichangu Narayan area (Tek Bahadur Gharti Magar); 13-14 birds in southern Lalitpur District in April 2015 (Hari Basnet); about 30 at Majhu, Naubise, Dhading in April 2015 (Harka Man Lama); flock at Dhaman, Makwanpur District in April 2013 (BES), and at Lendanda (L7), Makwanpur District (Basnet and Thakuri 2013).

In the east records include: between Chewabesi and Bungling (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995); Sankhuwa Khola (Q7), Bhojpur District in November 1994 (Lama 1995); a frequent resident in Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8) (Basnet *et al.* 2005), Morang District; Sukhani Community Forest (R8), Jhapa District, e.g. in February 2004 (Anish Timsina) and January 2007 (GC 2007); lower Mai Valley (R8), Ilam District (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) and flocks from Ilam and Dhankuta districts in April 2013 (Hem Bahadur Katuwal and Kanchan Parajuli).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1340 m (-2400 m); lower limit: 140 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Long-tailed Broadbill. Post-1990, a total of 50 birds in Sukhani, Jhapa District in January 2007 (Badri Chaudhary, Som GC); 60 there in February 2004 (Anish Timsina); 50 in Upardangaddhi hills, Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012) and 40+ in Tiger Mountain Lodge area, Pokhara valley in January 2015 (Hari Pariyar). The species is being recorded more frequently and in larger flocks recently, compared to pre-1990.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Long-tailed Broadbill frequents foothill forests, tropical and subtropical broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forest; also secondary growth dominated by bamboo (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species usually occurs in parties in the middle story and forest canopy; not very wary, moves rather slowly from tree to tree and occasionally makes sallies from a perch; has a very upright position when perched;

usually active in the early morning and evening, often unobtrusive and lethargic at other times (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). A pair with breeding behaviour was observed in Chitwan National Park (Hem Sagar Baral.) and one nest seen at Mul Khola in the park in May 2015 (Raju Tamang and BES). The species regularly breeds at Chisapanitar, Siraichuli, Chitwan District (BES); four pairs were found nesting in Sutikhola, Chitwan District in April 2014 (Surendra Mahato and Bishnu Mahato); breeding was proved at Korak Charkilla, Chitwan District 2013-2015 (Manoj Ghimire), and a pair nested in Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District in March 2015 (Sagar Giri). The species feeds on large black ants, bugs, green grasshoppers and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Long-tailed Broadbill is threatened by deforestation of tropical and subtropical broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and also by trapping outside the protected areas.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Long-tailed Broadbill. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Annapurna Conservation Area and Parsa Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Long-tailed Broadbill has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is generally a frequent resident and fairly common locally, recorded from the west to the far east. It has been recorded at six protected areas, and quite widely and frequently outside the protected areas' system. Since 1990 there has been a significant increase in distribution, in the number of records and in flock sizes compared to pre-1990. It is also being seen more frequently at higher altitudes than in the past; for example, it is now regularly seen and probably resident in the Kathmandu Valley. These recent observations are probably partly due to better coverage and probably also due to an increase in population. More regular occurrence at higher altitudes than previously is a phenomenon shown by other species and may be linked to climate change. Long-tailed Broadbill is threatened by deforestation of tropical and subtropical broadleaved evergreen and semi-evergreen forests.

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***Pseudopodoces humilis* (Hume, 1871) LC**

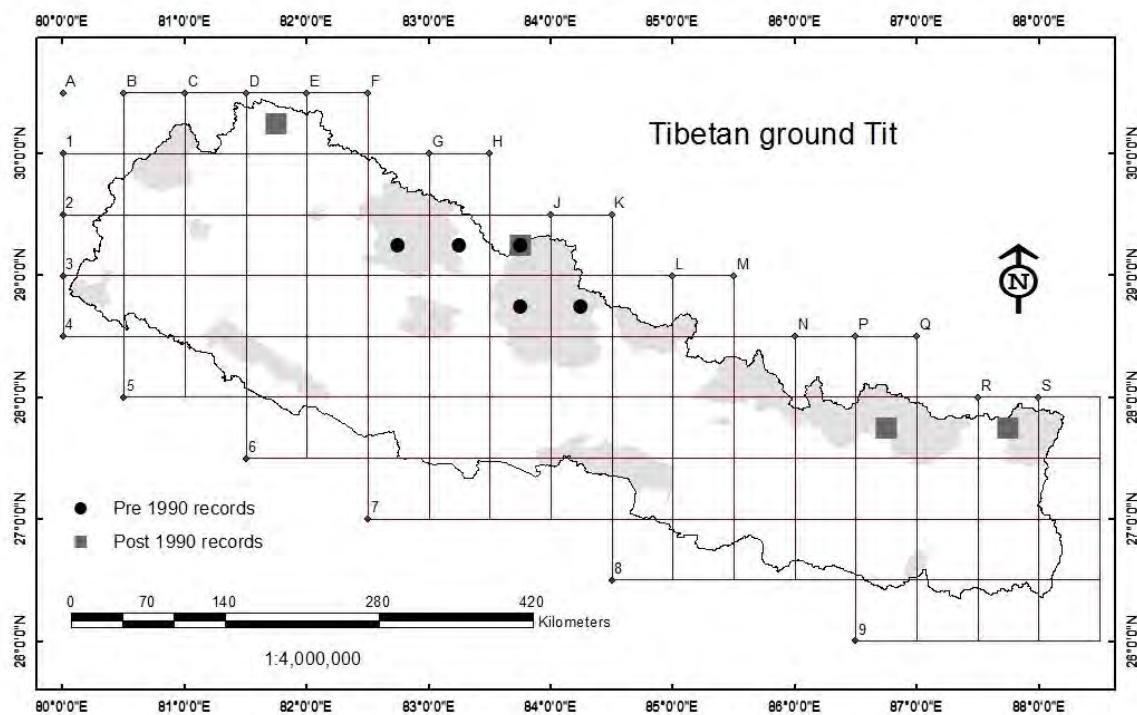
Common name

Tibetan Ground Tit (English),
Bhuinphor (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Paridae



Distribution



Tibetan Ground Tit is a local and uncommon resident recorded in the trans-Himalayas of the north-west and also in the north-east Himalayas.

The first Nepal record of the species was in Tuiyegaon (G3) in June 1952 (Polunin 1952).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as an occasionally recorded resident in trans-Himalayan desert biotope.

Since 1990 its distribution has been extended with records in Humla District in the far north-west and Sagarmatha National Park and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in the north-east (see below), probably as a result of better coverage in these areas. However, it has not been recorded in Dolpo since 1990, although the species' habitat may not have been covered in recent years as Dolpo is under-recorded. Martens and Eck (1995) stated that even in its appropriate habitat, the species is only sparsely distributed in Nepal and only small, widely scattered colonies seem to exist.

The species post-1990 status in protected areas follows. Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) listed it as a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area. It was found to be uncommon in upper Mustang (H3, J3) in summer 2002 (Suwal 2003); other records include three seen at Lo Manthang (H3) in November 1999 (Baral 2000) and recorded at Tsarang in November 2015 (Mann Shant). The species has been recorded in Sagarmatha

National Park: one on the trail towards Ama Dablam Base Camp in the Mingbo valley in August 2005 (Giri and Choudhary 2005). It has also been recorded very locally in northern Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6): seven were recorded between Lhonak and Pangpema (R6) in November 1996 (Buckton 1996, Choudhary 1996, Robson 1997) and three there in May 1997 (White and White 1997), also recorded at Pangpema in May 1999 (White and White 1999).

The only records located outside protected areas were from between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1), Humla District in May/June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013) and frequently in Limi valley (D1), upper Humla, Humla District in July-August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from China (mainland), India (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5335 m; lower limit: 3965 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Tibetan Ground Tit. Any population changes are uncertain.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Tibetan Ground Tit inhabits the high mountain steppe in the rain shadow of the Himalayan main arc, preferably on gentle slopes close to valley bottoms with sparse vegetation, meadow-like near rivers and often on hard stony ground. It also lives on barren passes at 5000 m or higher where closed vegetation cover is absent and also seen in the fields of Kangar village, Tarap valley, Dolpo (Martens and Eck 1996). Its flight is a lark-like flutter; skimming over the ground for quite long distances. It feeds by pecking vigorously into the earth and perches on stones or raised hummocks to rest (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is very active and makes long bounding hops and flicks its wings; when at rest it bobs up and down whilst flicking its tail (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species eats ground beetles and other insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Mustang and the Dolpo Districts (Fleming *et al.* 1976); also at Kangar, Dolpo District (Martens and Eck 1995), and at Itiphule, upper Mustang, Annapurna Conservation Area (Suwal 2003). It shows little seasonal movement (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to Tibetan Ground Tit have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Tibetan Ground Tit. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged since the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Tibetan Ground Tit has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a local and uncommon resident recorded in the trans-Himalayas of the north-west and also in the north-east Himalayas. Since 1990 its distribution has been extended with records in Humla District in the far north-west and Sagarmatha National Park and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in the north-east, where the species had not been recorded previously, probably as a result of better coverage in these areas. However, it has not been recorded in Dolpo since 1990, although the species' habitat may not have been covered there in recent years as the district is under-recorded. Threats to the species have not been identified and any population changes are uncertain.

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Pteruthius flaviscapris (Temminck, 1836) LC

Subspecies: *Pteruthius flaviscapris validirostris*

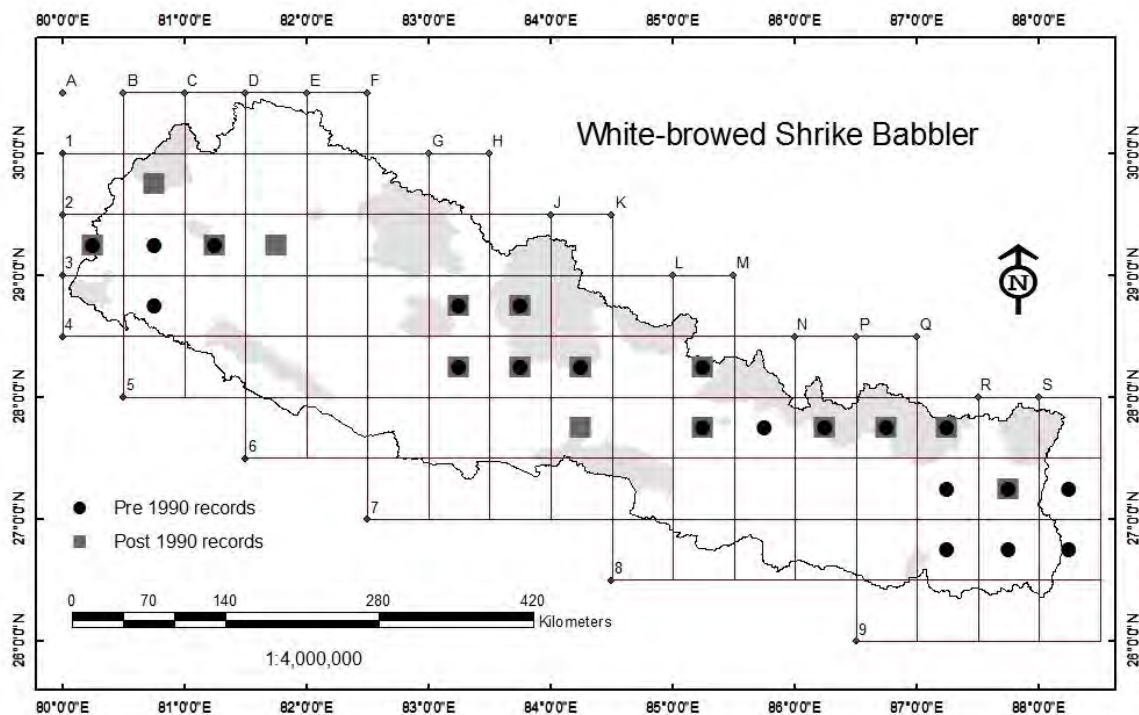
Common name

White-browed Shrike Babbler (English),
Lalpankhe Bhadraibhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



White-browed Shrike Babbler is a frequent resident subject to some altitudinal movements. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in the far east (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Pre-1990 the most easterly record was from Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District (DeLuce and Goodyear 1990).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844) when it was collected on Shivapuri in July, in the Kathmandu Valley in October and in the central hills in March (years and further locality details are unknown) (Hodgson 1829).

The species' status in protected areas is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), recorded in Khaptad National Park (Halliday 1993, Khadka 1996), a frequent resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009), a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). On Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park it is described as a frequent resident by SNP and BCN (2007). At least five were seen on Shivapuri in September 2005 and two pairs on Nagarjun in May 2006 in the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Mallalieu 2008). In the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone three were seen between Bungling and Pikhuwa, Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995) and

three in the same area in May 2009, also a few other records from the buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Although it has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas post-1990, it has still been found widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. No significant differences in distribution pre- and post-1990 are apparent (see map).

Known records outside the protected areas' system post-1990 are given below.

In the west records include: 14 birds on three dates in May 2010 in Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010), two in Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997), one by the Myagdi Khola, Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b) and recorded in Reshunga forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in November 2010 and February, March and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013). Singles were recorded in Kaski District near Pokhara in March 2009 (Baral 2009), near Begnas Tal in March 2009 (Baral 2009), and near Rupa Tal in April 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central areas, records include from Siraichuli, Chitwan District in May 2011 (Anil Gurung). Mallalieu (2008) found it to be an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006, where the species was mainly recorded in the Phulchoki forests Important Bird Area; also two were seen at Haatiban in November 2005 (Mallalieu 2008).

In the east records include: from Panggom and Paiya, Solukhumbu District in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011); two heard between Basantpur and Chauki, Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) and two sightings of single birds in the upper Mai valley, Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2550 m (summer), 2135 m (winter); lower limit: 1800 m (summer), 1500 m (-305 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for White-browed Shrike Babbler. It may have declined because of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-browed Shrike Babbler inhabits broadleaved forests and favours oaks (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is arboreal, mainly feeding in the canopy. It is found in pairs in the breeding season, otherwise singly or in small parties, often mixed with other species (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is rather sluggish and shy (Fleming *et al.* 1976).

Threats

White-browed Shrike Babbler is threatened by deforestation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for White-browed Shrike Babbler. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Langtang, Shivapuri Nagarjun and Makalu Barun National Parks, and Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-browed Shrike Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been found in several protected areas. No significant differences in distribution pre- and post-1990 are apparent. Although it has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas post-1990, it has still been found widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. The species is threatened by deforestation and as a result its population may have decreased, but the decline is not considered to have occurred to a degree that warrants any threat category for the species.

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Pteruthius melanotis Hodgson, 1847

Subspecies: *Pteruthius melanotis melanotis*

Common name

Black-eared Shrike Babbler (English),

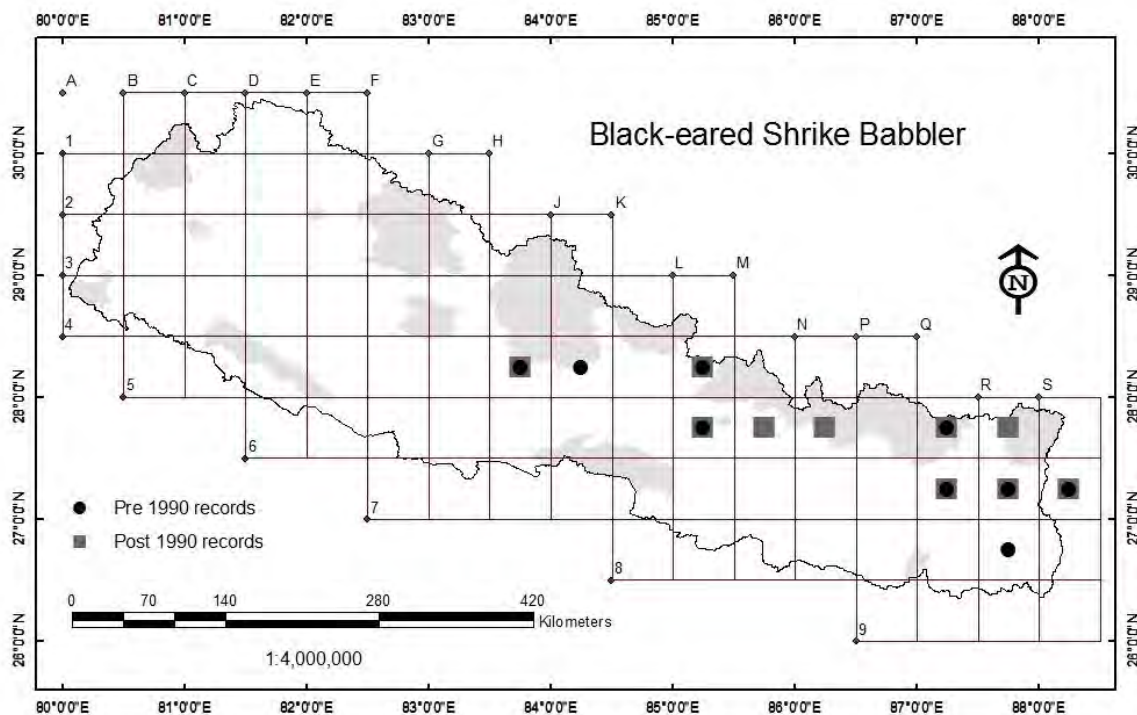
Gaajale Bhadraibhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Black-eared Shrike Babbler is a local resident subject to altitudinal movements. It occurs from west-central areas eastwards; Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area is the western limit of the species' range (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1847).

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported Black-eared Shrike Babbler was occasionally recorded and locally distributed.

There has been no significant change in distribution since 1990 (see text below and map).

Pre-1990 it was regularly recorded north-west of Pokhara (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) and was considered an occasionally recorded resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area by Inskipp and Inskipp (2003).

Pre-1990 the species was also regularly recorded on the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). However, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon resident or winter visitor between 2004 and 2006 when it was seen on the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area. There are very few later reports from Phulchoki, e.g. two in October 2010 (Baral 2010).

The species' status in Langtang National Park was reported as frequent by Karki and Thapa (2001), but only

one post-1990 record from the park could be located: a single bird in November 1995 (locality unknown) (Rasmussen and Strange 1995).

Pre-1990 it was regularly recorded in the upper Arun and Barun valleys in what is now the Makalu Barun National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Cox (1999) considered it local and frequent in the park. One was seen south of Saisima in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

There is only one known record from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Buckton 1996, Inskipp *et al.* 2008); the earlier status of the species in the conservation area is unknown.

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported the species was regularly recorded in the upper Mai valley. It was recorded several times in a March 2008 survey of the valley: 10+ below Jamuna, one en route to Hange Tham 11th, three above Sidim, one below Sidim and two above Pranbung (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Apart from the Mai valley and on Phulchoki in the Kathmandu Valley, the only known post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system are of two birds between Bhotebesi and Mude in the lower Arun valley, Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and in Sindhupalchok District (M6) (Yub Raj Basnet).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the western limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 2440 m (summer), 2000 m (winter); lower limit: 1800 m (summer), 1500 m (-305 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Black-eared Shrike Babbler. The species may have declined as a result of habitat loss. Observations indicate that it has declined on hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-eared Shrike Babbler inhabits humid, broadleaved evergreen forests (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It is an arboreal and rather lethargic species. Outside the breeding season it is found in small groups, usually in mixed species hunting parties (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species was proved breeding at Chitre in the Makalu Barun National Park in 1994 (Bland 1994).

Threats

Black-eared Shrike Babbler is threatened by loss of broadleaved evergreen forest.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Black-eared Shrike Babbler. It has been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park and Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas. It has also been found marginally in Langtang National Park and possibly also in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-eared Shrike Babbler is a local resident occurring from west-central areas eastwards. The species is occasionally recorded in a few areas (Annapurna Conservation Area, Makalu Barun National Park and the Mai valley). The overall distribution of the species has not changed significantly since 1990. It seems to have declined on hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley, where it is now an uncommon resident or winter visitor found in the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area. Apart from Phulchoki and the upper Mai valley, there are very few pre- and post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system. Black-eared Shrike Babbler is threatened by loss of broadleaved evergreen forest. Although its population may have decreased as a result, the decline is not considered to have occurred to a degree that warrants any threat category for the species.

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Pteruthius xanthochlorus J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1847

Subspecies: *Pteruthius xanthochlorus xanthochlorus*,
occidentalis

Common name

Green Shrike Babbler (English),

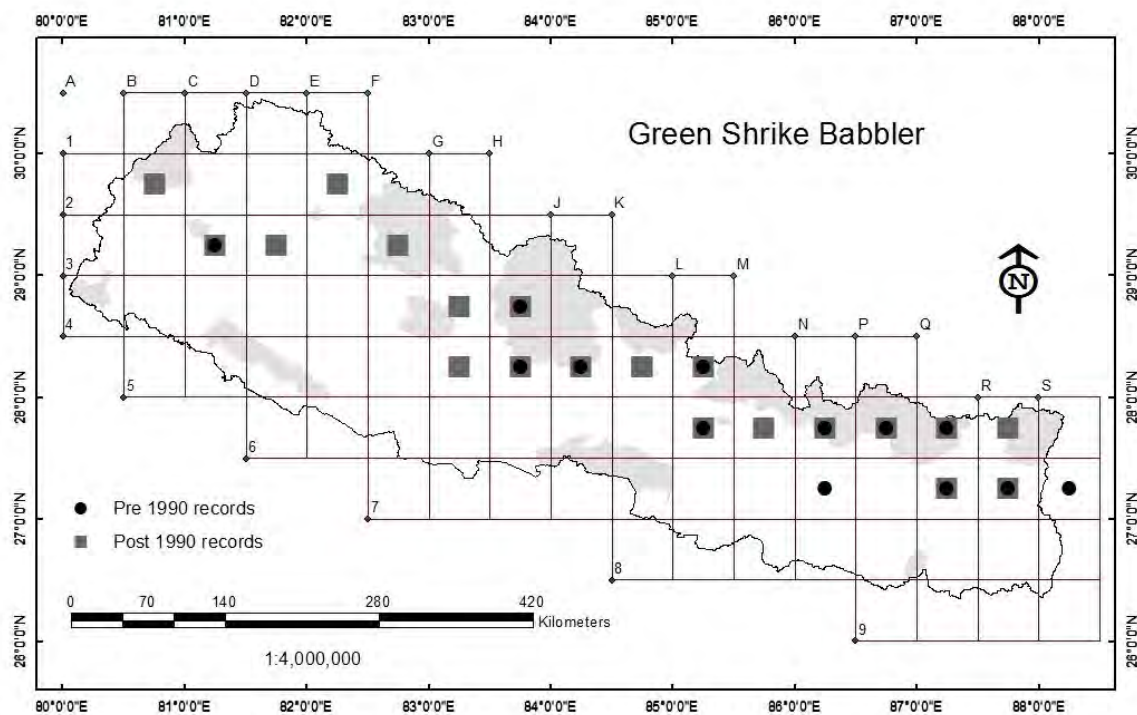
Harit Bhadraibhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Green Shrike Babbler is a frequent and widely distributed resident, with post-1990 records from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to the upper Mai valley, Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen in the 19th century (Gray and Gray 1847, Warren and Harrison 1971).

The species' status in protected areas is: recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006), recorded in Rara National Park (E2) in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015); an uncommon resident in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995), and recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (BirdLife International 2013). Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) reported it was a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), but 25 were seen near Ghorepani in February 2011 (Hem Subedi). It has been recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); is a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001). Three were seen on Shivapuri in the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park in September 2005 (Mallalieu 2008) and the species was recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in July 2011 (Badri Chaudhary). The species was noted as frequent in Makalu Barun National Park by Cox (1999a), but it was found to be common around Saisima and Mangan Kharka in the park in November 2005 (Baral 2005, Inskipp *et al.* 2005). It is rare in

Sagarmatha National Park: one was reported below Tengboche in November 1994 (Mackenzie 1994); two plus between Thame and Namche Bazaar and two between Namche and Lukla in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011). The species is not listed for the park by Basnet (2004). Observations indicate that it is uncommon in the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Green Shrike Babbler has also been widely recorded outside the protected areas system. There are no significant changes in distribution between pre- and post-1990 (see map).

Known post 1990 records outside the protected areas system follow:

In the west, four were seen by the upper Myagdi Khola, Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); it was recorded in Reshunga forests Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b), three between Daurogoan and Beuli and one between Beuli and Kalikot, Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997), and three on Telbrung Danda, Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central areas it was an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 and mainly recorded in winter and in May on Phulchoki (Mallalieu 2008). Two were seen at Nagarkot, Bhaktapur District in October 2011 (Hathan Chaudhary); one near Sermathang, Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012), and one on Ting Sang La, Dolakha District in October 1996 (Cox 1996, 1999c).

In the east, 12 were recorded between Trakshindo Pass and Nhunthala, Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009), three on the descent to Nhuntala, Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012), one on the Pikhua Danda, Sankhuwasabha District, Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009), one at Pathibara, Taplejung District in April 1992 (Bräunlich and Oehlschlaeger 1992) and one above Pranbung in the upper Mai valley, Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3355 m; lower limit: 1980 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Green Shrike Babbler. The population may be stable or may possibly have declined because of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Green Shrike Babbler inhabits broadleaved and coniferous forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); oak and coniferous forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species may be overlooked as it forages unobtrusively in trees, usually in pairs or in mixed roving parties. It is rather sluggish compared to the other species, e.g. warblers and tits, that it accompanies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Green Shrike Babbler was proved breeding at Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park in 1994 (Bland 1994) and a pair was seen nest-building between Phaley and Gyabla, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in May 1994 (Halberg 1994). It may descend from higher altitudes in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to Green Shrike Babbler are unknown; it is possibly threatened by loss of oak forest.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Green Shrike Babbler. It has been recorded in Shey Phoksundo, Khaptad, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve; also marginally in Sagarmatha and Shivapuri Nagarjun National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Green Shrike Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an occasionally recorded and widely distributed resident with records from the far west to the far east. The species occurs in a number of protected areas. Green Shrike Babbler has also been widely recorded outside the protected areas system. There are no significant changes in distribution between pre- and post-1990. Threats to the species are unknown and the population may be stable although it is possible that some of its preferred habitat (oak forest) is reducing resulting in a population decline.

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Pycnonotus cafer Linnaeus, 1766 **LC**
 Subspecies: *Pycnonotus cafer bengalensis*

Common name

Red-vented Bulbul (English),

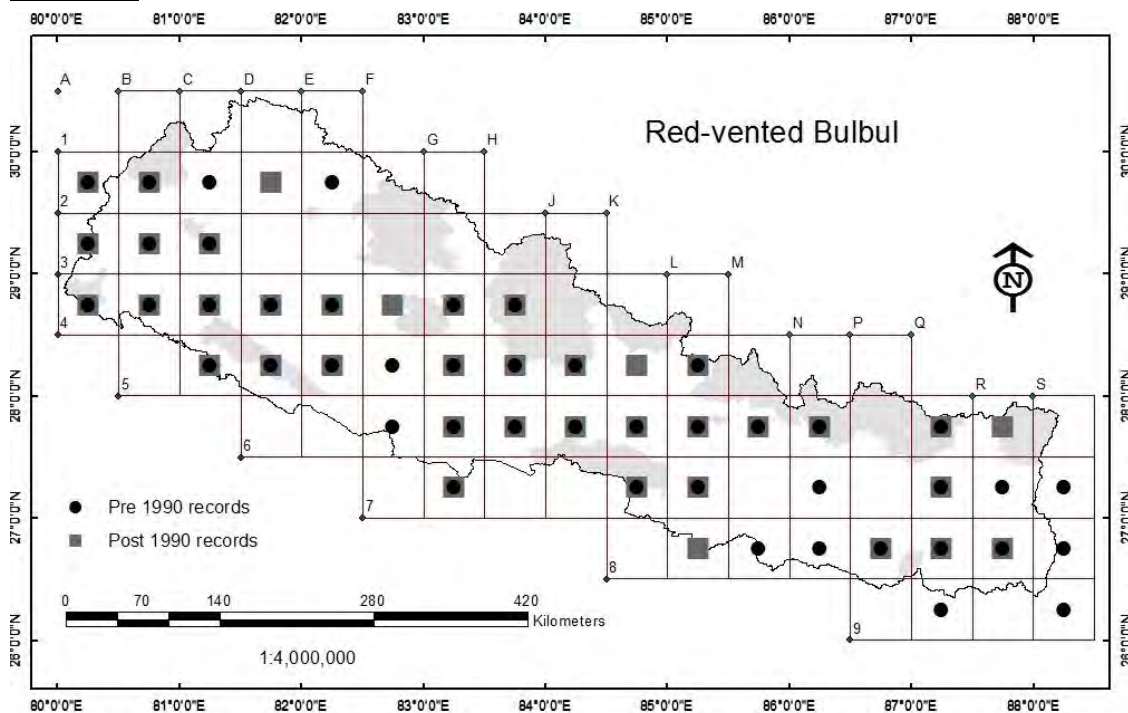
Jureli (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Pycnonotidae



Distribution



Red-vented Bulbul is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Ilam District (Baral 2010a) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported the species a common resident up to 1500m, occasionally seen up to 2135m and mapped it widely from the far west to the far east.

There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990..

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: a common breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Mahakali Valley (A2) and Chameliya Valley (B2) in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); common resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) (Baral *et al.* 2012). Biodiversity Conservation Data Project team (1994) reported that the species was a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5), however Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) considered it was a rare resident in the area; it is resident in Modi River watershed area (H5) of Annapurna Conservation Area (Suwal 2000); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and

Upadhyay 2006) and in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); recorded in Dhunche and Syabru (L5), Langtang National Park in June 1999 (Choudhary 1999); a common resident on Shivapuri (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007) and recorded on Nagarjun (L6) in February 2005 (Baral 2005a) in Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park; a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a common breeding resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005b); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded between Sermathang, Tarkegyang and Timbu in May 2004, buffer zone of Langtang National Park (Chaudhary 2004); in Barandabhar forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009), Beeshazari Lake area and Janakauli Community Forest in March 2010 (Giri 2010), Chitwan District, Gundre Khola in November 2007 (Baral 2007) and Tharu Cultural Village Resort in December 2011 (Baral 2011a), Nawalparasi District, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park; between Chitre Danda, Besku Khola, Kangduwa in June 2009, buffer zone of Makalu-Barun National Park (Cox 2009), and in Madhuban and Haripur in January 2010, buffer zone of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2010b).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected area system.

In the west records include from: Amargadhi, Sandhegalli and Chulla (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Dasarath Municipality (B3), Baitadi District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); a fairly common resident in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), recorded in Dhangadhi (B4) in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001), Sukkhad (B4) in January 2011 (Baral 2011b), a common breeding resident in Mohana River corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012), Tikapur (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a), Kailali District ; Badimalika region (C3) of Achham, Bajura and Kalikot Districts (Karki *et al.* 2003); Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997), between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D2), Humla District in May and June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); ; Rawtkot, Kotuwa, Gai Banne and Madela (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in December 1998 (Choudhary 1999); between Khalanga and Rimna (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); between Rimna, Chisapani, Karki Jiula and Kalimati (F4), Rukum District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); between Darbang and Tatopani (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); between Sidure, Rupakot and Buachhidi (G5), Gulmi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); between Gwalichaur and Simalchaur (G5), in May 1999 (Cox 1999b) and a resident in Balewa (H5) (Basnet 2009), Baglung District; recorded in Jagdishpur Reservoir area (G6), Kapilvastu District in December 2011 (Baral 2011a); Bhairahawa (G6) in April 1993 (Baral 1994a), Gaidahawa Lake area (G6) in February 2011 (Baral 2011b) and Lumbini (G7) in November 2011 (Baral 2011c), Rupandehi District; Banpale Danda (H5) (Karki *et al.* 1997), Pokhara (H5) in March 2009 (Baral 2009), Kaski District; between Kavri Dharmasala and Argali (H6) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b), Rampur Valley (H6) (Gautam 2003), Palpa District ; between Pasgaon (J5), Lamjung District and Rupa Tal (J5), Kaski District in April 2000 (Byrne 2000); Bhulbhule, Bahundanda (J5) in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998), Besisahar (J5) in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), Lamjung District ; Simaltal (J6), Tanahun District in November 1992 (Baral 1993), and in Budhigandaki Valley near Arughat (K5), Gorkha District in November 1992 (Prodon 1992).

In central Nepal records include from: Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005a); between Kurintar (J6), Chitwan District and Gajuri (K6), Dhading District in February 2002 (Malling Olsan 2004); Dhading (K6) in April 2011 (Baral 2011c), Dhading District; between Kutumsang and Patibhanjyang [L6], Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); a common resident in Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008) and recorded from Thankot (L6) in November 1993 and Kirtipur (L6) in February 1994 (Baral 1994a), Kathmandu District, Phulchoki (L6), Lalitpur District in February 2005 (Baral 2005a), and Sipadol (L6) in September 1994 (Baral 1994b) and in Nagarkot (M6) in February 2013 (Musgrove 2013), Bhaktapur District in and along Bagmati River Corridor (L6) (Thakuri and Thapa 2009); Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) districts (Basnet and Thakuri 2013); a common resident in Chitlang forest (L7) (Manandhar *et al.* 1992) and recorded in Hetauda (L7) in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001), Makwanpur District; between Lal Bakaiya, Kopuwa Gau, Mewa Gau Kat Mandir and Forest Camp N of E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Adarsha Community Forest and National Forest (L7) in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013c), Rautahat District; between Gaur (L7), Rautahat District and Sedhawa (L8), Siraha District in April 2003 (Cox 2003), and Panauti and Dhulikhel (M6), Kavrepalanchok District in November 1994 (Baral 1994b).

In the east records include from: Trijuga River area and Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); between Tumlingtar, Giddhe Gaun, Chewabesi, Archalegaun, Bumlingtar (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in May-June 2009 (Cox 2009); Ram Dhuni Forest (Q8) in December 1998 (Choudhary

1999), Patnali Forest (Q8) in March 2001 (Baral 2001), Itahari (R8) (Pandey 2003), Chimdi Lake (Q8) (Surana *et al.* 2007), Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008) and Jabdi (Q8) in October 2011 (Baral 2011d), Sunsari District; a common resident in Rajarani Community Forest (Q8) (Basnet *et al.* 2005), a fairly common resident in Biratnagar (Q9) (Jha and Subba 2012), Morang District ; common around Hile (Q7) (Zernig and Braasch 1995), Belhara (Q8) in September 2003 (Baral 2003b), Dhankuta District; between Prajapate and Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District [R8] in November 1992 (Cox 1992); Dobate (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010a), and the lower Mai valley (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), Fiji, French Polynesia, India, Kuwait, Myanmar, New Caledonia (to France), New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, USA and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2135 m; lower limit: 75m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Red-vented Bulbul. As many as 400 birds were recorded in February 1996 in Chitwan National Park (Baral 1995/96) and same number of birds was recorded in March 2010 between Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Chitwan National Park (Baral 2010c).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Red-vented Bulbul occurs in gardens, and orchards (Fleming *et al.* 1976), secondary scrub and light broadleaved forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), especially prefers deciduous rather than evergreen biotope, roadside avenues and light scrub (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is noisy and somewhat quarrelsome (Fleming *et al.* 1976), tame and bold, usually seen in pairs and occurs in small loose flocks during non-breeding season; arboreal, but occasionally descends to the ground for insects or flies vertically upward from a bush-top, springing up a metre or two and tumbling back to the top (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on mainly fruits and berries, sometimes flower nectar and also insects including many major pests (Ali and Ripley 1987). In Kathmandu, it has been noted to move between gardens in larger flocks 40 to 80 birds during a cold winter in search of food (Hem Sagar Baral). The species was found breeding at Dipayal (B3) (Barber 1989), Chitwan (J6) (Gurung 1983), Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Hodgson 1829, Scully 1879, Proud 1949), Hetauda (L7) (Biswas 1961) and around Koshi Camp (Q8) (Chaudhary 2013).

Threats

Red-vented Bulbul must have benefited by the widespread replacement of forests within its altitudinal range by agriculture and urban areas with gardens and some shrub and herbaceous vegetation, which has overall produced an increase of the species' habitat. However, it has suffered from the total urbanisation of some areas, such as in Kathmandu.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Red-vented Bulbul. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Bardia, Banke, Chitwan, Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from Global Red List status Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-vented Bulbul has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected area system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been no significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Red-vented Bulbul has probably benefited by the widespread replacement of forests within its altitudinal range by agriculture and urban areas with gardens and some shrub and herbaceous vegetation. Although it has suffered from total urbanisation in a few cities, such as Kathmandu, overall the species' habitat must have increased. The species' population is therefore probably increasing.

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***Pycnonotus jocosus* Linnaeus, 1758 LC**

Subspecies: *Pycnonotus jocosus pyrrhotis*

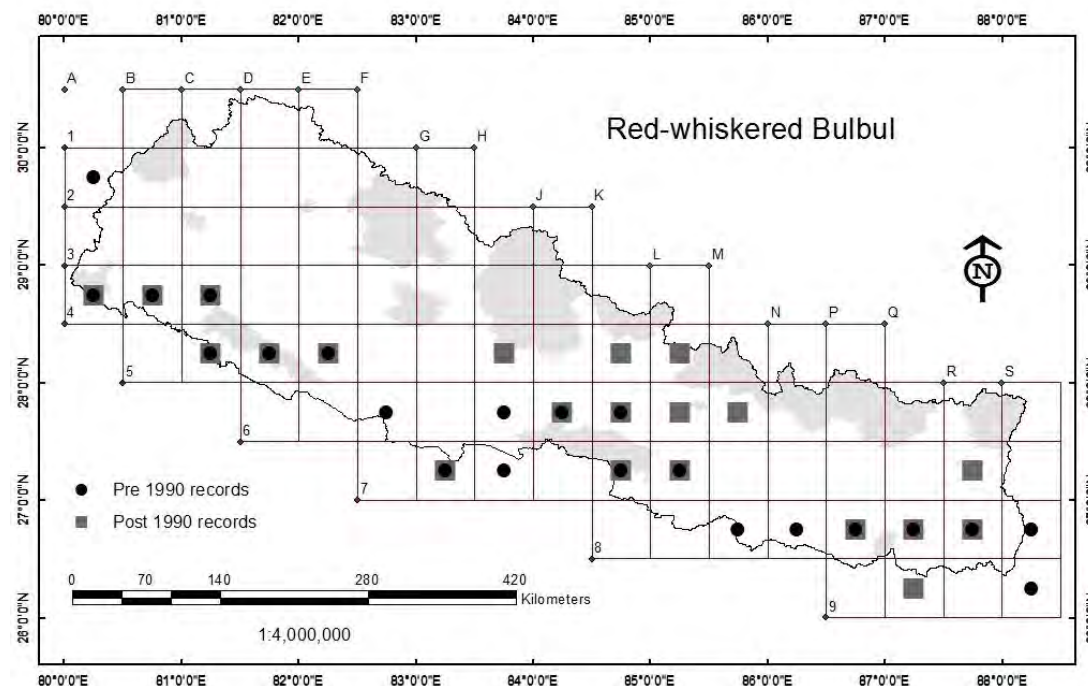
Common Name

Red-whiskered Bulbul (English),
Shwetbakshya Jureli (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Pycnonotidae



Distribution



Red-whiskered Bulbul is a locally common and widespread resident of lowlands. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species a locally common and sedentary resident and mapped its distribution in the lowlands from far west to the far east.

There has been a significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: a common breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009) and in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) in March 2011 (Acharya 2011); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); common breeding resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Brown 1995). The species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009), Bees Hazari Lake area and Janakauli Community Forest in March 2010 (Giri 2010) and Sauraha in February 2012

(Naylor and Metcalf 2012), Chitwan District and Gundre Khola in November 2007 (Baral 2007a) and Tharu Cultural Village Resort in December 2011 (Baral 2011b), Nawalparasi District, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park; Haripur in January 2010 and Madhuban in February 2010 (Baral 2010a), Sunsari District, Koshi River, Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994), buffer zone of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system.

In the west records include: from Dhangadhi (B4) in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001), Sukkhad (B4) in January 2011 (Baral 2011a), Tikapur Park (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a), a common resident in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), a common breeding resident in Mohana River corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012) Kailali District; Chisapani (C4) in March 1997, Bardia District (Giri 1997) ; around Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011), and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in November 2007 (Baral 2007a).

In central Nepal records include: from Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b). Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in May 2000 (Giri 2000); Adarsha Community Forest and National Forest (L7), Rautahat District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); between Belwa and Kat Mandir (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Bakaiya Community Forest, Bara District (L7) in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b), and the Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2013).

In the east records include from: the Trijuga River area and Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Ram Dhuni Forest (Q8) in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994), Itahari (R8) (Pandey 2003), between Rajabas and Titrigachhi (Q8) in February 2007 (Baral 2007b), Chimdi Lake (Q8) (Surana *et al.* 2007), Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008) and Patnali Forest (Q8) in October 2010 (Baral 2010b), Sunsari District; a fairly common resident in Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Jha and Subba 2012); between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and between Khuduna Bari and Geruwa of Mai valley (R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Réunion (to France), Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, USA and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 350 m; lower limit: 75m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Red-whiskered Bulbul. As many as 312 birds were recorded in January 1997 in Chitwan National Park (Chaudhary 1997).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Red-whiskered Bulbul occurs in scrub jungle and open forests, and prefers moist habitats (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also gardens, orchards, and bushes around villages and cultivation (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species may perform local migrations which are not totally understood. For example, a week-long survey in April 2012 counted only 10 Red-whiskered Bulebuls in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and nearby (Baral *et al.* 2013c). The species is active, noisy and confiding (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It perches on tops of small bushes with much chattering and tail flipping (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Usually it remains in a pairs, and occasionally in loose feeding flocks of 30 or more during the non-breeding season (Ali and Ripley 1987). The pairs become greatly excited and noisy around the nest when threatened by predators (Fleming *et al.* 1976; Ali and Ripley 1987). The

species feeds mainly on fruits and berries, figs, flower-buds, nectar, insects and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Sukla Phanta (Baral and Inskipp 2009), Chitwan (Gurung 1983), Bardia (Inskipp and Inskipp 1982), Hetauda (Biswas 1961) and around Koshi Camp (Chaudhary 2013).

Threats

Red-whiskered Bulbul may have benefited by the widespread replacement of forests within its altitudinal range by agriculture and urban areas with gardens and some shrub and herbaceous vegetation that has produced an increase of the species' habitat. The species may possibly be threatened by trapping for wild bird trade.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Red-whiskered Bulbul. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Chitwan, National Parks and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-whiskered Bulbul has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far eastern lowlands. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas and quite widely outside the protected area system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been a significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably partly due to better coverage. Red-whiskered Bulbul has probably benefitted by the widespread replacement of forests within its altitudinal range by agriculture and some shrub and herbaceous vegetation that have overall produced an increase of the species' habitat. The species may be threatened possibly by trapping for wild bird trade. Therefore, overall the population is probably increasing or possibly stable.

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***Pycnonotus leucogenys* Gray, 1835 LC**

Subspecies: *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucogenys*

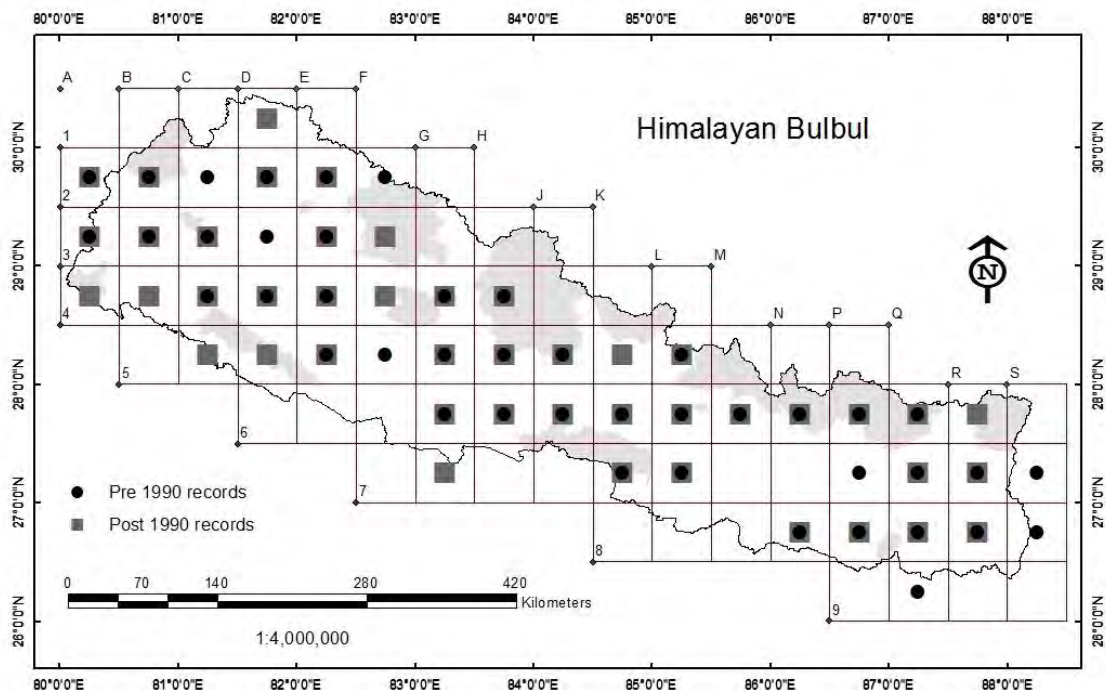
Common name

Himalayan Bulbul (English),
Julphe Jureli (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Pycnonotidae



Distribution



Himalayan Bulbul is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to the Mai valley (Basnet *et al.* 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped the species' distribution widely from far west to far east.

The species' status in the protected area system post 1990 is: a frequent resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Mahakali Valley (A2) and Chameliya Valley (B2) in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); frequent resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) (Baral *et al.* 2012); frequent resident in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and resident in Modi River watershed area (H5) of Annapurna Conservation Area (Suwal 2000); frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Thakuri 2013a); a fairly common resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); a common resident

in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a fairly common resident in Shivapuri (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007) and Nagarjun (L6) in February 2009 (Harrap and Karki 2009) of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park; a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); recorded below Fera and Phakding of Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); has less than five records in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). T

In Chitwan National Park buffer zone, the species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest and wetlands (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and Bees Hazari Lake in April 1994 (Zerning and Braasch 1995). In Langtang National Park it has been recorded between Melamchigaon, Tarkeghyang, Sermathang, and Melamchi Bazaar in May 200 (Byskov 2007) and in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone at Keksuwa Khet, Simle Gaun, Pikhua Khola, Chitre Danda, Chirkuwa Khola and Besku Khola in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected area system.

In the west records include from: Amargadhi, Khalkhale, Dhure, Sandnegalli, Chulla (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 and Dasarath Chand Municipality (B3), Baitadi District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); an uncommon in Mohana River corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012), Kailali District; Badimalika region (C3) of Achham, Bajura and Kalikot Districts (Karki *et al.* 2003); Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in May 1999 (Choudhary 1999); recorded in Humla (D2), Humla District in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011); between Daurogaon, Beuli, Kalikot, Takula, Chhirna (D2) Kalikot District and Narakot, Lihie and Okharpata (E3), Jumla District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Rawtkot (D4) and between Gaibanne, Madela (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Khalanga, Rimna, Kalimati, Kauli, Sakala, Jiri Daha (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a); Sallibazaar (E5), Salyan District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); between Dunai and Juphal (F4), Dolpa District in May 1992 (Priemé 1992); between Lumsum, Deorali Thanti, Lachang and Palung (G4), Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); between Ridhabhot and Bikos (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b) and Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5) (Thakuri 2013b), Gulmi District; between Gwalichaur and Simalchaur (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b) and a resident in Balewa (H5) (Basnet 2009), Baglung District; Butwal (G6), Rupandehi District in January 1992 (Wartmann and Schonjahn 1992); between Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in December 2007 (Baral 2008); Salyan (H5), Parbat District in October 1999 (Baral 2000); Banpale Danda (H5) (Karki *et al.* 1997) and Pokhara (H5) in March 2009 (Baral 2009), Kaski District; between Tansen, Chandi Bhanjyang, Kavri Dharmasala and Argali (H6), in May 1999 (Cox 1999b) and Rampur Valley (H6) (Gautam 2003), Palpa District; between Besisahar, Bhulbhule, Bahundanda in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998a); between Bhujang and Pasgaon (J5) in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), Lamjung District, and from Budi Gandaki Valley (K5), Gorkha District in November 1992 (Prodon 1992).

In central Nepal records include from: Dhading (K6), Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011); between Naubise (K6), Dhading District and Daman (L6), Makawanpur District in January 2001 (Hofland 2001); Trisuli Bazaar (L6), Nuwakot District in April 1997 (Cooper and Cooper 1997); a common resident to Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008) and recorded from Sipadol (L6) in September 1994 (Baral 1994), Nagarkot (M6) in February 2004 (Malling Olson 2004), Bhaktapur District, Phulchoki (L6) in February 1998 (Prince 1998), Lele (L6) in November 1994 (Baral 1994), Lalitpur District and Thankot (L6), Kathmandu District in December 1993 (Baral 1994), along Bagmati River Corridor (L6) (Thakuri and Thapa 2009), along Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys of Lalitpur (L6), Kathmandu (L6), Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) districts (Basnet and Thakuri 2013); a common resident in Chitlang forest (L7) (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), between Hetauda (L7) and Daman (L6) in February 2004 (Malling Olson 2004), Makwanpur District; Adarsha Community Forest and National Forest (L7), Rautahat District and Dhudhaura Khola Forest area (L7), Bara District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); Kat Mandir and E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Tundikhel, Dhulikhel (M6), Kavrepalanchok District in November 1994 (Baral 1994); between Gul Bhanjyang and Chisapani (L6) in May 1997 (Robson 1997) and between Melamchipul and Dubachaur (M6) in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), Sindhupalchok District; between Deurali, Bamti Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District and Sete (N6) Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012), and Katahare and Durga Community Forests (N8), Sindhuli District (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007).

In the east records include from: Trijuga River area and Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Tinjure Forest (Q7), Tehrathum District (Rai 2003); between Tumlingtar, Giddhe, Chewabesi, Heluwabesi, Bumlingtar, Maruwabesi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May- June 2009 (Cox 2009); Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Patnali Forest (Q8) in May 2008 (Giri 2008), Itahari (R8)

(Pandey 2003), Sunsari District; a common resident in Rajarani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); three community forests and Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); between Lower Yetkin and Likyang (R7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); between Lal Kharka and Bhanjyang (R7) in November 2000 (Goble 2000) and between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), Taplejung District; Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010), and the lower Mai Valley, (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and Tajikistan (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3050 m; lower limit: 75m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Himalayan Bulbul. A total of 121 birds was recorded at Tundikhel, Dhulikhel, Kavrepalanchok District on in November 1994 (Baral 1994).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Himalayan Bulbul prefers dry habitats such as secondary growth, scrub jungles and cultivation around towns and villages (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is bold, cheerful and confiding; usually in pairs or small parties and sits on the top of bushes, often descends to the ground for food (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on mainly fruits, berries and sometimes nectar, seeds and insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was confirmed at Chitwan (J6) (Gurung 1983), Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Scully 1879) and Hetauda (L7) (Biswas 1961).

Threats

The species has probably benefited by deforestation and forest degradation as it prefers secondary growth and scrubs (Inskipp and Baral 2011). There may be small scale hunting and trapping.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Himalayan Bulbul. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Bardia, Banke, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Himalayan Bulbul has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in almost all protected areas and widely

outside the protected area system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been a significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably partly because of better coverage. However, the species has probably benefited by deforestation and forest degradation as it prefers secondary growth and scrub. There may be small scale hunting and trapping. Overall the species' population is therefore probably increasing.

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***Pycnonotus melanicterus* Gmelin, 1789 LC**

Subspecies *Pycnonotus melanicterus flaviventris*

Common Name

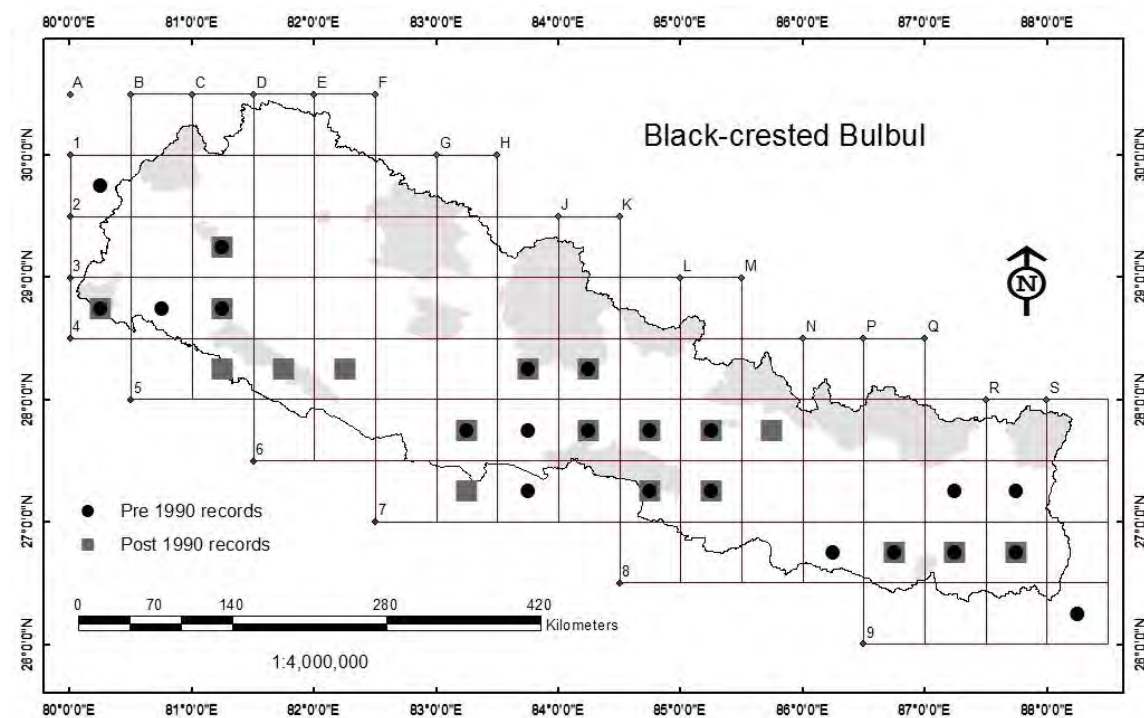
Black-crested Bulbul (English),
Kaalokalki Pahelajureli (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Pycnonotidae



Distribution



Black-crested Bulbul is a widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species an occasional resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as mainly occasionally recorded up to 365 m, uncommon up to 915 m and rare to 1525 m.

The species' status in the protected area system post 1990 is: a frequent resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009), Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006) and Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) (Baral *et al.* 2012); a frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); listed as an uncommon resident in Shivapuri of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007) and a frequent resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005). It has been recorded at Barandabhar forest and wetland areas, Chitwan District (Adhikari *et al.* 2000), Gundre Khola, Nawalparasi District in November 2007 (Baral 2007), Chitwan National Park buffer zone.

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected area system.

In the west records include from: Chisapani gorge (C4), Bardia District in March 1992 (Baral 1992) and March 1997 (Giri 1997); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); between Kapilvastu (G6), Kapilvastu District and Lumbini Buddha Garden (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); Pokhara (H5) in November 2007 (Baral 2007) and Begnas Tal (J5) in January 1992 (Halliday 1992), Kaski District.

In central Nepal records include from: between Dhampus, Fishlingtar or Chhumlingtar (J6), Chitwan District in November 1996 (Giri 1996); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District in January 1991 (Baral 1993); a vagrant to Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008); between Kat Mandir and Forest Camp N of E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003), and Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) Districts (Basnet and Thakuri 2013).

In the east records include from: Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Patnali Forest (Q8) in May 2011 (Baral 2011), Sunsari District; a fairly common resident in Rajarani Community Forest (Q8) (Basnet *et al.* 2005), between Dharan to Bhimchauri (Q8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992), Khani Pokhari (R8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992), Morang District; Sukhani (R8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992) and Sunischare (R8) (Buckton and Morris 1990), Jhapa District; lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) and Geruwa (R8) in Mai valley (R8) (Robson *et al.* 2008)..

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 915 m (-1525 m); lower limit: 75m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Black-crested Bulbul. Post 1990 16 birds were recorded in January 1997 in Dharan Forest (Chaudhary 1997); ten birds in Chitwan National Park in November 1992 (Murphy and Waller 1992), Bardia National Park in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997), Chisapani, Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997), and in Gaida Wildlife Tented Camp, Chitwan National Park in December 1997 (Chaudhary 1998).

Total Population Size Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-crested Bulbul occurs in moist evergreen broadleaved forests of the lowlands with dense undergrowth often bordering streams; secondary growth and abandoned forest clearings overgrown with thickets (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is arboreal, seldom comes near the ground (Ali and Ripley 1987); occurs singly, in pairs or small parties, somewhat shy and quiet, (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on mainly fruits and also insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was confirmed at Chitwan (J6) (Gurung 1983) and Hetauda (L7) (Biswas 1961).

Threats

Black-crested Bulbul is threatened by deforestation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Black-crested Bulbul. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Bardia, Banke, and Chitwan National Parks; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu

Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-crested Bulbul has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in several protected areas and quite widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been a small increase in distribution in the west, probably because of better coverage, otherwise there is not a significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Black-crested Bulbul is threatened by deforestation and so is probably declining.

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***Pycnonotus striatus* Blyth, 1842 LC**

Subspecies: *Pycnonotus striatus striatus*

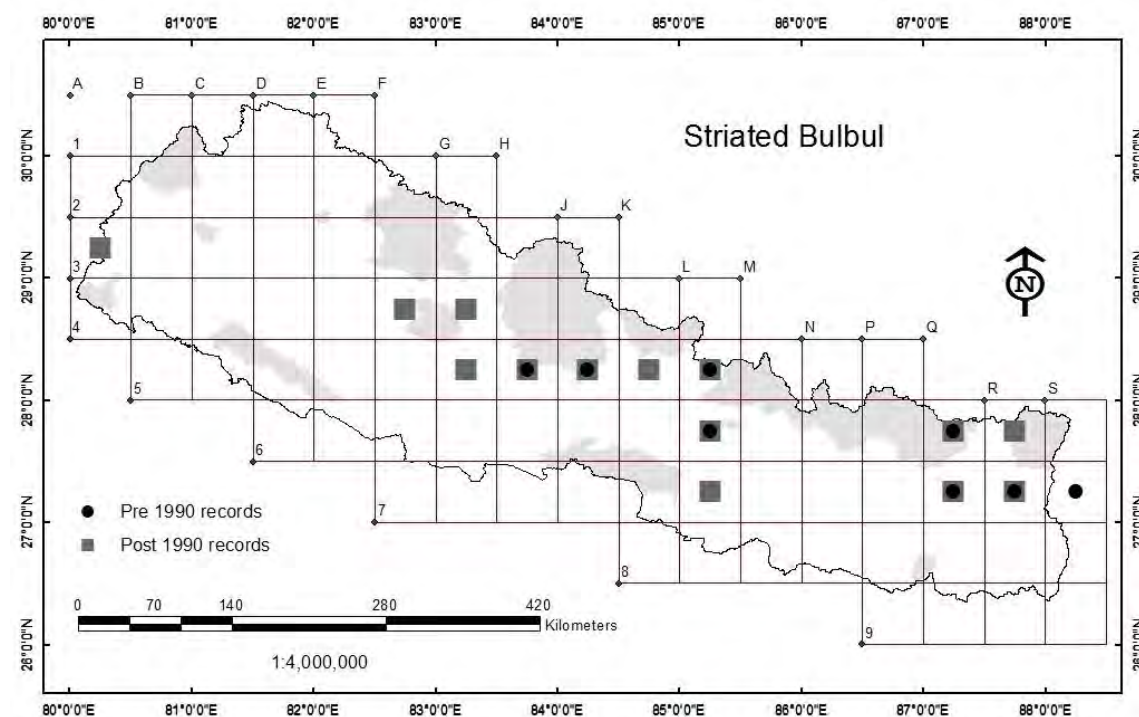
Common name

Striated Bulbul (English),
Dharke Jureli (Nepali)



Order: Passeriformes
Family: Pycnonotidae

Distribution



Striated Bulbul is a local and infrequent resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Dholi and Sandhegalli, Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west (a westwards extension of the species' range) to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species an occasional resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species was a local resident, with some altitudinal movements and mapped its distribution in limited areas of central and eastern Nepal.

There has been a significant increase in the species' distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably because of better coverage.

The species' status in the protected area system post-1990 is: recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); a frequent resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and a resident in Modi River watershed area (H5) of Annapurna Conservation Area (Suwal 2000); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Thakuri 2013a); a rare and an uncertain resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); an uncommon resident in Shivapuri in Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007); a local and frequent resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999),

and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded between Pikhuwa Danda, Apsuwa Khola, Jophal Danda and Chitre Danda in May and June 2009, buffer zone of Makalu-Barun National Park (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has been recorded less widely outside the protected area system than within protected areas.

In the west records include: between Sandhegalli and Dholi (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010) and recorded in Reshunga Forest IBA (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2013b).

In central Nepal records include: many records from Phulchoki Mountain IBA (L6) for example: in May 1994 (Baral 1994), February 2007 (Baral 2007), April 2008 (Baral 2008), May 2011 (Baral 2011); however the species has an uncertain status in the Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008), and is an uncommon resident to Chitlang forest (L7), Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992).

In the east records include: between Chichila and Khandbari (Q7) in December 1992 (Cox 1992) and Mude and Bhotebas (Q7) in December 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995), Sankhuwasabha District, and between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan, Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2690 m; lower limit: 1525m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Striated Bulbul. As many as 22 birds were recorded near Tashigaun, Makalu Barun National Park in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and 21 birds were recorded at Bhotebas, Sankhuwasabha District December 1994 (Baral 1995).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Striated Bulbul is usually found in areas of heavy rainfall (Fleming *et al.* 1976) in broadleaved, evergreen forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), and oak and rhododendron forest including bushes that are not too dense or too high (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is shy and less talkative than other bulbuls (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is found in small flocks of 6- 15 in the non-breeding season and forages chiefly on the tree-tops, often among the foliage (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds chiefly on berries and sometimes, feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The breeding behavior of the species is little known (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It was found breeding at Bhimphedi (L7) (Biswas 1961) and Phakhel (L6), Kathmandu District (Acharya 2002).

Threats

Striated Bulbul is threatened by deforestation and forest thinning, especially in the subtropical and lower temperate zones.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Striated Bulbul. Post-1990 it has been

recorded from Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Striated Bulbul has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a local and infrequent resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas and less widely and frequently outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been a significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably due to better coverage. Striated Bulbul is threatened by deforestation and forest thinning, especially in the subtropical and lower temperate zones, and its population is probably decreasing.

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***Pyrrhonorax graculus* Linnaeus, 1766 LC**

Subspecies: *Pyrrhorax graculus digitatus*

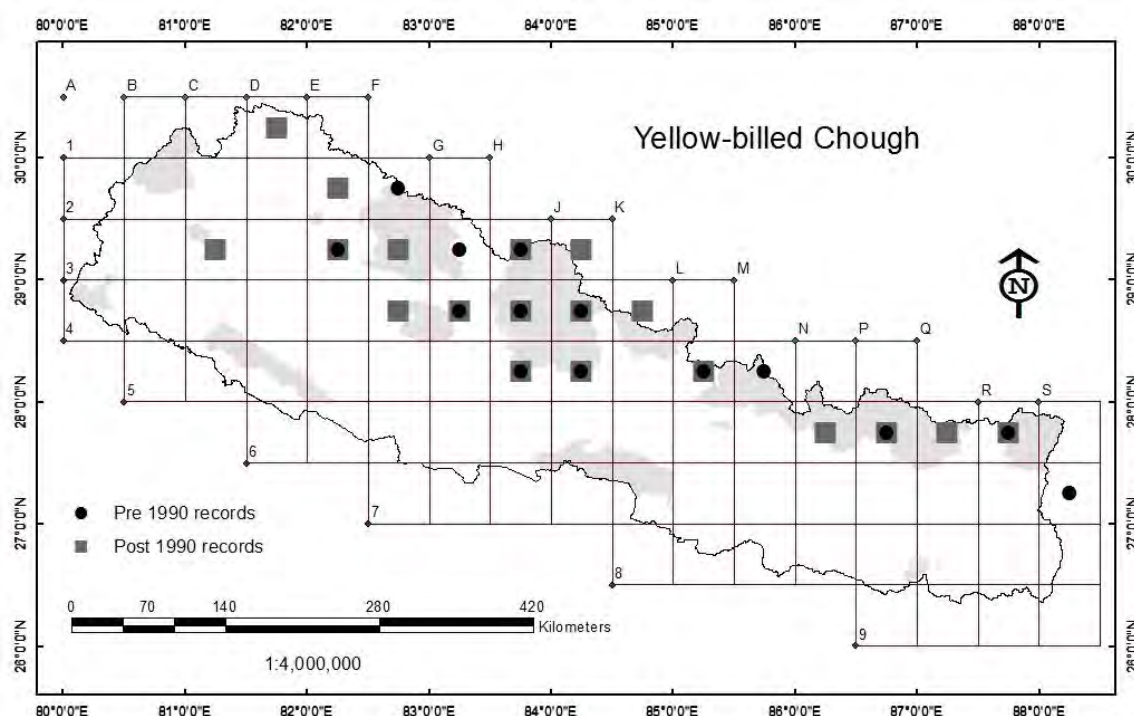
Common name

Yellow-billed Chough (English),
Temu (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Corvidae



Distribution



Yellow-billed Chough is a common and widespread resident of the highlands. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was on the Singalila Range (S7) in March 1912 (Stevens 1923).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as a common resident with some altitudinal movements and mapped its distribution from the mid-west to the far east. The species was noted as high as 8235m on Sagarmatha (Fleming *et al.* 1979).

Apart from an extension to the west (probably due to better coverage) there is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Rara National Park (E2) (BirdLife International 2014); common in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp

and Inskipp 2003), a breeding resident in Upper Mustang (J3) (Acharya 2002) and scarce in Modi River watershed area (H5) (Suwal 2000) in Annapurna Conservation Area; recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a common breeding resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Yellow-billed Chough has been recorded less widely outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas, probably because of under-recording.

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow: from upper Humla (D1), Humla District in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011), and June-July 2014 and July-August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015); between Chaurikot (E3), Jumla District and Hurikot (F3), Dolpa District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); different localities in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b), and between Kimbochhe and Chhepuwa (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 8235 m; lower limit: 2350 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Yellow-billed Chough. Post 1990, more than 500 birds were recorded in December 1991 between Braga and Manang in Annapurna Conservation Area (Halliday 1992). More than 400 were recorded at Pheriche, Sagarmatha National Park on 1 December 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Yellow-billed Chough inhabits moist- and dry temperate high mountain biotope with cliffs, alpine meadows and pastures, and upland cultivation (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is gregarious and sociable throughout the year; usually tamer and more confiding than Red-billed Chough and occurs at higher altitudes, but mixes with Red-billed Chough at overlapping zone (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on beetles and grubs, crickets, carrions, kitchen scraps and is fond of juniper fruit in winter (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was confirmed in Khumbu (Diesselhorst 1968) and as low as 3450m below Manang (Thiollay 1977).

Threats

Threats to Yellow-billed Chough are not known.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Yellow-billed Chough. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Yellow-billed Chough has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas and less widely outside the protected areas' system. Apart from an extension to the west (probably due to better coverage) there has been no significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Threats to Yellow-billed Chough are not known. The population may be stable.

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Pyrrhocorax pyrrhcorax Linnaeus, 1758 **LC**

Subspecies: *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhcorax himalayensis*

Common name

Red-billed Chough (English),

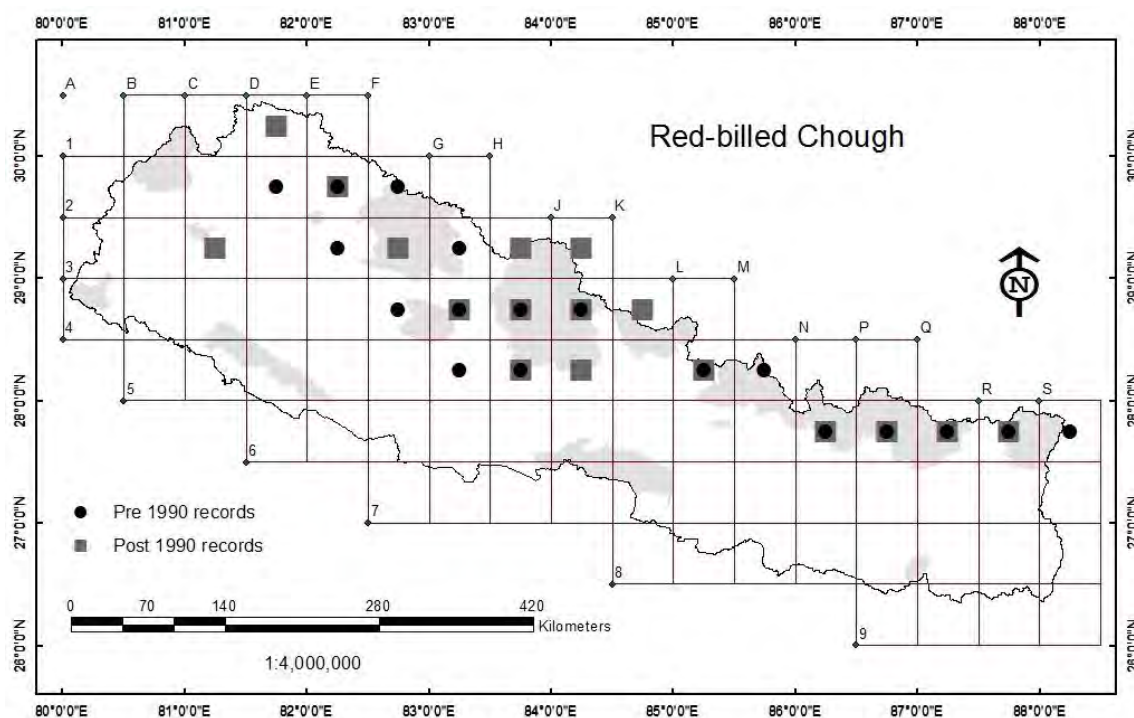
Tungaa (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Corvidae



Distribution



Red-billed Chough is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century by Hodgson (Gray and Gray 1846).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as a common resident and subjected to altitudinal movements.

Before 1990, the species was noted as high as 7340m and 7950m on Sagarmatha in May 1952 (Hunt 1953) and found as low as 1450m at Dana (H4) in February and March 1982 (Andell *et al.* 1982, Robson 1982).

There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); fairly common, possibly resident in Rara National Park (E2) (Barber 1990, Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), a breeding resident in Upper Mustang (J3) (Acharya 2002) and scarce in Modi River watershed area (H5) (Suwal 2000) in Annapurna Conservation Area; recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); a breeding resident in Gaurishankar

Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a common resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Red-billed Chough has been recorded from few localities outside the protected areas' system since 1990, probably because of poor coverage.

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow: Badimalika region (C3) of Achham, Bajura and Kalikot Districts (Karki *et al.* 2003); Humla (D1), Humla District in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011), and from June-July 2014 and July-August 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015); between Boulder Flat Tented Camp and Glacial Flats Tented Camp (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5490 m (-7950m) (summer); lower limit: 2400 m (summer); 2135 m (-1450m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Red-billed Chough. Post 1990, the large number of 1000 birds in a single flock was seen at Manang on 6 December 2010 (Adcock and Naylor 2011).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Red-billed Chough inhabits moist- and dry-temperate high mountain biotope with cliffs, alpine meadows, steep pastures and barren mountains beyond the penetration of the monsoon, also upland cultivation in winter (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is gregarious throughout the year and playful, walks and runs actively; quite tame and bold, enters into the village and frequently perches on cliffs, rocks, walls and buildings (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects, berries, and barley grains (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was proved in the Langu valley (F2) (Hillard and Jackson 1989) and at Kagbeni (Wolstencroft 1981).

Threats

Threats to Red-billed Chough are not known.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Red-billed Chough. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks and Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-billed Chough has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas but there are few records outside the protected areas' system, probably because of under-recording. There has not been a significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Threats to Red-billed Chough are not known. The population may be stable.

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***Pyrrhula erythrocephala* Vigors, 1832 LC**

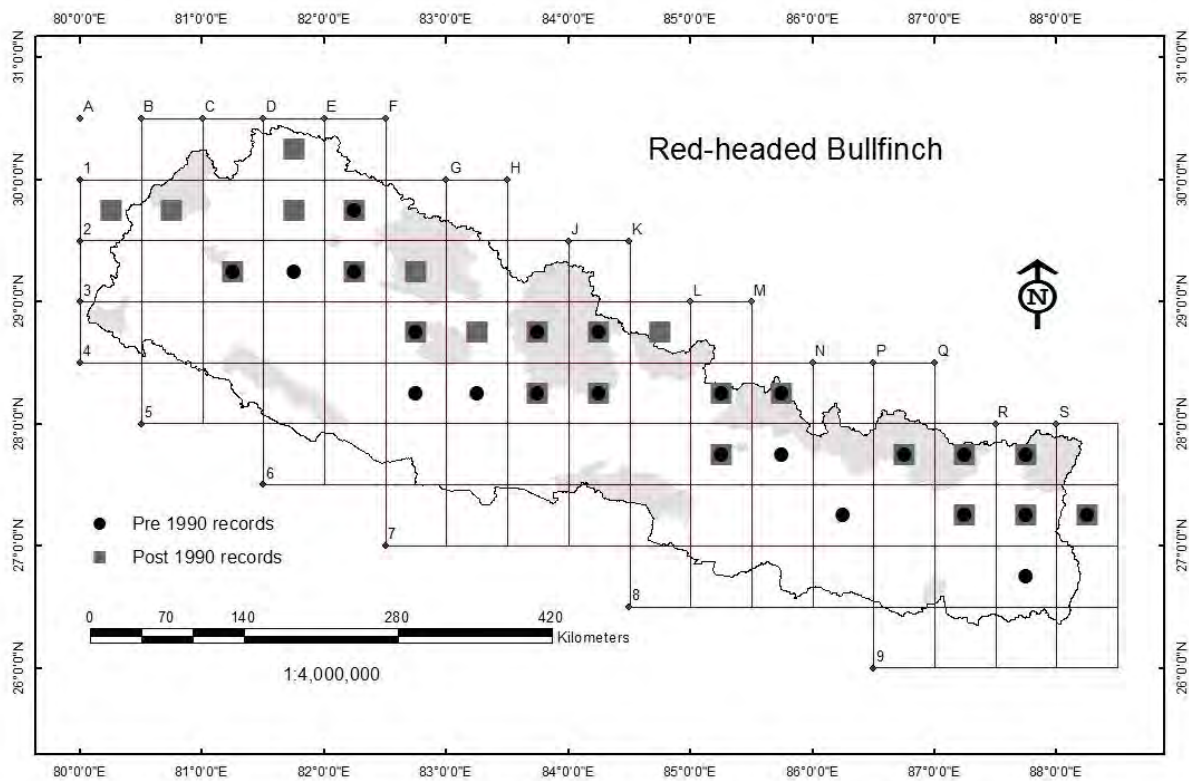
Common name

Red-headed Bullfinch (English),
Ratotaue Tiutiu (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Red-headed Bullfinch is a fairly common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Ilam District (Cox 1992) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also reported it was a fairly common resident and mapped its distribution from the west to the far east.

Since 1990 the recorded distribution of Red-headed Bullfinch has been extended in the west; there has been no other significant change in distribution, see map and text below.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: common in the Chameliya river valley in December 2011 and two there in March/April 2012, three recorded in the Mahakali river valley in December 2011, Api Nampa Conservation Area (A2, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); fairly common, possibly resident in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-

Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a fairly common resident in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Subedi 2003); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was an uncommon resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but no other post-1990 records could be located for the national park. It is a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); an occasionally recorded resident in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a), and fairly common, probably resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species was also recorded in Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone near Phakding (P6) in May 1993 (Baral 1996) and in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012), and in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone (Q6) in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Since 1990 Red-headed Bullfinch has been recorded rather less widely recorded outside the protected areas' system, compared to within protected areas, see map and text below.

In the west records include from: Badimalika region (C3) in February (Karki *et al.* 2003); the Kuwadi Khola valley (D1), Humla District in July 2001 (Grimm and Fischer 2003); between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1), Humla District in May-June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); between Daurogoan and Beuli (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Navakuna and Chaurikot (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); between Deorali Thanti and Lachang, Dhola Khola (G4), Myagdi District (Cox 1999b), and Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, it was recorded in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in February 1995 (Hem Sagar Baral in Lama (1995), the first known record for Phulchoki. Mallalieu (2008) reported there were no known records from the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006.

In the east records include from: Lawihasa (P6), Solukhumbu District (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District (Rai 2003); below Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Sidim (R7), Panchthar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and between Gharibas and Dapar (S7) in Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India.

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 3865 m (winter); lower limit: 3050 m (summer), 1830 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Red-headed Bullfinch. As its distribution has extended a little after 1990 and the species is considered to be at little risk, its population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

During the breeding season Red-headed Bullfinch inhabits forest and forest edges in the conifer and *Rhododendron* belt, preferably in secondary shrubberies with young conifers, *Berberis* and *Rosa* (Martens and Eck 1995). It winters in *Rhododendron*, *Quercus-Rhododendron* and conifer-*Rhododendron* forests (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Usually it is found singly, in pairs or small parties. It feeds in bushes, trees or on the ground. The species is lethargic, spending much time scarcely moving on the same perch (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on seeds of birch, *Rumex* etc., also leaf buds, willow catkins and various berries including blackberries *Rubus* and nectar of flower, e.g. *Rhododendron* (Ali and Ripley 1987). It's breeding was proved in Rara National Park in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009). It is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Red-headed Bullfinch is at risk from deforestation, but the threat is considered to be low as it mainly inhabits subalpine forests.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Red-headed Bullfinch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-headed Bullfinch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident, recorded post-1990 from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the recorded distribution of Red-headed Bullfinch has been extended in the west; there has been no other significant change in distribution. It has been recorded in many protected areas and rather less widely outside the protected areas' system. Red-headed Bullfinch is at risk from deforestation, but the threat is considered to be low as it mainly inhabits subalpine forests. As a result, its population is probably stable.

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Pyrrhula nipalensis Hodgson, 1836 LC

Subspecies: *Pyrrhula nipalensis nipalensis*

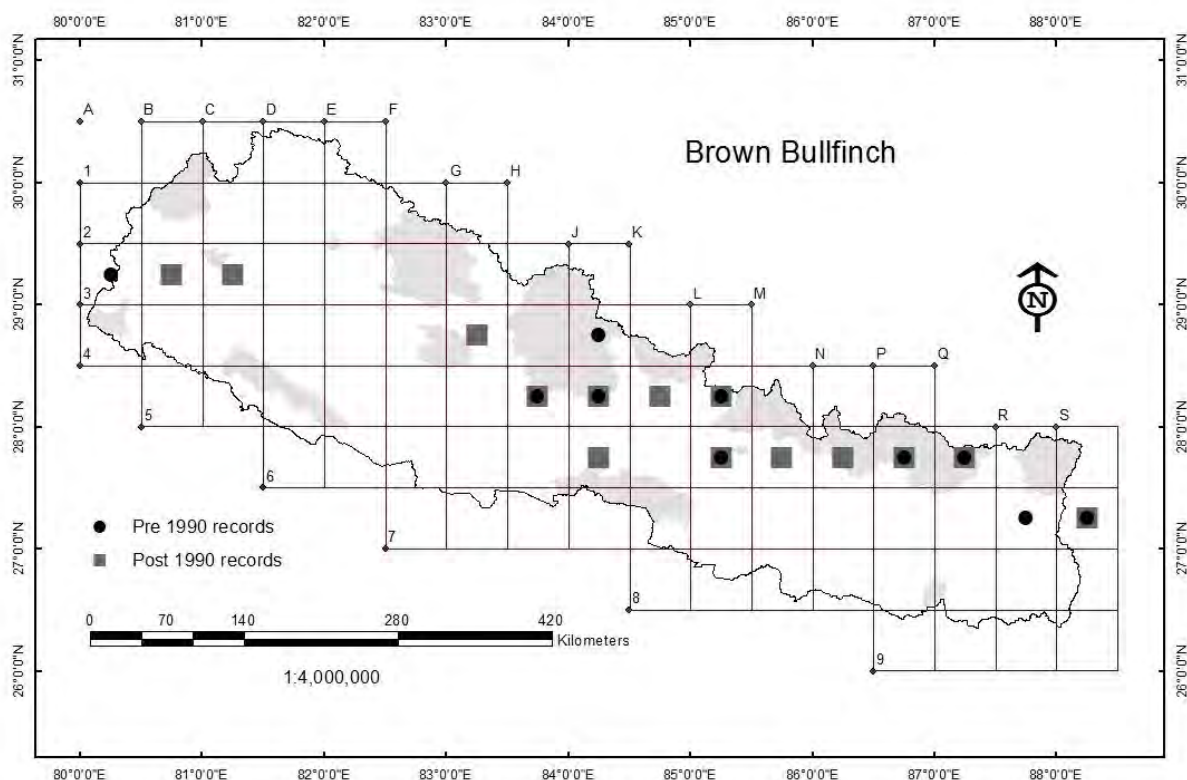
Common name

Brown Bullfinch (English),
Khairo Tiuti (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Brown Bullfinch is mainly an uncommon resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Ilam District (Baral 2010b) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal by B. H. Hodgson in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was locally distributed, probably resident; occasionally recorded from Phulchoki, Shivapuri, Ghorepani, in Langtang National Park and in the upper Arun and upper Mai valleys, and mainly single reports from elsewhere.

Since 1990 the species' distribution has been extended a little, especially in the west (see map and text below), probably because of better recording.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: an uncommon resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006) an uncommon resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a vagrant to Chitwan National Park (J6) (Giri and Choudhary 2005, Baral and Upadhyay 2006); an uncommon resident in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Mallalieu 2008, SNP and BCN 2007); a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki

and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); vagrant to Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Giri and Choudhary 1996), and a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a). The species has also been recorded from the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in the Apsuwa Khola valley (Q6) in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Brown Bullfinch has been recorded less widely outside the protected areas' system, see map and text below.

In the west records include from: near Doli/Khalanga (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010) and between Deorali Thanti and Lachang, Dhola Khola (G4), Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b), and Telbrung Danda (J5) and between Bhujung and Pasgam (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal it has been regularly recorded in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area e.g. in March 1993 (Flack 1993), February 2005 (Som GC in Mallalieu 2008); May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), March 2010 (Baral 2010a) and June 2014 (Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, June 2015). Other records from central Nepal include from between Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), and near Tarkeghyang (M6) and Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include: from Surkey (P6), Solukhumbu District (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in April 1993 (Flack 1993), and from Dobate, Mabu, VDC (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010b).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Taiwan (China), Vietnam.

Elevation

Upper limit: 3050 m (-3200 m); lower limit: 1830 m (-250 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Brown Bullfinch. As its distribution has been extended a little, probably because of better coverage and it is not considered significantly at risk, its population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Brown Bullfinch inhabits moist broadleaved forests, especially of oaks *Quercus* spp. (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). It is found mainly in pairs or small parties. The species is confiding and feeds unobtrusively in the tops of trees and bushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species presumably feeds on seeds like other bullfinches, also nectar of rhododendron flowers and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). It has little altitudinal movement (Fleming *et al.* 1976).

Threats

Brown Bullfinch is at risk from deforestation, but is less threatened than species inhabiting forests at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Brown Bullfinch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Manaslu

and Gaurishankar Conservation Areas, and as a vagrant to Chitwan and Sagarmatha National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Brown Bullfinch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is mainly an uncommon resident and since 1990 has been recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species' distribution has been extended a little, especially in the west, probably because of better recording. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas and less widely outside protected areas. It is not considered to be significantly at risk from habitat loss. Its population is probably stable.

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Regulus regulus (Linnaeus, 1758) LC

Subspecies: *Regulus regulus sikkimensis*

Common Name

Goldcrest (English),

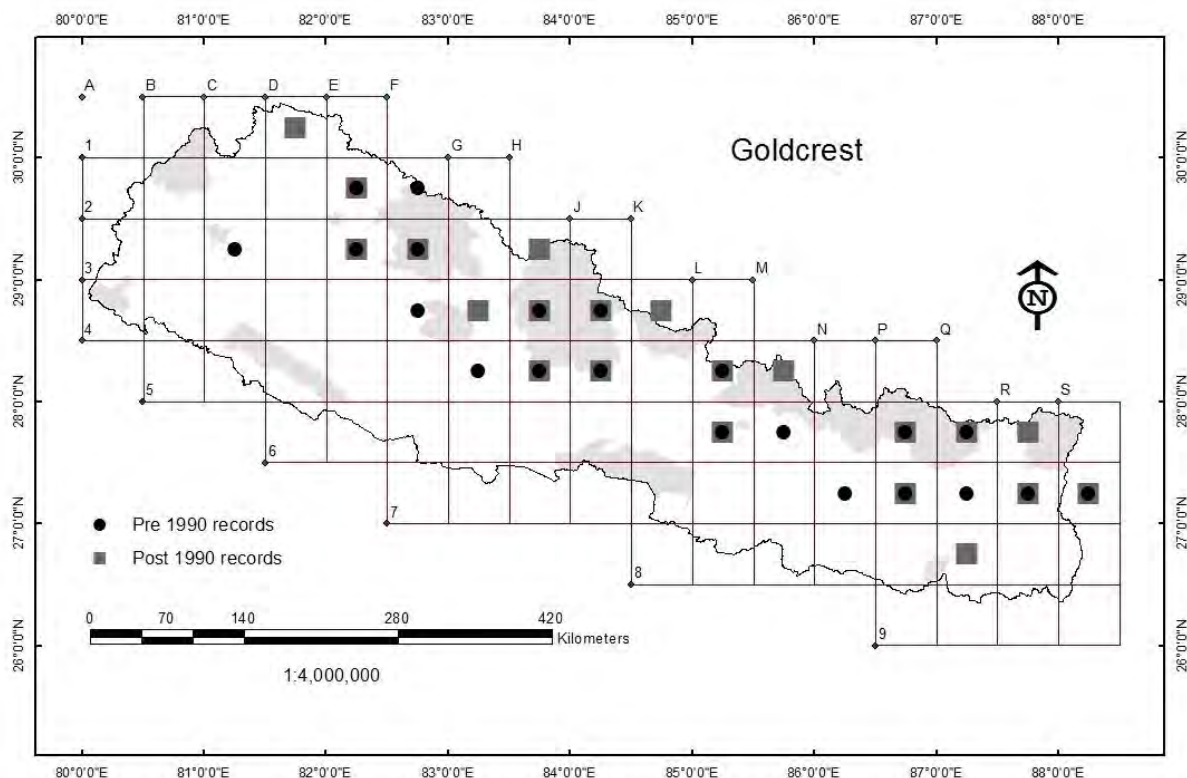
Swarnachul Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Regulidae



Distribution



Goldcrest is a frequent resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Yangar, Humla District (Prodon 1994) in the far west to Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was on the Singhalila ridge (S7) in January 1912 (Stevens 1924).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described the species as an occasionally recorded resident.

There is no significant change in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent, possibly resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995) and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Prodon 1992). The species is listed as a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but other records, e.g. Mallalieu (2008) indicate that it is a very rare winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley. It is a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001) and in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); recorded in Makalu Barun National Park (Halberg 1991) and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area

(Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and a vagrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005, Giri and Choudhary 2004).

Post-1990 the species has been recorded much less outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas (see map and text below). However, the high altitude forests where it occurs outside protected areas are under-recorded.

In the west records include: from Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994); Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009) and between Gothichaur – Navakuna (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was very rare or sporadic in winter in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006.

In the east records include: between Junbesi and Nunthala (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Sanam (P7), Solukhumbu District and Bung (P6), Solukhumbu District between Phedi and Gurase near Salpa pass (P7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011) and between Pashupatinagar and Mani Bhanjyang (R7), Panchthar District (R7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992); Pranbung (R7), Panchthar District and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer); 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 2200 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Goldcrest. However, its population is probably stable as its habitat is relatively undisturbed.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Goldcrest mainly inhabits coniferous forest. It is arboreal, often in mixed flocks with tits, treecreepers and leaf warblers. It forages actively amongst the foliage, usually in the tree canopy and constantly flits from twig to twig in search of food. Frequently it hovers, flutters and flicks its wings and also clings upside-down to twigs. Goldcrest keeps up high-pitched contact calls when feeding (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects and their larvae (Ali and Ripley 1987). It is probably overlooked because of its tiny size and habit of chiefly keeping to the forest canopy, often in the tops of tall trees. Breeding has been proved at Khumjung in what is now Sagarmatha National Park (Diesselhorst 1968). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

As Goldcrest is an arboreal species mainly in upper temperate and subalpine forests its habitat is much less threatened than forest species at lower altitudes and those inhabiting the forest understorey.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Goldcrest. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks and Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, and is a vagrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Goldcrest has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident found from the far west to the far east. The species is probably under-recorded because of its tiny size and habit of chiefly keeping to the canopy of tall trees. There is no significant change in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990. It occurs in a number of protected areas but much less widely outside the protected areas' system. However, the high altitude forests where it occurs outside protected areas are under-recorded. As Goldcrest is an arboreal species, inhabiting forests in the upper temperate and subalpine zones, its habitat is much less threatened than species of forests at lower altitudes and those inhabiting the forest understorey. Its population is probably stable.

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Rhipidura albicollis (Vieillot, 1818) LC

Subspecies: *Rhipidura albicollis albicollis*

Common name

White-throated Fantail (English),
Nakkale Marunichari (Nepali)

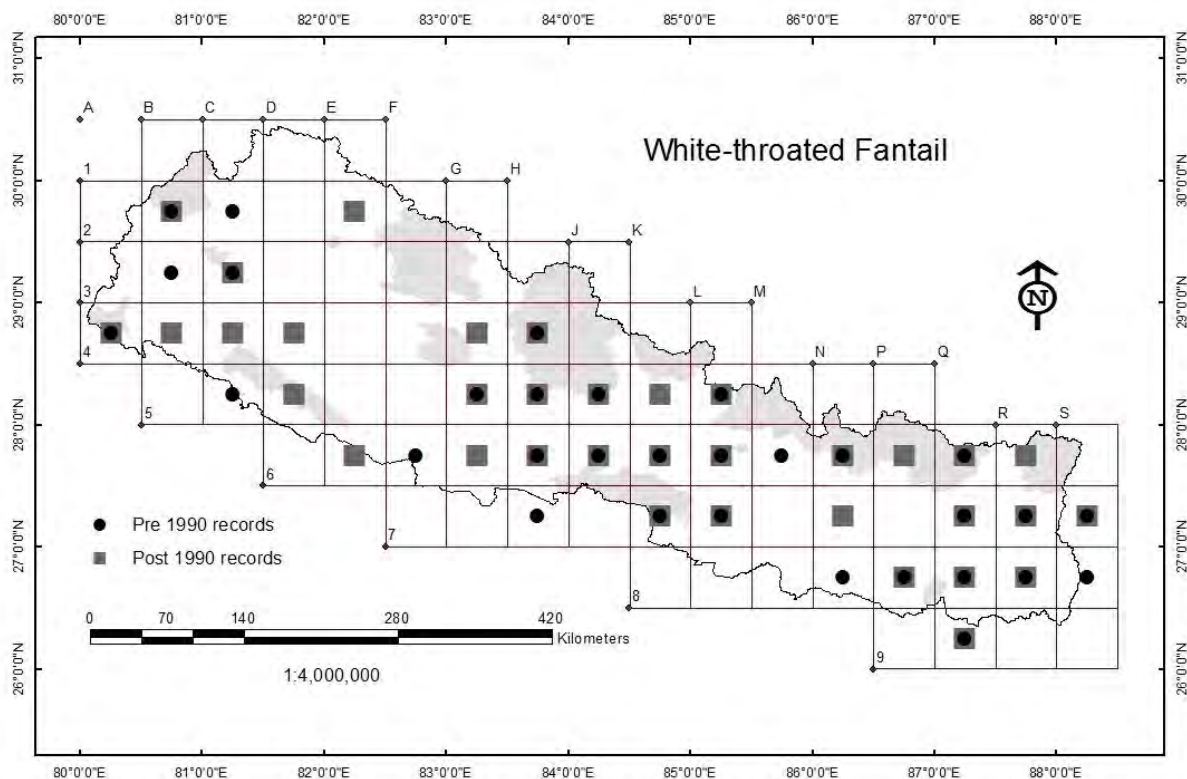
Upper level taxonomy

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Rhipiduridae



SAGAR GIRI

Distribution



White-throated Fantail is a fairly common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the upper Mai valley, Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported it was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also found it a fairly common resident and mapped it from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990 its recorded distribution has increased to a small extent compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species status in protected areas post-1990 is: a fairly common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in the Chameliya valley (B2), Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Kaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (G4) (Panthi 2013); a frequent resident in

Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a); a frequent resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001) and in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); a common resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Nawalparasi District (H6), e.g. in February 2010 (Baral 2010a) and in December 2011 (Baral 2011a), at Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996) and in Barandabhar Forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000). It was also recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include : a fairly common resident in Ghodaghodi Tal area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992a, CSUWN and BCN 2012); Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); between Kavri Dharmasala and Argali, Palpa District (G6) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February, March and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, Thakuri 2013b); Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in December 1996 (Chaudhary 1997), November 1997 (Chaudhary 1998) and in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005), and at Baglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. Records from other localities include from: Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992b); between Patibhanjyang, Sindupalchok District and Chisapani, Nuwakot District (L6) in May 1996 (Cocker 1996); Chitlang forest, Chandrigiri range (L6), Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), and along the proposed North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: Sindhuli District (N7) (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007); below Nunthala (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Koshi Barrage (P8), e.g. in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994) and in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); Pikhwa (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Patnali (Q8), Dharan Forest Important Bird Area, Sunsari District, e.g. in May 2008 (Giri 2008), March 2001 (Baral 2001) and October 2010 (Baral 2010b) and in May 2011 (Baral 2011b); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area, e.g. in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8) in March 2010 (Baral 2010c); Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Subba 1994); Mai Pokhari, upper Mai valley (R7) (Basnet 2005); Itahari (R8), Sunsari District (Pandey 2003); Ilam (R8), Ilam District and Dobate (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010d), and fairly common in the Mai valley (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2600 m (-3100 m); lower limit: 100 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for White-throated Fantail. Its population is possibly stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-throated Fantail inhabits ravines and shady areas in broadleaved forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); forest ravines (Fleming *et al.* 1976); also groves and secondary growth in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Its behaviour is typical of fantails, erecting and spreading the tail like a fan, drooping the wings while pirouetting and turning from side to side. It frequently makes aerial sallies after winged insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It often swings from a vine or grass stalk with tail flared (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Usually it forages in the middle storey of forest and often near the main trunk of trees (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It often keeps near babblers and other flycatchers. Breeding has been proved in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); in Doti District (C3) (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988) and in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983). The species usually descends from highest altitudes in winter, but has been noted at 2135 m in February (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

White-throated Fantail is threatened to some degree by forest loss and deterioration.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been specifically carried out for White-throated Fantail. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Kaptad, Rara, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-throated Fantail has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common and widespread resident recorded post-1990 from the far west to the far east. It occurs in many protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Since 1990 its recorded distribution has increased to a small extent compared to pre-1990. White-throated Fantail is threatened to some degree by loss and deterioration of its forest habitat.

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Rhipidura aureola (Lesson, 1831) LC

Subspecies: *Rhipidura aureola aureola*

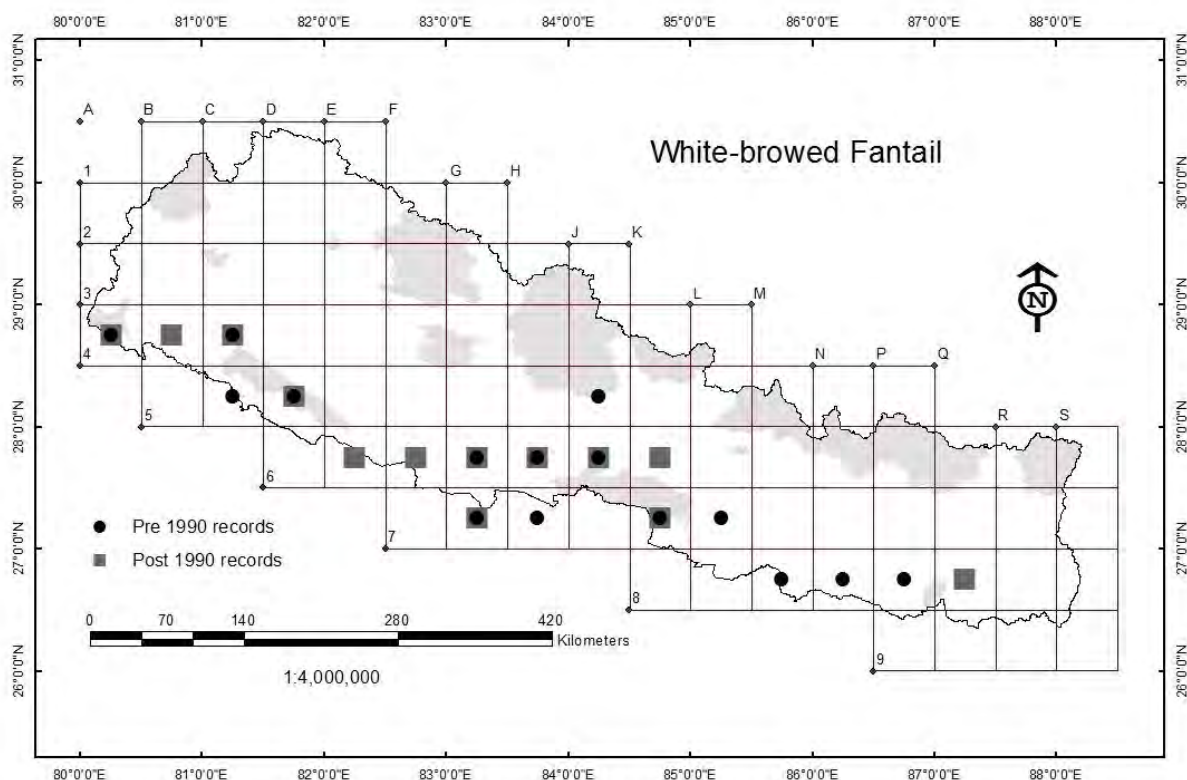
Common name

White-browed Fantail (English),
Kumthople Marunichari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Rhipiduridae



Distribution



White-browed Fantail is a rare resident. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west, to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001) in central Nepal, and also from Sunsari District in the far east (Baral 2005, Basnet and Sapkota 2006).

The first record for Nepal was a specimen collected from Tribeni (H7), Nawalparasi District in December 1935 (Bailey 1938).

The species' status post-1990 in protected areas is: an uncommon resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); although described as a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001), other records indicate it is an uncommon resident there; recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011, Baral *et al.* 2012). It is described as a frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) by Baral and Upadhyay (2006) and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve by Baral (2005), but available records indicate that is now rare. The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone, west of the park in Nawalparasi District (H6) (Baral 2010) and at Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996).

Since 1990 extra coverage has resulted in more records in the west compared to pre-1990, but there were very few records outside the protected areas' system in central and eastern areas (see map). Post-1990

records follow.

In the west records include: a frequent resident in the Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded in Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b) and in the upper Chirai Khola valley (F6), north-west Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008); two from Tilaurikot (G6), Kapilvastu District in January 2002 (Cox 2002), and two from Lumbini (G7) IBA, Rupandehi District in April 1993 (Baral 1994; Suwal *et al.* 2002)

In the east records include from Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2006).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 275 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for White-browed Fantail. Its population has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and deterioration outside the protected areas' system, especially in central and eastern Nepal.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-browed Fantail inhabits undergrowth and bushes close to the ground in more open and drier forests than White-throated Fantail *R. albicollis* (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also in underbrush in ravines (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It usually frequents the lower and middle storeys of forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), although it is sometimes found high in forest trees associating with other birds in a mixed flock. Its behaviour is similar to other fantails; however, it is rather shy and retires behind vegetation when disturbed. It is constantly on the move, making side to side movements with its body and flaring its tail widely as it snaps up insects (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It feeds on insects, chiefly Diptera and Hemiptera (Ali and Ripley 1987)

Threats

White-browed Fantail is threatened by forest loss and deterioration. Outside protected areas its tropical forest habitat is especially at risk (Inskipp 1989).

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for White-browed Fantail. Post-1990 it has been recorded in all lowland protected areas: Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-browed Fantail has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a rare resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from the far west to central Nepal, and also in Sunsari District in the far east. Extra coverage has resulted in more records in the west compared to pre-1990, but there have been very few records outside the protected areas' system in central and eastern areas. The species is threatened by forest loss and deterioration. Outside protected areas its tropical forest habitat is especially at risk. As a result, its population has probably declined, especially outside the protected areas' system in central and eastern Nepal, although not to a degree that warrants a threatened category.

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***Rhipidura hypoxantha* Blyth, 1843 LC**

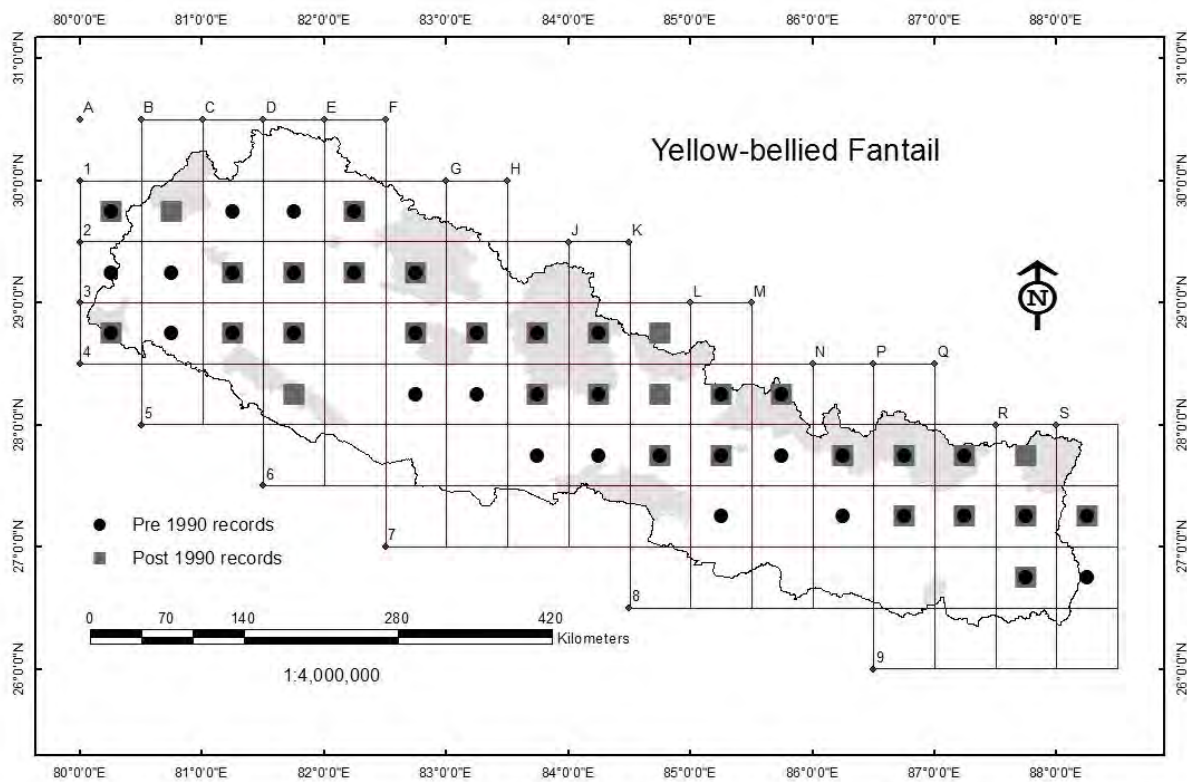
Common name

Yellow-bellied Fantail (English),
Pahelo Marunichari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Rhipiduridae



Distribution



Yellow-bellied Fantail is a resident, common within the protected areas' system and fairly common outside. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) to Hange Tham, upper Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008, Baral 2010b).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as very common and mapped the species from the far west to the far east.

The species status in protected areas post-1990 is: a frequent winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (A2, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); common in Bardia National Park, possibly a winter visitor (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a winter visitor and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); an uncommon summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); common in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995) and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013, Subedi 2003); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5)(Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a rare winter visitor to

Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a frequent summer visitor and resident in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and common, probably resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013). The species has also been recorded from Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone – several records in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and from Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000).

The species' distribution has significantly reduced post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

Yellow-bellied Fantail is also widely distributed outside the protected areas' system (see map and text below). Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include: from Badimalika region, Achham (C3) and Bajura Districts (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Gai banne and Madela (D4), Dailekh District and between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); common in Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009) a few records from the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); common in Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District in winter e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993a), February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005); near Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992), and between Baglungpani and Ghanpokhara (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was fairly common in the Kathmandu Valley, mainly recorded from Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area and Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (see paragraph above) between 2004 and 2006; other records confirm this status. The species has also been recorded from Malekhu (K6), Dhading District in January 1991 (Baral 1993b); Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1999 (Choudhary 1999), and was a common resident in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandragiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992).

In the east records include: Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); between Bhandar, Ramechhap District and Sete, Solukhumbu District (N6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Najingdingma and Panggom (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Nunthala and Bupsa (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012): Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District, Chewanbesi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District, by Sankhuwa Khola, Bhojpur District (Q7) and Pikhuwa (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Gothe Bazaar and Phedi (P7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 1994 (Halberg 1994) and in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); between Chauki and Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District in April 1994 (Halberg 1994) and in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); between Dobhan and Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Mewa Khola valley (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); Yamphudin (R7), Taplejung District in May 2003 (Grimm and Fischer 2003); several from Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010a); Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010b), and common in the upper Mai valley (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 1800 m (-2560 m) (winter); lower limit: 2440 m (summer), 1200 m (-150 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Yellow-bellied Fantail. It is probably declining as a result of forest loss and deterioration.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Yellow-bellied Fantail inhabits broadleaved and coniferous forests, and shrubberies of birch, fir and rhododendron above the treeline in the breeding season (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). In winter they are chiefly found in tropical and subtropical forest (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It behaves like a typical fantail although it is even more active and lively than the other two Nepal species. It frequently turns its whole body this side and that (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Yellow-bellied Fantail forages mainly in the middle storey of forest, but also in bushes and in the canopy (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding has been proved in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area (Mallalieu 2008, Vyas 1988);

Threats

Yellow-bellied Fantail is threatened by forest losses and deterioration, although less so than species which breed at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been specifically carried out for Yellow-bellied Fantail. It has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, Sukla Phanta and Parsa Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Yellow-bellied Fantail has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a resident, common within the protected areas' system and fairly common outside. It has been recorded from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in many protected and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Its distribution has significantly reduced post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Yellow-bellied Fantail is threatened by forest loss and deterioration and as a result its population is probably declining. However, it is less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes. Its decline is not considered large enough to warrant a threatened category for the species.

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Rhyacornis fuliginosa (Vigors, 1831) LC

Subspecies *Rhyacornis fuliginosa fuliginosa*

Common name

Plumbeous Water Redstart (English)

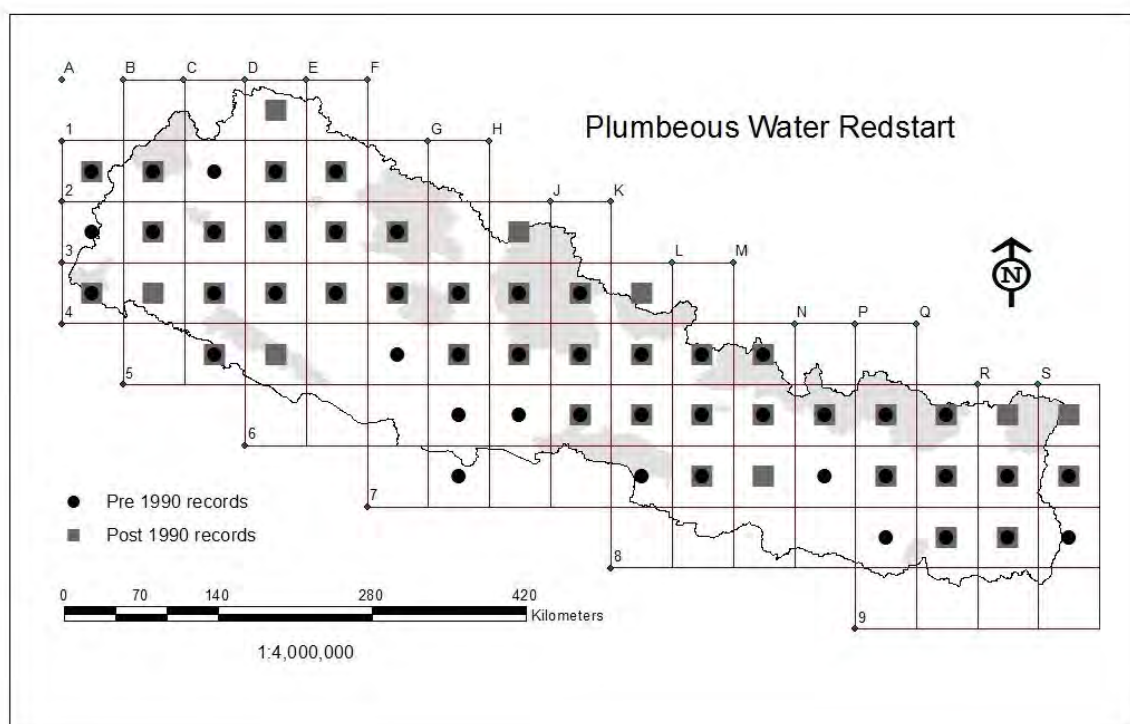
Nilambar Jalakhanjari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Plumbeous Water Redstart is a widespread resident; in summer common from 1525-3750 m and uncommon up to 4420 m. It has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a common resident; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a common and widespread resident.

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: recorded in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Waterbird Count Data); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (B1, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); frequent, possibly a summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); uncommon in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi 2013, Subedi 2003) and in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan

National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); recorded in winter in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); an uncommon summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (J6) (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone e.g. at Phakding (P6), Solukhumbu District (Baral 1996).

Post 1990 the species has also been widely recorded outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within the species' range, see records below and there has been no significant change in distribution compared to pre-1990 (see map).

In the west records include: from Chulla (B3), Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010); a common winter visitor in Ghodaghodi lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded from Badimalika region, Achham (C3) and Bajura Districts (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); north-west Humla District (D1) (Grimm and Fischer 2003); Yangar (D1), Humla District and Simikot (D2), Humla District (Prodon 1994); upper Humla, Humla District (Kusi *et al.* 2015); Kalikot District (D3) and Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District (Giri 1997); Jumla District (E3) (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Jumla (E3), Jumla to Gothichaur (E3), Gothichaur to Navakuna (E3), Jumla District and Dunai to Juphaal (F4), Dolpa District (Priemé 1992); Myagdi District (G4, G5) and Gulmi District (G6) (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, Thakuri 2013b); in the Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District e.g. Baral (1993), Chaudhary (1998b); at Bhulbhule (J5), Lamjung District (Chaudhary 1998a), and between Pasgam-Libiyani-Rupatal (J5), Lamjung District (Byrne 2000);

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) recorded the species as a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. Other records include from Simalral (J6), Tanahu District in November 1992 (Baral 1993); Likhu Khola, Nuwakot District (L6) (Tyler and Ormerod 1993); Dhading District (K6), e.g. Baral (2011); Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Likhu Khola, Nuwakot District (L6) (Tyler and Ormerod 1993); Hetauda, (L7) Makwanpur District, e.g. Inskipp and Inskipp (2001); near Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District (Chaudhary 2004); Panauti (M7), Kavre District (Baral 1994), and by the North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); Shivalaya (N6), Ramechhap District (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); Dolakha and Ramechhap Districts (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); common in Solukhumbu District (Katuwal 2013); between Sanam and Bung (P7), Sankhuwasabha District (Carter and James 2011); Chhepuwa to Hatiya (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District (Cox 1992); by the Sankhuwa Khola (Q7), Bhojpur District and Pikhua (Q7) and Sankhuwasabha District (Baral and Buckton 1994); Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District, e.g. Buckton and Baral (1994), Carter and James (2011); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District (Carter and James 2011); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); recorded in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Hem Sagar Baral); Yamphudin (R6), Taplejung District (Goble 2000); Tungwa to Themba (R6), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Mai Majuhwa, Ilam District to Kholabari, Panchthar District (R7) (Cox 1992); Ilam District (R8) (Baral 2010), and at several sites in Ilam (R7, R8, S7) and Panchthar (R7) Districts (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3750 m (-4420 m) (summer), 2560 m (winter); lower limit: 1525 m (-600 m) (summer), 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Plumbeous Water Redstart. However, as threats to the

species have not been identified and its distribution has not changed significantly since 1990, its population is probably stable. The large number of 32 was seen near Lama Guest House, Langtang National Park on 9 May 2002 (Baral 2002) and 30 near Syabru Bensi, Langtang National Park on 19 May 2002 (Baral 2002).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Plumbeous Water Redstart inhabits fast-flowing rocky streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is confident and energetic. It flits restlessly between rocks in mountain streams; frequently making flycatcher-like aerial sallies after insects, and also picks up aquatic insects among stones and shallows; it also eats berries. It is partly crepuscular (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The tail is constantly moved up and down and flared widely so that the white is very conspicuous (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Tyler and Ormerod (1993) reported the diet as a wide range of insects e.g. large dragonflies, butterflies and bees, but mainly flies and midges. Breeding has been proved in the Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949) and at Sukipatel, Arun valley (Anon. 1983). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to Plumbeous Water Redstart have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Plumbeous Water Redstart. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Parsa Wildlife Reserve and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List Assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Plumbeous Water Redstart has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded from all protected areas and it is also widespread outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. No threats to Plumbeous Water Redstart have been identified. The species' population is therefore considered probably stable.

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***Saroglossa spiloptera* Vigors, 1831 LC**

Common name

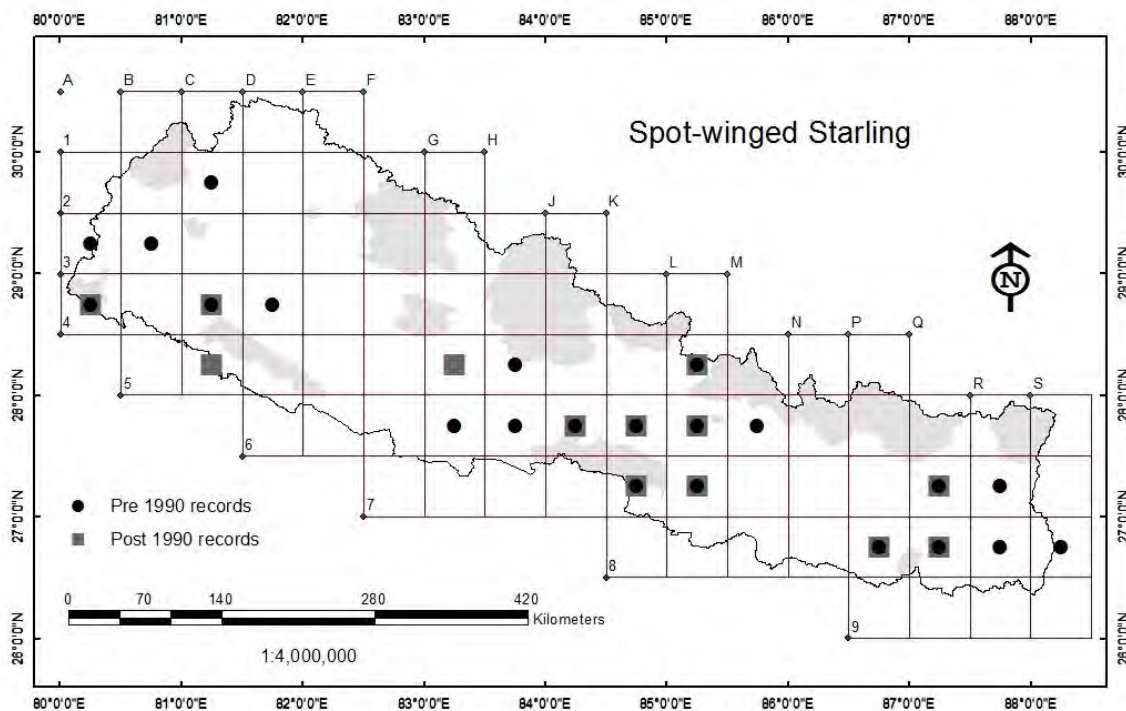
Spot-winged Starling (English),
Katuskanthe Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sturnidae



RAJ MAN SINGH/BRIAN HODGSON

Distribution



Spot-winged Starling is a breeding migrant, uncommon in the lowlands. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as occasionally seen up to 915 m and uncommon up to 1830 m and mapped its distribution mainly in central Nepal.

Since 1990 its distribution has significantly decreased, see text and map below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: an occasionally recorded winter visitor in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded at Bardia National Park (C4, C5) in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997); a frequent winter visitor and passage migrant in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); and a rare winter visitor in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005). It was recorded breeding near Betrawati just at the edge of

buffer zone of Langtang National Park (L5) in May 2002 (Baral 2002).

Spot-winged Starling has also been recorded from a number of localities outside the protected areas' system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: between Kavri Dharmsala and Argali (G5), Palpa District in May 1999 (Cox 1999).

In the central region records include: from Naubise (L6) in May 1997 (Baral 1997), Dhading (K6) in April 2011 (Baral 2011), Dhading District; a very rare passage migrant to Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008); between Trisuli Bazaar (L6), Nuwakot District and Dhunche (L5), Rasuwa District in May 1996 (Cocker 1996); a summer visitor in Adarsha Community Forest and National Forest (L7), Rautahat District (Baral *et al.* 2013).

In the east records include: between Tumlingtar and Bhotebesi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Patnali Forest (Q8) in November 2007 (Baral 2007) and Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Sunsari District.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Thailand (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1830 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Spot-winged Starling. As many as 31 birds were recorded on 10 January 1997 at Bardia National Park (Chaudhary 1997) and 25 on 5 April 2008 at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Chaudhary 2008).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Spot-winged Starling frequents open broadleaved forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) and forest edges and clearings, and cultivation with groves or scattered trees (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is arboreal and highly gregarious, fond of flower nectar using its specially adapted bill, and occurs in small or large noisy flocks in fruiting and flowering trees, rarely on the ground (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species has a bullying nature while feeding and the flocks, without any reason, dive into the air from a leafless branch and circle rapidly at the tree top before resettling and resume the feeding as before (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Its status in Nepal is uncertain (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); however, it moves into low foothills in warm weather (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Breeding has been confirmed at Hetauda (L7) (Biswas 1963), Betrawati (L6) (Halberg and Peterson 1983, Baral 2002), and Mechi Zone (R7) (Riessen 1989). The species feeds on insects, figs and various berries, flower nectar especially of *Salmalia*, *Bombax* and *Erythrina* species (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Spot-winged Starling may have benefited from forest thinning and degradation. Threats to the species are not known.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Spot-winged Starling. Post-1990 it has been

recorded from Bardia, Chitwan National Parks and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Spot-winged Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a breeding migrant recorded from the west to the east. It has been recorded at five protected areas and several additional localities outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. The species' distribution declined significantly post-1990 compared to pre-1990 and so its population has probably also declined, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species. Threats to the species are not known. It may have benefited from forest thinning and degradation. Its population is probably declining

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Saxicola caprata (Linnaeus, 1766) LC

Subspecies *Saxicola caprata bicolor*

Common name

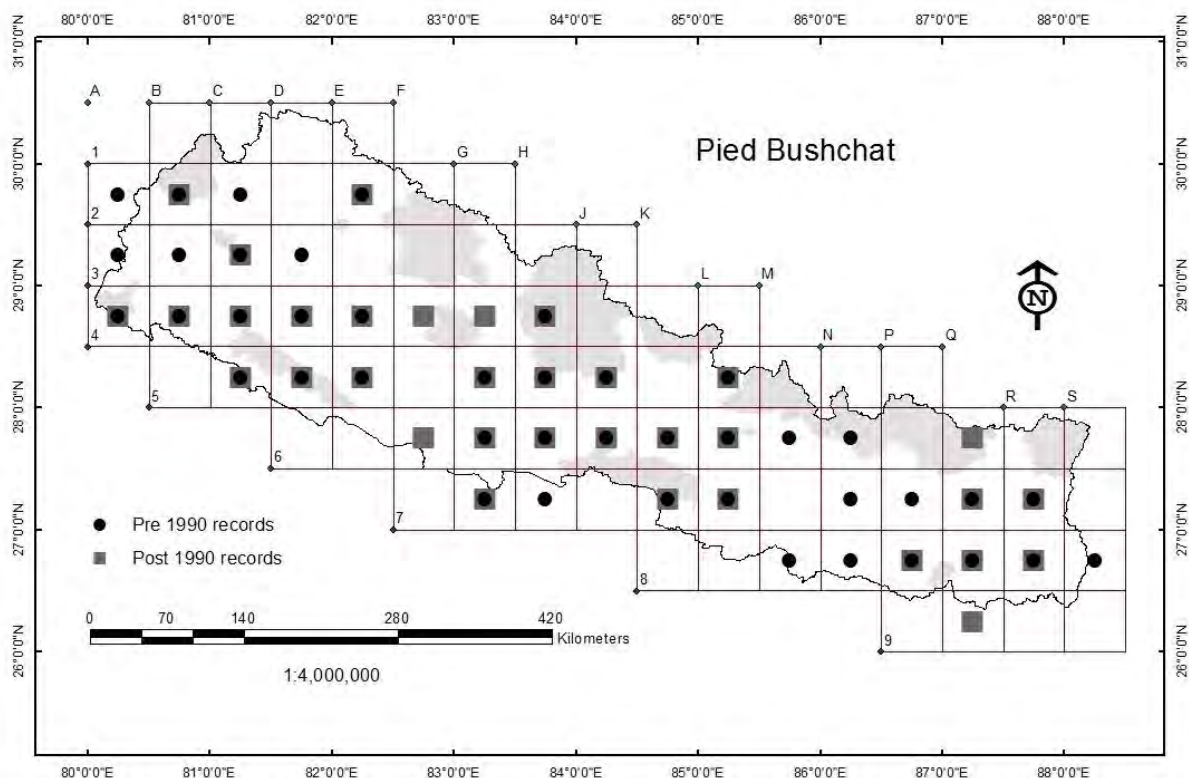
Pied Bushchat (English), Kale Jhyapsi (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Pied Bushchat is a widespread resident, common up to 915 m, fairly common up to 1400 m, and occasionally summers up to 2400 m (-2850m). It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Raja Rani Community Forest (R8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a common resident; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a widespread resident, common up to 915 m, fairly common up to 1400 m, and occasionally recorded up to 2440 m in summer.

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area in April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); fairly common in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); a rare summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi 2013); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), in Chitwan National Park J6, K6 (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001) and on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park

(SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common summer visitor to Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); a common/fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area without details by Thapa and Karki (2005). The species has also been recorded in the Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Sauraha (K6) in April 1996 (Baral 1996, Dymond 2013); at Janakauli (K6) in February 2008 (Giri 2008), and at Bees Hazari Tal (J6) (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Giri 2008).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected area's system (see map and text below). There has been a small reduction in range post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

In the west records include: from Mahendranagar (A4), Kanchanpur District in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); a common resident in the Ghodaghodi lake area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992a, CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded at Dhanghadi (B4), Kailali District in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); Badimalika region, Achham District (C3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); Surkhet District (C4) in June 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003); Rawtkot (D4, Dailkeh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District, e.g. in May 1992 (Baral 1992b); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests and West Rapti Wetlands Important Bird Area (E6) (Thakuri 2009a,b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Khadara Phanta (F6), Kapilvastu District in 2011 (Acharya 2011); Jagdishpur Reservoir (G6), Kapilvastu District, e.g. in December 2010 (Baral 2011); Gaidahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Baral 2011); Bhairawa (G6), Rupandehi District in April 1993 (Baral 1994a); between Kavri Dharmasala and Argali (G6), Palpa District, between Argali, Palpa District and Sidure, Gulmi District (G6) and between Buachidi and Gwalichaur, Baglung District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in April 1993 (Baral 1994); Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993) and in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Salyan (H5), Parbat District in October 1999 (Baral 2000); north of Banseri (H5), Myagdi District (G5) in October 1999 (Baral 2000), and Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. Other records include: Simalral (J6), Tanahu District in November 1992 (Baral 1993); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992b); Belkhu (K6), Dhading District in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Mewa Gauh School, Rautahat District and Belwa, Bara District (L7) and between Belwa and Kat mandir (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Chitlang, Chandrigiri range (L6), Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in May 2000 (Giri 2000), and along the North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: from Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District, e.g. in January 1994 (Chaudhary 1994); Koshi River (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Chaudhary 1994); Chewabensi, by Arun River Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Tumlingtar and Bhotebesi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Churiabesi and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Koshi Bird Observatory (Q8), Sunsari District in October 2011 (Baral 2011); Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District (Q8) in January 2010 (Baral 2010); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Belhara (Q8), Dhankhuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); near Phidim (R7), Panchthar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Raja Rani Community Forest (R8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005), and Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District in October 1994 (Baral 1994b).

This species has been also recorded in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari Districts (Hem Sagar Baral).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Globally the species has also been recorded from

Elevation

Upper limit: 2400 m (-2850 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Pied Bushchat. The large number of 20 was counted at Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in January 2011 (Baral 2011). Although the spread of urbanisation may result in habitat loss, the replacement of forests by cultivation provides new habitat. Overall the population of Pied Bushchat may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Pied Bushchat inhabits cultivation and open country with sparse scrub (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also gardens (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Its habits are very like those of Common Stonechat. Typically, it perches conspicuously on tops of bushes, tall herbaceous plants or posts. Its stance is alert and upright and it frequently flicks wings and jerks tail while fanning tail. It catches prey by flying or hopping to the ground or by aerial sallies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Pied Bushchat eats ants, beetles, larvae and some vegetable matter; also grasshoppers and other insects, and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983), Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Inskipp and Inskipp 1982, Suwal and Shrestha 1988), Lumbini (White and White 1995), and in the Kathmandu Valley (Thiede and Thiede 1974).

Threats

Pied Bushchat is threatened by the spread of urbanisation which replaces cultivation and open country; however, habitat is created when forests are replaced by cultivation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Pied Bushchat. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Pied Bushchat has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a widespread resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It is common up to 915 m, fairly common up to 1400 m and occasionally summers up to 2400 m (-2850m). Pied Bushchat has been recorded from almost all protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, although its distribution has reduced slightly since 1990. The species is threatened by the spread of urbanisation which replaces cultivation and open country; however, habitat is created when forests are replaced by cultivation. Its population is possibly stable.

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Saxicola ferreus J. E. & G. R. Gray 1847 LC

Subspecies *Saxicola ferreus ferreus*

Common name

Grey Bushchat (English), Himali Jhyapsi (Nepali)

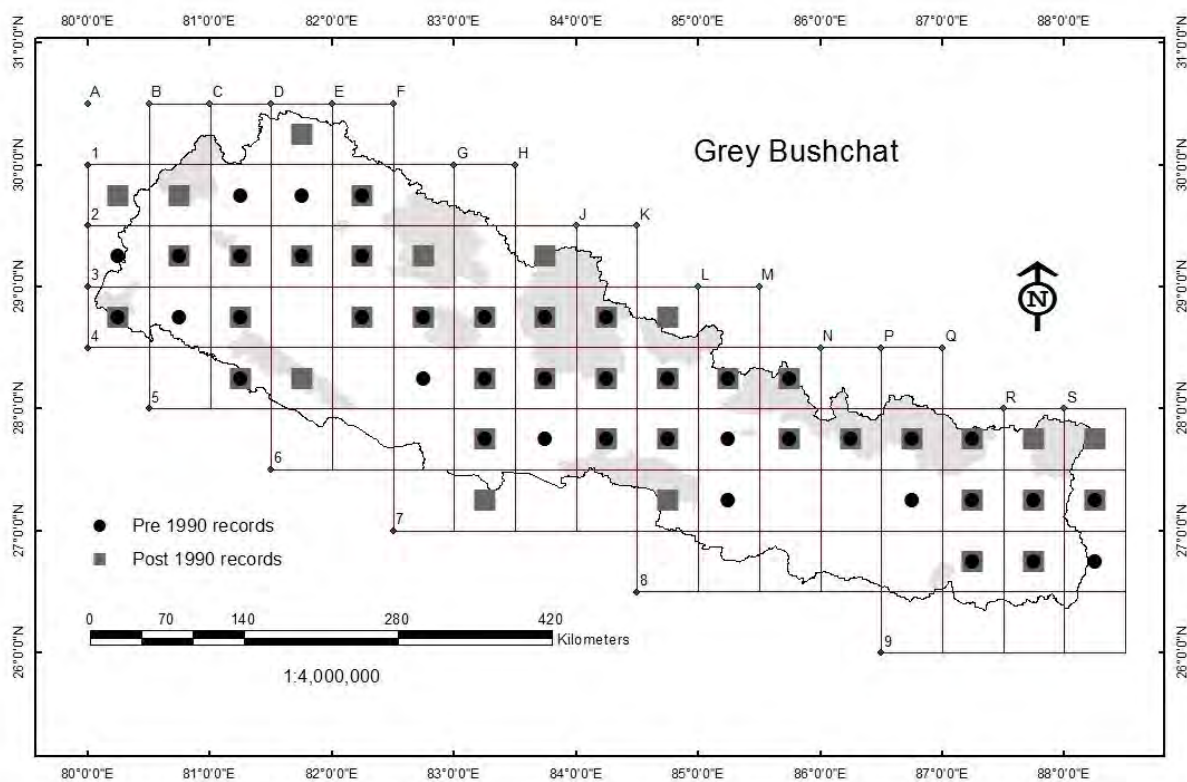
Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



HARI BASNET

Distribution



Grey Bushchat is a common and widespread resident. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (Baral 2010b) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen in the 19th century (Gray and Gray 1847, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a widespread and fairly common resident.

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: a fairly common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area in April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); frequent, possibly resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); frequent, possibly a summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Subedi 2003); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and

Inskipp 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a frequent resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a rare summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); an uncommon winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and fairly common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species was also recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and in Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone at Phakding (P6), Solukhumbu District in May 1993 (Baral 1996).

Grey Bushchat has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and with the species' altitudinal range. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

In the west localities include: Amargadhi, Old Village (A3); Dadeldhura District in May 2010 and Baitadi District (B3) in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Badimalika region, Achham District (C3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); upper Humla (D1), Humla District (Kusi *et al.* 2015); Dashrath Municipality (Rawatkot (D4), Dailekh District and Beuli to Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Jumla District (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Dunai (F4), Dolpa District in September/October 1999 (Sparks 1999); between Sidure and Rupakot, Bari Gad (G6), Gulmi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); between Bajhase Kharka, upper Myagdi Khola and Bagara, upper Myagdi Khola (G5), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in January 2003 (Giri 2003); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2011 (Baral 2011a); Bhulbhule (J5), Lamjung District in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998), and between Baglungpani and Ganpokhara (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. Other localities include: Chitlang forests, Chandrigiri range (L6), Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); between Kutumsang and Chisapani (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); between Kutumsang and Pati Bhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992), and near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include: between Bhandar and Sete (N6), Ramechhap District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); near Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); common in Solukhumbu District (P6) (Katuwal 2013); between Bhotebesi and Mude, Sankhuwasabha District and between Mude and Sduka (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); between Dobhan and Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); between Tungwa and Themba (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); near Suketar (R7), Taplejung District in November 2000 (Goble 2000); Tinjure forest (Q7), Terhathum District (Rai 2003); Belhara (Q8), Dhankhuta District in September 2011 (Baral 2011b); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010); Raja Rani Community Forest (R8), Jhapa District (Basnet *et al.* 2005), and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010b).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3355 m (summer), 2135 m (winter); lower limit: 1500 m (summer), 150 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population survey has been carried out for Grey Bushchat. However, the population is probably increasing as a result of the spread of its habitat resulting from forest loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey Bushchat inhabits secondary growth, forest edges and scrub-covered hillsides (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also terraced cultivation with some bushes and open country with clumps of bushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It has an alert, upright stance, frequently flicks wings and jerks tail. It is territorial on both its breeding and wintering grounds (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Typically, it perches on tops of shrubs, on large boulders or on low branches of trees (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It eats insects and some seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Proud 1955) and in Doti District (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

No threats to Grey Bushchat have been identified. The species' habitat is probably increasing as a result of forest loss and degradation (Inskipp 1989).

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Grey Bushchat. It has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey Bushchat has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident which has been recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded from all protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within the species' range. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. No threats to the species have been identified. Its habitat is probably increasing as a result of forest loss and degradation and as a result its population is probably increasing.

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Saxicola torquatus (Linnaeus, 1766) LC

Subspecies *Saxicola torquatus indicus*, *maurus*, *przevalskii*

Common name

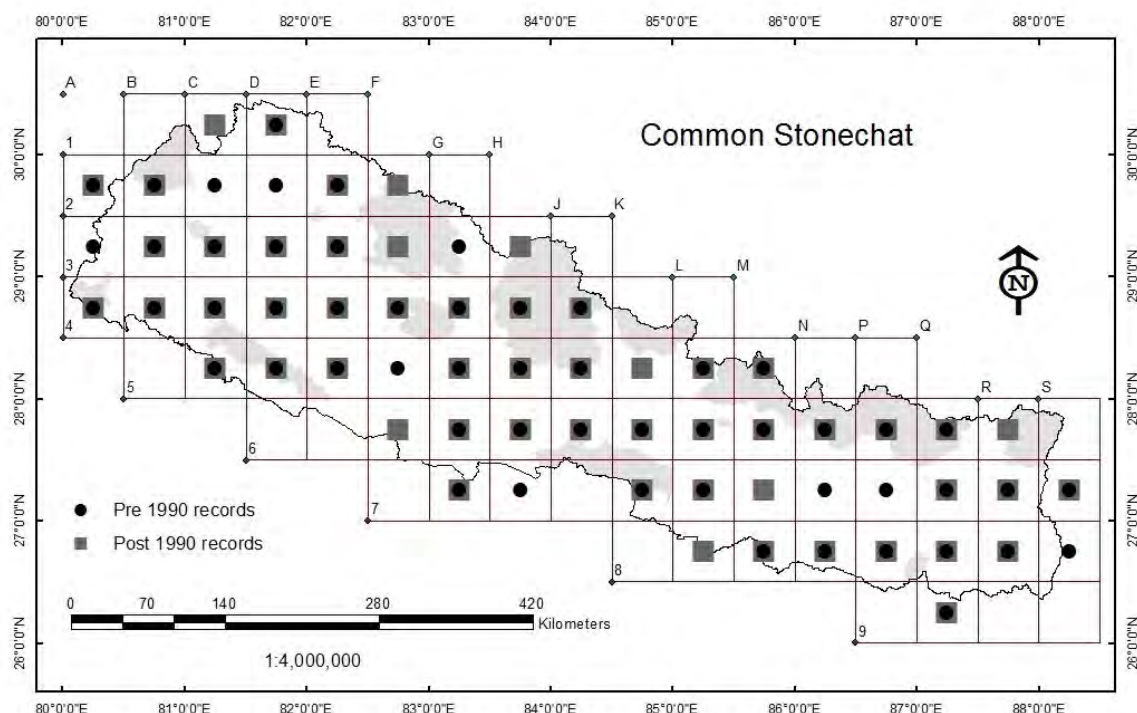
Common Stonechat (English), Khekjhek Jhyapsi (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Common Stonechat is a common and widespread resident, winter visitor and passage migrant. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

Three subspecies occur, although their status and distribution are not fully understood. *S. t. maurus* is a winter visitor of uncertain status (Bailey 1938, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Polunin 1950, Robson 1982). *S. t. przewalskii* is mainly a common winter visitor up to 1500 m and a passage migrant; it also breeds in the Tibetan plateau region above 2745 m (Fleming *et al.* 1979, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Polunin 1952). *S. t. indicus* is a common resident subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described the species as a common resident; Inskipp and Inskipp reported it was a common and widespread resident.

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: a common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Api Nampa Conservation Area in April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common winter visitor and passage migrant to Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in

Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a passage migrant in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); a frequent resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); common near Shey in Shey-Phoksundo National Park in April 1992 (Priemé. and Øksnebjerg 1992, 1995); a common resident, also a winter visitor and passage migrant in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi 2013, Subedi 2003); a common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant to Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp- 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Shah 1998, Thakuri 2013a); a common winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); a common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a rare summer visitor and passage migrant to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a); a common resident and passage migrant to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Jankauli forest (K6) in February 2008 (Giri 2008) and in Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within the species' altitudinal range. There has been no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

In the west records include: Amargadhi, Old Village (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 and Dashrath Municipality (B3), Baitadi District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); a common resident and winter visitor to the Ghodaghodi lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded at Yari (C1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon (1994); recorded in Badimalika region, Bajura District (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); at Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994) and upper Humla, Humla District (Kusi *et al.* 2015); between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); very common near Jumla (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Jumla (E3), between Jumla and Gothichaur (E3), Jumla District, between Gothichaur and Navakuna (E3), Dunai to Juphaal (F3), Dolpa District and Juphaal (F3) (Dolpo District) in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in 1992 (Baral 1992); Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and West Rapti wetlands Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Khadara Phanta (F6), Kapilvastu District in January 2011 (Acharya 2011); between Lumsum, Myagdi District and Deorali Thanti, Myagdi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forests Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, Thakuri 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Jagdishpur (G6), Kapilvastu District in December 2010 (Baral 2008, 2011); Gaidahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Baral 2011); between Tansen and Chandi Bhanjyang (G6), Palpa District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in April 1993 (Baral 1994a); Bardghat area, Nawalparasi District (Hem Sagar Baral); Pokhara, Kaski District, e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993) and in December 1997 (Choudhary 1998), and Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District, e.g. in October 1997 (Choudhary 1998).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was locally common in winter, uncommon in summer in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. Other localities include: Chitlang forests, Chandrigiri range (L6), Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); between Kutumsang and Patibhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); west of Chitwan National Park (H6), Nawalparasi District in February 2010 (Baral 2010a); Simalral, Tanahu District (J6) in November 1992 (Baral 1993); Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b); near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Panauti (M7), Kavre District in November 1994 (Baral 1994b); between Gaur, Rautahat District and Sedhawa, Siraha District (M7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003), and along the North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

.In the east localities include: Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); Koshi Barrage (P8), e.g. September 1992 (Baral 1993); between Syaksila Gola and Hedangna (Q6), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); Arun River, Bhojpur District (Q7) in November 1994, Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Khandbari and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Tinjure forest (Q7), Terhathum District (Rai 2003); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and in 2008 (Baral and Sapkota 2008); Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta in September 2003 (Baral 2003); between Dobhan and

Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Koshi Bird Observatory (Q8), Sunsari District in October 2011 (Baral 2011b); Jamuna (R7), Ilam District and Phidim (R7), Panchthar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010b); Dobate, Mabu, VDC-8 (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010c); Raja Rani Community Forest, Morang District (R8) (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Biratnagar, Morang District in October 1994 (Baral 1994b); between Biring Kholā and Prajhapate (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and Garuwa, Jhapa District (R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

This species has been also recorded in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari Districts (Hem Sagar Baral).

Thousands of birds not subspecifically identified were noted passing through the Kathmandu Valley in April 1948, but no large scale return migration was observed in autumn (Proud 1949). The species was common in the upper Kali Gandaki valley in September and October 1973 (Beaman 1973), presumably on passage.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, China (mainland), Comoros, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mayotte (to France), Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4880 m (-5385 m) (summer), 1500 m (winter); lower limit: 365 m (summer), 75 m (winter)

Population

No population survey has been carried out for Common Stonechat. Although the spread of urbanisation may result in habitat loss, the replacement of forests by cultivation may provide new habitat. Overall the population of Common Stonechat is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Stonechat inhabits open country and cultivation with scattered bushes (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also grassy slopes with bushes, and also summers in trans-Himalayan Nepal in high-altitude semi-desert with *Caragana* bushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Common Stonechat usually keeps in pairs. Typically, it perches prominently on tops of bushes, tall herbaceous plants, rocks or posts. It has an alert, upright stance and frequently flicks wings and jerks tail up and down, simultaneously fanning tail rapidly. It often feeds by flying or hopping to ground, picking up prey and returning to the same perch or a new one; also catches insects by aerial sallying (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Common Stonechat eats insects and their larvae, occasionally berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in the Kathmandu Valley (Ripley 1950), at Hetauda, Makwanpur

District (Biswas 1961), in Doti District (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), at Pokhara, Kaski District (Heathcote and Heathcote 1988), and in Dolpo (Fleming *et al.* 1976).

Threats

Common Stonechat is threatened by the spread of urbanisation which is replacing cultivation and open country, but the replacement of forests by cultivation may result in the creation of new habitat.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Common Stonechat. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapur Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Common Stonechat has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident, winter visitor and passage migrant and has been recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in all protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within the species' range. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Common Stonechat is threatened by the spread of urbanisation which is replacing cultivation and open country, but the replacement of forests by cultivation may result in the creation of new habitat. Its population is probably stable.

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Saxicoloides fulicatus (Linnaeus, 1766) LC

Subspecies *Saxicoloides fulicatus cambaiensis*

Common name

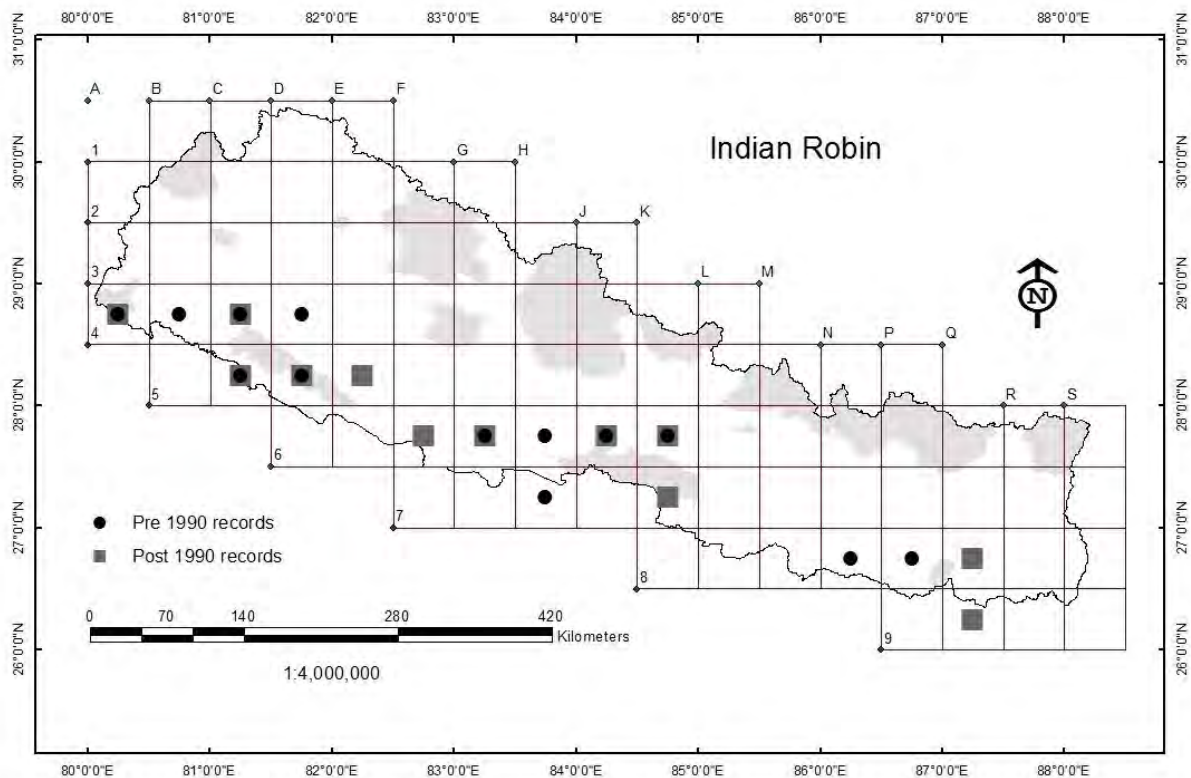
Indian Robin (English), Devi Shyama (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Indian Robin is a local resident, occasionally recorded in the west, rare in the centre and east. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Biratnagar, Morang District (Halberg 1991) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described the species as an occasionally recorded resident; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a local resident, mainly recorded in the west.

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: a frequent resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) and in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011, Baral *et al.* 2012); a rare resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), and an uncommon passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005).

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

However, post-1990 there have been only a few records outside the protected areas' system (see records below).

In the west records include from: Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in January 1992 (Wartmann and Schonjahn 1992); the Dang Deukhuri foothills forests and West Rapti wetlands Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b) and by the Surahi Khola (F6), Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008)

In the east records include from Biratnagar, Morang District (Q9) in May 1991 (Halberg 1991)

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 760 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population survey has been carried out for Indian Robin. Although the spread of urbanisation may result in habitat loss, the replacement of forests by cultivation may provide new habitat. Overall the population of Indian Robin may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Indian Robin inhabits sparse scrub in dry stony areas and edges of cultivation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also in gardens and fields bordering villages (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and riverine scrub (Cox 2008). The species is bold and sprightly. It hops and runs about over open stony ground, sometimes perching low down in bushes or on top of stones. It frequently flips the tail and has a habit of holding it vertically over the back or even further forward almost to touch the head (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Indian Robin chiefly eats insects and their larvae: grasshoppers, ants and other Hymenoptera (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been confirmed in Bardia National Park in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001).

Threats

Indian Robin may be threatened by the spread of urbanisation which replaces its habitat; however, its habitat may be increasing as a result of cultivation replacing forest.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Indian Robin. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern, unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Indian Robin has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a local resident, frequent in the west, rare in

the centre and east. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded from several protected areas. However, post-1990 there have been only a few records outside the protected areas' system. The species may be threatened by the spread of urbanisation which replaces its habitat; however, this may be increasing as a result of cultivation replacing forest. Its population may be stable.

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Seicercus burkii (E. Burton, 1836) LC

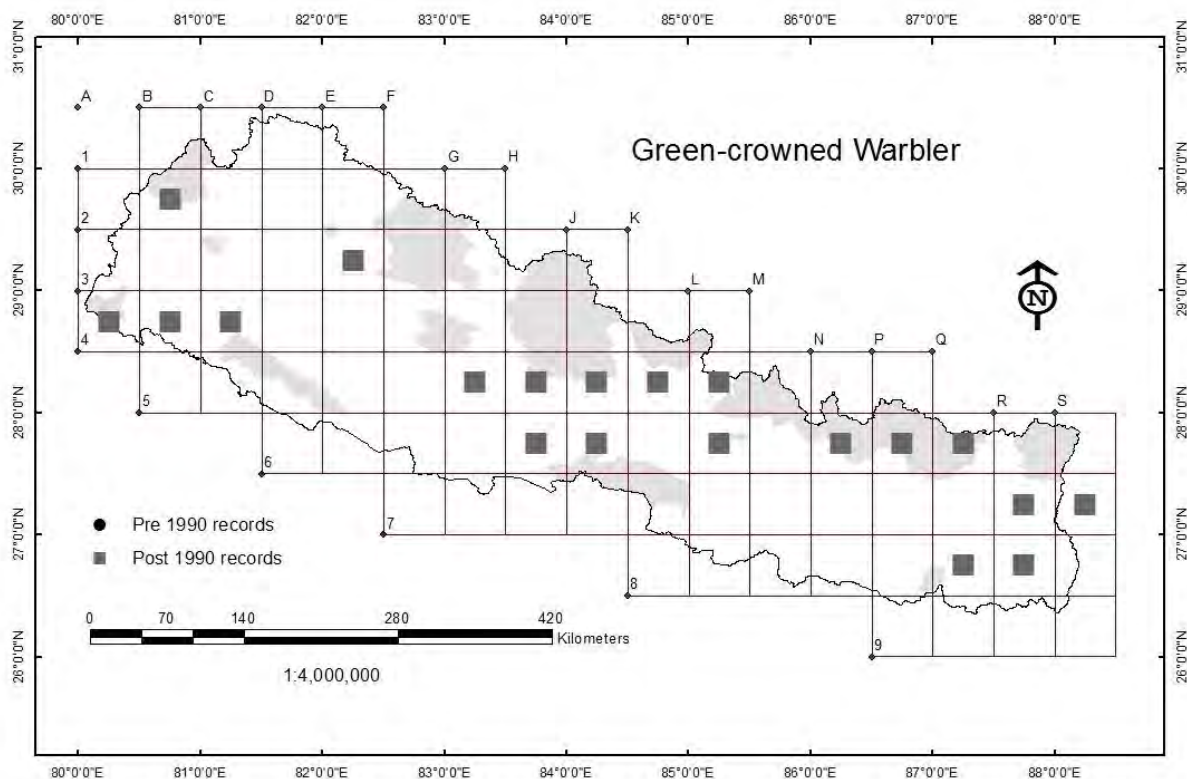
Common Name

Green-crowned Warbler (English),
Sunchasme Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Green-crowned Warbler was considered conspecific with Whistler's Warbler *S. whistleri* until the species (Golden-spectacled Warbler *S. burkii* complex) was split by Alström and Olsson (1999). All references before that date and some subsequent ones have treated the two forms as one species.

Golden-spectacled Warbler *S. burkii (sensu lato)*, was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844). It was considered a fairly common resident by Fleming *et al.* (1976) and a common resident mapped from the far west to the far east by Inskipp and Inskipp (1991).

Green-crowned Warbler is a widespread resident. It is probably fairly common, although its status is uncertain because of possible confusion with Whistler's Warbler. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai Valley Important Bird Area (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The status of Green-crowned Warbler in the protected areas' system post-1990 is uncertain; its distribution follows: recorded in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in February 2013 (Hathan Chaudhary *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, December 2013); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and

in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a); a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); recorded in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but status uncertain; two seen in February 2005 (Baral 2005) and one in December 2010 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2010); recorded in Langtang National Park, e.g. Baral (2006), Chaudhary (2007); Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); Makalu Barun National Park (Inskipp *et al.* 2005) and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Badri Chaudhary) The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone, west of the park in Nawalparasi District (H6) in February 2010 (Baral 2010a).

Since 1990 Green-crowned Warbler has also been widely recorded outside the protected areas' system, see map and text below.

In the west records include from: Ghodaghodi Tal area (B4), Kailali District in January 2010 (Baral 2010b); by the Khatyar Khola (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in February 2010 (Baral 2010a) and November 2011 (Baral 2011), and Begnas Tal (J5), Kaski District in March 2009 (Baral 2009).

Mallalieu (2008) reported its status as uncertain in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006: three were recorded on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in April 2005 and three in the Valley in December 2011 (Vicente 2011).

In the east records include from: Fera (P6), Solukhumbu District in July 2012 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in April 2008 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2008) and in September 2010 (Baral 2010c); Patnali, Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in January 2010 (Baral 2010b); between Gupha Pokhari, Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan, Taplejung District (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); the Mai valley (R7, R8, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010c).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2050 m (summer); 915 m (possibly higher, winter); lower limit: 1550 m (summer); 250 m (- 75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Green-crowned Warbler. Its population may be stable as the overall extent of its habitat is not considered at risk.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Green-crowned Warbler inhabits the forest understorey and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). The species is a small, active warbler which feeds in a similar manner to *Phylloscopus* warblers by gleaning from foliage and twigs and by making frequent aerial sallies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is found in pairs or mixed feeding flocks of warblers, tits and babblers. It is an altitudinal migrant (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

The species must have lost habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban

areas. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it must have also gained some habitat through forest degradation and overall the extent of its habitat is not considered at risk.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Green-crowned Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu and Gaurishankar Conservation Areas, and marginally in Sukla Phanta and Koshi Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Green-crowned Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a widespread resident, occurring from the far west to the far east and is probably fairly common, although its status is uncertain because of possible confusion with Whistler's Warbler. Since 1990 it has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system. The species must have lost habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it must have also gained some habitat through forest degradation and, overall the extent of its habitat is not considered at risk. As a result, its population may be stable.

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***Seicercus castaniceps* (Hodgson, 1845) LC**

Subspecies: *Seicercus castaniceps castaniceps*

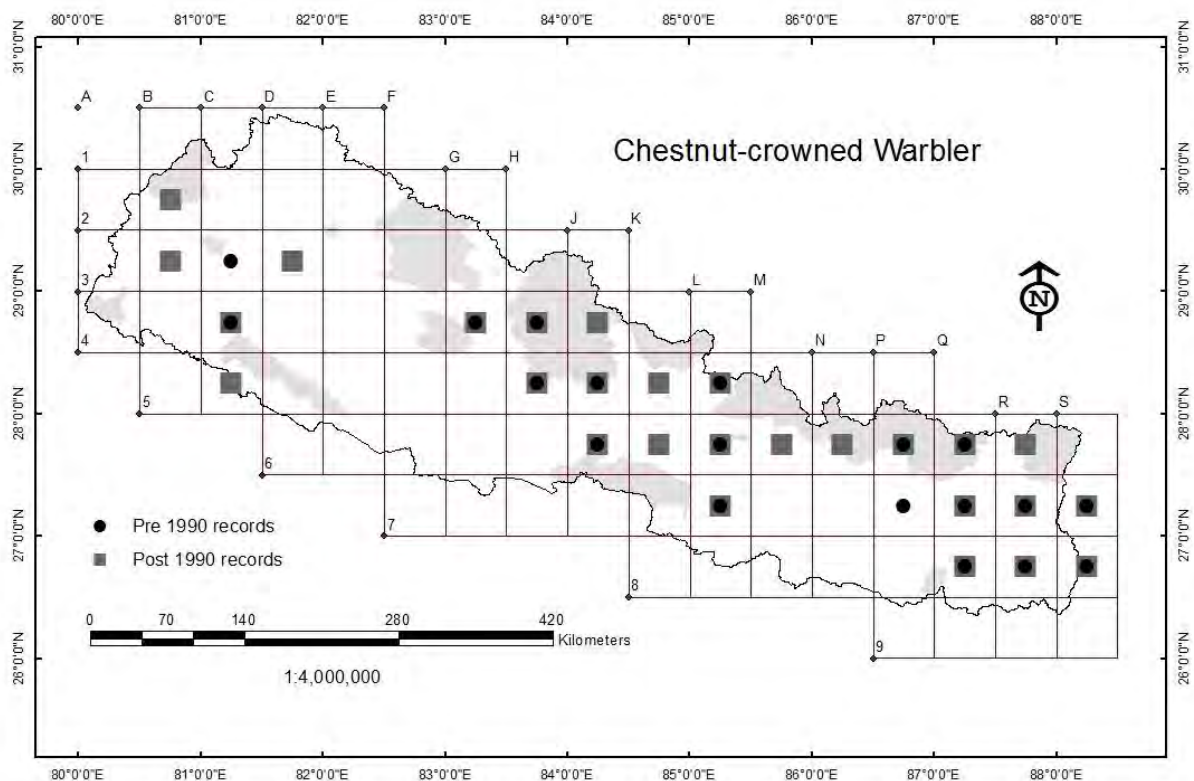
Common Name

Chestnut-crowned Warbler (English),
Ratotauke Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Chestnut-crowned Warbler is a frequent resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered the species an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped its distribution mainly from west-central Nepal eastwards.

Post-1990 the distribution of the species has increased a little in both the east and west, compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a frequent resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007) and in

Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), and recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996). The species is described as common in Makalu Barun National Park by Cox (1999a), but other records, e.g. Bland (1994) indicate that is frequent. The species has also been recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013) and in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species is also quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system post-1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. It appears to be more widespread in the east (see map and text below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: from Chulla, Bagarkot, Ana Khola west (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); between Kotuwa and Gai banne (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); from the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b), and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005), December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007) and February 2010 (Baral 2010a), and Baglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1004 (Chaudhary 2004), and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include from: Bung (P6), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Surkhe and Jorsalle (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Bhotebesi and Mude (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998a); between Hatiya and Shaksila Gola (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Chichila and Kuwapani (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in April 1991 (Halberg 1991); Tinjure forest (Q7), Terhathum District in 1997/1998 (Rai 2003); Pikhua (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Pikhua Danda (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998b); Sesambu (R7), Taplejung District, between Sesambu and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); between Tungwha and Thembha (R7), Taplejung District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang (R7) and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); the Mai valley (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* (2008); Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010b); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010c), and between Soktim and Golkhara Bhanjyang (R8), Jhapa District and Hans Pokhari Danda (S8), Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2750 m (summer); 2285 m (winter); lower limit: 1800 m (summer); 1000 m (winter) (-250 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Chestnut-crowned Warbler. The large number of 15 was seen at Ghandruk, Annapurna Conservation Area on 23 February 1999 (Chaudhary 1999). The population may be stable or have decreased slightly.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Chestnut-crowned Warbler inhabits broadleaved forests, mainly of oak *Quercus* spp. It is a small and very active warbler which feeds by gleaning from foliage and twigs, making frequent aerial sallies and hovering and

fluttering frequently. The species keeps singly, in pairs or with mixed foraging flocks of warblers and tits. It flits restlessly about the middle and upper forest storeys (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Chestnut-crowned Warbler is threatened by deforestation of broadleaved forests, especially in the lower temperate zone which covers part of its breeding grounds and where many birds also spend the winter.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Chestnut-crowned Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and in Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Chestnut-crowned Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a frequent resident found from the far west to the far east. Its distribution appears to have increased a little in east and west since 1990. Post-1990 it has been recorded quite widely both inside and outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Chestnut-crowned Warbler is threatened by loss of its broadleaved forest habitat, especially in the lower temperate zone. Its population may be stable or have decreased slightly.

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Seicercus whistleri (Ticehurst, 1925) LC

Common Name

Whistler's Warbler (English),

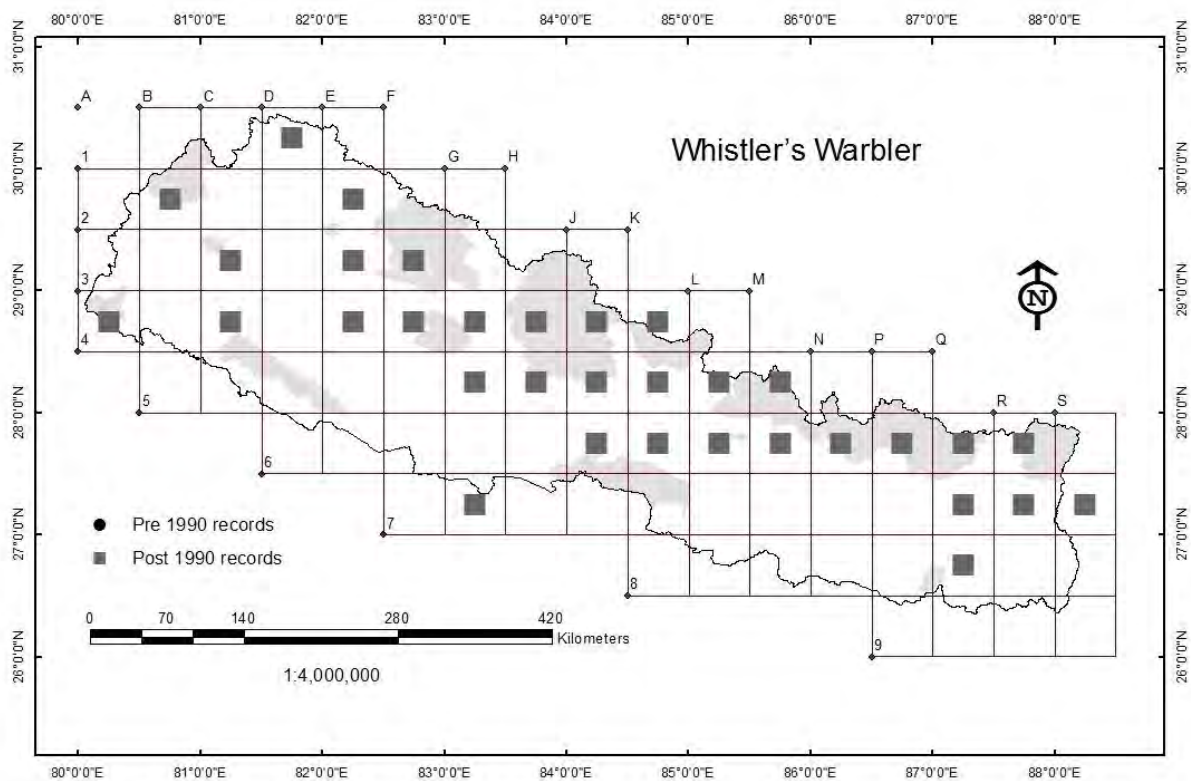
Suseli Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Whistler's Warbler was considered conspecific with Green-crowned Warbler *S. burkii* until the Golden-spectacled Warbler *S. burkii* complex was split by Alström and Olsson (1999). All references before that date and some subsequent ones have treated the two forms as one species, although some records can be assigned to Whistler's Warbler based on altitude in the breeding season.

Golden-spectacled Warbler (*sensu lato*) was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844). It was considered a fairly common resident by Fleming *et al.* (1976) and a common and widespread resident mapped from the far west to the far east by Inskipp and Inskipp (1991).

Whistler's Warbler is a common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Hange Tham (Baral 2010) in the far east.

Its distribution may well not have changed significantly since 1990. However, please note that comparisons cannot be easily made with the pre-1990 distribution map as this shows *S. burkii* before the species was split.

The status of Whistler's Warbler in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and

Prajapati 2012); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006), but status uncertain; a rare summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); common in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi and Thagunna 2013, Subedi 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a), and a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but Mallalieu (2008) found it was a common resident there between 2004 and 2006. It is fairly common in Langtang National Park (e.g. Baral 2006; Chaudhary 2003); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); fairly common in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); common in Makalu Barun National Park (Halberg 1991, Inskipp *et al.* 2005); common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Sauraha in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone at Phakding in April 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004) and in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Since 1990, Whistler's Warbler has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include: from Humla District (D1) in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011) and in 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); between Bharagaon and Pina (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson 2009); Jajarkot District (E4) in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); the upper Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District (G4) (Cox 1999); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010, February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006), and Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004), December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007) and March 2009 (Baral 2009).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) found it a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include: from the Upardangaddhi hills (J6), Chitwan District and between Dukanghyang and Ghangyul (L6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); Nalang (K6), Dhading District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include from: common in Solukhumbu District (P6) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); between Gothe Bazaar and Phedi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District and Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District, between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District, between Kande Bhanjyang and Lali Kharka (R7), Taplejung District and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); near Sidin (R7), Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008); Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3800 m (summer); 2135 m (winter); lower limit: 2130 m (summer); 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Whistler's Warbler. Its population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Whistler's Warbler inhabits the forest understorey, secondary growth and high altitude shrubberies (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). Its behaviour is very similar to that of Green-crowned Warbler *S. burkii*. The species is a small active warbler which feeds in a similar manner to *Phylloscopus* warblers by gleaning from foliage and twigs and by making frequent aerial sallies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is found in pairs or mixed feeding flocks of warblers, tits and babblers. It is an altitudinal migrant (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding has been proved in Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994).

Threats

As Whistler's Warbler has a wide altitudinal breeding range extending through forests in the temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less threatened than species breeding in forests at lower altitudes. Although the species must have lost habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it must have also gained some habitat through forest degradation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Whistler's Warbler. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Khaptad, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas; Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Whistler's Warbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident occurring from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. As Whistler's Warbler has a wide altitudinal breeding range, extending through forests in the temperate and subalpine zones, it is much less threatened than species breeding in forests at lower altitudes. Although the species must have lost habitat through complete deforestation to make way for agriculture or urban areas, as it is adapted to secondary growth, it must have also gained some habitat through forest degradation. Its population is probably stable.

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***Serinus pusillus* (Pallas, 1811) LC**

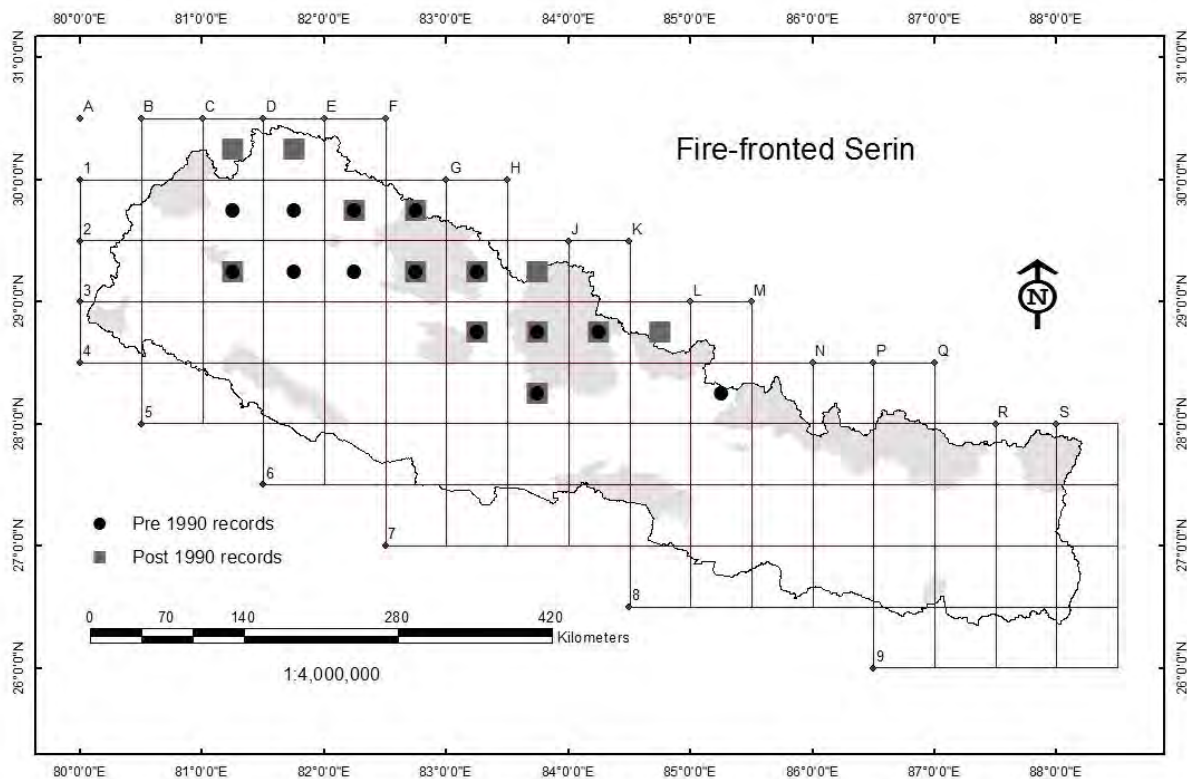
Common name

Fire-fronted Serin (English),
Lalmatha Serin (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Fire-fronted Serin is fairly common in north-west and northern west-central Nepal. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Yari, Humla District (Prodon 1994) in the far north-west to Manaslu Conservation Area e.g. Thakuri (2013) in central Nepal.

The first Nepal record of the species was at Jumla in April 1952 (Polunin 1952).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as fairly common in northern Nepal.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a winter visitor to Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); occasionally recorded, possibly resident in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F2, F3, G3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995, Sparks 1999); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Prodon 1992, Shah 1998, Thakuri 2013).

The only known post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system are from: Yari (C1), Humla District in

September 1994 (Prodon 1994) and between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1), Humla District in May-June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013), and near Tumling in July 2014 and Halji village (D1), Humla District in July 2015 (Kusi *et al.* 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China (mainland), Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Elevation

Upper limit: 4575 m (summer); lower limit: 2440 m (summer), 2100 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Fire-fronted Serin. The population is probably stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Fire-fronted Serin inhabits areas beyond monsoon influence in the breeding season in open steppe-like landscape with few scattered dwarf bushes and also open bushy vegetation (Martens and Eck 1995). It winters on open slopes and stony ground with bushes; also stubbles of upland terraced vegetation (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is gregarious throughout the year and can form large flocks in winter. Flocks keep up a continual twittering when feeding and in flight. Fire-fronted Serin is lively and restless and has a bouncing, undulating flight (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Proved breeding in Mustang (Martens and Eck 1995). It eats seeds of thistles *Carduus*, *Artemisia*, *Plectranthus*, *Sisymbrium* and other weeds and grass (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to the species have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Fire-fronted Serin. Since 1990 the species has been recorded from Rara and Shey-Phoksundo National Parks; Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Fire-fronted Serin has been assessed as Least Concern. It is fairly common in north-west and northern west-central Nepal. The species has been recorded in several protected areas and also in Humla District outside the protected areas' system. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Threats to the species have not been identified. The population is probably stable.

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Sitta cashmirensis W. E. Brooks, 1871 LC

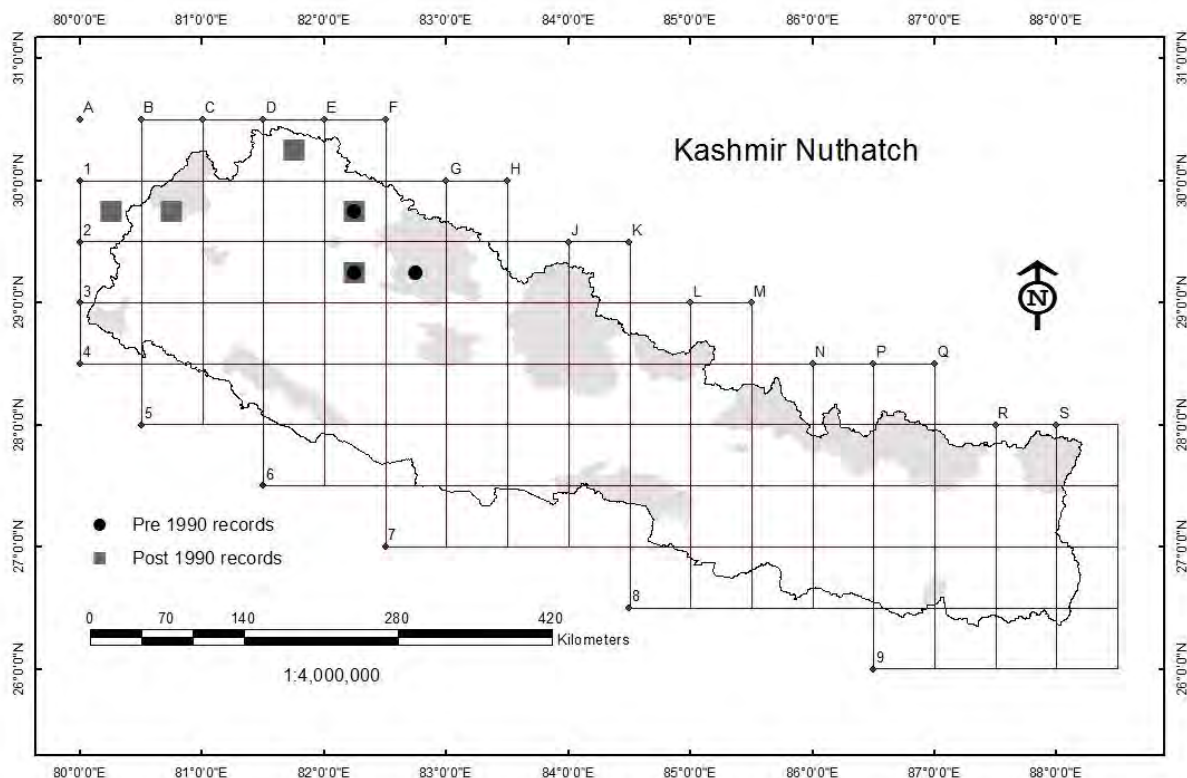
Common name

Kashmir Nuthatch (English),
Kashmiri Matta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sittidae



Distribution



Kashmir Nuthatch is a locally fairly common resident in the north-west. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far north-west to Jumla District in the north-west (O’Connell Davidson and Karki 2009, Regmi 2000).

The first Nepal record of the species was at Sialgari (E3) in May 1952 (Polunin 1952).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was fairly common in the north-west (Dolpo, Jumla, Mugu and Humla) and probably resident. Two were seen and a specimen collected at Tarakot (F4), Dolpo District in June 1973 (Martens and Eck 1995), and an uncommon resident in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3) (Fleming in Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995).

Since 1990 its distributional range has been extended to the far north-west in Api Nampa Conservation Area, and to the far north in Humla District, due to better coverage, see text below and map.

The species’ post-1990 status in protected areas includes: common in the Chameliya valley (B2), where 33 were counted in December 2011 and 14 in March/April 2012; also one in the Mahakali valley (A2) in March/April 2012, Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), and recorded in Humla (D2) in May 2008 (Hem Katuwal). It is also a frequent resident in Rara Lake National Park (Giri 2005, Regmi 2000).

Outside the protected areas' system records include: recorded by the Soli Khola (D1), Humla District in June 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003); recorded at Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994); one on the descent from the Churchi Lagna Pass in the forest before Pina (E3), six birds in the valley from Sinja to Jaljala Chaur (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009), and reasonably common in Jumla District on the trek to Rara National Park in March 2000 (Regmi 2000).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3505 m; lower limit: 2400 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Kashmir Nuthatch. However, in the absence of any evidence of a decline or significant threats, its population may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Kashmir Nuthatch inhabits oak-spruce-pine forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Martens and Eck (1995) pointed out that the species is only recorded in dry areas in Nepal. A pair was seen in mature spruce *Picea smithiana* mixed with birch *Betula utilis* (Martens and Eck 1995). A family of birds in Humla was recorded in aspen/birch/willow forest in June 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003). It was observed in dead conifers several times in Rara National Park in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015). The species hunts energetically on tree-trunks and larger branches, climbing without the aid of its tail in a typical nuthatch fashion, progressing in little spurts in all directions, up or down, or around horizontal branches, sometimes creeping jerkily along their undersides (Ali and Ripley 1987). It is a frequent member of feeding flocks of tits, warblers and other birds. It forages at lower levels than White-cheeked Nuthatch *S. leucopsis*, often in the understorey and occasionally on the ground. The species is very difficult to separate from White-tailed Nuthatch *S. himalayensis* by plumage but has a very distinctive rasping call, which is loud and far-carrying (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It eats insects, seeds and nuts (Ali and Ripley 1987). A pair and two fledged young were recorded by the Soli Khola, Humla District in June 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003). The species' altitudinal movements are poorly known in Nepal (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Deforestation would threaten Kashmir Nuthatch, but its Nepal habitat is probably not significantly at risk.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Kashmir Nuthatch. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Rara National Park and Api Nampa Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Kashmir Nuthatch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a locally fairly common resident in the north-west. Since 1990 its distributional range has been extended to the far north-west in Api Nampa Conservation Area and to the far north in Humla District, due to better coverage. It has been recorded from two protected areas, post-1990. Deforestation would threaten Kashmir Nuthatch, but its Nepal habitat is probably not significantly at risk. In the absence of any evidence of a decline or significant threats, its population may be stable.

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Sitta castanea Lesson, 1831 LC

Subspecies: *Sitta castanea castanea*, *almorae*, *cinnamoventris*

Common name

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch (English),

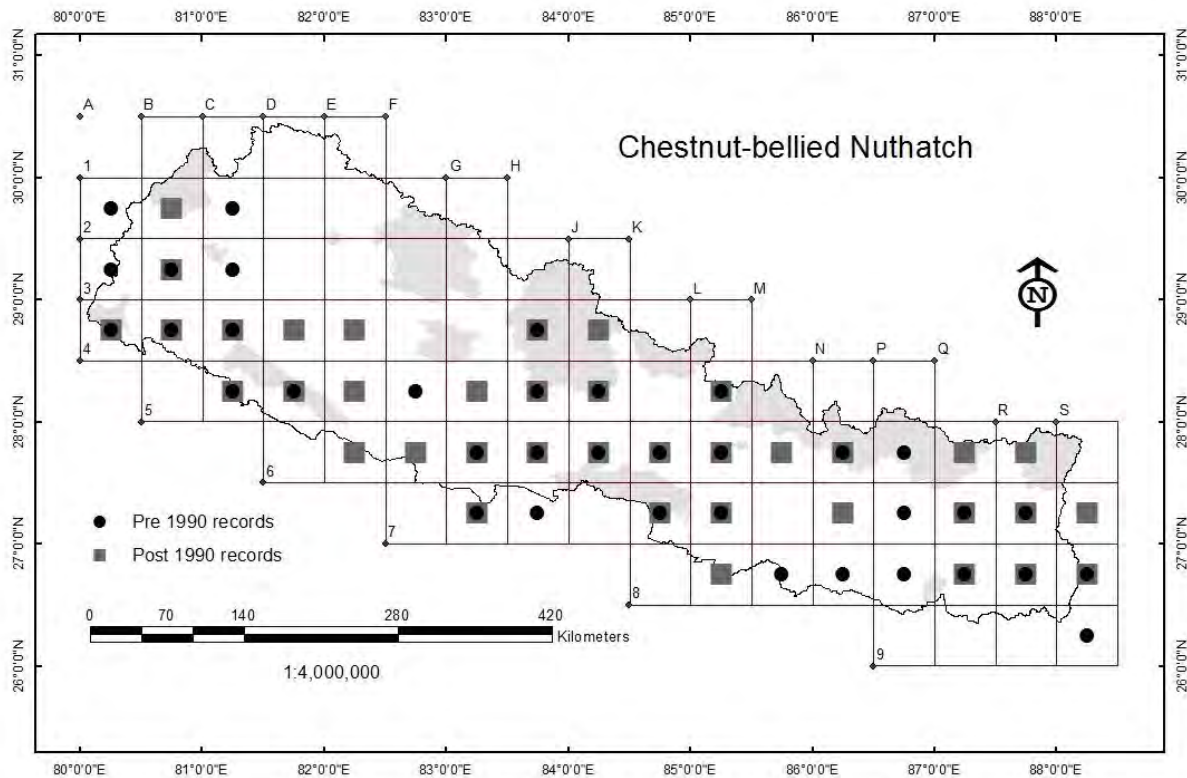
Katuse Matta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sittidae



Distribution



Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch is a common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Ilam District (Cox 1992) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped it widely from west-central Nepal eastwards but less widely in the west.

Since 1990 it has been recorded rather more widely in the west, probably due to increased coverage; otherwise there is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see text below and map.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in the Chameliya valley (B2), Api Nampa Conservation Area in March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011, Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Pradhan 1992, Todd 2001); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun

National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded between Ting Sang La and Peku (N6), Gaurishankar Conservation Area in October 1996 (Cox 1996); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); uncommon, possibly resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); records include one in September 1998 (Giri *et al.* 1998), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Brown 1995, Carpenter *et al.* 1994, 1995 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

It has been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone in the Khata forest corridor (C5), Bardia District (Chaudhari 2007); Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Baral 1996, Pradhan 2005), also listed for Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009), at Sauraha, Chitwan District, e.g. in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), Janakauli Community Forest, Chitwan District, e.g. in February 2008 (Giri 2008) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), west of the park (H6), Nawalparasi District in February 2010 (Baral 2010a); Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone (Q7) in June 2009 (Cox 2009).

It has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, see text below and map.

In the west records include from: near Chulla and Amargadhi (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Dhanghadi (B4), Kailali District in March 1992 (Baral 1992a); a common resident in the Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); lower Karnali basin, along Bardia-Katarniaghat corridor (C5), Bardia District (Singh 2007); Tikapur Park (C5), Kailali District in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Khalanga and Rimna (E4), between Kalimati and Kauli, Sakala and Nayakwada VDCs (E4) and between Kauli Bazaar and Jiri Daha (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and West Rapti wetlands Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Kapilvastu and Rupandehi Districts (F6, G6, G7) in January 2002 (Cox 2002); Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in February 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); Balewa (G5), Gulmi District (Basnet 2009); between Buachidi and Gwalichaur (G5), Baglung District, between Simalchaur and ghat south of Ridhabhot (G5), Gulmi District, between Argali and Sidure (G6), Gulmi District, and between Sidure and Rupakot, Bari Gad (G6), Gulmi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011) and listed by Suwal *et al.* (2002); Banpale Danda, Pokhara (H5), Kaski District (Karki *et al.* 1997), and Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004), November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005) and February 2010 (Baral 2010).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) described it as a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006, with records from many locations, including Godaveri, Nagarjun, Gokarna, Tokha, Swayambhunath, Haatiban, Bajrabarahi, Nilbarahi and Suryabinayak. Other records from the Valley include: Gokarna in February 1992 (Baral 1992a) and Swayambhunath in October 1992 (Baral 1993). Other localities in central Nepal include: Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992b); between Sundarijal and Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); a common resident in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); L7, Judibela Community Forest (L7), Rautahat, Adarsha Sadabahar Community Forest (L7), Bakaiya Community Forests, Nijgarh (L7) and Dudhaura Khola forest area (L7), Bara District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); by the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013); between Kat mandir, Bara District and Forest camp north of E-W Highway (L7) and between west of Lal Bakaiya and Kopuwa gau school (L8), Rautahat District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); by the Bagmati River (L8), Sarlahi District in July 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012).

In the east records include from: Katahare and Durge Community Forests (N7), Sindhuli District (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007); between Bungling and Pikhuwa (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 and between Phyksinda and Mudhe (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Pikhuwa (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in March 1999 (Choudhary 1999) and December 2001 (Chaudhary 2001); Udayapur and Bhagalpur forest (Q8), Sunsari District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and listed by Basnet (2009) and Basnet and Sapkota (2008); Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001) and January 2010 (Baral 2010b); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Belahara (Q8), Dhankuta in September 2003 (Baral 2003); near Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); lower Mai valley, Ilam District (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); Sidin (R7), Panchthar District and Jamuna (R7) and Chisapani (R8), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Panchthar (R7), Taplejung (R7), Morang (R8), Jhapa (R8) and Ilam District (S7, S8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India,

Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1540 m (-1830 m); lower limit: 150 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch. The large number of 50 was counted on a Churia hill trek, Chitwan National Park on 22 January 2003 (Giri 2003). The species' population may be declining because of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch inhabits tropical and subtropical forests and groves, mainly of broadleaves. It usually forages in the upper half of forest trees and occasionally on the ground. The species is a typical nuthatch; it is an agile climber and can move with ease upwards, downwards, sideways and upside-down over trunks and branches. Unlike woodpeckers and in common with other nuthatches, it usually begins near the top of a tree and works down the main trunk or larger branches. It can also perch on a branch like other passerines. It is often found with mixed feeding parties (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects, grubs, seeds and nuts (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Doti District (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), the Kathmandu Valley (Madge and Madge 1982), and in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983). No altitudinal movements have been reported in Nepal (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch is threatened by complete loss of forest and wooded areas to make way for the spread of agriculture, urbanization or new roads, for instance. However, as it is adapted to groves it is less susceptible than many other forest birds.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch. Since 1990 it has been recorded Bardia, Banke, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and marginally in Gaurishankar Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident, recorded since 1990 from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 it has been recorded rather more widely in the west, probably due to increased coverage; otherwise there is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system. It is threatened by complete loss of forest and wooded to make way for the spread of

agriculture, urbanisation or new roads, for instance. As a result, its population may be declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species. As it is adapted to groves it is less susceptible than many other forest birds.

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Sitta frontalis Swainson, 1820
Subspecies: *Sitta frontalis frontalis*

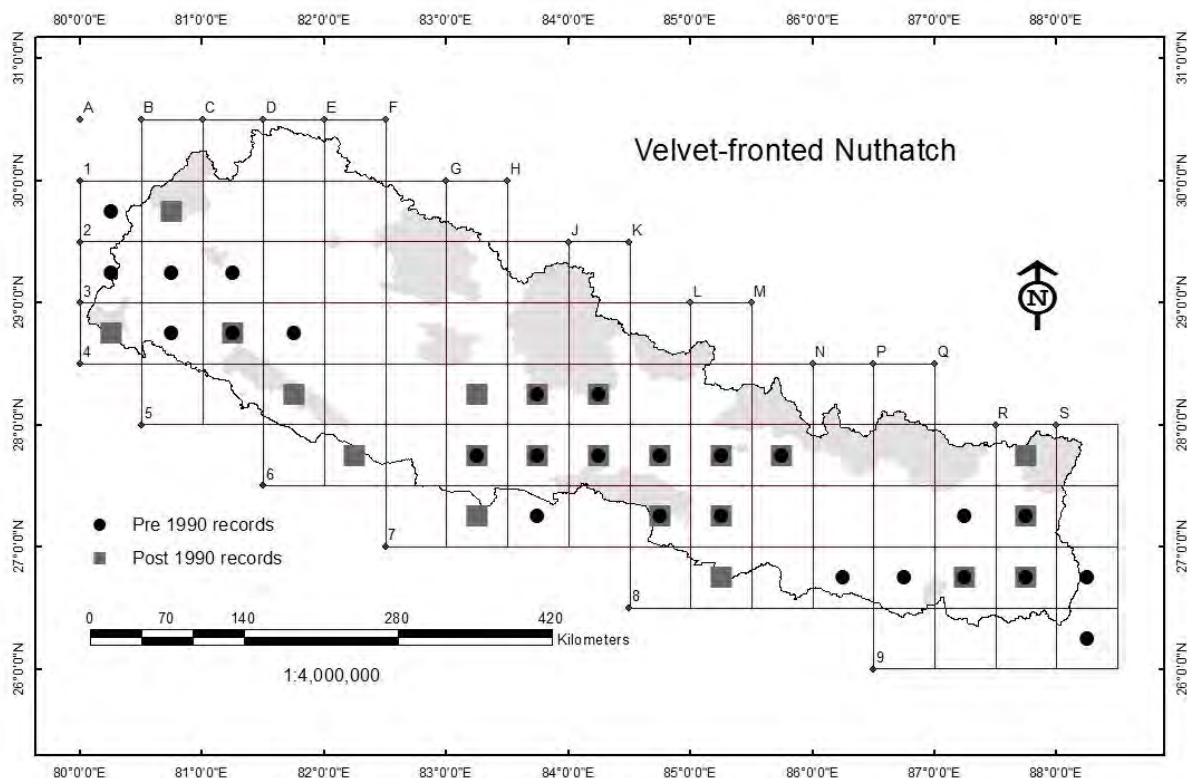
Common name

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch (English),
Makhmali Matta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sittidae



Distribution



Velvet-fronted Nuthatch is a widespread and locally fairly common resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Ilam District, e.g. Cox (1992) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Since Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident, especially in Sal forests of the terai. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it was mainly a fairly common resident between 75 m and 2015 m, most frequent up to 1800 m, and mapped its distribution widely from west-central Nepal eastwards and less widespread in the west.

Post-1990 the species has been recorded a little more widely in the west, probably as a result of better coverage and a little less widely in central and eastern Nepal compared to pre-1990, see text below and map.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: rare, possibly resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009, Giri and Choudhary 1996); singles recorded in the Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent resident in Bardia National Park (C4) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011, Baral *et al.* 2012);

a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a common resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Pradhan 1992, Todd 2001); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), also recorded on Nagarjun, e.g. in March 1994 (Baral 1994), April 1999 (Choudhary 1999) and March 2001 (Baral 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (M6) in October 1996 (Cox 1996); recorded in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, e.g. in November 1993 (Baral 1993a), November and December 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and May 2008 (Giri 2008a), and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Brown 1995, Buckton 1996, Thapa and Karki 2005).

It has been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Bees Hazari Tal, Barandabhar (Baral 1996, Pradhan 2005) and listed for Barandabhar by Adhikari *et al.* (2000) and Ghimire (2009); recorded in Janakauli Community Forest, Chitwan District, e.g. in February 2008 (Giri 2008b) and October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Sauraha, Chitwan District in April 1992 (Baral 1992a); Namuna Community Forest (H6), Nawalparasi District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012), and west of the park (H6), Nawalparasi District in February 2010 (Baral 2010a).

The species has also been recorded fairly widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, see text below and map.

In the west records include from: Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and West Rapti wetlands Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010, February, March and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); between Kavri Dhamsala and Argali (G6), Palpa District in May 1999 (Cox 1999); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011 and listed by Suwal *et al.* (2002); Phewa Tal (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in January 1992 (Halliday 1992), March 1999 (Chartier and Chartier 1999) and November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); common in the Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998a), November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009) and listed by Anon. (2012), and recorded Baglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in January 1992 (Halliday 1992).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) described it as a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 recorded from Nagarjun, Godaveri, Gokarna, Nilbarahi and Suryabinayak. Other localities in the Kathmandu Valley include Gokarna, e.g. in February 1993 (Baral 1993b). Other localities in central Nepal include Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992b); a common resident in Chitlang forests (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); between the school west of Belwa, Bara District and Kat mandir (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013); Adarsha Sadabahar Community Forest (L7), Bara District, Bakaiya Community Forest, Nijgarh (L7), Bara District and Dudhaura Khola forest area (L7), Bara District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013), along the Bagmati River (L8), Siraha District in July 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012).

In the east records include from: between Simle and Bagaar (M6), Dolakha District in October 1996 (Cox 1996); Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001) and January 2010 (Baral 2010b); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, e.g. in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997) and December 1998 (Choudhary 1999); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in March 1999 (Choudhary 1999); Udayapur, Bhagalpur and Sundapur forest (Q8), Sunsari District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); Mai valley between Chisapani (R8), Ilam District and Jamuna (R7), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); the lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in June 1997 (Chaudhary 1998b); Taplejung District (R7) and Morang, Jhapa and Ilam Districts (R8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2015 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Velvet-fronted Nuthatch. The maximum of 15 was counted in Chitwan National Park on 14 February 2005 (Baral 2005). The species' population is possibly declining as a result of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch inhabits open broadleaved forest and well-wooded areas (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). It has typical nuthatch behaviour, though more active than other nuthatches in the region. Usually it keeps with mixed foraging flocks and seeks food from the canopy down to the undergrowth, but not on the ground (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding has been proved in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983). No altitudinal movements have been reported (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch is threatened by the complete loss of forest and wooded areas, such as for urbanisation, road-building or the spread of agriculture, but is less at risk than species which require closed canopy forest. It has probably benefitted from forest thinning leading to a spread of its habitat.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Velvet-fronted Nuthatch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and in Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a widespread and locally fairly common resident, recorded since 1990 from the far east to the far west. Since 1990 the species has been recorded a little more widely in the west, probably as a result of better coverage and a little less widely in central and eastern Nepal compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas and quite widely outside the protected areas' system. Velvet-fronted Nuthatch is threatened by the complete loss of forest and wooded areas, such as for urbanisation, road-building or the spread of agriculture, but is less at risk than species which require closed canopy forest. It has probably benefitted from forest thinning leading to a spread of its habitat. Its population may be declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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***Sitta himalayensis* Jardine & Selby 1835 LC**

Subspecies: *Sitta himalayensis himalayensis*

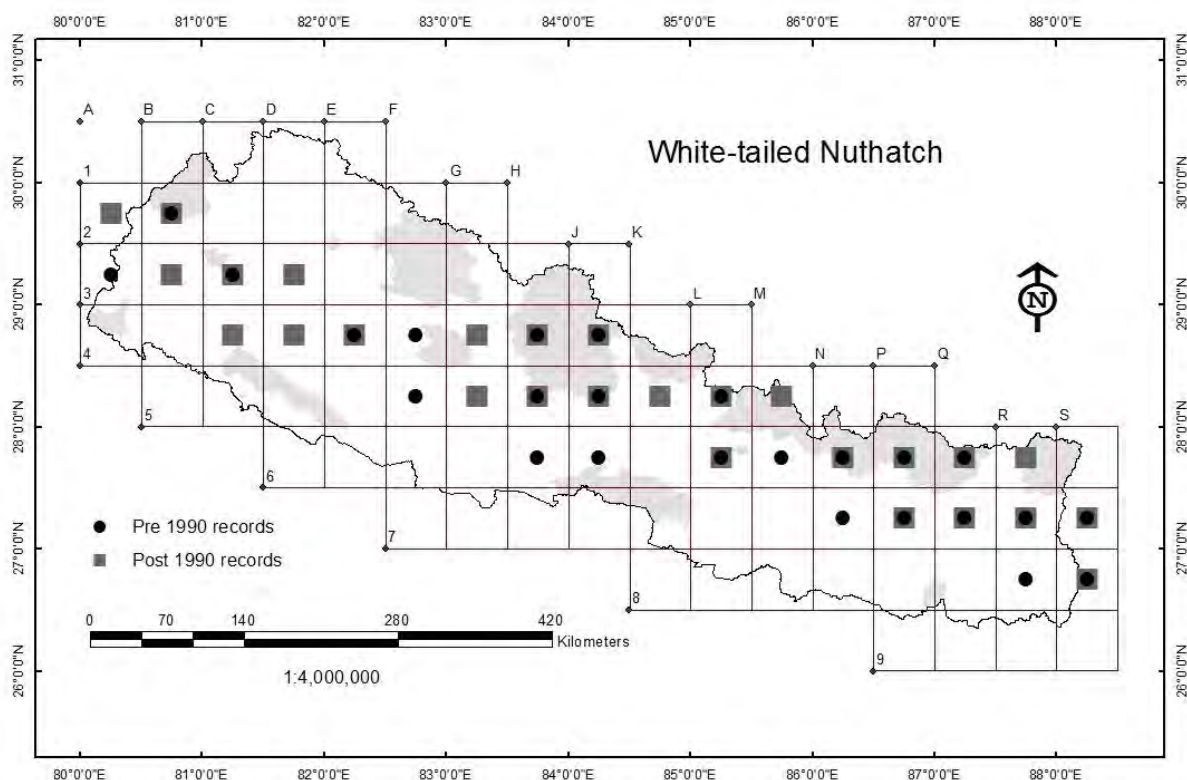
Common name

White-tailed Nuthatch (English),
Pahadi Matta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sittidae



Distribution



White-tailed Nuthatch is a common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far north-west to Hange Tham (e.g. Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp described it as a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped it widely from west-central Nepal eastwards and less widely in the west.

Since 1990 the species' distribution has increased in the west, probably because of better coverage; otherwise there is no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see text below and map.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: recorded in the Mahakali valley (A2) in December 2011 and the Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Thakuri 2013a); a common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Rimal 2006, SNP and BCN 2007) and in Langtang National

Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and a fairly common resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It has been recorded in Langtang National Park buffer zone, e.g. at Dhunche in November 1995 (Baral 1996) and in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species is also recorded widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, see text below and map.

In the west records include from: several localities in Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Badimalika region (C3) in February or early March 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Daurogaon and Beuli (D3), Kalikot District, between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District and between Gai banne and Madela (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Kauli Bazaar and Jiri Daha (E4), between Jiri Daha and Lagana, Nayakwada VDC (E4) and between Lagana and Karki Jiula, Nayakwada, Rokayagaon and Ramidanda VDCs (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); between Lachang and Palung, Dhola Khola (G4), Myagdi District; between Palung, Dhola Khola and Archegaun, Dhola Khola (G4) Myagdi District and between Baihanse Kharak and Pinde Odar, Myagdi Khola (G4), Myagdi District and Dobhang vicinity (G4), Myagdi District in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Balewa, (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); near Khande (H5), Kaski District in March 1999 (Chartier and Chartier 1999), and Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) described it as a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other records for the Kathmandu Valley include from Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in November 1996 (Giri 1996) and April 2011 (Baral 2011). Other localities in central Nepal include: Phedi Maghimtar, Chitwan District in November 1992 (Baral 1993); between Chisapani and Sundarikal (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007); a common resident at Chitlang (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District and between Chisapani and Baghdwar, Shivapuri in May 1999 (Choudhary 1999); between Kutumsang and Pati Bhanjyang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1992 (Baral 1992); recorded at Phakhel (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District in the breeding season (Acharya 2002), and near Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include: from Dolakha District (N6) (Poulsen 1993); from Deorali to Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District via Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District, between Sete and Junbesi (P6) via Lamjura Pass, Solukhumbu District, between Junbesi and Nunthala (P6), Solukhumbu District, between Nunthala and Bupsa (P6), Solukhumbu and between Bupsa and Puiyan (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Panggom (P6) and between Paiya and Phakding (P6), Solukhumbu District and between Gurase (P7), Sankhuwasabha District and Sanam (P7), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Sankhuwasabha District (Q6) in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Mudhe (Q6) and Chhichhila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Mudhe (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District and Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District, between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); recorded frequently in the upper Mai valley, mainly above 1700 m (R7, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010), and two localities in Ilam District (S7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3140 m (-3400 m) summer; lower limit: 1800 m (summer), 915 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for White-tailed Nuthatch. The large number of 40 was seen near Khalanga, Dadeldhura District on 28 May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010). Its population is possibly declining because of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-tailed Nuthatch inhabits oak-rhododendron forests between 1525 m and 2135 m (Fleming *et al.* 1976) in the subtropical and lower temperate zones and maple-hemlock forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976) in the upper temperate zone. It is not often recorded below 1830 m. The species appears to forage mostly on mossy branches, much less so on trunks. It creeps jerkily along the upper or under side of moss-covered boughs or up and around tree-trunks with astonishing agility, prying into crevices in the bark or under moss in search of insects, presently flying off to another tree nearby to resume the hunt (Ali and Ripley 1987). Frequently it keeps in pairs, accompanying mixed hunting parties. Usually it frequents the upper half of trees, and occasionally low bushes. It calls loudly from dead branches or while heading down a tree trunk with head raised to a horizontal position (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Its diet consists mainly of insects; also kernels of nuts and seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). White-tailed Nuthatch has been observed food provisioning.

Although all or most nuthatch species are generally believed to provision food, this behaviour of White-tailed Nuthatch has not been documented before. Two birds were observed collecting *Magnolia campbelli* seeds and storing them in a thick mat of a moss-covered trunk of a medium-sized tree in Makalu Barun National Park in November 2005. Another individual was seen carrying a green berry and storing it in bark of a dead alder *Alnus nipalensis* in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in October 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010).

Breeding has been proved in Khaptad National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988); at Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area (van den Berg and Bosman 1976); on the Mamche Danda (Proud 1953); in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area (Proud 1952), and in Mechi Zone (van Riessen 1989). The species is subject to some altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

White-tailed Nuthatch is threatened by the loss and degradation of forests, especially in the lower temperate zone.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out for White-tailed Nuthatch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-tailed Nuthatch has been assessed as Least Concern. It is common and widespread, recorded since 1990 from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species' distribution has increased in the west, probably because of better coverage; otherwise there is no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system. It is threatened by the loss and degradation of forests, especially in the lower temperate zone and as a result its population may be declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Sitta leucopsis Gould, 1850

Subspecies: *Sitta leucopsis leucopsis*

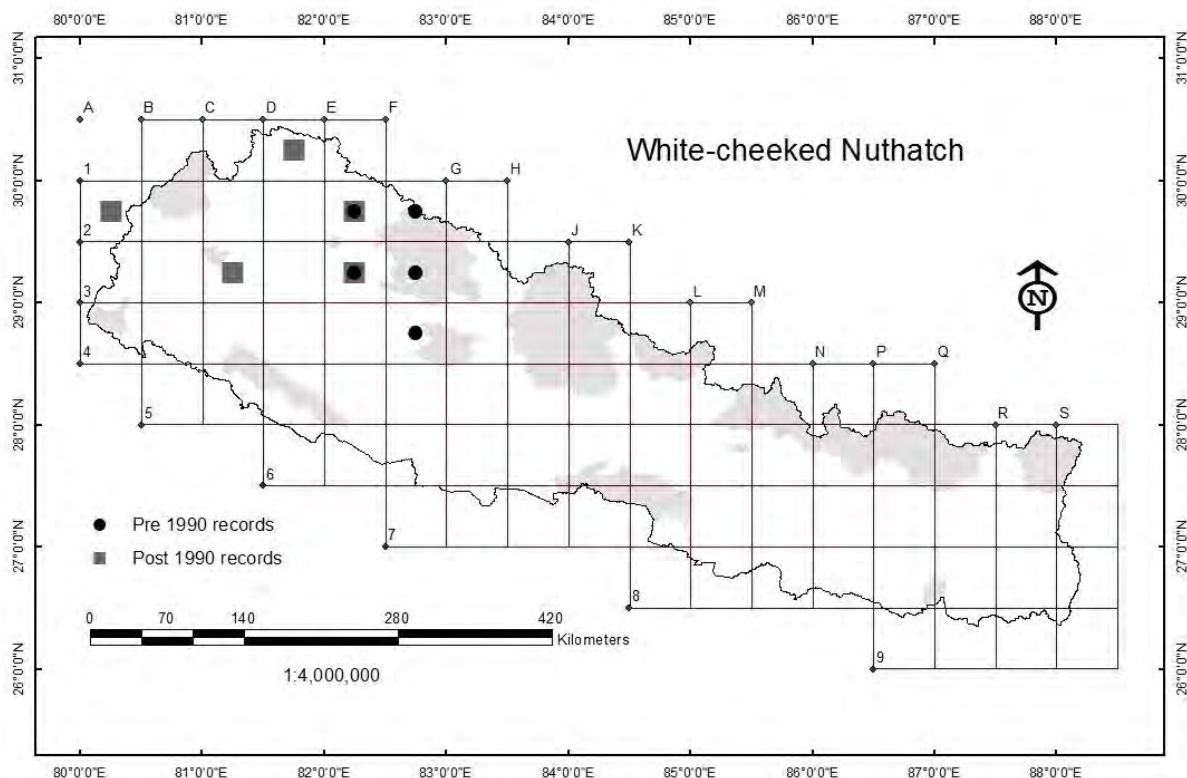
Common name

White-cheeked Nuthatch (English),
Kalotauke Matta (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sittidae



Distribution



White-cheeked Nuthatch is resident in the north-west, frequent in Rara National Park and uncommon elsewhere. Since 1990 it has been recorded locally from the Mahakali valley, Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far north-west east to Navakuna, Jumla District (Priemé 1992).

The first Nepal record of the species was by the Lulo Khola in June 1952 (Polunin 1952).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as fairly common among conifers in the north-west and as far east as Suli Gad, River, Dolpa. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was common in the Langu valley (F2) (Hillard and Jackson 1989); other localities included Rara Lake (Barber 1989, Cox 1984), Dolpo and also Tarakot (F4) in June 1973 (Nepali 1986) in April 1974 (Corbett 1974), the most easterly known locality for the species.

Since 1990 its distribution has been extended to close to the north-western Nepal border in Api Nampa Conservation Area and the northern border in Humla District, probably because of better recording in these localities, but no records could be located from Dolpo or Tarakot where it was recorded in the 1970s, although these areas have been under-recorded in the period.

The species' post-1990 distribution in protected areas includes two seen in the Mahakali valley (A2) Api Nampa Conservation Area in March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012). Giri (2005) described it as an uncommon

resident in Rara National Park, but other records include it is frequent there, e.g. in April 1995 (White and White 1995), March 2000 (Regmi 2000) and April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009).

Outside the protected areas' system records include from: Badimalika region (C3) in February or early March 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); Yangar (D1), Humla District in September 1994 (Prodon 1994); Navakuna (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); near Jumla (E3), Jumla District in April 1995 (White and White 1995); near the Khali-Lagna Pass (E3), Jumla District, and near Padmara (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009), and between Okharpata and Jumla (E3), Jumla District in March 1997 (Giri 1997).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, China (mainland), India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3900 m; lower limit: 2745 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for this species. In the absence of significant threats or evidence of a decline, the population is considered possibly stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-cheeked Nuthatch inhabits coniferous forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species has typical nuthatch behaviour. It feeds in the upper canopy, where it is most easily located by its distinctive call. In the breeding season males sometimes perch conspicuously on the tops of tall trees, calling and flicking wings. It works energetically on branches towards the tops of trees where it may pause to call loudly (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It feeds on insects and seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). Its altitudinal movements are unknown in Nepal.

Threats

Deforestation would threaten White-cheeked Nuthatch, but its habitat in Nepal is probably not significantly at risk.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for White-cheeked Nuthatch. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Rara National Park and Api Nampa Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-cheeked Nuthatch is a local resident in the north-west, frequent in Rara National Park and uncommon elsewhere. Since 1990 its distribution has been extended to close to the north-western and northern Nepal borders, probably because of better recording in these localities, but no records could be located from Dolpo or Tarakot where it was recorded in the 1970s, although these areas are under-recorded. It has been

recorded from two protected areas and at a few localities outside the protected areas' system since 1990. Deforestation would threaten White-cheeked Nuthatch, but its habitat in Nepal is probably not significantly at risk. In the absence of any significant threats or evidence of a decline in population or distribution, its population is considered possibly stable.

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***Stachyris nigriceps* Blyth, 1844 LC**

Subspecies: *Stachyris nigriceps nigriceps*

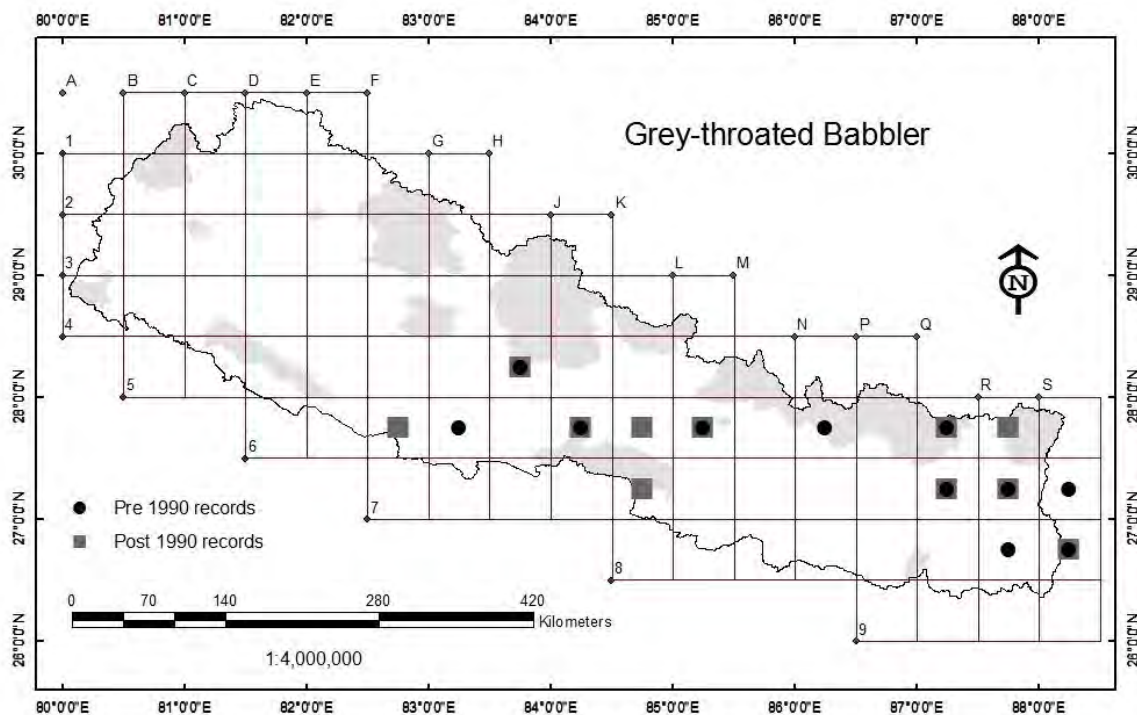
Common name

Grey-throated Babbler (English),
Phusrokanthe Banbhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Grey-throated Babbler is a frequent resident from west-central Nepal eastwards, more common in the east; it is subject to some altitudinal movements. There are post-1990 records from the Chirai Khola valley, north-west Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008) in west-central Nepal east to Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992) in the far east. The Chirai Khola valley is now the westernmost known locality for the species as it is farther west than Ranibas in Rupandehi District (Rand and Fleming 1957), which was quoted as the western limit by Inskipp and Inskipp (1991). The species was also recorded further west in Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); post-1990 records from Bardia are still to be confirmed.

The species was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen collected in the 19th century (Blyth 1844), when it was recorded on Shivapuri in June and elsewhere in the Kathmandu Valley in February, March and August (years and further locality details are unknown) (Hodgson 1829).

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a local and occasionally recorded resident. It was mainly seen in the Kathmandu Valley and eastwards and was rare further east. Areas where it was regularly found included Phulchoki in the Valley and the Mai valley, Ilam District.

The species' recent status in protected areas is: a rare resident in Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001). It was reported as a very uncommon resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) by Inskipp and Inskipp (2003); however, 11 were seen in the Modi Khola valley in January 2010 (Wheatley 2010)

and 30 in December 2010 (Adcock and Naylor 2011) indicating the species is more frequent there – Redman and Murphy (1979) is the only known pre-1990 record from ACA. The species is a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); however, breeding was confirmed in Gurung (1983). It is a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); an uncommon resident on Shivapuri in the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park between 2004 and 2006 (Mallalieu 2008); a locally frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and an occasionally recorded resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Post-1990 it has also been found outside the protected areas' system, especially in the east, although less frequently than within protected areas (see text below and map).

Known post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system include: recorded in the Chirai Khola valley in north-west Kapilvastu District in November 2006 (Cox 2008); seven birds at Naudanda, Kaski District in November 2011 (Hari KC); five near Katunje VDC, Dhading June 2000 (Kalu Ram Tamang); recorded at Nalang, Dhading District in June 2012; an uncommon resident in the Phulchoki Important Bird Area in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 (Mallalieu 2008); two at Sankhu, Kathmandu District in May 2009 (Hathan Chaudhary and Jyotendra Thakuri); eight at Nagarkot, Bhaktapur District in October 2011 (Hathan Chaudhary); recorded in Chitlang forest, Chandragiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); five at Siraichuli, Chitwan District in February 2011 (Hem Subedi and Bird Education Society); two at Num, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); recorded between Chepuwa and Hatiya, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992), three between Mure and Chhichhila, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); recorded east of Sesambu, Terhathum District December 1992 (Cox 1992); two north of Phidim, Panchthar District in December 1991 (Nielsen 1992); two below Jamuna, one at Memen and three below Sidim ward, Mai valley in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and a pair on Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District in 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the western limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 2000 m; lower limit: 245 m

Population

No surveys have been carried out for Grey-throated Babbler. It has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey-throated Babbler inhabits undergrowth and bamboo thickets in dense moist broadleaved forests in the subtropical and lower temperate zone (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also in dense secondary forests (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It skulks in thick undergrowth, often in itinerant foraging parties with other species in the non-breeding season (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species keeps well under cover, but can be seen flitting across forest trails or small ravines (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Breeding has been proved at Chitwan (Gurung 1983), Godaveri, Kathmandu Valley (Diesselhorst 1968) and at Bhimpedi, Makwanpur District (Biswas 1962).

Threats

Grey-throated Babbler is threatened by loss of undergrowth and bamboo thickets in forests, and also by deforestation. Outside protected areas its forest habitat in the subtropical and lower temperate zones is

especially threatened.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Grey-throated Babbler. It has been recorded in Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Parsa Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey-throated Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident with post-1990 records from west central areas and possibly further west, to the far east; it is more common in the east. The species occurs in several protected areas with suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. It has also been recorded outside the protected areas' system, especially in the east, but less frequently than within protected areas. It is threatened by the loss of undergrowth and bamboo thickets in forests, and also by deforestation. Outside protected areas its forest habitat in the subtropical and lower temperate zones is especially threatened. Although its population has probably decreased as a result of habitat loss the decline is not considered to have occurred to a degree that warrants any threat category for the species.

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***Stachyris pyrrhops* Blyth, 1844 LC**

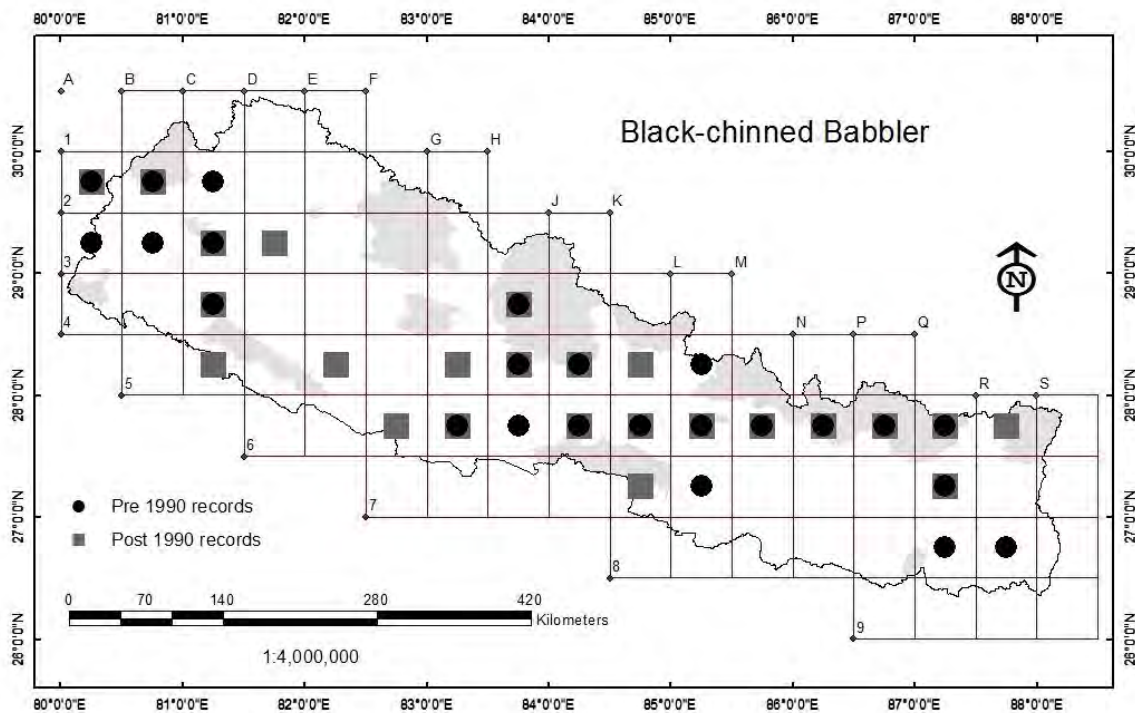
Common name

Black-chinned Babbler (English),
Kalochiunde Banbhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Black-chinned Babbler is a fairly common resident. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Api Nampa Conservation Area in the far west (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) to Gyabla, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in the far east (Baral 2011a). A sighting in Ilam District in summer 1989 (van Riessen 1989) is the easternmost known record of the species. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was rare east of the Tamur valley but no recent records could be located.

Black-chinned Babbler was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen taken in the 19th century (Blyth 1844, Warren and Harrison 1971).

The species' status in protected areas is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), a rare resident in Bardia National Park (Kumal 2001 and Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001), a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006), a fairly common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); also a fairly common resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Chaudhary 2011), a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), also recorded in the park buffer zone in December 1992 (Cox 1992), and recorded from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area - three birds at Gyabla in April 2011 (Baral 2011a).

Although it has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas post-1990, Black-chinned Babbler has still been found widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see text below and map).

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the west include: two records in Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997), recorded in the Dang Deukhuri foothills forests Important Bird Area, Dang District in 2009 (Thakuri 2009); recorded in the Chirai Khola valley, north-west Kapilvastu District in 2007 (Cox 2008); four between Argali, Palpa District and Sidure, Gulmi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); recorded in the Reshunga Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in 2010 and 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); two near Gwalichaur, Baglung District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); one in the Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); recorded between Pokhara and Begnas Tal, Kaski District in March 2009 (Baral 2009); several records from the Pokhara valley, e.g. one in November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005), one in November 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007), two in February 2010 (Baral 2010) and four there in November 2011 (Baral 2011b); one between Bhujang and Pasgam, Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), and recorded at Baglungpani, Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in central Nepal include four at Dhading, Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011c); 17 birds at Siraichuli, Chitwan District in February 2011 (Hem Subedi); two on trek up to the Upardangaddhi hills, Chitwan District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); recorded in Chitlang forest, Chandragiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); five birds in Makwanpur District (L7) in March 2008 (Yub Raj Basnet, Yadav Ghimirey and Jyotendra Thakuri), and one to two between Dukanghyang and Ghangul, Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012). Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Up to 20 were seen in one day in January 2005.

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the east include: heard between Deorali and Sete, Solukhumbu District in March 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); one seen at Bhandar, Dolakha District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); heard between Nhuntala and Bupsa and between Bupsa and Puiyan, Solukhumbu District in March 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); three near Tumlingtar, Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998), recorded between Mure and Chhichhila, Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992), and recorded in the lower Pikhua Khola valley, Bhojpur District in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Globally it is also recorded from India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the eastern limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 2440 m; lower limit: 245 m

Population

No surveys have been carried out for Black-chinned Babbler. However, although it would suffer from the complete clearance of forest and scrub, it is likely to have benefited from forest degradation and may have increased with the spread of secondary scrub.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-chinned Babbler inhabits cutover scrub and the edges of light forest (Fleming *et al.* 1976); also undergrowth in secondary forest (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Depending on the season it is found in pairs or in small loose parties of up to eight, often with other species. It is active and restless seeking insects in bushes and undergrowth (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is found throughout the year from 245 m to 2440 m, but most frequently above 915 m. Birds at higher altitudes sometimes descend in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It was proved breeding on Jahar Powah in the Kathmandu Valley (Hodgson 1829) and in Chitwan

National Park (Gurung 1983). One was seen with nesting material in a Phulchoki ravine in April 2006 (Mallalieu 2008).

Threats

Complete clearance of forest and scrub would threaten Black-chinned Babbler.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Black-chinned Babbler. It has been recorded from Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Chitwan and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and Parsa Wildlife Reserve. It has also been recorded marginally in Bardia National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-chinned Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and widespread resident occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in a number of protected areas and also widely outside the protected areas' system. Although the species has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within them, post-1990, it has still been found widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Although the species would suffer from the complete clearance of forest and scrub, it is likely to have benefited from forest degradation and may have increased with the spread of secondary scrub.

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Stachyris ruficeps Blyth, 1847 LC

Subspecies: *Stachyris ruficeps ruficeps*

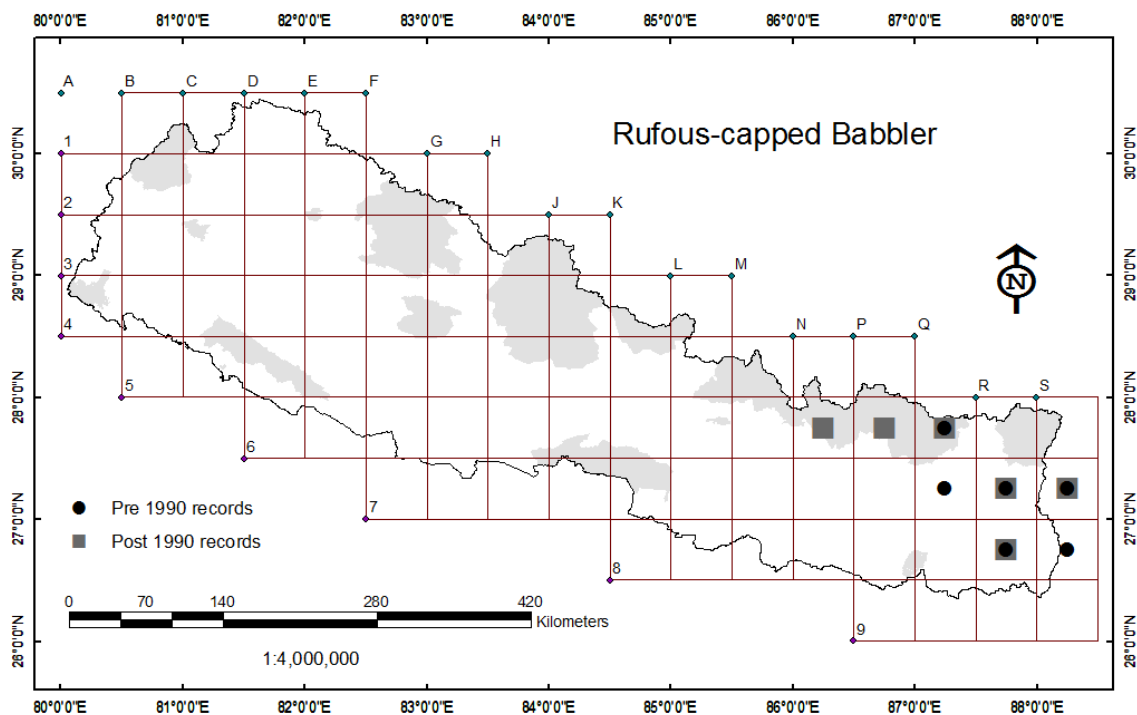
Common name

Rufous-capped Babbler (English),
Ratotauke Banbhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Rufous-capped Babbler is a fairly common resident mainly in the far east where it is recorded from the Arun valley east to Hanga Tham, Ilam District. However, there are a few recent records further west in Solukhumbu District (Carter and James 2011; Thewlis *et al.* 2009), and as far west as Bhandar, Ramechhap District (Naylor and Metcalf 2012) in east-central Nepal.

The first Nepal record was from the upper Mai valley, Ilam District in April 1912, where it was found to be common (Stevens 1923). The species has been regularly seen subsequently in the Mai valley. In March 1961 it was reported to be fairly common in the valley and two specimens were collected (Fleming and Traylor 1964). Other pre-1990 records from the valley include Robson (1979), Inskipp and Inskipp (1981), who recorded five birds between Jamuna and Hange Tham and five at Hange Tham in March 1981, and McKnight *et al.* (1989) who found the species fairly common at Hange Tham. One was seen at Ilam in April 1982 (Turton and Speight 1982). Post-1990 records from the Mai valley include: two at Ilam in June 1997 (Chaudhary 1998) and 16 there in January 2008 (Baral 2010). It was found to be still fairly common in the upper Mai valley including at Hange Tham in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and four were seen at Hange Tham in March 2012 (Badri Chaudhary).

There are several pre-1990 records from what is now the Makalu Barun National Park: the upper Arun valley, e.g. in 1973 (Anon. 1983) and Morioka and Sakane (1981), and the Barun valley in November 1984 (Nepali

1984). Cox (1999) listed the species as fairly common in Makalu Barun National Park. Other records from the park include three between Seduwa and Tashigaon in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995), two between Navagaon and Tashigaon in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998), 23 at Saisima in November 2005 (Baral 2005, Inskipp *et al.* 2005), and two at Saisima gumpa in May 2009 (Cox 2009). In the Apsuwa Khola valley in the park buffer zone it was common in March and April 1990 (Tymstra 1993); one was also seen there in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Only a few pre-1990 records are known from other localities, both in the east: one on the Tinjure Danda, Terhathum District in November 1977 (Isherwood 1978), recorded at Amji Kharka in May 1988 in what is now the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Martens and Eck 1995), and two on Hans Pokhari Danda, Ilam District in March 1989 (DeLuce and Goodyear 1990).

Post-1990 Rufous-capped Babbler has been found to be fairly common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Records include at Amjilessa in April/May 1992 and 1994 (White and White 1999) and between Dhupi and Yamphudin in November 1996 (Buckton 1996). Three were seen between Amjilessa and Gyabla, five in the Amji Khola valley and three heard between there and Yamphudin in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Outside the conservation area it has been recorded in Taplejung District: one heard between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan, three heard between the conservation area entrance and Mamangkhe and four between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

Recently Rufous-capped Babbler has been recorded further west to east-central Nepal. Two were seen on the descent to Nhuntala, Solukhumbu District and two near Surkhe, Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009), one between Panggom and Paiya, Solubkhumbu District in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011); also three on the eastern outskirts of Bhandar, Ramechhap District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012). The species may have been overlooked in these areas previously.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), Hong Kong (China), India, Laos, Myanmar, Taiwan (China), Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the western limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 2745 m; lower limit: 1220 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Rufous-capped Babbler. It has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rufous-capped Babbler inhabits dense scrub jungle, dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets in humid broadleaved forest in the subtropical and lower temperate zones (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also dense scrub jungle (Fleming *et al.* 1976). In the non-breeding season it often keeps in actively moving parties, with other species. It hunts for insects and sometimes berries in the undergrowth (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species was found commonly breeding in the upper Mai valley in April 1912 (Stevens 1923) and breeding was also confirmed at Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park in 1993 (Bland 1994).

Threats

Rufous-capped Babbler is threatened by the loss of the forest understorey and forest thinning, as well as by deforestation. Its forest habitat in the subtropical and lower temperate zones is especially threatened (Inskipp 1989).

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Rufous-capped Babbler. It has been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rufous-capped Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident in the far east; however, there are a few recent records further west in east-central Nepal, where it may have been overlooked previously. The species occurs widely in the two protected areas within its distributional and altitudinal range and in suitable habitat; it has also been recorded outside the protected areas' system. It is threatened by the loss of the forest understorey and thinning, as well as by deforestation. Its forest habitat in the subtropical and lower temperate zones is especially threatened. Although its population has probably decreased as a result of habitat loss the decline is not considered to have occurred to a degree that warrants any threat category for the species.

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Sturnus contra Linnaeus, 1758 LC

Subspecies: *Sturnus contra contra*

Common name

Asian Pied Starling (English),

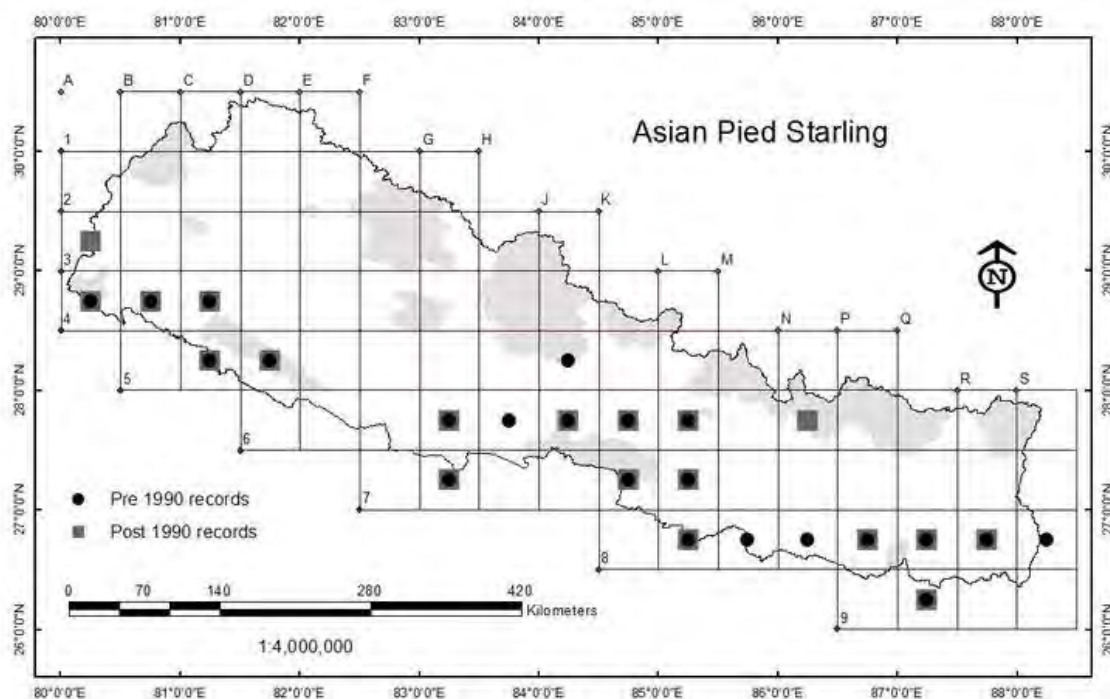
Dangre Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sturnidae



Distribution



Asian Pied Starling is a fairly common and widespread resident of the lowlands. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species a fairly common resident throughout the lowlands up to 305 m and mapped its distribution on the lowlands from the far west to the far east.

There has been a significant increase in the distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 probably partly due to better coverage (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); a fairly common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); a common breeding resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005a). The species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest and wetland (Ghimire 2009), Bees Hazari Lake area and Janakauli Community Forest in February 2008 (Giri 2008), Chitwan District and Gundre Khola in November 2007 (Baral 2007a) and Tharu Cultural Village Resort in December 2011 (Baral

2011a), Nawalparasi District, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park. It has also been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone in the Khata Corridor (C5), Bardia District (Chaudhari 2007).

Asian Pied Starling has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur District [A4] in May 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); a fairly common resident in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), a common breeding resident in Mohana River Corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012), recorded at Tikapur Park (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a), Kailali District; Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); a resident in Jagdishpur Reservoir area (G6), Kapilvastu District (Baral 2008); Bhairahawa (G6) in April 1993 (Baral 1994), Lumbini IBA (G7) in January 2011 (Acharya 2011), and Gaidahawa Lake area (G6) in February 2011 (Baral 2011b), Rupandehi District.

In central Nepal records include: from Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b); Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b); between Kopuwa Gau and Mewa Gau (L7), in April 2003 (Cox 2003), Judibela Community Forest and Aadarsha Community and National Forest (L7) in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b), Rautahat District; between Belwa and Kat Mandir (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003), and between Gaur (L8), Rautahat District and Sedhawa (L8), Siraha District in April 2003 (Cox 2003).

In the east records include: from Trijuga River Area and Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); a common resident in Chimdi Lake (Q8) (Surana *et al.* 2007), and recorded from Ram Dhuni Forest (Q8) in April 1999 (Choudhary 1999), Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Patnali Forest (Q8) in May 2011 (Baral 2011c) and Jabdi (Q8) in October 2011 (Baral 2011d), Sunsari District; a fairly common resident in Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Jha and Subba 2012); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010) and between Durgapur and Prajapate (R8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992) and Birtamod (R8) in May 1994 (Halberg 1994), Jhapa District; lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (China), Thailand and United Arab Emirates (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 305 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Asian Pied Starling. As many as 602 birds were recorded on 16 November 1996 at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Chaudhary 1997) and 600 on 20 November 2004 at Chitwan National Park (Baral and Chaudhary 2004).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Asian Pied Starling forages in cultivation and other open country, usually near habitation and grazing animals (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), damp grassland, refuse dumps and sewage farms (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is sociable, predominantly insectivorous and ground feeding (Ali and Ripley 1987); occurs in pairs or small parties around cattle sheds or at the margins of ponds and slow flowing streams (Fleming *et al.* 1976), small parties are usually formed during non-breeding seasons and form noisy communal roosts, sometimes up to a few hundred birds (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding was confirmed at Chitwan (Gurung 1983); the eastern terai (Q8) (Gregory-Smith and Batson 1976) and in the buffer zone of Koshi Tappu (Hem Sagar Baral). The species possibly shows local movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It feeds on insects, fruits

and cereal grains; sometimes feeds on grasshoppers and crickets, beetles, ants, caterpillars and grubs (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Asian Pied Starling may have benefitted by the expansion of agricultural lands and increase of refuse dumps and sewage farms. These may result in species' increasing population. However, unlike many other starlings, this species is associated with open, moist to wet fields close to human settlements, a specialist niche.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Asian Pied Starling. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia and Chitwan National Parks; Gaurishankar Conservation Areas and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Asian Pied Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common and widespread lowland resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded at several protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been a significant increase in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably partly due to better coverage. Asian Pied Starling may have benefitted by the expansion of agricultural lands and increment of refuse dumps and sewage farms. This may have contributed to the species' increasing population. However, unlike many other starlings, this species is associated with open, moist to wet fields close to human settlements, a specialist niche.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2007_007.pdf

Sturnus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789 LC

Subspecies: *Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus*

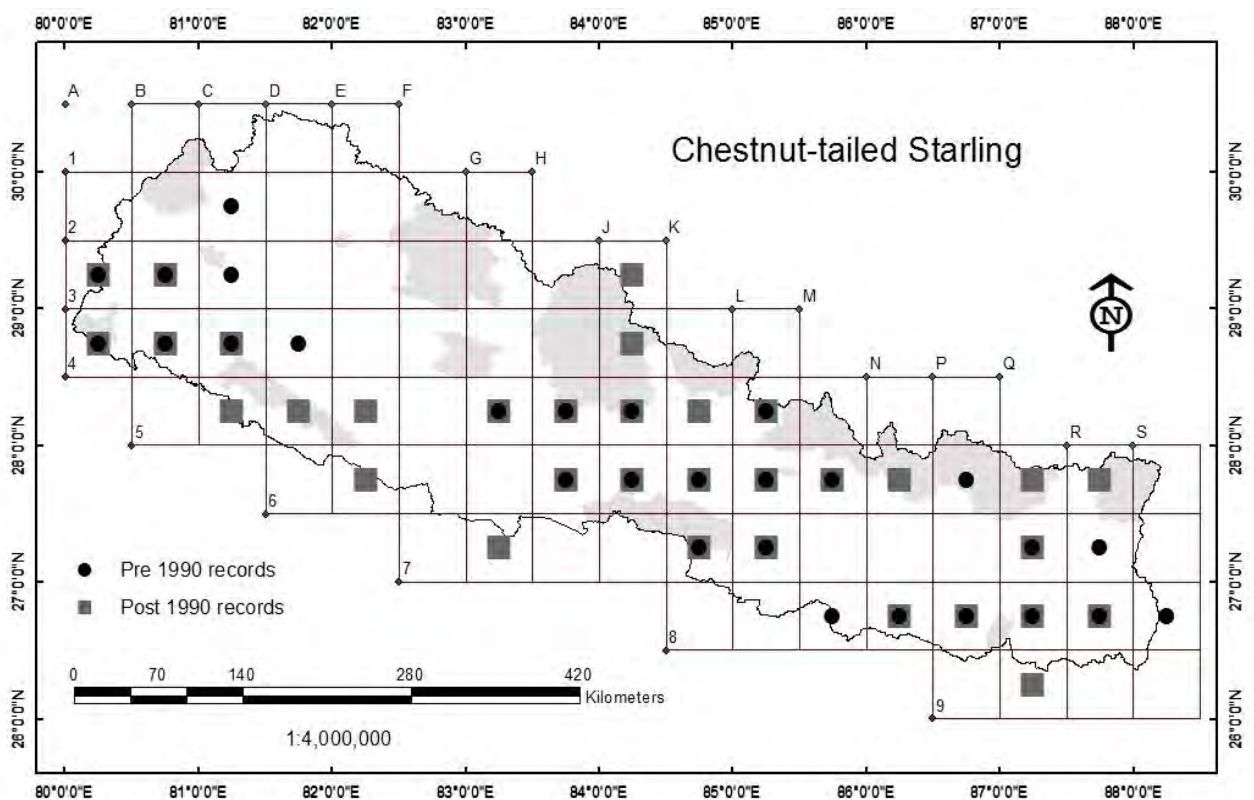
Common name

Chestnut-tailed Starling (English),
Phusrotauke Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sturnidae



Distribution



Chestnut-tailed Starling is a fairly common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Amargadhi, Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Mai Valley Important Bird Area (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species to be a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as fairly common between 75 m and 1370 m and mapped its distribution from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990 there has been no significant change in its distribution compared to pre-1990 (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); an uncommon passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and once recorded at the unusually high altitude of Lo Manthang (J3) of Annapurna

Conservation Area in November 1999 (Giri and Choudhary 1999); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); recorded in Dhunche (L5) of Langtang National Park in May 1992 (Baral 1992); recorded at Shivapuri (L6) in May 1996 (Cocker 1996) and Nagarjun (L6) in September 1993 (Baral 1994) of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park; a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a common breeding resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005a); a fairly common uncertain resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest and wetland (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009), Bees Hazari Lake area and Janakauli Community Forest in February 2008 (Giri 2008), buffer zones of Chitwan National Park. It has been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone in the Khata Corridor (C5) (Chaudhari 2007),

Chestnut-tailed Starling has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: Amargadhi (A3), Dadeldhura District and Dasarath Chand Municipality (B3), Baitadi District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); a common resident in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), recorded at Tikapur Park (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013a), Kailali District; Chisapani (C4) in May 1992 (Baral 1992), Bardia District; Rawtkot and Kotuwa (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); Dang-Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); between Rupakot and Buachidi (G5), in May 1999 (Cox 1999b), Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5) (Thakuri 2013), Gulmi District; a resident in Balewa (H5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); recorded at Banpale Danda (H5) (Karki *et al.* 1997), Pokhara (H5) in February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009), Kaski District; Rampur Valley (H6), Palpa District (Gautam 2003); Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), and Budhi Gandaki (K5), Gorkha District in February 2008 (Giri 2008).

In central Nepal records include: from Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in February 2005 (Baral 2005b); Dhading (K6), Dhading District in April 2011 (Baral 2011a); Trisuli (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2002 (Wallace and Wallace 2002); a common summer visitor and uncommon in winter in Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008), along Bagmati River Corridor (L6) (Thakuri and Thapa 2009); a common summer visitor to Chitlang Forest (L7) (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), Hetauda (L7) in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001), Makwanpur District; along Makwanpur (L7), Bara (L7) District sections of Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys, Rautahat and Bara Districts (Basnet and Thakuri 2013); Judibela Community Forest and Aadarsha Community and National Forest (L7), in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013b), between Lal Bakaiya and Kopuwa (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003), Rautahat District; Kat Mandir and Forest Camp N of E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); between Melamchipul and Dubachaur (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Choudhary 2004), and Katahare and Durga community forests (N8), Sindhuli District (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007).

In the east records include: from Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); between Giddehaun, Chewabesi, Bumlingtar, Maruwabesi, Archalegaun and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May- June 2009 (Cox 2009); an occasionally recorded passage migrant in Chimdi Lake (Q8) (Surana *et al.* 2005), Ram Dhuni Forest (Q8) in December 1998 (Choudhary 1999), Itahari (R8) (Pandey 2003), Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Patnali Forest (Q8) in January 2010 (Baral 2010) and Jabdi (Q8) in October 2011 (Baral 2011b), Sunsari District; an uncommon resident in Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8) (Basnet *et al.* 2005), a common resident in Biratnagar (Q9) (Jha and Subba 2012), Morang District and lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), Hong Kong (China), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1370 m (-3800 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Chestnut-tailed Starling. Post 1990, as many 752

birds were recorded on 16 March 1998 at Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Chaudhary 1998) and 500 on 1 May 2011 at Chitwan National Park (Baral 2011a).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Chestnut-tailed Starling inhabits lightly wooded country and groves (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), young forest plantations, both near human habitations and outlying parts and open secondary forest (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is chiefly arboreal and gregarious; large flocks congregate in the terai in flowering trees and descend to flowering bushes and sometimes to the ground; clamber along branches and rest on the top of high, bare trees hopping actively from one flower bunch to another, and constantly chattering and squabbling (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The birds often capture insects by clinging acrobatically to flower clusters, twigs and fruits; dive from the ground or a bush-top, wheel around a couple of times and then return back to the perch (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It performs some altitudinal migration, however its movements are not well understood (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Breeding was confirmed at Silgadi-Doti (B3) (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), Chitwan (Gurung 1983), in the Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949, Thiede and Thiede 1974) and in the east (Q8) (Gregory-Smith and Batson 1976). The species feeds on fruits and berries, flower-nectar and insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Chestnut-tailed Starling is likely to have benefited from forest thinning and degradation as it inhabits lightly wooded country and groves, also has probably benefited from creation of young forest plantations. Threats to the species are not known.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Chestnut-tailed Starling. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Chitwan, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Chestnut-tailed Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded from many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Since, the species was widely recorded pre 1990, there is no significance change in its distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Chestnut-tailed Starling is likely to have benefited from forest thinning and degradation and the creation of young forest plantations. Threats to the species are not known. Its population may be stable or decreasing.

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Sturnus pagodarum Gmelin, 1789

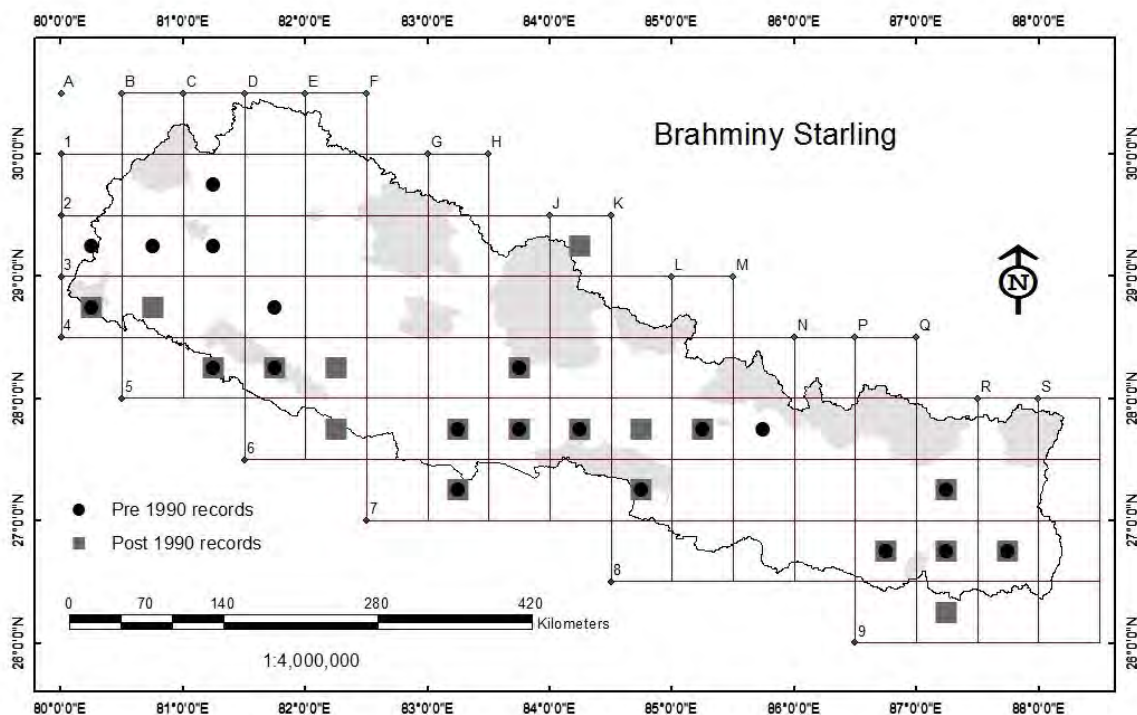
Common name

Brahminy Starling (English),
Jure Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sturnidae



Distribution



Brahminy Starling is a mainly lowland resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Baral 2010) in the east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species was a resident, reported mainly up to 915 m; occasionally seen at Nepalgunj and westwards, uncommon further east and mapped its distribution from the far west to the far east.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a frequent breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon passage migrant in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded at Khairi of Banke National Park (D5) in March 2011 (Acharya 2011); recorded at Ghandruk (H5) in February 1992 (Salzman and Salzman 1992), reported in Upper Mustang (J3) (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003) and recorded at Lo-Manthang (J3) in May 2001 (Giri and Choudhary 2002), Annapurna Conservation Area; a rare resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001) and a rare breeding resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8)

(Baral 2005). It has also been recorded from Barandhabhar Forest and wetland, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park (Adhikari *et al.* 2000).

Brahminy Starling has also been recorded from a few localities outside the protected areas' system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: a common breeding resident in Mohana River Corridor (B4) (Chaudhary 2012), a frequent resident in Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) (CSUWN and BCN 2012), and recorded from Tikapur Park (C5) in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013), Kailali District; Dang-Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); a resident in Balewa (H5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Jagdishpur Reservoir Area (G6), Kapilvastu District in December 2010 (Baral 2011a); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in December 2011 (Baral 2011b); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in December 2008 (Naylor and Turner 2008), and Rampur Valley (H6), Palpa District (Gautam 2003).

In central Nepal records include: a very rare visitor to the Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008) and recorded at Bagmati River (L6) on April 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004).

In the east records include: from Trijuga River Area (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Tumlingtar (Q7) in April 1991 (Halberg 1991), between Gidde gaun and Chewabesi (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009), Sankhuwasabha District; Ram Dhuni Forest (Q8) in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994), Dharan Forest (Q8) in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997), Itahari (R8) (Pandey 2003) and Jabdi (Q8) in October 2011 (Baral 2011c), Sunsari District; and Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District in March 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and United Arab Emirates (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 915 m (-3840 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Brahminy Starling.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Brahminy Starling inhabits dry open broadleaved forest and scrub, scattered trees, grasslands, neighbourhood of cultivation and human habitations, freely entering wooded urban gardens and compounds (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is usually very tame and sociable; however, it is less gregarious than most species, often occurring singly, in pairs or in small groups; gathers in large flocks at food rich sources and communal roosts; less arboreal, spending much time on the ground and voice less harsh than other mynas (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Its seasonal movements are poorly known (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Breeding was proved at Surkhet (D4) (Pritchard 1980), in Dharan and the eastern foothills (Q8) (Gregory-Smith and Batson 1976), by the Indrawati Khola (M6) (Fleming *et al.* 1979) and at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Hem Sagar Baral). The species feeds on fruits and berries, nectar of flowers and insects including grasshoppers, moths, caterpillar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Brahminy Starling may have benefitted from the conversion of forest into scrub lands and cultivations. Threats to the species have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Brahminy Starling. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Bardia, Banke and Chitwan National Parks; Annapurna Conservation Area and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Brahminy Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a lowland resident recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 It has been recorded from a number of protected areas and localities outside the protected areas' system. There has been no significant change in distribution compared to pre-1990. Brahminy Starling may have benefitted from the conversion of forest into scrub lands and cultivations. Threats to the species have not been identified. Its population may be stable.

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***Sturnus roseus* (Linnaeus, 1758) LC**

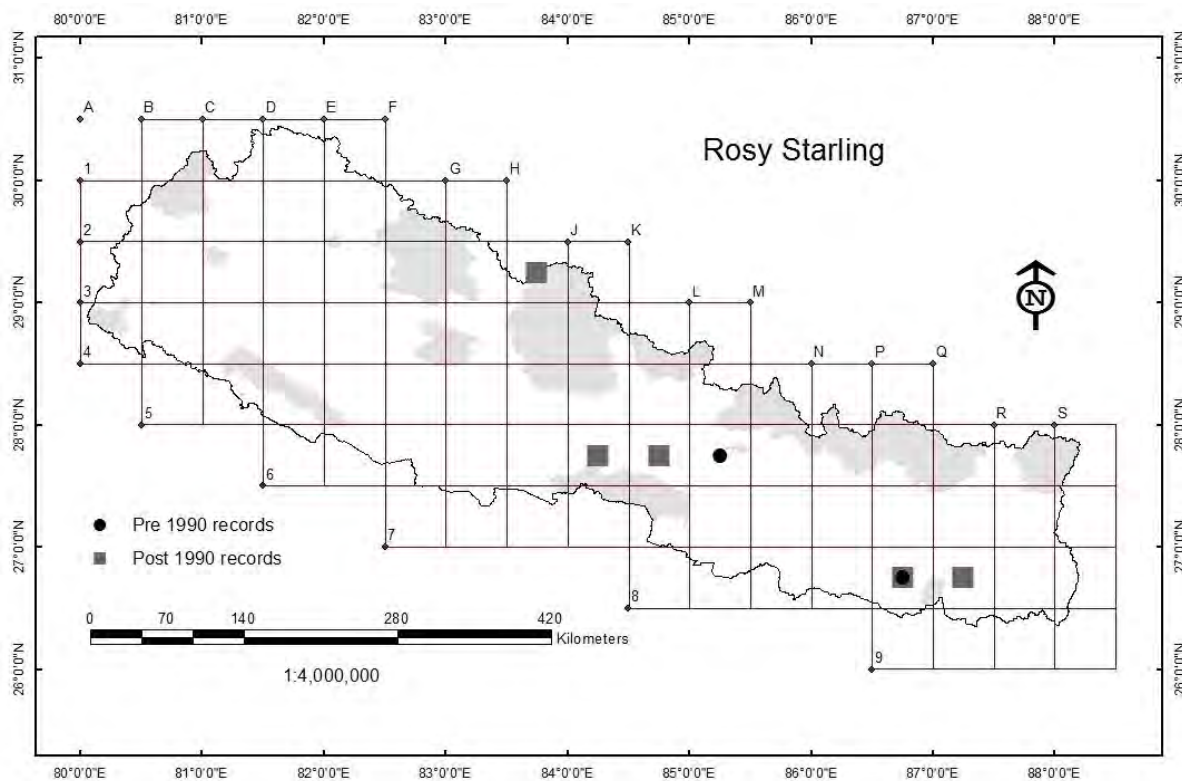
Common name

Rosy Starling (English),
Gulaphi Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sturnidae



Distribution



Rosy Starling is probably a rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century when it was collected in the Kathmandu Valley in October (year unknown) (Hodgson 1829, 1844).

The only other pre-1990 record was one seen at Koshi Barrage in April 1981 (Mills and Preston 1981).

Since 1990 it has been described as a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) where records include: singles near Sukebhar in March 2001 (Giri and Choudhary 2001) and by the Bhalu Khola in April 2005 (Giri and Choudhary 2005). In the park buffer zone at Sauraha, records include two seen in June 1995 (Choudhary 1995/1996), the first published record for Chitwan, and one there in September 1999 (Giri and Choudhary 1999).

The species is a rare winter visitor and passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). Records include one in March 2000 (Giri and Choudhary 2000) (the reserve's first record of the species) and two in March 2001 (Logtmeijer 2001).

Outside the protected areas' system one was seen at Koshi Barrage for about a week in February 2000 (Giri and Choudhary); one in Koshi Camp premises, Sunsari District in March 2000 (Giri and Choudhary 2000) and five in Patnali Forest, Sunsari District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001). In 2001 the species was reported to have been frequently sighted during the previous year at Koshi, Chitwan and in the Kathmandu Valley (Giri and Choudhary 2001). One was seen in Lazimpat, Kathmandu in April 2000 (Hem Sagar Baral in Mallalieu 2008)

A flock of 12 was seen in Ghemi agricultural fields at the unusually high altitude of 3650 m in August 2006 (Chetri 2007).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1500 m (-3650 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Rosy Starling.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rosy Starling inhabits cultivation and damp grassland. Forages on the ground with a waddling walk, feeding chiefly on insects by pecking and probing in the ground (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Threats to Rosy Starling are not known.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Rosy Starling. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Chitwan National Park and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rosy Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a rare winter visitor and passage migrant. Although the species was first recorded in the 19th century there is only one other pre-1990 record. Since 1990 it has been

recorded in two protected areas, Chitwan National Park and buffer zone, and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve. There are also several records outside the protected areas' system since 1990. Threats to the species are not known. Its population appears to have increased since 1990.

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Sturnus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758 LC

Subspecies: *Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi*, *porphyronotus*

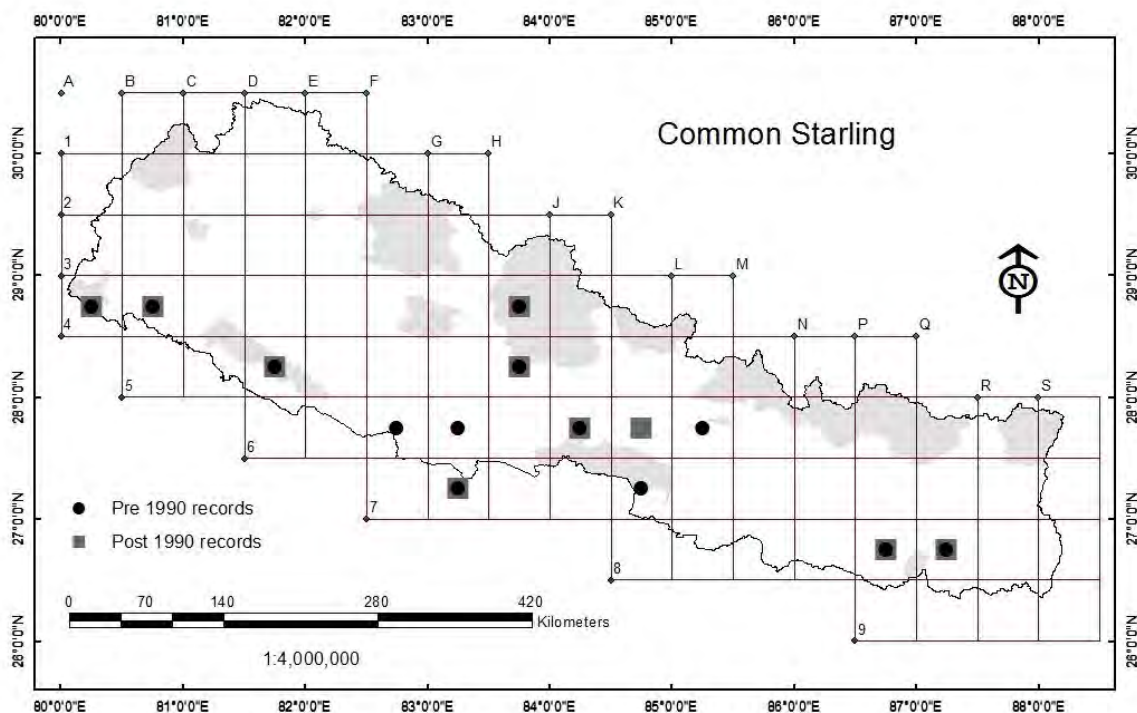
Common name

Common Starling (English),
Kaalo Saraun (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sturnidae



Distribution



Common Starling is widespread, mainly a migrant below 1500 m and an uncommon winter visitor to the far west of Nepal. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1836).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a scarce migrant. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant, found chiefly up to 1500 m, and mapped its distribution in a few localities from the far west to the far east.

Post-1990 there is no significant difference in distribution compared to pre-1990 (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a rare winter visitor and passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a rare winter visitor in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and a frequent winter visitor in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005).

Common Starling has also been recorded from several localities outside the protected areas' system since

1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include: from Geta (B4) in March 1992 and Ghodaghodi Lake Area (B4) in January 1992 (Baral 1992), Kailali District; Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); Lumbini (G7) IBA, Rupandehi District in January 2011 (Acharya 2011), and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007).

In the central region records include: very rare visitor to the Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba (to Netherlands), Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda (to UK), Bhutan, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (to Netherlands), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands (to UK), China (mainland), Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao (to Netherlands), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Greenland (to Denmark), Haiti, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Authority Territories, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico (to USA), Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sint Maarten (to Netherlands), Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, St Pierre and Miquelon (to France), Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands (to Norway), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands (to UK), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Virgin Islands (to USA) and Yemen (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1500 m (-2805 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Common Starling. Post 1990, as many as 160 birds were recorded on 16 March 1998 at Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Chaudhary 1998).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Starling is found on damp grassland, cultivation and irrigated lawns (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is a rural bird, rarely found in towns (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and highly gregarious, forms large feeding flocks, in which the birds are energetic, restless, quarrelsome and constantly alert; the flocks will take off and whirl around a couple of times and resettle to feed (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It forages in small flocks in the damp fields, lawns and pasturelands, or often stalks around grazing cattle or follows the plough (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds chiefly on fruits and berries, and insects including grasshoppers and locusts, also grains, lizards and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Common Starling may have been benefitted by the conversion of forests into agricultural lands. Threats to the species are not known.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Common Starling. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Chitwan National Park; Annapurna Conservation Area and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Common Starling has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is an uncommon migrant recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded at four protected areas and several localities outside the protected areas' system. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Common Starling may have been benefitted by the conversion of forests into agricultural lands. Threats to the species are not known. Its population may be stable or decreasing.

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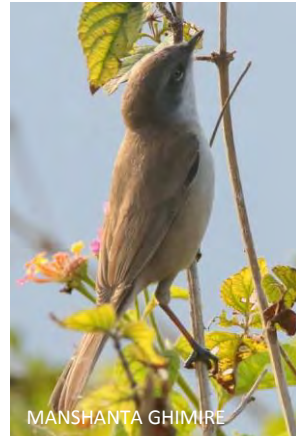
Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus, 1758) LC

Subspecies: *Sylvia curruca blythi*

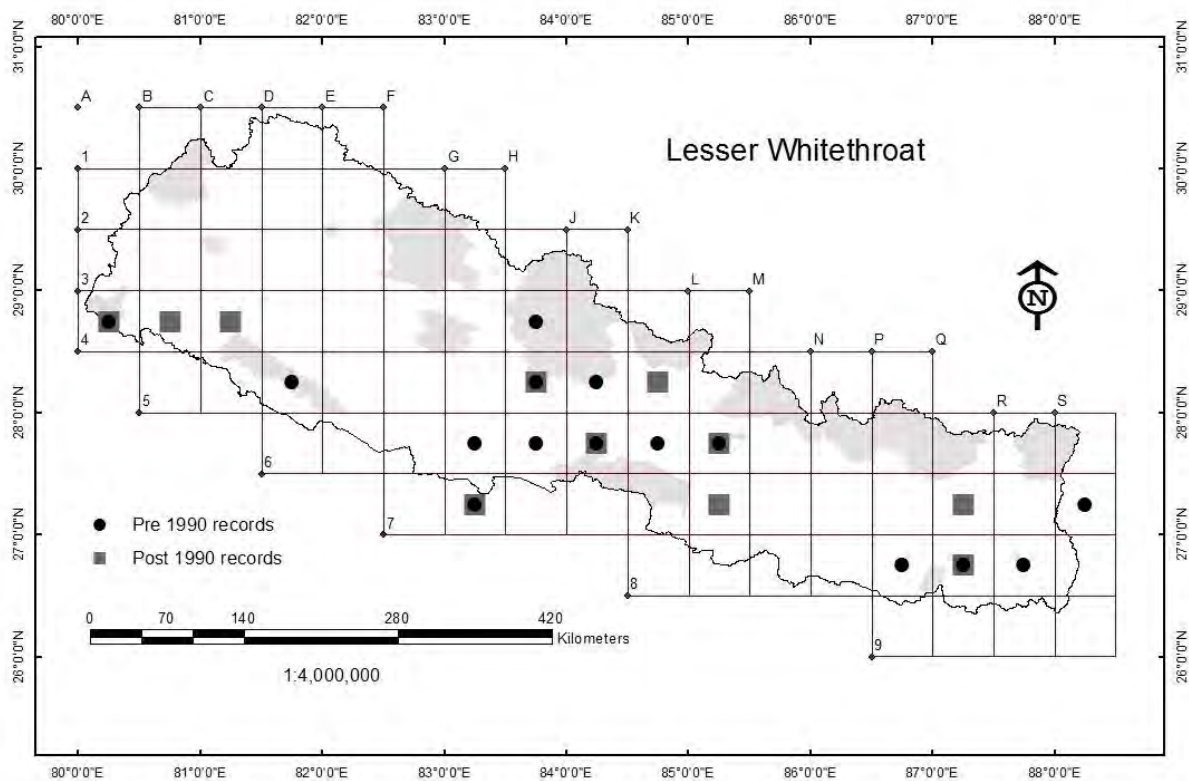
Common Name

Lesser Whitethroat (English),
Shwetkantha Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Lesser Whitethroat is a very uncommon, but widespread winter visitor and passage migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Inskipp and Baral 2009) in the far west to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005) in the east.

The first Nepal record of the species was a specimen collected by Phewa Tal, Kaski District in October 1957 by R. A. Paynter (Ripley 1962).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a scarce winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

The species has been recorded less widely since 1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare passage migrant to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009), e.g. singles in December 1998 (Giri *et al.* 1999), April 2007 (Baral 2007) and January 2011 (Baral 2011); one along Karnali River, Bardia National Park in November 2002 (Giri and Choudhary 2002); one at Namrung in Manaslu Conservation Area in October 2012 (Katuwal *et al.* 2013), and singles in Chitwan National Park in February 1994 (Lama 1994a) and January 2010 (Wheatley 2010). The

species is described as an uncommon passage migrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve by Baral (2005), but available records indicate it is rare, e.g. singles in February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994, Lama 1994a) and October 1994 (Lama 1994b).

Post-1990 there are several known records from outside the protected areas' system.

In the west known records are: a rare winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Lake Area (CSUWN and BCN 2012); from Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in March 2003 (Naylor *et al.* 2003), December 2004 (Naylor and Giri) and November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005), singles have been noted in Lumbini, Rupandehi District (Dinesh Giri verbally to H. S. Baral 2013).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was rare in winter in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006: singles were recorded in a Saibu garden on several dates in November, January and March 2005-2006 (van Riessen 2007) and frequent there November to March in 2007-08 and 2009-10 (Arend van Riessen). The only other known record from central Nepal is from along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east known records are: one from Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1991 (White and White 1992), and recorded in Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chad, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1500 m (-2750 m); lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Lesser Whitethroat. Its population has possibly declined, although it can be overlooked.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Lesser Whitethroat mainly inhabits scrub and acacias in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds by gleaning insects from foliage and twigs and sometimes also consumes berries in winter. The species chiefly keeps low down in vegetation, often coming into the open. If flushed it flies low and jerkily into cover. Typically it has a horizontal carriage (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects, also on flower nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Lesser Whitethroat are unknown.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Lesser Whitethroat. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Chitwan National Park, Manaslu Conservation Area, and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Lesser Whitethroat has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a very uncommon, but widespread winter visitor and passage migrant recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species has been recorded from several protected areas and there are several known records from outside the protected areas' system. It has been recorded less widely than pre-1990 and the species' population has possibly declined, although it can be overlooked. The decline is not considered sufficient to warrant a threatened category for the species.

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Sylviparus modestus E. Burton, 1836 LC

Subspecies: *Sylviparus modestus modestus*

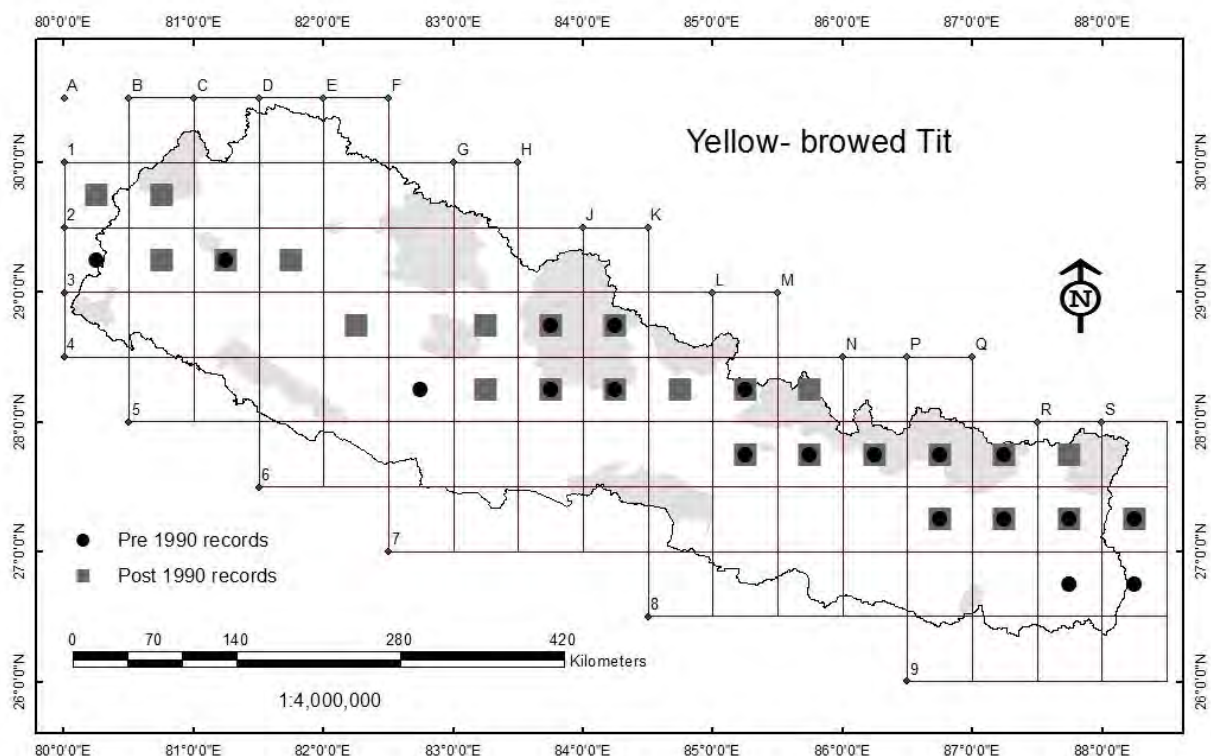
Common name

Yellow-browed Tit (English),
Chanduwa Chichilkote (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Paridae



Distribution



Yellow-browed Tit is a fairly common and widespread resident. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to the far east.

The species was described from the Himalayas in the nineteenth century (Burton 1836); the type locality was later defined as Nepal (Baker 1923).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported it was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as generally fairly common resident from the Kali Gandaki valley eastwards and common in some areas; less common in the west.

Since 1990 the species has been significantly more widely recorded in the west, probably because of better coverage; otherwise there has been no significant change in distribution since pre-1990.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area where recorded in the Mahakali valley (A2) in December 2011 and in the Chameliya valley (B2) in December 2011 and March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K5) (Thakuri 2013); a frequent resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri

Nagarjun District (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded from Gaurishankar Conservation Area in October 1996 (Cox 1996) and in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

It has been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone near Gonthala, Apsuwa Khola (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009)

The species has been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system, see text below and map.

In the west records include from: between Khalkale and Dhure, between Tinkadure and Khalkale, on Kaphali Danda and near Khalanga (B3), Dadeldhura in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); between Daurogaon and Beuli (D3), Kalikot District and between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Jiri Daha and Lagana, Nayakwada VDC (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); near Dobhang (G4); in the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4) in June 1999 (Cox 1999b), and near Malika Dhuri (G5), Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) described it as fairly common in the Kathmandu Valley, only recorded in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area and on Shivapuri (see above). Other records from the Kathmandu Valley include: often seen in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, e.g. February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994) and in February and March 2010 (Baral 2010). Other localities in central Nepal include: between Kutumsang (L6) Sindhupalchok District in Chisapani (L6), Nuwakot District and between Chisapani and Sundarjal (L6) in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), and near Sermathang and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include from: below Deorali (N6), Ramechhap District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Junbesi and Nunthala (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Gurase (P7), Sankhuwasabha District and Sanam (P7), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Mudhe and Phyksinda (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District (Baral and Buckton 1994); near Chhichhila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District, between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 and between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Mai Majuwa (R7), Ilam District and between Mai Majuwa and Sidim (R7), Panchthar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992) and in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3250 m (-3660 m) (summer), 2800 m (winter); lower limit: 2135 m (summer), 1830 m (-1500 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Yellow-browed Tit. It is possibly declining as a result of some habitat loss. The large number of 30 was counted at Kaphali Danda, Dadeldhura District on 24 May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Yellow-browed Tit inhabits temperate and subalpine forest with a large array of broadleaved trees including

walnut *Juglans regia*, maple *Acer* and many oak species *Quercus* which locally intermingle with a large proportion of *Rhododendron* or at the upper limit, of *Abies* (Martens and Eck 1995). Its behaviour is very similar to that of other tits, but it is quiet and unobtrusive. Often it is in company with mixed-species flocks of other insectivorous birds. It forages mainly in the canopy and also lower down (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Frequently it hangs upside down and it constantly flicks wings (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species eats insects, ants, grubs, caterpillars and occasionally some vegetable matter (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was proved on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area (Fleming 1973, Lohrl 1981, Millin and Woolner 1988, Redman *et al.* 1984); Ganesh Himal (Fleming 1973), Khaptad National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988). It is subject to some altitudinal movements.

Threats

Deforestation would threaten Yellow-browed Tit, but as its habitat lies very largely in the temperate and subalpine zones, the species is less threatened than those occurring at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Yellow-browed Tit. Since 1990 it has been recorded in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks and Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Yellow-browed Tit has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and widespread resident, recorded post-1990 from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species has been significantly more widely recorded in the west, probably because of better coverage; otherwise there has been no significant change in distribution since pre-1990. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas and quite widely outside the protected areas' system. Deforestation would threaten Yellow-browed Tit, but as its habitat lies very largely in the temperate and subalpine zones, the species is less threatened than those occurring in lower altitude forests. Its population is possibly declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2009_005.pdf
http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2009_006.pdf

Tarsiger chrysaeus Hodgson, 1845
Subspecies *Tarsiger chrysaeus chrysaeus*

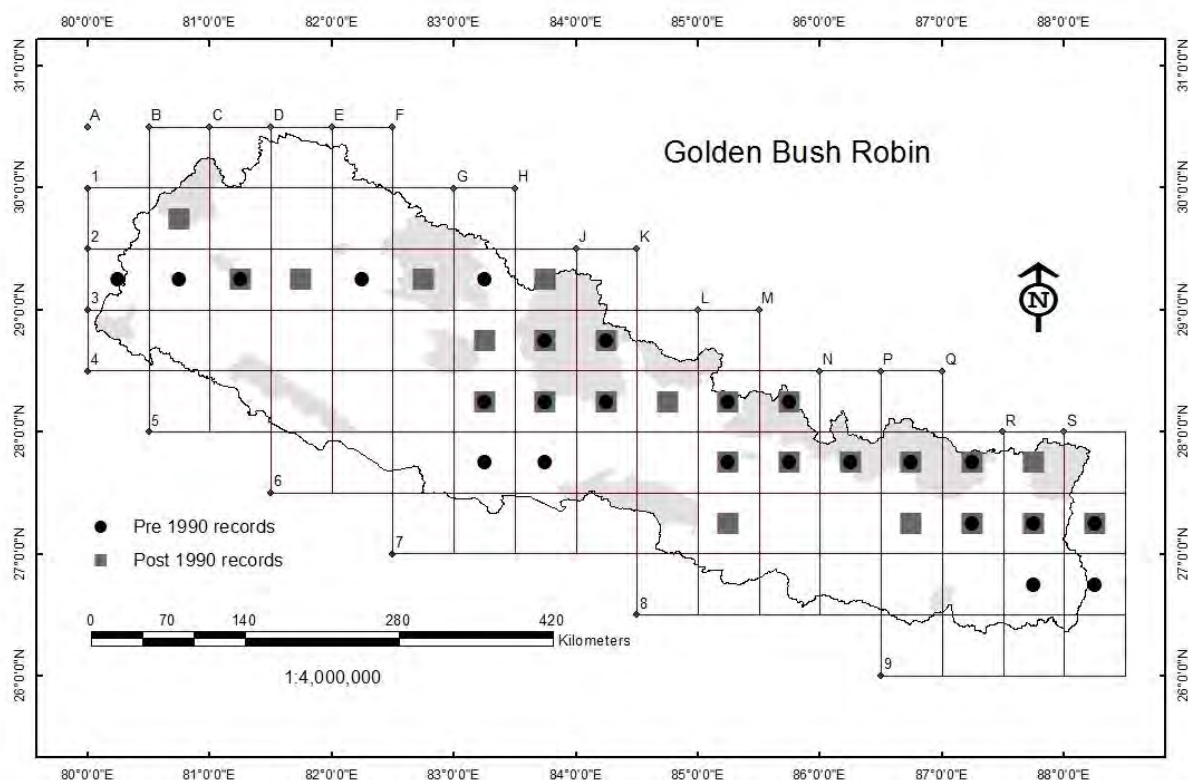
Common name

Golden Bush Robin (English), Sunaulo Rabin (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Golden Bush Robin is a widespread and locally fairly common resident occurring from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Panchthar District (White and White 1999) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was fairly common north-west of Pokhara, in Langtang National Park and in the Arun and upper Mai valleys, and occasionally seen elsewhere.

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (Fleming 1975, 1982 in Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013); a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (H3, H4, H5, J4, J5) (Acharya 2002, Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a), and a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001). The species is described as a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but as an uncommon visitor, mainly in winter to Shivapuri in Mallalieu (2008). It is a common summer visitor, uncommon in winter

in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a locally fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Carpenter *et al.* 1995; Inskipp *et al.* 2008, White and White 2000). The species was also recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Golden Bush Robin has been widely recorded outside the protected areas' system post-1990 in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see text below. There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990, see map.

In the west records include: between Kotuwa and Gai banne, Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Myagdi District (G4) in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District (G5) in November 2010 and February and March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Pokhara, Kaski District (H5) in December 2007 (Baral 2008); Tiger Mountain Pokhara Lodge, Pokhara (J5) in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005), and Bhujang and Pasgam, Lamjung District (J5) in December 2000 (Byrne 2000);

In central Nepal records include: near Tarkeghyang, Sindhupalchok District (M6) in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Kutumsang, Sindhupalchok District (L6) in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); Chisapani, Nuwakot District (L6) in January 2012 (Dymond 2012); Chitlang, Chandragiri Range, Makwanpur District (L6) in 1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Mallalieu (2008) reported that between 2004 and 2006 the species was uncommon and mainly found from November to March in the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Haatiban, Suryabinayak and the Bagmati valley below Chobar. Other records from Phulchoki include mainly single birds: in February 1993 (Flack 1994), February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994); February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); December 2004 (Mallalieu 2005), February 2007 (Baral 2007), April 2008 (Baral 2008) and in February 2010 (Baral 2010). The species was also recorded along the North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records include: east of Bhandar, Ramechhap District (N6) in February 2012 and below Nunthala, Solukhumbu District (P6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Gurasse (Salpa Pass), Sankhuwasabha District (P7) in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Chhepuwa to Hatiya, Sankhuwasabha District (Q6) in December 1992 (Cox 1992); lower Arun valley (Q7) in December 1991 or January 1992 (White and White 1992); between Mure and Chhichhila, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in December 1992 (Cox 1992); near Kari Bhanjyang, Taplejung District (R7) in November 1996 (Buckton 1996); between Mai Majuhwa, Ilam District and Kholabari, Panchthar District (R7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and Panchthar District (S7) (White and White 1999).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4200 m (summer), 2800 m (winter); lower limit: 3500 m (summer), 1700 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys of Golden Bush Robin have been carried out. The population is probably stable as there is little threat to its habitat and its distribution has not changed significantly pre- and post-1990.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Golden Bush Robin inhabits dense shrubberies of birch, rhododendron and juniper above the treeline, and rocky slopes with scattered shrubs in summer; thick undergrowth in forests and dense secondary scrub in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It forages on the ground and in low bushes and sometimes by making short aerial sallies. In winter it is very skulking, often keeping hidden in bushes, but is easier to see in summer

(Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It has been proved breeding south of Annapurna (Lelliott 1981) and in the Gandak-Kosi watershed (Proud 1953). In common with other chats which inhabit patches of shrubby thickets and forage mainly on the ground, it has short rounded wings with high wing loading and strong legs and feet (Landmann and Winding 1993). It eats insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Golden Bush Robin would be threatened by removal of and degradation of shrubberies, but as it inhabits the subalpine zone in summer, it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes; its winter habitat of secondary scrub may be increasing.

Conservation Measures

There have been no specific conservation measures for Golden Bush Robin. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Shey-Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Golden Bush Robin has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a locally fairly common resident occurring from the far west to the far east. There has been no significant change in its distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded from a number of high altitude protected areas. Golden Bush Robin has been widely recorded outside the protected areas' system post-1990 in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. The species would be threatened by removal of and degradation of shrubberies, but as it inhabits the subalpine zone in summer, it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes; its winter habitat of secondary scrub may be increasing. As a result, its population is probably stable. The species occurs in several protected areas.

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***Tarsiger cyanurus* (Pallas, 1773) LC**

Subspecies *Tarsiger cyanurus rufilatus*

Common name

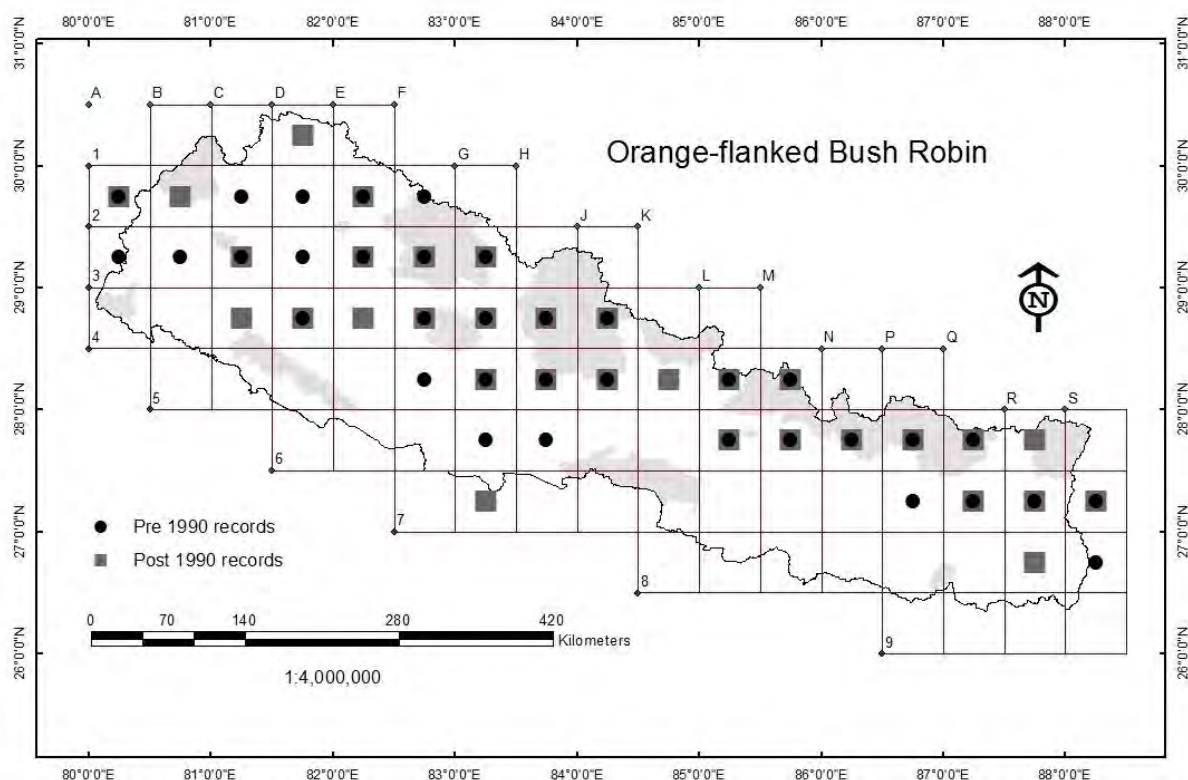
Orange-flanked Bush Robin (English), Suntalakokhe Rabin (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Orange-flanked Bush Robin is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from the Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Hange Tham, Ilam District in the far east (Robson *et al.* 2008).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1845, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a common and widespread resident.

There is no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (B1, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); recorded in Bardia National Park in December 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Halliday 1993, Khadka 1996); common, possibly a summer visitor to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); common in Shey Phoksundo National Park (F3, G3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi 2013, Subedi 2003), and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a). The species is a fairly common winter visitor on

Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007) and has also been recorded from Nagarjun, e.g. Baral (1993). It is a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common summer visitor, possibly resident in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Baral 2011). It has also been recorded from the Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone (Carter and James 2011).

Since 1990 Orange-flanked Bush Robin has been fairly common and quite widespread outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat (see map and text below). Post-1990 records follow.

In the west records include from: upper Humla (D1), Humla District (Kusi *et al.* 2015); Rawtkot, Dailekh District (D4) and Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); very common on the trek from Jumla to Rara National Park (E3) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Navakuna, Jumla District (E3) in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); the Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District (G4, G5) in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District (G5) in November 2010 and February 2011 (Thakuri 2011, Thakuri 2013b); Lumbini, Rupandehi District (G7) in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); Baglungpani-Ganpokhara and Telbrung Danda, Lamjung District (J5) in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), and Baglungpani, Lamjung District (J5) in December 1991 (Halliday 1992)

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) described the species as common and mainly recorded in the Kathmandu Valley (L6) between 2004 and 2006, with records from Godaveri and the Phulchoki Mountain forests Important Bird Area; later records confirm this. The maximum of ten was recorded on Phulchoki in January 2008 (Baral 2010). Other localities include: common in Chitlang forest, Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District (L6) in 1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Kutumsang, Sindhupalchok District (L6) in May 1999 (Choudhary 1999); Helambu, Sindhupalchok District (L6, M6) in January 2012 (Dymond 2012), and Phedi Maghimtar, Chitwan District (J6) in November 1992 (Baral 1993).

In the east records include from: between the Khari La Pass and Surke, Solukhumbu District (P6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); from between Puiyan and Phakding, Solukhumbu District (P6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Lukla, Solukhumbu District (P6) in November 1994 (Mackenzie 1994); near Bhotebas, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in December 1994 (Baral 1995); near Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010); Dapar Dandar, Panchthar District (S7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992), Maimajuwa, Ilam District and Mabu, Ilam District (R7), Pranbung, Panchthar District (R7), Hange Tham, Ilam District (S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008),

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Taiwan (China), Thailand, United Kingdom, USA, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 2745 m (winter); lower limit: 3000 m (summer), 1370 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys of Orange-flanked Bush Robin have been carried out. The population may be stable as there is little threat to its habitat.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Orange-flanked Bush Robin inhabits the understorey and bushes in clearings and at edges of broadleaved,

coniferous and mixed forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species mainly frequents bushes although sometimes it perches high up in trees. It feeds by dropping to the ground from a perch to pick up prey, by making swooping fly-catching sallies, searching foliage for insects, hopping about on the ground, and sometimes by clinging to tree trunk. The male often sings from the top of a bush or branch in the middle storey of forest. Like other bush robins, it continually flicks wings and fans its tail and has a fairly upright stance (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Orange-flanked Bush Robin eats insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species was proved breeding on Dori Lekh (Pritchard 1980), Khumjung, Sagarmatha National Park (Diesselhorst 1968), and in the Dhorpatan valley, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Lelliott 1981). It is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Loss of forest and removal of the understorey would threaten Orange-flanked Bush Robin, but as it inhabits subalpine forests in summer and has a wide wintering range from subtropical to upper temperate forest types, it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

There are no specific conservation measures for Orange-flanked Bush Robin. It has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern, unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Orange-flanked Bush Robin has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident occurring from the far west to the far east. There is no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. The species has been recorded in almost all of Nepal's high altitude protected areas and also quite widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Loss of forest and removal of the understorey would threaten Orange-flanked Bush Robin, but as it inhabits subalpine forests in summer and has a wide wintering range from subtropical to upper temperate forest types, it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes. Its population may be stable.

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***Tarsiger hyperythrus* (Blyth, 1847) LC**

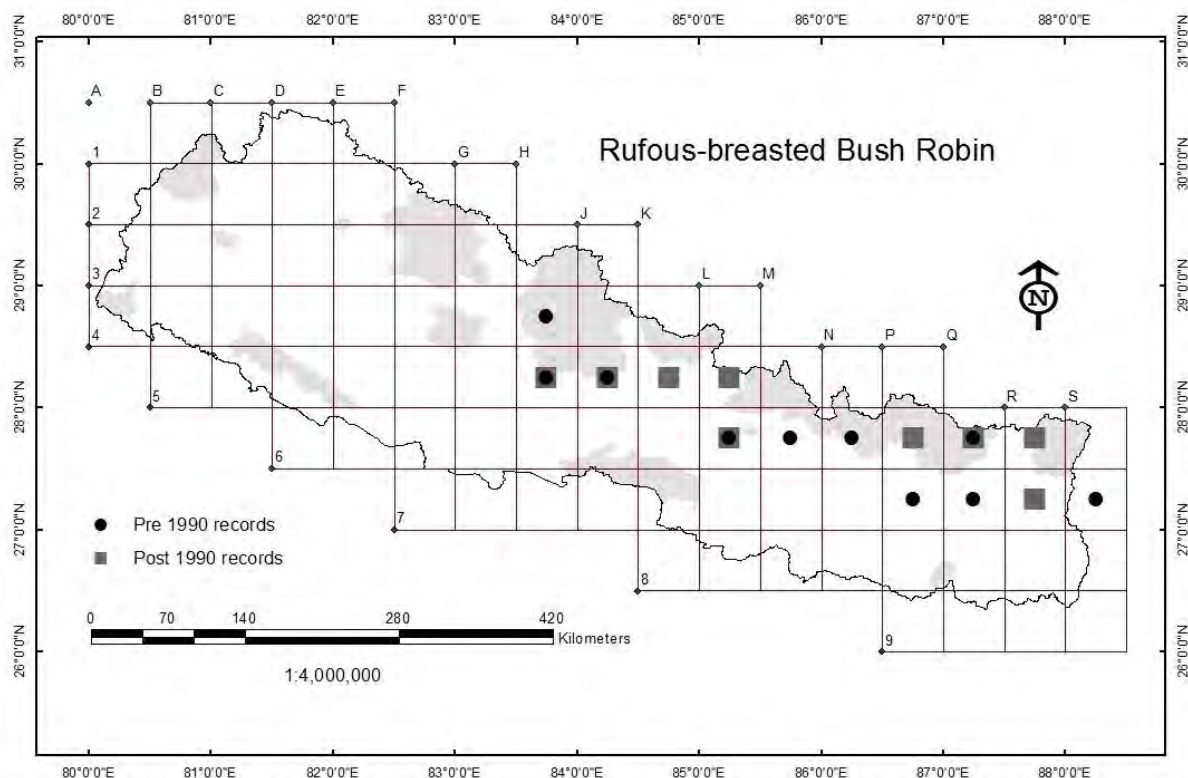
Common name

Rufous-breasted Bush Robin (English),
Kailechhati Rabin (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



Rufous-breasted Bush Robin is a frequent resident within the protected areas' system from west-central Nepal eastwards and rare outside protected areas. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area (e.g. Brickle 2003) east to Taplejung District (Halberg 1994).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a scarce resident. The species was described as very scarce in the Himalayas in 1973 (Ali and Ripley 1973) and there were only four known Nepalese records up to 1978. However, the population had apparently increased in Nepal by 1990 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It was regularly recorded in spring near Ghopte cave since 1979 with a maximum of ten birds on 30 May 1982 (Fairbank 1982). Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was regularly reported in winter from north-west of Pokhara, Annapurna Conservation Area, especially from Ghorepani (H5). There were chiefly single records from elsewhere up to 1990 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: frequent, possibly resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, KMTNC 1998, Thakuri 2013); locally frequent in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999, Halberg 1991) and frequent in

Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Karki and Thapa (2001) recorded it as a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park. However, later records indicate that frequent is a more appropriate description of its abundance in Langtang National Park, e.g. Baral (2006), Cocker (1996), Chaudhary (1999, 2007), Francis *et al.* (1999), GC *et al.* (2001), O'Connell Davidson *et al.* (2001) and Toohig (1995). It was also recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 there are very few known records outside the protected areas' system and there has been a small reduction in range post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Known records are: singles in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in February 1993 (Flack 1994) and February 2010 (Baral 2010), and singles below the Khari La between Bupsa and Surkhe, Solukhumbu District (P6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009) and in Taplejung District (R7) in May 1994 (Halberg 1994).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4200 m (summer), 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 3200 (summer), 2135 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys of Rufous-breasted Bush Robin have been carried out. The population is probably declining as there has been a small reduction in range since 1990.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rufous-breasted Bush Robin summers in edges and clearings of dwarf birch and rhododendron forest, especially near streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); in dense mixed forests near water (Fleming *et al.* 1976), and also fir-rhododendron forest (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It winters in moist undergrowth of oak-rhododendron forest and favours the edges of streams (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Rufous-bellied Bush Robin is usually solitary and frequently flicks its tail and wings (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species mainly frequents the forest understorey. It is not shy; sometimes it perches quietly and still in the open for short periods (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Rufous-breasted Bush Robin eats insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). It was proved breeding at Gapte, Langtang National Park (Fairbank 1982, Inskipp and Inskipp 1980, Redman and Murphy 1979, Redman *et al.* 1984) and in Helambu (Fleming *et al.* 1984). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Rufous-breasted Bush Robin is susceptible to forest loss and degradation, but as it occurs in subalpine forests in summer and chiefly in upper temperate forests in winter, it is much less threatened than species at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

There are no specific conservation measures for Rufous-breasted Bush Robin. It has been recorded in Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks, and in Annapurna, Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rufous-breasted Bush Robin has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident within the protected areas' system from west-central Nepal eastwards and is rare outside protected areas. Although Rufous-breasted Bush Robin is susceptible to forest loss and degradation, as it occurs in subalpine forests in summer and chiefly in upper temperate forests in winter, it is much less threatened than species at lower altitudes. It has been recorded in several protected areas. Its distribution has reduced to a small extent post-1990 compared to pre-1990 and so the population has probably declined, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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***Tarsiger indicus* (Vieillot, 1817) LC**

Subspecies *Tarsiger indicus indicus*

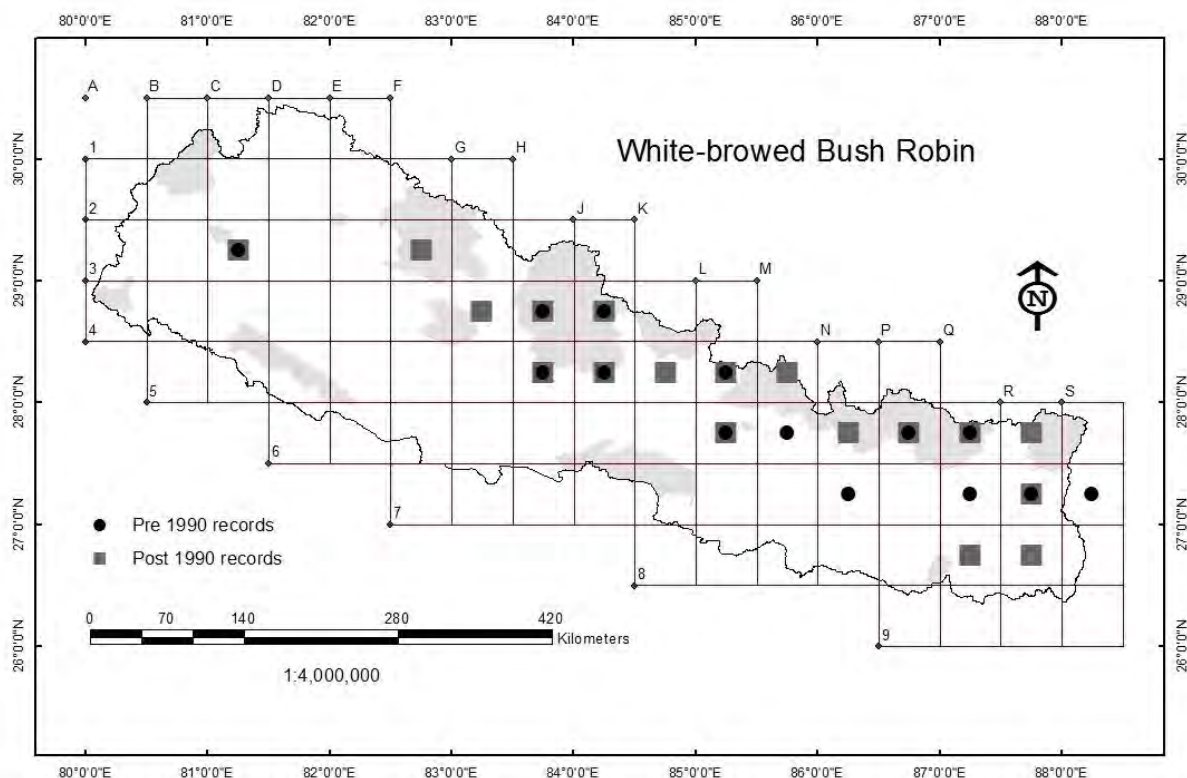
Common name

White-browed Bush Robin (English),
Setoaankhibhaun Rabin (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



White-browed Bush Robin is a frequent resident mainly found from west-central Nepal eastwards. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Shey Phoksundo National Park (Yonzon 1991 in Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995) in the west to Ilam, Ilam District (Chaudhary 1998) in the east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was occasionally recorded from west central Nepal eastwards and rare in the west.

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: rarely recorded in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Yonzon 1991 in Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013); a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013). The species is listed as an occasionally recorded resident in Langtang National Park by Karki and Thapa (2001), but later records indicate that it is fairly common in the park, e.g. Baral (1992), Chaudhary (1999, 2007), Cocker (1996), GC (2000), GC *et al.* (2001). The species is also listed as a frequent winter visitor in Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but there are no known later records from the park. It is an uncommon

summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004), and a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It was also recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone (Cox 1999, 2009). The species is a vagrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Giri and Choudhary 2004 in Baral 2005). One was recorded from Khaptad National Park in April 1988 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988), but there are no known later records from the park.

The species has been recorded quite widely outside the protected areas' system, especially in the east (see map). There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

Post-1990 known records outside the protected areas' system include one seen west of Baglung Pani, Lamjung District (J5) in January 1992 (Halliday 1992). There are several known records from the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley including: two seen in June 1996 (Baral 1996); singles in February 2007 (Baral 2007), and in February 2008 (Hem Sagar Baral) and photographed by Hathan Chaudhary in Mallalieu (2008), also two in January 2010 (Baral 2010a) and singles in February and March 2010 (Baral 2010b). Other post-1990 records include: four recorded between Kutumsang and Pati Bhanjyang, Sindhupalchok District (L6) in May 1992 (Baral 1992) and five at Kutumsang (L6) in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); seven between Sete, Solukhumbu District (N6) and Namche, Sagarmatha National Park in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); four between Puiyan and Phakding, Solukhumbu District (P6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); a pair between Panggom and Paiya, Solukhumbu District (P6) in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011), and singles near Thudam, Sankhuwasabha District (R6) in December 1992 (Cox 1992), between Deorali and Gorjagaon, Taplejung District (R7) in May 1994 (Halberg 1994), and in Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in June 1997 (Chaudhary 1998).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Taiwan (China), Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 3000 m (summer), 2100 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for White-browed Bush Robin. As the species faces few threats, the population may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-browed Bush Robin inhabits dense undergrowth in fir, birch, rhododendron and juniper forests and bushes at forest edges in summer (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); it is partial to bamboo and is usually found near water (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It winters in damp places in the understorey of dense forest. The species feeds mainly on the ground, under dense bushes, also by searching foliage and by sallying after flying insects before diving back into cover (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It also eats grubs (Ali and Ripley 1987). It was found breeding south of Annapurna (Lelliott 1981). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

White-browed Bush Robin is susceptible to the loss of forest and also to forest thinning and loss of dense undergrowth. However, as it summers in the subalpine zone it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes. On its wintering grounds, although it may be at risk in lower temperate forests, it is less threatened in the upper temperate zone.

Conservation Measures

There are no conservation measures specifically for White-browed Bush Robin. It has been recorded in Shey Phoksundo, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; in Annapurna, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve; also a vagrant to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-browed Bush Robin has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident, mainly found from west-central Nepal eastwards. There is no significant difference in the species' distribution pre- and post-1990 and its population may be stable. The species is susceptible to the forest loss and also to forest thinning and loss of dense undergrowth. However, as it summers in the subalpine zone it is much less threatened than species breeding at lower altitudes. On its wintering grounds, although it may be at risk in lower temperate forests it is less threatened in the upper temperate zone. White-browed Bush Robin has been recorded in a number of protected areas.

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Tephrodornis pondicerianus Gmelin, 1789 LC
 Subspecies: *Tephrodornis pondicerianus pondicerianus*

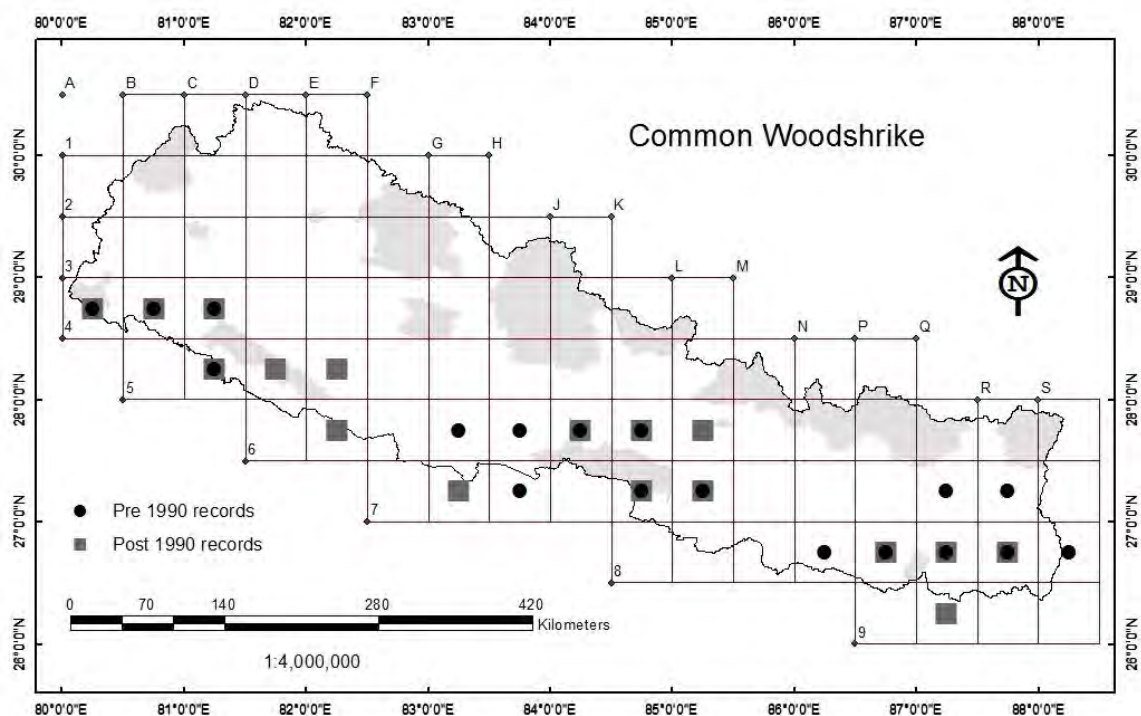


Common name

Common Woodshrike (English),
 Tenthaa (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Campephagidae

Distribution



Common Woodshrike is a fairly common resident of the lowlands. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1837).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as a locally, fairly common resident and mapped its distribution from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990 the species has been recorded more widely in the west, probably partly because of better coverage, though has been less widely recorded in central and eastern Nepal post-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a fairly common breeding resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a common resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) (Baral *et al.* 2012); a fairly common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); a frequent resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005).

The species has been recorded in Barandhabhar forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009) and Janakauli Community Forest e.g. in February 2008 (Giri 2008), Chitwan District and Gundre Khola, Nawalparasi District

(H6) in November 2007 (Baral 2007) in Chitwan National Park buffer zone and in Khata Corridor (C5) (Chaudhari 2007), Bardia District in Bardia National Park buffer zone.

Common Woodshrike has also been recorded quite widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: a fairly common resident and winter visitor in Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded at Chisapani (C4) in March 1997 (Giri 1997), Nepalgunj (D5), Banke District in January 1992 (Wartmann and Schonjahn 1992); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009), and Lumbini (G7) IBA, Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011).

In central Nepal records include: from between between Kat Mandir and Forest camp N of E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Aadarsha Community Forest and National Forest (L7), Rautahat District in September 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013), and in the Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) district sections of the Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys (Basnet and Thakuri 2013).

In the east records include from: Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), Patnali Forest (Q8) in May 2011 (Baral 2011) and Itahari (R8) (Pandey 2003), Sunsari District; between Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) in March 2010 (Baral 2010), and the lower Mai Valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 455 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Common Woodshrike. Post 1990 as many as 80 birds were recorded on 2 and 7 March 2011 in forests near Rapti River, Banke National Park (Acharya 2011).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Woodshrike inhabits dry scrub, open broadleaved forest, secondary growth, and forest plantations (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is quiet, tame and unobtrusive; usually keeping in pairs or small parties in trees or bushes. It seeks insects in foliage, on trunks and on branches, usually high in the trees, although sometimes descends to the ground, and occasionally hawks from a perch (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on beetles, moths, caterpillars and other insects and spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was proved at Chitwan (Gurung 1983) and at Hetauda (Biswas 1961) and at Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001).

Threats

Common Woodshrike is threatened by total loss of forest, but must have been benefitted from forest thinning and some forest degradation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Common Woodshrike. Post-1990 it

has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Chitwan and Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Parks and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

IUCN Regional status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Common Woodshrike has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common resident of the lowlands recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species has been recorded more widely in the west, probably partly because of better coverage, but less widely in central and eastern Nepal. It has been recorded in several protected areas. It has been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system. Common Woodshrike is threatened by total loss of forest, but must have been benefitted from forest thinning and degradation. The population is possibly stable or decreasing.

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Tephrodornis virgatus Raffles, 1822 LC

Subspecies: *Tephrodornis virgatus pelvica*

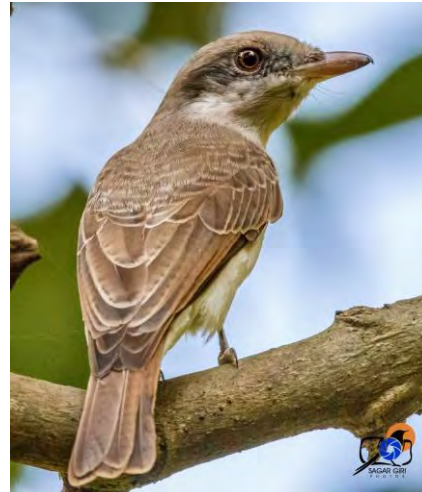
Common name

Large Woodshrike (English)

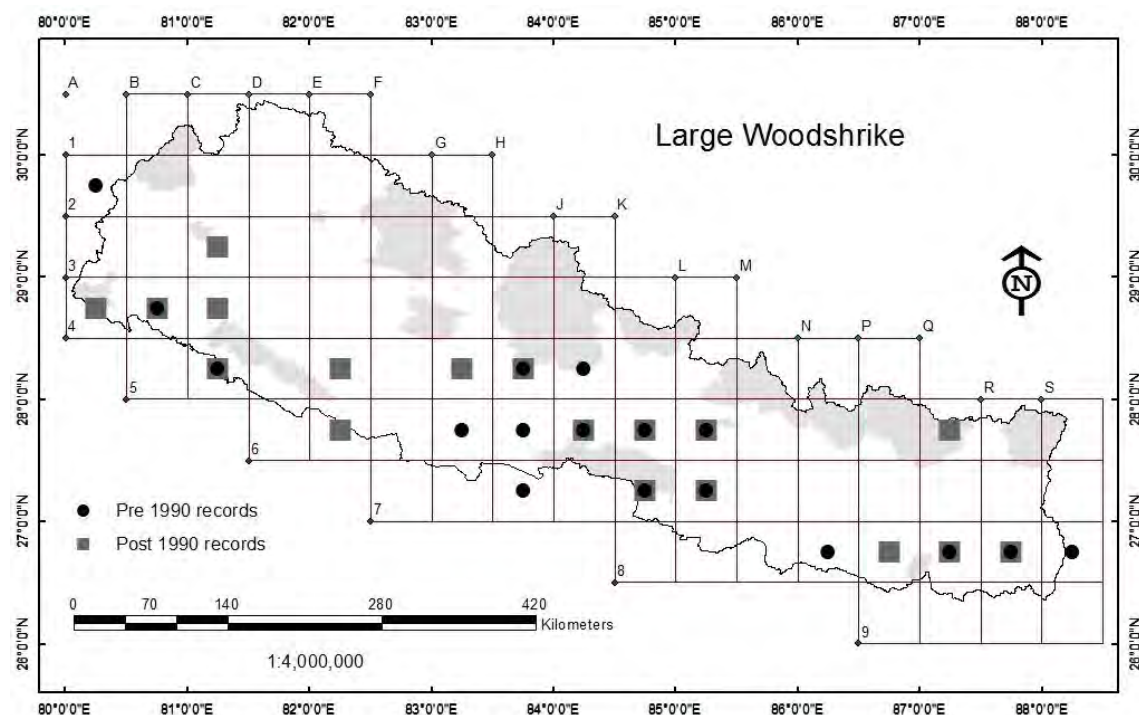
Thulo Tenthaa (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Campephagidae



Distribution



Large Woodshrike is a local and fairly common resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Mai valley (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1837).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as a locally fairly common resident up to 365 m and mapped its distribution mainly in central Nepal.

Since 1990 there has been a significant increase in distribution in the west, probably due to better coverage, but a decrease in distribution in central Nepal compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: an uncommon and uncertain resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); a frequent resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), and a resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); The species has been recorded at Barandhabhar forest (Adhikari *et al.* 2000), Janakauli Community Forest in February 2008 (Giri 2008), Sauraha in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012) in Chitwan National Park buffer zone.

There are a much smaller number of records outside the protected areas' system, both pre- and post-1990. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system include: a fairly common resident in Mohana River corridor (B4), Kailali District (Chaudhary 2012); Khata Corridor (C5), Bardia District (Chaudhary 2007); Dang-Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2013); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Sarangkot (H5) in February 1993 (Fouarge 1993), Phewa Lake (H5) in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004), Kaski District; Narayanghat (J6) Chitwan District in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004); a straggler to Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008) and recorded at Godavari (L6) in November 1996 (Miallier and Miallier 1996); along Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) District sections of Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys (Basnet and Thakuri 2013); Bhagalpur (P8), Udaypur District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994); Dharan Forest (Q8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2008) and Patnali Forest (Q8) in October 2010 (Baral 2010), Sunsari District, and the lower Mai Valley (R8) Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1450 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Large Woodshrike. As many as 60 birds were recorded on 30 November 2007 at Chitwan National Park (Baral 2007).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Large Woodshrike occurs in broadleaved forests and well-wooded country and prefers wetter areas than Common Woodshrike (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species occurs in pairs or small groups and during winter up to groups of 30 birds. It is quiet and unobtrusive. When foraging, it seeks insects in foliage, on trunks and on branches, usually high on trees but descends occasionally to the ground. It is active and restless, but quite tame. Birds follow one another in flight through the trees (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects, especially mantids, crickets, grubs and caterpillars (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Large Woodshrike is threatened by forest loss, thinning and fragmentation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Large Woodshrike. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Bardia, Chitwan and Makalu-Barun National Parks and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

IUCN Regional status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Large Woodshrike has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a fairly common resident in the lowlands recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in several protected areas and less widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. Since 1990 there has been a significant increase in distribution in the west probably due to better coverage, but a decrease in distribution in central Nepal compared to pre-1990. Large Woodshrike is threatened by habitat loss and alteration and forest fragmentation, and as a result its population is probably decreasing, but not to the extent that warrants a threatened category.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2007_007.pdf

Terpsiphone paradisi (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subspecies: *Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster*

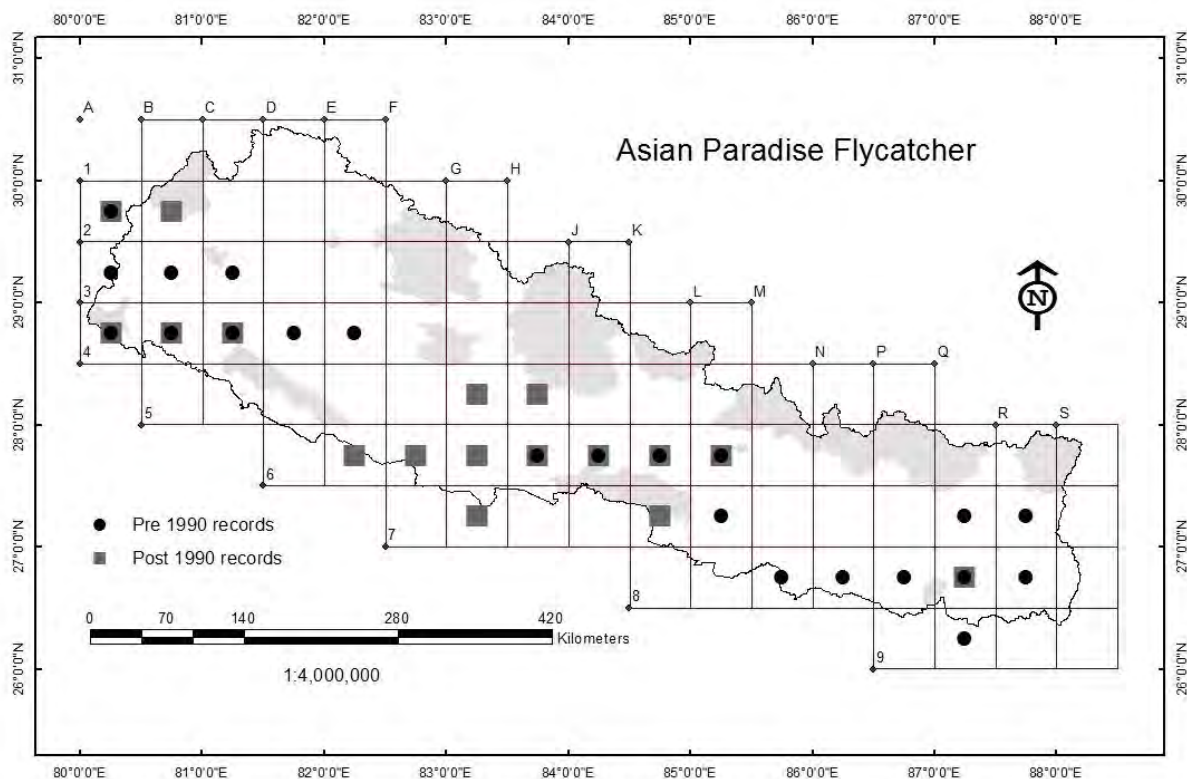
Common name

Asian Paradise-flycatcher (English),
Swargachari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Monarchidae



Distribution



Asian Paradise-flycatcher is chiefly a summer visitor; common in Chitwan National Park and Parsa Wildlife Reserve, frequent in Bardia National Park and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve, and uncommon to rare elsewhere. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Garuwa, Jhapa District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described the species as occasionally recorded; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it common in Chitwan National Park and fairly common in Dailekh District (D4), and had mainly single reports from elsewhere.

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: a frequent summer visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009), but one was recorded on several dates in January 1997 (Hem Sagar Baral in Chaudhary 1997a); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (A2, B2) (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a frequent summer visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); a rare passage migrant to the Annapurna Conservation Area (H5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), and a common summer visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001). SNP and BCN (2007) listed the species as an

uncommon summer visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a rare summer visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. It is a fairly common summer visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species is also recorded from Chitwan National Park buffer zone at Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996) and at Sauraha (K6), Chitwan District in July 2002 (Grimm and Fischer 2003).

The species has been recorded quite widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see map and text below). Post-1990 records follow.

There is no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

In the west records include: a fairly common summer visitor to the Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1992, CSUWN and BCN 2012); recorded in Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b) and in the upper Chirai Khola valley (F6), Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008); one at Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); singles between Chandi Bhanjyang and Kavri Dharmasala (G6), Palpa District and between Kavri Dharmasala and Argali (G6) Palpa District, three between Argali, Palpa District and Sidure, Gulmi District (G6), and singles between Buachidi, Gulmi District and Gwalichaur, Baglung District (G5), and between Simalchaur, Gulmi/Baglung border - ghot south of Ridhabhot, Gulmi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999); recorded in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in March and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013), and recorded from the Rampur valley (H6), Palpa District (Gautum 2003).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a rare summer visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records comprised one in Gaucher forest in July 2005 (Mark Mallalieu), one in an overgrown Kathmandu garden in April 2006 (Mark Mallalieu) and one at Bosan Khola in April 2006 and a pair there in May 2006 (Arend van Riessen). Other Kathmandu Valley records confirm this status and include: one at Tri-Chandra campus, Kathmandu in July (1992) (Lalit Lalchan in Anon. 1992) and three at Gokarna in April 1996 (Taylor *et al.* 1996).

In the east records include: two at Patnali, Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8) (Giri 2008); recorded at Dharan (Q8), Sunsari District (Subba 1995) and at Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Subba 1994); one between Dobhan and Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); two at Ilam (R8), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010); recorded in the lower Mai valley, Mai Valley Important Bird Area (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); recorded at Chimdi Lake (R8), Sunsari District (Surana *et al.* 2007) and at Itahari (R8), Morang District (Pandey 2003), and singles at Chisapani (R8), Ilam District and Garuwa (R8), Jhapa District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1525 m; lower limit: 100 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Asian Paradise-flycatcher. The species has greatly declined in the Kathmandu Valley since the 19th century when it was described as breeding very commonly in the Valley (Scully 1879). Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported few records in the 1980s and it is now a rare summer visitor to the Valley e.g. Mallalieu (2008). Habitat loss may also have resulted in local declines elsewhere; however, forest thinning in other localities may have benefited the species.

A total of 20 birds was seen in Chitwan National Park in April 1999 (Choudhary 1999) and in May 2011 (Baral 2011).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Asian Paradise-flycatcher inhabits gardens, mango groves, edges of ravines in thin forest (Fleming *et al.* 1976), also open forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It occurs in the tropical and subtropical zone. The species perches with an upright stance, often high up in trees, then darts out to catch flying prey in mid-air. Asian Paradise-flycatcher is active and graceful, with an undulating flight. Males often whisk their long tail-streamers about (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds chiefly on winged insects including flies and gnats, dragonflies, and small bugs and beetles, also occasionally spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983), in the Kathmandu Valley (Scully 1879), on Nagarjun in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Vyas 1988) and in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); in May 1992, polygamy was observed in Chitwan National Park where a male shared work with two females with separate nests in May 1992 (Baral 1994b).

Threats

Asian Paradise-flycatcher is threatened by habitat losses outside the protected areas' system in the tropical and subtropical zones. In the Kathmandu Valley many of its former haunts have been replaced by urbanisation. Baral (1994b) reported that many locals are tempted to keep this species as a pet so trapping and hunting are possible threats to this species.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Asian Paradise-flycatcher. It has been recorded from Bardia, Shivapuri Nagarjun and Chitwan National Parks; Api Nampa Conservation Area; Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves, and marginally from Annapurna Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Asian Paradise-flycatcher has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is chiefly a summer visitor and has been recorded from the far west to the far east. It is common in two protected areas, frequent in two others and uncommon to rare elsewhere. It is quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. The species is threatened by habitat losses outside the protected areas' system in the tropical and subtropical zones, for example by the spread of urbanization in the Kathmandu Valley. However, forest thinning in some localities may have benefited the species. Trapping and hunting are possible threats. Overall the population may be stable.

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Tesia castaneocoronata (E. Burton, 1836) LC
Subspecies: *Tesia castaneocoronata castaneocoronata*

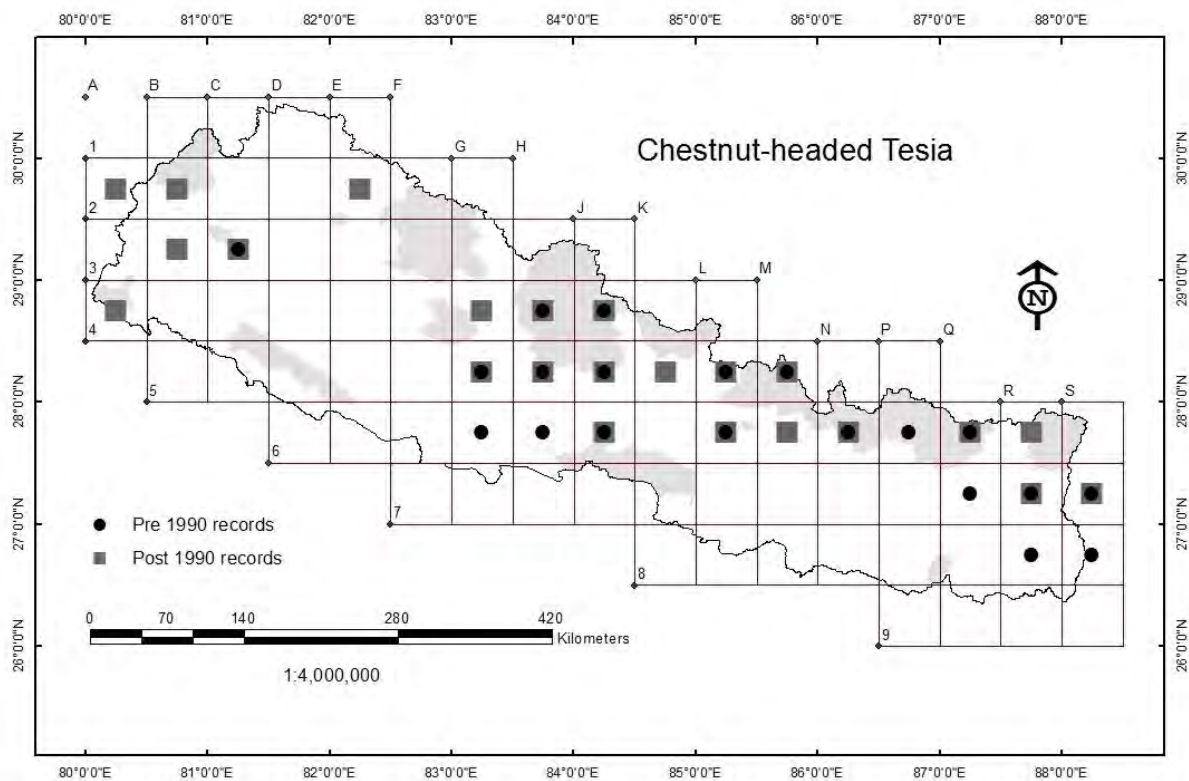
Common Name

Chestnut-headed Tesia (English),
Ratotauke Tisia (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Chestnut-headed Tesia is a fairly common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first definite record from Nepal was a specimen collected by B. H. Hodgson in the 19th century (Hodgson 1837).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a fairly common resident and mapped its distribution mainly from west-central Nepal eastwards, and a few records from the west.

Since 1990 it has been found more widely in the west, probably as a result of better recording and less widely in the far east compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); recorded near Majhgaon in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Dhiraj Chaudhary verbally to H. S. Baral, 2013), a fairly common resident and summer visitor to Khaptad National

Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Rara National Park in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013); a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); an occasionally recorded resident in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996), and a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has also been recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Chestnut-headed Tesia has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system than within protected areas (see text and map below). Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: from Kaphali Danda (B3) and between Khalkhale and Dhure (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); the upper Myagdi Khola valley (G4) in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); 2011); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011), and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District e.g. in November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004) and in February 2010 (Baral 2010a).

In central Nepal records include: Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley, recorded at Godaveri and in the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area. Other records from central Nepal include from near Sermathang (M6) and near Tarke Gyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1994 (Chaudhary 2004).

In the east records include from: between Chichire and Kuwapani (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in April 1991 (Halberg 1991); between Phyaksinda and Mure (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); between Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); from Dobate, Mabu (S7), Ilam District and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in September 2010 (Baral 2010b), and on Dapar Dandar (S7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer); 1830 m (winter); lower limit: 2135 m (summer); 800 m (-250 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Chestnut-headed Tesia. Its population has probably declined to some extent as a result of habitat loss and deterioration.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Chestnut-headed Tesia inhabits thick undergrowth in moist broadleaved forest (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). It is entirely a forest species which prefers the dark ground storey covered by low bushes (Martens and Eck 1995). It is usually found singly or in pairs. Typically, it skulks among forest undergrowth, usually within a metre of the ground. Singing males sometimes briefly emerge from cover. The species is active and inquisitive and when excited it bobs up and down. Its flight is weak and it is loath to fly (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved on Phulchoki (Tyler 1988) and in Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Chestnut-headed Tesia is threatened by the forest loss and degradation, although as it breeds in the temperate zone, it is less threatened than species at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Chestnut-headed Tesia. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Chestnut-headed Tesia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 it has been recorded more widely in the west, probably because of better recording, but less widely in the east compared to pre-1990. Post-1990 it has been recorded in a number of protected areas. The species has also been found outside the protected areas' system, within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat, although less widely than within protected areas. Chestnut-headed Tesia is threatened by forest loss and degradation, although as it breeds in the temperate zone, it is less threatened than species at lower altitudes. Its population has probably decreased as a result, although not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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***Tesia cyaniventer* (Hodgson, 1837) LC**

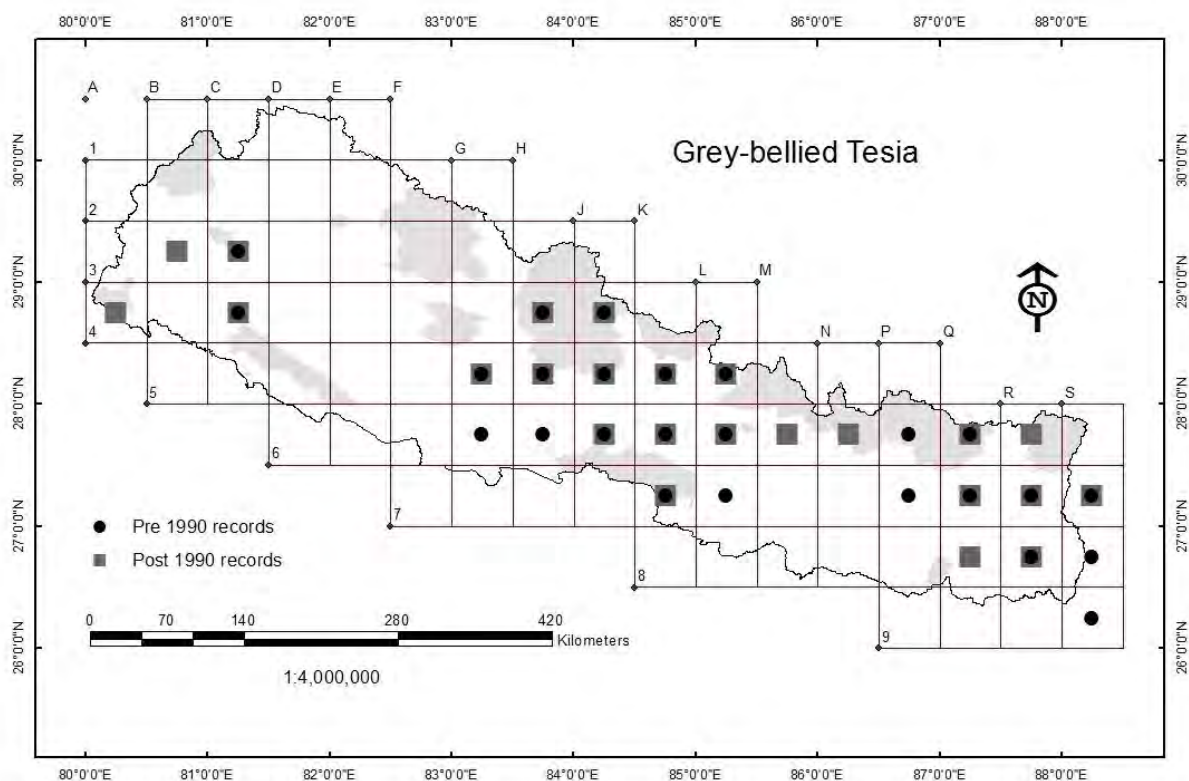
Common Name

Grey-bellied Tesia (English),
Phusropete Tisia (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Grey-bellied Tesia is a frequent resident. Post-1990 it has been found from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Dobate, Ilam District (Baral 2010) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1837, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species an occasionally recorded resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an occasionally recorded altitudinal migrant and mapped its distribution mainly from west-central Nepal eastwards and a few records from the west.

Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better coverage. Otherwise there is no significant change in distribution between pre- and post-1990 (see text and map below).

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a rare winter visitor in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an occasionally recorded winter visitor in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); an uncommon resident and summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); an uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); an uncommon resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and

Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013a); a frequent resident in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a frequent summer visitor to Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and a rare winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species has also been recorded from the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May and June 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 there are significantly fewer records outside compared to inside the protected areas' system (see text and map below). Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include from: between Khalkhale and Dhure (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Myagdi Khola valley (G4) in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); frequent in winter in the Pokhara area (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in December 1996 (Chaudhary 1997), December 2002 (Brickle 2003) and November 2011 (Baral 2011), and recorded on Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Other records from central Nepal are from Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in June 2002 (Halberg 2002).

In the east records include from: between Chichila and Kuwapani (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in April 1991 (Halberg 1991); Bhotebas (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Bhotebas and Mude (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998); Pikhua Khola valley (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); between Gopha Pokhari, Sankhuwasabha District and Dobhan, Taplejung District (R7), between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang, Taplejung District (R7), between Kande Bhanjyang and Lali Kharka, Taplejung District (R7), and a maximum of 10 heard between Lali Kharka and Taplejung, Taplejung District (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); near Sidin, Panchthar District, Mai valley (R7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); between Garuwa and Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and at Dobate, Mabu VDC, Ilam District (S7) in September 2010 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2440 m (summer); 1830 m (winter); lower limit: 1525 m (summer); 800 m (-75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Grey-bellied Tesia. Its population has probably declined because of loss and degradation of its forest undergrowth habitat.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey-bellied Tesia inhabits tangled undergrowth and ferns in thick forest, usually near small streams; ravines are favoured in the breeding season and shady broadleaved forest in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); almost always near water (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is skulking and hardly stirs the vegetation as it moves about and keeps close to the ground and so can be overlooked, especially outside the breeding season, although it has a distinctive call. The species is very active and always on the move (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Its flight is short and weak (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It feeds on ants and other insects, also spiders (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Langtang gorge (Robson 1982) and in the Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Grey-bellied Tesia is threatened by loss and degradation of forest undergrowth, especially in the subtropical and lower temperate zone.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Grey-bellied Tesia. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Khaptad, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey-bellied Tesia has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent resident found from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 there has been an increase in records from the west, probably because of better coverage. Otherwise there is no significant change in distribution between pre- and post-1990. It has been recorded from many protected areas, although less widely and less frequently outside the protected areas' system since 1990. Grey-bellied Tesia is threatened by loss and degradation of its forest undergrowth habitat, especially in the subtropical and lower temperate zone. Its population has probably decreased as a result, but not to a degree that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Tichodroma muraria (Linnaeus, 1766) LC

Subspecies: *Tichodroma muraria nepalensis*

Common name

Wallcreeper (English),

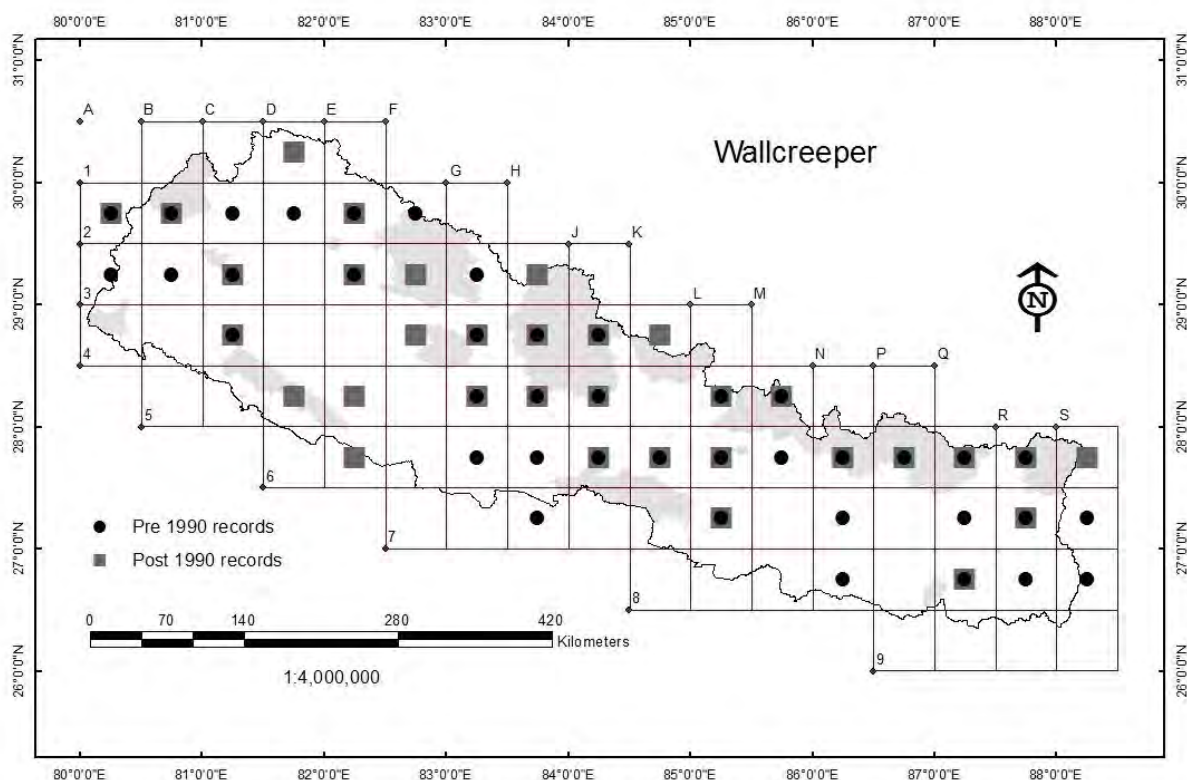
Murari Putalichara (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Sittidae



Distribution



Wallcreeper is a locally fairly common resident and winter visitor, mainly recorded in the non-breeding season. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Halberg 1994 and White and White 1999 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as an occasionally recorded resident and winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it fairly common and mapped its non-breeding season widely from the far west to the far west. It was mainly reported in winter and also recorded in the breeding season in west-central Nepal and Khumbu.

Since 1990 the species has been less widely recorded compared to pre-1990 in the non-breeding season, but is still fairly widespread. It has been recorded more frequently and widely in the breeding season post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably because of better coverage, see text below and map.

The species post-1990 status in protected areas is: recorded in both the Mahakali (A2) and Chameliya (B2) valleys, Api Nampa Conservation Area in December 2011 and March/April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); frequent in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (C4)

(Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); a rare resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey-Phoksundo National Park in the breeding season (F3) (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995), and fairly common in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Subedi 2003). Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) reported it is a fairly common winter visitor to Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) (H4, H5, J4, J5), but it is a summer visitor to upper Mustang (H3) in ACA (Acharyat 2002, Shah 2001 and Suwal 2003). It has been recorded from Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Prodon 1992, Thakuri 2013); an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a fairly common winter visitor to Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in October 1996 (Cox 1996) and May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009); frequent in winter and the breeding season, possibly resident in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in April and May (R6, S6) (Halberg, 1994 and White and White, 1999 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008).

The species has also been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system since 1990.

In the west records include from: Tikapur Park (C3), Kailali District in July 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); between Simikot and Chyakpalung (D1) Humla District in May/June 2013 (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013); June-August 2014 (Naresh Kusi and Geraldine Werhahn) between Jumla and Gothichaur (E3), Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); between Lihie and Okharpata (E3), Jumla District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); by the Jugda Khola near Jumla (E3), Jumla District in March 2000 (Regmi 2000); Dang Deukhuri foothill forests and West Rapti wetlands Important Bird Area (E5, E6), Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Bijayapur Khola (H5), Kaski District in October 2012 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Pokhara valley (H5), Kaski District in November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004) and February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009), and Pokhara valley and adjacent hillsides (H5) (Anon. 2012);

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) described it as a rare winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006: singles were found in the Saibu/Chobar area from November to March, and it was seen in Sundarjal in December 2006. Other Valley records include from Phulchoki in March 1997 (Giri 1997) and November 2000 (Basnet 2000). Other localities in central Nepal include: Simalral (J6), Tanahun District in November 1992 (Baral 1993a); Malekhu (K6), Dhading District in January 1991 (Baral 1993b); Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in January 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994); and along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013)

In the east records include from: Koshi (Q8), Sunsari District in December 2007 (Giri 2007); Bhagalpur (Q8), Sunsari District in January 1994 (Choudhary 1994, Lama 1994); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); near Dharan (Q8), Sunsari District (Subba 1995); Panchthar (R7) and Taplejung (R7), Districts in November 1992 (Cox 1992), and near Jamuna (R7), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008)

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5000 m (-5730 m); lower limit: 245 m (-80 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Wallcreeper. Its population may be declining, at least in winter, as a result of habitat disturbance.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

During the breeding season, rock faces are generally frequented. Besides cliffs, horizontal gravel fields and rock debris are regularly visited for feeding (Martens and Eck 1995); also gently sloping glacial moraines in Khumbu at 5000 m (Diesselhorst 1968). Outside the breeding season, gravel river banks are commonly inhabited, also rock faces and cliffs, and where the latter are absent, gravel beds along rivers are regular winter habitats (Martens and Eck 1995). The species clings with ease to rock cliffs and walls, often on vertical faces, searching actively for food. It progresses mainly in short, jerky hops, sometimes creeping and constantly flicks wings and tail when foraging. Occasionally it flutters into the air to capture prey. It frequently flies high over wide valleys when moving to new feeding areas and has an erratic, flitting, butterfly-like flight (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species mainly feeds on spiders, also Diptera, beetles and other insects and larvae (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Khumbu (Diesselhorst 1968), below Ringmo, Phoksundo Lake at 3350 m and in the Lo valley, near Charka, Dolpo at 4400 m (Martens and Eck 1995). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), although recorded in Khumbu at 5730 m in mid-March 1975 (Owens 1975).

Threats

Wallcreeper may be at risk from disturbance along rivers which has increased significantly in recent years, except at high altitudes and may well be impacting on wintering birds. Other threats have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Wallcreeper. Since 1990 it has been recorded in all Himalayan protected areas as well as some protected areas in the lowlands: Khaptad, Bardia, Banke, Rara, Shey-Phoksundo, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha, National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Wallcreeper has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a locally fairly common resident and winter visitor, mainly recorded in the non-breeding season. Since 1990 the species has been less widely recorded compared to pre-1990 in the non-breeding season, but is still fairly widespread. It has been recorded more frequently and widely in the breeding season post-1990 compared to pre-1990, probably because of better coverage. It has been recorded from all Himalayan protected areas and also in some lowland protected areas since 1990. The species may be at risk from disturbance along rivers which has increased significantly in recent years, except at high altitudes and may well be impacting on wintering birds. As a result, its population may be declining, but not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Troglodytes troglodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subspecies: *Troglodytes troglodytes nipalensis*

Common name

Winter Wren (English),

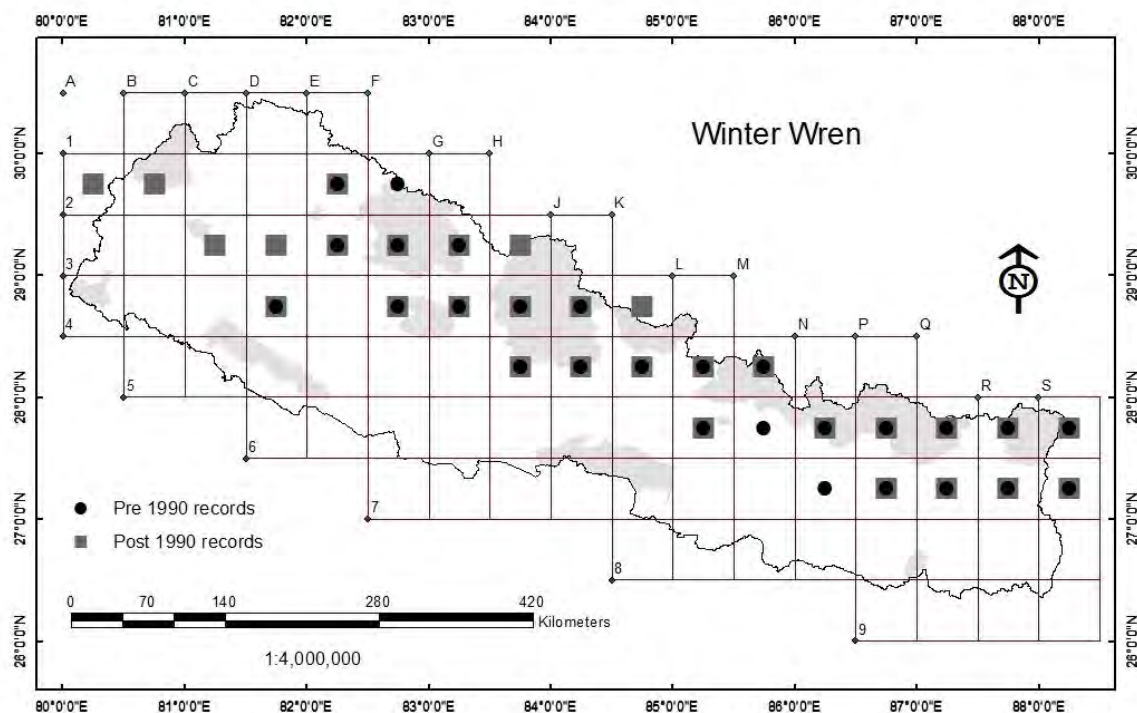
Chitri (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Troglodytidae



Distribution



Winter Wren is a widespread resident, common in some areas and fairly common elsewhere. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west and Ilam District (White and White 1997) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) mapped its distribution from west Nepal eastwards.

Since 1990 the species distributional range has significantly increased in the west and extended to the western border, probably as a result of better coverage, see text below and map.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: recorded in Mahakali valley (A2) and Chameliya valley (B2), Api Nampa Conservation Area in December 2011 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a frequent resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); common in Shey-Phoksundo National Park (F3, G3) (Priemé. and Øksnebjerg 1992, 1995); a fairly common resident in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013, Subedi 2003); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), including in upper Mustang (H3) (Acharya 2002, Prodon 1992, Suwal 2003); common in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4, K5) (Katuwal *et al.*

2013, Prodon 1992, Thakuri 2013), recorded in winter on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5, M5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009); a fairly common resident in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004) and in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and a common resident in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6, S6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008, Katuwal *et al.* 2013, White and White 1997).

It was recorded in Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone at Lukla in November 1994 (Baral 1994) and Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in the Hinku valley (Cox 1999a) and the Apsuwa Khola valley in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species has been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system since 1990, see text below and map.

In the west records include: recorded between Kotuwa and Gai banne (D4), Dailekh District and between Beuli and Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); common throughout the trek to Rara Lake, Jumla District (E3) in March 2000 (Regmi 2000); recorded between Jumla and Gothichaur and between Gothichaur and Navakuna (E3) Jumla District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992); at Pina (E3), Jumla District and common between Gorusingha and Sinja (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009), and in the upper Myagdi Khola (G4), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b).

In central Nepal records include: recorded on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area in February 1994 (Cottridge *et al.* 1994), March 1995 (Baral 1995) and in November 2000 (Basnet 2000).

In east Nepal records include: recorded almost daily on trek to Sagarmatha National Park in Ramechhap (N6), Dolakha (N6) and Solukhumbu Districts (P6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009) and in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); common in Solukhumbu District (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); recorded between Phedi and Gurase (P7), Gurase (P7) Sankhuwasabha District, between Gurase and Sanam (P7), between Sanam and Bung (P6), between Najingdingma and Panggom (P6), Panggom, between Panggom and Paiya (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); between Mudhe and Bhotebas (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District and Gupha Pokhari (R7), Sankhuwasabha District and between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); recorded in Panchthar (R7), Taplejung (R7) and Ilam (R7, S7) Districts in April and May 1997 (White and White 1997).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda (to UK), Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, St Pierre and Miquelon (to France), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4725 m (-5300 m); lower limit: 2500 m (-2135 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Winter Wren. In the absence of any significant threats and no evidence of a decline, its population may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Winter Wren breeds among rocks on moraines, scree and tumbled rock slopes above the tree-line and scattered bushes in alpine and subalpine zones. It winters on stone walls around villages and fields, stony river beds and on fallen tree trunks and boulders in coniferous forest (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is a perky and inquisitive bird which bobs up and down (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is always on the move, creeping and flitting among rocks and low vegetation. Its flight is rapid, whirring and usually over short distances (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species eats insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was proved in upper Khumbu, Sagarmatha National Park (Baral 1994). It is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Threats to the species have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Winter Wren. Since 1990 it has been recorded in all the Himalayan protected areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Winter Wren has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a widespread resident, common in some areas and fairly common elsewhere and recorded post-1990 from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species distributional range has significantly increased in the west and extended to the western border, probably as a result of better coverage. It has been recorded in all Himalayan protected areas and quite widely outside the protected areas' system. Threat to the species have not been identified. In the absence of any significant threats or evidence of a decline, its population may be stable.

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***Turdoides earlei* (Blyth, 1844) LC**

Subspecies: *Turdoides earlei earlei*

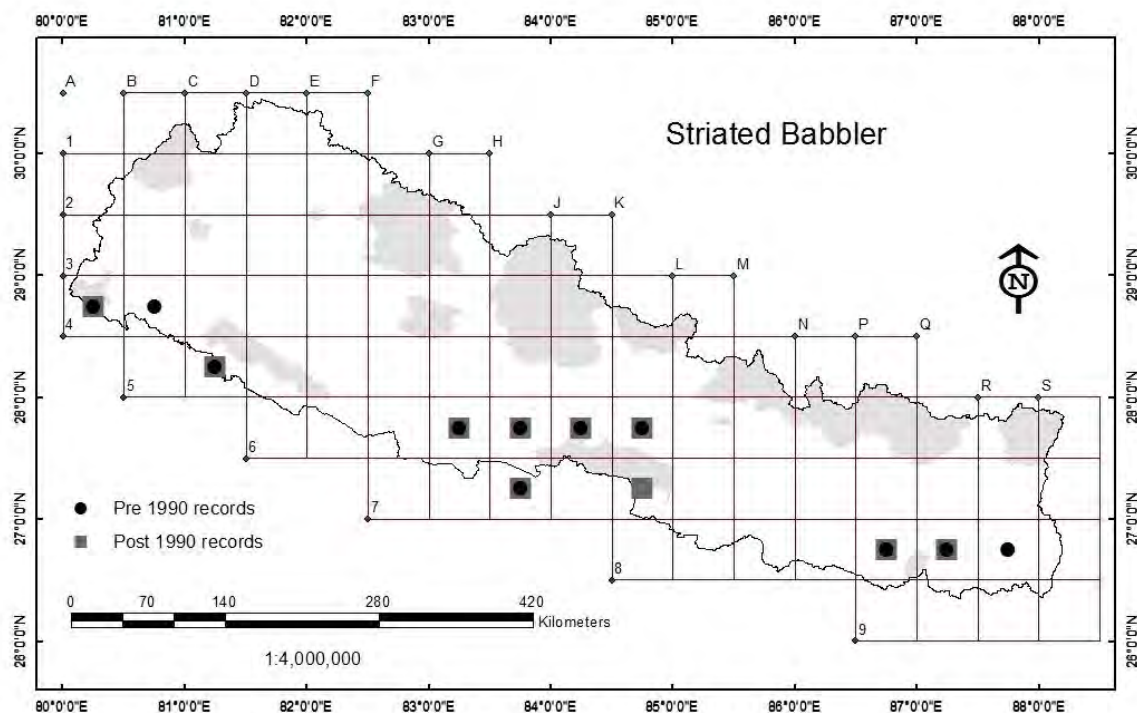
Common name

Striated Babbler (English),
Khar Bhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Striated Babbler is a locally distributed resident; locally common in protected areas in the lowlands, and rare outside the protected areas' system. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

The species' status in protected areas is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009), a frequent resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001), a common resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001) and a fairly common resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005a). It has also been recorded in Nawalparasi District in Chitwan National Park buffer zone e.g. Baral (2011).

Known records outside the protected areas system are: Sirahi Khola riverine complex, northern Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008) and at Koshi Barrage, e.g. Baral (2005b), Chaudhary (2003).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 305 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

A comprehensive survey of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve counted 343 birds and estimated a reserve population of 1715 birds (Baral *et al.* in press). No surveys have been carried out for Striated Babbler. The species has probably declined because of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Striated Babbler inhabits tall grass and marshes in the lowlands (Fleming *et al.* 1976); it is dependent on tall grassland (Baral 2001). The species keeps in flocks, members of which follow each other through the vegetation. It is noisy and restless, clambering up reed-beds for a better view (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Breeding has been confirmed in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983).

Threats

Striated Babbler is threatened by the loss, degradation and fragmentation of wetlands and grasslands. Outside the protected areas system it may be threatened to some extent by hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Striated Babbler. It has been recorded in Chitwan and Bardia National Parks, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Striated Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a locally distributed resident; locally common in protected areas in the lowlands, and rare outside the protected areas' system. It occurs from the far west to the far east. Striated Babbler is threatened by the loss, degradation and fragmentation of wetlands and grasslands and outside the protected areas system it may be threatened by hunting. As a result, the species has probably declined, but not to the degree that it warrants a threatened category.

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***Turdoides malcolmi* (Sykes, 1832) LC**

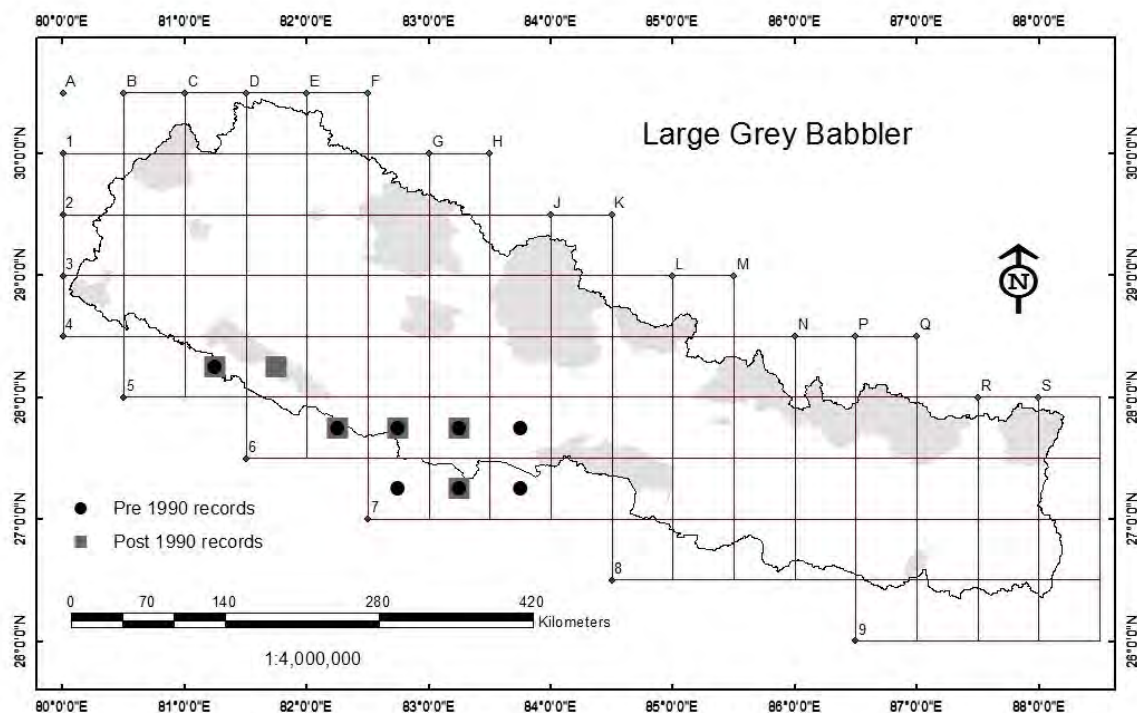
Common name

Large Grey Babbler (English),
Thulo Bagale Bhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Large Gray Babbler is a locally distributed and locally fairly common resident in the western terai, near the border with India. The first Nepal record was in August 1978 by the India-Taulihawa road in south-central Kapilvastu District in August 1978 (Cox 1978, 1984). It was seen in the same area in 1980 (Underwood 1980) and nearby at Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District in January 1982 (Turton and Speight 1982). The only other pre-1990 records were at Kalapani, by the Babai Khola near Ghurai, Dang District in January 1981 (Munthe 1981); at the Babai Khola crossing near Gularia, Bardia in May 1982 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1982), and near Lumbini, Rupandehi District in February 1989 (Suwal *et al.* 1989).

Post-1990 the species has been regularly recorded at Lumbini, e.g. at 60 in April 1993 (Baral 1993, Lama 1993), in April 1995 (White and White 1995), four in August 1997 (Chaudhary 1998), 12 in January 2003 (Giri 2003), recorded in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006, 2007) and 25 seen in November 2011 (Baral 2011).

Other known post-1990 records are: two at Bhairahawa in April 1993 (Baral 1994); 32 at Bituwa, Kapilvastu District in April 1993 (Baral 1994); recorded at Khadara Phanta, south-west Kapilvastu District in 2002 and November 2006 (Cox 2008, Cox and Giri 2007, Hanlon and Giri 2007), recorded in the Dang Deukhuri foothill forests Important Bird Area in 2009 (Thakuri 2009), and two at Nepalgunj, Banke District (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009).

Large Grey Babbler has not been recorded in the protected areas' system.

Globally the species has also been recorded in India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 105 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No surveys have been carried out for Large Grey Babbler. Its population may be stable or possibly declining.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Large Grey Babbler inhabits open dry scrub and cultivation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); it favours mango orchards with an open dry understorey in the Kapilvastu terai (Cox 2008). It is gregarious, keeping in noisy flocks; birds calling to each almost continuously Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It forages chiefly on the ground or in low vegetation (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Large Grey Babbler may be threatened by pesticides when it frequents cultivated areas (Inskipp and Baral 2011). The species is threatened to some extent by hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Large Grey Babbler. It is not represented in the protected areas' system.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Large Grey Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a locally distributed and locally fairly common resident in the western terai, near the border with India. It has not been recorded in the protected areas' system. As it inhabits edges of cultivation it may be threatened by pesticides and is threatened to some extent by hunting. Its population may be stable or possibly declining, but not to a degree that warrants a threatened category.

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Turdoides nipalensis (Hodgson, 1836)

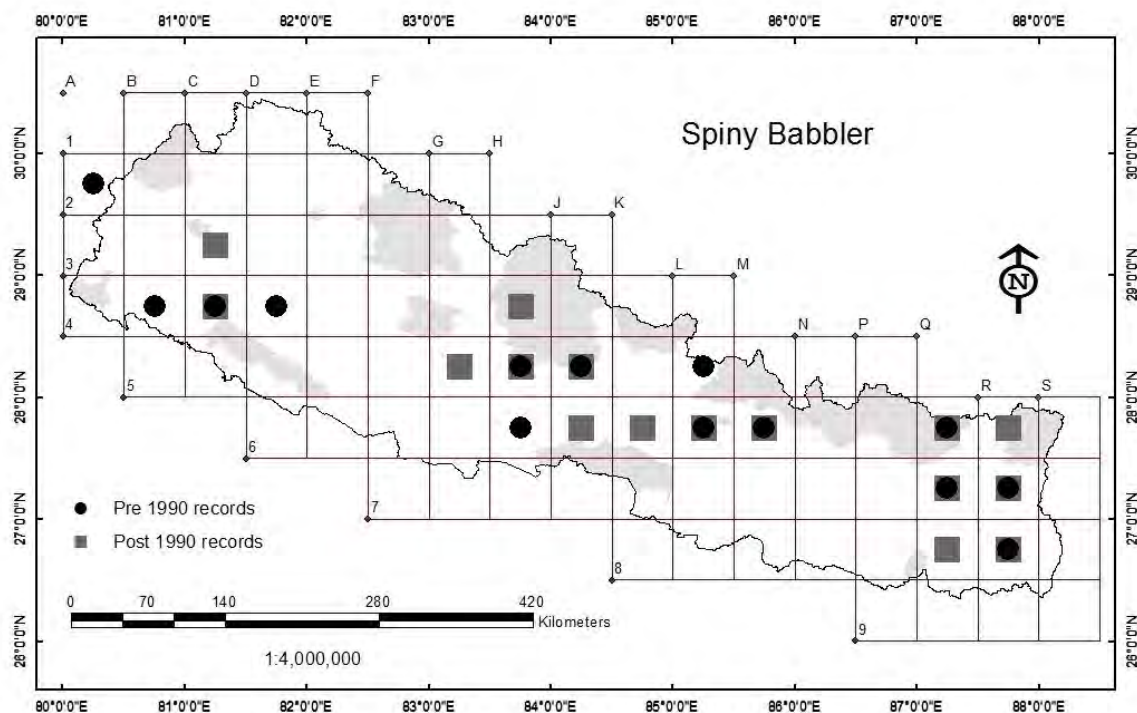
Common name

Spiny Babbler (English),
Kaande Bhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Spiny Babbler is Nepal's only endemic bird species. It is a local and frequent resident. The species is widespread with post-1990 records from Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east. The westernmost record of the species is a specimen collected at Baitadi, Baidtadi District (Nepali 1982) close to the border with India.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was regularly seen around Pokhara, Kaski District and to the north-west in the Annapurna Conservation Area; also on the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley. There were also several records from above Tansen, Palpa District (Fleming 1952, 1953; Rand and Fleming 1957) and from the Arun valley, including what is now the Makalu Barun National Park, and mainly single records from elsewhere (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The recently reported status of Spiny Babbler in protected areas is: a rare resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001), a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006), a frequent resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Buckton 1996, White and White 1999 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Spiny Babbler was reported as a frequent resident on Shivapuri in the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); it was regularly recorded here in the past, but there are very few recent

records. One bird presumed to be this species responded to tape of its song at about 1500 m above Dulalgaon, Shivapuri in dense scrub with trees above the Shivapuri ring road (Mallalieu 2008). Two were seen in the Makalu Barun buffer zone in June 2009 (Cox 2009).

The species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas system both pre-and post-1990 (see map). Considering the species' habitat, it is likely to be more widespread in unprotected areas; however, it is very likely under-recorded (see Habits section).

It was recorded in Badimalika region, Achham District (C3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003). There have been regular recent records from the Pokhara valley, Kaski District including two in December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007); one in December 2008 (Naylor and Turner 2008); four in February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009); one in November 2010 (Adcock and Naylor 2011); two in January 2012 (Read and Brennan 2012) and recently on Peace Stupa hill (NTNC workshop, October 2012). It has also been recorded recently north-west of Pokhara at Kandane Danda, Sarangkot, and Naudanda (NTNC workshop, October 2012).

The species was regularly recorded in the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in the 1990s and up to 2003, e.g. two at Phulchoki in March 1993 (Puckrin 1993), one in January 1994 (Baral 1994), two in February 1996 (Baral 1996b), five in May 1998 (Sutton 1998), three in April 1999 (Choudhary 1999), four in May 2000 (Benstead and Benstead 2000), and one in April 2003 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2003). The species has also been recorded nearby at Godaveri, e.g. one in May 1996 (Baral 1996b) and three in April 1999 (Francis *et al.* 1999). Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 and considered it may now be absent from the lower slopes of Phulchoki. This may have occurred as its scrub habitat developed into forest, so becoming unsuitable for the species. Elsewhere in the Valley it was regularly recorded in Bhusinkel area up to at least 2006 (Orin Pearson and Arend van Riessen). It has been recently recorded at Thankot (NTNC workshop, October 2012).

Other known localities outside the protected area system where it has been recorded post 1990 are given below.

In the west localities include: Reshunga forest Important Bird Area, Gulmi District in 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013) and Tara Khola, Baglung District (NTNC workshop, October 2012);

In central areas localities include: Dhebuwa Lekh forest, Dhading District in November 2006 (Chaudhary 2007) and April 2011 (Baral 2011); Malekhu, Dhading District in January 1991 (Baral 1993); Naling, Dhading District in 2012 (Shankar Tiwari); the Upardangadhi hills, Chitwan District in January and March 2012 (Dymond 2012, Hem Subedi and Gokarna Khanal); Nagarkot, Bhaktapur District and Pharping, Kathmandu District (Hathan Chaudhary); Dhulikel, Kabhrepalanchok and Dolalghat, Kabhre District (Jyotendra Thakuri), and near the National Hydropower Station, Sindhupalchok District (NTNC workshop, October 2012). Spiny Babbler was also recorded in the Bagmati River corridor in August 2008 (Thakuri and Thapa 2009a,b) and at Hasdol during an environmental impact assessment of the North South Fast Track Road in March 2008 (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east localities include: Bhedetar, Dhankuta District (Badri Chaudhary and Hathan Chaudhary); Khewang, Taplejung District in December 1991 (Nielsen 1992); Taplejung village (NTNC workshop, October 2012); Iturbe and Dobhan in the far east in April 1997 (White and White 1997), and in Raja Rani community forest, Sunsari District in 2004 (Basnet *et al.* 2005, 2006).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2135m (summer), 1830 m (winter); lower limit: 1500 m (summer), 500 m (winter)

Population

A survey of Spiny Babbler on Dhebuwa Lekh, Dhading District in November 2006 recorded the large number of 26 birds (Chaudhary 2007). It seems to have declined on hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley, where Fleming (1959) found it 'the common babbler of the scrub jungle' and Proud (1959) described it as 'very common' in suitable habitat. However, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon resident in the Valley between 2004 and 2006. The species is likely to have benefited from forest thinning and deforestation in the country, which usually leads to the development and spread of its scrub-dominated habitat, resulting in a probable population increase.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Spiny Babbler inhabits dense scrub on hillsides, and is most common in thicker areas away from cultivation (Proud 1959). The species is very skulking and difficult to observe except early in the breeding season, when males often sing in the open. It seeks insects almost entirely on the ground among low bushes, appearing only occasionally (Proud 1959). Spiny Babbler mounts branches of bushes or small trees to sing, bill pointed upward and tail down. It is a good mimic, with squeaks, chuckles and chirps (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is most easily located by its song and occasionally sings as late as September and October (Proud 1959). The species is subject to seasonal altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Spiny Babbler is threatened by clearance of scrub for agriculture and for the expansion of urban areas. Outside the protected areas system it is threatened by hunting in some areas, e.g. at Naling, Dhading District where youths were found collecting nestlings in 2012 for food (Bharat Regmi pers. comm. to C. and T. Inskipp, October 2012).

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Spiny Babbler. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and marginally in Bardia National Park. However, considering the species' habitat most of the population is likely to be outside protected areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Spiny Babber has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is Nepal's only endemic bird. It is a local and occasionally recorded resident. The species is widespread with post-1990 records from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in several protected areas; however, considering its habitat of dense scrub, most of the population is likely to be outside the protected areas system. Spiny Babbler is threatened by clearance of scrub for the expansion of agriculture and urban areas. Outside the protected areas system It is threatened by hunting in some areas. Although Spiny Babbler seems to have declined on hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley, it is overall likely to be increasing as it has probably benefited from forest thinning and deforestation in the country, which usually lead to the development and spread of its scrub-dominated habitat.

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***Turdoides striata* (Dumont, 1823) LC**

Subspecies: *Turdoides striata striata*

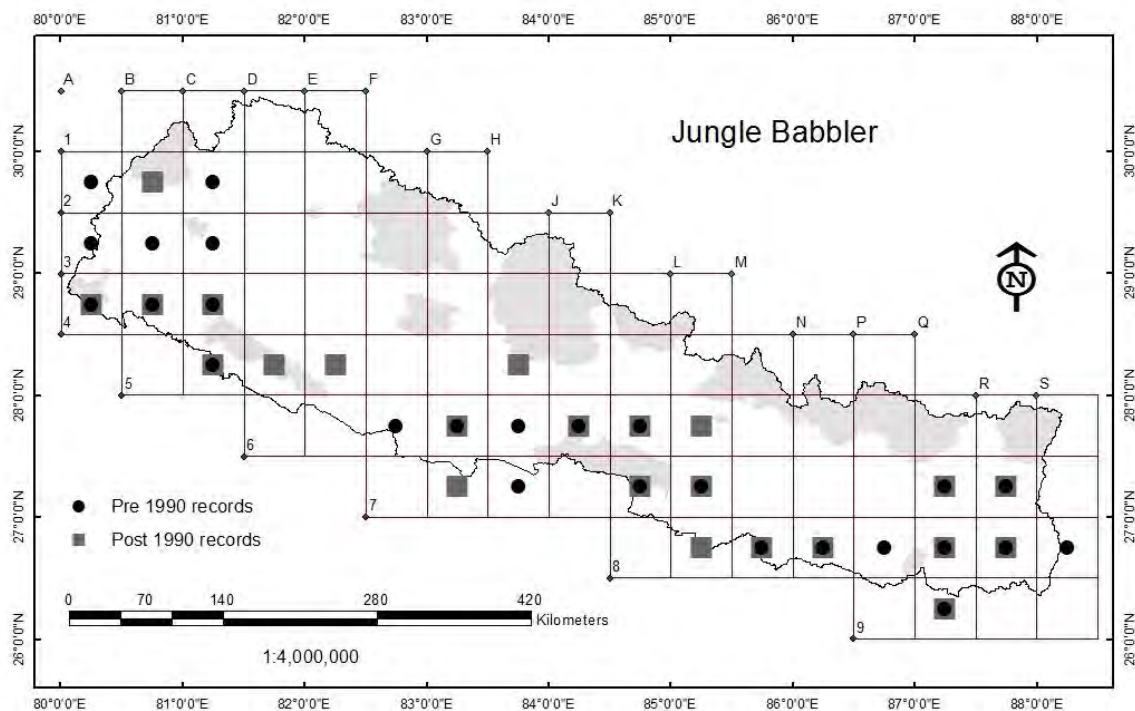
Common name

Jungle Babbler (English),
Bagale Bhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Jungle Babbler is a common resident. It is widespread with post-1990 records from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Jhapa District (White and White 1994) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

The species' status in protected areas is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) and in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001), recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012), recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009), and a common resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001), also in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). There are a number of records from Chitwan National Park buffer zone, e.g. Baral (1996), Adhikari *et al.* (2000), Giri (2008, 2010)

Jungle Babbler is also widespread and common outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and the following text. There are no significant changes in distribution pre- and post-1990 (see map).

Post-1990 records from localities outside the protected areas system in the west include: from Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); around Dhanghadi, Kailali

District in 1991 (Baral 1991); Ghodaghodi Tal, Kailali District in January 1992 (Baral 1992a,b); Nepalganj, Banke District in December 1998 (Choudhary 1999); Dang Deukhuri foothill forests Important Bird Area, Dang District (Thakuri 2009a,b); Gaidahawa, Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Baral 2011); several records from Lumbini, Rupandehi District, e.g. Baral (1994), Giri (2003), Hewatt (2009), Acharya (2011), and Khadara Phanta, Kapilvastu District in January 2011 (Acharya 2011).

In central Nepal, the species was first recorded in the Kathmandu Valley from Phulchoki summit at 2300 m in spring 2014 (Gopi Shrestha) and also there in June 2014 (Friends of Birds, Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, 29 March 2015) and May 2015 (Arend van Riessen).

Post-1990 records from localities outside the protected areas system in the east include: from Rautahat and Bara Districts in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Katahare and Durga Community Forests, Sindhuli District (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel 2007), Dharan, Sunsari District (Subba 1995); Dharan forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1997) and in 2008 (Basnet 2009, Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Itahari, Sunsari District in 2000 and 2001 (Pandey 2003); Chimdi Lake, Sunsari District (Surana *et al.* 2007); the lower Arun valley, Bhojpur District in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995), Tumlingtar, Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Tumlingtar to Bhotebesi, Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudary 1998); Belahara, Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Ilam, Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010a), March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and September 2010 (Baral 2010b); lower Mai valley, Ilam District in 2006 (Basnet and Sapkota 2006); near Phidim, Panchtar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); Raja Rani Community Forest, Morang District in 2005 (Basnet *et al.* 2005) and Biratnagar, Morang District (Subba 1994).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1220 m (-2300 m), lower limit: 75 m

Population

No surveys have been carried out for Jungle Babbler. However, general observations indicate that it is common. Its population may have increased as a result of deforestation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Jungle Babbler inhabits cultivation and secondary scrub (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also city gardens (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It is gregarious, noisy and excitable, birds calling to each other almost continuously and joining in a chorus of squeaking and chattering when alarmed. Jungle Babbler mainly feeds on the ground, hopping about and busily turning over leaves. Unlike other *Turdoides* babblers it has a characteristic habit of fluffing out its rump feathers and drooping its wings and tail (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Jungle Babbler may be threatened by pesticide use (Inskipp and Baral 2011) and may also suffer habitat loss when urban areas replace cultivation, although it does inhabit urban gardens. It is also threatened to some extent by hunting outside the protected areas' system.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Jungle Babbler. It has been recorded in Bardia and Banke National Parks, Api Nampa and Gaurishankar Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Jungle Babbler has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident, recorded from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in all protected areas within its altitudinal range and also occurs widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. There are no significant changes in distribution pre-and post-1990. It is threatened to some extent by hunting outside the protected areas system and may be threatened by pesticides and the spread of urban areas into cultivation, although it does inhabit urban gardens. However, Jungle Babbler may have benefitted from deforestation resulting in a population increase.

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Turdus albocinctus Royle, 1840 LC

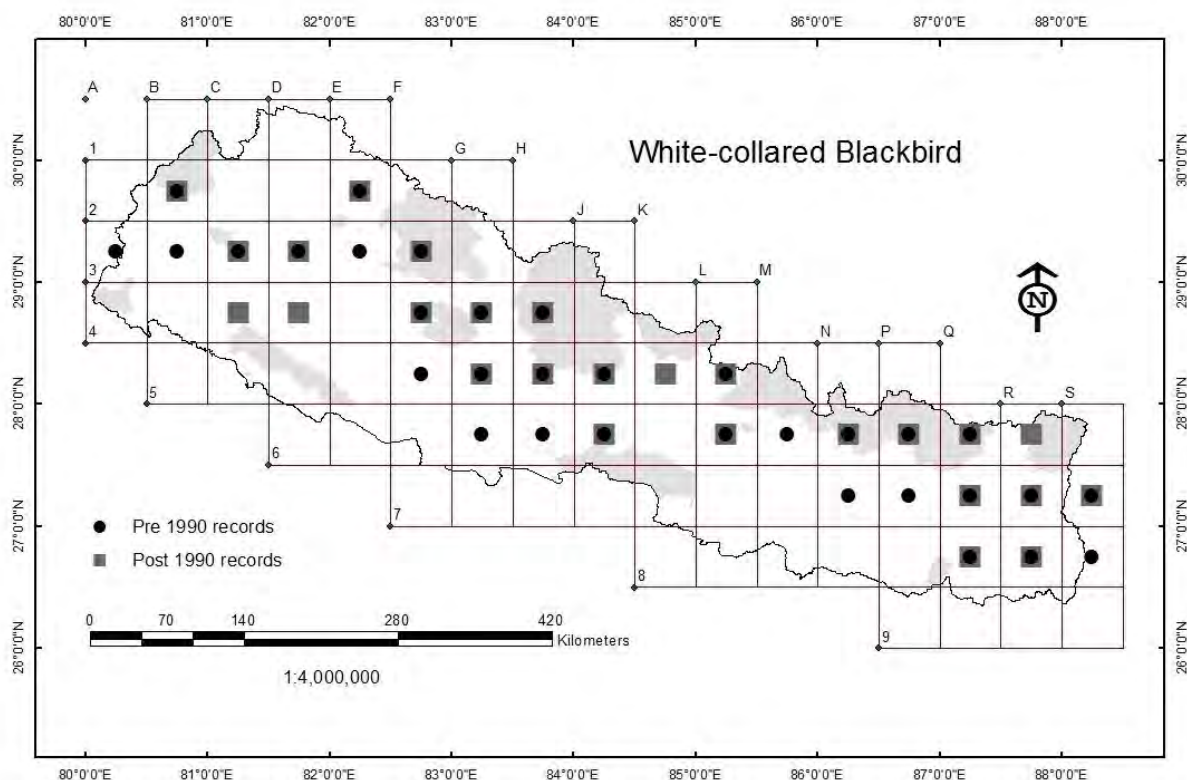
Common name

White-collared Blackbird (English),
Kante Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Turdidae



Distribution



White-collared Blackbird is a fairly common and quite widespread resident. It has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first record of the species in Nepal was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a fairly common resident.

A comparison of pre- and post-1990 records (see map) indicates that the species' distribution has reduced to some degree; however, the species is still widespread.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); frequent, possibly resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé. and Øksnebjerg 1992,1995); a fairly common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN

2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Chaudhary 2011); an uncommon summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); an uncommon winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), and fairly common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It has also been recorded in Sagarmatha National Park buffer zone at Phakding in May 1993 (Baral 1996).

Post-1990 the species has been recorded less frequently and less widely outside the protected areas' system, compared to within protected areas (see map and text); however, it is still quite widespread.

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include a few records from Badimalika region, Bajura District (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); recorded in Jumla District (D4) in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Myagdi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b), and from the Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley, regularly recorded from the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area and less often Shivapuri between December and February; later records confirm this. Other records from central Nepal include from between Patibhanjyang and Chisapani (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1996 (Cocker 1996), and from Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999.)

In the east records include from: Dolakha District (N6) in 1993 (Poulsen 1993); between Bupsa and Surkhe (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Sete and Junbesi (P6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Gurase (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District (R7) in 1998 (Rai 2003); between Basantapur and Chauki (R7), Terhathum District and between Gopha Pokhari and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010); Mabu (R7), Ilam District and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008) .

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3445 m (-3750 m) summer, 3000 m (winter); lower limit: 2400 m (summer), 1525 m (-80 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for White-collared Blackbird. The species has probably declined to some degree as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-collared Blackbird inhabits the upper parts of tall trees and is restricted to forests, with a preference for oaks *Quercus* spp. (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) describe its habitat as broadleaved and coniferous forests, especially edges and clearings. The species is rather shy in the breeding season when it is found singly or in pairs; at other times it sometimes keeps in flocks and with other species (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Often it keeps to the upper half of tall trees. It feeds in trees and bushes and on the ground (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects, fruit and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987), and is fond of *Hedera nipalensis* fruit (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It was proved breeding in Khaptad National Park (Khadka 1996) and in the Dhorpatan valley, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4) (Lelliott 1981). The species is subject to altitudinal

movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

White-collared Blackbird is threatened by the loss and thinning of forests, but as it inhabits upper temperate and subalpine forests in the breeding season it is less threatened than forest species at lower altitudes. It may also be at risk from illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

White-collared Blackbird has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Shey Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve; also marginally in Bardia and Chitwan National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-collared Blackbird has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common altitudinal migrant, occurring from the far west to far east. The species' distribution has reduced to some degree post-1990 but is still quite widespread. It has been recorded in many protected areas. Post-1990 the species is still quite widespread outside the protected areas' system, but less so than in protected areas. White-collared Blackbird is threatened by loss and degradation of forest, although as it breeds in the upper temperate and subalpine zones, it is less threatened than forest birds at lower altitudes. It may also be threatened by illegal hunting. Its population has probably declined, but not to an extent that warrants a threat category for the species.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskip/2009_006.pdf

Turdus boulboul (Latham, 1790) LC



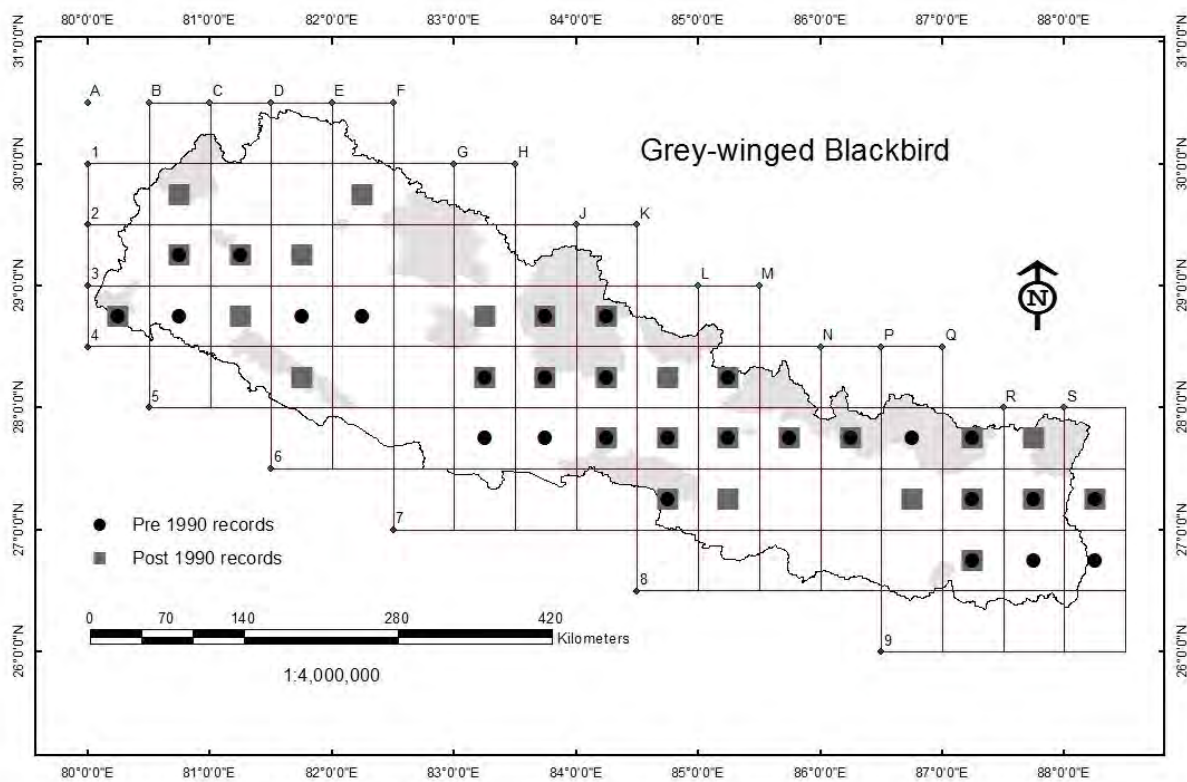
Common name

Grey-winged Blackbird (English), Madana Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae

Distribution



Grey-winged Blackbird is a fairly common resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in March 2012 (Dhiraj Chaudhary pers. comm. to Hem Sagar Baral 2012) in the far west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described the species as a common resident.

The distribution of Grey-winged Blackbird has not changed significantly post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map).

The species' status post-1990 in protected areas is: two birds recorded in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in March 2012 (Dhiraj Chaudhary pers. comm. to Hem Sagar Baral 2012); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February 2012 (Baral *et al.* 2012); recorded in Rara National Park in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013); a fairly common summer visitor to the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013); an

uncommon winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); occasionally recorded and possibly resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); an occasionally recorded winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has also been recorded from Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar Important Bird Area (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and at Jankauli in March 2010 (Giri 2010).

Since 1990 Grey-winged Blackbird has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system (see map and text below), but it is still widespread.

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west records include: several records from Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010), Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997), Myagdi District (G4, G5) in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b), Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998a), February 2010 (Baral 2010) and at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009). The species has also been recorded from Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District (Thakuri 2011, 2013).

In central Nepal records include: several records from Helambu, e.g. between Patibhanjyang and Chispani (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1996 (Cocker 1996); between Sundarimal and Chisapani (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2002 (Halberg 2002). Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was fairly common in summer in the Kathmandu Valley, including in the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, and uncommon in winter in the Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records from the Valley confirm this. It was also recorded along the route of the North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013) and at Chitlang (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992).

In the east records include from Dolakha District (N6) in 1993 (Poulsen 1993); Salpa Pass (P7) in April 1990 (White and White 1990); the Pikhua Khola valley, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009); between Bhotabas and Mude (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998b), between Chauki and Gopha Pokhari (Q7), Terhathum District (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District in 1998 (Rai 2003); Dharan forest Important Bird Area, Sunsari District (Q8) in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998c) and March 2001 (Baral 2001); Ilam District (R8) in January 1997 (Chaudhary 1998b); Panchtar District (R7) in May 1994 (White and White 1994), and Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2745 m (-3300 m) (summer), 1980 m (winter); lower limit: 2100 m (-1850 m) (summer), 1400 m (-75 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Grey-winged Blackbird. The large number of 40 was recorded near Khalanga, Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010). The species has probably declined since 1990 as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Grey-winged Blackbird inhabits tall forest trees (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and summers in moist broadleaved forests, preferring thicker habitat than White-collared (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species breeds in temperate forests and mainly winters in subtropical and lower temperate forests. It is somewhat shy; if disturbed it flies into the middle of a tree, then hops upward staying close to the trunk (Fleming *et al.* 1976). In the breeding season it is solitary or in pairs and at other times it keeps in small loose flocks, sometimes with other thrushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). On the ground it hops or bounds in typical *Turdus* thrush fashion. It feeds mainly on the ground or in fruiting or moss-covered trees and along branches (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects, earthworms, insects and fruit (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved at Jahar Powah, Kathmandu Valley (Hodgson 1829); in the Hongu valley (P6) (Biswas 1974), on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1976), and at Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park (Bland 1994). It is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Grey-winged Blackbird is threatened by the loss and degradation of broadleaved forests. As it breeds in temperate forests, it is less threatened the forest species at lower altitudes. It may also be threatened by illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

Grey-winged Blackbird has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara, Chitwan Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchengjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas; Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve and in Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves. It has also been found marginally in Bardia National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Grey-winged Blackbird has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and widespread altitudinal migrant, occurring from the far west to the far east. The species' distribution has not changed significantly post-1990 compared to pre-1990. It has been recorded in many protected areas. Since 1990 outside the protected areas' system it has been recorded less frequently but is still widespread in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Grey-winged Blackbird is threatened by forest loss and degradation although, as it breeds in temperate forests, it is less threatened than species at lower altitudes. It may also be threatened by illegal hunting. Its population has probably declined though not to a degree that warrants a threat category for the species.

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Turdus kessleri (Przevalski, 1876) LC

Common name

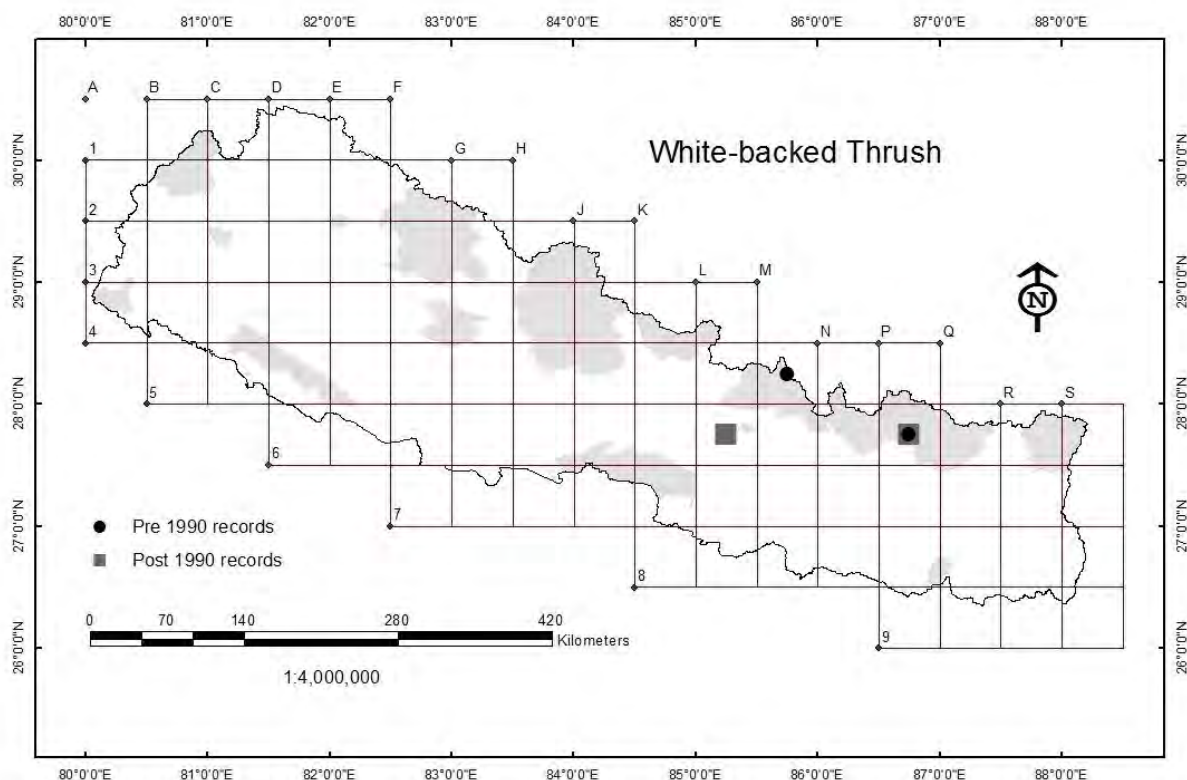
White-backed Thrush (English), Kalotaue Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



White-backed Thrush is an erratic and local winter visitor.

The first record of the species in Nepal was above Namche Bazaar, Sagarmatha National Park in January 1986 (Robinson 1988).

Pre-1990 there were three later records from Khumbu in November and December 1988 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The only other known pre-1990 record was at Kyangjin, Langtang National Park in February 1989 (Barrett *et al.* 1989, Jepson 1991).

Post-1990 almost all records have been from Sagarmatha National Park. There were records between Dole and Phortse Tenga and at Pangboche in January 1998 (Collins and Constantine 2000). There were 12 sightings from several localities in December 1999 and on 1 January 2000 (Collins and Constantine 2000, Giri and Choudhary 2000a); several birds were still present in these areas until the first week of April (Giri and Choudhary 2000a) (see population section for more details). In addition, single birds were seen at Pangboche in April 2006 (Oldfield 2006) and Thame in December 2011 (Carter and James 2011).

One was seen on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in February 2000 (Giri and Choudhary 2000b, Mallalieu 2008).

There was an unconfirmed record of a female by the Surahi Khola, northern Kapilvastu District in April 2007 (Cox 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4700 m; lower limit: 3440 m (-2500 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for White-backed Thrush. The largest numbers of birds seen since 1990 were in 1998, 1999 and on 1 January 2000 in Sagarmatha National Park. A total of 15+ was seen between Dole and Phortse Tenga and 30+ at Pangboche in January 1998 (Collins and Constantine 2000). There were 12 sightings in December 1999 and on 1 January 2000, with a maximum of 150 birds at Dingboche and 100 east of Dingboche (Collins and Constantine 2000, Giri and Choudhary 2000a, b); several birds were still present in these areas until the first week of April (Giri and Choudhary 2000). As the species is an erratic visitor, its population changes are unknown.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

White-backed Thrush inhabits Juniper and Berberis shrubberies. The species is gregarious in winter, often keeping with Dark-throated Thrushes *T. ruficollis* or Dusky Thrushes *T. naumanni* (Ali and Ripley 1987). On the ground it is a large and robust-looking thrush with a long tail and wings frequently drooped at body sides. In flight it has a series of 10-15 wing-strokes followed by a short glide. It feeds on the ground and in vegetation. Its food is mostly invertebrates such as earthworms, plus berries, including juniper berries in winter, and fruit (Clement and Hathaway 2000).

Threats

Threats to White-backed Thrush have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for White-backed Thrush. Almost all known records are from Sagarmatha National Park.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

White-backed Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an erratic and local visitor with almost all known records from Sagarmatha National Park. Pre-1990 there were five known records in three years. Post-1990 less than 20 records in five years, with most of these in one year. Threats to the species have not been identified. As the species is an erratic visitor its population changes are unknown.

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Turdus merula Linnaeus, 1758 LC

Subspecies *Turdus merula maximus*

Common name

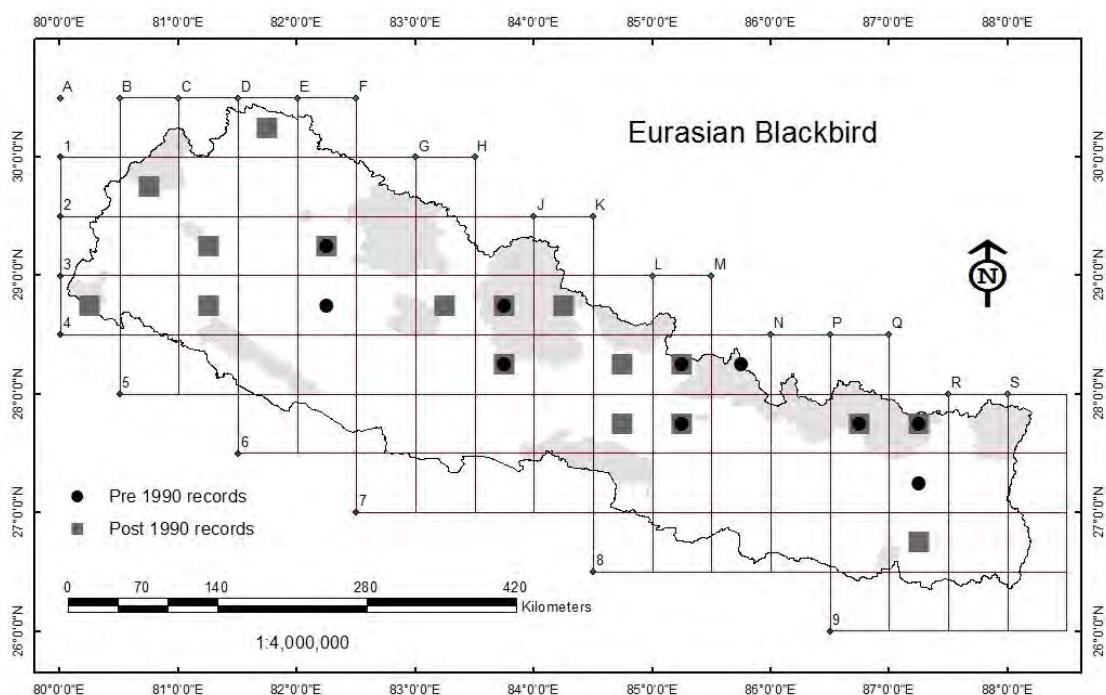
Eurasian Blackbird (English), Kalo Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Eurasian Blackbird is an erratic visitor that occurs in most years mainly in winter and spring. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Dhiraj Chaudhary *in litt.* to Hem Sagar Baral 2012) in the far west to Makalu Barun National Park (Choudhary 1995) in the east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in Jumla District in August 1952 (Polunin 1952).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as scarce. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it an erratic visitor mainly recorded in winter and spring. An invasion occurred in April and May 1978, when it was fairly common in Sagarmatha National Park, and was also seen at Jumla (E3) and in the upper Langtang valley (M5) in Langtang National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1979). Pre-1990 there were also several records in other years from Thakkhola (H4), Langtang National Park (L5, M5) and mainly single reports from elsewhere (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Post-1990 Eurasian Blackbird is still an erratic in winter and spring with most records from Sagarmatha National Park and the Annapurna Conservation Area.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: two birds seen in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in March 2012 (Dhiraj Chaudhary *in litt.* to Hem Sagar Baral 2012); one bird in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001) and to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013). The species is

listed as a rare passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area by Inskipp and Inskipp (2003), but there are several records since 2003 including at least one at Deorali near Ghorepani in March 2003 (Naylor *et al.* 2003); 20-25 at Yark Kharka in November 2003 (Nelson and Ellis 2003); one between Ghorepani and Jomosom in December 2006 (Naylor *et al.* 2006); two records of single birds on the Annapurna Base Camp trek in February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009), and three records with a maximum of eight birds together in Manang, Annapurna Conservation Area in December 2010 (Adcock and Naylor 2011). The species has been recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013). It is a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); three were seen in the park at Chitwan Jungle Lodge (K6) in March 1993 (Irwin 1994). It is a rare passage migrant in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); there is one record from Makalu Barun National Park in May 1995 (Choudhary 1995), and one bird in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in February 2000 (Giri and Choudhary 2000).

The only known post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system are from Badimalika region, Bajura District (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); upper Humla (D1), Humla District (Kusi *et al.* 2015); single birds north of the Khali Lagna Pass (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell-Davidson and Karki 2009), and on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in February 1999 (Sterling 1999) and in December 2011 (Vicente *et al.* 2011).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Greenland (to Denmark), Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao (China), Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Helena (to UK), Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands (to Norway), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Western Sahara (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4800 m; lower limit: 3305 m (-75 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Eurasian Blackbird. The largest known numbers recorded since 1990 are from Sagarmatha National Park: 100 birds east of Dingboche in December 1999 (Collins and Constantine 2000) and 55 at Pangboche in January 1998 (Collins and Constantine 2000, Giri and Choudhary 2000). Its population changes are unknown as the species is an erratic visitor.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Eurasian Blackbird inhabits juniper shrubberies above the tree-line (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also in stands of juniper trees and grassy slopes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It usually keeps in flocks in winter and on passage. It forages on grassy slopes in search of insects, hopping about with agility on rocks and occasionally perching in trees or bushes. It also feeds on berries, especially of juniper. The species is usually shy and wary, flying off rapidly if alarmed, often hurtling downhill (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Threats to Eurasian Blackbird have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Eurasian Blackbird. It has been recorded from Sagarmatha National Park and the Annapurna Conservation Area, and marginally from Bardia, Chitwan, and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa and Manaslu Conservation Areas and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Eurasian Blackbird has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an erratic winter and spring visitor that occurs in most years, with post-1990 records from the far west to the east. Most post-1990 records are from Sagarmatha National Park and the Annapurna Conservation Area. Only two post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system are known. Threats to Eurasian Blackbird have not been identified. Its population changes are unknown as the species is an erratic visitor.

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Turdus naumanni Temminck, 1820 LC

Subspecies *Turdus naumanni eunomus*

Common name

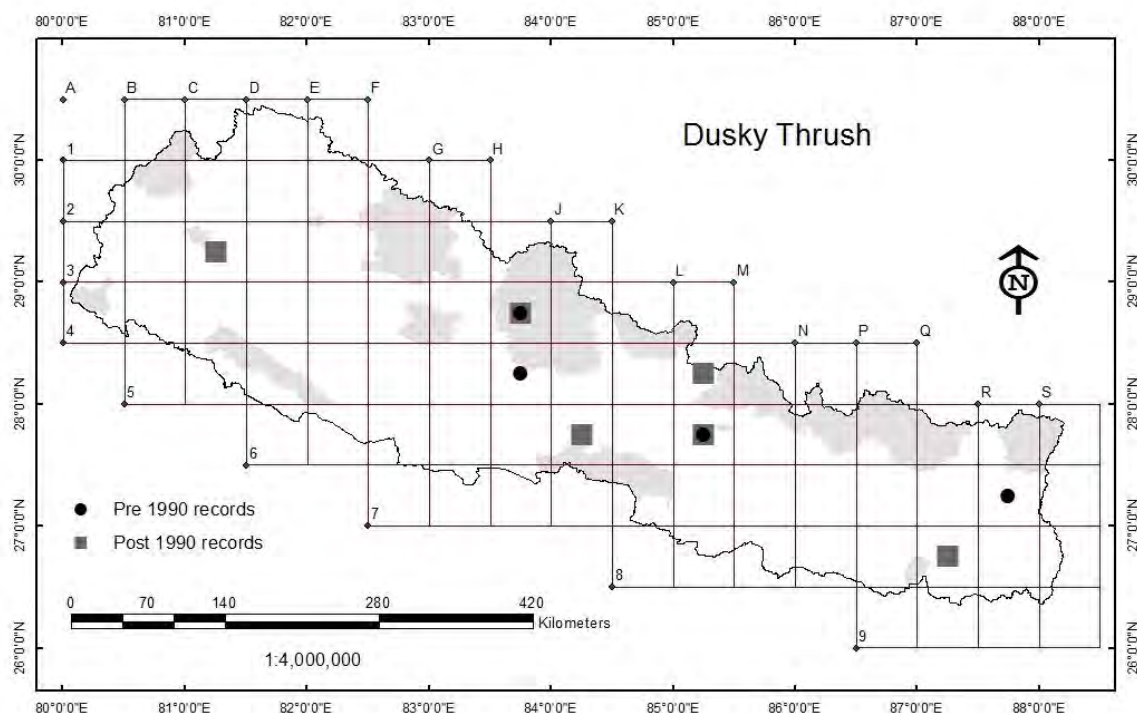
Dusky Thrush (English), Chatak Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Dusky Thrush is an irregular and rare winter visitor, which has been recorded less than annually.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century from the Kathmandu Valley (Blyth 1842, Hodgson 1829).

Fleming *et al.* (1984) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a scarce winter visitor.

Almost all known records have been from within the protected areas' system and in the Kathmandu Valley.

After the 19th century, the next confirmed record was from Gokarna, Kathmandu Valley in February 1979 (Lambert 1979, Redman and Murphy 1979, Redman *et al.* 1984). Other known pre-1990 records are from the upper Kali Gandaki valley, Annapurna Conservation Area: at Lete (Lambert 1979, Redman and Murphy 1979, Redman *et al.* 1984), Marpha in April 1981 (Wolstencroft 1981), Kalopani in March 1982 (Fairbank 1982, Mills *et al.* 1982), and at Jomosom in late March and 1 April 1983 (Alström and Olsson 1983) and in March 1986 (Holt *et al.* 1986). The only other pre-1990 records are from Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area in April 1987 (Kratter 1987) and at Phewa Tal, Kaski District in March 1986 (Alind 1986). The large numbers reported in spring 1948 on Nagarjun, Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949) have not been repeated and are open to doubt.

With the exception of one record in the west, all post-1990 records are from central and eastern Nepal.

Post-1990 records from protected areas are single birds from: near Sahashralinga, Khaptad National Park in May 1995 (Lama 1995); Jomosom, Annapurna Conservation Area in February 1997 (Baral 1997); Chitwan National Park near Tharu Safari Lodge in February 2000 and Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge in March 2000 (Baral and Upadhyay 2006, Giri and Choudhary 2000); Langtang National Park at Sing Gompa in April 1992 (Anon. 1992, Karki and Thapa 2001) and at Lama Lodge in April 1999 (Chaudhary 1999) and in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in January 1992 (Anon. 1992), throughout February 2000 (Brenkman 2000, Giri and Choudhary 2000) and in March 2005 (van der Dol 2005). The species is listed as an uncommon winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005).

The only known post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system are single birds from the Kathmandu Valley: by the Manora River in February 1996 (Baral 1996, Harrap 1996); near the top of Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area twice in February 2004 with an Eyebrowed Thrush *T. obscurus* and a flock of 150 Dark-throated Thrushes *T. ruficollis* (Giri and Choudhary 2004), and in the Bagmati Nature Park in March 2005 (Mallalieu 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, North Korea, Northern Mariana Islands (to USA), Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Korea, Taiwan (China), Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3175 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Dusky Thrush. Population trends are unknown.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Dusky Thrush inhabits forest edges and scrub (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It forages chiefly on the ground in the manner of other *Turdus* thrushes (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species feeds on insects, snails and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

No threats to Dusky Thrush have been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been specifically carried out for Dusky Thrush. Since 1990 the species has been recorded rarely from Khaptad, Chitwan and Langtang National Parks; Annapurna Conservation Area, and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Dusky Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an irregular and rare winter visitor that has been found less than annually. With the exception of one record in the west, all post-1990 records are from central and eastern Nepal. Almost all known records have been from within the protected areas' system and in the Kathmandu Valley. The species has been recorded rarely in several protected areas. No threats to Dusky Thrush have been identified. Population trends are unknown.

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Turdus rubrocanus J. E. & G. R. Gray, 1847 LC

Subspecies *Turdus rubrocanus rubrocanus*

Common name

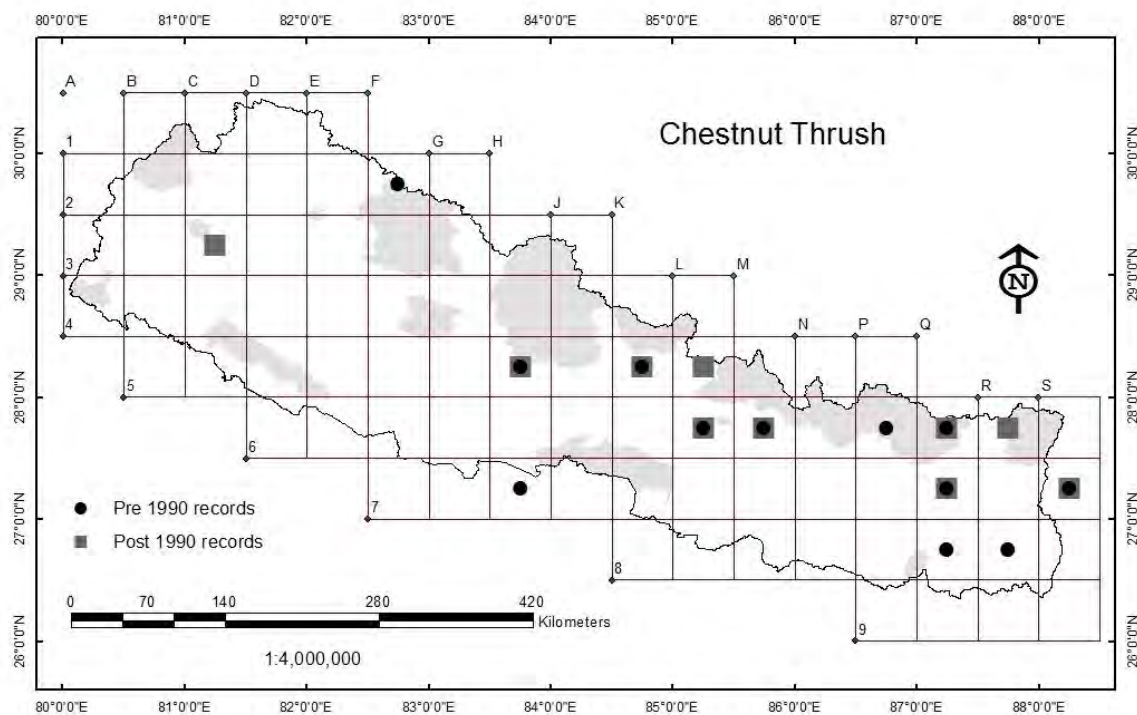
Chestnut Thrush (English), Kaile Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Chestnut Thrush is a very uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) in the west to Hange Tham, Ilam District (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was described from Nepal in the 19th century from a Hodgson specimen (Gray and Gray 1847, Warren and Harrison 1971).

The distribution of Chestnut Thrush has reduced a little since 1990 (see map).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered it a scarce passage migrant and winter visitor that may breed in the far north-west. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it an uncommon and erratic winter visitor that possibly bred. However, no later evidence of breeding has been located. It was mainly seen north-west of Pokhara, on the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley, and in the upper Arun and upper Mai valleys (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 follows. It is an uncommon winter to the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and a rare winter visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006). There is one record from Manaslu Conservation Area (Shah 1998). It is a rare winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Chartier and Chartier 1999, SNP and BCN 2007). There are single known records from Langtang National Park in 1995 (Rasmussen and Strange 1995 in Karki and Thapa 2001) and from

Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in April 1997 (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It was described as an uncommon visitor to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), but no other post-1990 records from the park could be located.

Known records of Chestnut Thrush outside the protected areas' system since 1990 are from central Nepal and the far east.

In central Nepal mainly single birds have been seen on Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in February 1995 (Wheeldon 1995); February 1998 (Prince 1998), February 1999 (Sterling 1999), January 2001 (Hofland 2001), March 2002 (Malling Olsen 2004), November 2005 (Hem Sagar Baral and Mark Mallalieu in Mallalieu 2008) and February 2008 (Giri 2008). Singles were also recorded at Swayambhunath, Kathmandu Valley in February 2001 (Malling Olsen 2004); Nagarkot (M6), Bhaktapur District in April 1998 (Petersson 1998) and at Kutumsang (L6) (Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012).

In the east singles were seen between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7) Terhatum District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) and at Hange Tham (S7), Ilam District in the Mai valley in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2745 m (-3100 m); lower limit: 915 (-2000 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Chestnut Thrush. The large number of seven was seen at Geilung, Mustang (H3), Annapurna Conservation Area in November 1999 (Baral 2000). It has possibly declined.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Chestnut Thrush inhabits fruiting trees in open wooded country in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It occurs singly, in pairs or in small parties and also associates with other thrushes in fruiting trees, such as wild pears (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Generally, it is shy and unobtrusive, perching mainly in the tops of trees. It feeds on the ground, also in bushes and trees (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects and berries, and also visits rhododendrons for nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Chestnut Thrush are uncertain; it may be at risk from habitat loss and illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Chestnut Thrush. It has been recorded in Annapurna Conservation Area and marginally in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun and Langtang National Parks, and Manaslu and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Chestnut Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a very uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant, with most post-1990 records from the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) and Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley. Its distribution has reduced a little post-1990 compared to pre-1990 and its population may have declined. Chestnut Thrush has only been recorded marginally in protected areas other than ACA. Threats to the species are uncertain; it may be at risk from habitat loss and/or illegal hunting.

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***Turdus ruficollis* Pallas, 1776 LC**

Subspecies *Turdus ruficollis ruficollis*, *atrogularis*

Common name

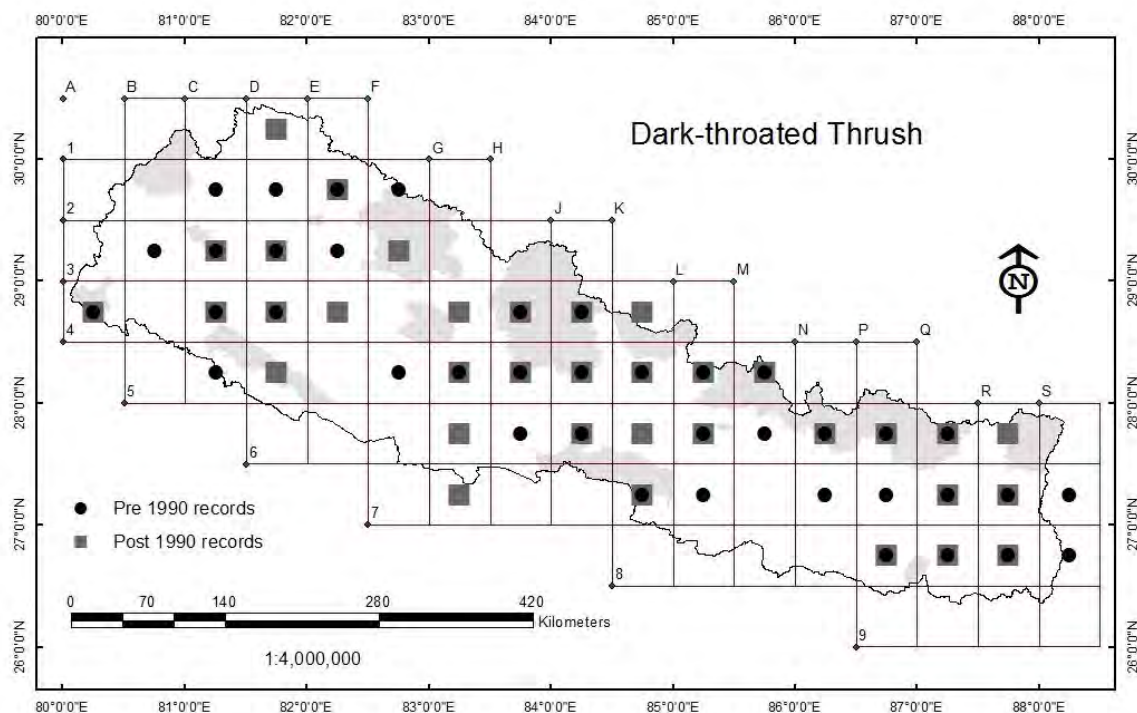
Dark-throated Thrush (English), Kalikanthe Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Dark-throated Thrush is a fairly common and widespread winter visitor; also recorded in Limi valley, upper Humla in summer. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east. Two subspecies occur: *atrogularis* and *ruficollis*. Some taxonomic authorities consider these to be separate species. *T. r. atrogularis* has been recorded from the terai up to 4200 m and *T. r. ruficollis* mainly at higher altitudes from 2400 m to 3900 m (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common winter visitor; Inskipp and Inskipp found it a common and widespread winter visitor.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: frequent in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Halliday and Baral 1992, Kumal 2001, Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011); a fairly common winter visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006) and to Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013); a common winter visitor to the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), *atrogularis* and *ruficollis* (e.g. Adcock and Naylor 2011, Naylor and Metcalf 2007); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area

(Katuwal *et al.* 2013); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a fairly common winter visitor to Shivapuri In Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), *ruficollis* (Baral 1994); a common winter visitor to Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001), *ruficollis* (e.g. Choudhary 1998); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); a rare winter visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004; *atrogularis*, *ruficollis*, e.g. Carter and James 2011, Thewlis *et al.* 2009); a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005); a common visitor to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Buckton 1996 *atrogularis*, *ruficollis*; Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandbahar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000), and at Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996), Jankauli Community Forest (K6), in January 2008 (Giri 2008).

Since 1990 Dark-throated Thrush has been less frequently recorded outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas, but it is still widespread.

In the west records include from: Kalikot District (D3) including *ruficollis* in March 1997 (Giri 1997); one (*ruficollis*) photographed at Muchu (D2) upper Humla, Humla District at 3120 m (Ghimirey and Acharya 2013, Kusi *et al.* 2015); Rawtkot (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); Gaidahawa (G6), Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Baral 2011); Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District in January 2003 (Giri 2003) and in 2011 (Baral 2011); Pokhara, Kaski District (H5) in March 2009 (Baral 2009); a winter visitor to Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009), and *ruficollis* between Baglungpani-Ganpokhara (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a common winter visitor and on migration between 2004 and 2006 in the Kathmandu Valley, where sites included the Bagmati valley below Chobar, Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Godaveri, Gokarna, Haatiban, the Bagmati River Nature Park and suitable habitat within Kathmandu city. Later records from the Valley confirm this status. Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, June 2015) reported invasion years since 2002 were 2005-06, 2010-11 and 2013-14. It has also been recorded in Gorkha District (K4) in December 1992 (Prodon 1992) and in Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1991). As well as *atrogularis* the race *ruficollis* has been recorded in the Valley, although the latter is less common, e.g. Basnet (1998). Dark-throated Thrush has also been recorded between Kutumsang and Chisapani (L6), Sindhupalchok District in April 2001 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2001).

In the east records include from: Lukla (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 1994 (Mackenzie 1994); between Mude and Chhichhila (Q6), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992); Bhojpur District (Q7) in November 2004 (Mallalieu 2005); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District in March 2001 (Baral 2001); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); Patnali in Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2001 (Baral 2001); Itahari (Q8), Sunsari District (Pandey 2003); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in 2010 (Baral 2010a); between Dobhan and Mitlung (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010b), and in the lower Mai valley (R8), Ilam District in 2006 (Basnet and Sapkota 2006).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4200 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Dark-throated Thrush. The relatively large numbers of 170 were seen at Koshi Camp, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in February 1995 (Baral 1995) and 140 at Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in February 2011 (Chaudhary 2011). Since 1990 the population may have declined as a result of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Dark-throated Thrush inhabits forests, forest edges, cultivation and grassy slopes with scattered trees (Grimmett *et al.* 2000). Fleming *et al.* (1976) describe its habitat as ranging from dense forest to grassy slopes with scattered trees. It hops along river banks and in fields, but spends much time in trees, often in flocks of five to 50 together, and often feeds in fruiting trees (Fleming *et al.* 1976). On the ground it has a characteristic gait of long hops, often with head held erect. When landing it often raises its tail and occasionally flicks wings (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects and grubs, white ants, earthworms, snails, fruit, berries and flower nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Dark-throated Thrush are uncertain although it has probably suffered from habitat loss and may be at risk from illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Dark-throated Thrush. It has been recorded from almost all protected areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Dark-throated Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a fairly common and widespread winter visitor recorded from the far west to the far east; also recorded in Limi valley, upper Humla in summer. Two subspecies occur *T. r. atrogularis*, which is the most common and chiefly occurs from 75-4200 m and *T. r. ruficollis* which mainly occurs from 2400-3900 m. It has been recorded in almost all protected areas. Since 1990 it has been found less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas, although it is still widespread. Threats to the species are uncertain although it has probably suffered from habitat loss and may be at risk from illegal hunting. Its population may have declined but not to a degree that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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***Turdus unicolor* Tickell, 1833 LC**

Common name

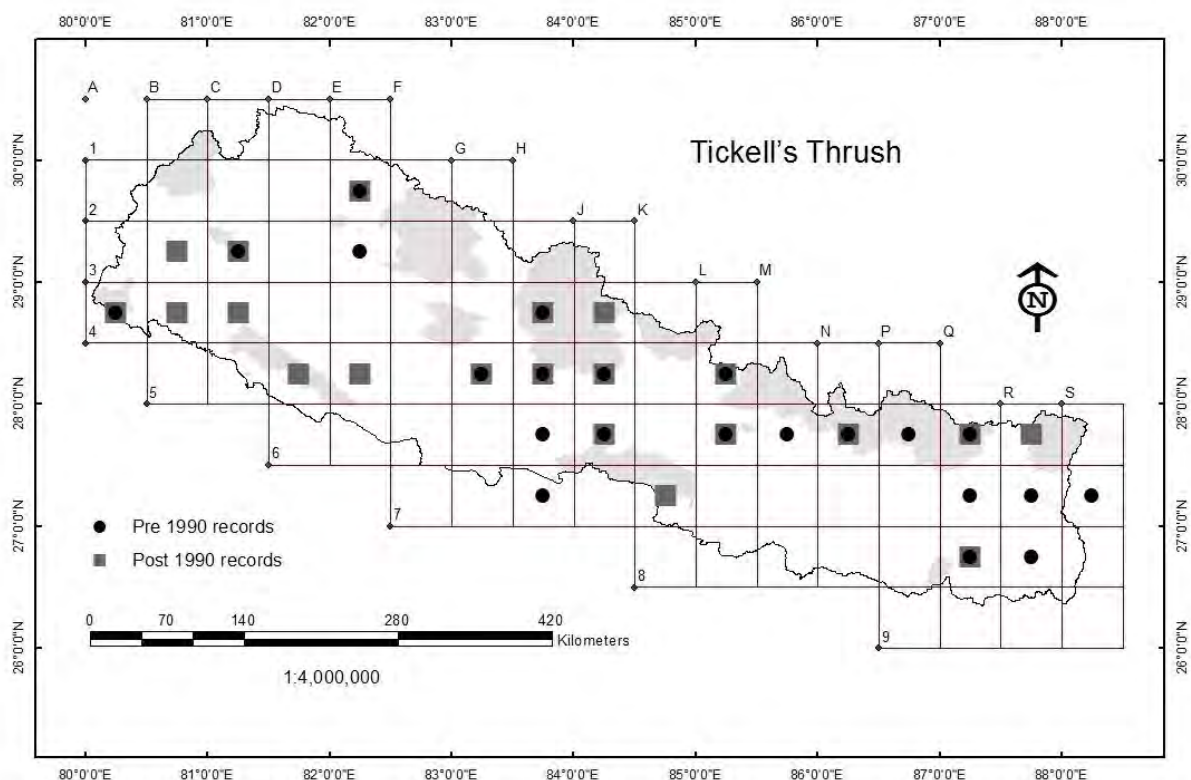
Tickell's Thrush (English), Phusre Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Tickell's Thrush is a widespread and frequent or uncommon altitudinal migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation area (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a fairly common summer visitor. However, there were several winter records from the lowlands at Chitwan (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Schaaf *at al.* 1980), and one bird north-west of Pokhara in January 1989 (Cooper and Cooper 1989).

A comparison of distribution pre- and post-1990 (see maps and text below) indicates that the species has been recorded more widely in the west since 1990, probably because of better coverage there, but less widely in the east.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a frequent winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon winter visitor to Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) in February and March 2011 (Acharya 2011); a frequent summer visitor to Khaptad

National Park (Chaudhary 2006); rare, possibly a migrant in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); a frequent summer visitor to the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006), and a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it was a frequent summer visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park; however, Mallalieu (2008) found it was a rare or uncommon summer visitor in the Kathmandu Valley and only one other record from the park could be located - a single bird in May 1992 (Baral 1992). It is a frequent summer visitor to Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) in July 2011 (Baral and Chaudhary 2011); a fairly common visitor to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999); an uncommon winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), and one record from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area at Gyabla in 1999 (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It has also been recorded in the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and at Bees Hazri Tal (Baral 1996), and also in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Tickell's Thrush has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

In the west known records include three birds from Khalanga and three from Barlakot VDC (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); it is a fairly common winter visitor to Ghodaghodi Tal, Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); a flock was seen south of the Rapti River, Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area, Dang District (E6) in November 2006 (Cox 2008); it was recorded in Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area, Dang District (E5) in winter 2009 (Thakuri 2009a,b), and in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area, (G5) Gulmi District in March 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013) .

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon or rare summer visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this.

In the east known records include one from Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and seven in February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Germany, India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2450 m (-2745 m) (summer), 250 m (winter); lower limit: 1500 m (summer), 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Tickell's Thrush. It has probably declined since 1990 as it was previously considered fairly common in summer, but now it is either occasionally recorded or uncommon.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Tickell's Thrush summers in open broadleaved forests (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), also scrub forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976), and winters in well-wooded areas and open forests (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is fairly shy and quickly takes to cover (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species keeps in pairs in the breeding season and in loose flocks on passage and in winter. Tickell's Thrush is shy and when disturbed it flies quickly up into the canopy of a tree. It often indulges in periods of clucking and scolding before going to roost. The species forages on the ground and in fruiting trees or shrubs (Clement and Hathaway 2000). It feeds on insects, earthworms, berries and fruit (Ali and Ripley 1987). Tickell's Thrush was proved breeding at Gaucher forest, Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949), on the southern slopes of Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and in the lower Arun valley (Isherwood 1978).

Threats

Threats to Tickell's Thrush are uncertain. As it frequents open forests and scrub forests, it occurs in secondary forest habitats. However, it would be threatened by complete clearance of forest and scrub. Illegal hunting may also threaten Tickell's Thrush.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Tickell's Thrush. It has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Khaptad, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks, and marginally from Rara National Park. It has also been found in Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and in Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Tickell's Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a widespread and frequent or uncommon altitudinal migrant occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded more widely in the west since 1990, probably because of better coverage there, but less widely in the east. It has been found in many protected areas although it has been less well recorded outside the protected areas' system post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Tickell's Thrush has probably declined as it was considered fairly common pre-1990. Threats to the species are uncertain. It can adapt to secondary forest habitats and scrub, although it would be threatened by their complete clearance. Illegal hunting may also threaten Tickell's Thrush. However, the population has not declined to a degree that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Turdus viscivorus Linnaeus, 1758 LC

Subspecies *Turdus viscivorus bonapartei*

Common name

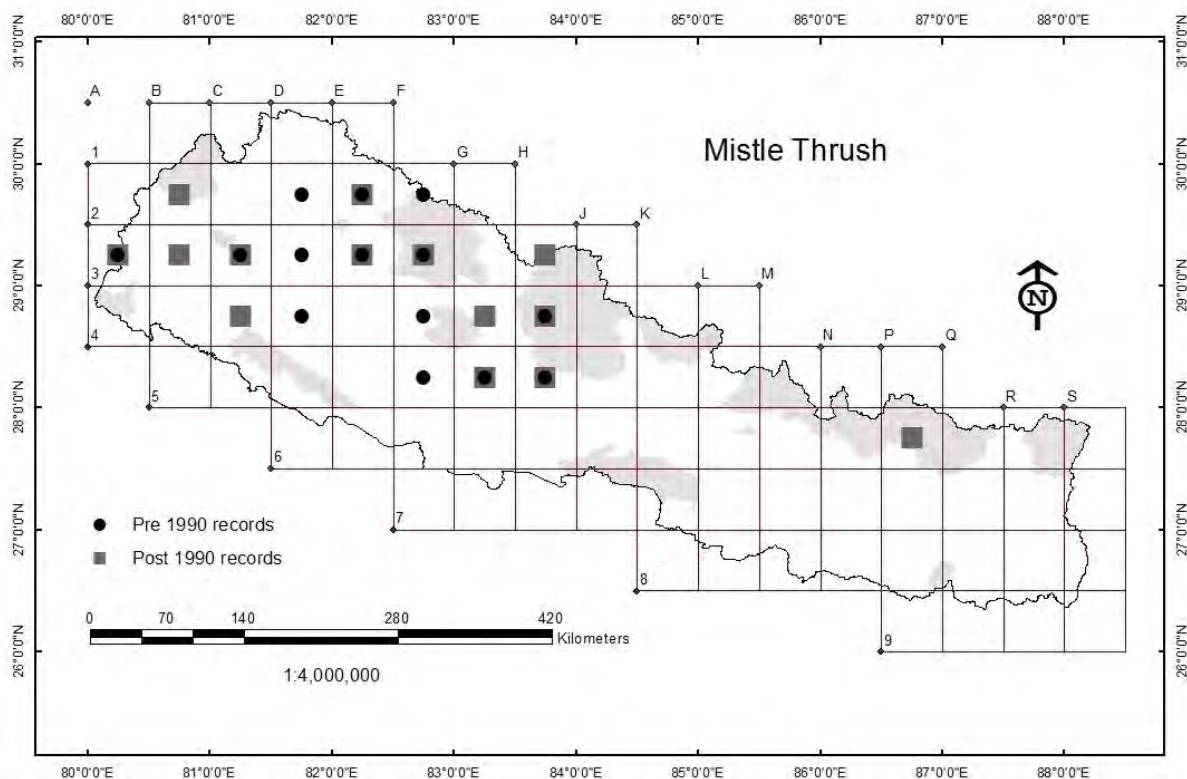
Mistle Thrush (English), Hadchur Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Mistle Thrush is a locally fairly common resident, mainly occurring in the west. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west and east to Manang (Halliday 1992); also recorded in Sagarmatha National Park in the east in November 1992 (Giri and Choudhary 2003, Laiolo 2003).

The first Nepal record was east of Rupal (A3) (Dadeldhura or Baitadi District) in April 1965 (Fleming and Traylor 1968).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as a fairly common resident in the west.

There has been no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990, see map.

The species' status in protected areas post-1990 is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); a rare resident in Bardia National Park (Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); fairly common, possibly resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Panthi 2013) described as a fairly common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), but the lack of later records indicates that it may now be

uncommon there; it is a summer visitor to upper Mustang (H3) (Acharya 2002). The species is described as uncommon, possibly a passage migrant in Sagarmatha National Park by Basnet (2004). However, as there are only three records from the park, all in November 2002: four in Syangboche Yak Farm pastures on 16th, at least two between Syangboche and Khunde on 19th and four between Syangboche and Khumjung on 27th – all possibly belonging to the same small flock (Giri and Choudhary 2003, Laiolo 2002), the status in the park is more likely to be an uncommon and erratic passage migrant.

Since 1990 there have been a smaller number of records outside the protected areas' system, compared to within protected areas. Known records have all been from the west and include: one in Dadeldhura District (A3) in February 1993 (Mackenzie 1994); one at Khalanga (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); two north of the Khali-Lagna pass (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); three at Navakuna (E3), Jumla District and five between Navakuna, Jumla District and Chaurikot, Dolpo District in March 1992 (Priemé 1992), and recorded in Reshunga Important Bird Area (G5) in Gulmi District in February 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013).

Globally the species has also been recorded in Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3800 m (summer), 3050 m (-3660 m) (winter); lower limit: 2400 m (summer), 2135 (-1525 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Mistle Thrush. It has probably declined since 1990, possibly because of forest loss although the reason is uncertain.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Mistle Thrush inhabits open coniferous forest, sometimes mixed with broadleaves, and in juniper shrubberies in summer, and open grassy slopes and forest edges in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It is solitary or in pairs when breeding and keeps in loose flocks at other times. The species is shy and wary. It sings from tree tops in spring and summer. (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Mistle Thrush spends time in the open on the ground where its typical gait is erect or upright with head held up and tail down. When excited or alarmed it flicks wings and tail. In flight it regularly closes wings for a second or two; thus while short flights are fairly direct, longer ones are more undulating (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects, larvae and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been proved in Khaptad National Park (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988, Khadka 1996); Mistle Thrush is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Complete clearance of forest and shrubberies threaten the species but as it is adapted to open forest, thinning

would probably not have a major impact. As it mainly inhabits upper temperate and subalpine forests, it is less threatened by habitat loss than forest species at lower altitudes. It may be at risk from illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Mistle Thrush. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara and Shey Phoksundo National Parks; Api Nampa and Annapurna Conservation Areas, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve and marginally in Bardia and Sagarmatha National Parks.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Mistle Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a locally fairly common resident, mainly occurring in the west and with a few records from Sagarmatha National Park in the east in November 2002. There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990, compared to pre-1990 see map. Post-1990 the species has been recorded in several protected areas. However, there is a smaller number of records outside the protected areas' system since 1990. Complete clearance of forest and shrubberies threaten the species but as it is adapted to open forest, thinning would probably not have a major impact. As it mainly inhabits upper temperate and subalpine forests, it is less threatened by habitat loss than forest species at lower altitudes. It may be at risk from illegal hunting. Mistle Thrush has probably declined, possibly because of forest loss, although the reason is uncertain. However, the decline is not considered large enough to warrant a threatened category for the species.

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Urocissa erythrorhyncha Boddaert, 1783 LC

Subspecies: *Urocissa erythrorhyncha occipitalis*

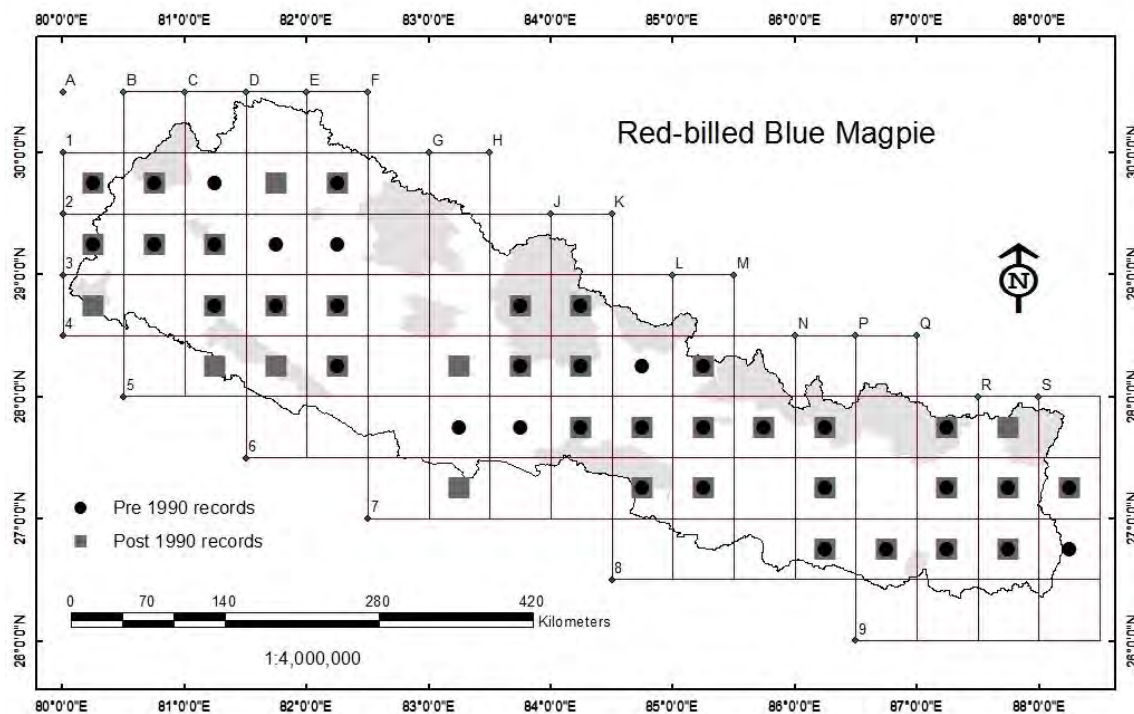
Common name

Red-billed Blue Magpie (English),
Syaalpothari Laampuchhare (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Corvidae



Distribution



Red-billed Blue Magpie is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Amargadhi and Chulla, Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Mai Valley, Mai valley (Basnet and Sapkota 2006, Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species was a common resident with some altitudinal movements and mapped its distribution from the far west to the far east.

Before 1990, the species was noted as high as 3050m near Rara on June 1979 (Pritchard 1980).

There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: an uncommon and uncertain resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (A4) (Baral and Inskipp 2009); common in Mahakali Valley (A2) and Chameliya Valley (B2) in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (C4, C5) (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (D5) (Baral *et al.* 2012); a rare migrant in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005). Biodiversity

Conservation Data Project (1994) considered the species was a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5), however Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) reported the species was a frequent resident in the area; it was scarce in Modi River watershed area (H5) of Annapurna Conservation Area (Suwal 2000); a fairly common resident in Chitwan National Park (J6, K6) (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common resident in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (K7) (Todd 2001); recorded in Dhunche (L5), Langtang National Park in June 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); a common resident in Shivapuri (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007) and Nargarjun (L6) in February 2005 (Baral 2005a) of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park ; a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009). The species has less than 5 records as a possible resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005b); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded at Barandabhar Forest and wetlands, Chitwan National Park buffer zone (Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Ghimire 2009), Gyalthum Khola, Helambu in December 1997 (Miallier and Miallier 1997) and between Sermathang and Melamchi Bazaar in May 2007 (Byskov 2007), Langtang National Park buffer zone and between Tashigaon and Seduwa in November 1994, Makalu-Barun National Park buffer zone (Buckton and Baral 1995).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system.

In the west records include from: Amargadhi and Chulla (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Dasarath Chand Municipality (B3), Baitadi District in June 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Badimalika region (C3) of Achham, Bajura and Kalikot Districts (Karki *et al.* 2003); Chisapani (C5), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Daurogaon, Beuli, Kalikot and Takula (D3) Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Rawtkot (D4) and between Kotuwa, Gaibanne and Madela (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Khalanga, Rimna, Kauli Bazar, Jiri Daha, Karki Jiula and Kalimati (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); Dang- Deukhuri foothill forest and west Rapti IBA (E5), Dang District (Thakuri 2009); between Sidure, Rupakot, Ridhabhot and Bikos (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b) and Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5) (Thakuri 2013), Gulmi District ; Balewa (H5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); between Lumbini (G7), Rupandehi District and Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in December 2011 (Baral 2011a); Pokhara (H5) in November 2007 (Baral 2007) and Begnas Lake (J5) in March 2002 (Malling Olsen 2004), Kaski District ; Besisahar (J5) in March 2000 (Byrne 2000), and Bahundanda and Bhulbhule (J5), Lamjung District in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998).

In central Nepal records include from: Bharatpur (J6) in February 2005, Chitwan District (Baral 2005b); Gajuri (K6) in March 1995 (Zerning and Braasch 1995), Dhebuwa Lakh Forest (K6) (Chaudhary 2007) and Dhading (K6) in April 2011 (Baral 2011b), Dhading District; a common resident in Kathmandu Valley (L6) (Mallalieu 2008) and recorded from areas for example: from Phulchoki (L6) in January 2011 (Baral 2011c), Lele (L6) in November 1994 (Baral 1994), Lalitpur District, Sipadol (L6) in September 1994 (Baral 1994) and Nagarkot (M6) in February 2013 (Musgrove 2013), Bhaktapur District, along Bagmati River Corridor (L6) (Thakuri and Thapa 2009); Bagmati and Bakaiya river valleys of Lalitpur (L6), Kathmandu (L6), Makawanpur (L7) and Bara (L7) districts (Basnet and Thakuri 2013); between Daman (L6) and Hetauda (L7) in February 2004 (Malling Olsen 2004), a common resident in Chitlang forest (L7) (Manandhar *et al.* 1992), Makwanpur District; between Kat Mandir and Forest camp N of E-W Highway (L7), Bara District in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Panauti and Dhulikhel (M6), Kavrepalanchok District in November 1994 (Baral 1994); between Melamchipul and Dubachaur (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Ramechhap (N7), Ramechhap District (Phuyal 2013), and Durga and Katahare Community Forests (N8), Sindhuli District (Phuyal and Dhaubadel 2007).

In the east records include from: Khandbari and Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1995 (Buckton and Baral 1995); Dharan Forest (Q8), Sunsari District (Basnet and Sapkota 2008); an uncommon resident in Rajarani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District (Basnet *et al.* 2005); common in Hile (Q7) (Zerning and Braasch 1995), Belhara (Q8) and three community forests in September 2003 (Baral 2003), Dhankuta District ; at Likyang, Sesambu and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); Ilam (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010a) and Dobate (R8) in September 2010 (Baral 2010b), Ilam District; Lower Mai valley (R8) (Basnet and Sapkota 2006) and Jamuna (R7), Sidim (R8), Pranbung and Hangetham (S7), upper Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2200 m (-3050m); lower limit: 75m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Red-billed Blue Magpie. Post 1990 as many as 44 birds were recorded at Pokhara on 22 February 2010 (Baral 2010c) and 40 birds on 26 January 2011 in Phulchoki Mountain IBA (Baral 2011c).

Total Population Size

Minimum population : unknown ; maximum population : unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Red-billed Blue Magpie inhabits mixed subtropical and temperate forests sometimes near villages and field edges (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species is usually found in pairs or flocks and forages in trees and bushes, also on the ground. It is fond of robbing others' nests for fledglings and eggs. Birds follow one another through trees and across valleys (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds mainly on animals including hairy caterpillars, beetles, tree frogs; also fruits (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding was confirmed in Doti District (Barber 1989), at Hetauda (Biswas 1963), in the Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949) and upper Arun valley (Krabbe 1981).

Threats

Red-billed Blue Magpie is threatened by forest loss, degradation and fragmentation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Red-billed Blue Magpie. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Bardia, Banke, Rara, Chitwan, Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from the Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-billed Blue Magpie has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Red-billed Blue Magpie is threatened by forest loss, deterioration and fragmentation and as a result its population is probably decreasing, but not to the extent that warrants a threatened category.

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***Urocissa flavirostris* Blyth, 1846 LC**

Subspecies: *Urocissa flavirostris flavirostris*, *cucullata*

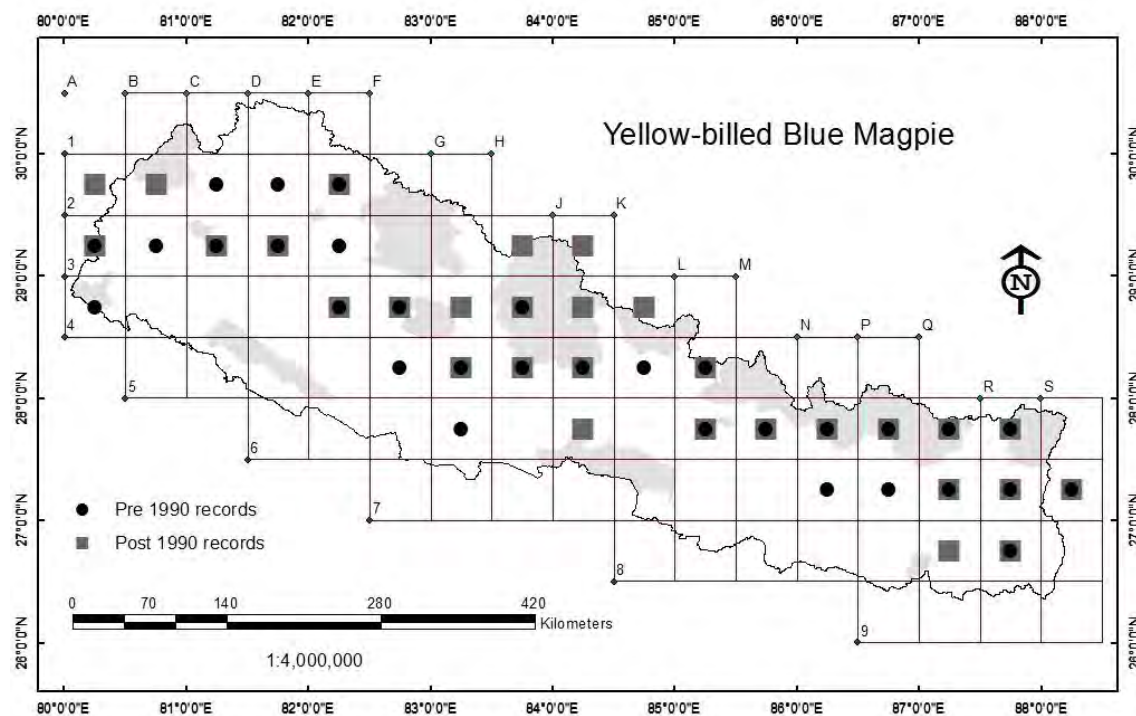
Common name

Yellow-billed Blue Magpie (English),
Sun-thunde Laampuchhre (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Corvidae



Distribution



Yellow-billed Blue Magpie is a common and widespread resident recorded. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Dadeldhura District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Mai Valley, Mai Valley Important Bird Area (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was from the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley and Nawakot District in June and July 1877 (Scully 1879).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported the species as a common resident with altitudinal movements and mapped it widely.

There is no significant difference in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: common in Mahakali Valley (A2) and Chameliya Valley (B2) in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (C3) (Chaudhary 2006); a common but uncertain summer visitor in Rara National Park (E2) (Giri 2005); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (F4, G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013). Biodiversity Conservation Data Project (1994) considered the species was a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J4, J5), however Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) reported the species was a fairly common resident in the area, a breeding resident in Upper Mustang (J3) (Acharya 2002, Suwal 2003) and uncommon in Modi River

watershed area (H5) (Suwal 2000) in Annapurna Conservation Area; recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (K4) (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a common resident in Langtang National Park (L5) (Karki and Thapa 2001); rare resident in Shivapuri (L6) (SNP and BCN 2007) and Nagarjun (L6) in November 1996 (Giri 1996) of Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park; a breeding resident in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (N6) (Baral and Shah 2009); a rare summer visitor in Sagarmatha National Park (P6) (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu-Barun National Park (Q6) (Cox 1999a) and recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has been recorded between Melamchigaon, Tarkeghyang and Sermathang, Langtang National Park Buffer Zones in May 2007 (Byskov 2007) and between Tashigaon and Seduwa, Makalu-Barun National Park Buffer Zones in November 1994 (Buckton and Baral 1995).

Post-1990 the species has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system.

In the west records include from: between Kaphali Danda, Khalkhale, Dhure and Dholi (A3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Badimalika region (C3) of Achham, Bajura and Kalikot Districts (Karki *et al.* 2003); between Beuli, Kalikot, Takula and Chhirna (D3), Kalikot District in March 1997 (Giri 1997); between Jiri Daha, Lagana and Karki Jiula (E4), Jajarkot District in October 2013 (Baral *et al.* 2013); between Malika Dhuri, Lumsum, Deurali Thanti and Lachang (G4), Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); Reshunga Forest (G5) Important Bird Area, Gulmi District (Thakuri 2013b); between Pokhara and Sarangkot (H5), Kaski District in April 1999 (Cook 1999), and at Telbrung (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal records include from: the Kathmandu Valley (L6) in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997), Phulchoki (L6), Lalitpur District in April 2006 (Baral 2006), November 2000 (Basnet 2000); between Melamchipul and Dubachaur (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and between Deurali (N6), Bamti Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District and Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012).

In the east records include from: between Sete (N6) and Junbesi (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2009 (Thewlis 2009) and February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Tinjure Forest (Q7), Tehrathum District (Rai 2003); between Basantapur, Chauki (Q7), Tehrathum District, Gupha Pokhari and Gurga Gaon (R7), Sankhuwasabha District in October 1996 (Buckton 1996); between ridge spurs and Suketar (R7), Taplejung District in November 1996 (Buckton 1996); Ilam (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010a) and Dobate (R8), in September 2010 (Baral 2010b), Ilam District; Sidim (R8), Goruwale (R8) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Hange Tham (S7), Mai valley in September 2010 (Baral 2010b).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3660 m (summer); 2440 m; lower limit: 2440 m (summer); 1850 m (-1300 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Yellow-billed Blue Magpie. Post 1990 as many as 55 birds were recorded in Chameliya Valley in Api Nampa Conservation Area between 26 March and 6 April 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012).

Total Population Size

Minimum population : unknown ; maximum population : unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Yellow-billed Blue Magpie inhabits oak-rhododendron and coniferous forest (Fleming *et al.* 1976). The species is sociable, inquisitive, rather parochial, quite shy, and difficult to observe. It is usually found in pairs or flocks of up to 10 birds during non-breeding season. Chiefly arboreal, it forages in trees and bushes, hopping with

agility from branch to branch, and also feeds on the ground, progressing by long hops with its long tail held high (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Its food ranges from insects, small animals (tree frogs, lizards, small snakes and small mammals), birds' eggs and nestlings, carrion, fruits, berries and human food scraps (Ali and Ripley 1987, Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding has been proved at Thodung in May (Diesselhorst 1968).

Threats

Yellow-billed Blue Magpie may be threatened by deforestation and forest fragmentation, but to a lesser extent than species inhabiting forests at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Yellow-billed Blue Magpie. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad, Rara, Langtang, Shivapuri-Nagarjun, Sagarmatha and Makalu-Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Least Concern (LC) unchanged from Global Red List status: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Yellow-billed Blue Magpie has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common resident recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system within its altitudinal range and in suitable habitat. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. Yellow-billed Blue Magpie may be threatened by deforestation and forest fragmentation, but to a lesser extent than forest species at lower altitudes. Its population is possibly stable.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskipp/2009_006.pdf

Yuhina flavicollis Hodgson, 1836 LC

Subspecies: *Yuhina flavicollis flavicollis*, *albicollis*

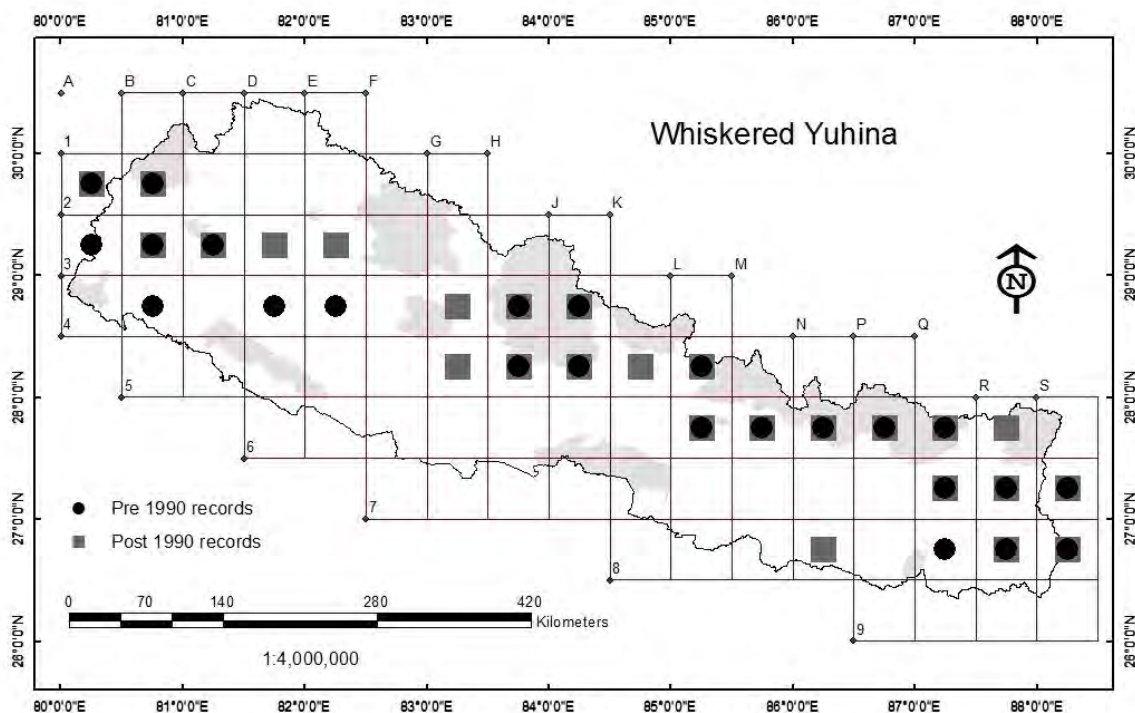
Common name

Whiskered Yuhina (English),
Junge Jurechara (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Whiskered Yuhina is a common and widespread resident, with post-1990 records from Dadeldhura District in the far west (Baral *et al.* 2010) to Hans Pokhari Danda in the far east (Cox 1992).

The species was described from Nepal from a Hodgson specimen taken in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) found it a common resident and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) also recorded it as a common and widespread resident.

The species' status in protected areas is: common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012), a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Halliday 1993); common in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) and in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); fairly common on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007, Mallalieu 2008), and common in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009), in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It was also recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Although Whiskered Yuhina has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared

to within protected areas post-1990, it has still been found widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see text below and map).

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the west include: Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Chauta (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell-Davidson and Karki 2009); three records from Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); Myagdi District (G4, G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); on four visits to Reshunga Important Bird Area, (G5) Gulmi District between November 2010 and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Pokhara, Kaski District in January 2005 (Mallalieu 2005); Baglungpani, Lamjung District (J5) in December 1991 (Halliday 1992), and Besishahar, Lamjung District (J5) in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

Post 1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in central Nepal include: Kutumsang to Chisapani, Sindhupalchok District (L6) in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), Melamchi to Dubachaur, Sindhupalchok District (M5) in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Sermathang to Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), and from Chitlang forest (L6), Chandragiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992). Mallalieu (2008) reported that in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006, it was only recorded on Phulchoki where it was a fairly common resident.

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the east include: between Shivalaya and Deorali (N6), Ramechhap District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); Ladabhir VDC, Sindhuli District (N8) in 2006 (Phuyal and Dhoubhadel (2007); below Nunthala, Solukhumbu District (P6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Phakding, Solukhumbu District in May 1993 (Baral 1996); upper Pikhawa Khola valley, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District in 1997/1998 (Rai 2003); Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010a); recorded on eight dates above Chisapani in the Mai valoley (R7, R8, S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008); recorded between Lali Kharka and Taplejung (R7) on seven dates in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Hange Tham in September 2010 (Baral 2010b); Hans Pokhari Danda (S8) in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally it is also recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2745 m (summer and winter); lower limit: 1830 m (summer), 800 m (winter)

Population

No surveys have been carried out specifically for Whiskered Yuhina. Any population change is uncertain, although it may possibly be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Whiskered Yuhina inhabits trees and underbrush of subtropical and oak forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976); bushes and lower branches of mainly broadleaved forest (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), and broadleaved subtropical and temperate forest and secondary growth (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). In the non-breeding season, it keeps in mixed feeding parties with other small insectivorous species. It hunts energetically in bushes and the middle level of forest; flitting from branch to branch and sometimes making aerial sallies after insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, also flower-nectar, berries and small seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). Whiskered Yuhina is subject to some altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It has been proved breeding in the central region (Hume and Oates 1890); on Shivapuri (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and at Chitre, Makalu Barun National Park in May 1993 (Bland 1994).

Threats

Complete clearance of forest and scrub would threaten Whiskered Yuhina; however, it can adapt to secondary growth which provides the species with some resilience to forest loss and degradation.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Whiskered Yuhina. It has been recorded from Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks, and Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Whiskered Yuhina has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident, subject to some altitudinal movements, and occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in a number of protected areas. Although it has been recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas post-1990, it has still been recorded widely in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Although Whiskered Yuhina would suffer from the complete clearance of forest, it has adapted to secondary forest which provides the species with some resilience to forest loss and degradation.

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Yuhina gularis Hodgson, 1836

Subspecies: *Yuhina gularis gularis*

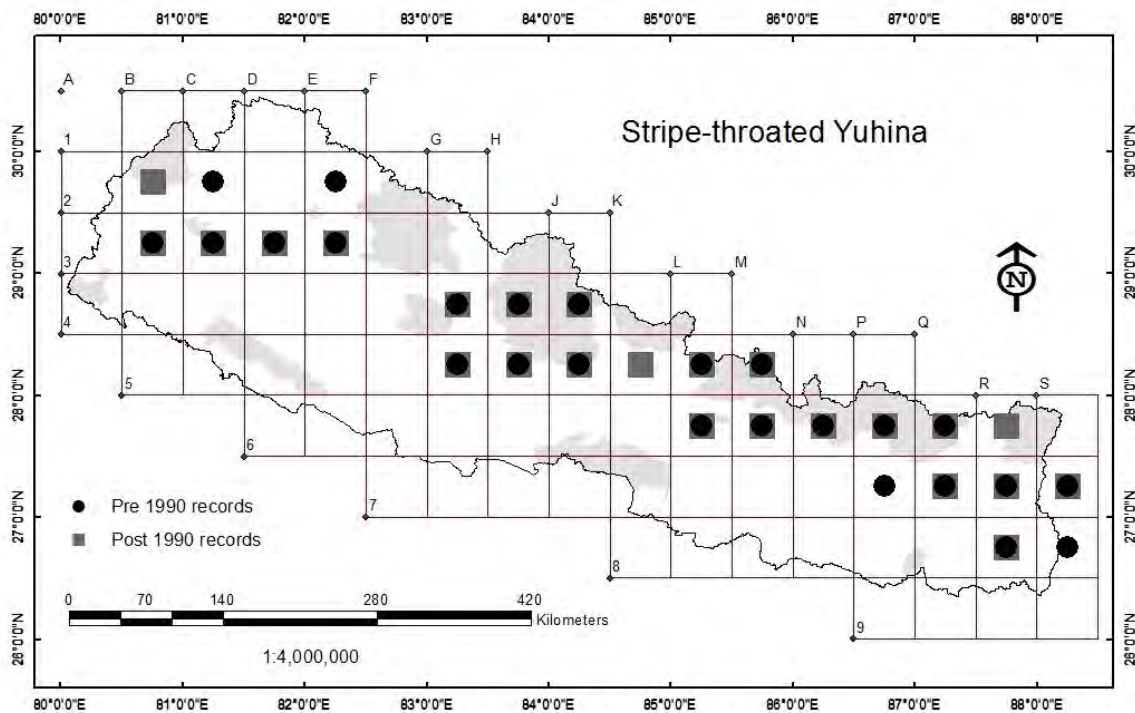
Common name

Stripe-throated Yuhina (English),
Thupalkalki Jurechara (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Stripe-throated Yuhina is a common and widespread resident. It has been recorded from Dadeldhura District in the far west (Baral *et al.* 2010) to Hange Tham, Ilam District in the far east (Baral 2010a, Robson *et al.* 2008).

The species was described from a Hodgson specimen taken in the 19th century (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) found it common, and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) recorded it as common and widespread.

The species' status in protected areas is: fairly common in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a common resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); an occasionally recorded resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005); a common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (Subedi 2003); Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Mallalieu 2008, SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); common in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); an uncommon resident or summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a) and in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It was also recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Stripe-throated Yuhina is also found widely outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range (see text below and map).

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the west include: Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); recorded in Badimalika region, Bajura District (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); two records from Kalikot District (D3) in March 1997 (Giri 1997); fairly common on trek from Jumla to Rara National Park (E3), Jumla District in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); recorded from Gulmi jilla (G5), Gulmi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); several records from Myagdi District (G4) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); recorded at Belawa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009), and recorded from the Telbrung Danda, Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000);

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system in central Nepal include from: Melamchi to Dubachaur, Sindhupalchok District (M5) in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004); Sermathang to Tarkeghyang, Sindhupalchok District (M6) in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), Mangengoth to Chisapani (L6) in May (Chaudhary 2004), and from Kutumsang to Patibhanjyang (L6) in May 1992 (Baral 1992). Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a fairly common resident on Phulchoki between 2004 and 2006.

Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system in the east include from: Shivalaya to Deorali (N6) and Deorali to Sete, Dolakha District, also Nunthala to Bupsa, Bupsa to Puiyan and Puiyan to Phakding, Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); Bung to Najingdingma, Najingdingma to Panggom, Panggom to Paiya and Paiya to Phakding (P6), Solukhumbu District in November and December 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District in 1997/1998 (Rai 2003); Pikhua Danda, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009); Bhotebas, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Basantapur and Chauki (Q7), Terhathum District, and between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010b); Lamidura to Gharibas, Panchthar District (S7) in November 1992 (Cox 1992); Hange Tham and Mai Majuwa (S7), Ilam District in the Mai Valley Important Bird Area, and Pranbung, Panchthar District in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), also at Hange Tham in September 2010 (Baral 2010a).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3700 m (summer), 3050 m (winter); lower limit: 2435 m (summer), 1700 m (-1400 m) (winter)

Population

No surveys have been carried out specifically for Stripe-throated Yuhina. Changes in population are uncertain but the population may be stable.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Stripe-throated Yuhina inhabits oak and rhododendron forests (Fleming *et al.* 1976) and forests of pure broadleaves and mixed with conifers (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). Grimmett *et al.* (1998) described the species' habitat as temperate broadleaved and broadleaved-coniferous forest, favouring oak and rhododendron forest; it also inhabits subalpine forests (Inskipp 1989). The species can be found in secondary forest (Carol Inskipp pers. obs.). In the non-breeding season Stripe-throated Yuhina is typically found in small parties, often with other small babblers, tits and warblers. Usually it frequents the higher bushes and lower tree branches in forest. It feeds on insects, also berries, flower-nectar and seeds (*Prunus*, *Magnolia*). The species regularly visits rhododendron blossoms for nectar, the forehead feathers of the birds becoming thickly coated with pollen,

and often giving them a startling new look (Ali and Ripley 1987). Its breeding behaviour is little known; specimens were collected in breeding condition in May at Bigu and Harkhate Gairi, Dolakha District (Diesselhorst 1968). The species is subject to altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Stripe-throated Yuhina is threatened to some extent by forest loss and forest thinning, but its habitat of mainly upper temperate and subalpine forests is less threatened than other forest types. It is also adapted, at least to some degree to secondary forests.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Stripe-throated Yuhina. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Rara, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas, and in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Stripe-throated Yuhina has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a common and widespread resident, subject to some altitudinal movements, and occurring from the far west to the far east. The species has been recorded in a number of protected areas. It is also common and widespread outside protected areas in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Stripe-throated Yuhina is threatened to some extent by forest loss and forest thinning, but its habitat of mainly upper temperate and subalpine forests is less threatened than other forest types; in addition, it has adapted at least to some degree to secondary forests.

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Yuhina occipitalis Hodgson, 1836
Subspecies: *Yuhina occipitalis occipitalis*

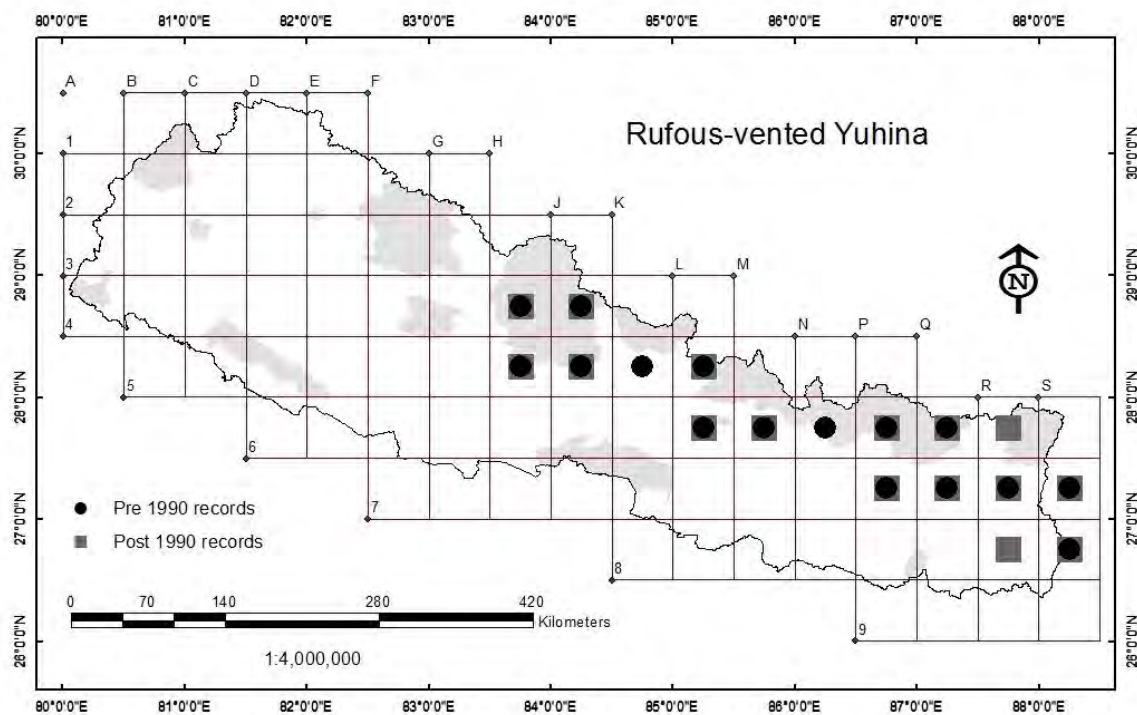
Common name

Rufous-vented Yuhina (English),
Khairo Jurechara (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Rufous-vented Yuhina is a common and widespread resident from the west-central Nepal eastwards. The upper Kali Gandaki valley is the westernmost limit of the species' range (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

The species was described from Nepal (Hodgson 1836, Warren and Harrison 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered it fairly common; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it a common resident.

There is no significant change in distribution pre- and post-1990 (see map and text below).

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: a common resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003). The species was described as a frequent resident on Shivapuri in the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but Mallalieu (2008) reported its status on Shivapuri between 2004 and 2006 as an uncommon winter visitor between December and March above 2600 m. It is a common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); has been recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009); is a rare summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999), and fairly common in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It was also recorded in the Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 Rufous-vented Yuhina is less common outside the protected areas' system, but is still fairly common

and widespread (see map). In west-central Nepal the species was recorded from Baglungpani-Ganpokhara, Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000). In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon winter visitor to the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. However, the large number of 62 birds was seen in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Kathmandu Valley in January 2010 (Baral 2010). It was also recorded between Chisapani and Sundarijal (L6), Nuwakot District in May 2007 (Chaudhary 2007), and on trek to Sermathang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004).

Post-1990 records from outside the protected areas' system in the east include: between Bhandar and Deorali, Dolakha District (N6) in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); Panggom, Solukhumbu District (P6) in December 2011 and between Gurase and Sanam, Sankhuwasabha District (P7) in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Sete, Solukhumbu District (P6) in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); between Pikuwa Danda and Gonthala, Apsuwa Khola (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 2009 (Cox 2009); between Basantapur and Chauki (R7) between Chauki and Gupha Pokhari Tehrathum District (R7), and between Gupha Pokhari and Dobhan, Taplejung District (R7) in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Tinjure forest, Tehrathum District (Q7) in 1997/1998 (Rai 2003); Ilam, Ilam District (R8) in January 2008 (Baral 2010); at Hange Tham, Ilam District (S7) in March 2008 (Robson *et al.* 2008), and between Dapar and Simle (S8), Mai Khola, Ilam District in November 1992 (Cox 1992)

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3600 m (summer), to at least 2745 m (winter); lower limit: 2400 m (summer), 1830 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Rufous-vented Yuhina. The species is possibly declining as a result of forest loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Rufous-vented Yuhina inhabits broadleaved temperate and subalpine forests, especially of oak and rhododendron (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It associates in flocks of up to 15 birds in the non-breeding season, together with other babblers, tits and leaf warblers. In summer it feeds on the nectar of rhododendrons and *Leucoseptrum* trees, and also on insects, which it catches by leaping out flycatcher-fashion (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It also feeds on berries in winter (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is subject to altitudinal movements according to the season (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It was found breeding on Nangi Danda (L6) (Proud 1957) and in the Gandak Kosi watershed (Proud 1953).

Threats

Loss and degradation of its broadleaved forest habitat are threats to Rufous-vented Yuhina; however, as it mainly frequents the temperate and subalpine zones it is less threatened than species at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Rufous-vented Yuhina. It has been recorded in Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks and Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Rufous-vented Yuhina has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident from the west-central Nepal eastwards and subject to seasonal altitudinal movements. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas. There is no significant change in distribution pre- and post-1990. Although less common outside the protected areas' system, it is still fairly common and widespread. Loss and degradation of its broadleaved forest habitat are threats to Rufous-vented Yuhina; however, as it mainly frequents the temperate and subalpine zones it is less threatened than species at lower altitudes.

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Zoothera citrina (Latham, 1790) LC

Subspecies *Zoothera citrina citrina*

Common name

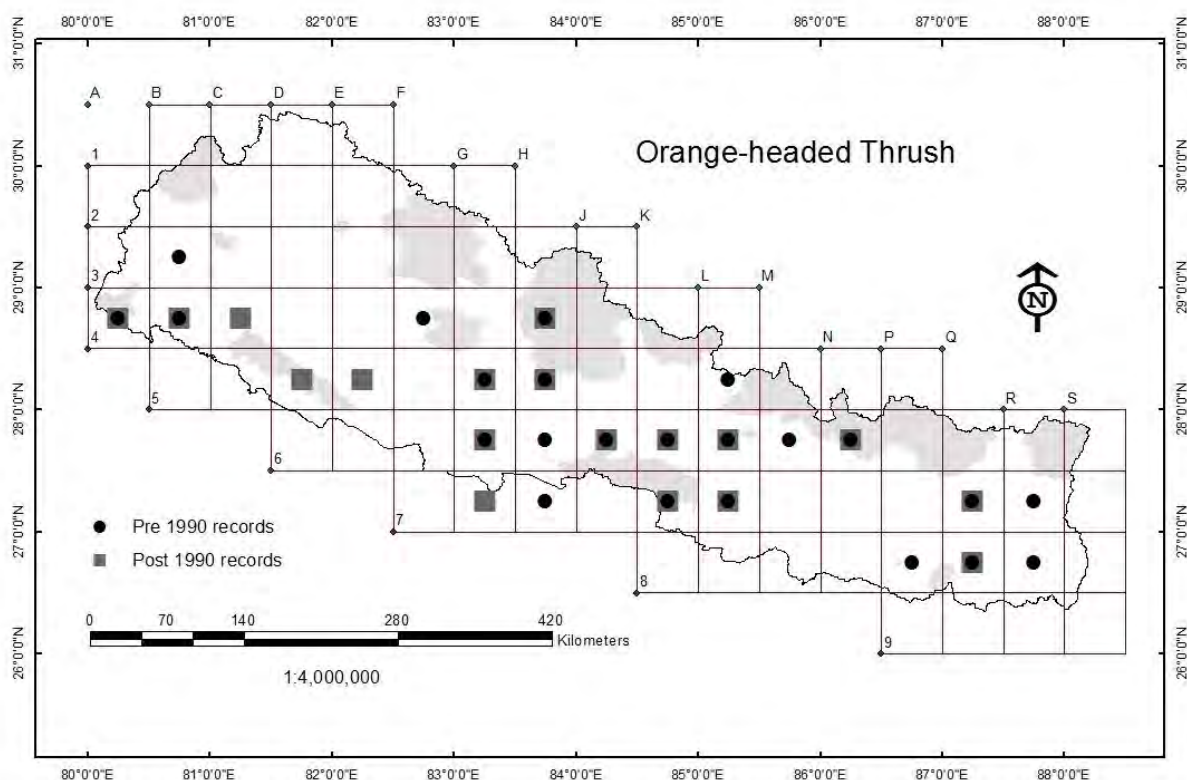
Orange-headed Thrush (English), Suntale Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Orange-headed Thrush is a locally fairly common and widespread partial migrant, mainly a summer visitor, with some birds remaining all year. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in the far west (Baral and Inskipp 2009) to the Dharan Forests Important Bird Area (Basnet and Sapkota 2008) in the east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) found it was a fairly common partial migrant: mainly a summer visitor, some birds wintering in the terai and dun.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a fairly common summer visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); an uncommon resident in Bardia National Park (Halliday and Baral 1992, Kumal 2001 and Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park in February and March 2011 (Acharya 2011); an uncommon summer visitor to the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a common summer visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a fairly common summer visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); an uncommon summer visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007) and on Nagarjun in April-May 1994 (Hem Sagar Baral), and a fairly common summer visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). It has also been recorded in Chitwan

National Park buffer zone in Barandbahar in 2000 (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and at Bees Hazari Tal in 1996 (Baral 1996).

Post-1990 the species has been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system, but rather less so than pre-1990.

In the west post-1990 records include: from Ghodaghodi Tal, Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area, Dang District (E5) in 2009 (Thakuri 2009a,b); Lumbini Development Area, Rupandehi District (G7) in January 2003 (Giri 2003); Reshunga Forest Bird Area, Gulmi District (G5) in June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013); between Argali, Palpa jilla and Sidure, Gulmi jilla (G6) in May 1999 (Cox 1999); at Pokhara, Kaski District, e.g. in March 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), November 2004 (Naylor and Giri 2004), and in November 2011 (Baral 2011), and at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009).

In central Nepal post-1990 records include the following. Mallalieu (2008) reported it was an uncommon summer visitor and very rare in winter in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006: singles were seen in March, September and December 2005 in and near Bosan Khola; one in nearby Temple Khola in March 2006; one at Gokarna in April 2006; one at Bajrabahari in May 2006, and several on the lower slopes of hills south-west of Kirtipur in May 2006 (Mallalieu 2008). Other known records from the Kathmandu Valley include from Godaveri in April 1995 (Baral 1995); Phulchoki in April 1999 (Chaudhary 1999). It has also been recorded from Chitlang, Chandragiri Range, Makwanpur District in spring 1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); at Hetauda, Makwanpur District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001), and from along the route of the proposed North South Fast Track Road (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013).

In the east records post-1990 include: from Dolakha District (N6) in 1993 (Poulsen 1993); between camp near Heluwabesi and Keksuwa khets campsite by the Arun River, Sankhuwasabha District (Q7) in May 2009 (Cox 2009) and from Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District (Q8) in April 2001 (Baral 2001) and in 2008 (Basnet and Sapkota 2008).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1830 m (summer), 250 m (-915 m) (winter); lower limit: 75 m (summer), 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Orange-headed Thrush. Its population has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population; unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Orange-headed Thrush is found in moist forests, often in wet ravines (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) in the tropical and subtropical zones. Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported it occurred in both light and heavy forests and was partial to watered ravines. The species is rather shy, usually solitary and keeps low in bushes or on the ground where it scatters leaves with vigour (Fleming *et al.* 1976). It seeks insects and worms by turning over leaves and debris and probing into soft ground on the forest floor. When disturbed, it flies up into a nearby tree and remains silent and still until the intruder has passed (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Orange-headed Thrush is often crepuscular and most active in the evening or dusk, when it may venture out into the open on paths or tracks. It feeds mostly on the ground, mainly on insects and their larvae, also on berries and fruit (Clement and Hathaway 2000). It has been proved breeding in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983) and at Rani Bagh, Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949). An adult and a young bird were seen at Bosan Khola, Kathmandu Valley in

September 2005 (Mallalieu 2008).

Threats

Orange-headed Thrush is threatened by the loss and degradation of tropical and subtropical forest.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Orange-headed Thrush. It has been recorded from Bardia, Banke, Chitwan and Shivapuri Nagarjun National Parks; Annapurna Conservation Area and in Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Orange-headed Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a locally fairly common and widespread partial migrant, mainly a summer visitor, with some birds remaining all year and occurs from the far west to the east. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas. Post-1990 the species has been quite widely recorded outside the protected areas' system in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, but rather less so than pre-1990. It is threatened by the loss and degradation of tropical and subtropical forest. As a result, its population is probably declining, but this is not considered to have occurred to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Zoothera dauma (Latham, 1790) LC

Subspecies: *Zoothera dauma dauma*

Common name

Eurasian Scaly Thrush (English), Gobre Chanchar (Nepali)

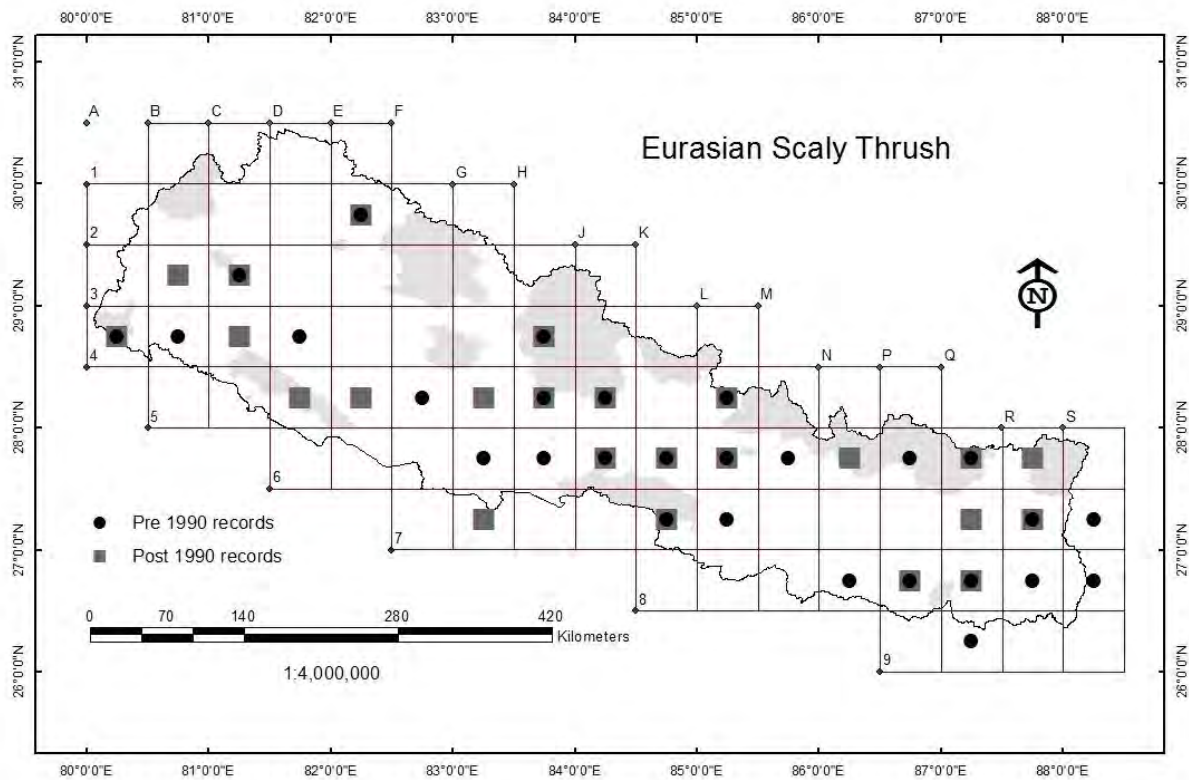
Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



RAJ MAN SINGH/BRIAN HODGSON

Distribution



Eurasian Scaly Thrush is a frequent partial migrant; locally fairly common in some protected areas. It has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) describe it as a fairly common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered it to be a partial migrant, fairly common in summer and common in winter, when numbers were augmented by visitors from elsewhere.

There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990 (see map and text below).

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a frequent winter visitor to Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); a frequent summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); a rare resident in Bardia National Park (Halliday and Baral 1992, Kumal 2001 and Tamang undated in Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Acharya 2011, Baral *et al.* 2012); a frequent summer visitor to Rara

National Park (Giri 2005); frequent and possibly resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); a frequent winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006); a winter visitor to Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a frequent winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a frequent summer visitor to Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in October 1996 (Cox 1996); a fairly common resident or visitor to Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); a fairly common winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It has also been recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000) and at Bees Hazari Tal (Baral 1996), also in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Eurasian Scaly Thrush has been less well recorded outside the protected areas' system post-1990, but it is still quite widespread.

In the west known records include from: Kaphali Danda, Tinkadhure-Khalkhale and Khalanga, Dadeldhura District (B3) in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); from Badimalika region, Bajura District (D3) in 1998 (Karki *et al.* 2003); Dang Deukhuri Important Bird Area (E5), Dang District in winter 2009 (Thakuri 2009a,b); Myagdi jilla, (G5) Myagdi District in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); six at Lumbini IBA, Rupandehi District in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); several records from Pokhara, Kaski District, e.g. November 1992 (Baral 1993), December 2003 (Brickle 2003), February 2010 (Baral 2010a), and Baglungpani-Ganpokhara, (J5) Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported it was common in winter and on passage and a rare breeding resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this. It was recorded from Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area, Godaveri and Gokarna from October to March, and twice on passage in the Bagmati valley below Taudaha. A few were heard singing in May 2004, 2005 and 2012 (Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to H. S. Baral and C. Inskipp, June 2015). It was also recorded at Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012), and a common winter visitor to Chitlang forest (L6), Chandrigiri range, Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992).

In the east known records include from: Dolakha District in 1993 (Poulsen 1993); Milke Danda (Q7), Terhathum District in April 1994 (White and White 1994); Koshi Barrage, Sunsari District in January 1994 (Chaudhary 1994); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010b); Patnali forest in Dharan Forests Important Bird Area, Sunsari District in January 2010 (Baral 2010c); Dharan Forests Important Bird Area in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997) and in 2008 (Basnet and Sapkota 2008), and Terhathum District (R7) in April 1992 and April 1994 (White and White 1994).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), Denmark, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan (China), Thailand, United Kingdom, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3300 m (-3540 m) (summer), 1500 m (winter); lower limit: 2320 m (summer), 75 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Eurasian Scaly Thrush. It has probably declined because of habitat loss and degradation.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Eurasian Scaly Thrush inhabits thick forest with dense undergrowth, often near streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The forests where it occurs are in the temperate and subalpine zones in summer and in tropical and subtropical zones in winter. Generally, it is shy and retiring, preferring the depths of well-wooded areas in which it remains hidden or camouflaged in dappled light. It forages low down, mostly on the ground in damp or moist areas where it moves slowly, silently and deliberately (Clement and Hathaway 2000). It feeds on insects and their larvae and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). At the least disturbance it flies up into thick foliage, sweeping up to a perch with a characteristic glide. Its flight is bounding, with deep wing-beats alternating with closed-wing glides (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species has been found breeding in Langtang National Park (Eames 1982); on Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (Fleming *et al.* 1976); in Phulchoki Mountain Forests Important Bird Area in April or May 1982 (Hem Sagar Baral and Dave Farrow), and on Chankheli, Mugu District (Pritchard and Brearey 1983).

Threats

Eurasian Scaly Thrush is threatened by loss and degradation of forests in the temperate and subalpine zones and especially in the tropical and subtropical zones outside the protected areas' system.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Eurasian Scaly Thrush. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Banke, Rara, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, and Makalu Barun National Parks, and marginally in Bardia National Park; in Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and in Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Eurasian Scaly Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent partial migrant; locally fairly common in some protected areas, and with numbers augmented in winter by visitors from elsewhere. There has been no significant change in distribution post-1990 compared to pre-1990. The species has been recorded from a number of protected areas, and although recorded less frequently outside the protected areas' system, it is still quite widespread in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. It was considered fairly common in summer and common in winter pre-1990 and has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation.

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Zoothera dixonii (Seebohm, 1881) LC

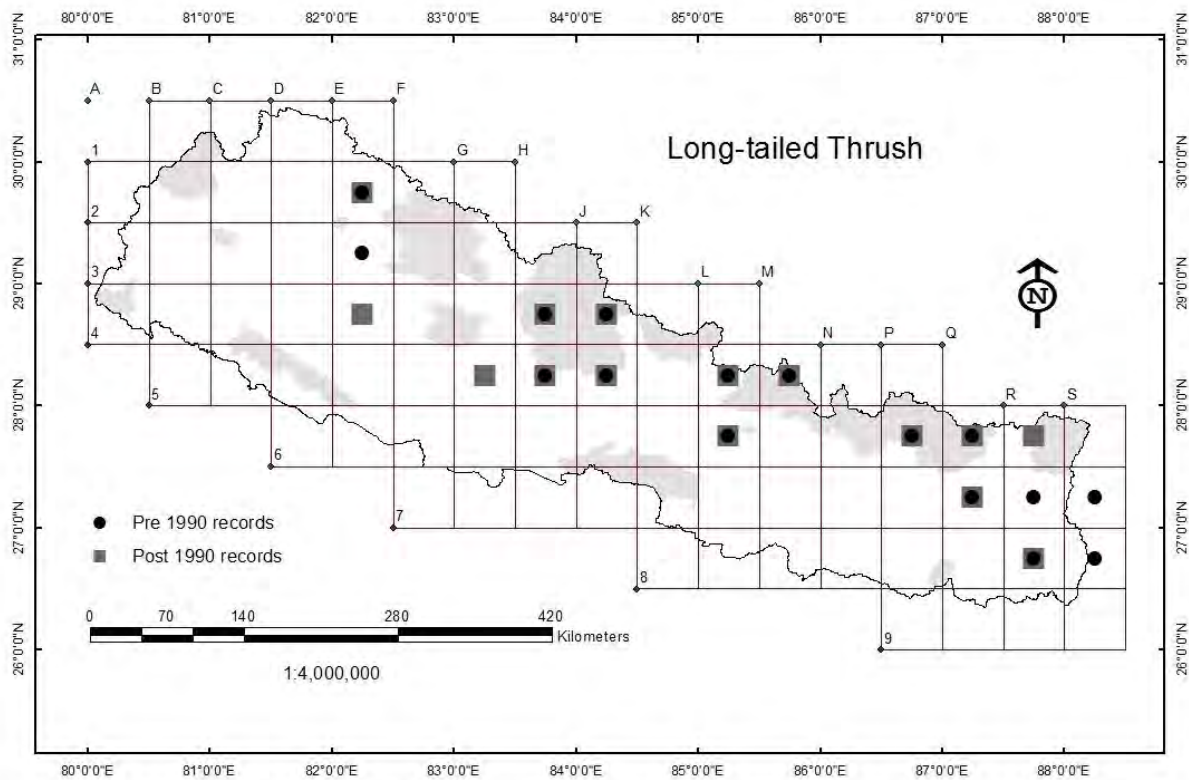
Common name

Long-tailed Thrush (English),
Lampuchhre Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Long-tailed Thrush is a resident, frequent in some protected areas, but apparently uncommon outside the protected areas' system. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Rara National Park (Giri 2005) in the west to Ilam, Ilam District (Baral 2010) in the east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1829).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as an occasionally recorded resident.

Its distribution has apparently reduced in the east post-1990, compared to its pre-1990 distribution (see map).

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: a frequent resident in Rara National Park (Giri 2005) and in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003). It was described as an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); however, Mallalieu (2008) reported only one record between 2004 and 2006 and this was from Shivapuri. It is a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); a rare summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and uncommon in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* (2008).

Post-1990 there are relatively few known records outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas (see map and text below).

In the west records include: two singles from the Myagdi Khola valley, Myagdi District (G5) in May and June 1999 (Cox 1999b), and two at Baglungpani (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a very rare winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this.

In the east known records include: one between Mude and Bhotebas (Q7) Sankhuwasabha District in December 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1995); one between Mure and Chhichhila (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in December 1992 (Cox 1992), and two from Ilam, Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4520 m (summer), 2700 m (winter); lower limit: 2100 m (summer), 1500 m (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Long-tailed Thrush. It may have declined as a result of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Long-tailed Thrush inhabits the underbrush of birch and fir forests in summer (Fleming *et al.* 1976); forests of birch, fir and juniper near the tree-line in summer; thick forests near streams in winter (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991), also secondary growth near streams in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Generally, it is secretive, especially in summer, when it is a shy or retiring bird of the thickly vegetated forest floor or high altitude scrub. Occasionally it feeds in semi-open areas with cover nearby. When disturbed it flies up into bushes or branches of trees and remains motionless until the intruder has passed. It forages entirely on the ground (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds on insects and their larvae, also snails and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). Breeding has been confirmed on Jahar Powah, Kathmandu Valley in the 19th century (Hodgson 1829); near Jumla, Jumla District (Polunin 1952); at Tarkeghyang, Sindhupalchok District (Fleming and Traylor 1968), and at Chandabari in Langtang National Park (Heath 1986). It is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Long-tailed Thrush is threatened by forest loss although as it occurs mainly in the temperate and subalpine zones, it is less threatened than species in forests at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been specifically carried out for Long-tailed Thrush. It has been recorded in Rara, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks, and in Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Long-tailed Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an altitudinal migrant, frequent in some protected areas, but apparently uncommon outside the protected areas' system. Its distribution has apparently reduced in the east post-1990, compared to its pre-1990 distribution. It has been recorded from a number of protected areas. Post-1990 there are relatively few known records outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas. The species is threatened by forest loss although, as it occurs mainly in the temperate and subalpine zones, it is less threatened than species in forests at lower altitudes. Its population may have declined as a result of habitat loss, but not to an extent that warrants a threat category for the species.

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Zoothera mollissima (Blyth, 1842) LC

Subspecies: *Zoothera mollissima mollissima*

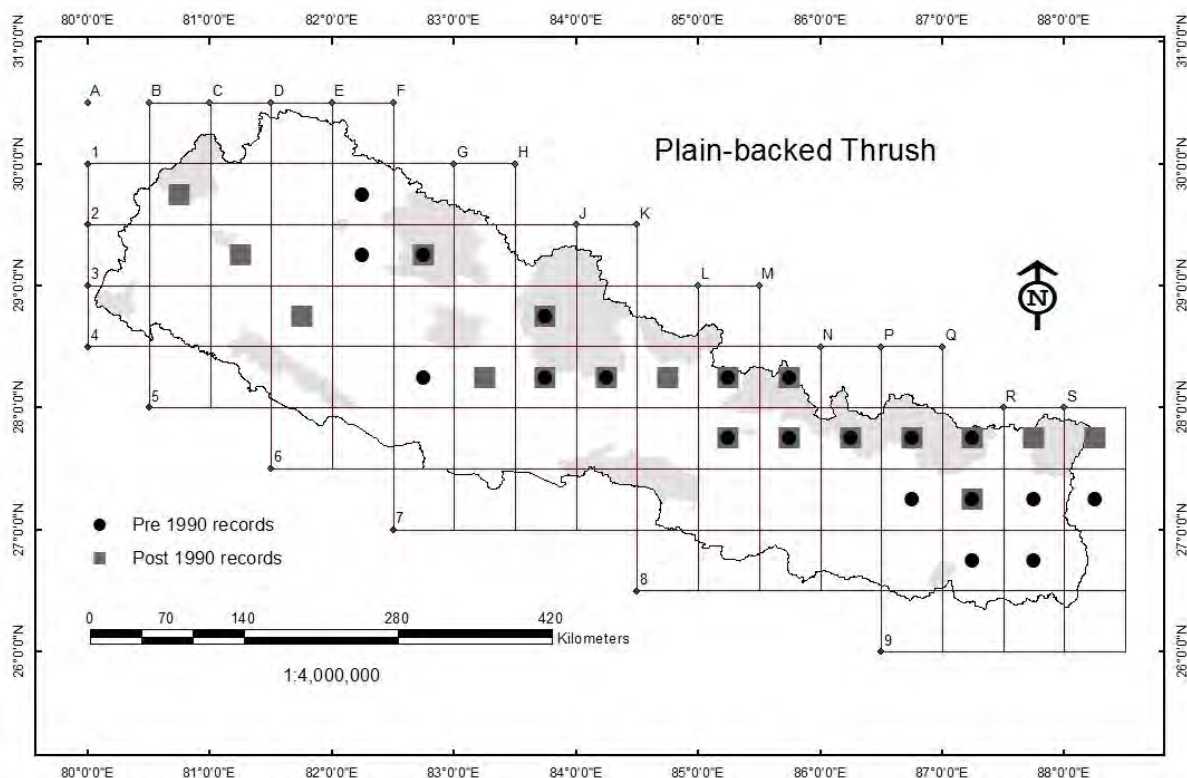
Common name

Plain-backed Thrush (English),
Sadadhade Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Plain-backed Thrush is a widespread resident which is locally fairly common in protected areas. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 1999) in the far east.

The species was first recorded in Nepal from a Hodgson specimen in the 19th century (Blyth 1843).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as fairly common.

A comparison of pre- and post-1990 records shows the species is still widespread, although there has been an apparent reduction in distribution (see map).

Post-1990 the species' status in protected areas is: recorded in Api Nampa Conservation in 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006); recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1995); a fairly common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), and recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Thakuri 2013). The species is described as an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007), but Mallalieu (2008) reported only one record between 2004 and 2006: on Nagarjun in January 2005. It is a fairly common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area

(Baral and Chaudhary 2011, Cox 1996); a rare summer visitor to Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004); a fairly common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and frequent in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6, S6) (Inskipp *et al.* 2008). The species has also been recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May 2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 the species has been less widely recorded outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas in suitable habitat and within the species' range (see map and text below).

In the west, singles were seen between Kotuwa and Gai banne (D4), Dailekh District in March 1997 (Giri 1997) and between Gulmi District and Myagdi District (G5) in May 1999 (Cox 1999b); three at Pokhara, Kaski District in November 1997 (Chaudhary 1998), and one Telbrung Danda (J5), Lamjung District in March 2000 (Byrne 2000).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a rare winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006: singles were seen on Phulchoki in January and March 2006. Later records confirm the species' status in the Valley. Two were recorded at Kutumsang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999) and one at Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in January 2012 (Dymond 2012).

In the east one was seen between Bung and Najingdingma, Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011), and uncommon on Tinjure Danda (Q7), Terhathum District in 1998 (Rai 2003).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, China (mainland), India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4000 m (summer), 2400 m (-2700 m) (winter); lower limit: 3000 m (summer), 1500 m (-915 m) (winter)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Plain-backed Thrush. It may have declined as a result of habitat loss.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Plain-backed Thrush inhabits fir forests and open grassy slopes with scattered bushes near the tree-line in the subalpine zone in summer and broadleaved and coniferous forests, and open country with bushes mainly in the temperate zone in winter (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). The species is secretive and shy. The male sings from tree tops, but often keeps well hidden in foliage (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It sings in light rain and at dawn and dusk in the breeding season, but is silent in winter and easily overlooked (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Plain-backed Thrush flies off rapidly at the least sign of disturbance; flight is low and swift and swoops up to a perch in trees or bushes where it remains motionless, depending on camouflage to avoid detection. It forages mostly on the ground in undergrowth or beneath tall trees, particularly in damp or shady places. It feeds by both turning over leaves and decaying vegetation and probing into soft earth (Clement and Hathaway 2000). Its diet comprises mostly insects and snails, but it also takes some berries, fruit and seeds (Ali and Ripley 1987). Juveniles were collected in July 1964 near Tarkeghyang, Sindhupalchok District (Fleming and Traylor 1968). The species is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Plain-backed Thrush is threatened by the loss of forest and bushes; however, as it chiefly inhabits the temperate and subalpine zone it is less threatened than forest species at lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been taken specifically for Plain-backed Thrush. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Shey Phoksundo, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Sagarmatha and Makalu Barun National Parks, and in Api Nampa, Annapurna, Gaurishankar, Kanchenjunga and Manaslu Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Plain-backed Thrush is a widespread altitudinal migrant occurring from the far west to far east; it is locally fairly common in protected areas. A comparison of pre- and post-1990 records shows the species is still widespread, although there has been an apparent reduction in distribution in the east. It has been recorded in a number of protected areas in suitable habitat and within the species' range. Post-1990 the species has been less widely recorded outside the protected areas' system compared to within protected areas. It is threatened by the loss of forests and bushes but, as it occurs mainly in the temperate and subalpine zones, it is less threatened than forest species at lower altitudes. Its population may be declining but the decline is not considered to have occurred to a degree that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Zoothera monticola Vigors, 1832 LC
Subspecies: *Zoothera monticola monticola*

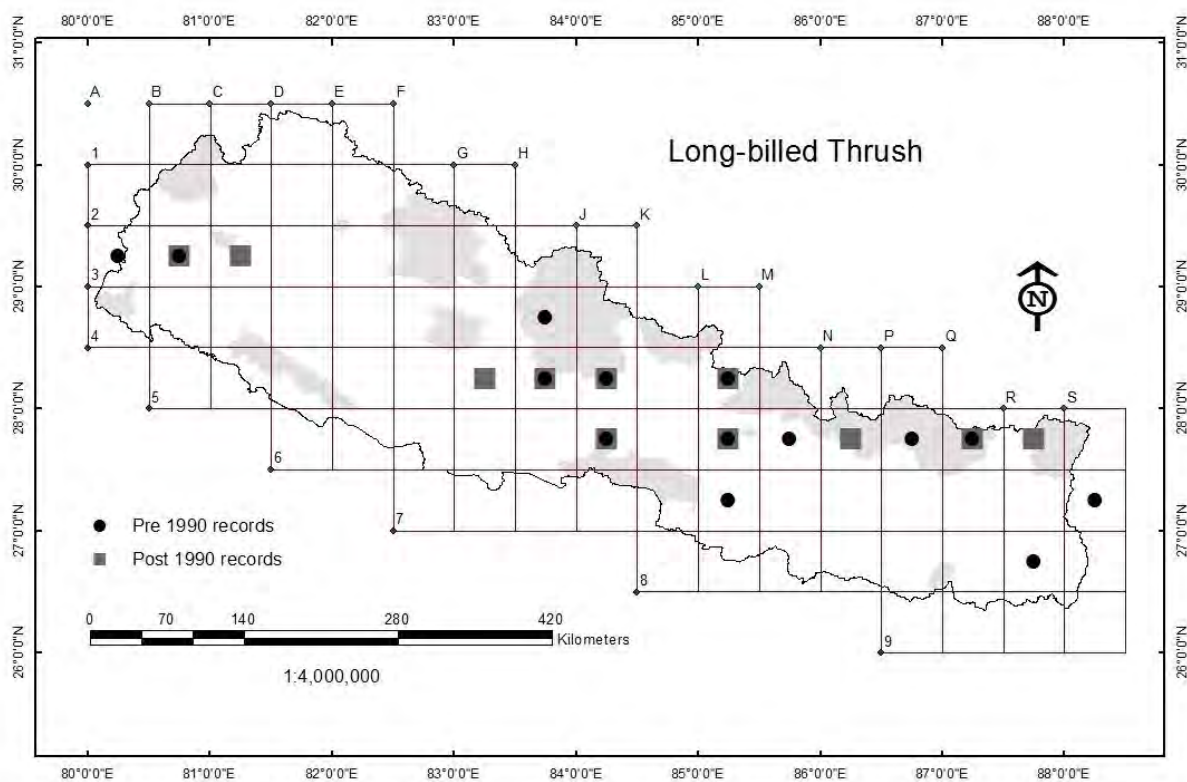
Common name

Long-billed Thrush (English),
Lamothunde Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Long-billed Thrush is an uncommon altitudinal migrant. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sandnegalli Khola, Dadeldhura District District (Baral *et al.* 2010) in the far west to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Buckton 1996 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) described it as an occasionally recorded resident

The species' status post-1990 in protected areas is: a frequent resident in Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006, Khadka 1996); uncommon, possibly resident in the Annapurna Conservation Area (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), and a rare winter visitor to Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006). SNP and BCN (2007) reported it is an uncommon winter visitor to Shivapuri in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, but no other post-1990 records could be located. It is a frequent resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); two were seen in Gaurishankar Conservation Area in May 2009 (Baral and Shah 2009); a frequent resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a), and one record from the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Buckton 1996 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). Two birds were also recorded in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone in May

2009 (Cox 2009).

Post-1990 there have been few known records outside the protected areas' system, especially in central and eastern Nepal.

In the west known records include: singles from Sandnegalli Khola (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); in the Myagdi Khola valley, (G5) Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); several records from the Pokhara valley, Kaski District, e.g. March 1993 (Flack 1993), November 2005 (Naylor and GC 2005), December 2007 (Naylor and Metcalf 2007), February 2009 (Naylor *et al.* 2009) and recorded at Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009).

In central Nepal Mallalieu (2008) reported it was a rare winter visitor to the Kathmandu Valley, apparently regularly reported from ravines in Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area between 2004 and 2006; later records confirm this.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3850 m (summer), 2500 m (winter); lower limit: 2285 m (summer), 915 m (-75 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Long-billed Thrush. It has probably declined as a result of habitat loss and degradation. Pre-1990 it was considered occasionally recorded (Fleming *et al.* 1976, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) but it is now uncommon.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Long-billed Thrush inhabits the forest floor in dense, moist forests, usually near streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It breeds in the temperate and subalpine, and winters in the subtropical and lower temperate zones. It is shy and crepuscular, often skulking on the ground under thick forest undergrowth. The species feeds by probing damp soil, tossing aside leaves and turning over small stones with its long bill. Its flight is strong and rapid, although it prefers to escape by hopping into dense undergrowth (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It forages in swampy ground and around boulders, or on damp forest floors, turning over dead or decaying vegetation (Clement and Hathaway 2000). It feeds on insects and their larvae, snails and berries (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species has been proved breeding in Langtang National Park (Goodwin 1986). Long-billed Thrush is an altitudinal migrant (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Long-billed Thrush is threatened by loss and degradation of moist forests.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Long-billed Thrush. It has been recorded in Khaptad, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Park, and marginally in Chitwan National Park. It has also been recorded from Annapurna, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Long-billed Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is an uncommon altitudinal migrant recorded from the far west to the far east. It has been recorded from several protected areas, but few records outside the protected areas' system are known since 1990. The species is threatened by loss and degradation of moist subtropical, temperate and subalpine forests. As it was considered occasionally recorded pre-1990, it has probably declined; however not to an extent that warrants a threatened category for the species.

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Zoothera wardii (Blyth, 1843) LC

Common name

Pied Thrush (English)

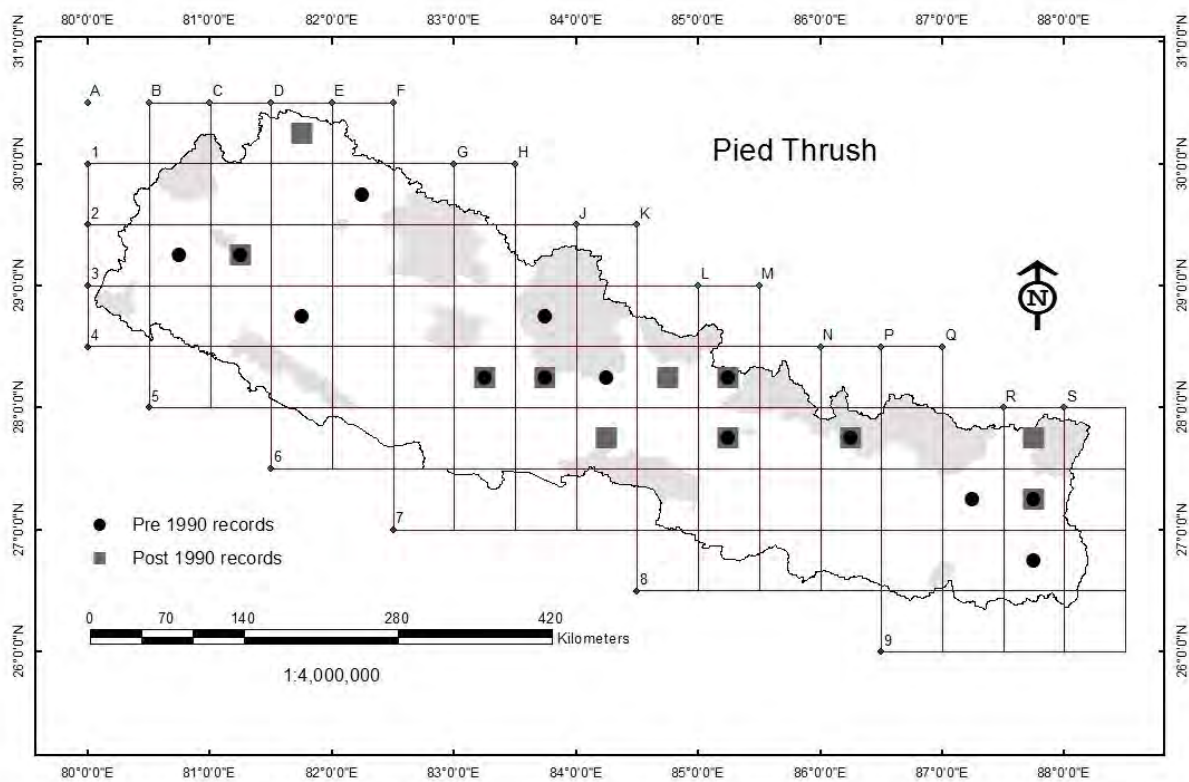
Kastura Chanchar (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Pied Thrush is a frequent summer visitor, very rare in winter. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Gusa Lekh, south Humla District (Arend van Riessen in *litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013) in the west, east to Yamphudin, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The species was first recorded for Nepal in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) found it an occasionally recorded summer visitor; Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was an uncommon summer visitor although one was seen at Ghasa, Annapurna Conservation Area at the early date of 26 February 1986 (Holt *et al.* 1986).

Post 1990 records from the protected areas' system include: an uncommon summer visitor to Khaptad National Park (Chaudhary 2006). Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) reported it was an uncommon summer visitor to Annapurna Conservation Area). However, it was regularly reported during summer in Ghandruk in 2013 and 2014 (Seejan Gyawali), in Chhomrong 2013 (Ramesh Chaudhary), and Larjung in April 2014 (Manshanta Ghimire) (see Population section).

It has been recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (KMTNC 1998).

In Langtang National Park it was reported to be a fairly common summer visitor by Karki and Thapa (2001) but recent records indicate that it is an uncommon summer visitor there (see Population section).

It was audio-recorded on Nagarjun in what is now the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park in May 1979 (King 1979). SNP and BCN (2007) described the species as an uncommon summer visitor to Shivapuri in the national park (SNP and BCN 2007). Records include: three birds from Nagarjun Forest in June 1992 (Karan Shah); four on Nagarjun in October 1994 (Baral 1994), two in September 2012 (Guida 2012) and two in June 2013 (Seejan Gyawali).

The species was observed in Mul Khola, Chitwan National Park in 2005 (BES 2013) and a migrant bird was seen close to Tiger Tops, Chitwan National Park in April 2001 (DB Chaudhary in Giri and Choudhary 2001, Baral and Upadhyay 2006). It has been recorded from Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in April 2015, probably on passage (Badri Chaudhary). The species was also recorded at Jagatpur, Chitwan National Park buffer zone in 2012 (Badri Chaudhary).

There are a number of post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system:

In the west records include: one seen and heard on Gusa Lekh, south Humla District in early June 2008 (Arend van Riessen *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013); one in winter from Lumbini IBA, Rupendehi District in 2012 (Dinesh Giri and Som GC); recorded at Balewa (G5), Baglung District in 2008 (Krishna Karki in Basnet 2009); one in Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area in June 2015 (Hathan Chaudhary and Sunaina Raut); one at Chitre, Parbat District in October 2013 (Rishi Baral); two at Pothana February 2014 (Hari KC), and one between Dhampus and Australian camp in April 2014 (TMPL).

Known records in central Nepal include an uncommon summer visitor to Chitlang forest, Chandrigiri Range (L6), Makwanpur District in 1991/1992 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992). The species was also recorded in the Phakel area, Chandrigiri range in October 1999 (Acharya 2002) and also recorded there between 2013-2015 (Friends of Bird, Hemu Katuwal). Other records from central Nepal include: two at Pokhari area, Nawalparasi District in March 2013 (Harka Man Lama); singles at Chisapanitar, Uppardhangadi, Chitwan District in 2013 and 2014 (BES); a pair carrying nesting materials in Uppardhangadi, Chitwan District in June 2013 (Tika Giri and BES), and has regularly bred in Siraichuli area, Chitwan District (Hem Subedi). It has been recorded in Korak (Manoj Ghimire and Raju Acharya), Chitwan District; regularly reported to breed at Sim Bhanjyang, Makwanpur District between 2005-2008 (Hem Subedi/BES), and two seen near Yangri in Helambu, Sindhupalchok District in May 2011 (Jyotendra Thakuri *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013).

Post-1990 records from the Kathmandu Valley follow. Mallalieu (2008) found it a rare summer visitor to the Valley between 2004 and 2006. However, the species was regularly sighted in Dallu Community forest near Pharping, Kathmandu District 2006-2010 and also recorded there in 2013-2015 (see Population section). It was also recorded at Bosan, Kathmandu Valley in August 2013 (Arend van Riessen); at Ichangu Narayan in August 2015 (Tek Bahadur Gharti Magar) and a male at Godam Thankot, Kathmandu Valley in August 2015 (Hari Basnet). The species has also been recorded occasionally recorded from Godaveri and Phulchoki (see Population section).

There are relatively few known post-1990 records from the east: recorded from Dolakha District (N6) in 1993 (Poulsen 1993); two between Yamphudin and Guputar, along the Kabeli Khola (R7), Taplejung District in May 1994 (Halberg 1994, Lama 1994); one in April/May 1994 at Yamphudin, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (White and White 1994; White and White 2000 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008); regular sightings of two near Koshi Camp, Sunsari District during March and April 2014 and 2015 (Dheeraj Chaudhary), and two seen at Ilam, Ilam District in April 2013 (Hem Bahadur Katuwal and Kanchan Parajuli).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2400 m (-3100 m), lower limit: 1000 m (-100 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Pied Thrush.

In the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) in the 1970s and 1980s one or two birds were seen by: Holt *et al.* (1986), Madsen and Poulsen (1980), Mischler (1977), Murdoch (1988), Schofield (1982), Thiollay (1980) and Wolstencroft (1981). Since 1990 records include: one bird in Nayapul area before Chhomrong in 1996 (Vimal Thapa *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013); also recorded in the Chhomrong area in May 2013 (Paras Singh); up to five pairs in Ghandruk and one pair in Chhomrong in 2014 (Seejan Gyawali); one bird in the Kimrong valley, Kyumnu catchment in April or May 2000 (Suwal 2000); three between Landruk and Chomrong and one between Chomrong to Tadapani in April 2003 (O'Connell Davidson *et al.* 2003); seven in Pipar area in March 2010 (Hari KC), and two below Ghandruk in August 2013 (Hem Sagar Baral). In the Kathmandu Valley post-1990 records from Godaveri and Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area close by include: two in May 1991 (Mackenzie 1994); one in May 1993 (Redman 1993); five in April or May 1994 (Drijvers 1995); singles in May 1995 (White and White 1995) and May 1996 (Suchit Basnet in Mallalieu and Baral 2005); two in April 1998 (Rogers 1998); one in April 1999 (Choudhary 1999, Francis *et al.* 1999), recorded in April 2001 (Hobbs 2001) and in May 2003 (Hem Sagar Baral in Mallalieu and Baral 2005); a pair in June 2005 (Mallalieu 2008), and one in February 2012 (Basu Bidari *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013).

In the Kathmandu Valley post-1990 records from near Pharping include: four males in May and June 2006 and one female with three chicks in June 2006; four pairs in 2007 but breeding was not recorded; two males in May 2009, and two males in May 2010 including one feeding chicks (Jyotendra Thakuri *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013), and singles were also recorded here 2013-15 (Friends of Bird, Katuwal *et al.* 2015)

In Langtang National Park it was reported to be a fairly common summer visitor by Karki and Thapa (2001). Records between 1992 and 2012 include: five in May 1992 (Baral 1992); four in May 1996 (Cocker 1996); one in April 1995 (Suchit Basnet); four in May 1997 (Robson 1997); four in May 1998 (Sutton 1998); eight males were seen between Dhunche and Bamboo Lodge on 29 April 1999 (Francis *et al.* 1999); two in May 2000 (Benstead and Benstead 2000); two in April 2001 (GC *et al.* 2001); five in May 2002 (Wallace and Wallace 2002); two in May 2003 (Chaudhary 2003); one in April 2006 (Hathan Chaudhary *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, February 2013); recorded in the park in April 2006 (R. Belding in Biodiversity occurrence data published by: eBird [accessed through GBIF Data Portal, data.GBIF.org, 2013-01-17]); recorded by Hem Subedi in 2007; two in May 2009 (Shankar Tiwari *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013); recorded by Badri Chaudhary in 2012, also one in May 2012 (Hathan Chaudhary *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, February 2013), and and Manshanta Ghimire in April 2013. Records since 2003 indicate that the species is now an uncommon summer visitor to the park.

In Uppardanghadi, Chitwan District two males in March 2013 and 2014 (Surendra Mahato); a pair carrying nesting materials in June 2013 (Tika Giri and BES), and four birds (a pair and two females in late March 2015 (Sagar Giri). singles at Chisapanitar, Uppardhangadi, Chitwan District.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Pied Thrush inhabits open forests and thick undergrowth along streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); along streams in dense vegetation (Fleming *et al.* 1976), and open broadleaved forest, forest edges and secondary scrub with scattered trees (Grimmett *et al.* 1998), mainly in the subtropical and lower temperate zones. The species usually keeps to the ground or in undergrowth; if disturbed, it flies up into lower branches and remains motionless and quiet; usually occurs singly or in pairs (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Pied Thrush is generally shy and wary, especially in the breeding season, although males are often more visible than females. On the ground it hops, walks and bounds in search of food, usually under, or close to tree cover. It forages on the ground where it turns over dead leaves and rotting vegetation, and in bushes and trees (Clement and Hathaway 2000). The species feeds mostly on insects but also takes some berries and fruit (Ali and Ripley 1987). It was found breeding at Jhingrano, Khaptad National Park in June 1989 (Barber 1989); in the Kathmandu Valley in the 19th century by B. Hodgson (Hume and Oates 1890); near Bokejunda, Trisuli valley (L5) in May 1979 (Redman and Murphy 1979), May 1980 (Inskipp and Inskipp 1980 and May 1982 (Wolstencroft 1982), and at Syabru, Langtang National Park in May 1982 (Grimmett 1982). In the Phulchoki Mountain Important Bird Area a nest was found in May 2003 (Mallalieu and Baral 2005), and a pair was seen nest-building in June 2005 (Mallalieu

2008, Mallalieu and Baral 2005). A pair bred near Pharping, Kathmandu Valley in June 2006 (Hathan Chaudhary and Jim Sanderson in Mallalieu 2008; Jyotendra Thakuri) and in May 2010 (Jyotendra Thakuri *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, January 2013).

Threats

Pied Thrush is threatened by the loss of broadleaved subtropical and lower temperate forest. Another threat is the annual clearance of undergrowth in community forest, resulting in the loss of nesting bushes (Hathan Chaudhary *in litt.* to C. Inskipp, February 2013). However, as it frequents open forest and is adapted to secondary growth with scattered trees, it is less threatened than species of dense forest. It may be at risk from disturbance and illegal hunting.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Pied Thrush. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Khaptad, Chitwan and Langtang National Parks, and Annapurna, and Manaslu Conservation Areas; also marginally in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Pied Thrush has been assessed as Least Concern. It is a frequent summer visitor, very rare in winter. Since 1990 it has been recorded more widely and frequently than pre-1990, probably because of better recording. It has been regularly found in a few protected areas and from a number of localities outside the protected areas' system in the breeding season. Its population in Langtang National Park seems to have reduced. It is threatened by the loss of broadleaved subtropical and lower temperate forest; also the annual clearance of forest undergrowth in some forests, resulting in the loss of nesting bushes. However, as it frequents open forest and is adapted to secondary growth with scattered trees, it is less threatened than species of dense forest. It may also be at risk from disturbance and illegal hunting.

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***Zosterops palpebrosus* (Temminck, 1824) LC**

Subspecies: *Zosterops palpebrosus palpebrosus*

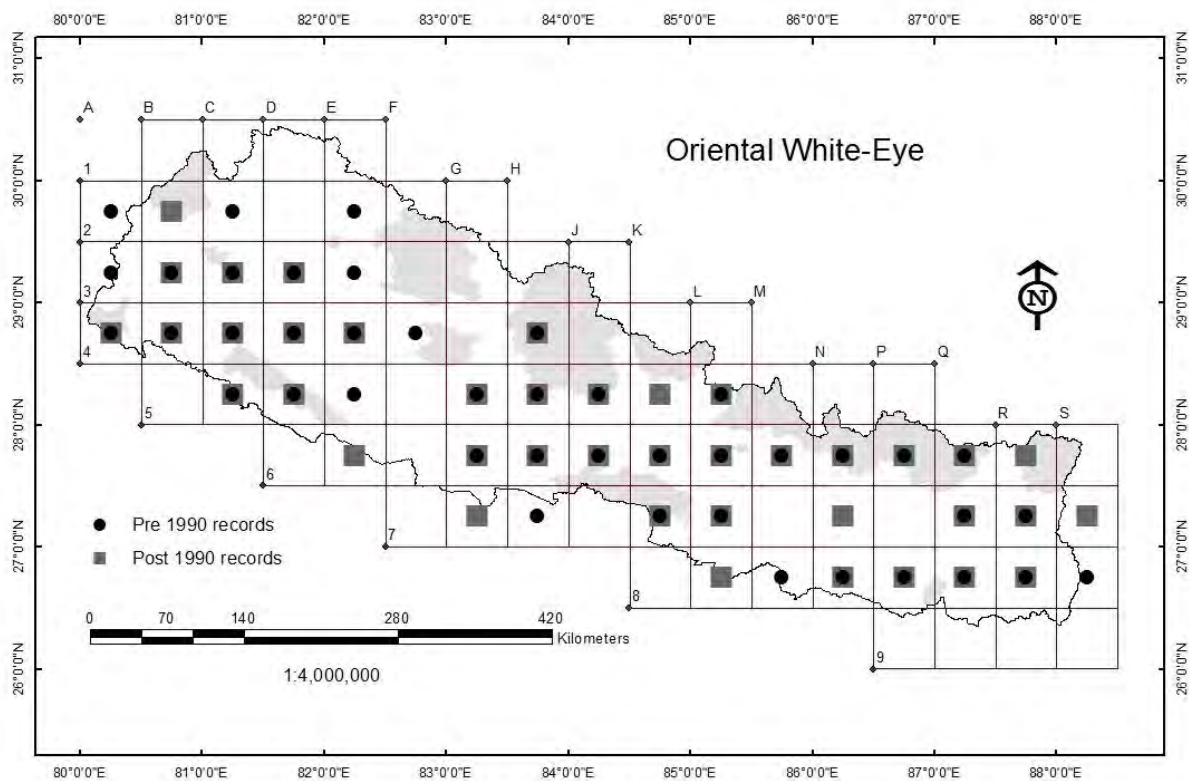
Common Name

Oriental White-eye (English),
Kaankir (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Zosteropidae



Distribution



Oriental White-eye is a common and widespread resident. Post-1990 it has been recorded from Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009) in the far west to the Mai valley (Robson *et al.* 2008) in the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was in the 19th century (Hodgson 1844).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered the species was a common resident. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was a very common resident and mapped its distribution widely from the far west to the far east.

Since 1990 the species' distribution has not significantly changed compared to pre-1990, see map and text below.

The species' status in the protected areas' system post-1990 is: a common resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009); recorded in Api Nampa Conservation Area (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012); a fairly common resident in Bardia National Park (Inskipp 2001); recorded in Banke National Park (Baral *et al.* 2012); a common resident in Annapurna Conservation Area (H4, H5, J5) (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003); recorded in Manaslu Conservation Area (Katuwal *et al.* 2013, Thakuri 2013a); a common resident in Chitwan National Park (Baral and Upadhyay 2006) and Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Todd 2001); a fairly common resident on Shivapuri in

Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNP and BCN 2007); a common resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001); recorded in Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Baral and Shah 2009, Cox 1996); a common resident in Makalu Barun National Park (Cox 1999a); recorded in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (Inskipp *et al.* 2008), and a fairly common resident in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005). The species was also recorded in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Janakauli Community Forest (K6), Chitwan District in February 2008 (Giri 2008); Barandabhar (e.g. Adhikari *et al.* 2000, Giri 2010) and Namuna Community Forest (H6), Nawalparasi District (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012). It has been recorded in Bardia National Park buffer zone at Chisapani (C4), Bardia District in March 1997 (Giri 1997).

Oriental White-eye has also been recorded widely outside the protected areas' system since 1990, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range, see map and text below. Post-1990 records outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west localities include from: Amarghadi (B3) and Chulla (B3), Dadeldhura District in May 2010 (Baral *et al.* 2010); Dhanghadi (B4), Kailali District (Baral 1991); Ghodaghodi Tal area (B4), Kailali District in January 2010 (Baral 2010, CSUWN and BCN 2012); Badimalika region (C3) (Karki *et al.* 2003); Tikapur Park, Kailali District (C5) (Baral *et al.* 2013a); between Beuli to Kalikot (D3), Kalikot District and Rawtkot, Dailekh District (D4) in March 1997 (Giri 1997) Jajarkot District (E4) (Baral *et al.* 2013b); Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forest Important Bird Area (E6), Dang District in 2009 (Thakuri 2009a,b); Reshunga Forest Important Bird Area (G5), Gulmi District in November 2010 and February, March and June 2011 (Thakuri 2011, 2013b); between Chandi Bhanjyang and Kavri Dharmasala (G6), Palpa District, between Buachidi, Gulmi District and Gwalichaur, Baglung District (G5) and Darbang, middle Myagdi Khola (G5), Myagdi District in June 1999 (Cox 1999b); resident in Balewa (G5), Baglung District (Basnet 2009); Lumbini IBA (G7), Rupandehi District, e.g. in January 2006 (Mallalieu 2006); in February 2011 (Acharya 2011); Parbat, Salyan District (H5) in October 1999 (Baral 2000); Pokhara (H5), Kaski District, e.g. in November 1992 (Baral 1993); February 2008 (Giri 2008); Paudurkot (H5), Kaski District (Inskipp and Inskipp 2012); Begnas Tal (J5), Kaski District in March 2009 (Baral 2009); Besisahar (J5), Lamjung District in December 1991 (Halliday 1992); Bhulbhule (J5), Lamjung District in October 1997 (Chaudhary 1998a).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported the species was a common resident in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006. Records from other localities include from: Malekhu (K6), Dhading District (Baral 1992); Kutumsang (L6), Sindhupalchok District in May 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); Chitlang Forest (L6), Chandrigiri Range, Makwanpur District in 1991/92 (Manandhar *et al.* 1992); Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001); Kopuwa Gau school and Mewa Gau school, Rautahat District (L7) in April 2003 (Cox 2003); Dhulikhel (M6), Kabhrepalanchok District in November 1994 (Baral 1994); near Sermathang (M6) and Tarkeghyang (M6), Sindhupalchok District in May 2004 (Chaudhary 2004), along the North South Fast Track Road (L7) (Basnet and Thakuri 2008, 2013), along Bagmati River, Rautahat and Sarlahi Districts (L8), and along Kamala River, Dhanusha and Siraha Districts (N8) (Baral *et al.* 2012).

In the east records include from: between Shivalaya and Bhandar (N6), Ramechhap District in November 2009 (Thewlis *et al.* 2009); between Bhandar, Ramechhap District and Sete (N6), Solukhumbu District in February 2012 (Naylor and Metcalf 2012); community forest in Sindhuli District (N7) (Phuyal and Dhouhadel 2007); between Sanam (P7) and Bung (P6), Solukhumbu District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Koshi Barrage (P8), Sunsari District in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997); common at Tumlingtar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District (Halberg 1991); Tinjure forest (Q7), Terhathum District in 1998 (Rai 2003); Pikuwa (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 1994 (Baral and Buckton 1994); between Tumlingtar and Bhotebesi (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in May 1998 (Chaudhary 1998a); between Tumlingtar and Gothe Bazaar (Q7), Sankhuwasabha District in November 2011 (Carter and James 2011); Madhuban (Q8), Sunsari District in January 2010 (Baral 2010a); north of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8), Sunsari District in March 2010 (Baral 2010b); Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District in March 1999 (Chaudhary 1999); Dharan Forest Important Bird Area (Q8), Sunsari District, e.g. in November 1996 (Chaudhary 1997), February 1998 (Chaudhary 1998b) and 2008 (Basnet 2009, Basnet and Sapkota 2008); Belhara (Q8), Dhankuta District in September 2003 (Baral 2003); Raja Rani Community Forest (Q8), Morang District in 2005 (Basnet *et al.* 2005); between Dorumba and Sesambu (R7), Taplejung District and between Sesambu and Taplejung (R7), Taplejung District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); between Mamangkhe and Kande Bhanjyang (R7), Taplejung District and between Kande Bhanjyang and Lali Kharka (R7), Taplejung District in April 2008 (Inskipp *et al.* 2008); Ilam (R8), Ilam District in January 2008 (Baral 2010a); between Garuwa and Sukhani (R8), Jhapa District in November 1992 (Cox 1992); lower Mai valley, (R8), Basnet and Sapkota 2006); the Mai valley (R7, R8, S7) where recorded daily during a March 2008 survey (Robson *et al.* 2008), and Pranbung (S7), Panchthar District in November 1992 (Cox 1992).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2440 m (summer); 1370 m (winter); lower limit: 75 m

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Oriental White-eye inhabits open broadleaved forest and wooded areas (Grimmett *et al.* 2000) and in tall trees, as well as undergrowth in mixed forest (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Outside the breeding season it keeps in flocks of up to 50 birds which continually utter plaintive contact calls. The species favours flowering shrubs and trees. It forages actively among the foliage and flowers for insects, caterpillars, berries, seeds and nectar, often clinging upside-down (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding has been confirmed in Chitwan National Park (Gurung 1983, Inskipp and Inskipp 1982) and in the Kathmandu Valley (Proud 1949, Scully 1879). It feeds on insects, caterpillars, berries, buds, seeds and nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is subject to some altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991).

Threats

Complete loss of forest or secondary growth, for example to make way for agriculture or urban development would threaten Oriental White-eye. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth it has probably benefited from forest degradation. In addition, as it breeds over a wide altitudinal range, it is much less threatened than forest species than are restricted to lower altitudes.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Oriental White-eye. Post-1990 it has been recorded in Bardia, Banke, Chitwan, Shivapuri Nagarjun, Langtang and Makalu Barun National Parks; Api Nampa, Annapurna, Manaslu, Gaurishankar and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas, and Sukla Phanta, Parsa and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN Status

Least Concern (LC), unchanged from the Global Red List assessment: Least Concern

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Oriental White-eye has been assessed as Least Concern. The species is a common and widespread resident which occurs from the far west to the far east. Since 1990 the species' distribution has not significantly changed compared to pre-1990. Oriental White-eye has been recorded in many protected areas and widely outside the protected areas' system, in suitable habitat and within its altitudinal range. Complete loss of forest or secondary growth, for example to make way for agriculture or urban development, would threaten Oriental White-eye. However, as it is adapted to secondary growth it has probably benefited from forest degradation. In addition, as it breeds over a wide altitudinal range, it is much less threatened than forest species than are restricted to lower altitudes. As a result, its population is probably stable.

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Alauda arvensis Linnaeus, 1758 DD

Subspecies: *Alauda arvensis dulcivox*

Common name

Eurasian Skylark (English),

Kharka Bhardwaj (Nepali)



Order: Passeriformes

Family: Alaudidae

General Information

A specimen of a lark in the collection of Brian Hodgson was given the name '*Alauda dulcivox*' and was illustrated in a painting (depicted here) (Hodgson 1829). The specimen was listed in a catalogue of his specimens (Hodgson 1844) but was never described and the whereabouts of the specimen is now unknown. Gray and Gray (1847) in their catalogue of Hodgson's specimens listed the painting under an entry for the Harmonious Lark *Alauda dulcivox*, but in an Appendix they suggested that it was probably the same as a species they listed as Smooth-legged Lark *Alauda triborhynchus* [now a synonym of *Alauda gulgula*, the Oriental Skylark]. However, in the second edition of the catalogue of Hodgson's specimens (Gray 1863) the doubts about the relationship of '*Alauda dulcivox*' appear to have been resolved and it is listed as a synonym of *Alauda arvensis*. Sharpe (1890) also treated Hodgson's undescribed *A. dulcivox* as a synonym of *A. arvensis* and he clearly had access to the painting above because, in a footnote, he noted that 'The type of this species is not in the Museum, but judging from the figure there is little doubt that it belongs to the *cantarella* form of *A. arvensis*.' Meanwhile Brooks (1873) had resuscitated Hodgson's name '*Alauda dulcivox*' and validated it by providing a description, and it is this subspecies that occurs in northern India. Despite Sharpe's comments, doubts about the occurrence of Eurasian Skylark in Nepal continued through the 20th century (e.g. Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). It was not until Hodgson's painting was carefully re-examined recently that it became clear that it definitely represented an Eurasian Skylark: the clinching feature is the long primary extension beyond the tertials – several primary tips are visible whereas in Oriental Skylark *A. gulgula* typically only one primary tip is visible.

This is the only record of Eurasian Skylark for Nepal but it is categorized as Data Deficient because it is likely that the species does occur occasionally and has been overlooked.

Distribution

The locality in which Hodgson's specimen was collected is unknown.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda (to UK), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, China (mainland), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Gibraltar (to UK), Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands (to Norway), Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Western Sahara (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: unknown; lower limit: unknown

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Eurasian Skylark.

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

In north-west India and Pakistan, the species has been recorded in grassy meadows and cultivation and is a winter visitor. It is gregarious in winter, with habits and food similar to those of Oriental Skylark *A. gulgula* (Ali and Ripley 1987). It walks steadily when feeding; consumes seeds and other plant material, also insects when available (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Any threats to Eurasian Skylark have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Eurasian Skylark.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); the Global Red List status is: Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Eurasian Skylark has been identified as Data Deficient. Although it was first recorded in Nepal in the 19th century, the details were overlooked until 2015. The species is probably a winter visitor or passage migrant. Any threats to Eurasian Skylark have not been identified and the population trend is not unknown.

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<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/8233>

***Brachyteryx leucophris* (Temminck, 1828) DD**

Subspecies *Brachyteryx leucophris nipalensis*

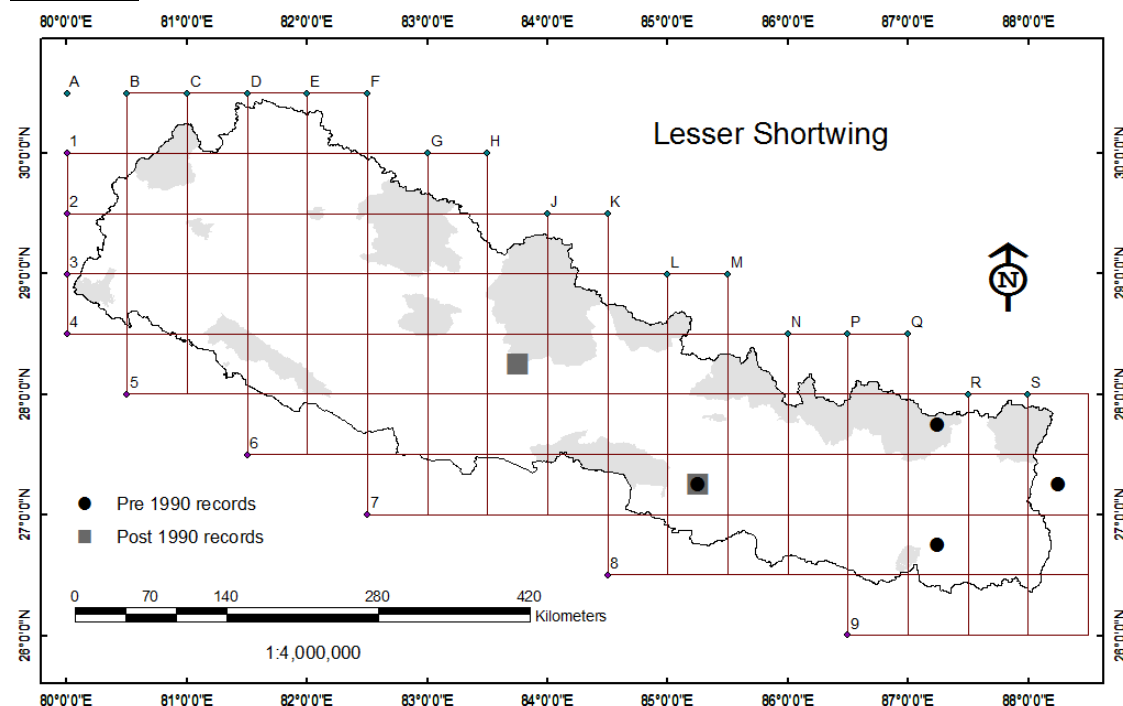
Common name

Lesser Shortwing (English),
Sano Laghupankha (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Turdidae



Distribution



Lesser Shortwing is very rare and presumably resident. There are only two known records since 1988: one above Ghandruk, Annapurna Conservation Area in March 1995 (Suchit Basnet) and another between Lendada and Ranidada, Makwanpur District in east-central Nepal in March 2008 (Basnet and Thakuri 2008).

All previous records have been in the east between January and April. The first Nepal record was from the upper Mai valley, Ilam District where it was collected in April 1912 (Stevens 1925). It was also collected at Tarahara, Sunsari District in February 1971 and at Simery, Bara District in February 1986 (Nepali 1986). Lesser Shortwing was seen north of Sunischare, Jhapa District in April 1986 (Goodwin 1986); in the upper Arun valley in March 1987 (Turin *et al.* 1987); east of Ilam bazaar, Ilam District in January and March 1988 (van Riessen 1989); and Hange Tham, upper Mai valley, Ilam District in March 1988 (Kall and Wallander 1988).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 2135; lower limit: 250 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for the species. Observations indicate that it is very rare; however, it could be overlooked because of its very secretive behaviour.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Lesser Shortwing inhabits thick undergrowth in moist, broadleaved forest and secondary forest, often near streams (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991) in the tropical, subtropical and lower temperate zones. It feeds chiefly on insects (Ali and Ripley (1987). Lesser Shortwing is very skulking, keeping mostly to the forest floor amongst thick undergrowth (Grimmett *et al.* 1998) and so could easily be overlooked, although it can be detected by its distinctive song. It is a resident species subject to altitudinal movements (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Lesser Shortwing is seriously threatened by forest loss and degradation. Localities where it was previously recorded in Ilam, Sunsari and Jhapa Districts have suffered extensively from these threats.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures are known; no records are known from within the protected areas' system.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); the species' Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC).

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Lesser Shortwing has been assessed as Data Deficient because it can be overlooked due to its very skulking behaviour, although it does have a distinctive song. The species' habitat of damp broadleaved forest in the tropical, subtropical, and lower temperate zones is seriously threatened by loss and depletion. Forests in Ilam, Sunsari and Jhapa Districts where it was previously recorded have suffered extensively from these threats. There have been just two records since 1988. No records are known from within the protected areas' system. The species is probably declining.

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***Carduelis flavirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758) DD**

Subspecies: *Carduelis flavirostris rufostrigata*

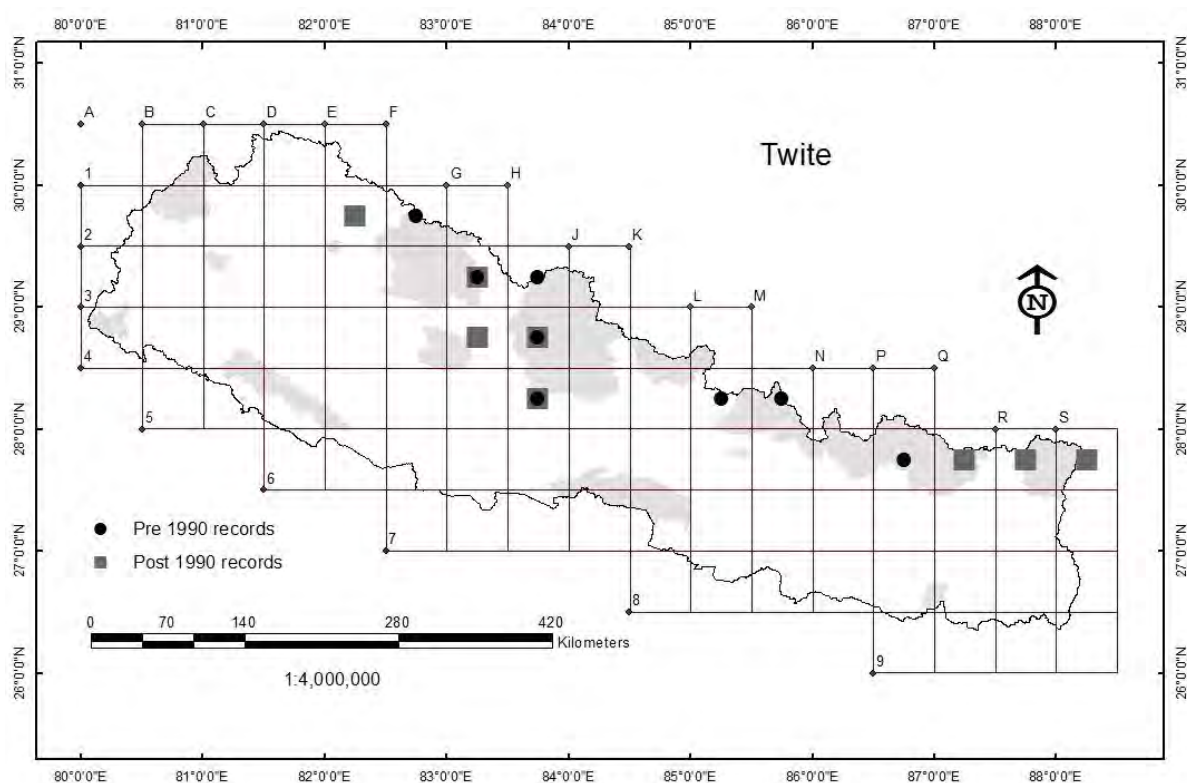
Common name

Twite (English),
Sanothunde Linnet (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Twite is either a rare visitor or possibly resident. Since 1990 there have been a few records from the west, west-central Nepal and the far east.

The first Nepal record of the species was on Gosainkund Pass in June 1964 (Desfayes 1971).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) considered it was a fairly common resident in desert biotope of north Nepal (Dolpo and Mustang). Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported it was probably resident; fairly common in Dolpo and Mustang, uncommon in the upper Kali Gandaki valley and rare further east.

Since 1990 the species' recorded distribution has changed: there are only two known records from Dolpo and none from Mustang; also a few records from the far east, which may well be the result of better coverage.

The species' post-1990 status in protected areas is: one seen in Rara National Park (E2) in March 2000 (Regmi 2000, Giri 2005) and recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (G4) (Panthi and Thagunna 2013). It has been recently recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park: two from Saldang valley (G3) in September 2015 (Naresh

Kusi). Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) list it as an uncommon resident in Annapurna Conservation Area, but only three records could be located: from Pipar (H5) Menoni *et al.* (1997), one at Marpha in spring 2001 (Suchit Basnet) and ten at Jomosom (H4) in December 2002 (Naylor *et al.* 2002). There is one known record from Makalu Barun National Park (Q6) in spring 1995 (Cox 1999), and the species was recorded from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (R6, S6) in May 1994 (White and White 1999 in Inskipp *et al.* 2008). It is described as uncommon, possibly resident in Langtang National Park (Karki and Thapa 2001) and in Sagarmatha National Park (Basnet 2004), but no post-1990 records could be located. It has also been recorded in Shey Phoksundo National Park buffer zone: above Taksu village, Tarap valley (G3) in September 2015 (G3) (Rajendra Gurung)

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, China (mainland), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 4575 m; lower limit: 3965 m (-2715 m)

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Twite. The changes in recorded abundance and distribution indicate that the population may be declining.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Twite inhabits boulder-strewn alpine meadows and stony hills (Inskipp and Inskipp 1991); also grassy or stony flats and at village edges sometimes in company with mountain finches and larks. It is found singly or in small parties and avoids bushes (Fleming *et al.* 1976). Usually it feeds on seeds picked from the ground; also feeds on the seeds on seed heads of herbs. Its flight is light, rapid and undulating with some erratic movements, and accompanied by an excited twittering chorus (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Threats to Twite have not been identified. However, the species requires an abundant supply of seeds for feeding throughout the year (Balmer *et al.* 2013).

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Twite. Since 1990 there have been single records from Rara, Shey Phoksundo and Makalu Barun National Parks, two records each from Annapurna and Kanchenjunga Conservation Areas and it has been recorded in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Twite has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is a rare visitor or resident. Since 1990 the species' recorded distribution has changed: there are few records from Dolpo and none from Mustang, where it was previously considered fairly common and there have been a few records from the far east where it was not recorded previously, although the latter may well be the result of better coverage. There have also been a few records from the west and west-central Nepal. All post-1990 records have been from protected areas. Twite is poorly known in Nepal and deserves study. Its population appears to be declining, but reasons for this are not understood as threats to the species have not been identified.

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***Ficedula parva* (Bechstein, 1792) DD**

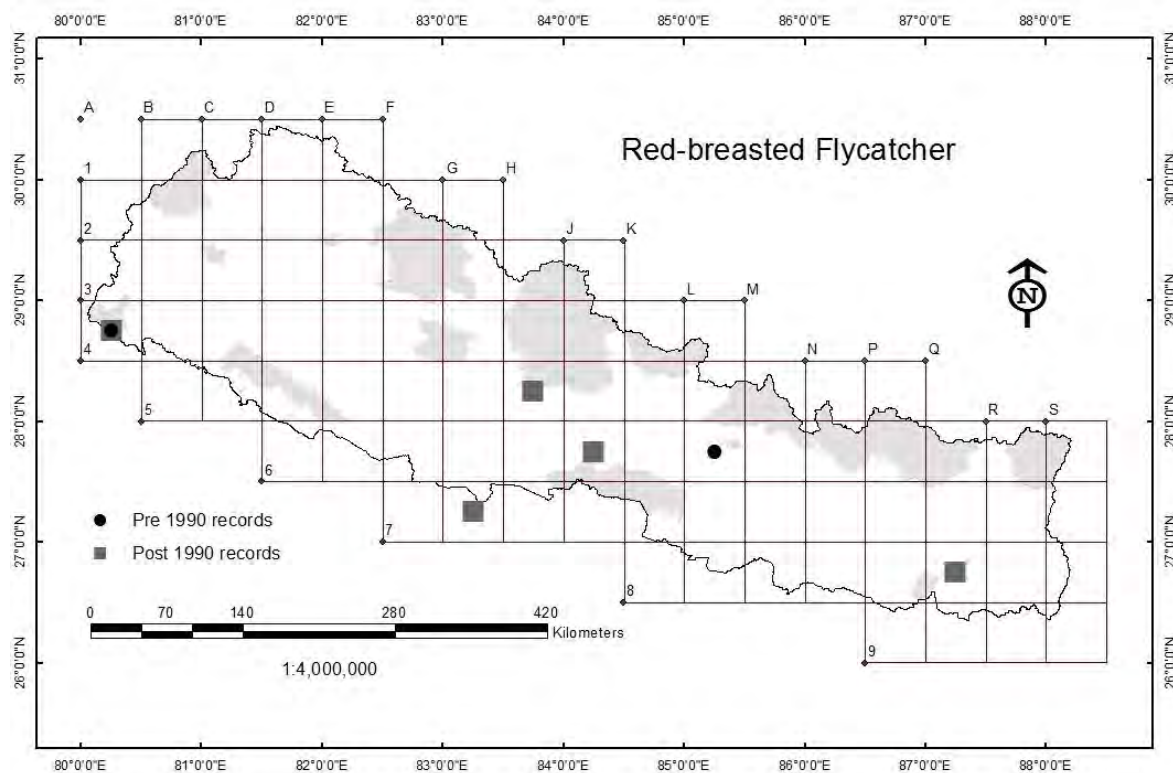
Common name

Red-breasted Flycatcher (English),
Lalbaksha Arjunak (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Muscicapidae



Distribution



The much more regularly occurring Taiga Flycatcher *F. albicilla* has only recently been split from Red-breasted Flycatcher (Svensson *et al.* 2005). As a result, the distribution and status of the latter is very poorly known in Nepal. The first Nepal records were in the 19th century. One specimen (male) collected by B. H. Hodgson was located in the British Museum (Natural History) in July 2013 (Tim Inskipp). The species is also illustrated in colour in Hodgson (1829).

Two further specimens collected by F. M. Bailey were also located in the British Museum: an immature male from Bilauri, Kanchanpur District (A4) in February 1937 and a female from Kathmandu in March 1938 (Tim Inskipp). These are the only known pre-1990 records although the species has very likely been overlooked.

Red-breasted Flycatcher is possibly a rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

Known post-1990 records follow.

One male was observed for several days in December 2013 in the camp premises of Sukla Phanta Wildlife Camp, at the edge of Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (also photographed by Dhiraj Chaudhary) and one was photographed there in February 2015 (Badri Chaudhary).

One was seen in the Annapurna Conservation Area between Birethante and Banthante in April 2009 (Ryan and Chantler 2009).

Two were seen in Chitwan National Park near Bhimle entrance in January 2001 (Hofland 2001) and one about 50 km east of Bharatpur (J6), Chitwan District in January 2001 (Hofland 2001).

Three were seen in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in January 2001 (Hofland 2001).

Outside the protected areas' system known records are: four recorded at Pokhara (H5), Kaski District in April 2009 (Ryan and Chantler 2009), also recorded there by Hari KC from Lumbini, Rupandehi District with photo evidence (Hem Sagar Baral); one seen in Panchase Protected Forest in 2013 (Rishi Baral); also an adult male at Haripur, Sunsari District in February 2002 (Badri Chaudhary and Som GC) and another male in January and March 2006 at Madhuban, Sunsari District (Badri Chaudhary, Tika Giri, Som GC, Anish Timsina and Krishna Bindari) which was photographed (Hem Sagar Baral) (Basnet 2007, Choudhary *et al.* 2006, Giri and Choudhary 2006, Robson 2006).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia (European), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vatican City (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 1340 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys for Red-breasted Flycatcher have been undertaken. Its population and changes in population are unknown.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Red-breasted Flycatcher has been found in open wooded areas. Its habits are presumably similar to Taiga Flycatcher.

Threats

Significant loss of wooded areas would threaten the species, although it could benefit from forest thinning.

Conservation Measures

Post-1990 it has been recorded rarely in Chitwan National Park, Annapurna Conservation Area and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (D); the species' Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Red-breasted Flycatcher has been assessed as Data Deficient. The species was only separated from Taiga Flycatcher *F. albicilla* in 2005. It is very under-recorded and its current distribution and status are unknown, but is possibly a rare winter visitor and passage migrant. There are known records from four protected areas post-1990 and a few records from outside the protected areas' system. Significant loss of wooded areas would threaten the species. Its population trend is unknown.

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Melanocorypha maxima Blyth, 1867 DD

Subspecies: *Melanocorypha maxima maxima*

Common name

Tibetan Lark (English),

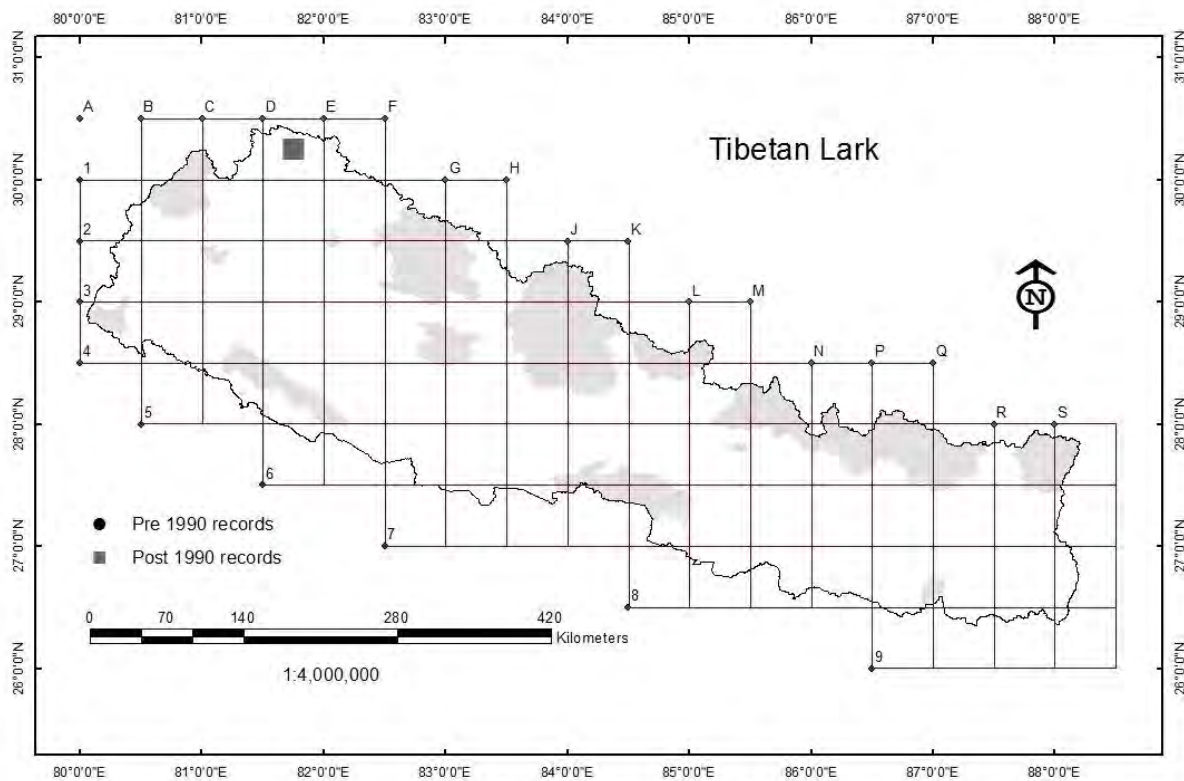
Chiturma Bhardwaj (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Alaudidae



Distribution



Tibetan Lark is a very local breeding resident occurring in the Limi valley, upper Humla District where it is common. It was first recorded in the Sakya Khola valley in July 2014 when one was photographed. In 2015 it was recorded and photographed in the Gyau Khola and Sakya Khola valleys and in Chyakpalung in August (Kusi and Werhahn in press).

Elevation

Upper limit: 5000 m; lower limit: 4870 m

Population

A flock of about 30 birds was seen in the Sakya Khola valley in August 2015; this was the maximum recorded (Kusi and Werhahn in press).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Tibetan Lark has been recorded in alpine steppe with abundant grasses, sedges, and shrubs *Salix* spp. and alpine marshy grassland. Its locality in upper Humla is an extension of the Tibetan plateau. Its habits are very little known in the Indian subcontinent. The male sings from the top of a grassy hump, twitching open his wings excitedly (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Breeding was proved in the Gyau Khola, Limi valley, upper Humla, where a juvenile was recorded in July 2015 and 25-30 juveniles there in August 2015 (Naresh Kusi and Geraldine Werhahn).

Threats

Threats to Tibetan Lark are not known.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out for Tibetan Lark. It has not been recorded in a protected area.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Tibetan Lark has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is a very local breeding resident occurring in the Limi valley Important Bird Area, upper Humla District where it is common. The Limi valley, which is unprotected, is the only known area in Nepal which is an extension of the Tibetan plateau. However, the species could occur elsewhere in Nepal, near to the Tibetan border. Threats to the species and its population trend are unknown.

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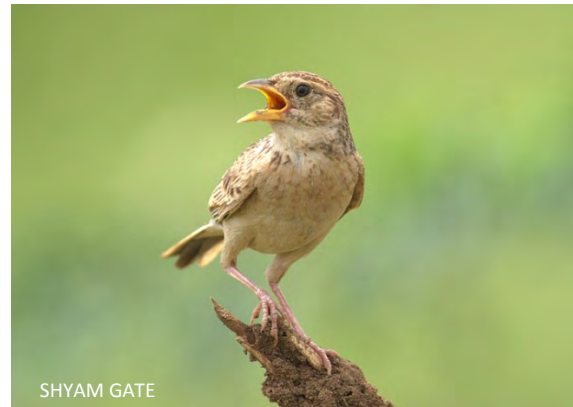
***Mirafra cantillans* (Blyth, 1845) DD**

Subspecies: *Mirafra cantillans cantillans*

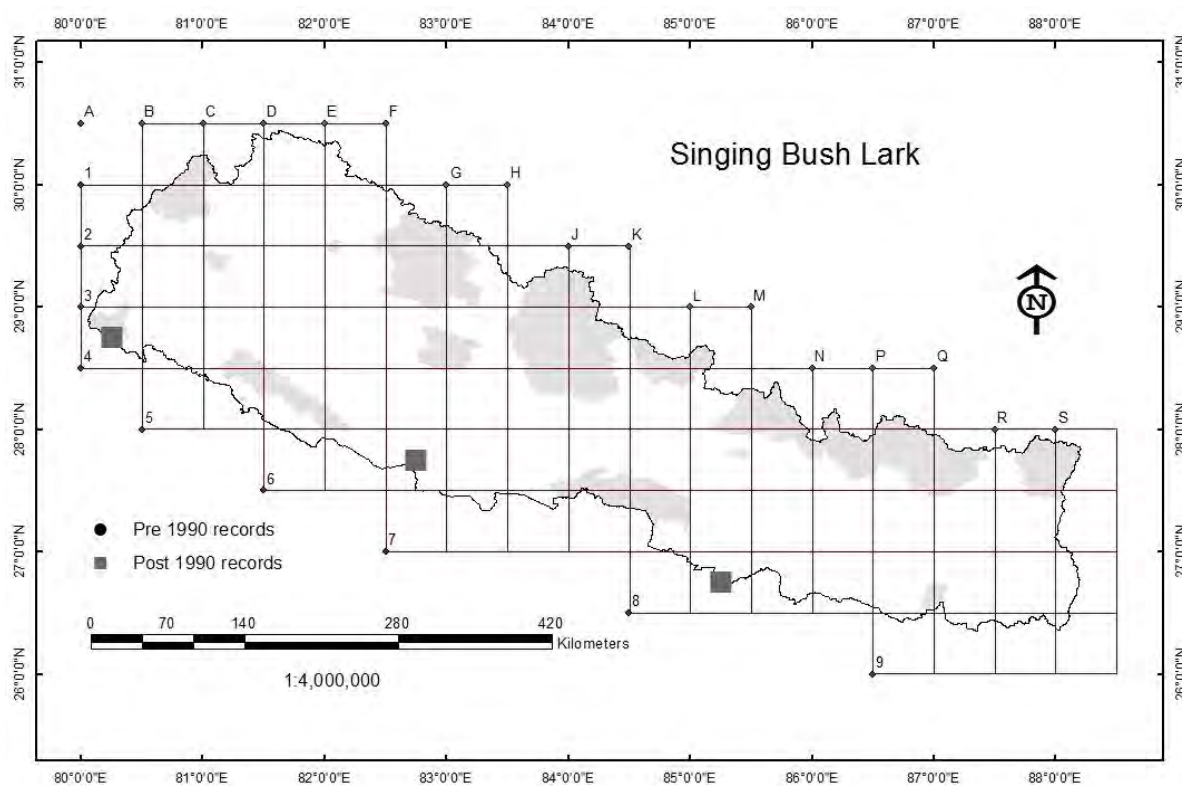
Common name

Singing Bush Lark (English),
Gaine Bhardwaaj (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Alaudidae



Distribution



Singing Bush Lark is an uncommon summer visitor and possibly resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve and rare elsewhere in central and western Nepal.

The first Nepal record of the species was at Singhpur, Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in May 1996 (Baral 1998, Giri and Choudhary 1997, Robson 1997). There were three sightings in May 1996, followed by records in December 1996 – January 1997, with a maximum of 12 in May 1997 (Baral 1998, Giri and Choudhary 1997), and three in April 2001 (Inskipp and Inskipp 2001). The species may have been overlooked previously and may well still be overlooked.

The only protected area where the species has been recorded is Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve where it is uncommon, a summer visitor and possibly resident (Baral and Inskipp 2009).

The only other known localities are Khadara Phanta (F6) and by the Kachaniya Khola (F6), Kapilvastu District (Cox 2008), and two seen between Sedhawa, Siraha District and Lal Bakaiya Nadi camp, Rautahat district (L8) in April 2003 (Cox 2003). However, it may still be overlooked outside protected areas.

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 150 m; lower limit: 100 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Singing Bush Lark. The maximum of 14 was recorded in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve in May 1997 (Baral 1997).

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The habitat of Singing Bush Lark is dry grassland, with height of grass less than 30 cm on average (Baral 1998) and on grassy river banks (Cox 2008). The species was observed to be not shy and bolder than Bengal Bush Lark *M. assamica*. A few were seen carrying food although nests were not searched for (Baral 1998). Like other bush larks it feeds by running about actively on the ground picking up food and sometimes digging for insect larvae. If disturbed it often perches on bushes, in common with other bush larks (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The species' diet is seeds of grass and weeds, ants, weevils and other insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Singing Bush Lark is seriously threatened by the loss and degradation of dry grasslands outside protected areas.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Singing Bush Lark. Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve is the only protected area where it has been recorded.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Singing Bush Lark has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is an uncommon summer visitor and possibly resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve and rare elsewhere. The first Nepal record was in 1996, although it was probably overlooked previously and may well still be overlooked. Sukla Phanta is the only protected area where it has been recorded and it has only been recorded from three other localities. The species is seriously threatened by loss and degradation of its dry grassland habitat outside Sukla Phanta. It may have declined outside protected areas as a result of grassland loss and degradation. Its population trend is unknown.

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***Mycerobas icterioides* (Vigors, 1831) DD**

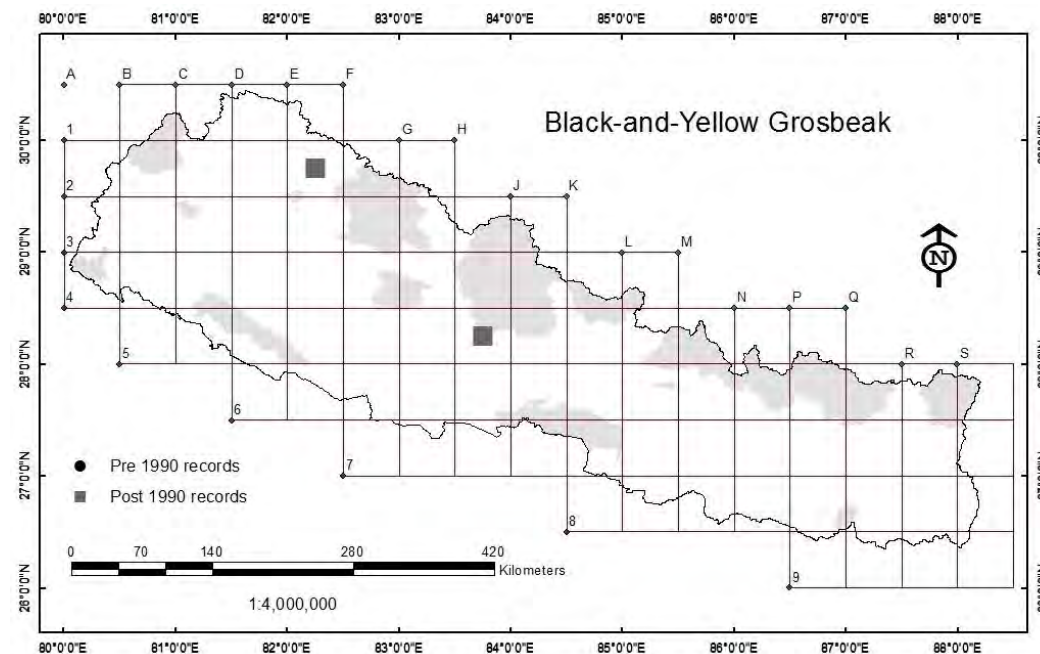
Common name

Black-and-yellow Grosbeak (English),
Peetkrishna Mahathund (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Fringillidae



Distribution



Black-and-yellow Grosbeak is rare, local and probably resident. It has only been recorded from two areas in Nepal: Rara National Park in the north-west and Annapurna Conservation Area in west-central Nepal.

The first Nepal record of the species was a female with more than 100 Collared Grosbeaks *M. affinis* and a few Spectacled Finches *Callacanthis burtoni* below Deurali near Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area in March 1993 seen by A. Lewis (Inskipp 2006, Inskipp and Inskipp 2003, Lama 1993, Lewis 1993a,b, Robson 1993). Seven birds were seen and photographed nearby at Poon Hill in Annapurna Conservation Area in November 2011 (Vicente 2011).

The only other known locality is Rara National Park. Ten birds were seen on the east side of Rara Lake, Rara National Park in March 1997 (Tika Giri in Giri and Choudhary 1997, Giri 2005); small flocks by the lake on several occasions in March 2000 (Regmi 2000); two in the park in April 2009 (O'Connell Davidson and Karki 2009); more than two near the park headquarters in March 2013 (Jyotendra Thakuri); a pair in July 2014 (Naresh Kusi) and in October 2014 (Hathan Chaudhary), and three in October 2015 (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3100 m; lower limit: 2990 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Black-and-yellow Grosbeak.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-and-yellow Grosbeak has been recorded in pines (Lewis 1993) and in conifers in mixed subalpine forest (Chaudhary *et al.* 2015). It keeps in pairs or small flocks depending on the season. Birds frequently call noisily to each other, when perched and in flight. The species feeds on the ground, in bushes and in trees. It is frequently seen calling on top of conifer trees. Its flight is strong, swift and undulating (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It eats berries and small fruits, pine and crab apple seeds, fresh pine shoots and insects, particularly in the breeding season (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species was observed collecting nesting material in pine forests on the eastern side of Rara Lake in March 1997 (Tika Giri and Giri and Choudhary 1997).

Threats

Deforestation would threaten Black-and-yellow Grosbeak but, as it inhabits subalpine forests, its habitat is not considered to be at risk.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Black-and-Yellow Grosbeak. All known records have been from two protected areas: Rara National Park and Annapurna Conservation Area.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-and-yellow Grosbeak has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is rare, local and probably resident. The first Nepal record of the species was in 1993, but it may have been overlooked previously because of the male's similarity to Collared Grosbeak *M. affinis*. The species has only been recorded from two areas, both protected areas: Rara National Park in the west and Annapurna Conservation Area in west-central Nepal, although it could occur more widely in the west where its habitat is under-recorded. Deforestation would threaten Black-and-yellow Grosbeak but, as it inhabits subalpine forests, its habitat is not considered to be at risk. Its population is probably stable.

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Oriolus chinensis Linnaeus 1766 DD

Subspecies: *Oriolus chinensis diffusus*

Common name

Black-naped Oriole (English),
Kaalogardane Sunchari (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

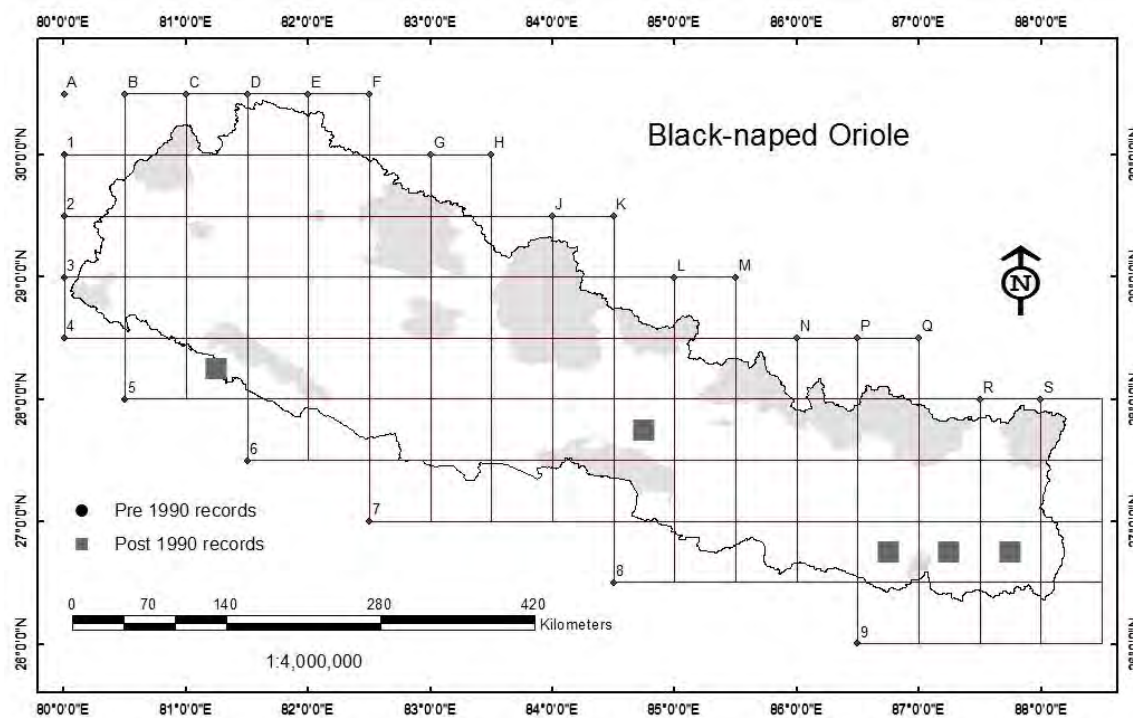
Family: Oriolidae



General Information

Previously, *O. tenuirostris* was considered as a subspecies of *O. chinensis* that occurred in Nepal (Ali and Ripley 1987, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991, Walter and Jones 2008), but is now considered a separate species.

Distribution



Black-naped Oriole is a rare winter visitor or passage migrant, mainly to the eastern lowlands.

It was first recorded in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Q8) in February 1998 (Prince 1998) and confirmed in 2000 (Giri 2000).

Since Black-naped Oriole was only considered a separate species after 1990, there are no pre-1990 records.

The species' post 1990 status in protected areas is: a rare winter visitor to Bardia National Park (C5) (Inskipp 2001) and a rare winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (P8, Q8) (Baral 2005), e.g. two in October 2014 (Sanjib Acharya). In Chitwan National Park buffer zone three were seen in Bagmara Nursery in January 2011 by (Anil Gurung) and singles there in January 2012 and January 2014 (Bishnu Mahato, Surendra Mahato and BES team); and in Barandabhar Forest in winter 2005 (BES) and near Beeshazari Tal in December 2011 (Ramesh Chaudhary).

Outside the protected areas' system, the species has been recorded from few localities. Records include: two in Dharan Forest (Q8), Sunsari District in April 1998 (Rogers 1998); recorded at Prakashpur (Q8), Sunsari District in October 2013 (Sanjib Acharya), one at Dharan Forest (Q8) in December 2001 (Naylor *et al.* 2002), Itahari, Sunsari District (R8) (Pandey 2003), and at Chimdi Lake, Sunsari District (Q8) (Surana *et al.* 2007) (Q8) and also there in March 2015 (Suchit Basnet and Anish Timsina 2015).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, North Korea, Philippines, Russia (Asian), Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka (Vagrant), Taiwan (China), Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2015).

Elevation

Upper limit: 200 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No surveys have been carried out specifically for Black-naped Oriole, but observations indicate that it is very rare, although it may be overlooked.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-naped Oriole occurs in mixed broadleaved secondary forest and lightly wooded areas (Grimmett *al.* 1998). The species feeds on fruits, berries, insects and flower-nectar (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Black-naped Oriole is threatened by complete deforestation; however, considering its habitat preference, the species has probably benefited from forest thinning.

Conservation Measures

No specific conservation measures have been carried out for Black-naped Oriole. It has been recorded from Bardia National Park, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park and also in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Black-naped Oriole has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is rare, possibly a winter visitor and/or passage migrant, mainly to the eastern lowlands, but may have been overlooked. It was only considered a separate species after 1990. It has been recorded from Bardia National Park, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Chitwan National Park buffer zone and a few areas outside the protected areas' system, mainly in the east. Black-naped Oriole is threatened by complete deforestation, but considering its habitat preference, it has probably benefited from forest thinning. Its population trend is not known.

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***Orthotomus cucullatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) DD**

Subspecies *Orthotomus cucullatus coronatus*

Common name

Mountain Tailorbird (English),

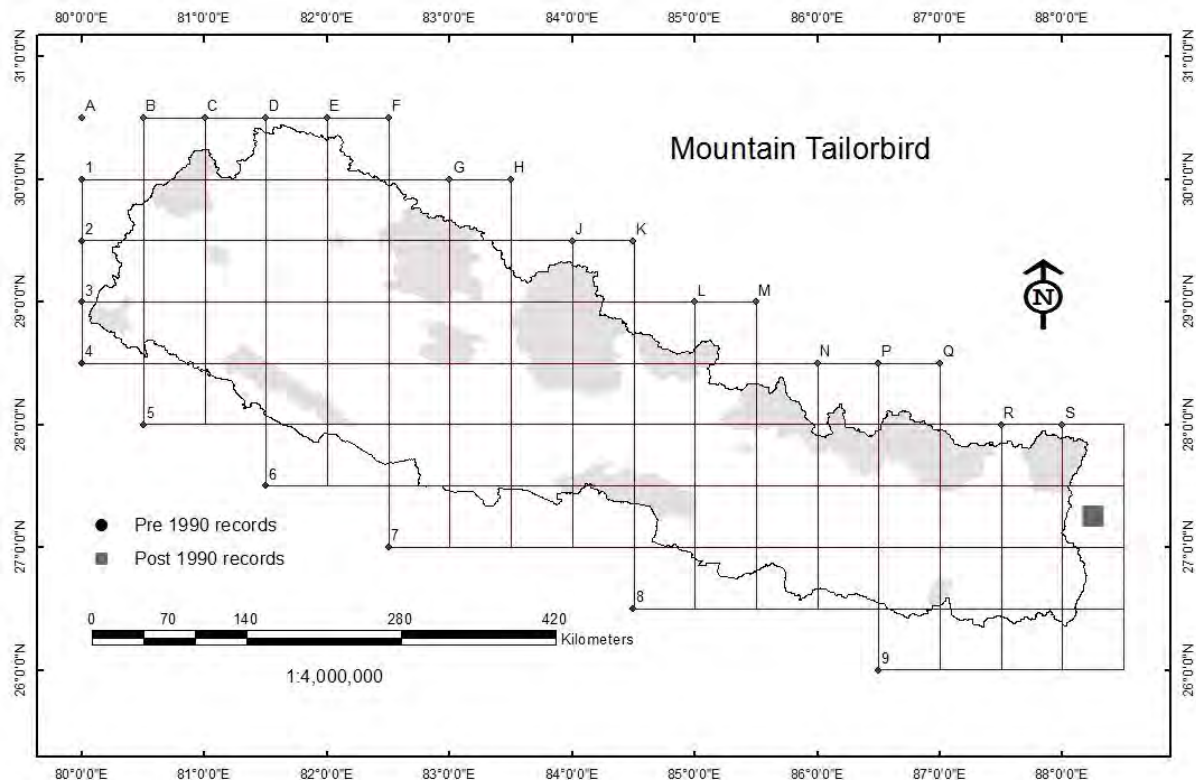
Patsiune Pitodar Phisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Cisticolidae



Distribution



A specimen has been listed as originating in Nepal, but no other details are known (Sharpe 1883). Mountain Tailorbird was described as obtained in Nepal by Brian Hodgson in the 19th century by Ali and Ripley (1987), but it is not included in the catalogues of Hodgson's collections (Gray and Gray 1846, Gray 1863).

At several localities the species' song was heard from dense forest undergrowth below Jaubari and Kalipokhari/Dobate, Ilam District in April 2015. Identification of the species was confirmed by a comparison of tape recordings taken of the species' distinctive song with the sound recording on Xencanto (<http://www.xencanto.org>) (Bunskoek *et al.* 2016).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China (mainland), India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: unknown; lower limit: unknown. In Bhutan 305-1910 m (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Population

No population surveys have been undertaken for Mountain Tailorbird.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

The Nepal birds were found in dense and moist undergrowth of temperate forest (Bunskoek *et al.* 2016). Found in evergreen biotope (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Exclusively forest-dwelling (Ali and Ripley 1987). Forages energetically within thickets of bushes and grass in the forest undergrowth; occasionally making sallies after insects (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Skulking and difficult to observe (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Mountain Tailorbird is threatened by forest loss and degradation.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out for Mountain Tailorbird. The species has not been recorded within the protected areas' system.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Mountain Tailorbird has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is possibly a rare and local resident in the far east. However, it may be under-recorded as it is skulking species. It has not been recorded within the protected areas' system and is threatened by forest loss and degradation.

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***Phylloscopus tytleri* (W. E. Brooks, 1871) DD**

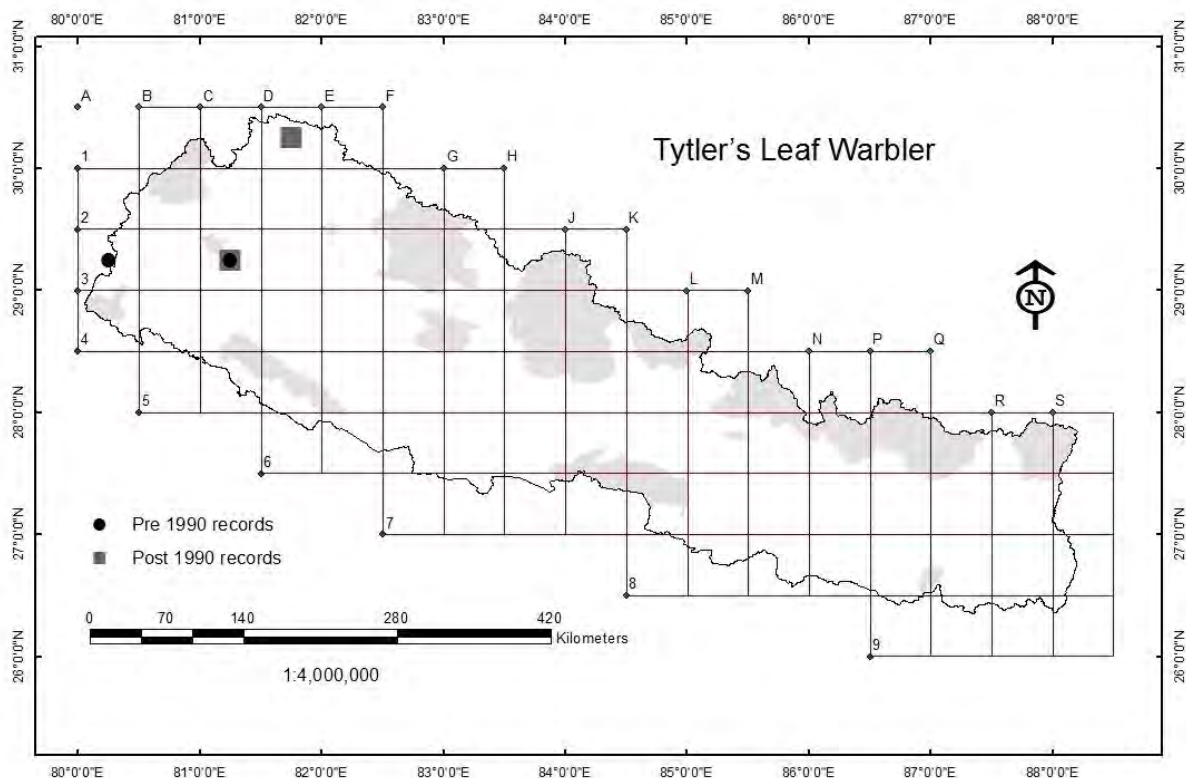
Common name

Tytler's Leaf Warbler (English),
Masinothunde Pisto (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Sylviidae



Distribution



Tytler's Leaf Warbler is a rare and local passage migrant to the far west. Since 1990 it has been recorded from Khaptad National Park and Humla District (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011).

The first Nepal record of the species was from south of Rupal, Dadeldhura District in April 1965 (Fleming 1968, Fleming and Traylor 1968).

Fleming *et al.* (1976) reported the species was a scarce winter visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) considered its status was uncertain; possibly a passage migrant or else a summer visitor.

Records of the species since 1990 follow. It was described as a frequent summer visitor and passage migrant in Khaptad National Park by Chaudhary (2006). However, it was found to be a passage migrant during a 1988 survey of the park 1988 when the species was recorded between 20 and 29 April, with a maximum of five on 28 April and no birds were recorded between 30 April and 31 May (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988). Two or three birds were also seen in Humla District (D1) in May 2011 (Ghimirey and Thapa 2011).

Globally the species has also been recorded from Afghanistan, India, Pakistan (BirdLife International (2013)).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3050 m; lower limit: 2135 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out specifically for Tytler's Leaf Warbler. Any population changes that may have occurred are not known.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Tytler's Leaf Warbler has been recorded in bushes at forest edges (Inskipp and Inskipp 1988). It is very active and forages mainly by gleaning, also by making aerial sallies (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to Tytler's Leaf Warbler have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Tytler's Leaf Warbler. Since 1990 it has been recorded from one protected area: in Khaptad National Park.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Tytler's Leaf Warbler has been assessed as Data Deficient. It is probably a rare and local passage migrant. Since 1990 the species has been recorded from one protected area and one other locality. Threats to the species and any changes in the species' population that may have occurred have not been identified.

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http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/inskip/1988_017.pdf

Rimator malacoptilus Blyth, 1847 DD

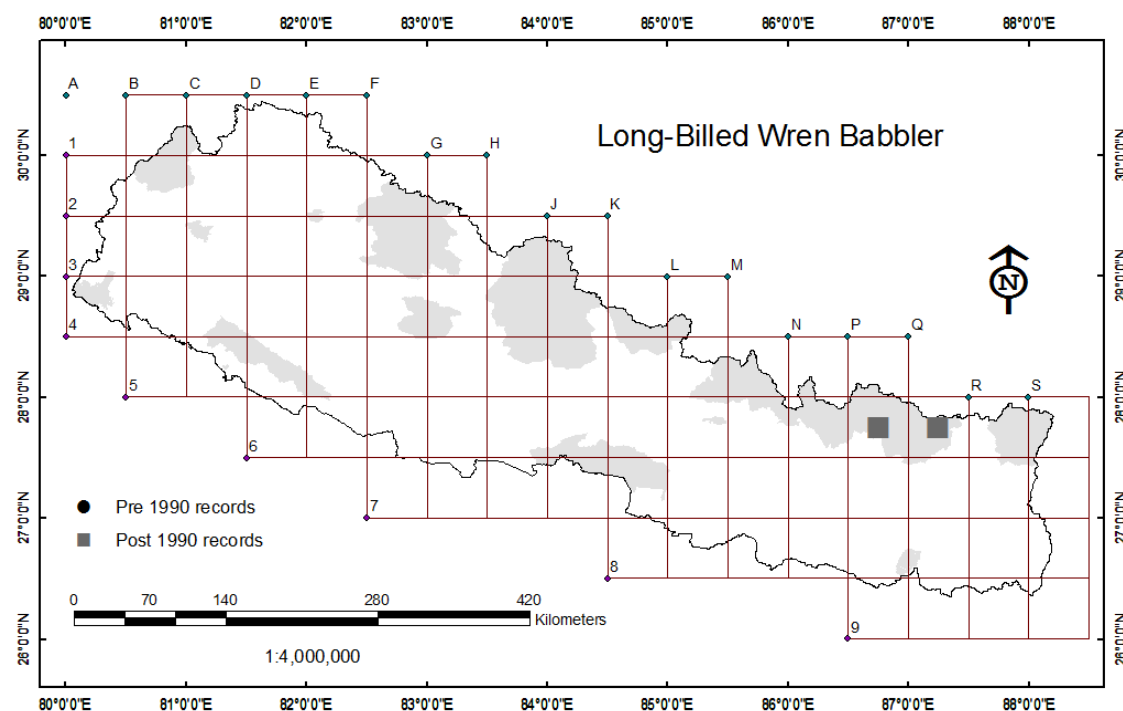
Common name

Long-billed Wren Babbler (English),
Lamothunde Dikurebhyakur (Nepali)

Order: Passeriformes
Family: Timaliidae



Distribution



Long-billed Wren Babbler is a very rare and very local resident. The species is only known from two records. It was first reported c.3km north of Pungum village on Zattara Danda along the western border of Makalu Barun National Park at 3260 m in April 1995 (Cox and Sherpa 1998). The species was confirmed for Nepal in June 2009 at 1770 m on the northern slope of Chitre Danda in the Sankhuwa Khola watershed, 1 km south-west of Sikidim village, Sankhuwasabha District in Makalu Barun National Park buffer zone (Cox 2009; 2010, Giri and Chaudhary 2010).

Globally the species has also been recorded from China (mainland), India, Myanmar (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013). Nepal is the western limit of the species' range.

Elevation

Upper limit: 3260 m; lower limit: 1770 m

Population

Direct observations suggest the population must be extremely small. However Long-billed Wren Babbler could be less rare than the lack of observations suggests as the species is easily overlooked; also some suitable areas of habitat remain unexplored.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population <50

Habitat and Ecology

Long-billed Wren Babbler has been observed in dense bamboo undergrowth, ferns and mossy boulders in thick mixed rhododendron forest at 3260 m (Cox and Sherpa 1998) and in dense tangled thickets in thick subtropical mixed broadleaved forest at 1770 m (Cox 2009; 2010). Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) describe its habitat in the Indian subcontinent as broadleaved evergreen forest, thick wet secondary growth and bamboo. It feeds on insects (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species is resident and probably subject to some vertical movements (Ali and Ripley 1987). It is small, extremely skulking and adept at keeping out of sight (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Threats

Long-billed Wren Babbler is seriously threatened by loss, fragmentation and deterioration of its broadleaved evergreen forest habitat. These forests up to 2100 m in the lower temperate zone (1500 -2400 m) have largely been cleared while those at higher altitudes continue to be cut and depleted (Inskipp 1989).

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Long-billed Wren Babbler. Both records of the species have been from Makalu Barun National Park and the park's buffer zone.

IUCN Regional status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Long-billed Wren Babbler has been assessed as Data Deficient, as it is an extremely skulking species and so could be overlooked, and some suitable areas of habitat remain unexplored. However, it is seriously threatened by loss, fragmentation and deterioration of its forest habitat. The only two known records of the species have been from Makalu Barun National Park and the park's buffer zone.

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Riparia diluta (Sharpe & Wyatt 1893) DD/
Riparia riparia (Linnaeus 1758) DD

Common name

Pale Martin/Sand Martin (English)
 Setokanthe Bhittegaunthali/ Galahari Bhittegaunthali (Nepali)

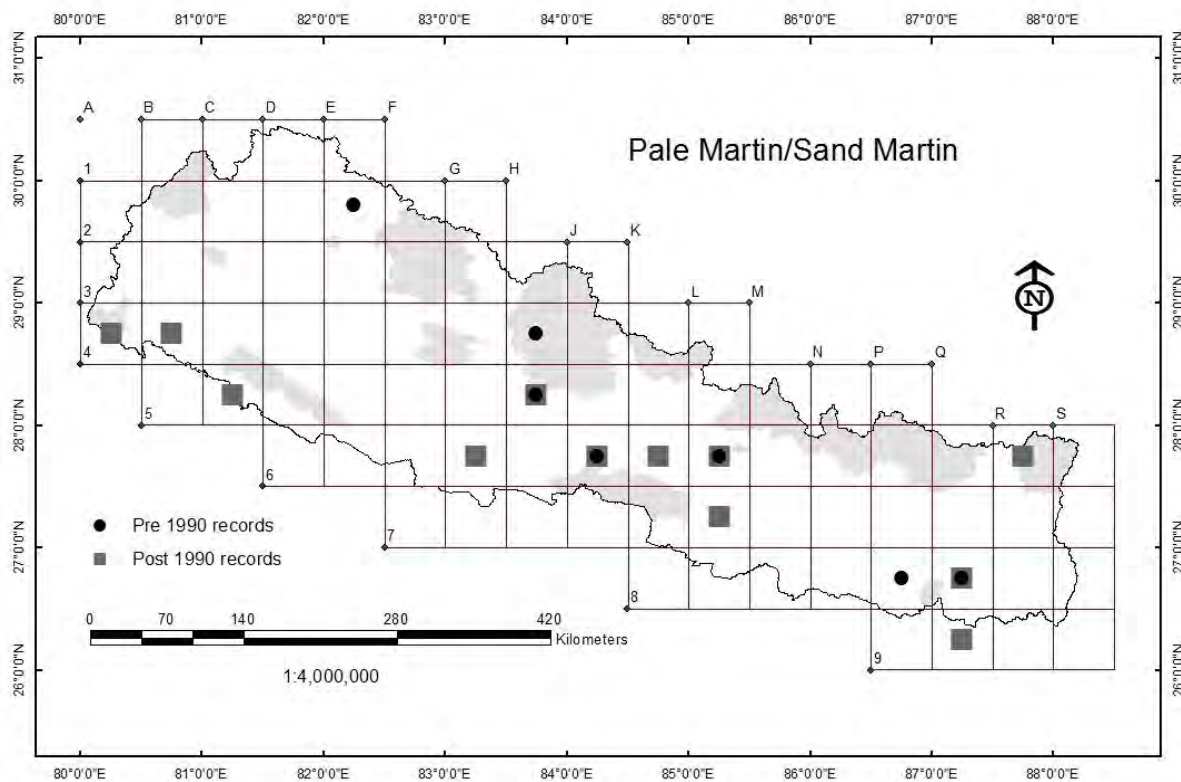
Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Hirundinidae



General information

Pale Martin has recently been split from Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* and is probably still widely under-recorded. Many records of Sand Martin may refer to Pale Martin.

Distribution



Pale/Sand Martin may be passage migrants and winter visitors; there are records from January, February, March, April and May, with most records from March to May. Pale Martin may be scarce and Sand Martin may be rare. However, the current Nepal status of both species is uncertain and here both species are treated together and their distribution is shown on the same map.

A specimen of Sand Martin was collected at Sundar Gundar (Q8) in February 1938 (Bailey 1938), the only confirmed Nepal record of that species. Fleming *et al.* (1984) and Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) reported that Sand Martin was a scarce passage migrant pre-1990. There are no confirmed Nepal records of Pale Martin,

pre-or post-1990.

Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) noted that a flock of 10 to 20 birds, probably Pale Martins was seen at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in April 1982 (Eames 1982, Grimmett 1982) and in May 1982 (Mills *et al.* 1982).

Post-1990 Pale Martin is listed as a summer visitor, possibly resident in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Giri and Choudhary 1997 in Baral and Inskipp 2009) and also reported there in April 2007 (Baral 2007), May 2010 (Baral 2010) and April 2009 (Hewatt 2009). Three Pale Martins were reported from Jagdishpur reservoir (G6), Kapilvastu District in January 2006 (Baral 2008).

Post-1990 records of birds reported as Sand Martins follow. It is reported as an uncommon passage migrant in Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve (Baral and Inskipp 2009), where records include birds daily from 15 to 22 May 1997 with a maximum of more than 10 on 20th (Giri and Choudhary 1997); three in March 1998 (Chaudhary 1998) and one in March 2010 (Royle and Royle 2010). Inskipp and Inskipp (2003) listed it as a rare passage migrant in Annapurna Conservation Area, but no post-1990 records could be located. It was reported as an uncommon winter visitor to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Baral 2005), including five in September 1996 (Giri 1996) and one in January 2001 (Hofland 2001). Baral and Upadhyay (2006) reported it was a passage migrant to Chitwan National Park, but no post-1990 records could be located. One was reported between Ramtang and Lhonak (R6), Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in May 1994 (Halberg 1994).

The species has been reported in Chitwan National Park buffer zone in Barandabhar (Adhikari *et al.* 2000).

Post-1990 reports of Sand Martin outside the protected areas' system follow.

In the west reports include from: Bardia-Katarnighat corridor, lower Karnali basin (C5), Bardia District (Singh 2007); the Ghodaghodi Lake area (B4), Kailali District (CSUWN and BCN 2012); Phewa Tal (H5), Kaski District in December 2005 (Kelly 2005); Pokhara valley and adjacent hillsides (H5) (Anon. 2012), and near Khairani on the drive from Pokhara in March 1999 (Chartier and Chartier 1999).

In central Nepal, Mallalieu (2008) reported individuals present from Saibu and the Bagmati valley below Chobar in the Kathmandu Valley between 2004 and 2006 in April, May, September, October and November. A total of 40 was seen at Bungamati in December 2005 and ten near Bhaisepati were taking material (possibly for roosting) to a cliff face (Mallalieu 2008). Other records from central Nepal include: along the river between Pokhara and Kathmandu in March 1996 (Daulne and Goblet 1996); one at Malekhu (K6), Dhading District in January 2001 (Baral 1993), and two at Hetauda (L7), Makwanpur District in February 1995 (Wheeldon 1995).

In the east reports include: a maximum of five was seen flying with Plain Martins *R. paludicola* and Barn Swallows *Hirundo rustica* every day from 22 to 25 September 1996 near Koshi Camp (Q8), Sunsari District and also recorded at the same locality on 19 October 1996 (Choudhary 1996) and from Biratnagar (Q9), Morang District (Jha and Subba 2012).

Globally Sand Martin has also been recorded from Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Anguilla (to UK), Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba (to Netherlands), Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda (to UK), Bhutan, Bolivia, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (to Netherlands), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands (to UK), Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (mainland), Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curaçao (to Netherlands), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Faroe Islands (to Denmark), Finland, France, French Guiana, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe (to France), Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Martinique (to France), Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat (to UK), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority Territories, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico (to USA), Qatar, Romania, Russia (Asian), Russia (Central Asian), Russia (European), Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sint Maarten (to Netherlands), Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Pierre and Miquelon (to France), St Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,

Taiwan (China), Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands (to UK), Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands (to UK), Virgin Islands (to USA), Western Sahara, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Elevation

Upper limit: 3000 m; lower limit: 75 m

Population

No population surveys have been carried out for Pale or Sand Martins. Any population changes are uncertain.

Total Population Size

Minimum population: unknown; maximum population: unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species' behaviour is similar to that of other hirundines. They are often in company with other hirundines and swifts and are especially active at dusk (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). The birds fly about individually and in scattered parties hawking insects. They can also be highly gregarious (Ali and Ripley 1987). The species eats insects: Diptera and small beetles Coleoptera taken on the wing (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Threats

Threats to the species have not been identified.

Conservation Measures

No conservation measures have been carried out specifically for Pale or Sand Martins. Since 1990 Pale and/or Sand Martins have been recorded from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, and Sukla Phanta and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserves.

Regional IUCN status

Data Deficient (DD); its Global Red List status is Least Concern (LC)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

Pale Martin and Sand Martin have been assessed as Data Deficient. Pale Martin has recently been split from Sand Martin and is probably still widely under-recorded. Many records of Sand Martin may refer to Pale Martin. Sand Martin may be rare and Pale Martin may be scarce, but the current Nepal status of both species is uncertain. They may be passage migrants and winter visitors; records are in January and February and March to May. Threats to the species have not been identified. Population changes are uncertain.

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[*Cyornis (banyumas) magnirostris*]

Common name

Large Blue Flycatcher (English),

Upper level taxonomy

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Muscicapidae



No longer confirmed on the Nepal list

Large Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis (banyumas) magnirostris* was included for Nepal by Fleming *et al.* (1976) and by Inskipp and Inskipp (1991), under the name Hill Blue Flycatcher *C. banyumas*, based on a specimen collected from the Marsyangdi valley in August 1950 (Lowndes 1955). However, this specimen, which is held in The Natural History Museum, Tring, UK was examined by Pamela Rasmussen (no date) and considered not to be a Large Blue Flycatcher, but probably a juvenile female Rufous-bellied Niltava *Niltava sundara*. No other Nepal specimens of the species are known and there are no known photographs or adequate descriptions of the species from Nepal; therefore, confirmation of the species for the country is now needed.

Recently, Large Blue Flycatcher *C. magnirostris* has been treated as a separate species from Hill Blue Flycatcher *C. banyumas* (Renner *et al.* 2009).

In Nepal, Fleming *et al.* (1976) described it as a scarce summer visitor. Inskipp and Inskipp (1991) gave details of all pre-1990 records. These comprise a male seen in the Marsyangdi valley in May 1984 (Cox 1984); two records on the Makalu Base Camp trek in May 1982 (Fleming *et al.* 1984); Nagarjun, in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, Kathmandu Valley in December 1998 and January 1989 (Barnes 1989), and Godavari, Kathmandu Valley in winter (Bauer 1982, Nepali 1982).

Records for post-1990 follow. It has been included in the Makalu Barun National Park checklist (Cox 1999), on the basis of records in Fleming *et al.* (1984); in the Annapurna Conservation Area checklist (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003), based on Lowndes (1955), and in the Langtang National Park checklist (Karki and Thapa, based on a sight record in Weiss and Wettstein 1994). Sight records have also been reported from Nagarjun in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park in February 2000 (Andrew Woodwall and Babu Ram Regmi in Giri and Choudhary (2000) and from Shivapuri (Nepali and Suwal 2004, SNP and BCN 2007); from Godaveri, Kathmandu Valley in January 2001 (Babu Ram Regmi in Mallalieu 2008), and three behind Fish Tail Lodge, Raniban, Pokhara, Kaski District in March 2001 (Wright and Lawson 2011). The sight record from Api Nampa Conservation Area in 2012 (Thakuri and Prajapati 2012) has been withdrawn. A male photographed between Sikha and Ghorepani, Annapurna Conservation Area in November 2011 (Vicente *et al.* 2011) has been re-identified as Slaty-backed Flycatcher.

Globally the species has also been recorded from India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand (BirdLife International (2013) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 22/08/2013).

Rationale for the Red List Assessment

The only specimen record of Large/Hill Blue Flycatcher from Nepal has been re-identified recently. At the time of writing, no confirmed sight records or photographs are known for Nepal and the species is therefore no longer considered to be on the current Nepal list.

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Appendix 1: Nepal bird checklist with threat categories (RE: Regionally Extinct; CR: Critically Endangered; EN: Threatened; VU: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; LC: Least Concern; DD: Data Deficient) and Vagrants (V)

Species	Common name	National RDB category
Order GALLIFORMES		
<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	Jungle Bush Quail	RE
<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Blue Quail	CR
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer Pheasant	EN
<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Swamp Francolin	EN
<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	VU
<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	Koklass Pheasant	VU
<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Satyr Tragopan	VU
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar Partridge	NT
<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Partridge	NT
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal	NT
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	NT
<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Snowcock	NT
<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	Hill Partridge	LC
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	LC
<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	LC
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	LC
<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Blood Pheasant	LC
<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>	Snow Partridge	LC
<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	LC
<i>Perdix hodgsoniae</i>	Tibetan Partridge	LC
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	LC
<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Rain Quail	V
Order ANSERIFORMES		
<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck	RE
<i>Anas falcata</i>	Falcated Duck	CR
<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	CR
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	EN
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck	EN
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	VU
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	VU
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	VU
<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Spot-billed Duck	NT
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	NT
<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	NT
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	NT
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	NT
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	LC
<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling-duck	LC
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	LC
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC

<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	V
<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal Teal	V
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	V
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	V
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	V
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	V
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	V
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	V
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck	V
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	V
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	V
Order GAVIIFORMES		
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	V
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES		
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	LC
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC
Order PHOENICOPTERIFORMES		
<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo	V
Order CICONIIFORMES		
<i>Ardea insignis</i>	White-bellied Heron	RE
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	CR
<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Malayan Night Heron	CR
<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	CR
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	CR
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	EN
<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	EN
<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	EN
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill	VU
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	VU
<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	VU
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Asian Woollyneck	NT
<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis	NT
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC
<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	LC
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	LC
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Bittern	LC
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	LC
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	LC
<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Red-naped Ibis	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	V
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	V
Order PELECANIFORMES		
<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spot-billed Pelican	CR
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental Darter	NT
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	NT

<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little Cormorant	LC
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	V
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Indian Cormorant	V
Order FALCONIFORMES		
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	CR
<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza	CR
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	CR
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	CR
<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	CR
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	CR
<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture	CR
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	CR
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish Eagle	CR
<i>Haliastur Indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	CR
<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish Eagle	CR
<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	CR
<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	CR
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	EN
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	EN
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-necked Falcon	EN
<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	EN
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	VU
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU
<i>Aquila hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle	VU
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	VU
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	VU
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	VU
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	VU
<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier	VU
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Lammergeier	VU
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Vulture	VU
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	VU
<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza	NT
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	NT
<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	Collared Falconet	NT
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	LC
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	LC
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	LC
<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk	LC
<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra	LC
<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	LC
<i>Butastur teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard	LC
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	LC
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	LC
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	LC
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	LC
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon	LC
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	LC
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	LC
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	LC

<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	LC
<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	LC
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	LC
<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk Eagle	LC
<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk Eagle	LC
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	LC
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	LC
<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent Eagle	LC
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	DD
<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard	DD
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture	DD
<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture	V
Order GRUIFORMES		
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican	CR
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	CR
<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Lesser Florican	CR
<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crake	EN
<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	VU
<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	VU
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	VU
<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Watercock	NT
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	NT
<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Small Buttonquail	NT
<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	NT
<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Brown Crake	LC
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	LC
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen	LC
<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crake	LC
<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	LC
<i>Amaurornis bicolor</i>	Black-tailed Crake	DD
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	DD
<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail	V
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	V
Order CHARADRIIFORMES		
<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	Great Thick-knee	CR
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	CR
<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	CR
<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern	CR
<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	River Tern	CR
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	CR
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	CR
<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	Indian Courser	EN
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	Ibisbill	EN
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	VU
<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe	VU
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	VU
<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull	VU
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	VU
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	VU

<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	VU
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	NT
<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Small Pratincole	NT
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	NT
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	NT
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	NT
<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	River Lapwing	NT
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	NT
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Eurasian Thick-knee	LC
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	LC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC
<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover	LC
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	LC
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC
<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	Solitary Snipe	LC
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	LC
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC
<i>Larus ichthyæetus</i>	Pallas's Gull	LC
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	LC
<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana	LC
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-snipe	LC
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	LC
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	LC
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC
<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing	LC
<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	LC
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	V
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	V
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	V
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	V
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	V
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	V
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	V
<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	V
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	V
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	V
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	V
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	V

<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	V
Order COLUMBIFORMES		
<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	CR
<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	EN
<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo Dove	VU
<i>Syrrhaptes tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Sandgrouse	VU
<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	NT
<i>Treron phayrei</i>	Ashy-headed Green Pigeon	NT
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove	LC
<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Speckled Wood Pigeon	LC
<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	LC
<i>Columba livia</i>	Common Pigeon	LC
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood Pigeon	LC
<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	Ashy Wood Pigeon	LC
<i>Columba rupestris</i>	Hill Pigeon	LC
<i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	LC
<i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Collared Dove	LC
<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	LC
<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	LC
<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	LC
Order PSITTACIFORMES		
<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal Hanging Parrot	CR
<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Red-breasted Parakeet	VU
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Alexandrine Parakeet	NT
<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Blossom-headed Parakeet	NT
<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	LC
<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	Slaty-headed Parakeet	LC
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	LC
Order CUCULIFORMES		
<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	NT
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded Bay Cuckoo	LC
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	LC
<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	LC
<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	LC
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Pied Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Himalayan Cuckoo	LC
<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel	LC
<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Large Hawk Cuckoo	LC
<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Common Hawk Cuckoo	LC
<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>	Sirkeer Malkoha	LC
<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha	LC
<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Drongo Cuckoo	LC
<i>Hierococcyx fugax</i>	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	DD

Order STRIGIFORMES		
<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	Dusky Eagle Owl	CR
<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	Tawny Fish Owl	CR
<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Eastern Grass Owl	CR
<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl	EN
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	VU
<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Rock Eagle Owl	VU
<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish Owl	VU
<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Brown Wood Owl	VU
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	VU
<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	LC
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	LC
<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet	LC
<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet	LC
<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	Jungle Owlet	LC
<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Hawk Owl	LC
<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Collared Scops Owl	LC
<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops Owl	LC
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	LC
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle Owl	DD
<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops Owl	DD
<i>Strix ocellata</i>	Mottled Wood Owl	DD
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	V
Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES		
<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Indian Nightjar	EN
<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Savanna Nightjar	NT
<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	NT
<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Grey Nightjar	LC
<i>Caprimulgus mahrattensis</i>	Sykes's Nightjar	V
Order APODIFORMES		
<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	White-rumped Spinetail	NT
<i>Apus affinis</i>	House Swift	LC
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	LC
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	LC
<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet	LC
<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian Palm Swift	LC
<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	Crested Treeswift	LC
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	LC
<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	Silver-backed Needletail	LC
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	LC
Order TROGONIFORMES		
<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Trogon	EN
Order CORACIIFORMES		
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked Hornbill	RE
<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	Blyth's Kingfisher	CR
<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher	CR
<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher	EN
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	EN
<i>Anthraceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	NT
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	LC
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	LC

<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	LC
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Asian Dollarbird	LC
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher	LC
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher	LC
<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Crested Kingfisher	LC
<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	LC
<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	LC
<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	Indian Grey Hornbill	LC
<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	LC
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	LC
Order PICIFORMES		
<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	Pale-headed Woodpecker	CR
<i>Megalaima australis</i>	Blue-eared Barbet	CR
<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	White-browed Piculet	CR
<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide	EN
<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great Slaty Woodpecker	EN
<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay Woodpecker	NT
<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	LC
<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	White-naped Woodpecker	LC
<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	Greater Flameback	LC
<i>Dendrocopos auriceps</i>	Brown-fronted Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	Darjeeling Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	LC
<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Black-rumped Flameback	LC
<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	Himalayan Flameback	LC
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	LC
<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	Blue-throated Barbet	LC
<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	Golden-throated Barbet	LC
<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	LC
<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	Lineated Barbet	LC
<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Great Barbet	LC
<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	Brown-headed Barbet	LC
<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled Piculet	LC
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey-faced Woodpecker	LC
<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellownape	LC
<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	Greater Yellownape	LC
<i>Picus squamatus</i>	Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	LC
<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Streak-throated Woodpecker	LC
Order PASSERIFORMES		
<i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>	Brown Bush Warbler	RE
<i>Cochoa viridis</i>	Green Cochoa	RE
<i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	Red-faced Liocichla	RE
<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	Black-breasted Parrotbill	RE

<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted Broadbill	RE
<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	Rufous-faced Warbler	CR
<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter	CR
<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	Jerdon's Babbler	CR
<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	CR
<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	CR
<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	CR
<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler	CR
<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	CR
<i>Heterophasia annectans</i>	Rufous-backed Sibia	CR
<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	Long-tailed Sibia	CR
<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy Bluebird	CR
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	CR
<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird	CR
<i>Parus spilonotus</i>	Yellow-cheeked Tit	CR
<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	Streaked Weaver	CR
<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	Yellow Weaver	CR
<i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	Coral-billed Scimitar Babbler	CR
<i>Prinia burnesii</i>	Rufous-vented Prinia	CR
<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	Grey-crowned Prinia	CR
<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Bushchat	CR
<i>Spelaornis caudatus</i>	Rufous-throated Wren Babbler	CR
<i>Spelaornis formosus</i>	Spotted Wren Babbler	CR
<i>Sphenocichla humei</i>	Blackish-breasted Babbler	CR
<i>Tesia olivea</i>	Slaty-bellied Tesia	CR
<i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	Slender-billed Babbler	CR
<i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	White-naped Yuhina	CR
<i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	Rusty-fronted Barwing	EN
<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	White-throated Bulbul	EN
<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	EN
<i>Brachypteryx stellata</i>	Gould's Shortwing	EN
<i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	Purple Cochoa	EN
<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	Tawny-bellied Babbler	EN
<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Rufous-rumped Grassbird	EN
<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	Silver-eared Mesia	EN
<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	Chestnut Munia	EN
<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbott's Babbler	EN
<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Sultan Tit	EN
<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	Yellow-vented Warbler	EN
<i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	Blue-naped Pitta	EN
<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	White-throated Bushchat	EN
<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	Golden Babbler	EN
<i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	Broad-billed Warbler	EN
<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler	VU
<i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	Golden-breasted Fulvetta	VU
<i>Cettia brunnescens</i>	Hume's Bush Warbler	VU
<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	Pale-footed Bush Warbler	VU
<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird	VU
<i>Conostoma aemodium</i>	Great Parrotbill	VU
<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	VU
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	VU

<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting	VU
<i>Ficedula monileger</i>	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	VU
<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	Kashmir Flycatcher	VU
<i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	Grey-sided Laughingthrush	VU
<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	VU
<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	VU
<i>Paradoxornis fulvifrons</i>	Fulvous Parrotbill	VU
<i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	Brown Parrotbill	VU
<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta	VU
<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Black-breasted Weaver	VU
<i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	Black-headed Shrike Babbler	VU
<i>Pyrrhoptectes epauletta</i>	Golden-naped Finch	VU
<i>Serinus thibetanus</i>	Tibetan Serin	VU
<i>Turdoides caudata</i>	Common Babbler	VU
<i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler	VU
<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	Black-chinned Yuhina	VU
<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	Dark-sided Thrush	VU
<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed Warbler	NT
<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Avadavat	NT
<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler	NT
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	NT
<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	Himalayan Cutia	NT
<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	NT
<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	Sapphire Flycatcher	NT
<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	NT
<i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	NT
<i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	Blue-winged Laughingthrush	NT
<i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>	Scaly Laughingthrush	NT
<i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	Scarlet Finch	NT
<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	White-throated Munia	NT
<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous Flycatcher	NT
<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	Spot-winged Grosbeak	NT
<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Large Niltava	NT
<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	NT
<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	NT
<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia	NT
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Plain Martin	NT
<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	White-tailed Stonechat	NT
<i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	Grey-cheeked Warbler	NT
<i>Timalia pileata</i>	Chestnut-capped Babbler	NT
<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	Black-faced Warbler	LC
<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna	LC
<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	Bank Myna	LC
<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	Great Myna	LC
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	LC
<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	LC
<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	LC
<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	Blunt-winged Warbler	LC
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed Warbler	LC
<i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>	Hoary-throated Barwing	LC
<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Black-throated Tit	LC

<i>Aegithalos iouschistos</i>	Black-browed Tit	LC
<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	White-throated Tit	LC
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora	LC
<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	Mrs Gould's Sunbird	LC
<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	Fire-tailed Sunbird	LC
<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Green-tailed Sunbird	LC
<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	Black-throated Sunbird	LC
<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird	LC
<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	LC
<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	LC
<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	Nepal Fulvetta	LC
<i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	White-browed Fulvetta	LC
<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	Rufous-tailed Lark	LC
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Blyth's Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Buff-bellied Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus similis</i>	Long-billed Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>	Upland Pipit	LC
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	LC
<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Streaked Spiderhunter	LC
<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	LC
<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	White-browed Shortwing	LC
<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Spotted Bush Warbler	LC
<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Short-toed Lark	LC
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	LC
<i>Calandrella raytal</i>	Sand Lark	LC
<i>Callacanthus burtoni</i>	Spectacled Finch	LC
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	LC
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>	Dark-rumped Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>	Beautiful Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>	Red-fronted Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>	Pink-browed Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus rodopeplus</i>	Spot-winged Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	Blanford's Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Great Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>	Streaked Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus thura</i>	White-browed Rosefinch	LC
<i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>	Vinaceous Rosefinch	LC
<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	Fire-capped Tit	LC
<i>Cercomela fusca</i>	Indian Chat	LC
<i>Certhia discolor</i>	Brown-throated Treecreeper	LC
<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	Bar-tailed Treecreeper	LC

<i>Certhia hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Treecreeper	LC
<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	Rusty-flanked Treecreeper	LC
<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	Grey-sided Bush Warbler	LC
<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	Aberrant Bush Warbler	LC
<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	LC
<i>Cettia major</i>	Chestnut-crowned Bush Warbler	LC
<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Redstart	LC
<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Leafbird	LC
<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird	LC
<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	White-tailed Robin	LC
<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	White-throated Dipper	LC
<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	Brown Dipper	LC
<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common Green Magpie	LC
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	LC
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	White-rumped Shama	LC
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin	LC
<i>Coracina macei</i>	Large Cuckooshrike	LC
<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC
<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	LC
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Northern Raven	LC
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	LC
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	LC
<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	LC
<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	LC
<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher	LC
<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	LC
<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Pale Blue Flycatcher	LC
<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian House Martin	LC
<i>Delichon nipalense</i>	Nepal House Martin	LC
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Northern House Martin	LC
<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Grey Treepie	LC
<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie	LC
<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	LC
<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	LC
<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	Plain Flowerpecker	LC
<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	LC
<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	LC
<i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	LC
<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus caeruleus</i>	White-bellied Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Spangled Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	LC
<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	LC
<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting	LC
<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting	LC
<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting	LC
<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	Black-backed Forktail	LC
<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	Spotted Forktail	LC

<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Slaty-backed Forktail	LC
<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Little Forktail	LC
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	LC
<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	LC
<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied Yuhina	LC
<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	Verditer Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Taiga Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	LC
<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	LC
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Eurasian Chaffinch	LC
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	LC
<i>Garrulax affinis</i>	Black-faced Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	White-throated Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	White-crested Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>	Streaked Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	Spotted Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax striatus</i>	Striated Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	Variegated Laughingthrush	LC
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay	LC
<i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i>	Black-headed Jay	LC
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna	LC
<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	Grandala	LC
<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	LC
<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Ashy Bulbul	LC
<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	Rufous Sibia	LC
<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	LC
<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>	Streak-throated Swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin	LC
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC
<i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i>	White-bellied Redstart	LC
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	LC
<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Black Bulbul	LC
<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	Mountain Bulbul	LC
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	LC
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Rufous-tailed Shrike	LC
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC
<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	LC
<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	LC
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Red-billed Leiothrix	LC
<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	White-browed Tit Warbler	LC
<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	Black-headed Mountain Finch	LC
<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Plain Mountain Finch	LC
<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Black-headed Munia	LC
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	LC
<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped Munia	LC

<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	LC
<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	LC
<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	LC
<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	LC
<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	LC
<i>Macronus gularis</i>	Pin-striped Tit Babbler	LC
<i>Melophus lathami</i>	Crested Bunting	LC
<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	Blue-winged Minla	LC
<i>Minla ignotincta</i>	Red-tailed Minla	LC
<i>Minla strigula</i>	Chestnut-tailed Minla	LC
<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	Bengal Bush Lark	LC
<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	Blue-capped Rock Thrush	LC
<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	LC
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	LC
<i>Montifringilla adamsi</i>	Black-winged Snowfinch	LC
<i>Montifringilla ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Snowfinch	LC
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	White-browed Wagtail	LC
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC
<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	LC
<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	LC
<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	Pygmy Blue Flycatcher	LC
<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	Collared Grosbeak	LC
<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	White-winged Grosbeak	LC
<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling Thrush	LC
<i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	Fire-tailed Myzornis	LC
<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	LC
<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	Small Niltava	LC
<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied Niltava	LC
<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Spotted Nutcracker	LC
<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	LC
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	LC
<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	LC
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC
<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Oriole	LC
<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole	LC
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole	LC
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	LC
<i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	Black-throated Parrotbill	LC
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	LC
<i>Parus dichrous</i>	Grey-crested Tit	LC
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	LC
<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Green-backed Tit	LC
<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	Rufous-vented Tit	LC
<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	Dark-grey Tit	LC
<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	Black-lored Tit	LC
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	LC
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	LC

<i>Passer rutilans</i>	Russet Sparrow	LC
<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated Babbler	LC
<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	Short-billed Minivet	LC
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet	LC
<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	LC
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet	LC
<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet	LC
<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Grey-chinned Minivet	LC
<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	LC
<i>Phoenicurus coeruleocephala</i>	Blue-capped Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	White-winged Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>	Rufous-backed Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Blue-fronted Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	LC
<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>	White-throated Redstart	LC
<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	Pale-rumped Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	LC
<i>Phylloscopus fuligiventer</i>	Smoky Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Leaf Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Inornate Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	Ashy-throated Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	Buff-barred Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Southern Blyth's Leaf Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	LC
<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	Grey-hooded Warbler	LC
<i>Pinicola subhimachala</i>	Crimson-browed Finch	LC
<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	LC
<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler	LC
<i>Pnoepyga immaculata</i>	Nepal Wren Babbler	LC
<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren Babbler	LC
<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogeus</i>	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler	LC
<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	LC
<i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	Striated Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Graceful Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grey-breasted Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	LC
<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	Jungle Prinia	LC
<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Accentor	LC
<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Alpine Accentor	LC
<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	Brown Accentor	LC
<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	Altai Accentor	LC
<i>Prunella immaculata</i>	Maroon-backed Accentor	LC
<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	Robin Accentor	LC

<i>Prunella strophciata</i>	Rufous-breasted Accentor	LC
<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed Broadbill	LC
<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>	Tibetan Ground Tit	LC
<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	White-browed Shrike Babbler	LC
<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	Black-eared Shrike Babbler	LC
<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	Green Shrike Babbler	LC
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	LC
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	LC
<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Himalayan Bulbul	LC
<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Black-crested Bulbul	LC
<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	Striated Bulbul	LC
<i>Pyrrhonorax graculus</i>	Alpine Chough	LC
<i>Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax</i>	Red-billed Chough	LC
<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	Red-headed Bullfinch	LC
<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	Brown Bullfinch	LC
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	LC
<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail	LC
<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	White-browed Fantail	LC
<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	Yellow-bellied Fantail	LC
<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	Plumbeous Water Redstart	LC
<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	Spot-winged Starling	LC
<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	LC
<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	Grey Bushchat	LC
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	LC
<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	Indian Robin	LC
<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	Green-crowned Warbler	LC
<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	LC
<i>Seicercus whistleri</i>	Whistler's Warbler	LC
<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fire-fronted Serin	LC
<i>Sitta cashmirensis</i>	Kashmir Nuthatch	LC
<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	LC
<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	LC
<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	White-tailed Nuthatch	LC
<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	White-cheeked Nuthatch	LC
<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated Babbler	LC
<i>Stachyris pyrrhops</i>	Black-chinned Babbler	LC
<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	Rufous-capped Babbler	LC
<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	LC
<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling	LC
<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	LC
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	LC
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	LC
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	LC
<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	Yellow-browed Tit	LC
<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	Golden Bush Robin	LC
<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flanked Bush Robin	LC
<i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-breasted Bush Robin	LC
<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	White-browed Bush Robin	LC
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common Woodshrike	LC
<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	Large Woodshrike	LC
<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	LC

<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	Chestnut-headed Tesia	LC
<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	Grey-bellied Tesia	LC
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallcreeper	LC
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	LC
<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	Striated Babbler	LC
<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	Large Grey Babbler	LC
<i>Turdoides nipalensis</i>	Spiny Babbler	LC
<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Jungle Babbler	LC
<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	White-collared Blackbird	LC
<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	Grey-winged Blackbird	LC
<i>Turdus kessleri</i>	White-backed Thrush	LC
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Eurasian Blackbird	LC
<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Dusky Thrush	LC
<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	Chestnut Thrush	LC
<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush	LC
<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	LC
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	LC
<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Blue Magpie	LC
<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie	LC
<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	Whiskered Yuhina	LC
<i>Yuhina gularis</i>	Stripe-throated Yuhina	LC
<i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	Rufous-vented Yuhina	LC
<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	LC
<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Eurasian Scaly Thrush	LC
<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	Long-tailed Thrush	LC
<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	Plain-backed Thrush	LC
<i>Zoothera monticola</i>	Long-billed Thrush	LC
<i>Zoothera wardii</i>	Pied Thrush	LC
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	LC
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark	DD
<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	Lesser Shortwing	DD
<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite	DD
<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	DD
<i>Melanocorypha maxima</i>	Tibetan Lark	DD
<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Singing Bush Lark	DD
<i>Mycerobas icteroides</i>	Black-and-yellow Grosbeak	DD
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	DD
<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	DD
<i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i>	Tytler's Leaf Warbler	DD
<i>Rimantor malacoptilus</i>	Long-billed Wren Babbler	DD
<i>Riparia diluta</i>	Pale Martin	DD
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	DD
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed Warbler	V
<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed Warbler	V
<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	Moustached Warbler	V
<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Asian Glossy Starling	V
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	V
<i>Bradypterus davidi</i>	Baikal Bush Warbler	V
<i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	Chinese Bush Warbler	V
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Eurasian Linnet	V
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	V

<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	V
<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	V
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	V
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting	V
<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Chestnut Bunting	V
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	V
<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	Chestnut-breasted Bunting	V
<i>Eremopsaltria mongolica</i>	Mongolian Finch	V
<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler	V
<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	V
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper Warbler	V
<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	V
<i>Montifringilla blanfordi</i>	Plain-backed Snowfinch	V
<i>Montifringilla taczanowskii</i>	White-rumped Snowfinch	V
<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	V
<i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i>	Red-tailed Wheatear	V
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	V
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear	V
<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Spanish Sparrow	V
<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Swinhoe's Minivet	V
<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet	V
<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Daurian Redstart	V
<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Radde's Warbler	V
<i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	Grey-headed Bullfinch	V
<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	White-shouldered Starling	V
<i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	Daurian Starling	V
<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	V
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	V
<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian Stubtail	V

Appendix 2: Summary of criteria A-E used to evaluate threat status for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable species (summarised from IUCN, 2001)

Use any of the criteria A–E	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A. Population reduction			
	Declines measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations		
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
<p>A1. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased, based on and specifying any of the following:</p> <p>(a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.</p> <p>A2. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under A1</p> <p>A3. Population reduction projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) based on (b) to (e) under A1.</p> <p>A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction (up to a maximum of 100 years) where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (a) to (e) under A1.</p>			
B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area of occupancy)			
B1. Extent of occurrence	< 100 km ²	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
B2. Area of occupancy	< 10 km ²	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
AND at least 2 of the following:			
(a) Severely fragmented, OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			
C. Small population size and decline			
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND either C1 or C2:			
C1. An estimated continuing decline of at least: (up to a max. of 100 years in future)	25% in 3 years or 1 generation	20% in 5 years or 2 generations	10% in 10 years or 3 generations
C2. A continuing decline AND (a) and/or (b):			
(a i) number mature individuals in each subpopulation:	< 50	< 250	< 1,000
(a ii) or % individuals in one subpopulation =	90–100%	95–100%	100%
(b) extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			
D. Very small or restricted population			
Either:			
Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	D1. < 1,000
Restricted area of occupancy			AND/OR D2. typically: AOO < 20 km ² or number of locations ≤ 5
E. Quantitative Analysis			
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations (100 years max)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations (100 years max)	≥ 10% in 100 years

Appendix 3: Definitions of IUCN Categories

EX	EXTINCT. A species is assessed as Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.
EW	EXTINCT IN THE WILD. This applies to species which only occur in captivity or as naturalised populations.
RE	REGIONALLY EXTINCT. A species is considered Regionally Extinct when it has disappeared from a nation or region and there is no doubt that the last individual has died there. However, such species may occur in other parts of the world.
T H R E A T E N E D	CR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED. Species are that are Critically Endangered face an extremely high risk of extinction and fulfil the criteria A-E for Critically Endangered.
	EN ENDANGERED. Endangered species face a high risk of extinction and fulfil criteria A-E for Endangered.
	VU VULNERABLE. Species considered Vulnerable face a high risk of extinction and fulfil criteria A-E for a Vulnerable species.
NT	NEAR THREATENED. This category applies to species that do not currently qualify for a threatened category but is close to qualifying and is likely to qualify in the near future.
LC	LEAST CONCERN. Least Concern species are usually common and face no serious threats. Species in this category do not qualify for a threat category and face little or no threat of extinction.
DD	DATA DEFICIENT. A species is Data Deficient when there is not sufficient available information to assess the species against the criteria.

Appendix 4: Globally threatened species recorded in Nepal

Species name	Globally threatened status
*Swamp Francolin <i>Francolinus gularis</i>	VU
Cheer Pheasant <i>Catreus wallichii</i>	VU
+Pink-headed Duck <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	EX
Baer's Pochard <i>Aythya baeri</i>	CR
Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>	VU
*Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	VU
+Rufous-necked Hornbill <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	VU
Great Slaty Woodpecker <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	VU
Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i>	VU
Black-necked Crane <i>Grus nigricollis</i>	VU
Bengal Florican <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	CR
Lesser Florican <i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	EN
Wood Snipe <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	VU
Black-bellied Tern <i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	EN
Indian Skimmer <i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	VU
Pallas's Fish Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	VU
Egyptian Vulture <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN
White-rumped Vulture <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR
Slender-billed Vulture <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	CR
*Indian Vulture <i>Gyps indicus</i>	CR
Red-headed Vulture <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	CR
Indian Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila hastata</i>	VU
Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i>	VU
Steppe Eagle <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	EN
Eastern Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU
Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i>	EN
+White-bellied Heron <i>Ardea insignis</i>	EN
Asian Woollyneck <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	VU
Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU
Greater Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	EN
Kashmir Flycatcher <i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	VU
White-throated Bushchat <i>Saxicola insignis</i>	VU
Grey-crowned Prinia <i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	VU
Bristled Grassbird <i>Chaetornis striata</i>	VU
Jerdon's Babbler <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	VU
Slender-billed Babbler <i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	VU
+Black-breasted Parrotbill <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	VU
Yellow Weaver <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	VU
Yellow-breasted Bunting <i>Emberiza aureola</i>	EN

*marks vagrants

+ marks extirpated species

Source: BirdLife International (2015)

Appendix 5: Near Threatened species recorded in Nepal

Satyr Tragopan <i>Tragopan satyra</i>
Falcated Duck <i>Anas falcata</i>
Ferruginous Duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i>
Painted Stork <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
Black-necked Stork <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
Black-headed Ibis <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
Spot-billed Pelican <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
Laggar Falcon <i>Falco jugger</i>
Lesser Fish Eagle <i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>
Grey-headed Fish Eagle <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>
Lammergeier <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Himalayan Vulture <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
Cinereous Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i>
*Eurasian Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
*Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>
Northern Lapwing <i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>
River Lapwing <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>
*Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>
River Tern <i>Sterna aurantia</i>
Alexandrine Parakeet <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
Blossom-headed Parakeet <i>Psittacula roseata</i>
Red-breasted Parakeet <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>
Blyth's Kingfisher <i>Alcedo hercules</i>
Great Hornbill <i>Buceros bicornis</i>
Yellow-rumped Honeyguide <i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>
Rufous-vented Prinia <i>Prinia burnesii</i>
Rufous-rumped Grassbird <i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>
Rufous-throated Wren Babbler <i>Spelaeornis caudatus</i>
Blackish-breasted Babbler <i>Sphenocichla humei</i>

*marks vagrants

+ marks extirpated species

Source: BirdLife International (2015)

Appendix 6: Nepal's restricted-range species

Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii*
Kashmir Flycatcher *Ficedula subrubra*
Kashmir Nuthatch *Sitta cashmirensis*
White-throated Tit *Aegithalos niveogularis*
Tytler's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tytleri*
Yellow-vented Warbler *Phylloscopus cantator*
Broad-billed Warbler *Tickellia hodgsoni*
Nepal Wren Babbler *Pnoepyga immaculata*
Rufous-throated Wren Babbler *Spelaeoris caudatus*
Blackish-breasted Babbler *Sphenocichla humei*
Spiny Babbler *Turdoides nipalensis*
Hoary-throated Barwing *Actinodura nipalensis*
White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri*
Black-breasted Parrotbill *Paradoxornis flavirostris*
Spectacled Finch *Callacanthus burtoni*
Source: Stattersfield et al. (1998)

Appendix 7: Vagrants of Nepal

Rain Quail *Coturnix coromandelica*
Fulvous Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*
Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*
Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*
Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*
Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*
Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata*
Baikal Teal *Anas formosa*
Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*
Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*
Smew *Mergellus albellus*
Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*
Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata*
Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus*
Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*
Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*
Indian Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*
Indian Vulture *Gyps indicus*
Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus*
Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*
Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*
White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*
Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii*
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*
Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
Sanderling *Calidris alba*
Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*
Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*
Mew Gull *Larus canus*
Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*
Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*
Sykes's Nightjar *Caprimulgus maharattensis*

Ashy Minivet *Pericrocotus divaricatus*
 Swinhoe's Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis*
 Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*
 Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps*
 Baikal Bush Warbler *Bradypterus davidi*
 Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata*
 Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*
 Rusty-rumped Warbler *Locustella certhiola*
 Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis*
 Black-browed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*
 Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon*
 Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*
 Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis*
 Asian Glossy Starling *Aplonis panayensis*
 Daurian Starling *Sturnus sturninus*
 White-shouldered Starling *Sturnus sinensis*
 Grey-sided Thrush *Turdus feae*
 Eye-browed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*
 Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane*
 Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureoreus*
 Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*
 Red-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe chrysopygia*
 Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*
 Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui*
 Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis*
 White-rumped Snowfinch *Montifringilla taczanowskii*
 Plain-backed Snowfinch *Montifringilla blanfordi*
 Eurasian Siskin *Carduelis spinus*
 Eurasian Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
 Mongolian Finch *Eremopsaltria mongolica*
 Grey-headed Bullfinch *Pyrrhula erythaca*
 Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*
 Chestnut-breasted Bunting *Emberiza stewarti*
 Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani*
 Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*
 Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila*
 Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps*
 Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

Appendix 8: Protected birds of Nepal

List of bird species protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act - 1973

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*
 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
 Himalayan Monal *Lophophorus impejanus*
 Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra*
 Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii*
 Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*
 Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indicus*
 Sarus Crane #*Grus grus*
 Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*

The scientific name for Sarus Crane is *Grus antigone* but in the official act it has been printed as above which is the scientific name for Common Crane



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(२) साऊथवर्न हेथीटा
(३) ब्रुई टो नजगमेरहमाहे हनेटा