



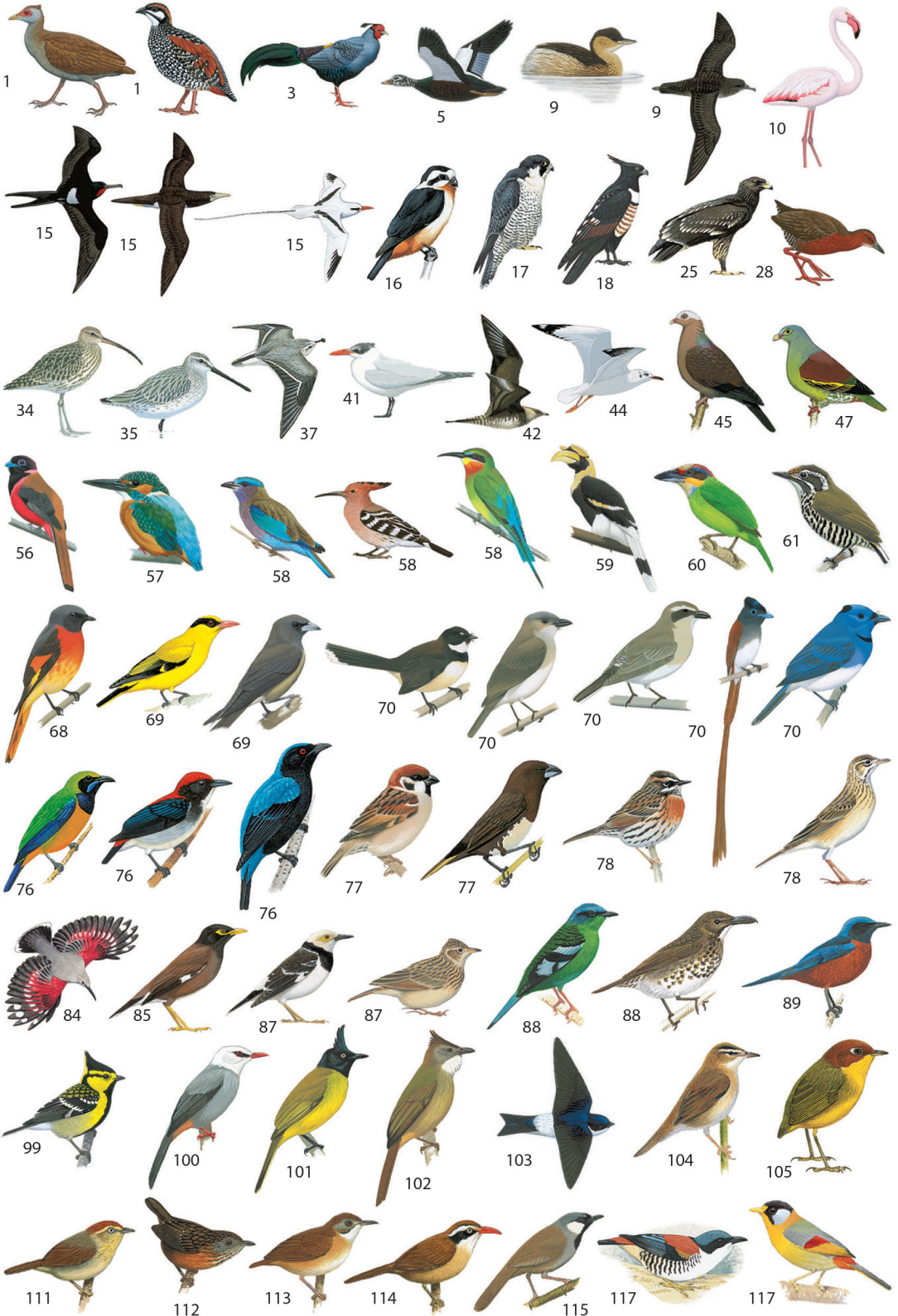
HELM FIELD GUIDES

Birds of South-East Asia

SECOND EDITION



Craig Robson





ORNITHOLOGICAL REGIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA



HELM FIELD GUIDES

**Birds of
SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

Second Edition

Craig Robson

Illustrated by

Richard Allen, Tim Wofolk, Stephen Message, Jan Wilczur,
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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

Almost ten years have now elapsed since the first edition of this field guide was published. During this time there has been a constant stream of new information on the birds of the region, particularly with regard to taxonomy and distribution. Some corrections and updates to the text and plates have already been published in *A Field Guide to the Birds of Thailand* (Robson 2002) and *New Holland Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia* (Robson 2005). However, both of these books had reduced, concise text, so the current work represents the first complete revision.

The past ten years have also seen an amazing change in our understanding of avian taxonomy, with a proliferation of papers on the subject, largely based on the study of DNA. In fact, so many papers are now being produced that the situation is being updated almost monthly. Combine this with an upsurge in home-grown birders and some very active locally based organisations in the region, and it is easy to see how information soon becomes out of date. More than 100 new references have been included.

This new edition covers 1,327 species, 76 more than the first edition. It includes at least 172 new

illustrations, and more than 170 existing figures have been improved. There are now 120 plates, instead of the original 104. I have implemented widespread changes to the taxonomy and species order (see Taxonomy and nomenclature), and there are also many changes to the common and scientific names in general. Since the deadline for text completion, there has been news of a further new species for South-East Asia, Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus*. There have now been at least two records of first-winter birds from the coast of Central Thailand that have been photographed and reliably identified, in November 2002 and December 2007-January 2008.

Unfortunately, deadlines and time restraints are placed on authors when producing such a book and although much time has been spent trawling literature and corresponding with visitors to the region, some readers might find occasional errors and omissions. The author (c/o the publishers) would be pleased to receive any information which updates or corrects that presented herein, in the hope that a further updated edition may appear in the future.

Norwich,
March 2008

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First and foremost, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of the artists for the great effort that they put into the very complex colour plates.

Special thanks must also go to Graeme Green and his co-worker Colin Bushell for their painstaking work checking a large proportion of the original colour plates against the bird collections at the Natural History Museum, Tring, in order to provide accurate correction guidelines for the artists. Carole and Graeme Green also went out of their way to accommodate me during my many stints at Tring. At the museum itself, I am indebted to the staff (Mark Adams, Robert Prys-Jones, Frank Steinheimer, Cyril Walker, Michael Walters and F.E. 'Effie' Warr) for their unbridled cooperation and assistance, despite their own overloaded schedules, during my numerous visits over many years.

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The following people were kind enough to provide me with comments on certain species groups: Per Alström (pipits, wagtails, larks, warblers), Dave Bakewell (plovers), Bill Clark (raptors), Peter Clement (thrushes), Martin Elliott (gulls), Johannes Erritzoe (cuckoos), David Gibbs (pigeons), Roy Hargreaves (accentors, pipits, wagtails, larks), Peter Kennerley (plovers, *Locustella* warblers), Killian Mullarney (waders, terns, gulls) and Barry Taylor (rails).

A number of people also allowed me valuable access to significant works either in preparation, in press or unpublished: Per Alström (bushlarks), Per

Alström and Urban Olsson (*Seicercus* warblers), Peter Davidson (status and distribution of birds in Cambodia and Laos), Pamela Rasmussen (South Asian birds), Jonathan Eames (new subspecies from Vietnam), Tim Inskipp (annotated checklists and bibliographies for Myanmar and Indochina), Steve Madge (*Arborophila* partridges), John Pilgrim (Vietnamese birds), Colin Poole (Cambodian birds), Subaraj Rajathurai (Singapore birds), and David Wells (Thai-Malay Peninsula birds).

Tim Inskipp also assisted me greatly by supplying certain important reference material throughout the project.

Many people provided other kinds of assistance. For the use of tape recordings, I am indebted to Des Allen, Hem Baral, David Bishop, Peter Davidson, Nick Dymond, Jonathan Eames, Dave Farrow, Simon Harrap, Ben King and Edward Vercruysee; for help with photographic references, I would like to thank Krys Kazmierczak, Pamela Rasmussen, Philip Round, Paul Sweet, Uthai Treesucon and Tim Norfolk; and for supplying me with valuable information, Des Allen, Per Alström, Dave Bakewell, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand Records Committee, Seb Buckton, Nigel Collar, Peter Davidson, Edward Dickinson, Will Duckworth, Nick Dymond, Jonathan Eames, James Eaton, Martin Elliott, Tom Evans, Tony Htin Hla, Tim Inskipp, Mikhail Kalyakin, Peter Kennerley, Robert Kirk, Guy Kirwan, Frank Lambert, Paul Leader, Lim Kim Seng, Steve Madge, Killian Mullarney, Nivesh Nadee, Kiyooki Ozaki, John Pilgrim, Colin Poole, Le Hai Quang, Subaraj Rajathurai, Pamela Rasmussen, Roger Safford, Yoshimitsu Shigeta, Tony Stones, Rob Timmins, Joost van der Ven, David Wells, and James Wolstencroft. I would like to extend a special thankyou to Philip Round, the world authority on Thai birds, who has constantly helped me by supplying important information during this and previous projects.

INTRODUCTION

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

In this work, South-East Asia is primarily a political area, consisting of Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and, in the absence of distribution maps, is further divided into ornithological regions (see endpapers). The ornithological regions largely follow those which appeared in Ben King's *Birds of South-East Asia* (King *et al.* 1975) but have been modified in a number of ways. In Myanmar, SW ('Arakan') is treated as a separate unit, W has been expanded to include the southern part of 'Upper Chindwin' and N replaces 'NE' and includes the northern part of 'Upper Chindwin'. In Thailand, the exact borders of regions are modified slightly, following Boonsong Lekagul and Round (1991), W replaces 'SW' and S replaces 'Peninsular'. In Vietnam, 'Tonkin' is divided into W Tonkin and E Tonkin, following Vo Quy (1983) and the extent of N Annam is slightly reduced.

The term 'Indochina' is used to describe Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam collectively.

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE

In the first edition, the taxonomy, sequence and nomenclature followed *An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region* (Inskipp *et al.* 1996), with a few exceptions. Unfortunately, this excellent work has never been updated and, for this edition, I had to look elsewhere for guidance. I have followed three primary references in order to arrive at the taxonomic sequence

used in this edition. The main reference followed was *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*, third edition (Dickinson 2003). The sequence follows this reference closely, from the beginning through to Eupetidae, apart from some rearrangements among the shorebirds, terns and gulls etc. For the oscine passerines, I have largely used a combination of 'A phylogenetic supertree of oscine passerine birds (Aves: Passeri)' by Jönsson & Fjeldså (2006), and 'Phylogeny and classification of the avian superfamily Sylvioidea' (Alström *et al.* 2006). I am aware that there is a certain amount of resistance to the on-going changes in taxonomy that are taking place, but personally I find it impossible to ignore them. All of the taxonomic references that I have used appear in the Selected references section. Table 1 lists all of the new species to the region, omitted species, and the changes in nomenclature since the first edition.

For subspecies, the primary reference used is still Peters's outstanding *Check-list of Birds of the World* (Peters and others 1931-1986), but there are many modifications, particularly following the recent proliferation of books on various bird families, and publication of the *Handbook of the Birds of the World* (Barcelona: Lynx Edicions).

Most of the changes to common names are the result of my employment of hyphenation, while changes to the scientific names are primarily the result of recent taxonomic changes and the resolution of gender issues.

Table 1: New species, name changes, and taxonomic changes since the first edition in 2000 (excluding hyphenation changes)

COMPLETELY NEW TAXA TO THE REGION (REGARDLESS OF TAXONOMIC CHANGES)	
2	Snow Partridge <i>Lerwa lerwa</i>
78	Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
83	Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>
84	Yellow-billed Loon <i>Gavia adamsii</i>
93	Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>
202	Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> (the 'Common Buzzard' in the first edition is now treated as Himalayan Buzzard)
251	White-headed Stilt <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>
281	Red Phalarope <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>
338	Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
345	Mongolian Gull <i>Larus mongolicus</i>
346	Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>
349	Laughing Gull <i>Larus atricilla</i>
355	Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>
356	Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
357	Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>
481	Alpine Swift <i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
645	Indian Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus kundoo</i>
781	Mekong Wagtail <i>Motacilla samveasnae</i>
804	Japanese Grosbeak <i>Eophona personata</i>
813	Red-headed Bunting <i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>
817	Grey-necked Bunting <i>Emberiza buchanani</i>
821	Rustic Bunting <i>Emberiza rustica</i>
841	Wallcreeper <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>
878	Tickell's Thrush <i>Turdus unicolor</i>
886	Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus naumanni</i>
894	Rusty-bellied Shortwing <i>Brachypteryx hyperythra</i>
1084	Martens's Warbler <i>Seiurus omeiensis</i>
1120	Common Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
1142	Ludlow's Fulvetta <i>Fulvetta ludlowi</i>
1263	Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush <i>Ianthocincla konkakinhensis</i>
1298	Large-billed Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>
1305	Pleske's Warbler <i>Locustella pleskei</i>

SPECIES THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT TO OCCUR, OR WERE UNCONFIRMED IN THE REGION BUT HAVE NOT ACTUALLY BEEN RECORDED, AND ARE NOW OMITTED

CURRENT NOMENCLATURE

Vega Gull *Larus vegae*
Saunders's Tern *Sternula saundersi*

DIFFERING NOMENCLATURE IN
2000 EDITION

Sterna saundersi

SPECIES THAT HAVE BEEN OMITTED DUE TO TAXONOMIC CHANGE

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

16 **Chestnut-headed Partridge**
Arborophila cambodiana diversa
 30a **'Imperial Pheasant'** *Lophura x imperialis* -
Hybrid origin
 31 **Edwards's Pheasant**
Lophura edwardsi hatinhensis

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN
2000 EDITION

Siamese Partridge *Arborophila diversa*
Imperial Pheasant *Lophura imperialis*
Vietnamese Pheasant *Lophura hatinhensis*

ADDITIONAL SPECIES FOR THE REGION DUE TO TAXONOMIC SPLITS

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

64 **Chinese Spot-billed Duck** *Anas zonorhyncha*
 234 **Black-backed Swamphen** *Porphyrio indicus*
 377 **Andaman Green-pigeon** *Treron chloropterus*
 401 **Dark Hawk-cuckoo** *Hierococcyx bocki*
 405 **Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo** *Hierococcyx nicolor*
 408 **Oriental Cuckoo** *Cuculus borsfieldi*
 410 **Sunda Cuckoo** *Cuculus lepidus*
 457 **Northern Boobook** *Ninox japonica*
 522 **Southern Brown Hornbill** *Prilolaemus tickelli*
 544 **Annam Barbet** *Megalaima annamensis*
 561 **Spot-breasted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos analis*

 682 **Large-billed Crow** *Corvus japonensis*
 683 **Eastern Jungle Crow** *Corvus leuallantii*
 762a **White-capped Munia** *Lonchura ferruginosa*
 784 **Eastern Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla tschutschensis*
 837 **Neglected Nuthatch** *Sitta neglecta*
 870 **White's Thrush** *Zosterops aurea*
 884 **Black-throated Thrush** *Turdus atrogularis*
 928 **Himalayan Bluetail** *Tarsiger rufilatus*

 943 **Large Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis magnirostris*
 945 **Chinese Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis glaucicomans*
 960 **Green-backed Flycatcher** *Ficedula elisae*
 992 **Japanese Tit** *Parus minor*
 1059 **Rufous-bellied Swallow** *Cecropis badia*
 1071 **Sunda Bush-warbler** *Cettia vulcania*
 1079 **Grey-crowned Tit** *Aegithalos annamensis*
 1081 **Burmese Tit** *Aegithalos sharpei*
 1094 **Limestone Warbler** *Phylloscopus* sp.
 1096 **White-tailed Leaf-warbler**
Phylloscopus ogilviegranti
 1099 **Claudia's Warbler** *Phylloscopus claudiae*
 1101 **Hartert's Warbler** *Phylloscopus goodsoni*
 1125 **Black-crowned Parrotbill** *Psittiparus margaritae*
 1134 **Buff-breasted Parrotbill** *Suthora ripponi*

 1135 **Black-eared Parrotbill** *Suthora beaulieu*

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN
2000 EDITION

Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*
Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora*
Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparverioides*
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx fugax*
Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*
Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*
Brown Hawk Owl *Ninox scutulata*
Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli*
Black-browed Barbet *Megalaima oorti*
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker
Dendrocopos macei
Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*
Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*
Black-headed Munia *Lonchura malacca*
Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch *Sitta castanea*
Scaly Thrush *Zosterops dauma*
Dark-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis*
Orange-flanked Bush Robin
Tarsiger cyanurus
Hill Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis banyumas*
Blue-throated Flycatcher *Cyornis rubeculoides*
Narcissus Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina*
Great Tit *Parus major*
Striated Swallow *Hirundo striolata*
Aberrant Bush Warbler *Cettia flavolivacea* (part)
Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus*
Black-browed Tit *Aegithalos bonvaloti*
Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti*
White-tailed Leaf Warbler
Phylloscopus davisoni
Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides*
Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides*
Grey-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis gularis*
Black-throated Parrotbill
Paradoxornis nipalensis
Black-throated Parrotbill
Paradoxornis nipalensis

1157 **Chestnut-collared Yuhina** *Staphida torqueola*
 1159 **Schaeffer's Fulvetta** *Alcippe schaefferi*
 1180 **Black-streaked Scimitar-babbler**
Pomatorhinus gravivox
 1189 **Pale-throated Wren-babbler** *Spelaeornis kinneari*
 1190 **Chin Hills Wren-babbler** *Spelaeornis oatesi*
 1223 **White-throated Wren-babbler** *Rimator pasquieri*
 1226 **Collared Babbler** *Gampsorhynchus torquatus*
 1229 **Black-crowned Fulvetta** *Pseudominla klossi*
 1234 **Vietnamese Cutia** *Cutia legalleni*
 1270 **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron melanostigma
 1271 **Malayan Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron peninsulae
 1277 **Scarlet-faced Liocichla** *Liocichla ripponi*
 1309 **Baikal Bush-warbler** *Bradypterus davidi*
 1327 **Hill Prinia** *Prinia supercilii*

Striated Yuhina *Yuhina castaniceps*
Grey-cheeked Fulvetta *Alcippe morrisonia*
Spot-breasted Scimitar Babbler
Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis
Long-tailed Wren Babbler
Spelaeornis chocolatinus
Long-tailed Wren Babbler
Spelaeornis chocolatinus
Long-billed Wren Babbler
Rimator malacoptilus
White-hooded Babbler
Gampsorhynchus rufulus
Rufous-winged Fulvetta *Alcippe castaneiceps*
Cutia *Cutia nipalensis*
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush
Garrulax erythrocephalus
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush
Garrulax erythrocephalus
Red-faced Liocichla *Liocichla phoenicea*
Spotted Bush Warbler *Bradypterus thoracicus*
Hill Prinia *Prinia atrogularis*

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE DUE TO TAXONOMIC SPLITS

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

48 **Taiga Bean-goose** *Anser fabalis*
 63 **Indian Spot-billed Duck** *Anas poecilorhyncha*
 66 **Andaman Teal** *Anas albogularis*
 70 **Eurasian Teal** *Anas crecca*
 125 **Eastern Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus coromandus*
 150 **Oriental Darter** *Anhinga melanogaster*
 179 **Slender-billed Vulture** *Gyps tenuirostris*
 201 **Himalayan Buzzard** *Buteo burmanicus*
 204 **Indian Spotted Eagle** *Aquila hastata*
 208 **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *Aquila heliaca*
 215 **Changeable Hawk-eagle** *Nisaetus limnaeetus*
 222 **Eastern Water Rail** *Rallus indicus*
 233 **Grey-headed Swamphen** *Porphyrio poliocephalus*
 245 **Indian Thick-knee** *Burhinus indicus*
 376 **Ashy-headed Green-pigeon** *Trogon phayrei*
 404 **Malaysian Hawk-cuckoo** *Hierococcyx fugax*
 409 **Himalayan Cuckoo** *Cuculus saturatus*
 434 **Eastern Grass-owl** *Tyto longimembris*
 439 **Collared Scops-owl** *Otus lettia*
 441 **Indian Eagle-owl** *Bubo bengalensis*
 451 **Himalayan Wood-owl** *Strix nivicola*
 463 **Blyth's Frogmouth** *Batrachostomus affinis*
 466 **Grey Nightjar** *Caprimulgus jotaka*
 521 **Northern Brown Hornbill** *Ptilolaemus austeni*
 638 **Jerdon's Minivet** *Pericrocotus albifrons*
 642 **Scarlet Minivet** *Pericrocotus speciosus*
 684 **Southern Jungle Crow** *Corvus macrorhynchos*
 713 **Van Hasselt's Sunbird** *Leptocoma brasiliiana*
 742 **Plain Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum minullum*
 762 **Chestnut Munia** *Lonchura atricapilla*
 783 **Western Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla flava*
 796 **Sharpe's Rosefinch** *Carpodacus verreauxii*
 827 **Hodgson's Treecreeper** *Certhia hodgsoni*
 830 **Hume's Treecreeper** *Certhia manipurensis*

DIFFERING TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN 2000 EDITION

Bean Goose
Spot-billed Duck
Sunda Teal *Anas gibberifrons*
Common Teal
Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Darter
Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus*
Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*
Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*
Imperial Eagle
Spizaetus cirrhatous
Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*
Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*
Eurasian Thick-knee *Burhinus oedicnemus*
Pompadour Green Pigeon *Trogon pompadora*
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo
Oriental Cuckoo
Grass Owl *Tyto capensis*
Otus bakkamoena
Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo*
Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*
Javan Frogmouth *Batrachostomus javensis*
Caprimulgus indicus
Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli*
White-bellied Minivet
Pericrocotus erythropygius
Pericrocotus flammeus
Large-billed Crow
Purple-throated Sunbird *Nectarinia sperata*
Dicaeum concolor
Black-headed Munia *Lonchura malacca*
Yellow Wagtail
Spot-winged Rosefinch *Carpodacus rodopeplus*
Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*
Brown-throated Treecreeper *Certhia discolor*

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE DUE TO TAXONOMIC SPLITS (CONTINUED FROM P.11)

TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

- 836 **Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch** *Sitta cinnamoventris*
 877 **Chinese Blackbird** *Turdus mandarinus*
 885 **Red-throated Thrush** *Turdus ruficollis*
 922 **Eastern Stonechat** *Saxicola maurus*
 929 **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus*
 970 **Taiga Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicilla*
 991 **Grey Tit** *Parus cinereus*
 1014 **Black-crested Bulbul** *Pycnonotus flaviventris*
 1045 **Himalayan Black Bulbul** *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*
 1052 **Grey-throated Sand-martin** *Riparia chinensis*
 1056 **House Swallow** *Hirundo tabitica*
 1066 **Hume's Bush-warbler** *Cettia brunnescens*
- 1097 **Davison's Warbler** *Phylloscopus davisoni*
 1126 **Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill**
Psittiparus bakeri
 1133 **Grey-breasted Parrotbill** *Suthora poliotis*
- 1143 **Streak-throated Fulvetta** *Fulvetta manipurensis*
 1158 **Grey-cheeked Fulvetta** *Alcippe fratercula*
 1179 **Spot-breasted Scimitar-babbler**
Pomatorhinus mccllellandi
 1186 **Chevron-breasted Babbler** *Sphenocichla roberti*
- 1188 **Grey-bellied Wren-babbler** *Spelaeornis reptatus*
- 1197 **Pin-striped Tit-babbler** *Macronous gularis*
 1233 **Himalayan Cutia** *Cutia nipalensis*
 1253 **Spectacled Laughingthrush** *Rhinocichla mitrata*
- 1258 **Chinese Hwamei** *Leucodioptron canorum*
 1269 **Assam Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron chrysopteron
 1276 **Crimson-faced Liocichla** *Liocichla phoenicea*
 1302 **Indian Reed-warbler** *Acrocephalus brunnescens*
- 1326 **Black-throated Prinia** *Prinia atrogularis*

OTHER CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE

NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

- 56 **White-winged Duck** *Asarcornis scutulata*
 72 **Red-crested Pochard** *Netta rufina*
 119 **Malaysian Night-heron** *Gorsachius melanolophus*
 121 **Little Heron** *Butorides striata*
 131 **Great Egret** *Ardea alba*
 151 **White-rumped Pygmy-falcon** *Polihierax insignis*
 166 **Oriental Honey-buzzard** *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
 182 **Red-headed Vulture** *Aegypius calvus*
 209 **Bonelli's Eagle** *Aquila fasciata*
 210 **Booted Eagle** *Aquila pennata*
 212 **Rufous-bellied Eagle** *Lophotriorchis kienerii*
 213 **Blyth's Hawk-eagle** *Nisaetus alboniger*
 214 **Mountain Hawk-eagle** *Nisaetus nipalensis*
 216 **Wallace's Hawk-eagle** *Nisaetus nanus*
 218 **Bengal Florican** *Houbaropsis bengalensis*
 223 **Corncrake** *Crex crex*
 242 **Small Buttonquail** *Turnix sylvaticus*

DIFFERING TAXONOMY AND
 NOMENCLATURE IN 2000 EDITION

- Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch** *Sitta castanea*
Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*
Dark-throated Thrush
Common Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*
Orange-flanked Bush Robin
Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*
Great Tit *Parus major*
Pycnonotus melanicterus
Black Bulbul
Plain Martin *Riparia paludicola*
Pacific Swallow
Yellowish-bellied Bush Warbler
Cettia acanthizoides
White-tailed Leaf Warbler
Paradoxornis ruficeps
- Black-throated Parrotbill**
Paradoxornis nipalensis
Alcippe cinereiceps
Alcippe morrisonia
Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis
- Wedge-billed Wren Babbler**
Sphenocichla humei
Long-tailed Wren Babbler
Spelaeornis chocolatinus
Striped Tit Babbler *Macronous gularis*
Cutia
Chestnut-capped Laughingthrush
Garrulax mitratus
Hwamei *Garrulax canorus*
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush
Garrulax erythrocephalus
Red-faced Liocichla
Clamorous Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus stentoreus
Hill Prinia

DIFFERING NOMENCLATURE IN
 2000 EDITION

- Cairina scutulata*
Rhodonessa rufina
Malayan Night Heron
Butorides striatus
Casmerodius albus
White-rumped Falcon
Pernis ptilorhynchus
Sarcogyps calvus
Hieraaetus fasciatus
Hieraaetus pennatus
Hieraaetus kienerii
Spizaetus alboniger
Spizaetus nipalensis
Spizaetus nanus
Eupodotis bengalensis
Corn Crake
Turnix sylvatica

- 289 **Far Eastern Curlew** *Numenius madagascariensis*
293 **Grey-tailed Tattler** *Tringa brevipes*
325 **Sooty Tern** *Onychoprion fuscatus*
326 **Bridled Tern** *Onychoprion anaethetus*
327 **Aleutian Tern** *Onychoprion aleuticus*
328 **Little Tern** *Sternula albifrons*
330 **Caspian Tern** *Hydroprogne caspia*
333 **Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybrida*
340 **Lesser Crested Tern** *Thalasseus bengalensis*
341 **Great Crested Tern** *Thalasseus bergii*
342 **Chinese Crested Tern** *Thalasseus bernsteini*
350 **Relict Gull** *Chroicocephalus relictus*
351 **Brown-headed Gull**
Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus
352 **Black-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
353 **Slender-billed Gull** *Chroicocephalus genei*
354 **Saunders's Gull** *Chroicocephalus saundersi*
360 **Speckled Woodpigeon** *Columba hodgsonii*
361 **Ashy Woodpigeon** *Columba pulchricollis*
380 **Yellow-footed Green-pigeon** *Treron phoenicopterus*
421 **Asian Koel** *Eudynamys scolopacea*
423 **Black-bellied Malkoha** *Rhopodytes diardi*
424 **Chestnut-bellied Malkoha** *Rhopodytes sumatranus*
425 **Green-billed Malkoha** *Rhopodytes tristis*
426 **Raffles's Malkoha** *Rhinortha chlorophaeus*
427 **Red-billed Malkoha** *Zanlostomus javanicus*
428 **Chestnut-breasted Malkoha**
Zanlostomus curvirostris
431 **Andaman Coucal** *Centropus andamanensis*
433 **Common Barn-owl** *Tyto alba*
456 **Brown Boobook** *Ninox scutulata*
472 **Himalayan Swiftlet** *Aerodramus brevirostris*
473 **Black-nest Swiftlet** *Aerodramus maximus*
474 **Edible-nest Swiftlet** *Aerodramus fuciphaga*
475 **Germain's Swiftlet** *Aerodramus germani*
499 **Stork-billed Kingfisher** *Pelargopsis capensis*
500 **Brown-winged Kingfisher** *Pelargopsis amauroptera*
506 **Black-backed Kingfisher** *Ceyx erithaca*
512 **Crested Kingfisher** *Ceryle lugubris*
516 **Little Green Bee-eater** *Merops orientalis*
528 **Helmeted Hornbill** *Rhinoplax vigil*
529 **White-crowned Hornbill** *Berenicornis comatus*
557 **Rufous-bellied Woodpecker** *Hypopicus hyperythrus*
567 **Rufous Woodpecker** *Micropternus brachyurus*
569 **Banded Woodpecker** *Chrysophlegma mineaceus*
570 **Greater Yellownape** *Chrysophlegma flavinucha*
571 **Checker-throated Woodpecker**
Chrysophlegma mentalis
616 **Eared Pitta** *Anthocinclia phayrei*
624 **White-bellied Erpornis** *Erpornis zantholeuca*
643 **Mangrove Whistler** *Pachycephala cinerea*
658 **Rufous-winged Philentoma** *Philentoma pyrhoptera*
659 **Maroon-breasted Philentoma** *Philentoma velata*
663 **Yellow-bellied Fantail** *Chelidorhynch hypoxantha*
674 **Hair-crested Drongo** *Dicrurus hottentottus*
712 **Purple-rumped Sunbird** *Leptocoma zeylonica*
714 **Copper-throated Sunbird** *Leptocoma calcostetha*
715 **Purple Sunbird** *Cinnyris asiaticus*
716 **Olive-backed Sunbird** *Cinnyris jugularis*
724 **Ruby-cheeked Sunbird** *Chalcoparia singalensis*
736 **Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum maculatus*
- Eastern Curlew**
Heteroscelus brevipes
Sterna fuscata
Sterna anaethetus
Sterna aleutica
Sterna albifrons
Sterna caspia
Chlidonias hybridus
Sterna bengalensis
Sterna bergii
Sterna bernsteini
Larus relictus
Larus brunnicephalus
Larus ridibundus
Larus genei
Larus saundersi
Speckled Wood Pigeon
Ashy Wood Pigeon
Treron phoenicoptera
Eudynamys scolopacea
Phaenicophaeus diardi
Phaenicophaeus sumatranus
Phaenicophaeus tristis
Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus
Phaenicophaeus javanicus
Phaenicophaeus curvirostris
- Brown Coucal**
Barn Owl
Brown Hawk Owl
Collocalia brevirostris
Collocalia maxima
Collocalia fuciphaga
Collocalia germani
Halcyon capensis
Halcyon amauroptera
Ceyx erithacus
Megaceryle lugubris
Green Bee-eater
Buceros vigil
Aceros comatus
Dendrocopos hyperythrus
Celeus brachyurus
Picus mineaceus
Picus flavinucha
Picus mentalis
Pitta phayrei
White-bellied Yuhina *Yuhina zantholeuca*
Pachycephala grisola
Philentoma pyrhopterum
Philentoma velatum
Rhipidura hypoxantha
Spangled Drongo
Nectarinia zeylonica
Nectarinia calcostetha
Nectarinia asiatica
Nectarinia jugularis
Anthreptes singalensis
Prionochilus maculatus

OTHER CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE (CONTINUED FROM P.13)

NOMENCLATURE IN THIS EDITION

- 737 **Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum percussus*
 738 **Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker** *Dicaeum thoracicus*
 786 **Eurasian Siskin** *Spinus spinus*
 787 **Tibetan Serin** *Serinus thibetana*
 789 **Grey-capped Greenfinch** *Chloris sinica*
 790 **Black-headed Greenfinch** *Chloris ambigua*
 791 **Vietnamese Greenfinch** *Chloris monguilloti*
 792 **Yellow-breasted Greenfinch** *Chloris spinoides*
 812 **Crested Bunting** *Emberiza lathami*
 850a **Black-winged Myna** *Acridotheres melanopterus*
 851 **Vinous-breasted Myna** *Acridotheres burmannicus*
 852 **Black-collared Starling** *Gracupica nigricollis*
 853 **Asian Pied Starling** *Gracupica contra*
 865 **Common Hill-myna** *Gracula religiosa*
 887 **Dusky Thrush** *Turdus eunomus*
 897 **Japanese Robin** *Luscinia akahige*
 909 **Plumbeous Water-redstart** *Rhyacornis fuliginosa*
 921 **Grey Bushchat** *Saxicola ferreus*
 951 **Verditer Flycatcher** *Eumyias thalassinus*
 974 **Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa strophiate*
 987 **Black-bibbed Tit** *Poecile hypermelaena*
 988 **Grey-crested Tit** *Lophophanes dichrous*
 989 **Coal Tit** *Pariparus ater*
 990 **Rufous-vented Tit** *Pariparus rubidiventris*
 1003 **Indochinese Bushlark** *Mirafra erythrocephala*
 1044 **Mountain Bulbul** *Ixos mccllellandii*
 1046 **White-headed Bulbul** *Cerasophila thompsoni*
 1047 **Northern House-martin** *Delichon urbicum*
 1049 **Nepal House-martin** *Delichon nipalense*
 1050 **Common Sand-martin** *Riparia riparia*
 1051 **Pale Sand-martin** *Riparia diluta*
 1053 **Dusky Crag-martin** *Ptyonoprogne concolor*
 1057 **Red-rumped Swallow** *Cecropis daurica*
 1058 **Striated Swallow** *Cecropis striolata*
 1064 **Mountain Tailorbird** *Phyllergates cucullatus*
 1098 **Grey-hooded Warbler** *Phylloscopus xanthoschistos*
 1112 **Chinese Leaf-warbler** *Phylloscopus yunnanensis*
 1123 **Brown Parrotbill** *Cholornis unicolor*
 1124 **Grey-headed Parrotbill** *Pstittiparus gularis*
 1128 **Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill**
Chleuasicus atosuperciliaris
 1129 **Brown-winged Parrotbill** *Suthora brunneus*
 1130 **Vinous-throated Parrotbill** *Suthora webbiana*
 1131 **Ashy-throated Parrotbill** *Suthora alphonisianus*
 1132 **Fulvous Parrotbill** *Suthora fulvifrons*
 1136 **Golden Parrotbill** *Suthora verreauxi*
 1137 **Short-tailed Parrotbill** *Neosuthora davidiana*
 1140 **Golden-breasted Fulvetta** *Lioparus chrysolis*
 1141 **White-browed Fulvetta** *Fulvetta vinipectus*
 1144 **Indochinese Fulvetta** *Fulvetta danisi*
 1156 **Striated Yuhina** *Staphida castaniceps*
 1165 **Rufous-throated Fulvetta** *Schoeniparus rufogularis*
 1166 **Rusty-capped Fulvetta** *Schoeniparus dubius*
 1171 **Spot-necked Babbler** *Stachyris striolata*
 1176 **Sickle-billed Scimitar-babbler**
Xiphirhynchus superciliaris
 1184 **Orange-billed Scimitar-babbler**
Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps

DIFFERING NOMENCLATURE IN
2000 EDITION

- Prionochilus percussus*
Prionochilus thoracicus
Carduelis spinus
Tibetan Siskin *Carduelis thibetana*
Carduelis sinica
Carduelis ambigua
Carduelis monguilloti
Carduelis spinoides
Melophus lathami
Black-winged Starling *Sturnus melanopterus*
Vinous-breasted Starling *Sturnus burmannicus*
Sturnus nigricollis
Sturnus contra
Hill Myna
Turdus naumanni
Eritacus akahige
Rhyacornis fuliginosus
Saxicola ferrea
Eumyias thalassina
Ficedula strophiate
Parus hypermelaena
Parus dichrous
Parus ater
Parus rubidiventris
Mirafra marionae
Hypsipetes mccllellandii
Hypsipetes thompsoni
Delichon urbica
Delichon nipalensis
Sand Martin
Pale Martin
Hirundo concolor
Hirundo daurica
Hirundo striolata
Orthotomus cucullatus
Seicercus xanthoschistos
Phylloscopus sichuanensis
Paradoxornis unicolor
Paradoxornis gularis
Paradoxornis atosuperciliaris
Paradoxornis brunneus
Paradoxornis webbiana
Paradoxornis alphonisianus
Paradoxornis fulvifrons
Paradoxornis verreauxi
Paradoxornis davidianus
Alcippe chrysolis
Alcippe vinipectus
Alcippe danisi
Yuhina castaniceps
Alcippe rufogularis
Alcippe dubia
Stachyris striolata
Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler
Red-billed Scimitar Babbler

- 1191 **Spotted Wren-babbler** *Elachura formosa*
1194 **Golden Babbler** *Stachyridopsis chrysaea*
1195 **Rufous-capped Babbler** *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*
1196 **Rufous-fronted Babbler** *Stachyridopsis rufifrons*
1198 **Grey-faced Tit-babbler** *Macronus kelleyi*
1199 **Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler** *Macronus ptilosus*
1201 **Rufous-rumped Grass-babbler**
Graminicola bengalensis
1210 **Grey-breasted Babbler** *Ophrydornis albugularis*
1212 **Horsfield's Babbler** *Malacocincla sepiaria*
1217 **Marbled Wren-babbler** *Turdinus marmoratus*
1218 **Large Wren-babbler** *Turdinus macrodactylus*
1219 **Limestone Wren-babbler** *Gypsophila crispifrons*
1224 **Indochinese Wren-babbler** *Rimator danjoui*
1227 **Yellow-throated Fulvetta** *Pseudominla cinerea*
1228 **Rufous-winged Fulvetta** *Pseudominla castaneiceps*
1235 **Grey-sided Laughingthrush** *Dryonastes caeruleatus*
1236 **Black-throated Laughingthrush**
Dryonastes chinensis
1237 **Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush**
Dryonastes nuchalis
1238 **Rufous-vented Laughingthrush** *Dryonastes gularis*
1239 **Yellow-throated Laughingthrush**
Dryonastes galbanus
1240 **White-cheeked Laughingthrush** *Dryonastes vassali*
1241 **Rufous-necked Laughingthrush**
Dryonastes ruficollis
1252 **Black Laughingthrush** *Melanocichla lugubris*
1255 **Striated Laughingthrush** *Grammatoptila striata*
1256 **Spot-breasted Laughingthrush**
Stactocichla merulina
1257 **Orange-breasted Laughingthrush**
Stactocichla annamensis
1259 **Striped Laughingthrush** *Sirophocincla virgata*
1260 **White-browed Laughingthrush** *Pterorhinus sannyio*
1261 **Moustached Laughingthrush**
Ianthocincla cineracea
1262 **Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush**
Ianthocincla rufogularis
1264 **Spotted Laughingthrush** *Ianthocincla ocellata*
1265 **Scaly Laughingthrush** *Trochalopteron subunicolor*
1266 **Brown-capped Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron austeni
1267 **Blue-winged Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron squamatum
1268 **Black-faced Laughingthrush** *Trochalopteron affine*
1272 **Golden-winged Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron ngoclinhense
1273 **Collared Laughingthrush** *Trochalopteron yersini*
1274 **Red-winged Laughingthrush**
Trochalopteron formosum
1275 **Red-tailed Laughingthrush** *Trochalopteron milnei*
1278 **Bar-throated Minla** *Chrysominla strigula*
1280 **Blue-winged Siva** *Siva cyanouroptera*
1281 **Silver-eared Mesia** *Mesia argentauris*
1285 **Grey Sibia** *Malacias gracilis*
1286 **Black-headed Sibia** *Malacias desgodinsi*
1287 **Dark-backed Sibia** *Malacias melanoleucus*
1288 **Beautiful Sibia** *Malacias pulchellus*
1289 **Rufous-backed Sibia** *Leioptila annectens*
1324 **Striated Prinia** *Prinia crinigera*
- Spelaornis formosus*
Stachyris chrysaea
Stachyris ruficeps
Stachyris rufifrons
Macronous kelleyi
Macronous ptilosus
Rufous-rumped Grassbird
Malacopteron albugulare
Malacocincla sepiarium
Napothera marmorata
Napothera macrodactyla
Napothera crispifrons
Short-tailed Scimitar Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui*
Alcippe cinerea
Alcippe castaneiceps
Garrulax caeruleatus
Garrulax chinensis
Garrulax nuchalis
Garrulax gularis
Garrulax galbanus
Garrulax vassali
Garrulax ruficollis
Garrulax lugubris
Garrulax striatus
Garrulax merulinus
Garrulax annamensis
Garrulax virgatus
Garrulax sannyio
Garrulax cineraceus
Garrulax rufogularis
Garrulax ocellatus
Garrulax subunicolor
Garrulax austeni
Garrulax squamatus
Garrulax affinis
Garrulax ngoclinhensis
Garrulax yersini
Garrulax formosus
Garrulax milnei
Chestnut-tailed Minla *Minla strigula*
Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera*
Leiothrix argentauris
Heterophasia gracilis
Heterophasia desgodinsi
Heterophasia melanoleuca
Heterophasia pulchella
Heterophasia annectens
Prinia crinigera

COLOUR PLATES

All species are illustrated on the colour plates, with the exception of five birds that are currently thought to be unrecognisable on plumage in the field: **Oriental Cuckoo** *Cuculus horsfieldi*, **Northern Boobook** *Ninox japonica*, **Martens's Warbler** *Seicercus omeiensis*, **Hartert's Warbler** *Phylloscopus goodsoni* and **Claudia's Warbler** *P. claudiae*. An attempt has also been made, despite restraints on the number of plates, to illustrate the majority of distinctive plumage variations (particularly sex/age) and subspecies. The layout mostly follows the systematic order, although some species or blocks of species have been moved in order to balance out the average number of figures on each plate or to enable more useful comparisons to be made. Species depicted on any one plate have been illustrated to the same scale (smaller in the case of flight figures) unless stated on the plate.

The caption page facing each plate is intended to provide a summary of important identification features for quick reference. For more detailed information, it is essential to consult the main text. Where any discrepancy exists between caption and illustration, the reader should always be guided by the caption.

FAMILY AND SUBFAMILY INFORMATION

A brief summary is given of the distinctive characteristics and diet. Worldwide totals are given for comparison with South-East Asia totals and, in many cases, are only approximate.

SPECIES ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Identification

The total length of each species appears at the beginning of each account and an attempt has been made to improve on measurements existing in other works covering the region's birds, many of which are highly inaccurate. A range was found for most species and, as far as time allowed, this information was gathered from museum specimen labels.

A comparative approach has been adopted with species descriptions, where scarcer species are generally compared to commoner or more widespread species. In general, those species considered to be easily identifiable have been afforded less coverage than the more difficult species.

Males are described first (except in polyandrous species) and female plumage compared directly to the male plumage.

Comparisons between similar species are dealt with directly and separately under the various sex/age or other headings.

In cases where more than one subspecies occurs

in the region, a 'primary subspecies' is described and other distinctive subspecies compared directly to it (not to each other, unless stated). The primary subspecies (given after length) is usually that most likely to be encountered by birdwatchers visiting Thailand. For example, the primary subspecies of **Silver-eared Mesia** is *Mesia argentauris galbana*, the form occurring in NW Thailand. Apart from a few exceptions, the subspecies listed under 'Other subspecies in SE Asia' are not considered to differ markedly from the primary subspecies. Where a primary subspecies is question-marked, this indicates doubt over its occurrence (i.e. no specimen) rather than the plumage description. In most cases, ranges have been given for all subspecies except the primary one, the range of which can be deduced by subtracting the ranges of other subspecies from the entire SE Asia distribution.

Voice

Transcription of bird vocalisations is very subjective and different authors tend to prefer the use of different letters to represent certain sounds. An attempt has been made to describe structure, loudness and tone etc. of most vocalisations before the transcriptions themselves.

Spacing between sounds indicates elapsed time. For example, slowly repeated notes appear as *tit tit..* or *tit...tit..* etc., whereas more quickly repeated sounds are transcribed *tit-tit..* and very quickly repeated sounds *tiit tit..* or *tittit..* etc.

Habitat & Behaviour

Along with range, these are important identification tools, which should be used in conjunction with identification material; many species only occur in a certain habitat type and/or in a certain altitudinal range. Altitude ranges refer to South-East Asia only.

Range & Status

To create a broader perspective, extralimital distribution is summarised for all species and breeding and wintering ranges dealt with separately. The status given for each species is necessarily general and subjective but is intended to give a comparative overview.

Use of the word 'except' in SE Asian ranges refers to distribution only. For example, a species which is an 'uncommon resident (except C Thailand)', occurs in all regions of SE Asia apart from C Thailand and is considered to be uncommon in all of the regions where it occurs.

Breeding

Space restraints allow only a brief summary, without room for such detail as nest materials etc. Season spans the period from nest construction to fledged but dependent young.

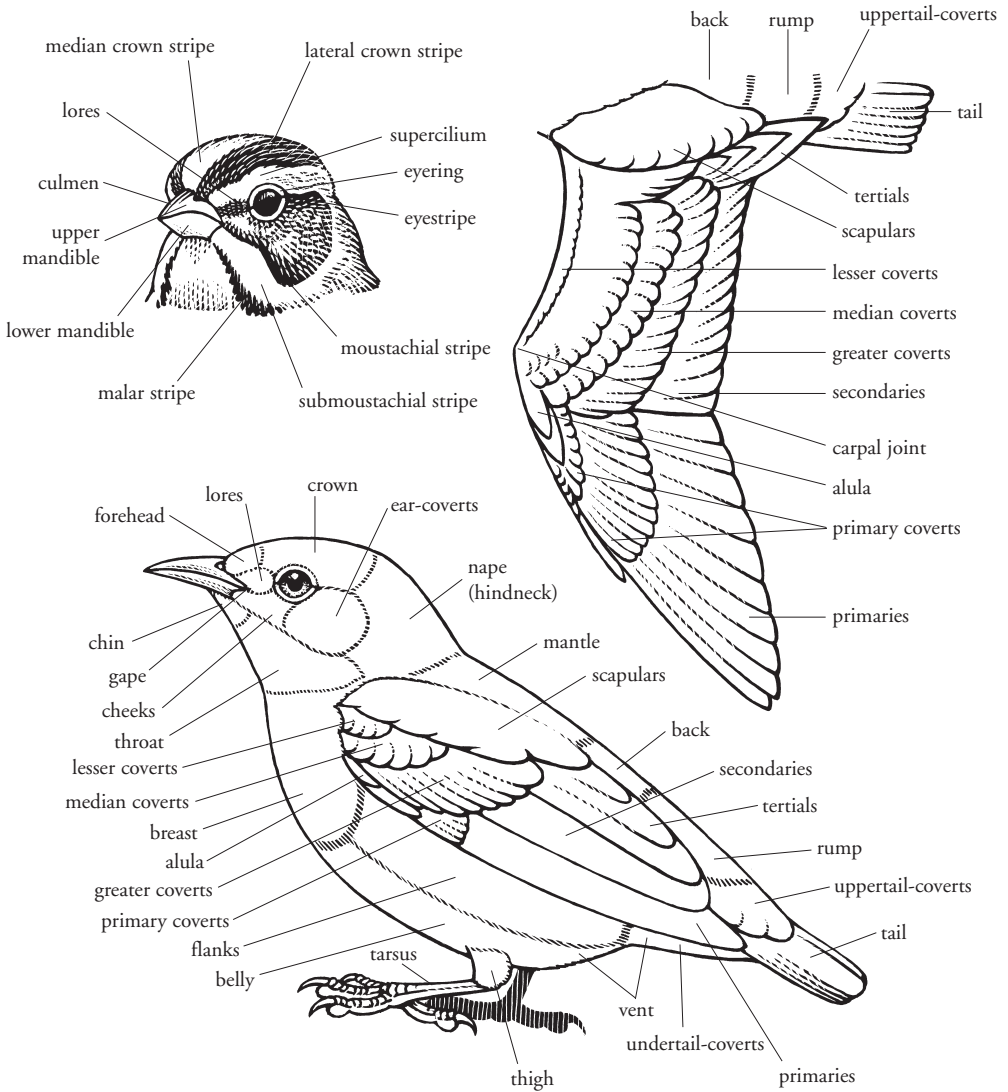
GLOSSARY

- Arboreal:** tree-dwelling.
- Axillaries:** the feathers at the base of the underwing.
- Bare-parts:** collective term for bill, legs and feet, eyering, exposed facial skin, etc.
- Cap:** well-defined patch of colour or bare skin on top of the head
- Casque:** an enlargement of the upper mandible, as in many hornbill species.
- Cere:** a fleshy structure at the base of the bill which contains the nostrils.
- Colonial:** nesting or roosting in tight colonies.
- Comb:** erect unfeathered fleshy growth, situated lengthwise on crown.
- Crest:** tuft of feathers on crown of head, sometimes erectile.
- Distal:** (of the part) farther from the body.
- Eclipse:** a dull short-term post-nuptial plumage.
- Endemic:** restricted or confined to a specific country or region.
- Face:** informal term for the front part of the head, usually including the forehead, lores, cheeks and often the chin.
- Flight feathers:** In this work, a space-saving collective term for primaries and secondaries.
- Fringe:** complete feather margin.
- Frugivorous:** fruit-eating.
- Galliform:** belonging to the order Galliformes, the typical game birds, including pheasants and partridges.
- Graduated tail:** tail on which each feather, starting outermost, is shorter than the adjacent inner feather.
- Gregarious:** living in flocks or communities.
- Gular:** pertaining to the throat.
- Gunung:** Malay word for mountain.
- Hackles:** long, pointed neck feathers.
- Hepatic:** brownish-red (applied to the rufous morph of some cuckoos).
- Knob:** a fleshy protrusion on the upper mandible of the bill.
- Lappet:** a fold of skin (wattle) hanging or protruding from the head.
- Lateral:** on or along the side.
- Leading edge:** the front edge (usually of the forewing in flight).
- Local:** occurring or relatively common within a small or restricted area.
- Mask:** informal term for the area of the head around the eye, often extending back from the bill and covering (part of) the ear-coverts.
- Mesial:** down the middle (applied to streak on chin/throat, mostly of raptors); interchangeable with gular.
- Morph:** a permanent alternative plumage exhibited by a species, having no taxonomic standing and usually involving base colour, not pattern.
- Nomadic:** prone to wandering, or occurring erratically, with no fixed territory outside breeding season.
- Nuchal:** pertaining to the nape and hindneck.
- Ocelli:** eye-like spots, often iridescent.
- Orbital:** surrounding the eye.
- Pelagic:** of the open sea.
- Polyandrous:** mating with more than one male (usually associated with sex-role reversal).
- Post-ocular:** behind the eye.
- Pre-ocular:** in front of the eye.
- Race:** see subspecies.
- Rami:** barbs of feathers.
- Shaft-streak:** a pale or dark line in the plumage produced by the feather shaft.
- Subspecies:** a geographical population whose members collectively show constant differences, in plumage and/or size etc., from those of other populations of the same species.
- Subterminal:** immediately before the tip.
- Terminal:** at the tip.
- Terrestrial:** living or occurring mainly on the ground.
- Tibia:** upper half of often visible avian leg (above the reverse “knee”).
- Trailing edge:** the rear edge (usually of the wing in flight).
- Underparts:** the lower parts of the body (loosely applied).
- Underside:** the entire lower surface of the body.
- Upperparts:** the upper parts of the body, usually excluding the head, tail and wings (loosely applied).
- Upside:** the entire upper surface of the body, tail and wings.
- Vagrant:** a status for a species nationally or regionally when it is accidental (rare and irregular) in occurrence.
- Vermiculated:** marked with narrow wavy lines, often only visible at close range.
- Web:** a vane (to one side of the shaft) of a feather.
- Wing-bar:** a line across a closed wing formed by different-coloured tips to the greater or median coverts, or both.
- Wing-panel:** a lengthwise strip on closed wing formed by coloured fringes (usually on flight feathers).
- Zygodactyl:** arrangement of feet in which two toes point forward, two backward.

AVIAN TOPOGRAPHY

The figures below illustrate the main plumage tracts and bare-part features. This terminology for bird topography has been used extensively in the species descriptions, and a full understanding of these terms

is important if the reader is to make full use of this book; they are a starting point in putting together a description.



OUTLINE OF MAIN NATURAL HABITAT CATEGORIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Vegetation cover is determined by three main factors: climate, landform and human disturbance. The distribution of forest types in the region is rather complex, and two or three different types with intergradations between them often occur locally in a mosaic pattern, even in a relatively small area. No fully standardised habitat classification exists for the region, and the habitats described below largely follow those described for the region by MacKinnon and MacKinnon (1986) and for Thailand by Round (1988) and Boonsong Lekagul and Round (1991).

DECIDUOUS FOREST

Originally predominant in lowlands of continental Myanmar, Thailand and Cambodia. Very widely exploited and often replanted with monocultures of Teak and other species. Few completely untouched tracts remain.

Dry dipterocarp forest

Tends to be relatively uniform, low and open, with a grassy understorey. Occurs on the poorest, stoniest soils. Often quite rich in medium-sized arboreal birds, including parakeets and woodpeckers; smaller birds are scarcer due to the lack of middle storey and understorey foraging niches. Other species typical of this habitat include White-rumped Pygmy-falcon, Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, Common Woodshrike and White-browed Fantail. Bird diversity is typically lower than in other broadleaved forest types in the region.

Mixed deciduous forest

Richer and more diverse than dry dipterocarp forest, with a greater variety of trees in mixed association. Trees are generally taller and the forest more layered, with three main strata, including a middle storey. Bamboo is frequent, though usually occurring as a result of human disturbance (mainly through the use of fire). The structure of bird communities is similar to that found in broadleaved evergreen forests, and representatives of most landbird families occur.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN FOREST

Relatively dense with pronounced stratification, particularly in the case of lowland evergreen rain forest.

Lowland evergreen rain forest

Originally predominant from extreme S Thailand southwards and also in parts of south-west, S, E Myanmar, west Tenasserim, SE Thailand and south-west Cambodia. Probably the most highly threatened forest type in the region. Bird communities are very rich and diverse, with a high proportion of Sundaic species in the south. Key fam-

ilies include cuckoos, trogons, hornbills, barbets, woodpeckers, spiderhunters, flowerpeckers, bulbuls and babblers.

Lowland semi-evergreen rain forest

In the current work, this and the next category are included under the umbrella of broadleaved evergreen forest (see SEMI-EVERGREEN FOREST below). Subtly different to the last category and somewhat more seasonal, although undoubtedly largely evergreen and generally very moist in aspect. Varies considerably across the region. For example, such forest on the east side of the Annamite mountain chain in N and S Annam is predominantly very wet, while that to the west (in Laos) is relatively dry. Originally predominant in east and south Tenasserim, S Thailand and much of Indochina, as well as parts of W and NE Thailand. Bird richness is very similar to lowland evergreen forest but somewhat more species-poor. Specialities include important endemic or near-endemic species, such as Gurney's Pitta in south Tenasserim and S Thailand, Ratchet-tailed Treepie in parts of Tenasserim, W Thailand and Indochina, Blue-rumped Pitta in SE Thailand and Indochina, Red-collared Woodpecker and Grey-faced Tit-babbler in parts of Indochina and several galliforms in Vietnam.

Montane evergreen forest

While the lowland forests in South-east Asia are dominated by the tree family Dipterocarpaceae, at higher elevations, particularly above 900-1,000 m, families such as oaks and chestnuts (Fagaceae) predominate, forming a distinct forest type. At the highest levels, rhododendrons and other trees or shrubs of the families Ericaceae and Magnoliaceae are frequent. The largest areas of this habitat are found in northern parts of the region, while smaller pockets exist on montane isolates throughout; they are generally less threatened than other forest types in the region (except the next category). Bird communities are very rich, with a high proportion of Sino-Himalayan species (more so in the north) and marked endemism on montane isolates. Typical of this category are such species as Rufous-throated Partridge, Wedge-tailed Green-pigeon, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Golden-throated Barbet, Maroon Oriole, Yellow-billed Nuthatch and a wide variety of flycatchers, warblers and babblers.

Forest on limestone

A sub-type of broadleaved evergreen forest, found exclusively in association with rocky limestone areas and outcrops. In some parts of the region Limestone

Wren-babbler is confined to wooded rocky limestone outcrops. More specialised subtypes occur in some areas, including C Laos and C Annam, where Sooty Babbler is endemic. Probably the least threatened forest type in the region.

Forest on islands

An ill-defined subtype, normally with a low number of tree species of relatively low stature, usually no marked stratification and little or no understorey. Generally very poor in bird diversity, supporting only a small number of more tolerant species. Two pigeons however, are specifically adapted to live on small forested islands: Pied Imperial-pigeon and Nicobar Pigeon.

SEMI-EVERGREEN FOREST

In this work, refers to evergreen forest with a varying deciduous component of up to 50%. Dense and stratified with dipterocarps predominating. Often represents an intergradation zone between lowland deciduous forests and montane evergreen forest.

SWAMP FOREST

Best regarded as a special sub-type of lowland broadleaved evergreen forest. Supports a rich variety of arboreal forest birds but galliforms and other ground-feeding birds are scarce, depending on state of inundation. Originally an important habitat for a number of globally threatened species, including Giant and White-shouldered Ibises. Swamp forests are severely threatened throughout the region and only small isolated pockets remain.

Freshwater swamp forest

Mixed to fairly species-poor and of variable stature and structure. Occurs on regularly to almost permanently flooded, typically non-acid sites. Formerly predominant in major delta areas in the region. Now much depleted, only occurring in tiny isolated patches.

Peatswamp forest

Similar to the last category but grows on deep, rain-fed, permanently water-logged acid peat-muck. More localised historically and now reduced to tiny remnants in S Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, SE Cambodia and CochinChina.

MANGROVES

A distinct forest type, composed of trees with a number of specialised adaptations enabling them to survive inundation by saline or brackish waters. Occurs in silt-rich sheltered inlets and near the mouths of rivers, often in association with areas of extensive intertidal mudflats. Over-exploitation and extensive replanting of monocultures is widespread and large areas of mature mangrove forest are now well isolated. A small number of bird species, including Chestnut-bellied Malkoha, Brown-winged Kingfisher, Mangrove Pitta, Mangrove Whistler,

Copper-throated Sunbird and Mangrove Blue Flycatcher are restricted or largely restricted to this habitat type in South-East Asia. Mangroves also hold important large waterbird colonies, notably of Milky Stork in Peninsular Malaysia and a variety of species in CochinChina.

CONIFEROUS FOREST

Pine forest

Occurs primarily on dry plateaux and ridges, with a very patchy distribution in continental parts of the region. Often mixed with broadleaved evergreen forest at higher elevations and with dry dipterocarp forest at lower to moderate elevations. Pine forest usually lacks any marked stratification and has a species-poor, often grassy understorey. Native pine forests are heavily exploited and replanted, with mature stands relatively scarce. The number of bird species is low throughout much of the region, with few species restricted to this habitat; Giant Nuthatch being a notable example. In S Annam more distinctive bird communities occur, including key species such as Slender-billed Oriole, Eurasian Jay, Red Crossbill and the endemic Vietnamese Greenfinch.

Other types of coniferous forest

Firs (*Abies*) occur in pure stands or in mixed associations with rhododendrons at higher elevations in N Myanmar and locally W Tonkin. Hemlocks and other conifers also occur in such areas. Spotted Nutcracker, Goldcrest and several species of tit are typical of such habitats in Myanmar.

BAMBOO

Usually more frequent in occurrence where forest has been destroyed or disturbed, especially through use of fire. Uniform stands of bamboo are generally much less rich in bird species than broadleaved forest but a number of species are associated with bamboo where it occurs as a component of deciduous or broadleaved evergreen forest. These include piculets, Pale-headed and Bamboo Woodpeckers, Pin-tailed Parrotfinch, Blue-fronted Robin, Yellow-bellied Warbler, a number of parrotbill species and White-hooded and Collared Babblers.

NATURAL SAVANNA AND THORN SCRUB

A localised 'semi-desert' habitat occurring in C and north S Myanmar, often referred to as the 'dry zone'. Four species endemic to Myanmar, Jerdon's Minivet, Hooded Treepie, Burmese Bushlark and White-throated Babbler, are largely confined here. Much of this habitat has been modified or fallen under cultivation and it is probable that little of the original habitat remains in a natural state.

GRASSLAND

Extensive natural and semi-natural grasslands were formerly widespread in the region, particularly bor-

dering freshwater wetlands and along seasonally inundated watercourses but also in drier areas. They have been severely depleted throughout and are now one of the most threatened habitats in the region. Many were at least formerly maintained, primarily for cattle fodder, by annual burning. Key species include certain quails and buttonquails, Bengal Florican in Cambodia and Cochinchina, Jerdon's, Striated and Slender-billed Babblers in Myanmar, bushlarks, weavers, a number of estrildine finches, Jerdon's Bushchat and Rufous-rumped Grass-babbler.

SUBALPINE/ALPINE

At very high elevations in northern Myanmar, areas of rhododendron and juniper scrub and alpine meadows occur above the 'tree-line' (c.3,650–3,950 m), before giving way to bare rock. Alpine meadows and scrub provide breeding habitat for such species as Himalayan and Sclater's Monals, Alpine Accentor, a number of finches and Grandala.

WETLANDS

Wetland habitats are severely threatened throughout and support a high proportion of globally and regionally threatened species.

Freshwater wetlands

Most of the region's freshwater lakes have been altered or over-exploited while most marshes have been drained, dammed to create lakes, reclaimed for building sites or canalised and turned into rice-paddy or other cultivation. Additionally, many reservoirs have been created, few of which provide a valuable habitat for birds. Freshwater wetlands originally supported a wide variety of breeding large waterbirds, as well as large numbers of wintering waterfowl. However, most large waterbirds, particularly storks, herons, ibises, egrets, pelicans, cormorants and Oriental Darter, are now severely threatened throughout the region. Smaller waterbirds such as bitterns, crakes, rails and jacanas, and wintering flocks of ducks, are still quite widespread and many make use of certain man-made wetlands.

The sandbanks and shores of the region's large, open rivers additionally support a distinctive avifauna, with key species including Great Thick-knee, River Lapwing, Small Pratincole, Indian Skimmer, River and Black-bellied Terns and Grey-throated Sand-martin. This habitat is also under threat, particularly along the Mekong River, where populations of the above-mentioned species are now much depleted or in some cases virtually extinct.

Slow-moving rivers through forest also provide valuable habitat for some rare and local species, including Green Peafowl, White-winged Duck and Blyth's Kingfisher. See swamp forest (page 20).

Out of South-East Asia's original avifauna, only two species are now thought to have become globally extinct, Pink-headed Duck and White-eyed River-martin; both occurred in freshwater wetlands.

Coastal wetlands

Intertidal mudflats, brackish marshes and man-made habitats such as salt-pans and prawn- and fish-ponds are of very great importance for a host of migrant waders, terns and gulls, many of which winter in South-East Asia. Key species include Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Saunders's Gull, which all winter in the Red River Delta in Vietnam.

Beaches

Undisturbed sandy beaches, dunes and coastal flats provide valuable breeding areas for certain species, some of which are shared with the larger rivers. These include Great and Beach Thick-knees, Kentish and Malaysian Plovers, Little Tern and bee-eaters. Extensive stretches of undisturbed beach are now largely restricted to Myanmar and Vietnam.

Offshore islands

Small islets are important as nesting areas for terns and locally some larger seabirds such as boobies. Disturbance and collection of eggs and young by fishermen have led to widespread local extinctions.

BIRD STUDY AND CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

NATIONAL

CAMBODIA

Wildlife Protection Office

40 Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Email: wildlifedfw@online.com.kh

Cambodia Bird News

c/o Wildlife Conservation Society (Cambodia Programme), PO Box 1620, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Email: cambodia@wcs.org

LAOS

Wildlife Conservation Society (Lao programme)

P.O. Box 6712, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Email: wclslo@laonet.net

WWF Lao Programme

c/o Department of Forestry, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Email: wwflao@laonet.net / wwflao@loxinfo.co.th

MYANMAR

Myanmar Bird and Nature Society

69 Myaynigone Zay Street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon 11111, Myanmar
Email: SST@mptmail.net.mm

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Malaysian Nature Society

P.O.Box 10750, 50724 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: mns@streamyx.com

WWF Malaysia

49 Jalan SS23/15, Taman SEA, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor DE, Malaysia.
Email: wwfmal.org.my

SINGAPORE

Nature Society (Singapore)

510 Geylang Road, # 02-05, The Sunflower, Singapore 389466
Email: contact@nss.org.sg

THAILAND

Bird Conservation Society of Thailand

69/12 Ramintra 24, Jarakheebua, Lardprao, Bangkok 10230, Thailand
Email: bcst@box1.a-net.net.th

VIETNAM (also Myanmar)

BirdLife International in Indochina

4, Lane 209, Doi Can Street, Hanoi, Vietnam
Email: birdlife@birdlife.netnam.vn

INTERNATIONAL

BirdLife International

Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, United Kingdom.
Email: birdlife@birdlife.org.uk

Oriental Bird Club

c/o The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL, United Kingdom.
Email: mail@orientalbirdclub.org

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

Unit 9-3A, 3rd Floor, Jalan SS23/11, Taman SEA, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Email: tsea@po.jaring.my

Wetlands International–Asia Pacific

3A39, Block A, Kelana Centre Point, Jalan SS7/19, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Email: malaysia@wetlands.org.my

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PLATE 1. NICOBAR SCRUBFOWL, PARTRIDGES, CHINESE FRANCOLIN, QUAILS & BUTTONQUAILS

- 1 [1] **NICOBAR SCRUBFOWL** *Megapodius nicobariensis*
Adult *nicobariensis*: Plain brown above, grey-brown below; red skin round eye, face grey.
- 2 [2] **SNOW PARTRIDGE** *Lerwa lerwa*
(a,b) **Adult**: Head, neck and upperside intensely barred blackish and whitish, lower breast to belly chestnut with bold white streaks. Whitish trailing edge to secondaries in flight.
- 3 [3] **CHINESE FRANCOLIN** *Francolinus pintadeanus*
(a) **Male** *phayrei*: Black body boldly spotted and barred whitish to buffy-white, bold black, chestnut and white head pattern, chestnut scapulars.
(b) **Female**: Duller than male, chestnut areas washed brown, facial pattern softer, underparts barred.
(c) **Juvenile**: Duller than female, less rufous on crown-sides, pale-streaked upperparts.
- 4 [4] **LONG-BILLED PARTRIDGE** *Rhizothera longirostris*
(a) **Male** *longirostris*: Large bill, light chestnut head-sides and underparts, grey foreneck and upper breast, buffish wing-coverts, yellow legs.
(b) **Female**: No grey on neck and breast.
(c) **Juvenile**: Like female but paler-faced, buff streaks on throat, breast and mantle.
- 5 [5] **BLACK PARTRIDGE** *Melanoperdix nigra*
(a) **Male** *nigra*: Glossy black, slightly browner wings.
(b) **Female**: Rather uniform dark chestnut, buffier on face and vent, black spots on scapulars.
(c) **Juvenile**: Like female but upperparts finely vermiculated, less black on scapulars, large whitish spots and dark bars on sides of breast and flanks.
- 6 [6] **COMMON QUAIL** *Coturnix coturnix*
(a) **Male** *coturnix*: From non-breeding Japanese Quail by less chestnut on breast and flanks, browner upperparts. Possibly not separable in field.
(b) **Female**: From Japanese Quail as male.
- 7 [7] **JAPANESE QUAIL** *Coturnix japonica*
(a) **Male non-breeding**: Like female but throat and foreneck white with dark centre and transverse throat-band, richer buff-and-chestnut breast.
(b) **Male breeding** *japonica*: Uniform pale pinkish-chestnut head-sides and throat.
(c,d) **Female**: Small; greyish-brown upperparts with dark markings and pale streaks, pale ear-coverts, whitish throat with double dark bar at sides, rufescent to chestnut breast and flanks with dark markings and whitish streaks; barred primaries. Plain upperwing in flight with barring on primaries.
- 8 [8] **RAIN QUAIL** *Coturnix coromandelica*
(a) **Male**: Large black breast-patch, black flank-streaks.
(b) **Female**: Washed-out (often greyish-tinged) breast with irregular dark spots; unbarred primaries.
- 9 [9] **BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL** *Coturnix chinensis*
(a) **Male** *chinensis*: Relatively unstreaked upperparts; slaty-blue face, breast and flanks, black-and-white markings on throat and upper breast, chestnut lower breast to vent.
(b,c) **Female**: Smaller than other quail with less streaked upperparts, long buff supercilium, barring on breast and flanks, yellowish legs; uniform brown upperwing.
- 10 [21] **CRESTED PARTRIDGE** *Rollulus rouloul*
(a) **Male**: Glossy blue-black above and below (usually bluer on mantle, greener towards tail), large fan-shaped chestnut-maroon crest, long wire-like forehead-plumes, red orbital skin, bill-base and legs, dark brownish wings.
(b) **Female**: Deep green with red eyering, dark grey hood, blackish nape, chestnut scapulars, rusty-brown wings with darker vermiculations, shortish forehead plumes, red legs.
(c) **Juvenile**: Like female but warm brown crown-sides, greyer-tinged mantle, duller breast, dull greyish belly and vent; pale spots on wing-coverts.
- 11 [242] **SMALL BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix sylvatica*
(a,b) **Female** *mikado*: Like Yellow-legged Buttonquail but smaller, with pale chestnut wing-coverts (contrast less with flight feathers than in other buttonquail), strong buff stripes on mantle and tertials, paler buff and sharply defined breast-patch, slaty-blue to blackish bill, fleshy-greyish legs.
(c) **Juvenile**: Less distinct buff breast-patch, blackish spots across breast.
- 12 [243] **YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix tanki*
(a,b) **Female** *blanfordii*: Sandy-buff wing-coverts (more contrasting with flight feathers than in other buttonquail) with large black spots, deep buff breast-band, round black spots on upper flanks (otherwise rather plain below), rufous nuchal collar (lacking on male), extensive yellowish bill, yellow legs.
(c) **Juvenile**: Duller with less distinct breast-patch, faint narrow bars on throat/breast, less obvious wing-covert spots.
- 13 [244] **BARRED BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix suscitator*
(a,b) **Female** *thai*: Small; head, breast, flanks and wing-coverts boldly but densely patterned: whitish-buff speckles on head, black throat and upper breast, black-and-whitish bars on lower throat to flanks, black-and-buff bars on wing-coverts, rufous vent.
(c) **Male**: Like female but no black patch on throat and breast.
(d) **Female** *blakistoni*: More rufous-chestnut above, buffier below (both sexes).



PLATE 2. PARTRIDGES, BLOOD PHEASANT & TRAGOPANS

- 1 [10] **HILL PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila torqueola*
(a) **Adult** *batemani*: Chestnut crown, rufous-chestnut ear-coverts, black face and eyestripe, black-and-white throat, wavy blackish bars on upperparts, white gorget.
(b) **Female**: Like Rufous-throated but buffy-rufous on head-sides to throat, dark-barred upperparts, browner breast.
(c) **Juvenile**: Like female but has buff to whitish spots on breast, reduced flank markings.
- 2 [11] **RUFIOUS-THROATED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila rufogularis*
(a) **Adult** *tickelli*: Dark-streaked brown crown, plain olive-brown mantle, whitish lores, supercilium and ear-coverts with dark streaks, orange-rufous throat, grey breast to belly, chestnut flank markings.
(b) **Juvenile**: Plain buffish supercilium and throat, underparts spotted and streaked white.
(c) **Adult** *intermedia*: Mostly black throat.
(d) **Adult** *annamensis*: Whitish throat.
- 3 [12] **WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila atrogularis*
Adult: Like Bar-backed Partridge but throat black, breast and upper belly slaty-greyish.
- 4 [13] **BAR-BACKED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila brunneopectus*
(a) **Adult** *brunneopectus*: Pale buff face, dark eyestripe and crown, black bars on mantle, black foreneck with buff streaks, warm brown breast to upper belly, black-and-white flank markings.
(b) **Adult** *henrici*: Richer buff head markings.
(c) **Adult** *albigula*: Tends to have whiter head markings.
- 5 [14] **MALAYAN PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila campbelli*
Adult: Like Bar-backed but largely black head and neck, slaty-greyish breast/upper belly, pale rufous and black flanks.
- 6 [15] **ORANGE-NECKED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila davidi*
Adult: Like Bar-backed but broad black eyestripe extends down neck and across lower foreneck, neck orange, broader whitish supercilium behind eye, black flanks with white bars.
- 7 [16] **CHESTNUT-HEADED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila cambodiana*
(a) **Adult** *cambodiana*: Dull chestnut head/breast, black crown and post-ocular stripe, black bars above, black-and-white flanks.
(b) **Adult** *diversa*: Narrower black upperpart bars, more extensive flank markings; head pattern similar to Bar-backed.
(c) **Adult** *diversa*: Less well-marked individual.
- 8 [17] **CHESTNUT-NECKLACED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila charltonii*
(a) **Adult** *charltonii*: Like Annam but chestnut breast-band, pale chestnut ear-covert patch, more orange-buff flanks.
(b) **Adult** *tonkinensis*: Chestnut areas much reduced.
- 9 [18] **ANNAM PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila merlini*
Adult: Very like Scaly-breasted but blackish heart-spots on lower breast and flanks, yellow legs.
- 10 [19] **SCALY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE** *Arborophila chloropus*
(a) **Adult** *chloropus*: Rather uniform; upperparts/breast olive-brown with blackish vermiculations, foreneck, lower breast/upper belly orange-buff; blackish flank markings, greenish legs, reddish bill with dull greenish-yellow tip.
(b) **Adult** *cognacqi*: Colder with whiter foreneck.
- 11 [20] **FERRUGINOUS PARTRIDGE** *Caloperdix oculea*
Male *oculea*: Chestnut head and breast, black-and-whitish scaled mantle and flanks, black-and-rufous back to tail, black spots on pale wing-coverts.
- 12 [22] **MOUNTAIN BAMBOO-PARTRIDGE** *Bambusicola fytchii*
(a) **Male** *fythii*: Rather long neck and tail; buffish head-sides and throat with blackish stripe behind eye, greyish-brown above with distinct dark spots, chestnut streaks on neck and breast and bold black markings on flanks.
(b) **Female**: Like male but eyestripe brown.
- 13 [23] **BLOOD PHEASANT** *Ithaginis cruentus*
(a) **Male** *marionae*: Crimson and black head, slaty-grey crest, white-streaked grey upperside, green on wing-coverts/tertiaries; crimson breast, grey belly (both streaked greenish-white), crimson undertail-coverts/tail fringes.
(b) **Female**: Uniform dark brown with more rufous head, grey hindcrown and nape, short crest.
- 14 [24] **BLYTH'S TRAGOPAN** *Tragopan blythii*
(a,b) **Male** *blythii*: Short-legged and tailed, yellow face/throat, orange-red and black on rest of head/neck, orange-red breast, white-spotted chestnut-red and brown upperparts and lower belly, brownish-grey upper belly.
(c) **Female**: Nondescript, greyish-brown above with subtle mottling and speckling, paler below, yellowish eyering.
- 15 [25] **TEMMINCK'S TRAGOPAN** *Tragopan temminckii*
(a,b) **Male**: Recalls Blyth's but face/throat blue, underparts crimson, bold greyish-white spots from mid-breast to vent.
(c) **Female**: Very like female Blyth's but eyering blue, more distinct pale streaks and spots on underparts, warmer throat and neck, blacker base colour of crown.



1b

1a

2a

2c

2d

2b

1c

3

4b

4c

6

5

4a

6

10a

7c

10b

7a

7b

9

8a

11

8b

13a

13b

12b

13-15 to different scale

12a

14b

15b

14c

14a

15c

15a

PLATE 3. RED JUNGLEFOWL & *LOPHURA* PHEASANTS

- 1 [28] **RED JUNGLEFOWL** *Gallus gallus*
(a) **Male** *spadiceus*: Long rufous to golden-yellow hackles, maroon scapulars and lesser coverts, blackish underparts, glossy dark green high-arched tail, red comb, facial skin and lappets.
(b) **Male eclipse**: No hackles, leaving all-blackish crown and neck; smaller comb and lappets.
(c) **Female**: Smaller; short blackish and golden-buff hackles, drab brown upperside with fine blackish vermiculations and buffy-white shaft-streaks, paler below, plain greyish-brown vent, rather short and blunt dark tail, bare pinkish face.
(d) **Male** *gallus*: Conspicuous white 'ear-patch' (smaller on female).
- 2 [29] **KALIJ PHEASANT** *Lophura leucomelanos*
(a) **Male** *lathamii*: Glossy blue-black including long crest, broad white scaling on lower back to uppertail-coverts, dark legs, red facial skin.
(b) **Female**: Like female Silver Pheasant (subspecies *lineata*) but darker above with distinctive pale scaling, blackish tail with chestnut-brown central feathers, underparts brown with pale scaling and shaft-streaks, dark legs.
(c) **Male** *williamsi*: Dense, fine whitish vermiculations on upperparts and tail, indistinct whitish scaling on lower back to uppertail-coverts.
(d) **Female**: A shade paler than *lathamii*, notably central tail feathers, rest of tail vermiculated white.
(e) **Male** *lineata*: Much denser black markings above, creating very grey appearance; often has dark grey or greyish-brown to pinkish-brown legs.
(f) **Female**: Light scaling on upperparts, sharp black-and-white V-shapes on hindneck, largely dull chestnut breast and belly with white streaks, paler creamier central tail feathers.
- 3 [30] **SILVER PHEASANT** *Lophura nycthemera*
(a) **Male** *nycthemera*: White upperparts, wings and tail with black chevrons and lines, glossy blue-black crest and underparts, red facial skin and legs.
(b) **Female**: Plain mid-brown crown and upperside (sometimes warm-tinged) with faint vermiculations, short blackish crest, broad white and blackish scales on underparts, blackish-and-whitish barring on outertail feathers.
(c) **Male** *lewisii*: Very like Kalij (subspecies *williamsi*) but stronger markings above, no white scales on back to uppertail-coverts, white on tail, red legs.
(d) **Female**: Chestnut-tinged upperside with greyish scaling, greyer and relatively plain below.
- 4 [30A] **'IMPERIAL PHEASANT'** *Lophura x imperialis*
(a) **Male**: Like Edwards's Pheasant but larger, with longer, pointed glossy dark blue crest, longer tail, less prominent, only slightly greener-blue fringes to upperwing-coverts; overall less brilliant.
(b) **Female**: Very like some female Silver (see text) but tail uniform blackish-chestnut, plumage more chestnut-tinged overall.
- 5 [31] **EDWARDS'S PHEASANT** *Lophura edwardsi*
(a) **Male** *edwardsi*: Mostly glossy dark purplish-blue, blackish vent, tail and flight feathers, prominent greenish-blue fringes to wing-coverts, short tufted white crest, relatively short and blunt tail, red facial skin and legs.
(b) **Female**: Head, neck, mantle and breast rather plain cold greyish-brown, underparts not paler than upperparts, scapulars and wing-coverts warmer-tinged, blackish tail with chestnut-brown central feathers.
(c) **Male** *hatinhensis*: Like Edwards's but with white central tail feathers.
- 6 [32] **CRESTLESS FIREBACK** *Lophura erythrophthalma*
(a) **Male** *erythrophthalma*: Purplish-blue-black with fine whitish vermiculations on mantle, wings and sides of breast, rufous-chestnut shading to dark maroon from lower back to uppertail-coverts, shortish warm buff tail (base blackish), red facial skin, greyish legs.
(b) **Female**: Blackish overall, extensively glossed dark purplish- to greenish-blue.
- 7 [33] **CRESTED FIREBACK** *Lophura ignita*
(a) **Male** *rufa*: Blue facial skin, purplish-blue-black crest and body, golden-rufous upper back grading to maroon shorter uppertail-coverts, white streaks on flanks, strongly arched white central tail feathers, reddish legs.
(b) **Female**: Blue facial skin, dull rufous-chestnut crest, head, upperside and tail, breast similar with white streaks, blackish belly to vent with bold white scales.
- 8 [34] **SIAMESE FIREBACK** *Lophura diardi*
(a) **Male**: Extensive red facial skin, thin pendant-tipped crest, grey body with black-and-white bars on scapulars and wing-coverts, golden-buff patch on back, bluish barring on maroon rump to uppertail-coverts and on glossy purplish-black belly to vent, long down-curved glossy blackish-green tail.
(b) **Female**: Red facial skin, rufous-chestnut mantle, underparts (white-scaled on belly and flanks) and outertail, bold blackish-and-whitish bars on wings and central tail feathers.



PLATE 4. PHEASANTS

- 1 [26] **HIMALAYAN MONAL** *Lophophorus impejanus*
(a) **Male:** Like Sclater's Monal but with long upright crest, glossy purple and turquoise on upperparts, all-rufous tail.
(b) **Female:** Like Sclater's but throat all white, streaked below, less obvious pale tail-tip, slight crest, darker head-sides.
- 2 [27] **SCCLATER'S MONAL** *Lophophorus sclateri*
(a) **Male** *sclateri*: Large; metallic green curly-crested crown, greenish to purplish upperparts with white back to uppertail-coverts, chestnut tail with white tip. (White uppertail-coverts, not tail-base as illustrated.)
(b) **Female:** Blackish-brown above with small buffish streaks, paler back to uppertail-coverts, tail barred blackish and whitish with a clear whitish tip, off-white throat-centre, speckled head-sides, dark brownish below with narrow wavy buffish barring.
- 3 [35] **MRS HUME'S PHEASANT** *Syrnaticus humiae*
(a) **Male** *burmanicus*: Red facial skin, mostly glossy dark greyish-purple head to upper breast and inner wing-coverts (too green on plate), rich chestnut body, two white wing-bands, long greyish dark-barred tail.
(b) **Female:** Smaller than male with shorter white-tipped tail; generally warm brown, with blackish markings above and whitish wing-bars, warmer below with whitish scales on lower breast to vent.
- 4 [36] **COMMON PHEASANT** *Phasianus colchicus*
(a) **Male** *elegans*: Red facial skin, purplish-green head to breast, rufous and chestnut body with black streaks and bars, long brown dark-barred tail, mostly greenish-grey wing-coverts, back and rump.
(b) **Female:** Smaller and shorter-tailed than male. Rufous to buffish-brown upperside with blackish bars and mottling, buffish underparts with blackish scales on breast and flanks.
(c) **Male** *takatsukasae*: White ring at base of neck (usually broken at front), lighter mantle and rump, coppery pinkish-maroon breast.
- 5 [37] **LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT** *Chrysolophus amherstiae*
(a) **Male:** Black-scaled white neck-ruff, green mantle and breast, white belly, buffy-yellow rump, very long white tail with black bars.
(b) **Female:** Like female Common Pheasant but with distinct dark barring above and below.
- 6 [38] **MOUNTAIN PEACOCK-PHEASANT** *Polyplectron inopinatum*
(a) **Male:** From Malayan by lack of crest or pale facial skin; dark greyish head and neck with whitish speckles, blackish underparts, strong chestnut tinge to upperparts, with small bluish ocelli.
(b) **Female:** Ocelli smaller and black, tail shorter.
- 7 [39] **GERMAIN'S PEACOCK -PHEASANT** *Polyplectron germaini*
(a) **Male:** Like Grey but smaller and darker with finer pale markings, ocelli more greenish-blue, dull blood-red facial skin, no crest, dark lower throat.
(b) **Female:** Like Grey but darker; smaller, more defined ocelli above, no pale scaling below, dark lower throat.
- 8 [40] **GREY PEACOCK-PHEASANT** *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*
(a) **Male** *bicalcaratum*: Dark greyish-brown with fine whitish-buff bars and speckles, whitish throat, dark green and purplish light-bordered ocelli above, short bushy crest, flesh-coloured facial skin.
(b) **Female:** Smaller, darker and plainer with less distinct ocelli, duller facial skin.
- 9 [41] **MALAYAN PEACOCK-PHEASANT** *Polyplectron malacense*
(a) **Male:** Like Grey Peacock-pheasant but warmer brown, greener ocelli, long dark crest, pale orange facial skin, darker ear-coverts, plainer underparts.
(b) **Female:** Smaller and shorter-tailed with less distinct, more pointed ocelli, little crest, indistinct paler scales above.
- 10 [42] **CRESTED ARGUS** *Rheinardia ocellata*
(a) **Male** *nigrescens*: Blackish-brown peppered whitish all over; extremely long, broad tail, head with drooping brown and white crest extending back from buff supercilium, buff throat.
(b) **Female:** Smaller and much shorter-tailed, with same head pattern but shorter crest; appears plain warm brown below, barred black above.
(c) **Male** *ocellata*: Shorter, mostly brownish crest, white supercilium and upper throat, chestnut-tinged lower throat and foreneck, more dark chestnut and grey (less blackish) on tail.
- 11 [43] **GREAT ARGUS** *Argusianus argus*
(a) **Male** *argus*: Naked blue head and foreneck with short-crested black crown, warm brown above with fine pale speckles and mottling, mostly dark chestnut below, very long secondaries and very long white-spotted tail.
(b) **Female:** Head and neck like male, has complete rufous-chestnut collar, less distinct markings above, duller and plainer below, much shorter barred tail and much shorter secondaries.
- 12 [44] **GREEN PEAFOWL** *Pavo muticus*
(a) **Male** *imperator*: Huge, long-necked, glossy green with blackish scales, long upright crest, extremely long broad train with large colourful ocelli.
(b) **Female:** Like male but duller, lacks train.



PLATE 5. GEESE, COMB DUCK, SHELDUCKS, WHITE-WINGED DUCK & PINK-HEADED DUCK

- 1 [47] **SWAN GOOSE** *Anser cygnoides*
(a,b) **Adult:** Thick blackish bill, dark crown and hindneck contrasts with pale creamy-brownish lower head-side to foreneck; narrow whitish frontal band (borders bill-base). Wing pattern recalls Greater White-fronted.
(c) **Juvenile:** Crown/hindneck duller, no frontal band.
- 2 [48] **TAIGA BEAN-GOOSE** *Anser fabalis*
(a,b) **Adult** *middendorffii*: Black bill with pale orange subterminal band, orangey legs, dark head and neck, rather uniform belly; rather uniformly dark upperwing and all-dark underwing.
- 3 [49] **GREYLAG GOOSE** *Anser anser*
(a,b) **Adult** *rubrirostris*: Relatively uniform pale greyish plumage with pinkish bill and legs; pale wing-coverts contrast with dark flight feathers above and below.
- 4 [50] **GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE** *Anser albifrons*
(a,b) **Adult** *albifrons*: Pinkish bill, white frontal patch, orange legs, irregular transverse black belly-patches.
(c) **Juvenile:** All-dark head, rather uniform belly.
- 5 [51] **LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE** *Anser erythropus*
(a,b) **Adult:** Small size and bill; white frontal patch extending to above yellow-ringed eye, relatively short, thick neck, small amount of black markings on belly.
(c) **Juvenile:** All-dark head, rather uniform belly, fainter yellow orbital ring.
- 6 [52] **BAR-HEADED GOOSE** *Anser indicus*
(a,b) **Adult:** Striking black-and-white pattern on head and neck, yellow bill and legs; pale wing-coverts contrast with dark flight feathers above and below.
(c) **Juvenile:** Rather uniform brownish-grey hindcrown to hindneck, with greyish lores and upper foreneck.
- 7 [53] **COMB DUCK** *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
(a) **Male non-breeding** *melanotis*: Black-speckled head and neck, whitish remainder of underparts with grey-washed flanks, dark bill with broad knob (comb) on upper base; wings appear all blackish, contrasting with pale underparts.
(b,c) **Female:** Lacks knob on bill.
(d) **Juvenile:** Brownier overall; dark crown to hindneck and eyestripe offsetting long buffy supercilium; distinctive all-dark wings.
- 8 [54] **COMMON SHELDUCK** *Tadorna tadorna*
(a,b) **Male:** White and black appearance, with red knobbed bill, dark green head and upper neck, chestnut breast-band.
(c) **Female:** Lacks knob on bill, face marked with whitish.
- 9 [55] **RUDDY SHELDUCK** *Tadorna ferruginea*
(a,b) **Male breeding:** Striking orange-rufous plumage, black bill, narrow black collar, restricted whitish facial markings; white wing-coverts contrast with dark flight feathers above and below.
(c) **Female:** Lacks black collar, face extensively white, head buffier.
- 10 [56] **WHITE-WINGED DUCK** *Asarcornis scutulata*
(a,b) **Male:** All-dark body with contrasting black-speckled whitish head and upper neck, yellowish bill; white wing-coverts contrast with black primaries above and below.
- 11 [71] **PINK-HEADED DUCK** *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*
(a,b) **Male:** Blackish-brown with mostly deep pink head, neck and bill; leading edge of upperwing-coverts whitish, secondaries buffish, underwing extensively pinkish.
(c) **Female:** Dull pinkish bill, head and sides of neck, brown wash on crown and hindneck, body browner than male.



PLATE 6. WHISTLING-DUCKS, COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE & DABBING DUCKS

- 1 [45] **FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK** *Dendrocygna bicolor*
(a,b) **Adult:** Rich rufous head and underbody, prominent streaked patch on neck, bold white flank-streaks, white uppertail-coverts.
- 2 [45A] **WANDERING WHISTLING-DUCK** *Dendrocygna arcuata*
(a,b) **Adult** *arcuata*: Blackish-brown of forecrown reaches eye, prominent blackish line down hindneck, richer flanks with large black-and-white markings, white outer uppertail-coverts.
- 3 [46] **LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK** *Dendrocygna javanica*
(a,b) **Adult:** Brown head with dark cap, brownish-rufous underparts, reddish-chestnut lesser wing-coverts and uppertail-coverts.
- 4 [57] **COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE** *Nettapus coromandelianus*
(a,b) **Male** *coromandelianus*: White head and neck with blackish cap, dark glossy green upperparts and collar; broad white wing-band.
(c,d) **Female:** Whitish head and neck, black crown and eyestripe; all-dark wings with white-tipped secondaries; indistinct collar.
- 5 [58] **MANDARIN DUCK** *Aix galericulata*
(a) **Male:** Bulky head, red bill, long pale supercilium, erect orange-rufous wing-sails.
(b,c) **Female:** Greyish head with white spectacles, extensive heavy whitish streaks/spotting on breast and flanks.
(d) **Juvenile:** Browner than female, with less distinct spectacles.
- 6 [63] **INDIAN SPOT-BILLED DUCK** *Anas poecilorhyncha*
(a,b) **Male** *haringtoni*: Yellow-tipped black bill, red spot on lores at bill-base, pale head with blackish crown and eyestripe, breast and flanks rather spotted; secondaries dark green, bordered white, extensive white on tertials, white underwing-coverts contrasting with rest of wing.
- 7 [64] **CHINESE SPOT-BILLED DUCK** *Anas zonorhyncha*
(a,b) **Adult:** Lacks red spot on lores (see text for female Indian Spot-billed), has band across head-side, relatively uniform dark body; mostly dark tertials, secondaries typically dark bluish with indistinct white border.
- 8 [66] **ANDAMAN TEAL** *Anas albogularis*
(a,b) **Adult:** Dark brown plumage, white patch around eye and on throat; wing pattern like female Eurasian Teal, but underwing mostly dark.
(c) **Adult variant:** Irregular white patches on head and neck.
- 9 [68] **GARGANEY** *Anas querquedula*
(a,b) **Male:** Dark brown head with broad white supercilium; upperwing-coverts pale grey.
(c,d) **Female:** Dark eyestripe, bordered above and below by pale line, short dark line below white lower lores; upperwing-coverts greyish with white tips to greater coverts.
(e) **Juvenile:** Darker than female with less defined head pattern.
- 10 [69] **BAIKAL TEAL** *Anas formosa*
(a) **Male:** Complex buff, green, white and black head pattern, pinkish breast.
(b) **Male eclipse:** Similar to female but less distinct loreal spot.
(c,d) **Female:** Circular whitish loreal spot encircled by dark brown, pale vertical stripe below eye, buffish supercilium broken above eye; upperwing-coverts dark with buffish-brown tips to greater coverts, broad dark leading edge to underwing-coverts.
(e) **Juvenile:** Sides of head duller than female with slightly larger loreal spot.
- 11 [70] **EURASIAN TEAL** *Anas crecca*
(a) **Male** *crecca*: Dark chestnut head, broad dark green band from lores to nape.
(b,c) **Female:** Small size and bill, head and neck rather uniform with darker crown, nape and eyestripe; upperwing-coverts dark, with whitish tips to greater coverts, narrow dark leading edge to underwing-coverts.

PLATE 7. DUCKS

- 1 [59] **GADWALL** *Anas strepera*
(a) **Male:** Relatively uniform greyish plumage, blackish bill and vent; square white patch on inner secondaries.
(b,c) **Female:** Rather uniform squarish head, defined orange bill-sides, square white patch on inner secondaries.
- 2 [60] **FALCATED DUCK** *Anas falcata*
(a) **Male:** Greyish plumage, glossy green and purplish head, white throat, black foreneck-band.
(b,c) **Female:** Relatively small and compact, plain greyish-brown head, dark bill; rich brown breast and flanks with dark brown scales, secondaries blackish with white border.
- 3 [61] **EURASIAN WIGEON** *Anas penelope*
(a,b) **Male:** Rufescent-chestnut head, yellowish forehead-patch, pinkish breast, grey flanks, whitish belly; extensively white upperwing-coverts.
(c,d) **Female:** Relatively small and compact, with blackish eye-patch, shortish pale grey bill; overall rather plainer than other female *Anas* ducks, with sharply contrasting white belly, upperwing-coverts paler and greyer than rest of wing.
- 4 [62] **MALLARD** *Anas platyrhynchos*
(a) **Male** *platyrhynchos:* Yellowish bill, glossy purplish-green head, white neck-collar, purplish-brown breast; greyish upperwing-coverts.
(b) **Male eclipse:** Like female but breast more chestnut, bill dull yellowish.
(c,d) **Female:** Bill dull orange with irregular dark markings, dark eyestripe contrasts with pale brown supercilium and head-sides; secondaries dark blue bordered white, underwing relatively pale.
- 5 [65] **NORTHERN SHOVELER** *Anas clypeata*
(a,b) **Male:** Huge bill, dark glossy green head, white underparts with chestnut sides; largely blue upperwing-coverts, bold white underwing-coverts.
(c) **Male eclipse:** Like female but flanks and belly more rufous, body markings blacker and upperwing-coverts bluer.
(d,e) **Female:** Huge bill, grey with orange edges; darker crown and eyestripe not sharply contrasting; bluish-grey on upperwing-coverts.
- 6 [67] **NORTHERN PINTAIL** *Anas acuta*
(a,b) **Male:** Dark chocolate-brown head, white of breast extending in line up and behind ear-coverts, long pointed tail-streamers; extensively dark underwing-coverts.
(c,d) **Female:** Slender grey bill, plain, brown head and noticeably long neck; extensively dark underwing-coverts.
- 7 [78] **LONG-TAILED DUCK** *Clangula hyemalis*
(a) **Male non-breeding:** White head and neck, grey-brown and black face-/neck-patches; narrow, elongated black tail-streamers, large pink bill-patch.
(b) **Male breeding** Head and neck mostly blackish, with grey-brown to white facial markings, upperparts blackish with warm brown fringing.
(c,d) **Female non-breeding** Whitish head and upper neck, with contrasting blackish crown and large patch on lower head-side; dark upperside, breast-band and head markings contrast with white collar and belly.
(e) **Female breeding** More brown and less white on face and neck, with white markings mainly behind eye and on neck-side; greyer breast-band.
(f) **Juvenile** Dull head/neck markings.
- 8 [79] **COMMON GOLDENEYE** *Bucephala clangula*
(a,b) **Male** *clangula:* Glossy greenish-black head, white loreal spot, breast and underparts; large white patch across secondaries and greater upperwing-coverts.
(c,d) **Female:** Greyish with dark brown head, yellow eye and subterminal patch on bill, white collar; white patch on upperwing bisected by two dark lines.
- 9 [80] **SMEW** *Mergellus albellus*
(a) **Male:** Mostly white; black patches on face and nape, black lines on sides of breast and upperparts.
(b,c) **Female:** Small size and bill, greyish plumage, contrasting chestnut crown and nape, blackish lores, white throat and lower head-sides; broad white band across upperwing-coverts, narrow white tips to greater coverts and secondaries.

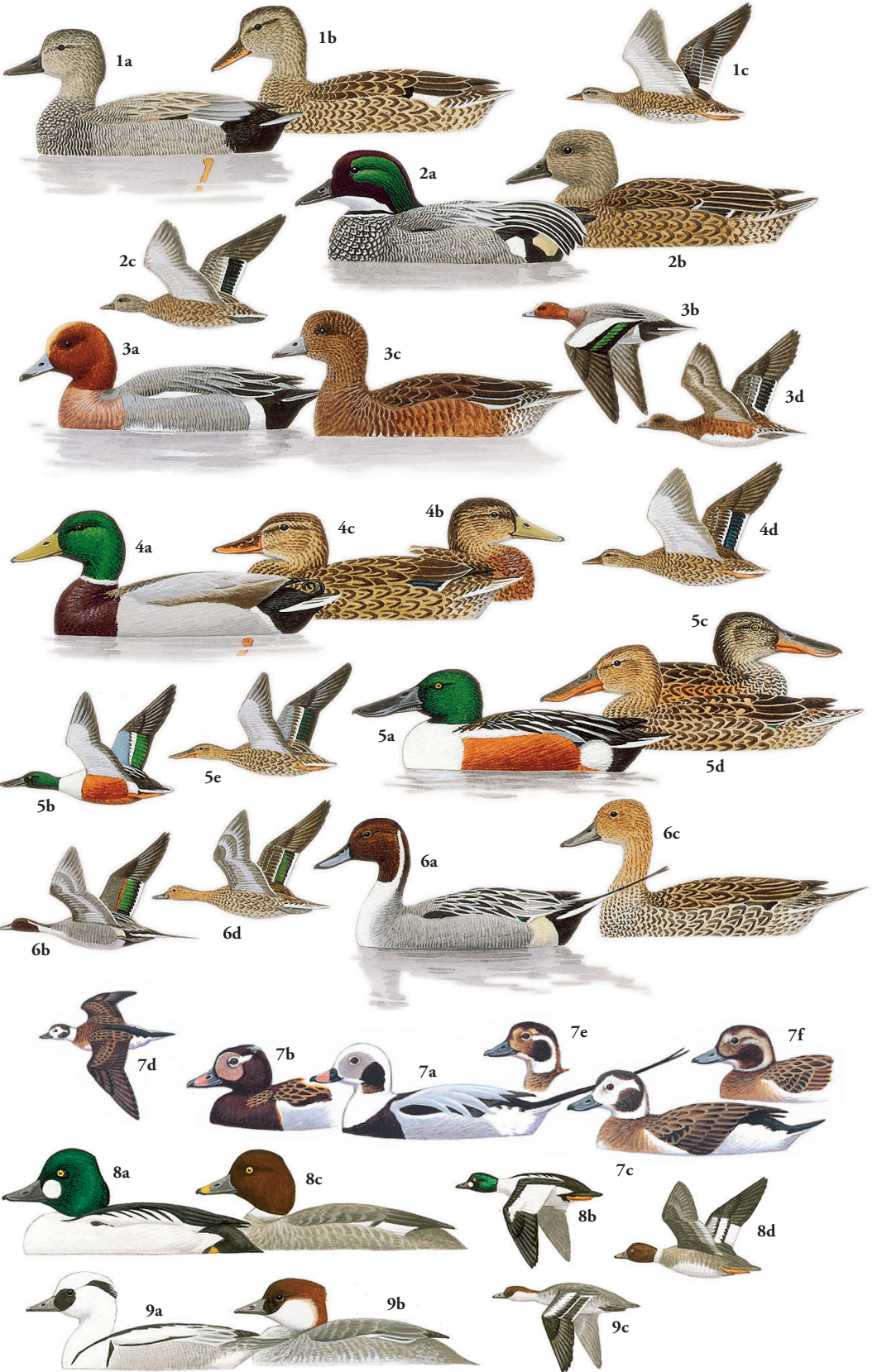


PLATE 8. DIVING DUCKS

- 1 [72] **RED-CRESTED POCHARD** *Netta rufina*
(a) **Male:** Red bill, bulky orange-rufous head, black breast, tail-coverts and vent, broad white flank-patch.
(b,c) **Female:** Plain brownish with dark crown extending round eye and contrasting whitish sides of head to upper foreneck, pink-tipped bill; relatively pale brown upperwing-coverts, broad whitish band across flight feathers, largely whitish underwing.
- 2 [73] **COMMON POCHARD** *Aythya ferina*
(a) **Male:** Chestnut head, black breast and tail-coverts, grey body.
(b) **Male eclipse:** Duller and browner overall.
(c,d) **Female non-breeding:** Pale head markings, mottled greyish-brown body, dark bill with grey subterminal band; upperwing appears all greyish.
- 3 [74] **BAER'S POCHARD** *Aythya baeri*
(a) **Male:** Glossy blackish-green head, whitish eye, chestnut-brown breast, flanks mixed chestnut-brown and white, white undertail-coverts.
(b,c) **Female:** Dark brown head, slightly paler dark chestnut loreal area, dark eye, brown and white flanks, white undertail-coverts; dark upperwing with broad, sharply contrasting white band across flight feathers.
- 4 [75] **FERRUGINOUS POCHARD** *Aythya nyroca*
(a) **Male:** Rich dark chestnut plumage, white eye, blackish upperparts, sharply demarcated white undertail-coverts.
(b,c) **Female:** Duller than male, dark eye, peaked crown, dark flanks, white undertail-coverts; dark upperwing with broad, sharply contrasting white band across flight feathers.
- 5 [76] **TUFTED DUCK** *Aythya fuligula*
(a) **Male:** Blackish plumage with white flanks, long nuchal tuft.
(b) **Male eclipse:** Duller, greyish flanks, short nuchal tuft.
(c-e) **Female:** Dark brownish plumage, lighter on flanks, slight nuchal tuft or bump, yellow eye, sometimes shows some white on face at sides of bill-base; dark upperwing with relatively narrow white band across flight feathers.
- 6 [77] **GREATER SCAUP** *Aythya marila*
(a) **Male marila:** Glossy greenish-black head, pale greyish upperparts, white flanks, black breast and tail-coverts.
(b,c) **Female:** White face-patch encircles bill-base, squarish head-shape; greyish upperwing-coverts, broad white band across upperside of flight feathers.
(d) **Female (worn):** Pale patch on ear-coverts.
- 7 [81] **COMMON MERGANSER** *Mergus merganser*
(a,b) **Male comatus:** Large size, long narrow red bill, glossy dark green head, unmarked white breast and flanks (variably washed salmon-pink); large unmarked white upperwing-patch.
(c,d) **Female:** White throat sharply demarcated from dark rufous-chestnut hood, rather uniform grey sides of breast and flanks with paler scaling; white on upperwing restricted to secondaries and unmarked.
- 8 [82] **SCALY-SIDED MERGANSER** *Mergus squamatus*
(a,b) **Male:** Spiky, uneven nuchal crest, dark grey scaling on flanks; large white upperwing-patch bisected by two dark lines.
(c,d) **Female:** Spiky nuchal crest, ill-defined whitish throat, dark grey scaling on white sides of breast and flanks; white upperwing-patch bisected by single dark line.
- 9 [83] **RED-BREASTED MERGANSER** *Mergus serrator*
(a,b) **Male:** Thin-based slender bill, red eyes, shaggy crest, white collar, black-streaked rufescent lower neck/breast, white-spotted black breast-sides. Large white upperwing-patch bisected by two black lines.
(c,d) **Female:** Rufescent hood with untidy crest, paler throat/foreneck (not demarcated), pale and dark loreal lines, variable pale eyering; reddish-brown eyes, brownish-grey body with vaguely pale-scaled flanks. Smaller white upperwing-patch bisected by single line.

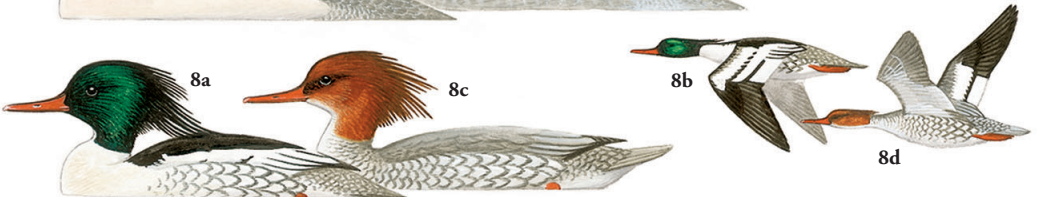
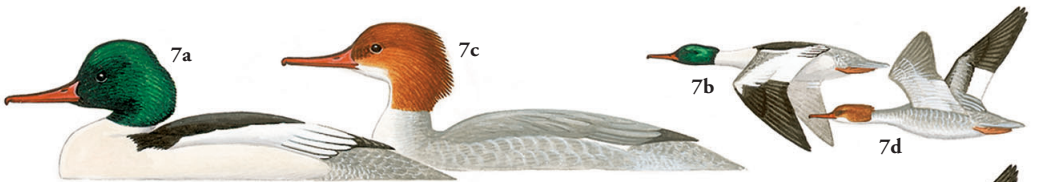
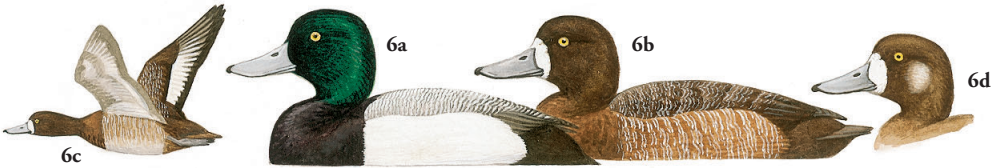
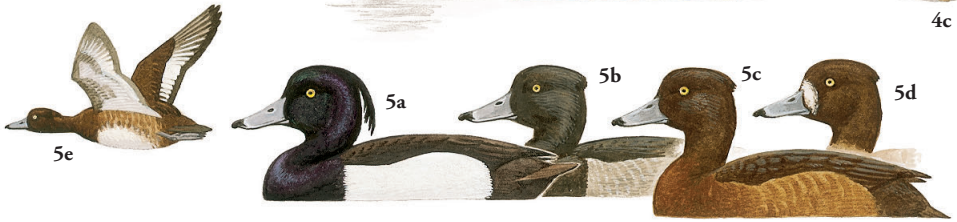
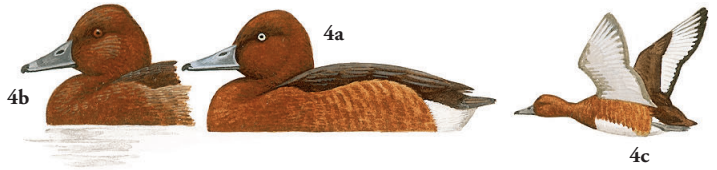
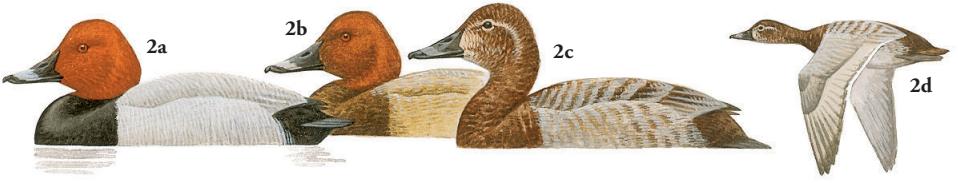
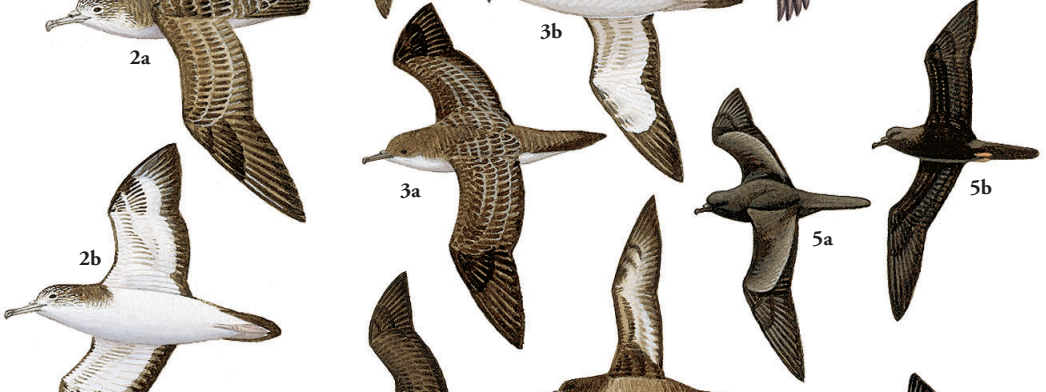


PLATE 9. YELLOW-BILLED LOON, SHEARWATERS, PETRELS, GREBES & ANCIENT MURRELET

- 1 [84] **YELLOW-BILLED LOON** *Gavia adamsii*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** Thick pointed pale bill (usually held upward), thick head/neck, steep forehead, blackish-brown crown/hindneck, shadowy half-collar, white below.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Black head/neck with black-striped white patches, black above with white chequers and spots; yellower-tinged more uniformly pale bill.
(d) **Juvenile:** Paler/browner than adult non-breeding, neatly scaled above/along flanks.
- 2 [85] **STREAKED SHEARWATER** *Calonectris leucomelas*
(a,b) **Adult:** Relatively large; white head with variable dark streaking on crown, nape and ear-coverts, white underwing-coverts with dark patches on primary coverts.
- 3 [86] **WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER** *Puffinus pacificus*
(a,b) **Adult pale morph:** All-dark crown/face, dark above, mostly white underwing-coverts, tail rather pointed.
(c) **Adult dark morph:** Broad-winged, longish pointed tail, rather uniformly dark underwing, pinkish feet.
- 4 [87] **SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER** *Puffinus tenuirostris*
(a,b) **Adult:** Relatively small; short squarish tail (toes extend beyond tail-tip), dark overall, with pale chin, paler breast and belly and silvery underwing with dark base and surround; dark feet.
- 5 [88] **BULWER'S PETREL** *Bulweria bulwerii*
(a,b) **Adult:** Larger than Swinhoe's Storm-petrel, with longer wings and distinctive long, graduated tail (usually closed in flight), indistinct paler band across upperwing-coverts, otherwise all dark.
- 6 [89] **WILSON'S STORM-PETREL** *Oceanites oceanicus*
(a,b) **Adult oceanicus:** Small and blackish; pale band across upperwing-coverts, white rump and uppertail-coverts to vent sides, fairly short square-cut tail, paler band along underwing-coverts.
- 7 [90] **SWINHOE'S STORM-PETREL** *Oceanodroma monorhis*
(a,b) **Adult:** Relatively small, blackish with paler band across upperwing-coverts, prominently forked tail, white shafts on base of primaries (above), all-dark underwing.
- 8 [91] **LITTLE GREBE** *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding** *poggeri*: Pale brownish head and sides of neck, mostly pale bill, dark eye; all-dark upperwing with narrow whitish tips to secondaries.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Dark rufous-chestnut throat and sides of head and neck, blackish crown and hindneck, dark flanks; yellow eye and gape-skin.
- 9 [92] **GREAT CRESTED GREBE** *Podiceps cristatus*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding** *cristatus*: Large size. White head-sides and neck, black crown, hindneck and loreal stripe, long pinkish bill; two broad white bands on upperwing.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Black crown-tuft, rufous-chestnut and blackish frills on rear head-sides.
- 10 [94] **HORNED GREBE** *Podiceps auritus*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** Flatter crown than Black-necked, thicker/straighter bill (tip often pale), black cap demarcated at eye-level, pale loreal spot; upperwing with white at shoulder and white secondaries.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Outstanding black and gold 'head-frills', reddish-chestnut foreneck/underparts
- 11 [94] **BLACK-NECKED GREBE** *Podiceps nigricollis*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding** *nigricollis*: Blackish crown extending down round eye, blackish hindneck, white throat, sides of nape and foreneck/breast, red eye; broad white trailing edge to upperwing.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Black head and neck with orange-yellow flash on rear head-sides, red eye, rich chestnut flanks.
- 12 [357] **ANCIENT MURRELET** *Synthliboramphus antiquus*
(a) **Adult non-breeding** *antiquus*: Dark-based pale pinkish to yellowish bill, blackish face, crown and nuchal-collar, slaty-grey upperside, white breast to neck.
(b) **Adult breeding:** Streaky white supercilium, white streaks on nuchal collar, black throat to ear-coverts.



2-7 to different scale

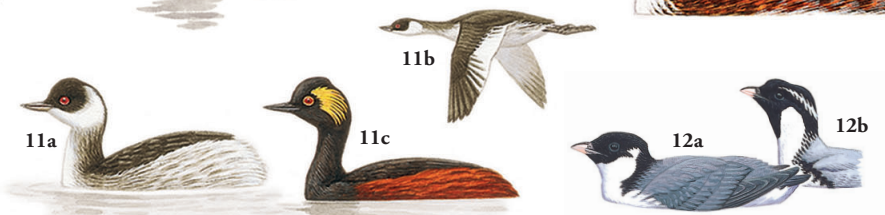
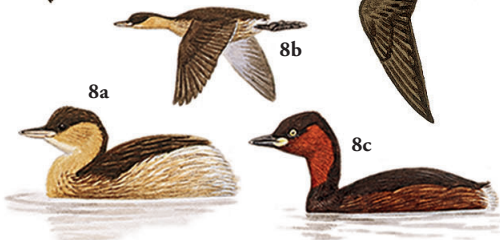
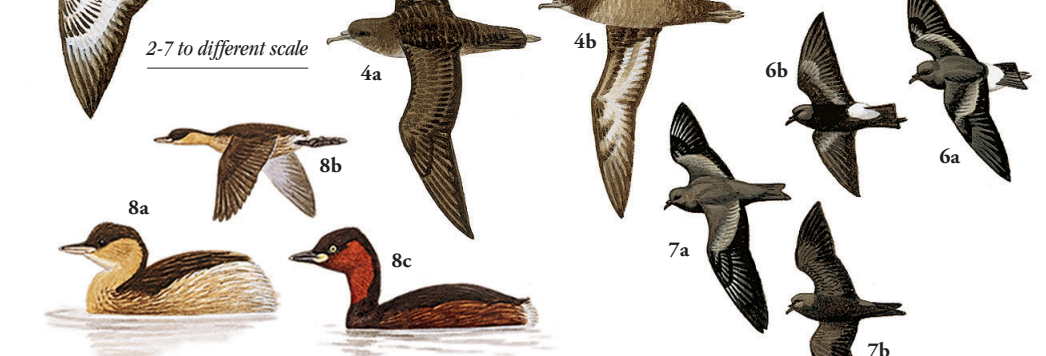


PLATE 10. GREATER FLAMINGO & STORKS

- 1 [95] **GREATER FLAMINGO** *Phoenicopterus ruber*
(a) **Adult roseus**: Mostly pinkish-white, extremely long neck and legs, broad downcurved pink bill with black tip.
(b) **Juvenile**: Largely brownish-grey, pale greyish bill with black tip, dark brownish legs.
- 2 [96] **MILKY STORK** *Mycteria cinerea*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding**: All white with blackish flight feathers, pale pinkish-yellow bill, dark red naked head skin.
(c) **Adult breeding**: Bright yellow to orange-yellow bill, brighter red head skin, plumage suffused pale creamy-buffish.
(d,e) **Juvenile**: From Painted by browner and more uniform head and neck, paler lesser and median upper wing-coverts (hardly any contrast), no breast-band.
- 3 [97] **PAINTED STORK** *Mycteria leucocephala*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding**: White with blackish flight feathers, black-and-white patterned upper- and under wing-coverts and breast-band, pinkish tertials and inner greater coverts, pinkish-yellow bill, naked orange-red head.
(c) **Adult breeding**: Bright pinkish-peach bill, redder head.
(d,e) **Juvenile**: Head and neck pale greyish-brown with whitish streaks, naked head skin dull yellowish and less extensive, mostly pale greyish-brown mantle and wing-coverts, obviously darker lesser and median coverts, indistinct dusky breast-band, dark underwing-coverts.
- 4 [98] **ASIAN OPENBILL** *Anastomus oscitans*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding**: Dull bill with gap between mandibles, dirty greyish-white plumage with black tail, lower scapulars and flight feathers.
- 5 [99] **BLACK STORK** *Ciconia nigra*
(a,b) **Adult**: Glossy blackish plumage with white lower breast to vent, red bill and orbital skin; white patch on inner underwing-coverts.
- 6 [100] **WOOLLY-NECKED STORK** *Ciconia episcopus*
(a,b) **Adult episcopus**: Glossy blackish plumage with white neck, vent and tail-coverts, dark bill.
- 7 [101] **STORM'S STORK** *Ciconia stormi*
(a,b) **Adult**: Like Woolly-necked but bill red, facial skin dull orange with broad golden-yellow area around eye, lower foreneck black.
- 8 [102] **WHITE STORK** *Ciconia ciconia*
(a,b) **Adult asiatica**: White with black lower scapulars and flight feathers, white tail, red bill.
- 9 [103] **BLACK-NECKED STORK** *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*
(a) **Female asiaticus**: Huge, owing partly to very long bill and legs; white and glossy blackish plumage, white flight feathers and leading edge to wing, black bill; bright yellow eyes.
(b) **Male**: Brown eyes.
(c,d) **Juvenile**: Dull brown head, neck and upperside, dark bill; all-dark wings.
- 10 [104] **LESSER ADJUTANT** *Leptoptilos javanicus*
(a) **Male non-breeding**: Very large and bulky; broad dull-coloured bill, naked pinkish head and yellowish neck skin, all-blackish upperparts and wings, white underparts and patch on inner underwing-coverts.
(b) **Male breeding**: Redder head-sides.
- 11 [105] **GREATER ADJUTANT** *Leptoptilos dubius*
(a) **Adult non-breeding**: Huge and bulky; very large deep-based bill, pinkish naked head, neck and pronounced drooping neck-pouch, white neck ruff, paler, greyer upperside, contrasting paler grey greater coverts and tertials; underwing-coverts paler than flight feathers.
(b) **Adult breeding**: Blacker on face, yellower neck-pouch.



9-11 to different scale

PLATE 11. IBISES, SPOONBILLS, CORMORANTS & ORIENTAL DARTER

- 1 [106] **BLACK-HEADED IBIS** *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** White with naked blackish head and upper neck; naked reddish skin on underwing.
- 2 [107] **RED-NAPED IBIS** *Pseudibis papillosa*
(a,b) **Adult:** Dark overall; blackish naked head, with red patch on hindcrown and nape, dull red legs; white patch on inner forewing.
(c) **Juvenile:** Feathered head, without red patch.
- 3 [108] **WHITE-SHOULDERED IBIS** *Pseudibis davisoni*
(a,b) **Adult:** Dark overall; blackish naked head, whitish collar, dull red legs; white patch on inner forewing.
- 4 [109] **GIANT IBIS** *Pseudibis gigantea*
(a,b) **Adult:** Very large; naked greyish head and neck with dark bands at rear, reddish legs, pale wings with dark bars, dark outer upperwing and underwing.
- 5 [110] **GLOSSY IBIS** *Plegadis falcinellus*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding** *falcinellus*: Relatively small, all dark but head and neck with pale streaking, indistinct white facial lines; all-dark upperwing.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Head, neck and body mostly deep chestnut, forecrown glossed green, pronounced white facial lines.
- 6 [111] **EURASIAN SPOONBILL** *Platalea leucorodia*
(a) **Adult non-breeding** *major*: Like Black-faced but larger, has all-white forehead and cheeks, pale fleshy-yellow patch on upperside of bill 'spoon'.
(b) **Adult breeding:** Differs from Black-faced as non-breeding adult; also shows yellow-orange gular skin.
(c,d) **Juvenile:** Dull pinkish bill and loreal skin; similar wing markings to Black-faced.
- 7 [112] **BLACK-FACED SPOONBILL** *Platalea minor*
(a) **Adult non-breeding:** All-blackish bill, blackish face encircling bill-base.
(b) **Adult breeding:** Yellowish to buffish nuchal crest and breast-patch.
(c) **Juvenile:** Similar to adult non-breeding but has blackish edges to outer primaries and small blackish tips to primaries, primary coverts and secondaries.
- 8 [147] **LITTLE CORMORANT** *Phalacrocorax niger*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** Relatively small; short, stubby, mostly pale bill, short neck, all dark with whitish chin.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Head and underparts glossy black, dense silvery-white streaks on head, blackish bill.
(d) **Juvenile:** Browner than non-breeding adult with head and neck paler, throat whitish, underparts scaled pale brownish (shows paler crown and hindneck and darker belly than other juvenile cormorants).
- 9 [148] **INDIAN CORMORANT** *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** Similar to Little but larger with long slender bill, relatively long tail, more extensive white on throat, paler lower head-sides.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Blackish head and neck with silvery peppering over eye and white tuft on rear head-side; browner above than Little.
(d) **Juvenile:** Upperside browner than non-breeding adult, underparts mostly whitish with dark brown marks on foreneck and breast and dark brown flanks.
- 10 [149] **GREAT CORMORANT** *Phalacrocorax carbo*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding** *sinensis*: Much bigger and larger-billed than other cormorants. Prominent defined white area from head-side to upper throat, prominent yellow facial and gular skin, strong brown cast to upperparts.
(c) **Adult breeding:** Dense white streaks on head and neck, orange-yellow facial and darker gular skin, more white on head-side to throat.
(d) **Juvenile:** Whitish head-sides and underparts, with dark streaks on foreneck and breast, and dark brown flanks and thighs.
- 11 [150] **ORIENTAL DARTER** *Anhinga melanogaster*
(a,b) **Adult non-breeding:** Long, slender bill and neck, long tail, white streaks on upperparts.

