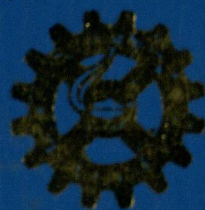


BIRDS



4564
2, 1

**NEHU CENTRAL
LIBRARY**

Call No. 333.70954-

Acc. No. 135181 WER.2-21

1. Books may be retained for a period not exceeding 7 days.
2. Books may be renewed on request at the discretion of the Librarian.
3. Marking or writing therein with ink or pencil, tearing or taking out its pages or otherwise damaging it, will constitute an injury to a book.

Help to keep the book neat and clean

Date Label

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The book taken from the Library is to be returned within 7 days. A fine will be charged under the rules of the Library for each day the book is kept beyond that time.

User ID/ Due Date	User ID/ Due Date	User ID/ Due Date	User ID/ Due Date

N.B. - Book lost, defaced or injured in anyway shall have to be replaced by the borrower.



BIRDS
SUPPLEMENT TO
WEALTH OF INDIA VOL. 2B

BIRDS

Birds, the 'feathered bipeds', form an integral part of the fauna of the world. They feature prominently in the mythology and literature of many countries. In fact, their ability to fly stimulated the minds of poets and inventors for hundreds of years before man's first successful flight.

India's varied landscape and rich diversity in flora and fauna is fully reflected in its wonderfully rich bird life. But the study of birds began only with the advent of the British in India and gained real impetus around the turn of the 20th century with the publication of a number of well-illustrated books on the avifauna of India, particularly that of the Himalayas. Ever since, it has become a part and parcel of the social education of the people, their pastime, and their cultural development. Bird lovers the world over are becoming increasingly inclined to bird-watching for their aesthetic and recreational pleasure.

This volume, issued as a supplement to vol. 2B of the Wealth of India — Raw Materials, Revised Series, deals with the study of Indian birds with special emphasis on the economic aspects of birds in relation to man. The text matter covered in 15 chapters and running to c 120 pages encompasses information on Game Birds, Plumage Birds, Song Birds, Cage Birds, Migratory Birds, Scavenger Birds, Birds in relation to Medicine, Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, various problems of birds, control and management of birds, and lastly methods for conservation of birds. Interspersed with coloured illustrations of some important Indian birds, the text is appended by a comprehensive index of names of birds in Latin, English and in the vernacular.

While the subject matter in the volume is such as to interest even an uninitiated layman or a bird-watcher, it will be immensely informative to ornithologists working on any aspect of a bird's life, Government departments dealing with control of bird hits, or others using birds as scavengers, etc. A rare publication presenting all aspects of birds under one cover.

ISBN 81-85038-00-7 (SET)

ISBN 81-85038-90-2 (Suppl. vol. 2B)

THE WEALTH OF INDIA

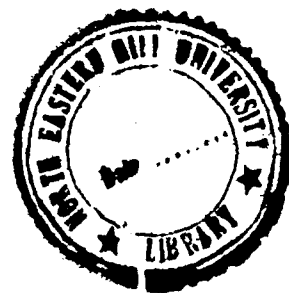
A DICTIONARY OF INDIAN RAW MATERIALS & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

RAW MATERIALS VOLUME 2B

(Revised Series)

SUPPLEMENT

BIRDS



PUBLICATIONS & INFORMATION DIRECTORATE, CSIR
NEW DELHI

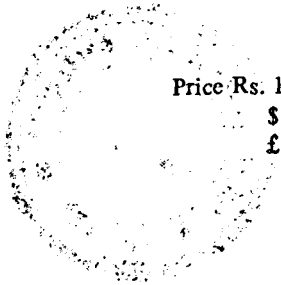
Social Sc.
SP-grant

333.70954
WEA.2-2,1

© 1990
PUBLICATIONS & INFORMATION DIRECTORATE, CSIR
HILLSIDE ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA

ISBN 81-85038-00-7 (SET)
ISBN 81-85038-90-2 (Suppl. Vol. 2B)

NEHU LIBRARY
Acc. No. 135781
Acc by _____
Date 14/5/96
Class by _____
Enter by _____
Subscribed _____



Price Rs. 125.00
\$ 45.00
£ 30.00

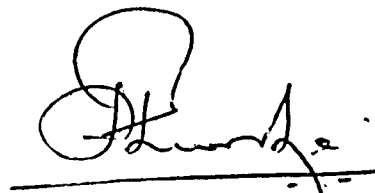
Printed and Published by Publications & Information Directorate, CSIR
Hillside Road, New Delhi-110 012

PREFACE

Birds have fascinated man with their colourful plumage and intrigued him with their ability to fly. Their importance in literature, art, communication, religion and as an article of food cannot be over-emphasized. Bird-watching has now become a popular hobby as well as an academically satisfying pursuit the world over. In several countries bird migration has been the subject of in-depth study. Not to be overlooked is the fact that birds also constitute an economically important commodity.

There are, of course, several worthy publications dealing with taxonomy, classification or geographical distribution of Indian birds. Nonetheless, a single compilation highlighting all their economically important aspects is perhaps non-existent. One such article that dealt at length with these aspects forms a part of the Wealth of India—Raw Materials Series (volume I, first edition). That represented the state of knowledge at the time of its publication. Over the last 40 odd years there has been an explosion of information in this regard. However, the information lies scattered in different books, research papers, reports and independent articles, so much so that even an experienced research worker would find it difficult to lay his hands on all the relevant information. Besides, the subject of birds is no longer the preserve of only the academic research workers. It evokes equal interest among a number of other readers. The need for bringing all the relevant information together to let readers of different occupations and interests have easy access to the wealth of information has been acutely felt.

The present volume which constitutes a supplement to the revised second volume of Wealth of India has tried to meet this demand. It covers all aspects of the life of birds and their inter-action with man, the important among them being uses of birds as game, song and plumage birds, role of birds in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, and medicine, migratory birds, aviation hazards due to bird-hits, bird control and management and conservation of birds. The different forms and variety of birds, their groupings inter-relationships and other significant features are well covered in the volume as are also the Latin, and English names as well as, wherever available, names in Indian regional languages. Efforts have been taken to make this volume user-friendly by providing the reader textual as well as pictorial information on birds and facilities for its easy retrieval. I, therefore, fervently hope that this volume will be of interest to a large spectrum of readership spanning bird watchers, those interested in birds as pets or game, managers of natural parks and bird sanctuaries, air-craft personnel faced with aviation hazards, to bird planners, conservationists and lay-readers not to mention the research scientists.



(G.P. Phondke)
Director

May 15, 1990
New Delhi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The chapter on classification of Indian Birds for this volume has been contributed by the Doyen of Indian Ornithology, the late Shri Salim Ali. Dr. R.K. Bhatnagar of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi went through some of the chapters of the draft and gave his expert advice. The bulk of information on the various aspects covered has been collected, compiled and drafted by Shri H. Basker who was part of the Wealth of India team, and has since left to join the IAS. Shri Ramesh Chand, Mrs. Santosh Mehtani and Dr. N.R. Mankad have toiled hard to get the volume into its present form. Shri S.N. Saxena and his team have spared no pains in the production work. Shri S.N. Arora and Mrs. Renu Manchanda have typed the manuscript through its different stages. Mrs. K. Ramachandran has edited the drafts and co-ordinated the entire work of the Supplement. Shri Dinesh Sinha, Shri Mohit Aggarwal and the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have all helped us with the transparencies which have certainly added to the aesthetic value of this publication. I wish to thank all of them.

May 15, 1990
New Delhi

G.P. Phondke
Director

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. A.P. Mitra (*Chairman*)

Director—Botanical Survey of
India, Calcutta

Prof. H.Y. Mohan Ram
University of Delhi, Delhi

Director-General—Geological
Survey of India, Calcutta

Prof. A.K. Sharma
Calcutta University, Calcutta

Director—Zoological Survey
of India, Calcutta

Dr. Sukh Dev, Bose Professor
Dept. of Chemistry
IIT, New Delhi

Dr. T.R. Govindachari
T. Nagar, Madras

Dr. G.P. Phondke
Director, P.I.D. (*Secretary*)

STAFF

Dr. G.P. Phondke, Director

Editorial

Smt. Kamala Ramachandran

Shri Ramesh Chand
Smt. Santosh Mehtani

Dr. N.R. Mankad
Shri H. Basker (left)

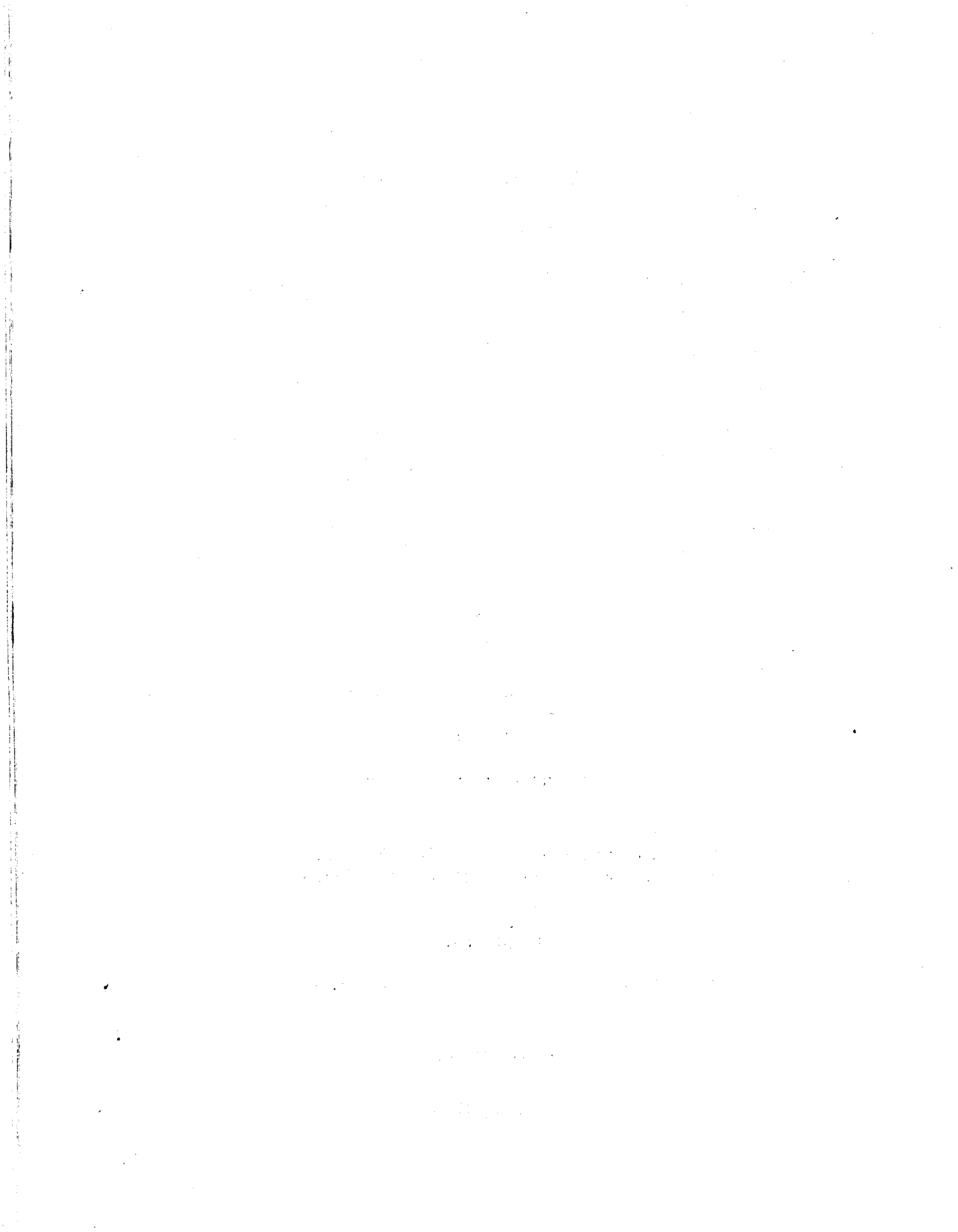
Production

Shri S.N. Saxena

Smt. Supriya Gupta

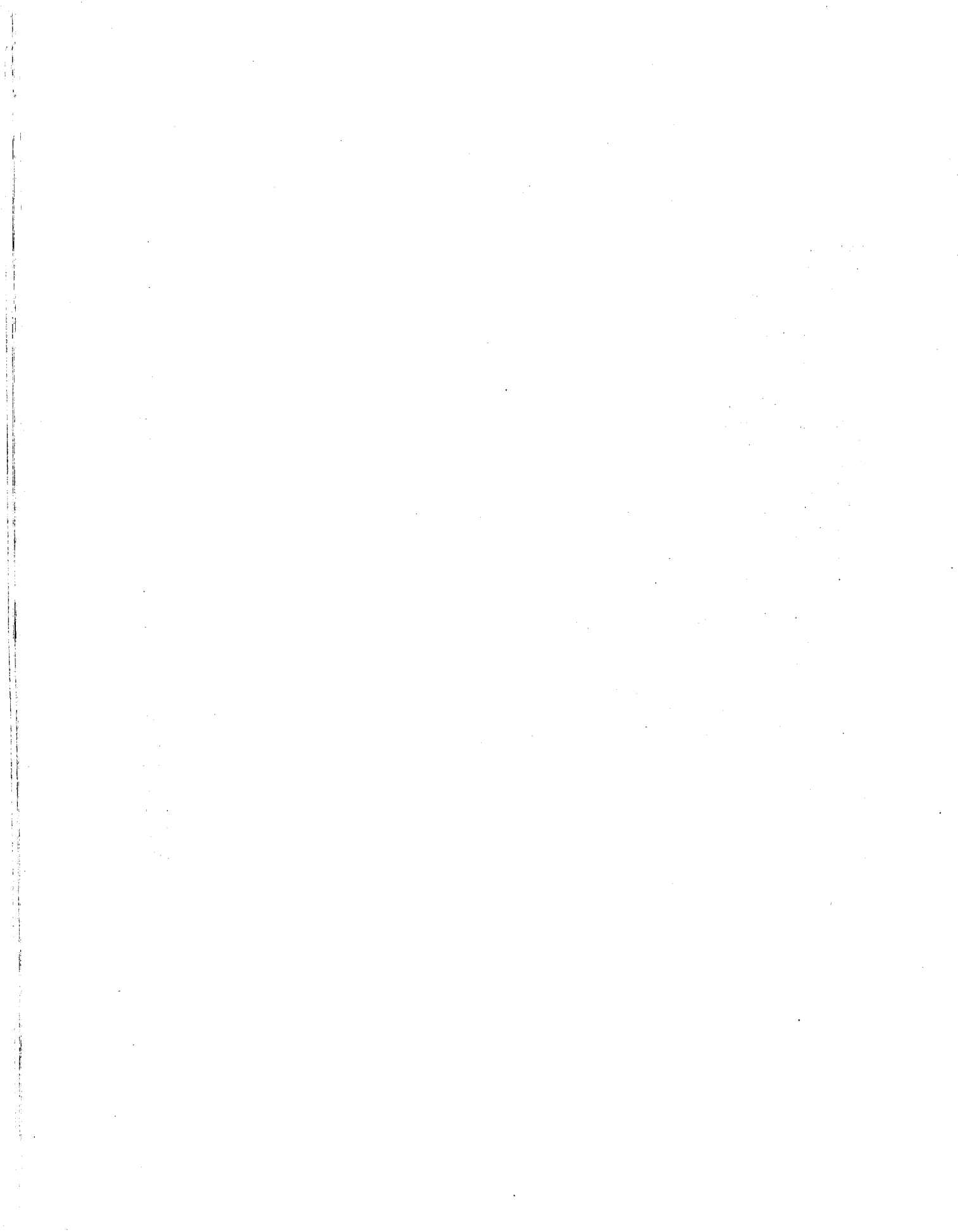
Cover Design

Shri Pradip Banerjee



CONTENTS

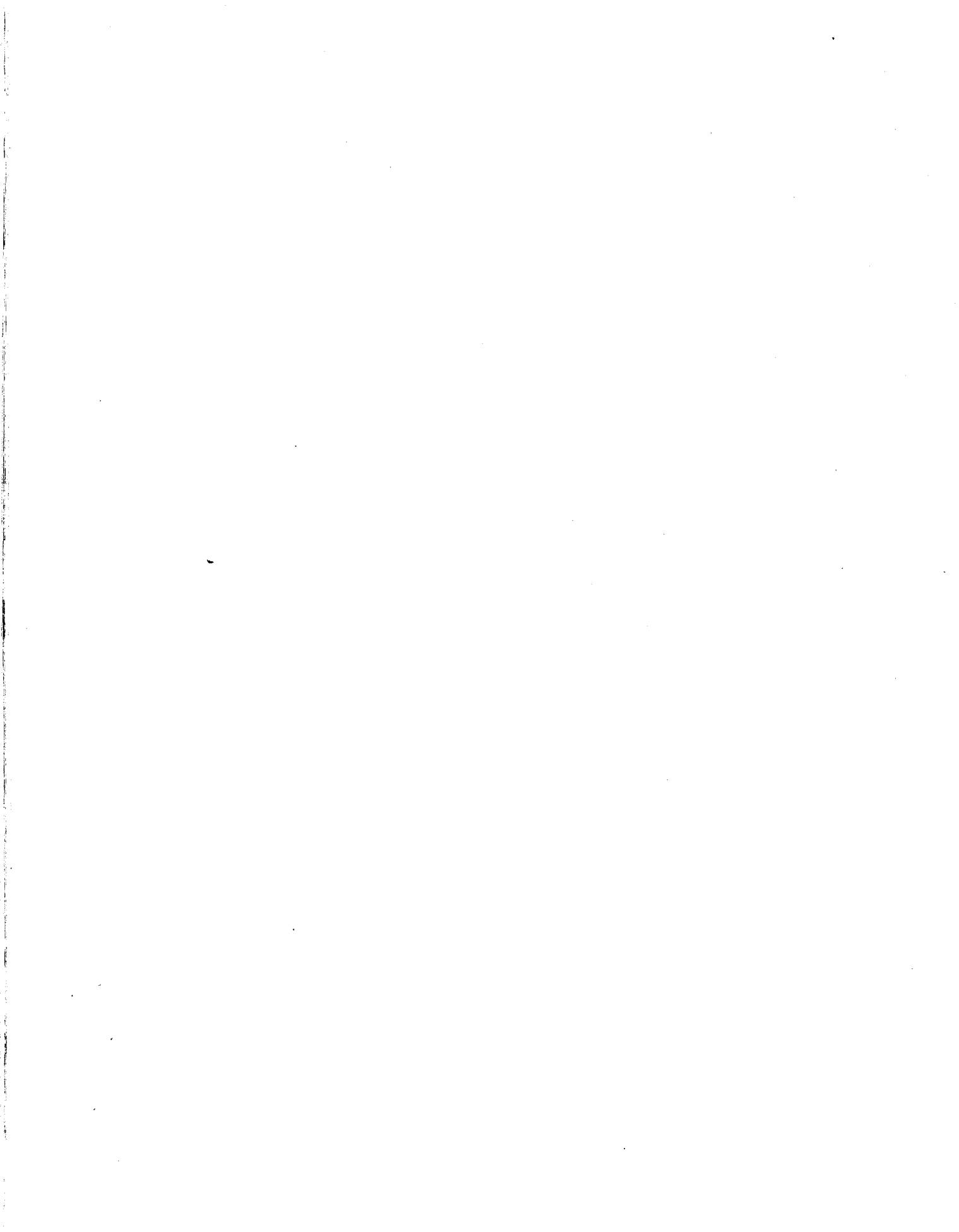
	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE	v
PLATES	xi
CLASSIFICATION	1
THE GAME BIRDS	26
THE PLUMAGE BIRDS	41
THE SONG BIRDS:	42
Mimicry	53
THE CAGE BIRDS	56
BIRDS AS SCAVENGERS	60
BIRDS OF PREY	62
BIRDS NESTS	64
BIRDS IN MEDICINE	65
BIRDS IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY	65
MISCELLANEOUS:	75
Role in Fishery Management	75
Role in Apiculture , Sericulture, etc.	76
Role in Poultry-keeping, Animal Husbandry, etc.	76
Role in Problems of Health, Sanitation, etc.	77
Role in Communication	77
Role in R&D Activities	77
BIRD CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT:	78
Management of Birds as Aviation Hazards	80
DISEASES, PESTS AND PREDATORS OF BIRDS	82
MIGRATION OF BIRDS	85
CONSERVATION OF BIRDS	95
Appendix-I	101
Appendix-II	102
REFERENCES	105
INDEX:	
NAMES OF BIRDS IN LATIN	1
NAMES OF BIRDS IN ENGLISH	19
NAMES OF BIRDS IN VERNACULAR	37



PLATES

(See between pages 64 and 65)

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| I | Peacock | XIV | A. Golden Oriole |
| II | A. Spoonbills | | B. Hoopoe |
| | B. Painted Storks | XV | Vultures |
| III | A. Openbilled Stork | XVI | Indian Great Horned Owl |
| | B. White Ibis | XVII | A. Collared Scops Owl |
| IV | Median Egrets | | B. Owlet |
| V | Whitenecked Stork | | |
| VI | A. Comb Duck | XVIII | A. Goldenbacked Woodpecker |
| | B. Greylegged Goose | | B. Drongo |
| VII | Pelicans | | C. Redwattled Lapwing |
| VIII | A. Pond Heron | | D. Green Bee-eater |
| | B. Purple Heron | XIX | A. Barheaded Goose |
| IX | A. Purple Moorhen | | B. Pintail |
| | B. Pheasant-tailed Jacana | XX | A. Siberian Crane |
| | C. Blacknecked Stork | | B. Wagtail |
| X | Darter or Snake Bird | | C. Shoveller |
| XI | A. Whitebreasted Kingfisher | XXI | A. White Swan |
| | B. Pied Kingfisher | | B. Black Swan |
| XII | Alexandrine Parakeets | XXII | A. Hornbill |
| XIII | A. Streaked Weaver Bird | | B. Sarus Cranes |
| | B. Bayas' Nest | | |
| | C. Bayas' Nest—close up | | |



BIRDS

The avifauna of India is noted for its remarkable variations in features and numbers depending upon the zoogeographical, climatic, and physiographical conditions of the country. The Indian avifauna is distributed over three well-defined sub-regions of the Oriental Region, which include the Indian sub-continent and its neighbouring territories. They are: (i) the Indian sub-region covering the greater part of the country together with Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; (ii) the Indo-Chinese sub-region covering Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, and the Andaman Islands, extending into the North West and eastern China and over the South East Asiatic mainland (excepting the Malay Peninsula) together with the islands of Hainan and Formosa (Taiwan); and (iii) the Indo-Malayan or Malaysian sub-region including the Nicobar Islands, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.) lying within the tropical belt.

The avifauna of the sub-continent is rich in variety and numbers, with more than 1,200 species and 2,100 subspecies accounting for about 14 percent of

the world's total number of about 8,600 species of birds, being recorded from India. Of these 1,750 are residents within Indian boundaries, the rest being seasonal, extralimital immigrants, which mostly breed outside in the Palaearctic Region beyond the Himalayas, in central and northern Europe. The migratory forms are met with in India only during winter months, arriving between September and November and leaving before March/April every year. Their provenance, routes and other details are not precisely known. Bird migration studies by the ringing method launched by the Bombay Natural History Society have however, revealed interesting patterns of migratory movements of birds.

An analysis of the Indian avifauna shows that in the 180 odd strictly endemic species the greatest affinity is with the Indo-Chinese sub-region, with no less than 63 percent of the endemics belonging to this category. About 17 percent show Palaearctic affinities, and 16 percent Ethiopian. The remaining 4 percent or so are either relict species or of uncertain affinities.

CLASSIFICATION

Of the 27 or 28 natural Orders of living birds of the world currently recognized, 20 Orders are represented in India by 62 families and 24 subfamilies. Of these 26 families and 18 subfamilies belong to the single Order *Passeriformes* (Perching or Song Birds) alone which thus includes just over half of the total number of Indian birds. The remaining 19 Orders contain both water birds and land birds.

Order GAVIIFORMES (Divers and Loons): Superficially rather duck-like swimming birds with dense compact body plumage. Bill pointed, straight or slightly upturned; first three toes fully webbed; tail short but well developed. Residents of the Holarctic Region, migratory in winter, very rare vagrants in India. The Siberian-breeding Blackthroated Diver [*Gavia arctica* (Linn.)], with straight bill and uniformly black upper parts has been recorded once from Ambala, Haryana.

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES (Grebes): Superficially resembling the divers. Wings short; tail rudimentary;

tarsi laterally compressed; toes lobed, each toe having a fringe of skin on either side like a leaf with mid-rib; claws broad and very flat. Represented in India by three species, the commonest and most familiar of which is the resident Little Grebe or Dabchick [*Podiceps ruficollis* (Pallas)] found on practically all inland stagnant waters. A drab-coloured squat, tail-less little duck-like bird with silky white underparts. In the breeding season the head and neck become dark brown or chestnut. It is an expert diver and when alarmed vanishes below the surface just in the twinkling of an eye leaving hardly a ripple behind. Owing to its short stumpy wings it is obliged to patter along the surface for some distance to take off, half running and half flying, but when once air-borne it can fly strongly and often to considerable distances.

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES (Petrels and Shearwaters): Pelagic in habitat and normally seen only from ships far out at sea. Occasionally blown in accidentally on the western seaboard by monsoon

The Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar has launched a comprehensive programme for duck breeding and rearing, balanced feed development, disease control, management of duck farms, introduction of duck rearing in non-traditional areas in northern and western India, etc. Duck meat with a higher fat content, is reported to be more delicious than chicken and can compete well with broiler chicken meat. The Institute has also successfully introduced the Japanese Quail as a table bird and several strains of quails which are popular in areas as far flung as Joshimath, Pithoragarh, Almora, and Tejpur. A poultry farm in Hyderabad is producing

more than 10,000 quails per month.

Eggs of wild birds are also relished. The eggs of most water birds are considered a delicacy. Examples include eggs of Indian Little Grebe, Indian Pond Heron, Little Bittern, Turkestan Water Rail, Eastern Bailon's Crane, Northern Ruddy Crane, Indian Purple Moorhen, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Painted Snipe, Blackwinged Stilt, Whiskered Tern, Indian Great Reed Warbler, Kashmir Paddyfield Warbler, Hodgson's Yellowheaded Wagtail, etc. The eggs of Masked Finfoot are relished by the locals. The Central Avian Research Institute has perfected a technique for pickling quail eggs.

THE PLUMAGE BIRDS

Plumage or Feathers which form the body covering of birds, help in flight and maintenance of body temperature. The number, structure, and arrangement of feathers is of great importance in determining the phylogenetic relationships among birds. Feathers also play an important role in sexual selection, i.e. on the onset of the breeding season birds normally assume their nuptial plumage; males often possess more magnificent plumage than the females.

Feathers fall into three groups: (i) *Contour feathers* or *pennae* which cover the body, wings, and tail; (ii) *Down feathers* or *plumulae* occurring between the contour feathers; and (iii) the hair-like *Filo-plumes*.

Feathers of many species possess high ornamental value and thus are of considerable economic importance. They find a place in head-dresses, ladies fashionwear, tippets, boas, victorines, muffs, etc. Many of the tribal people of India use a variety of feathers as a mark of distinction. Feathers are also used in the head-dresses of the different regiments of our armed forces, and for fancy decorative goods, sleeping bags, pillows, high altitude clothing, etc.

Feathers of economic importance known from India include AIGRETTES, the nuptial plumes of egrets and herons. The chief sources of these plumes are: Indian Pond Heron or Paddybird, Chinese Pond Heron, Cattle Egret, Large Egret or Great White Heron [*Egretta alba alba* (Linn.)], Eastern Large Egret, Smaller or Median Egret, Little Egret, Indian Reef Heron [*E. gularis schistacea* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)], and Eastern Reef Heron [*E. sacra* (Gmelin)].

The feathers of cranes are known as CROSSEE and the birds which yield these are: Eastern Common Crane, Indian Sarus Crane, Burmese Sarus, and Demoiselle Crane. The feathers of the White Ibis are also considered as crossee.

MARABAOU or MARABOUT are the beautiful soft feathers of the Adjutant Storks. These feathers are highly prized for their ornamental value. The two species of Adjutant storks which yield this plumage are Adjutant Stork [*Leptoptilos dubius* (Gmelin)] and Lesser or Haircrested Adjutant.

Besides these, the feathers of the Darter or Snake Bird are called Silverstripes and are used in making badges, brooches, head-dresses, etc. The feathers of the Large Flamingo or Flamingo, known as Scarlet-plume are also economically important.

The elongated feathers of the junglefowls like Indian Red Junglefowl, Burmese Red Junglefowl, and Grey Junglefowl are known as Neck hackles and are in great demand for making fish-fly used in western countries for fishing. The long crest of some Hoopoes like European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops epops* Linn.), Tibetan Hoopoe (*U.e. saturata* Lonnberg), Ceylon Hoopoe (*U.e. ceylonensis* Reichenbach), and Burmese Hoopoe (*U.e. longirostris* Jerdon) are also used for the same purpose.

The feathers of many species of birds are used to stuff cushions, pillows, quilts, beds, etc. Generally the fine down feathers preferred as upholstery feathers belong to geese and ducks (*Anser* spp., *Anas* spp.), Nukta or Comb Duck, etc.

BIRDS

The brilliantly coloured feathers of pheasants, kingfishers, bee-eaters, Blue Jay, and Fairy bluebirds are in demand for various decorative purposes. The attractive feathers of the Racket-tailed Drongo are used by hill people to decorate their headgear. The tail feathers of Mrs. Hume's Pheasant form part of the head-dresses of the boatmen and dancers of Manipur. The quills of bustards, swans and vultures are used as writing pens and those of fowls, pigeons and doves as tooth-picks.

Peacock feathers are extensively used for various decorative purposes particularly in making fans, headwears, picture frames, feather dusters, and brooms for use in religious places and homes. Cottage industries manufacturing these items flourish in Agra, Mathura, Varanasi, Jhansi, etc. in Uttar Pradesh, and in many parts of South India. Peacock feathers not only have a good market in India but also in foreign countries. The soft velvety skin of the peacock and the dabchick is used in place of velvet and for delicate cleaning purposes.

Substantial quantities of decorative plumage and the fine down feathers of Indian geese and fowls are exported to various countries.

A few other birds which possess magnificent plumage include : Crimson Horned Pheasant or Satyr Tragopan, Monal Pheasant or Impeyan or Himalayan Monal Pheasant, Grey Junglefowl, Bhutan Peacock-Pheasant, Burmese Peacock-Pheasant [*Polyplectron bicalcaratum bicalcaratum* (Linn.)], Great Indian Bustard, Houbara Bustard, Bengal Florican, Leekh or Lesser Florican, Kokla or Wedgetailed Green Pigeon, Indian Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach), Kerala Pied Kingfisher (*C.r. travancoreensis* Whistler & Kinnear), Central Asian Small Blue Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii* Reichenbach), Indian Small Blue Kingfisher (*A.a.*

bengalensis Gmelin), Ceylon Small Blue Kingfisher (*A.a. taprobana* Kleinschmidt), Brownheaded Storkbilled Kingfisher [*Pelargopsis capensis capensis* (Linn.)], Andaman Storkbilled Kingfisher [*P.c. osmastonii* (Baker)], Nicobar Storkbilled Kingfisher (*P.c. intermedia* Hume), Whitebreasted Kingfisher [*Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis* (Linn.)], Indian Whitebreasted Kingfisher [*H.s. fusca* (Boddaert)], Eastern Whitebreasted Kingfisher (*H.s. perpulchra* Madarasz), Andaman Whitebreasted Kingfisher (*H.s. saturator* Hume), Bee-eaters (*Merops* spp), Bluebearded Bee-eater [*Nyctyornis athertoni athertoni* (Jardine & Selby), Northern Roller or Blue Jay [*Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (Linn.)], Southern Roller (*C.b. indica* Linn.), Burmese Roller (*C.b. affinis* Horsfield), Northern Large Racket-tailed Drongo [*Dicrurus paradiseus grandis* (Gould)], Southern Large Racket-tailed Drongo [*D.p. paradiseus* (Linn.)], Andaman Racket-tailed Drongo [*D.p. otiosus* (Richmond)], Nicobar Racket-tailed Drongo [*D.p. nicobariensis* (Baker)], Fairy Bluebird [*Irena puella puella* (Latham)], and Sunbirds.

The rollers are largely persecuted for their resplendent feathers which not only have a local demand, but also fetch high prices in other countries.

Trade—There is a well established trade of feathers and skins of birds. Both ornamental and ordinary feathers are being exported. Peacock tail and wing feathers (trimmed or untrimmed) are exported to USA, UK, France, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Hongkong, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Down quills, birds feathers, and their articles are exported to Australia, Czechoslovakia, Singapore, etc. besides the countries mentioned above. Live birds are exported to a number of countries all over the world.

THE SONG BIRDS

The vocal sounds of birds are classified into songs and call-notes depending on their length and function. Bird songs are vocal performances usually confined to the male and to a definite season of the year, and form a definite part of their annual breeding cycle. Many birds have secondary songs which are infrequent and less important and distinct from their primary song and call-notes. Secondary songs are of

the following types: (i) Autumn and winter song—recrudescence of song, noticeable after the breeding season is over in some species; (ii) Female song of the hens; (iii) Rehearsed song of young birds which is the typical primary song reproduced by the young ones on or before reaching maturity; and (iv) Ultra-quiet song which is low, inward, quiet and given more often. Two general types of ultra-quiet song are: whispering

BIRDS

citrina citrina (Latham)], Whitethroated Ground Thrush [*Z.c. cyanotus* (Jardine & Selby)], Andaman Ground Thrush [*Z.c. andamanensis* (Walden)], and Nicobar Ground Thrush [*Z.c. albogularis* (Blyth)].

Some birds have calls which are of ventriloquistic quality, e.g. Indian Black Partridge, Assam Black Partridge, Northern Painted Partridge, Southern

Painted Partridge, Northern Green Imperial Pigeon, Southern Green Imperial Pigeon, Lesser Coucal [*Centropus toulou bengalensis* (Gmelin)], Brown Fish Owl [*Bubo zeylonensis leschenaulti* (Temminck)], Indian Little Nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus* Latham), West Himalayan Redbilled Chough, and East Himalayan Redbilled Chough [*Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax himalayanus* (Gould)].

THE CAGE BIRDS

Cage birds include those birds which are kept as pets for their ornamental value, song, mimicry, etc., and also are trained for fighting or hawking purposes or as decoys.

In view of the demand, a regular trade of these birds is carried out. Generally nestlings and fledglings are taken from the nests by local tribes or forest contractors and raised as cage birds. The ones which fetch higher prices are trapped in larger numbers and transported to bird markets in cities and urban areas. The Calcutta bird market is the largest bird market in the country and many imported exotic birds from China, Far-East, Australia, UK, Europe, Africa and America have been recorded in this market at one time or the other. A variety of nets and traps are used to catch larger birds. Birds like larks, starlings, wagtails, doves and those generally living on ground are caught by means of clap-nets. The trap-case is useful for catching flocks of small birds. Drongos, rollers, shamas, etc. are caught generally by using bird-lime prepared by melting together the milk of peepal tree, mustard oil, and vegetable resin. A variety of cages or baskets made of bamboo or metal are used for transporting birds. In India few birds are kept or bred in aviaries; most of them are caged either individually in small cages or in groups in large receptacles. Larger birds are kept in big wicker cages.

The Indian cage bird par excellence is Roseringed Parakeet. Northern Roseringed Parakeet and Roseringed Parakeet (Beng.—*Tiya, tiya tota*; Guj.—*Popat, sudo*; Hindi—*Lybar-tota, tota*; Mal.—*Modirattatta, tatta*; Mar.—*Keera, popat*; Tam.—*Kili*; Tel.—*Chiluka*; Assam—*Tota sorai*; Cachar—*daobator*; Nepal—*Tenthia-suga*) are able to repeat words taught to them and perform a variety of table feats.

Nearly as popular as the roseringed parakeet are the Large Indian Parakeet, Large Ceylonese Parakeet, Large Burmese Parakeet, and Large Andaman Parakeet (Beng.—*Chandana*; Hindi—*Hiraman tota, rai tota*; Tam.—*Periya kili*; Tel.—*Bandi rama chiluka, pedda chiluka*; Lepcha—*Ne tso*; Nepal—*Karan suga, kararia*; Orissa—*Suva, swa*) which are also able to imitate and perform like trained parakeets; and parakeet circuses form a popular side show in *melas* and village fairs.

The other parakeet cage birds are: Indian Redbreasted Parakeet [*Psittacula alexandri fasciata* (P.L.S. Muller)], Andaman Redbreasted Parakeet [*P.a. abbotti* (Oberholser)], Northern Blossomheaded Parakeet, Southern Blossomheaded Parakeet, Assam Blossomheaded Parakeet, Arakan Blossomheaded Parakeet (*P. roseata junceae* Biswas), Himalayan Slatyheaded Parakeet, Eastern Slatyheaded Parakeet, Bluewinged Parakeet much prized by fanciers as the 'Bababudan Parrot', and Indian Lorikeet.

Among the Hill Mynas, Northern Hill Myna, Southern Hill Myna, and Eastern Hill Myna are some of the best known cage birds which in captivity learn to accurately imitate the human voice and tuneful whistles. The Northern and Eastern Hill Mynas are considered superior to the south Indian birds in learning and imitating abilities and hence command much higher prices.

The Shama is highly prized and extensively kept for its rich voice, longevity, and acclimatization capacity in captivity.

The other cage birds kept for song or ornamental value are: Giant Heron (*Ardea goliath* Cretzschmar), an African species, recorded as a rare vagrant in India known not only for its big size but also for its fine plumage; the European Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*

BIRDS

chil; Sikkim—*Rei jore*) though great hunters in their wild state are disappointing in captivity. However, they can be tamed and trained to hunt birds like horned and barn owls. Bonelli's or Slender Hawk-Eagle [*Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus* (Vieillot)] (Hindi—*Morangi*; Tam.—*Rajali*; Tel.—*Kundeli salawa*) is prized by falconers all over the world for its boldness and bravery as it hawks anything it is trained to. However, its marked partiality for poultry makes it somewhat unsatisfactory from the falconer's point of view. Himalayan Redbreasted Falconet [*Microhierax caerulescens caerulescens* (Linn.)] and Whitelegged Falconet or Pied Pygmy Falcon [*M. melanoleucos* (Blyth)] can be trained to strike sparrows and other birds. Saker or Cherrug Falcon (*Falco biarmicus cherrug* J. E. Gray)(Hindi—*Charg* ♀, *chargela* ♂) is much prized for falconry and is considered second only to the Goshawk and Peregrine Falcon. It can be trained to strike gazelles, kites, houbara bustards, hares, etc. Laggar Falcon (Hindi—*Lagger* ♀, *jagger* ♂; Tel.—*Lagadu*) though not specially prized, is trained to strike crows, partridges, cattle egrets, grey heron, floricans, houbara bustard, and hares. The robust female of the Eastern Peregrine Falcon (*F. peregrinus japonensis* Gmelin) (Hindi—*Bhyri* ♀, *bhyri bacha* ♂; Mal.—*Kayal pullu*; Tel.—*Bhyri dega*) is trained to strike much larger and heavier birds than itself like egrets, herons, storks, cranes and bustards, and also sandgrouse and barn owls. Redcapped or Barbary Falcon (*F. p. babylonicus* P. L. Sclater) (Hindi—*Safed shaheen*, *shaheen*) is tamed and trained, but is not nearly as good as Shahin. Shahin Falcon (*F. p. peregrinator* Sundevall) is well known for its courage and can be easily trained to strike large birds like mallard, florican, junglefowl, sandgrouse, chukor partridges, and teal. Hobby (*F. subbuteo subbuteo* Linn.) and Central Asian Hobby [*F. s. centralasiae*

(Buturlin)] (Uttar Pradesh—*Morassani*) can also be easily tamed and used in the pursuit of larks, drongos, quails, hoopoes, etc. but lacks the dash and daring of the Merlin and hence is disappointing from falconry point of view. Merlins are much esteemed for falconry and are second to none in speed, pluck, and courage. They can be easily tamed and trained but, being delicate they require careful handling, North Asiatic Merlin [*F. columbarius insignis* (Clark)] (Hindi—*Daurela* ♂, *daurai* ♀; Punjab—*Retal turumti*, *regi*) and Redheaded Merlin (*F. chicquera chicquera* Daudin) (Hindi—*Turumti*, *turumtari*; Tel.—*Jelgadda*, *jellaganta*) can be trained to take birds like quails, larks, hoopoes, rollers, partridges, pigeons, and barn owls. European Kestrel makes a delightful little pet and can be trained to catch sparrows and quails.

Some water birds are used for fishing and this practice is particularly prevalent in the Northeastern parts of India. Recorded birds used include the Darter or Snake Bird which is regularly employed by local wandering tribes in parts of Assam and West Bengal for catching fish in swamps and small lakes. In Manipur in addition to darters, cormorants are also used for the same purpose. Little Egret, Eastern Merganser, and Blackbellied Tern are also recorded as being used to catch fish in Assam. Trained cormorants in China and Japan and herons in Pakistan are also used for fishing purposes.

Birds, their calls or the imitations of their calls are used to decoy other birds. Sparrows are used as decoys to snare Sparrow-Hawk (*Accipiter nisus* Linn.) The Laggar Falcon is similarly used to lure other valuable falcons. The Houbara bustard and Lesser Floricans are also recorded being used as decoys. The calls or imitation of the calls of Himalayan Snowcock and Painted Bush Quail are also used to decoy birds.

BIRDS AS SCAVENGERS

Vultures, crows, kites and other birds are efficient scavengers; they speedily and efficiently dispose of animal carcasses, decaying matter, refuse and other offending material that would otherwise putrify and befoul the environment and provide a breeding place for disease pathogens and transmitting vectors; these birds thus indirectly prevent epidemics also. But

larger scavenger birds like vultures and pariah kites congregate on garbage dumps, etc. whence they soar and pose serious threats to aviation safety.

In India, the Pariah Kite is one of our most useful and efficient scavengers, hovering around slaughter houses, fish markets, refuse dumps, etc. and taking in large amounts of kitchen refuse, offal and garbage.

BIRDS

Pheasant, Blackbacked Kaleej Pheasant, Blackbreasted Kaleej Pheasant, William's Kaleej Pheasant [*Lophura leucomelana williamsi* (Oates)],

Indian Red Junglefowl, Burmese Red Junglefowl, Grey Junglefowl, Peafowl or Indian Peafowl, and Burmese or Green Peafowl.

BIRDS OF PREY

A bird of prey or raptore is one which hunts and kills other birds or animals. True raptores include hawks, vultures, kites, kestrels and owls, besides others like shrikes, crow-pheasants, crows, etc. From times immemorial raptores have been looked down upon as 'vermin' and have been stigmatised as destructive to poultry and game and have been relentlessly slaughtered almost everywhere. On the contrary, they are highly beneficial since they destroy enormous number of rodents—rats, mice and squirrels, thus acting as nature's check on these highly fecund vermin. These predators infact generally predate upon the sick and weak birds and mammals and thus make the populations of their prey a strong and healthy one. It has even been demonstrated that predators can in certain instances actually increase the numbers of the particular species on which they prey. Hence, all these birds deserve to be encouraged and conserved and not destroyed at sight as is often the case. Some raptores were used in sport of falconry, a once flourishing sport. Falcons and Palla's Fishing eagles need conservation by building artificial nests and placing them near suitable lakes. Planting of big trees which are becoming scarce is also needed for these birds.

Some of the birds of prey found in the Indian sub-continent are as follows: Blackwinged Kite or Blackshouldered Kite is one of the most beautiful of all birds of prey; it eats rats, mice, rabbits, young and sickly birds, snakes, frogs, and insects. Legge's Baza or Southern Brown Lizard Hawk [*Aviceda jerdoni ceylonensis* (Legge)] preys on field rats, lizards, frogs, and insects. Indian Blackcrested Baza or Lizard Hawk and Burmese Blackcrested Baza or Lizard Hawk take bats and small birds in addition to lizards, frogs, and insects. Crested Honey Buzzard feeds on mice, young birds, and reptiles. Pariah Kite (Beng. & Hindi—*Cheel*; Mal.—*Chakki parandu*; Mar.—*Ghar*; Tam.—*Kalu parandu, paria parandu*; Assam—*Chilana, mugacharani*; Santal—*Kurit*) is the commonest bird of prey in India, preying on mice, bats, frogs, lizards, chicken and ducklings; and the

same is true of the Blackeared or Large Indian Kite. Brahminy Kite takes frogs, lizards, insects, snakes, young and sickly birds, and rats. Eastern Goshawk feeds on birds and mammals. The Indian Shikra (Beng.—*Shikre*; Hindi & Mar.—*Cheepak* ♂, *chipka, shikra* ♀; Mal.—*Prappidian, shikra*; Tam.—*Valluru*; Tel.—*Jali dega*; Assam—*Shikra sorai*; Car Nicobar—*Kadeva*; Lepcha—*Ting kyi*; Sikkim—*U-cham*) is another common Indian raptore feeding on field rats, mice, striped squirrels, birds, lizards, and frogs; so also the Ceylon Shikra, Burmese Shikra, Car Nicobar Shikra, and Katchal Shikra. The North Indian Crested Goshawk [*Accipiter trivirgatus indicus* (Hodgson)] and South Indian Crested Goshawk (*A. t. peninsulæ* Koelz) chiefly take small mammals and birds.

The Longlegged Buzzard and Upland Buzzard take rats, lizards, small mammals, sick and disabled birds, and frogs. White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle [*Butastur teesa* (Franklin)] takes rats, mice and other mammals, wounded birds, snakes, lizards, and frogs. Hodgson's or Feathertoed Hawk-Eagle and Legge's or Ceylon Feathertoed Hawk-Eagle feed on field rats, rodents, and gerbilles while Changeable Hawk-Eagle eats only birds and rats. Large birds and small mammals form the food of Bonelli's or Slender Hawk-Eagle. Booted Hawk-Eagle [*Hieraaetus pennatus* (Gmelin)] feeds on small mammals, birds, and reptiles. Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle [*Lophotriorchis kienerii kienerii* (E. Geoffroy)] and Himalayan Golden Eagle feed on mammals and birds. Imperial Eagle, Tawny Eagle, and Steppe Eagle feed on rodents, birds and reptiles while Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga* Pallas) takes birds and frogs. Ringtailed or Pallas's Fishing Eagle feeds on birds, fish, and snakes while Greyheaded Fishing Eagle [*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* (Horsfield)] takes fish, birds, and mammals. Himalayan Bearded Vulture or Lammergeier is a magnificent bird which shares with the Sarus Crane the privilege of being India's largest bird; it takes wounded birds, hare, etc. and feeds its young with rats. Pale Harrier [*Circus macrourus*

BIRDS

food. Scully's Wood Owl (*S. aluco biddulphi* Scully) and Himalayan Wood Owl [*S.a. nivicola* (Blyth)] feed on rats and other small mammals, birds, lizards, and insects. The Longeared Owl [*Asio otus otus* (Linn.)] and Shorteared Owl [*A. flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan)] take rats, mice, small birds, and insects as food.

The other birds which consume mice and other obnoxious pests but are generally not considered as birds of prey include: Brownheaded Storkbilled Kingfisher, Indian Whitebreasted Kingfisher, Eastern Whitebreasted Kingfisher, Andaman Whitebreasted Kingfisher, Northern Roller or Blue Jay, Southern Roller, Burmese Roller, Grey Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill, Indian Grey Shrike, Baluchistan Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor pallidirostris* Cassin), Indian Baybacked Shrike, Redbacked Shrike (*L. collurio collurio* Linn.), Rufous Shrike, Pale Brown Shrike, Ladakh Greybacked Shrike, Eastern Tibet Greybacked Shrike [*L.*

tephronotus tephronotus (Vigors)], Rufousbacked Shrike, South Indian Greybacked Shrike, Blackheaded Shrike [*L. schach tricolor* (Hodgson)], Brown Shrike, Philippine Shrike, Indian Myna, Bank Myna, Northern Jungle Myna, West Himalayan Redcrowned Jay, East Himalayan Redcrowned Jay, Blackthroated Jay, Green Magpie, Western Yellowbilled Blue Magpie, Eastern Yellowbilled Blue Magpie, Himalayan Redbilled Blue Magpie, Burmese Redbilled Blue Magpie, Kashmir or Whiterumped Magpie, Northwestern Tree Pie, Western Tree Pie, Northeastern Tree Pie, Kerala Tree Pie, Southeastern Tree Pie, Blackbrowed Tree Pie, Whitebellied Tree Pie (*Dendrocitta leucogastra* Gould), West Himalayan Tree Pie, East Himalayan Tree Pie, Andaman Tree Pie (*D. bayleyi* Tytler), Sind House Crow, Indian House Crow, Ceylon House Crow, Himalayan Jungle Crow, Eastern Jungle Crow, Tibetan Jungle Crow, Punjab Raven, Tibet Raven, and Ceylon Magpie-Robin.

BIRD NESTS

A wide variety of nests ranging from simple to complex types are built by birds to protect their eggs and rear their young. The most artistic and wonderful nest is made by the male Baya bird by using strips of 'sarpat' grass (*Saccharum* spp.), paddy leaves, coconut fronds, etc., all closely woven together. Two well known uses of bird nests are: (i) as a source of down feathers, particularly of the water birds, used in beds, pillows, cushions, etc. and (ii) the nests of the genus *Collocalia* G.R. Gray are edible.

In India, the Himalayan Swiftlet, Hume's Swiftlet, Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet, and Andaman Greyrumped or 'white-nest' Swiftlet produce edible nests. The Himalayan Swiftlet [*Collocalia brevirostris brevirostris* (Horsfield)] is a resident of the Himalayas up to 2,400 m; it breeds on the eastern and western coasts and on various islands, from April to June. Hume's Swiftlet (*C.b. innominata* Hume) is a resident of the Andamans. Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet [*C. unicolor* (Jerdon)] builds its nests on Vengurla Rocks off the Malvan coast of Maharashtra and Pigeon Island off the coast of Uttara Kannada, Karnataka. The Andaman Greyrumped or 'white-nest' Swiftlet (*C. fuciphaga inexpectata* Hume) which

is recorded as a resident of South Andaman and Nicobar Islands, produces white nest.

The nests built by the salivary secretions of the different species vary in quality. The best nests are those which are white in colour, firm in texture, perfect in form, and devoid of any foreign material. The nests are highly nitrogenous containing as much as 50 percent protein and 75 percent mineral matter. The nests are highly relished by the Chinese and people of the Far-East as an epicurean delicacy. As an article of commerce the nests fetch high prices in eastern markets.

Though India's contribution of edible nests to the world market is rather small, it produces the world's best quality nests namely the 'white' variety nests of the Andaman Greyrumped or 'white-nest' Swiftlet which are highly prized. The other species produce brown nests which are considered inferior in quality.

The regular farming of nests in the coastal areas being carried out for years has received a set-back in the recent years due to over-exploitation and unscientific handling of nests. Proper management and scientific farming can result in a spurt of yields and revenue.

BIRDS IN MEDICINE

Birds have been used in medicine in various forms. Poultry eggs, bird flesh, oil, feathers, nests, etc. have been employed in medicine but detailed scientific research in this direction is wanting.

Some of the reported medicinal uses are as follows: the flesh of the peacock has medicinal value and is being used in a host of medicines. Peacock flesh in clarified butter is considered efficacious in the restoration of virility and also in curing different diseases. The cooked flesh along with the flesh of other animals and certain ayurvedic preparations cures asthma and hiccups. The bile of the peacock and its preparations are reported to purify blood and act as an antidote to poisons. The meat of peacock, sparrow, and cuckoo is used as a remedy in mental diseases. Of the three, cuckoo's meat is considered to be the most effective in treating insanity, hysteria, epilepsy, forgetfulness, fainting, and loss of consciousness and senselessness resulting from excessive drinking. A regular use of this meat for 30 days is recommended. Cuckoo's meat is also reported to restore strength, energy and vitality and increase intelligence and semen production.

The flesh of the Common Crow-Pheasant or Coucal, East Pakistan Crow-Pheasant, Southern Crow-Pheasant, and Andaman Crow-Pheasant is considered a panacea for consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary ailments.

The meat of a certain variety of pigeon called *Lakka* is given to people suffering from paralysis. Flesh and bones of the Indian Barn Owl and Andaman Barn Owl are highly prized as a curative for paralysis, rheumatism, and gout.

The Grey Hornbill is reported to have medicinal properties. Internal administration of a broth prepared with the entire bird (feathers included) and bathing the patient with its decoction is practised to

cure post-childbirth pains in women. The flesh of Rufousnecked Hornbill [*Aceros nipalensis* (Hodgson)] and Great Pied Hornbill is used as a rejuvenant. Hornbill bones are also reported to possess medicinal value.

The oil, extracted from certain birds, and their various other products are used in indigenous medicines. The oil obtained from pelicans' fat is highly valued in Indian medicine as an embrocation for rheumatism and similar ailments. The oil from peacock fat is used for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and arthritis. Ointments of this oil are efficacious for these diseases and also for sprains and dislocations. Oil from the Rufousnecked Hornbill and Great Pied Hornbill is also used for curing rheumatism and gout. The oil extracted from the bodies of nightjars is used in Burma to enhance fertility in women.

Septic wounds are cured by wrapping peacock feathers around them. In Punjab, the smoke of peacock feathers is considered as an antidote to snake-bites. The smoked 'eye' of the long train feathers is also used as an excellent antidote to rat-bite. Ocellated feathers are also used for ophthalmic diseases; the burnt ash of these feathers is used as an antiemetic. In Sri Lanka the ground crest of peacocks is taken as a promoter of health.

The edible nests of *Collocalia* spp. are reported to have high medicinal, dietetic, tonic, and aphrodisiac properties.

A few birds are also known to feed on the disease transmitting vectors or their developmental stages thereby helping man indirectly. The Indian Greythroated Sand Martin is recorded feeding on mosquitoes, whereas Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus* Linn.) is known to take mosquito larvae and the Indian Myna is known to feed on the pupae of the housefly.

BIRDS IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Like other living beings, birds too directly or indirectly depend upon plants for subsistence. Thus, in agriculture, the role of birds is complex but interesting and varied. It depends upon a number of factors like their feeding nature and extent of their

dependence on crops, their physiological condition, age, etc. Variations in their behavioural pattern are governed by variation in cropping system, agro-climatic conditions, faunal compositions, population density and physiological state of the species, habitat,

Turkestan Rosefinch, Indian Rosefinch, and Common Rosefinch or Scarlet Grosbeak are known to help in the cross-pollination of species of *Erythrina*, *Bombax*, *Butea*, and *Woodfordia*. Garhwal Dark Rosefinch and Nepal Dark Rosefinch are known to help in the pollination of rhododendrons.

In addition, a large number of different species of birds are known to be nectar feeders, but whether they help in cross-pollination or not is not clearly known. On the other hand a number of birds feed avidly on the nectar and destroy flowers, petals, and other floral parts. Still others like sunbirds bore tiny holes at the base of the corolla to get to nectaries. All these activities impede cross-pollination. Birds recorded engaged in these pursuits include: Indian White-eye, Indian Purplerumped Sunbird, Small Sunbird, Indian Maroonbreasted Sunbird, Sind Purple Sunbird, Indian Purple Sunbird, Assam Purple Sunbird, Vigor's Yellowbacked Sunbird, Himalayan Crimsonbreasted Pied Woodpecker [*Picoides cathpharius cathpharius* (Blyth)], Manipur Crimsonbreasted Pied Woodpecker [*P.c. pyrrhotorax* (Hume)], Northern Brown-crowned Pygmy Woodpecker, Southern Brown-crowned Pygmy Woodpecker [*P. nanus hardwickii* (Jerdon)], Kerala Brown-crowned Pygmy Woodpecker, Himalayan Great Barbet, Assam Great Barbet, Mishmi Great Barbet, and most parakeets.

Many birds take flowers as food. They include: Indian Thickbilled Flowerpecker [*Dicaeum agile agile* (Tickell)] which eats flowers of mahua; Slenderbilled Blacknaped Oriole, Andaman Blacknaped Oriole, and Nicobar Blacknaped Oriole feed on flowers of *Erythrina* spp.; Ceylon Grey Tit, Lakhimpur Grey Tit, Greenbacked Tit, and Scarlet Finch are recorded feeding on flower buds. Kun Lun Redbreasted Rosefinch, Western Redbreasted Rosefinch, and Eastern Redbreasted Rosefinch feed on buds and petals of various flowers, whereas Redmantled

Rosefinch (*Carpodacus rhodochlamys grandis* Blyth) is recorded feeding on hips of roses and dandelion flowers. Other birds which feed on flowers include the Grey Hornbill, barbets, woodpeckers, bulbuls, and tits.

In dispersal of seeds—Several birds feed upon plant berries and pass out viable seeds of plants which could be beneficial or harmful. Some beneficial seed dispersal activities affecting tree propagation by birds are as follows: The Indian Myna is instrumental in the dispersal of seeds of *Ficus* spp., *Ziziphus* spp., mulberry, sandal, salvador, etc. Bulbuls are also efficient seed-disseminating agents. Sandalwood seeds are mostly dispersed by bulbuls and barbets. The seeds of the mulberry tree are known to be dispersed by bulbuls, orioles, iora, etc. Jays, which specially feed on acorns, are practically the only agents which help in the spread of oak in mountainous areas. Experiments have shown that seeds of plants after passing uninjured through the bird produce stronger plants than otherwise.

As opposed to these, some birds act as agents in the dispersal of noxious weeds and parasitic plants. Flowerpeckers, sunbirds, chloropses, a few mynas, white-eyes, bulbuls, etc. not only help in the cross-pollination of the ornithophilic flowers of the parasitic plant *Loranthus* sp. but, also in the dispersal of its seeds. The plant is more or less symbiotic with these birds and thus they cause considerable damage to trees of many kinds in the forest and orchard. Recorded flowerpeckers helping in this act are: Firebreasted Flowerpecker, Thickbilled Flowerpecker [*Dicaeum agile* (Tickell)], Plaincoloured Flowerpecker [*D. concolor olivaceum* Walden], etc. Tickell's Flowerpecker, in addition to *Loranthus*, also helps in the spread of *Viscum* spp. and *Lantana* spp. Indian Myna is considered to have played a role in establishing the weed *Clidemia hirta* D. Don in the extreme southern corner of peninsular India.

MISCELLANEOUS

Role in Fishery Management

Aquatic birds like grebes, cormorants, herons, gulls, and kingfishers have often been accused of causing serious reduction of edible fishes. However, studies have revealed that only a small proportion of their

diet consists of commercially important fishes, whereas the rest consists of crawfish, crustaceans and insects, and some catfishes which cause great damage to the spawn of the economically important fishes. Thus on the whole these fishes compensate for whatever loss they cause.

BIRDS

(4) The Japanese Quail is being used as a research animal for investigating cancer by the Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.

(5) Birds are also being used in fields such as population dynamics, genetics, taxonomy, environmental studies, etc. Behavioural studies have shown that birds can be bio-indicators to natural calamities like earthquakes.

(6) Japanese Quail is being promoted as poultry bird, and rearing technology for Indian conditions is being developed.

(7) Guano, the excrement of aquatic birds such as gannets, cormorants, pelicans, etc. is another product of commercial value. In India, though the sources and availability of guano are not as common as in Peru, they are being explored.

BIRD CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Bird control is a recent subject of study which is still in a developing phase. The methods adopted have to be different from other pest control operations as birds have a high level of intelligence, are highly adaptable, and can fly. For bird control to be a success, certain pre-requisites have to be met such as Avian census, correct identification of the bird, study of its food habits, behaviour, breeding, movements and migration, and economic status. Assessment of region-wise and crop-wise losses incurred due to birds is also very important. In addition, cost benefit ratio of a control measure and status of target species are equally important.

The various methods devised to manage and control pestiferous birds are grouped under three main headings, viz. (I) mechanical, (II) chemical, and (III) biological control.

I Mechanical Control

This method includes scaring the birds away, reducing their population, cultural practices, and habitat manipulation.

(A) *Scaring*—It is one of the oldest methods of bird control. Use of sling shots, scarecrows, beating of drums, shouts by human beings, etc. are the techniques employed for scaring. The drawback of these methods is that the birds cease to be scared by them after a few days. Hence newer techniques on more scientific lines have been developed. They include: (i) *Automatic bird scarers* in which calcium carbide is used to produce acetylene gas which gets accumulated and after sufficient pressure is built up, gets ignited to produce a loud bang. Different models are available which produce noise at pre-determined intervals. Experiments have shown that approximately 1.5 hectares of orchard land and 2 hectares of agricultural land can be effectively

protected by a single scarer resulting in drastic reduction in damages to fruit and crop. The cost of the device itself can be recovered within a year and above all, the birds do not show any sign of indifference towards the sound produced by the scarer on prolonged use. (ii) *Pyrotechniques* involve the use of fire and light accompanied by noise to bring about dispersal of bird pests. A variety of crackers and 'flares' or blank shot gun cartridges are employed for this purpose. These methods are found to be effective in scaring large flocks of migrant bird pest species, but responses of Indian species have largely remained unstudied. (iii) *Bio-acoustics* involves use of warning and distress calls of birds to bring about their dispersal. These calls are recorded and replayed back through amplifiers. Gulls, crows, starlings, and blackbirds are reported to be effectively controlled by this method in certain countries. Responses of Indian species have largely remained unstudied. However, this method has certain limitations like non-production of distress or warning calls by certain birds like pigeons, varied response of birds to bio-acoustics, and the prohibitive costs involved. Therefore, bio-acoustics is generally recommended only for dispersal of birds at airports. (iv) *Ultrasonics* resorts to using sounds over 20,000 cycles/second to scare birds. Generally these are inaudible to humans and majority of birds. But birds like starlings, hairy woodpeckers, sparrows, and canaries are known to perceive these sounds. The prohibitive cost of the apparatus and lack of perception of the ultra sounds in most birds are the drawbacks of this method. (v) *Other methods* such as electric perches and similar devices have been tried and found to be effective. Due to the high costs and hazards involved, this method is not recommended in India. Effigies, coloured ribbons, balloons, kites printed with figures of predators, and plastic replicas

BIRDS

and serrated metallic strips on girders. Likewise, galvanised wires, stretched 1 cm apart at a height of 2.5 cm from surface of ledges or cornices reduce congregation of birds. Appropriate airport environment planning devoid of causatives preferred by birds and their prey facilitates over-all bird-proofing of airport environment. Bird-proofing of aircrafts with mechanical affixtures to withstand impact of collision with birds weighing up to 1.815 kg are available as per British Standards. For example bird deflector screens affixed with 'Chute' to deflect ingested bird, 'splitters' on aircraft wings to deflect birds, and structural modifications on wind shield are available and provide a certain degree of bird-proofing. On-board scaring devices such as lights, already fitted on aircrafts like revolving beacons for signals and for landing with aid of high intensity 'strobe lights' have been studied for responses in scaring birds. These showed variable stress, habituation, and in some species fast perception (as with red lights) enabling them to steer away from the light path of aircraft.

Use of Laser technique to scare birds at considerable distance did not prove very successful. It is likely that expanded beams of lower intensities may be useful as 'anti-collision' lights. Microwave radars are also being tried. Airport environment management for bird control comprises habit manipulation, making the area inhospitable to birds or reducing their preferences to the area by denying or manipulating; management of terrain, viz. levelling of ground and puddles, etc. to reduce generation of thermals and attraction of aquatic faunal components, etc.; removing tall trees (for reducing roosting and nesting of birds) particularly fruit and berry bearing trees and shrubs; and maintaining grasses up to 15 cm height (to reduce insects, birds and rodents). Disposal of all kitchen

garbage, meat waste and waste from slaughter houses, etc. should be in closed containers from which it can be eventually disposed off in sanitary fields (located at least 10 km away from flight funnel) by burying and covering with rubble, etc.

Effective control of BASH and management of bird problem involves application of a combination of methods which vary in different situations and in relation to different problem birds. For this, a multi-disciplinary team in mobile units with appropriate instrumentation system for survey and surveillance is necessary.

The actual control may be effected by dispersal of birds using biological or mechanical stimuli. Dispersal is brought about by using feeding repellents like Methiocarb, 3,5-Xylyl N-methyl carbamate, etc.; olfactory repellents like methane balls, benzene hexachloride and diazinon mixture, malathion sprays, etc.; tactile repellents involving application of sticky substances or mechanical devices on ledges and cornices; auditory repellents using audio signals, replaying distress calls, etc.; and optic repellents like stuffed carcasses, human effigies, special lights, etc.

Other methods of control and management of bird hazard include the use of biological control methods involving use of falcons bred and trained to disperse birds; using different types of traps; reducing the bird population directly with the use of toxic substances, etc.

Various institutions like Bombay Natural History Society, the Aeronautics Research and Development Board, committees such as Air Field Environment Management Committees (AFEMCS), and control organisations at International airports and also at Trivandrum and Hyderabad airports are looking into the various problems of bird hits, to develop more efficient control and management methods.

DISEASES, PESTS & PREDATORS OF BIRDS

Birds are susceptible to a number of diseases caused by viruses, parasitic protozoans, worms, etc. Besides, they fall prey to a number of pests and predators. The predominant diseases of birds include: bird borne viral pneumonias (ornithosis). Psittacosis, the most dreaded viral pneumonia of parrots and other Psittacine birds such as parakeets, love birds, and also canaries kills c 18 percent of its victims.

A virus related to the psittacosis group causing viral pneumonia of pigeons, doves, and many other fowls has been reported. Some migrant birds especially ducks also carry viruses in their blood which are transmitted by mites and mosquitoes.

A large number of species of birds have been found to be infested with Trypanosomes, parrots being most susceptible. Other birds in which Trypanosomiasis

MIGRATION OF BIRDS

Bird migration in India is of the following types: (a) Migrations of birds which have their breeding range mostly in the Palaearctic Region beyond the Himalayas in central and northern Asia and eastern and northern Europe, but which over-winter in India. Roughly about 350 such extralimital seasonal immigrants are recorded. (b) Birds which live and breed in the foothills of the Himalayas extending up to the North East and spread over the rest of the Peninsula during winter. These migrants behave like true migrants, wintering in the plains between September and April and getting back to their northern breeding grounds before the summer sets in. (c) Local movements which may not be for more than a few kilometres. These movements are neither regular nor complete. Food supply, seasonal and climatic conditions, etc. induce these movements. Exodus of insect eating birds such as the common swift, bee-eaters, flycatchers, drongos, rollers, and shrikes from their habitats due to deficient rainfall has been reported from Madhya Pradesh while in Coorg, insectivorous birds are reported to descend down the hills to avoid the heavy rains of the monsoon. Water shortage is known to bring about local movements in non-migrant birds also. Local movements are at their peak during periods of flowering and fruiting.

Birds generally migrate in flock. Most migrations are latitudinal, i.e. from North to South, although some birds also migrate from East to West. Migration may be either during the day or during the night; larger birds generally migrate by day and smaller ones by night. Pelicans, storks, birds of prey, swifts, swallows, etc. are diurnal migrants. Nocturnal migrants include water-birds, cuckoos, flycatchers, thrushes, warblers, orioles, buntings, etc. and they generally fly between 10 pm and 1 am. Speed of flight depends on the species and type of area traversed. It has been estimated that birds generally fly at heights varying from 500 to 900 m, at speeds ranging between 30 km/h and 100 km/h and often fly continuously for 6 to 11 hours/day with an average hop of 240 to 970 km, before stopping to eat or rest.

Listed below are extralimital seasonal immigrant birds recorded in India (occasional vagrants, casual stragglers, those recorded only a couple of times, and whose status is uncertain are not included): Wilson's Storm Petrel [*Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl)]

mainly breeds in Antarctica and Indian Ocean Islands. It has been recorded between May and June and Sept. and Nov. along the Konkan coast and Kanyakumari. Bittern breeds in the temperate Palaearctic Region throughout Europe and Asia from Great Britain to Japan. Winter visitors are recorded from Rajasthan eastwards to Assam and Orissa and southwards to Karnataka. White Stork is recorded as a winter visitor between Sept. and Oct. and March-April from North India eastwards to West Bengal and southwards to Tamil Nadu. Breeds in northern Europe, North Africa, and western Asia. Black Stork is a winter visitor to northern India eastwards to Assam and southwards to Maharashtra. Breeds in Europe through Russia to North China. Glossy Ibis is partly a resident and partly a winter visitor in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, and Manipur. Resident population is augmented in winter by migrants which come from southern Europe and the Middle-East countries. Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia major* Temminck & Schlegel) is also partly a resident and partly a winter visitor all over India. The extralimital migrants come from central Asia, the Middle-East, etc. Larger Flamingo or Flamingo is a resident, but performs erratic extralimital migrations. Under stress of hydrographic conditions, breeding population may shuttle between the major nesting sites in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Lesser Flamingo performs erratic local movements. Breeds abundantly in Africa and also possibly in the Little Rann of Kutch. Whitefronted Goose is a sparse and rare winter visitor to North West India eastwards to Assam and Manipur. Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Europe and Asia. Lesser Whitefronted or Dwarf Goose is also a rare and sparse winter visitor recorded from Kashmir eastwards to Assam and southwards to Maharashtra, breeds in Siberia. Eastern Greylag Goose breeds in Europe, Asia Minor, and central Asia. It is a winter visitor to North India eastwards to Assam and Manipur and southwards to Andhra Pradesh between Oct.-Nov. and March. Barheaded Goose breeds in Ladakh and is a winter visitor to Assam and southwards to Karnataka between Oct.-Nov. and March. Ruddy Shelduck or Brahminy Duck is a winter visitor all over India but is known to breed only in Ladakh in India besides in southeastern Europe across Asia upto South West China; arrives

mainly mist nets or through professional trappers, kept in baskets, ringed and then released. The rings used by the Bombay Natural History Society bear a serial number and the legend *Inform Bombay Natural History Society*. Ringing also includes noting down details of date and location of capture of the bird, sex, moult, feather description, age, breeding stage of the bird, wing, tail and bill lengths and weight, and allotting a serial number to the bird. Both nestling and adult birds can be banded. These details are communicated to all ringing and bird study centres in the world, so that when a ring is recovered, its entire history can be traced. Recovery of rings is just around one percent. The Bombay Natural History Society gives small souvenirs for those who return these rings. Rings help in studying migration patterns, longevity, migratory routes, winter habitat, breeding areas, mortality, population size, pest status, and conservation. Apart from the conventional aluminium rings, coloured celluloid bands and rings are also used for studying bird migration. Other

sources of information on bird migration include records and data collected by competent observers and information obtained by use of sophisticated devices like radar, etc.

Projects and programmes of the Bombay Natural History Society are: Indian Avifauna Project, the research centre set up at Harike Lake in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Punjab Wildlife Department; collection of information concerning the life history and movements of the Rosy Pastor or Rose-coloured Starling through questionnaires, etc.

India and USSR have entered into a 15 year treaty for the protection of 303 species and subspecies of birds which migrate between India and USSR and their environment. The treaty also covers research and studies in this field, exchanges of information between the two countries on the role of migratory birds and their importance in agriculture, livestock and forestry, and conservation of birds. Such treaties already exist between countries like Japan, Canada, USA, USSR, and Australia.

CONSERVATION OF BIRDS

Human activities have been increasingly affecting birds, threatening the very existence of some of them. The result is that 94 species of birds have already become extinct and 197 others are in danger of extinction. In the Indian sub-continent itself, four species are known to have become extinct, and many more are becoming extremely rare and increasingly endangered. The various factors which are affecting the natural avian ecosystems as also the birds are: human population explosion, growth and developmental activities such as urbanisation, building of roads, construction of dams and huge projects, intensive cultivation, deforestation, drainage of swamps, reclamation of marshes, overgrazing by domestic animals, hunting, trapping and exploitation of birds for food and feathers, egg collection, destruction of nesting sites, nests and eggs, increased usage of pesticides, fertilizers and toxic chemicals leading to contamination of the environment, air and water pollution, etc. All these have posed problems for the very survival of most bird species.

Studies have shown that 65 percent of bird extinctions are due to destruction and alteration of habitats in which birds live. Hunting comes next,

accounting for 25 percent of the extinction; indiscriminate killing, and wrecking the habitats of the Pinkheaded and Whitewinged Wood ducks is considered to be the reason for their extinction. Game birds with colourful and ornamental feathers, and those which are adapted (by food habits, colouration, etc.) to specialized habitats are the most vulnerable. For instance, the Great Indian Bustard was earlier found almost throughout India, ranging from Pakistan eastwards to Orissa and West Bengal and southwards throughout the Peninsula to Tamil Nadu. Its typical habitat is open grasslands interspersed by scrub jungles, which offer plenty of insects, lizards, and the much needed moisture. The main cause for the great Indian Bustard now being found only in some pockets of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka is the direct persecution of this bird in addition to the destruction of its habitat by encroachment, cultivation, grazing, and human colonization. The Siberian Crane needs large areas of wetland or marsh for wintering. The Keoladeo Ghana National Park, where it mainly winters in India is being slowly destroyed due to increasing salinity of the soil and water, grazing and severe

APPENDIX-I
National Parks

Name	State	Birds Found
1. Kaziranga	Assam	Grey Pelicans, Partridges, Floricans
2. Valavadar	Gujarat	Great Indian Bustard
3. Dachigam	Jammu and Kashmir	Pheasants
4. Bandipur	Karnataka	Partridges
5. Bannerghata	Karnataka	Peafowl, Partridges
6. Nagarhole	Karnataka	Junglefowl
7. Panna	Madhya Pradesh	Peafowl
8. Nawegaon	Madhya Pradesh	Migratory birds
9. Keibul-Lamjao	Manipur	Waterbirds
10. Jaisalmer-Barmer (Desert National Park)	Rajasthan	Great Indian Bustard, Sandgrouse, Partridges
11. Keoladeo	Rajasthan	Siberian Crane, Cormorants, Storks, Spoonbill, Coot, Herons, Teal, Tern, Egrets, Quail, Ibises, Darters, Purple Moorhens, Whitebreasted Waterhens, Pheasant-tailed Jacana
12. Ranthambore	Rajasthan	Partridges, Green Pigeon, Red Spurfowl
13. Sariska	Rajasthan	Partridges
14. Khang-Chendzonga	Sikkim	Pheasants, Peafowl
15. Corbett	Uttar Pradesh	Partridges, Peafowl
16. Dudwa	Uttar Pradesh	Peafowl, Partridges
17. Nandadevi	Uttar Pradesh	Pheasants
18. Valley of Flowers	Uttar Pradesh	Pheasants, Partridges
19. Sundarbans	West Bengal	Herons, Egrets, Pelicans



BIRDS

APPENDIX-II

List of Sanctuaries and Other Known Haunts of Birds

Name	State/U.T.	Birds Found
1. Barren Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Green Pigeon, Migratory Waders
2. Narcondam	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Narcondam Hornbill, Imperial and Green Pigeons
3. North Reef	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Ducks, Herons, Migratory Waders
4. South Sentinel	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Waders, Pigeons
5. Kolleru	Andhra Pradesh	Grey Pelicans, Flamingoes, Herons, Painted Storks, Avocet, Teals, Terns, Waterfowls
6. Manjira	Andhra Pradesh	Mugger and Waterbirds
7. Neelapattu	Andhra Pradesh	Grey Pelicans, Openbilled Storks, Herons, Cormorants, Teals, Migratory Ducks, Black Ibises, Egrets, Painted Storks
8. Pakhal	Andhra Pradesh	Grey Hornbill, Peafowl
9. Pocharan	Andhra Pradesh	Peafowl, Waterbirds
10. Pulicat	Andhra Pradesh	Pelicans, Flamingoes, Storks, Ducks, Cranes, Herons
11. Edurupattu	Andhra Pradesh	Painted Storks, Herons
12. Telineelapuram	Andhra Pradesh	Herons
13. Buchepalle	Andhra Pradesh	Pelicans
14. Lali Reserve Forest	Arunachal Pradesh	Waterbirds
15. Garampani	Assam	Whitewinged Wood Duck
16. Laokhowa	Assam	Cormorants, Ducks
17. Manas Tiger Reserve	Assam	Great Pied Hornbill, Floricans
18. Orang	Assam	Whistling Teal, Floricans, Quails, Green Pigeon, Geese
19. Sonai Rupa	Assam	Hornbills, Imperial Pigeon
20. Bhimbandh	Bihar	Waterbirds
21. Gautam Buddha	Bihar	Peafowl
22. Hazaribagh	Bihar	Peafowl
23. Palamau Tiger Reserve	Bihar	Peafowl, Partridges, Junglefowl
24. Topchanchi	Bihar	Ducks, Waterfowl
25. Sukhna	Chandigarh	Migratory and endemic birds
26. Bhagvan Mahavir	Goa, Daman and Diu	Hornbills
27. Khijadiya	Gujarat	Waterbirds
28. Nalsarovar	Gujarat	Flamingoes, Grey Pelican, Painted Storks, Spoonbills, Pond Heron, Black Ibis, Moorhen, Coot, Waterfowl
29. Sultanpur	Haryana	Wildfowls, Resident and migratory Waterbirds

REFERENCES

- AGARWAL, R.A. & BHATNAGAR, R.K. Management of Problem Birds in Aviation and Agriculture. Proceedings Seminar on Management of Problem Birds in Aviation and Agriculture (Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi), 1982.
- BAKER, E.C. STUART. The Fauna of British India—Birds, 2nd edn, 8 vols (Taylor & Francis, London), 1922-1930.
- BAKER, E.C. STUART. Nidification of Birds of the Indian Empire, 4 vols (Taylor & Francis, London), 1932-1935.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. & LAVKUMAR, K.S. Sixty Indian Birds (Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi), 1972.
- ENGLAND, M.D. Birds of the tropics (The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., London), 1974.
- GANGULI, U. A Guide to the birds of Delhi Area (The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi), 1975.
- GOPALAN, C., RAMASASTRI, B.V. & BALASUBRAMANIAN, S.C. Nutritive Value of Indian Foods (National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad), 1971.
- GRZIMEK, H.C. BERNHARD. Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopaedia, vols 7, 8, 9 (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York), 1972.
- HENRY, G.M. A Guide to the Birds of Ceylon (Oxford University Press, London), 1955.
- MAJUMDAR, N.N. Bird Migration (National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi), 1977.
- MEHROTRA, K.N. & BHATNAGAR, R.K. Status of Economic Ornithology in India (The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi), 1979.
- MUKHERJEE, A.K. Peacock, Our National Bird (Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi), 1979.
- RIPLEY, S. DILLON. A Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan, together with those of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Ceylon (Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay), 1961.
- SALIM ALI. The Birds of Kutch (Oxford University Press), 1945.
- SALIM ALI. Indian Hill Birds (Oxford University Press, London), 1949.
- SALIM ALI. The Birds of Travancore and Cochin (Oxford University Press, Bombay), 1953.
- SALIM ALI. The Birds of Sikkim (Oxford University Press, Madras), 1962.
- SALIM ALI. The Book of Indian Birds, 7th edn (Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay), 1964.
- SALIM ALI. The Book of Indian Birds, 11th edn (Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay), 1979.
- SALIM ALI & RIPLEY, S.D. Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan, vols I-X (Oxford University Press, Bombay), 1968-1974.
- SALIM ALI & RIPLEY, S.D. Handbook of Birds of India and Pakistan, compact edn (Oxford University Press, New Delhi), 1983.
- SINHA, R.P. Our Birds (Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi), 1977.
- TIKADER, B.K. Threatened Animals of India (Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta), 1983.
- TOOR, H.S. & SANDHU, H.S. Harmful Birds and their control (Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana), 1981.
- The Wealth of India: A Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products—Raw Materials Series (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi), vol.I, 1948.
- WHISTLER, H. Popular Handbook of Indian Birds, 4th edn (Gurney & Jackson, Edinburgh), 1949.
- * * *
- ABDULALI, H. Ornithosis, a disease transmitted by birds. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1944-45, 45, 426.
- ABDULALI, H. Merganser Fishing. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, 48, 585.
- AIRAN, J.W. & KALYANKAR, G.D. Pigeon egg fat. *J Univ Bombay, N S*, pt 5, 1952, 20 (A), 31.
- ALEXANDER, H.G. Field identification of birds. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1950-51, 49, 123.
- ARA, J. Tameness of wild Greylag Geese taken as adults. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1950-51, 49, 552.
- ARA, J. Koel mimicking Golden Oriole. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, 51, 505.

BIRDS

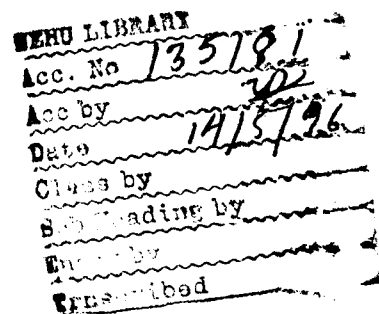
- BATES, R.S.P. The Merbal Glen and some birds of the Pirpanjal. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, 48, 399.
- BATES, R.S.P. Peculiar behaviour of the Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* Pennant. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, 48, 810.
- BETTS, F.N. The Birds of Coorg (Pt. I, II). *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1951-52, 50, 20, 224.
- BHATNAGAR, R.K. Significance of bird management and control. *Pesticides Annual*, 1976, 74.
- BHATNAGAR, R.K. Bird pests of agriculture and their control. *Proc nat Acad Sci, India*, 1976, 46 (B), pt I & II, 245.
- BHATNAGAR, R.K. Bird problem in aviation and its management. *Pest Management*, 1985, Feb, 23.
- BHATNAGAR, R.K. & AGARWAL, R.A. Role of birds in agriculture. *Indian Fmg, N S*, 1983-84, 33 (10), 27.
- BHATTACHARJEE, R.C. Feathered Bipeds. *Sci Rep*, 1970, 7, 341.
- BHIMAYA, C.P. The effect of animal factor on soil conservation in western Rajasthan. *Indian For*, 1961, 87, 738.
- Birds as virus carriers. *Sci Rep*, 1967, 4, 382.
- The Birds of Delhi and District. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, 48, 811.
- The Bombay Natural History Society's Rosy Pastor enquiry. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1944-45, 45, 228.
- BORA, G.K. & SAXENA, V.S. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. *Indian For*, 1969, 95, 753.
- BROOKEWORTH, C. Ecological notes on a colony of Small Swallow-Plovers in Mysore State. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, 51, 608.
- BURTON, R.W. Wildlife Preservation: Birds. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1947-48, 47, 778.
- CHAKRAVARTHY, A.K. & LONGAPPA, S. Wagtails of predators of field bean aphids. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1979, 76, 367.
- CHAKRE, O.J. Exotic weeds: The green cancers in natural ecosystems. *Sci Rep*, 1983, 20, 684.
- CHATTERJEE, A.P. My experiments with Cuckoo's meat in the treatment of mental diseases. *J Res Indian Med*, 1972, 7, 79.
- CHAUDHURI, A.B. & CHAKRABARTI, K. Wildlife biology of the Sundarbans forests. *Sci & Cult*, 1973, 39, 8.
- CHAUDHURI, A.N. & SEAM, J.C. Hill birds a growing menace to temperate fruits in Simla hills. *Himachal Hort*, 1966, 7, 13.
- CHAUDHURI, S.K. Migration of birds and its problems. *J Bengal nat Hist Soc*, 1964-65, 33, 166.
- CHAUHAN, P.P.S., BHATIA, B.B., ARORA, G.S., AGARWAL, R.D. & AHLUWALIA, S.S. A preliminary survey of parasitic infections among mammals and birds at Lucknow and Delhi zoos. *Indian J Anim Sci*, 1973, 43, 163.
- CHERNOGORTSEV, A.P. & SHENDERYUK, V.I. Preparation of fish concentrates for animals and birds. *Chem Abstr*, 1964, 60, 15064e.
- CHOPRA, U.C. Wildlife in India-7. Our disappearing fauna. *Indian Hotelkeeper Traveller*, 1969, Jan, 30.
- CHOPRA, U.C. India—A Birdwatcher's Paradise-2. *Indian Hotelkeeper Traveller*, 1969, May, 33.
- DAS, S.K. Animal pests of agricultural importance. *Plant Prot Bull*, 1970, 22, 53.
- DASTANE, N.G. The role of birds in agriculture. *Poona agric Coll Mag*, 1950, 41, 127.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. The Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indica* (Miller). Its courtship display, behaviour, and habit. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1950-51, 49, 201.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. Besra Sparrow-Hawk *Accipiter virgatus* in Saurashtra. *J Bombay nat Hist soc*, 1955-56, 53, 699.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. & LAVKUMAR, K.S. The Whitebellied Sea Eagle of Karwar *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Gmelin). *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1955-56, 53, 569.
- D'ROZARIO, R. Bird vs Aircraft. Danger in the sky. *Sci Today*, 1971-72, 6(3), 22.
- EBRAHIMALI, S.A. Control of crows damaging grapes in vineyard. *Plant Prot Bull*, 1963, 15, 57.
- Edible birds' nests in Thailand. *Foreign Agric*, 1953, 17, 38.
- FROME, N.F. Birds noted in the Mahasu-Narkanda-Baghi area of the Simla hills. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1946-47, 46, 308.
- GEE, E.P. The breeding of the Grey or Spottedbilled Pelican *Pelicanus philippensis* Gmelin. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1960, 57, 245.
- GEORGE, J. Birds of New Forest. *Indian For*, 1957, 83, 674, 724.
- GUTTIKAR, S.N. Lost Pelicanry. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1978, 75, 482.
- HEGDE, S.N. The amino-acid composition of pigeon milk. *Curr Sci*, 1972, 41, 23.
- HEGDE, S.N. Composition of pigeon milk and its effect on growth in chicks. *Indian J exp Biol*, 1973, 11, 238.
- HEWETSON, C.E. Observations on the bird life of Madhya Pradesh. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1955-56, 53, 595.
- HUSSAIN, S.A. Orangerumped Honeyguide *Indicator xanthonotus* in the Garhwal Himalayas. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1978, 75, 487.
- HUSSAIN, S.A. & SALIM ALI. Beehive predation by wasps (Genus *Vespa*) and its possible benefit to Honeyguides (*Indicatoridae*) in Bhutan. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1979, 76, 157.
- INGLIS, C.M. Birds of the Duars. *J Bengal nat Hist Soc*, 1958-59, 30, 81, 166; 1964-65, 33, 121, 181; 1965-66, 34, 1; 1966-67, 35, 1.
- JACKSON, P.F.R. Goliath Heron in the Sundarbans, West Bengal. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1974, 71, 608.
- JANA, B.B. Why do animals migrate. *Sci Rep*, 1976, 13, 150.

- JOHNSINGH, A.J.T. A note on the predation of Jungle Myna *Acridotheres fuscus* Wagler on field mouse. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1979, **76**, 159.
- JOHNSON, J.M. Dispersal of Sandalwood *Santalum album* by birds in Tamil Nadu. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1982, **79**, 672.
- JONES, A.E. The birds of the Simla and adjacent hills. Pt I, II, III. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1947-48, **47**, 117, 219, 409.
- JOSEPH, K.J. & MATHEW, D.N. Birds control by alarm signals. *Sci Rep*, 1975, **12**, 180.
- KHAN, M.A.R. Ecology of the Black-and-Orange Flycatcher *Muscicapa nigrorufa* (Jerdon) in southern India. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1978, **75**, 773.
- KIRKPATRICK, K.M. Baya *Ploceus philippinus* Linn. nests on telegraph wires. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1951-52, **50**, 657.
- KONING, F.J. Notes on the birds of prey in the Indus valley. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1976, **73**, 448.
- KRISHNARAJU, K.S.R. House Crow *Corvus splendens* Vieillot and Baya's *Ploceus philippinus* (Linn.) nest. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1971, **68**, 453.
- LAHIRI, R.K. Breeding of Sarus Crane *Antigone antigone* (Linn.) in captivity. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1955-56, **53**, 130.
- LAMBA, B.S. Nidification of some Indian birds. No. 8. The Shikra *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin). *Rec zool Surv India*, 1964, **62**, 11.
- LAMBA, B.S. The Indian crows. A contribution to their breeding biology with notes on brood-parasitism on them by the Indian Koel. *Rec zool Surv India*, 1976, **71**, 183.
- LAVKUMAR, K.S. A contribution to the ornithology of Garhwal. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1955-56, **53**, 315.
- LAW, S.C. Birds of Darjeeling. *Sci & Cult*, 1936, **2**, 256.
- LAW, S.C. Springtime birds in Calcutta. *J Bengal nat Hist Soc*, 1957-58, **29**, 9.
- LAW, S.C. Courtship of birds. *J Bengal nat Hist Soc*, 1957-58, **29**, 81.
- LISTER M.D. Secondary song of some Indian birds. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, **51**, 699.
- LISTER, M.D. A contribution to the ornithology of the Darjeeling area. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1954-55, **52**, 20.
- LOWTHER, E.H.N. The Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* Linn. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1946-47, **46**, 501.
- MACLAREN, P.I.R. Heron keeping on the Indus river. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1954-55, **52**, 935.
- MALVIYA, H.C. Studies on the life history, biology and control of common cestode parasites of the Domestic Pigeon. *Agra Univ J Res (Sci)*, 1971, **20**(1), 99.
- MATHEW, D.N. Ecology of the Weaver birds. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1976, **73**, 249.
- MUKHERJEE, A.K. Some economic products of Indian birds. *Sci & Cult*, 1962, **28**, 306.
- MUKHERJEE, A.K. Food-habits of waterbirds of the Sundarbans, 24-Parganas District, West Bengal, India—II, III, V, VI, *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1971, **68**, 37, 691; 1975, **72**, 422; 1976, **73**, 482.
- NAMBIAR, R. Birds—Past and present. *Sci Rep*, 1981, **18**, 197.
- NAMBIAR, R. The Domestic Rock Pigeon. *Sci Rep*, 1985, **22**, 5.
- National Committee for India for Bird Preservation. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, **51**, 529.
- NEELAKANTAN, K.K. A South Indian Pelicanry. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, **48**, 656.
- NEELAKANTAN, K.K. More stray bird notes from Malabar. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1951-52, **50**, 664.
- NICHOLAS, B.M. Friends and foes of crop production. *World Crops*, 1963, **15**, 98.
- OSMAN, S.M. The Mountain Hawk-Eagle. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1975, **72**, 256.
- OSMAN, S.M. Bonelli's Hawk-Eagle. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1974, **71**, 1.
- PANDE, B.P., AHLUWALIA, S.S. & SRIVASTAVA, J.S. Notes on host-parasite relationships observed in fluke infection of wild aquatic birds. *Parasitology*, 1960, **50**, 323.
- PATHAK, V.K. & PATI, A.K. Bird migration: origin and ecologic significance. *Sci Rep*, 1984, **21**, 54.
- PHILLIPS, B.T. A bird photographer's musings from Kashmir. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1946-47, **46**, 89, 487; 1947-48, **47**, 84.
- PILLAI, B.S. Occurrence of Brahminy Duck *Tadorna ferruginea* in Coimbatore district. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1975, **72**, 845.
- RAHMANI, A.R. Birds and bird songs. *Sci Rep*, 1977, **14**, 665.
- RAHMANI, A.R. The fascinating fabulous Flamingo. *Sci Rep*, 1978, **15**, 174.
- RAKSHAPAL, R. Bird migration. *Sci Rep*, 1966, **3**, 556.
- RAMAKRISHNA, M. Birds and their nests. *Sci Rep*, 1967, **4**, 455.
- RAMZAN, M. & TOOR, H.S. Damage to Maize crop by Roseringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli) in the Punjab. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1973, **70**, 201.
- RANA, B.D. Winter food of the Common Babbler *Turdoides caudatus*. *Indian For*, 1970, **96**, 153.
- RANA, B.D. Food and feeding habits of the common Indian desert birds. *Indian For*, 1973, **99**, 669.
- RIPLEY, S.D. A collection of birds from the Naga hills. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1951-52, **50**, 475.
- SAHA, S.S. Occurrence of Finn's Baya *Ploceus megarhynchus* Hume in Darrang district, Assam. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1976, **73**, 527.
- SAHA, B.C. & MUKHERJEE, A.K. Notes on the food of the Blackheaded Munia and the Spotted Munia in South Kamrup district, western Assam (India). *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1978, **75**, 221.

BIRDS

- SALIM ALI. Economic ornithology in India. *Curr Sci*, 1936, 4, 472.
- SALIM ALI. More about the Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* (Pallas) in Kutch. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1944-45, 45, 586.
- SALIM ALI. Bird friends and foes of the cultivator. *Indian Fmg*, 1949, 10, 385.
- SALIM ALI. Whitebellied Drongo catching a bird. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1950-51, 49, 786.
- SALIM ALI. The Keoladeo Ghana of Bharatpur (Rajasthan). *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, 51, 531.
- SALIM ALI. The Birds of Gujarat. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1954-55, 52, 374.
- SALIM ALI. Brood-parasitism and Himalayan Cuckoos. *Indian For*, 1956, 82, 679.
- SALIM ALI. About dwindling bird species. *Sci Today*, 1978-79, 13(8), 32.
- SALIM ALI & RIPLEY, S.D. The birds of the Mishmi hills. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1948-49, 48, 1.
- SENGUPTA, S. Birds in our life. *Sci Rep*, 1981, 18, 621.
- SIMWAT, G.S. & SIDHU, A.S. Developmental period and feeding habits of Bank Myna *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham) in Punjab. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1974, 71, 305.
- SINCLAIR, J.C. Sight records of unusual birds from Colaba Point, Bombay, Maharashtra. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1976, 73, 530.
- SINGH, J., BASU, P.C. & DAVID, A. A natural *Trypanosome* sp. infection in Indian Quail *Coturnix communis*—study of the morphology in different Avian hosts. *Indian J Malariol*, 1956, 10, 167.
- SINGH, K. Ghana—Rajasthan's Bird Sanctuary. *Indian For*, 1958, 84, 50.
- SINGH, R.P. & DUNGAN, G.H. How to catch crows. *Allahabad Fmr*, 1955, 29, 59.
- SMITH, T.E.H. Black Drongo fostering a koel. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1950-51, 49, 304.
- SMYTHIES, B.E. Crested Tree Swifts and wild bees. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1952-53, 51, 938.
- STONER, C.R. Fishing with the Indian Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* in Assam. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1947-48, 47, 746.
- THAKUR, N.K. Fishing with birds. *Sci Rep*, 1973, 10, 79.
- THIRUMURTHI, S. & ABRAHAM, E.V. A note on the bird predators of the Death's Head Hawkmoth *Acherontia styx* W. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1975, 72, 204.
- TOOR, H.S. & RAMZAN, M. Seasonal food and feeding habits of the birds of the Punjab-I. *J Res, Ludhiana*, 1974, 11, 191.
- TUNYIN, U. Some birds which help mankind. *Burmese For*, 1962, 12(2), 45.
- The vanishing wildlife. *Sci Today*, 1969-70, 4(6), 30.
- VARMA, B.K., AHUJA, S.M. & GAUBA, H.R. Control of birds by mechanical bird scarer. *Plant Prot Bull*, 1960, 12, 11.
- WEBB-PEPLOE, C.G. A census of nests in a private Bird-Sanctuary. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1947-48, 47, 676.
- WHITAKER, R. Cobra with kingfisher caught in throat. *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1974, 71, 150.
- WRIGHT, M.D. Notes on birds of a selected area of Dehra Dun (June, 1946 to July, 1951). *J Bombay nat Hist Soc*, 1956-57, 54, 627.
- WUEHRMANN, F.H. Treated cuttlefish bones as feed supplement for caged pet birds. *Chem Abstr*, 1964, 61, 6288g.
- * * *
- Afghan unrest threatens rare birds. *The Times of India*, 1980, March 27, 1.
- BANERJEE, J. Watch that bird. *New Delhi*, 1980, 2(March, 31), 46.
- BASKARAN, S.T. A school for birdwatchers. *The Hindu*, 1981, Jan. 18, 25.
- BASKARAN, S.T. Interference in a habitat. *The Hindu*, 1982, Aug. 1, 21.
- BASKARAN, S.T. Conservation. Their well-being is a litmus test. *The Hindu*, 1982, Nov. 7, 22.
- Bird control units for airports. *Indian Express*, 1982, May 4, 6.
- Bird Sanctuary endangered. *Indian Express*, 1982, Aug. 29, 5.
- Bird species in danger of extinction: ZSI. *The Times of India*, 1981, July 6, 4.
- BOSE, S. A barbaric trade. *Sunday*, 1980, Sept. 14, 35.
- Charity birds hospital. *The Weekend Review*, 1980, April 12, 9.
- CHOPRA, U.C. Saving the Great Indian Bustard. *The Hindustan Times*, 1981, Dec. 31, 17.
- DALAL, N. Animals uncaged: A progressive outlook on zoos. *Indian Express*, 1981, July 26, 1.
- Damdama Lake haunt of migratory birds. *The Times of India*, 1985, July 6, 4.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. Save the Great Indian Bustard. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1980, June 29, 54.
- DHARMAKUMARSINHJI, R.S. The joys of bird-watching. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1981, June 14, 39.
- DIXIT, D.K. The vegetarian hospital. *Mirror*, 1980, 19(6), 62.

- Duck meat can replace chicken on table. *The Hindustan Times*, 1982, June 30.
- Expert to study Bustard habitat. *The Times of India*, 1980, April 17, 9.
- FUTTHEHALLY, Z. Birds of a forest. *The Times of India* 1981, Aug. 2, 6.
- GHORPADE, S. The mystery of migration. *Mirror*, 1980, 19(6), 50.
- GOPALAKRISHNAN, C.V. Falconry now to protect planes from birdhits. *Frontline*, 1985, June 1-14, 90. *The Hindustan Times*, 1980, June 30, 9.
- HUSSAIN, S.A. Of Duck-backs and flat-footers. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1981, June 14, 44.
- KALBAGH, C. Siberian Crane. Struggle for survival. *India Today*, 1983, Feb. 15, 82.
- KHOSLA, K.S. Punjab put on world ornithology map. *The Times of India*, 1982, Jan. 13, 5.
- KRISHNAN, M. Sticks and storms. *The Times of India*, 1979, June 10, 1.
- KRISHNAN, M. Our wildlife: A great legacy dissipated. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1980, Aug. 24, 18.
- KRISHNAN, R.G. India's vanishing wildlife. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1980, Aug. 24, 8.
- LAVKUMAR, K. A treasury of Himalayan birds. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1981, June 14, 16.
- Manipur's rare species face threat of extinction. *The Hindu*, 1982, July 1, 6.
- Message through pigeons. *The Sunday Standard*, 1980, Sept. 14, 8.
- MURTHY, C.N.N. Birds as friends not foes. *The Hindustan Times*, 1981, Jan. 11.
- NANDY, P. In search of the Himalayan Quail. *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1985, July 14, 8.
- Orissa's efficient pigeon mail. *Deccan Herald*, 1983, Sept. 8, 12.
- PADAMANABHAN, B.S. Adventurous birds with sense of time. *The Hindu*, 1984, Oct. 18.
- Pigeon service. *The Times of India*, 1980, May 30, 7.
- Rare species of parrot facing extinction. *Indian Express*, 1985, June 11, 10.
- The Redwhiskered singer. *The Hindustan Times*, 1980, July 6, 3.
- Ringed before the flight back home. *The Hindu*, 1984, Oct. 14, 26.
- SALIM ALI. Pesticides killing birds. *Indian Express*, 1985, Jan. 15, 7.
- SAUEY, R. An International effort. Saving the Siberian Crane. *Span*, 1981, May, 21.
- The singing bird goes abroad. *The Times of India*, 1982, Dec. 22, 13.
- SINHA, S. Common man's sport. *The Sunday Standard*, 1972, Nov. 12.
- Threatened by a scheme. *The Hindu*, 1983, Aug. 7, 22.
- Treaty to save migratory birds. *Indian Express*, 1985, Mar. 4, 5.
- Vanishing species. *The Hindu*, 1982, Oct. 4, 8.
- VOHRA, B. BASH: (Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard). *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 1982, April 11, 36.
- Vulture—the culprit. *Deccan Herald*, 1982, Aug. 28, 16.
- Whitewinged Wood Duck reared in captivity. *The Hindu*, 1984, Nov. 12, 16.
- Winged barometers of pollution. *The Times of India*, 1979, June 3, 3.





INDEX

- **Names of Birds in Latin**
- **Names of Birds in English**
- **Names of Birds in Vernacular**

LATIN NAMES

<i>A.r. rufogularis</i> (Mandelli)	53	<i>A.r. melanogaster</i> Pennant	26	<i>A.a. subfurcatus</i> (Blyth)	52
<i>A. vinipectus austeni</i> (Ogilvie Grant)	46	<i>Anser</i> Brisson	4	<i>Á. melba</i> (Linn.)	14
<i>A.v. chumbiensis</i> (Kinnear)	46	<i>Anser</i> spp.	41	<i>A. pacificus leuconyx</i> (Blyth)	66
<i>A.v. kangrae</i> (Ticehurst & Whistler)	46	<i>A. albifrons albifrons</i> (Scopoli)	27	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (Linn.)	5
<i>Alectoris chukar chukar</i> (J.E.Gray)	29	<i>A. anser rubrirostris</i> Swinhoe	27	<i>A.c. daphanea</i> Severtzov	61
<i>A.c. pallescens</i> (Hume)	29	<i>A. erythropus</i> (Linn.)	51	<i>A. clanga</i> Pallas	62
<i>A. graeca</i> (Meisner)	7	<i>A. indicus</i> (Latham)	27	<i>A. heliaca heliaca</i> Savigny	61
<i>Amaurornis akool akool</i> (Sykes)	33	<i>Anthracoseros coronatus</i> (Boddaert)	16	<i>A. nipalensis nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	61
<i>A. bicolor</i> (Walden)	33	<i>A.c. coronatus</i> (Boddaert)	67	<i>A. pomarina hastata</i> (Lesson)	76
<i>A. fuscus bakeri</i> (Hartert)	33	<i>A. malabaricus</i> (Gmelin)	16	<i>A. rapax</i> (Temminck)	5
<i>A.f. zeylonicus</i> (Baker)	33	<i>A.m. malabaricus</i> (Gmelin)	67	<i>A.r. vindhiana</i> Franklin	61
<i>A. phoenicurus</i> (Pennant)	7	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> (Linn.)	7	<i>Arachnothera</i> Temminck	24
<i>A.p. chinensis</i> (Boddaert)	33	<i>Anthus</i> Bechstein	23	<i>A. longirostris longirostris</i> (Latham)	50
<i>A.p. insularis</i> Sharpe	33	<i>A. campestris campestris</i> (Linn.)	93	<i>A. magna magna</i> (Hodgson)	50
<i>A.p. phoenicurus</i> (Pennant)	33	<i>A.c. kastschenkoi</i> Johansen	93	<i>Arborophila</i> Hodgson	7
<i>Ammomanes deserti phoenicuroides</i> (Blyth)	44	<i>A. godlewskii</i> (Taczanowski)	93	<i>A. atrogularis</i> (Blyth)	31
<i>A. phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Franklin)	44	<i>A. hodgsoni hodgsoni</i> Richmond	50	<i>A. mandellii</i> Hume	31
<i>A.p. testaceus</i> Koelz	44	<i>A.h. yunnanensis</i> Uchida & Kuroda	50	<i>A. rufogularis intermedia</i> (Blyth)	31
<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis griseogularis</i> (J.F.Brandt)	66	<i>A. novaeseelandiae malayensis</i> Eyton	50	<i>A. r. rufogularis</i> (Blyth)	31
<i>Anas</i> spp.	41	<i>A.n. rufulus</i> Vieillot	50	<i>A. torqueola interstincta</i> Ripley	31
<i>A. acuta</i> Linn.	27	<i>A.n. waitei</i> Whistler	50	<i>A.t. mullardi</i> (Baker)	30
<i>A. clypeata</i> Linn.	28	<i>A. roseatus</i> Blyth	50	<i>A.t. torqueola</i> (Valenciennes)	30
<i>A. crecca crecca</i> Linn.	28	<i>A. similis decaptus</i> Meinertzhagen	93	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linn.	3
<i>A. falcata</i> Georgi	328	<i>A. spinoletta coutellii</i> Audouin	93	<i>A.c. rectirostris</i> Gould	26
<i>A. formosa</i> Georgi	28	<i>A.s. japonicus</i> Temminck & Schlegel	93	<i>A. goliath</i> (Cretzschmar)	56
<i>A. gibberifrons albogularis</i> (Hume)	51	<i>A. sylvanus</i> (Hodgson)	50	<i>A. purpurea</i> Linn.	3
<i>A. penelope</i> Linn.	28	<i>A. trivialis haringtoni</i> Witherby	50	<i>A.p. manilensis</i> Meyen	26
<i>A. platyrhynchos</i> Linn.	28	<i>A.t. trivialis</i> (Linn.)	93	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i> (Bonaparte)	26
<i>A. poecilorhyncha</i> J.R.Forster	4	<i>Aplonis panayensis affinis</i> (Blyth)	90	<i>A. grayii</i> (Sykes)	3
<i>A.p. haringtoni</i> (Oates)	28	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E.Gray)	14	<i>A.g. grayii</i> (Sykes)	26
<i>A.p. poecilorhyncha</i> J.R. Forster	28	<i>A.a. affinis</i> (J.E.Gray)	52	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i> (Linn.)	36
<i>A.p. zonorhyncha</i> Swinhoe	28	<i>A.a. nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	52	<i>Artamus fuscus</i> Vieillot	19
<i>A. querquedula</i> Linn.	28	<i>A.a. singalensis</i> Madarasz	52	<i>A. leucorhynchus humei</i> Stresemann	55
<i>A. strepera strepera</i> Linn.	28			<i>Asio flammeus flammeus</i> (Pontoppidan)	64
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert)	3			<i>A. otus otus</i> (Linn.)	64
<i>Anhinga rufa</i> (Daudin)	2				

LATIN NAMES

<i>C.rhodochlamys grandis</i> Blyth	75	<i>C.b.muroides</i> (Koelz)	47	<i>C.a.insularis</i> Whistler & Kinnear	55
<i>C.rhodochrous</i> (Vigors)	51	<i>C.b.whistleri</i> (Ticehurst)	47	<i>C.cochinchinensis</i> <i>cochinchinensis</i> (Gmelin)	55
<i>C.rhodopeplus rhodopeplus</i> (Vigors)	53	<i>C.flavolivacea alexanderi</i> Ripley	47	<i>C.c.jerdoni</i> (Blyth)	55
<i>C.rubicilloides</i> Przevalski	25	<i>C.f.flavolivacea</i> (Hodgson)	47	<i>C.hardwickii hardwickii</i> Jardine & Selby	55
<i>C.r.lucifer</i> R.&A. Meinertzhagen	51	<i>C.f.stresemanni</i> (Koelz)	47	<i>Choriotis nigriceps</i> (Vigors)	8,34
<i>C.thura blythi</i> (Biddulph)	53	<i>C.fortipes fortipes</i> (Hodgson)	47	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> <i>festivus</i> (Boddaert)	73
<i>C.t.femininus</i> Rippon	51	<i>C.f.pallidus</i> (Brooks)	47	<i>C.lucidus chersonesus</i> Kloss	67
<i>C.t.thura</i> Bonaparte & Schlegel	51	<i>C.pallidipes pallidipes</i> (Blanford)	47	<i>C.l.guttacristatus</i> (Tickell)	67
<i>Catreus wallichii</i> (Hardwicke)	6	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i> (Jerdon)	48	<i>C.l.sultaneus</i> (Hodgson)	67
<i>Centropus</i> Illiger	13	<i>Chaetura caudata</i> (Latham)	14	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i> (Ladbeater)	83
<i>C.(sinensis) andamanensis</i> Beavan	40	<i>C.gigantea</i> (Temminck)	14,83	<i>C.pictus</i> (Linn.)	83
<i>C.s.intermedius</i> (Hume)	39	<i>C.g.indica</i> Hume	83	<i>Chrysonna</i> Blyth	21
<i>C.s.parroti</i> Stresemann	40	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i> (Vigors)	49	<i>C.altirostre griseigularis</i> (Hume)	45
<i>C.s.sinensis</i> (Stephens)	39	<i>Chalcites maculatus</i> (Gmelin)	13	<i>C.sinense hypoleucum</i> (Franklin)	45
<i>C.toulou bengalensis</i> (Gmelin)	56	<i>C.xanthorhynchus</i> (Horsfield)	13	<i>C.s.sinense</i> (Gmelin)	45
<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i> (Burton)	22	<i>C.x.xanthorhynchus</i> (Horsfield)	84	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linn.)	3
<i>C.f.olivaceus</i> Rothschild	49	<i>Chalcophaps</i> Gould	11	<i>C.c.boyciana</i> Swinhoe	27
<i>Cercomela fusca</i> (Blyth)	55	<i>C.indica</i> (Linn.)	11	<i>C.c.ciconia</i> (Linn.)	67
<i>Certhia discolor discolor</i> Blyth	50	<i>C.i.indica</i> (Linn.)	39	<i>C.c.episcopus</i> (Boddaert)	3
<i>C.d.manipurensis</i> Hume	50	<i>C.i.maxima</i> Hartert	39	<i>C.e.episcopus</i> (Boddaert)	66
<i>C.familiaris hodgsoni</i> Brooks	50	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Linn.	35	<i>C.nigra</i> (Linn.)	3
<i>C.f.khamensis</i> Bianchi	50	<i>C.a.seebohmi</i> Hartert & Jackson	35	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i> (Hodgson)	49
<i>C.f.mandellii</i> Brooks	50	<i>C.dubius curonicus</i> Gmelin	35	<i>Cinclus Borkhausen</i>	22
<i>C.himalayana himalayana</i> Vigors	50	<i>C.d.jerdoni</i> (Legge)	35	<i>C.cinclus</i> (Linn.)	22
<i>C.h.infima</i> Ripley	50	<i>C.hiaticula tundrae</i> (Lowe)	35	<i>C.c.cashmeriensis</i> Gould	49
<i>C.h.limes</i> R. & A.Meinertzhagen	50	<i>C.leschenaultii</i> Lesson	87	<i>C.c.przewalskii</i> Bianchi	49
<i>Ceryle lugubris continentalis</i> Hartert	76	<i>C.mongolus atrifrons</i> Wagler	35	<i>C.pallasi</i> Temminck	22
<i>C.rudis</i> (Linn.)	15	<i>C.placidus</i> J.E.Gray	35	<i>C.p.dorjei</i> Kinnear	49
<i>C.r.leucomelanura</i> Reichenbach	42	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (Jacquin)	8	<i>C.p.tenuirostris</i> Bonaparte	49
<i>C.r.travancoreensis</i> Whistler & Kinnear	42	<i>C.u.macqueenii</i> (J.E.Gray)	34	<i>Circaetus gallicus gallicus</i> (Gmelin)	63
<i>Cettia acanthizoides</i> <i>brunnescens</i> (Hume)	47	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (Pallas)	10	<i>Circus Lecépède</i>	5
<i>C.brunnifrons brunnifrons</i> (Hodgson)	47	<i>C.h.indica</i> (Stephens)	68	<i>C.aeruginosus aeruginosus</i> (Linn.)	61
		<i>Chloropsis</i> Jardine & Selby	20	<i>C.a.spilnotus</i> Kaup	63
		<i>C.aurifrons</i> (Temminck)	20	<i>C.cyaneus cyaneus</i> (Linn.)	76
		<i>C.a.aurifrons</i> (Temminck)	55	<i>C.macrourus</i> (S.G.Gmelin)	62
		<i>C.a.frontalis</i> (Pelzeln)	55	<i>C.melanoleucos</i> (Pennant)	63

<i>C.pygargus</i> (Linn.)	63	<i>Conostoma aemodium</i> Hodgson	53	<i>Coturnix</i> Bonnaterra	7
<i>Cissa chinensis chinensis</i> (Boddaert)	55	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli)	21	<i>C.chinensis chinensis</i> (Linn.)	30
<i>C.erythrorhyncha</i> <i>magnirostris</i> (Blyth)	55	<i>C.m.albiventris</i> (Blyth)	43	<i>C.c.trinkutensis</i> (Richmond)	30
<i>C.e.occipitalis</i> (Blyth)	55	<i>C.m.indicus</i> (Baker)	43	<i>C.coromandelica</i> (Gmelin)	30
<i>C.flavirostris cucullata</i> (Gould)	55	<i>C.m.malabaricus</i> (Scopoli)	43	<i>C.coturnix coturnix</i> (Linn.)	30
<i>C.f.flavirostris</i> (Blyth)	55	<i>C.s.sauularis</i> (Linn.)	21	<i>C.c.japonica</i> Temminck & Schlegel	30
<i>Cisticola</i> Kaup	84	<i>C.s.andamanensis</i> Hume	43	<i>Criniger flaveolus flaveolus</i> (Gould)	53
<i>C.exillis erythrocephala</i> Blyth	47	<i>C.s.ceylonensis</i> Sclater	43	<i>Crossopilon crossopilon harmani</i> Elwes	97
<i>C.e.tyleri</i> Jerdon	47	<i>C.s.erimelas</i> Oberholser	43	<i>Cuculus canorus</i> (Linn.)	12
<i>C.juncidis</i> (Rafinesque)	21	<i>C.s.sauularis</i> (Linn.)	43	<i>C.c.bakeri</i> Hartert	43
<i>C.j.cursitans</i> (Franklin)	47	<i>Coracias</i> Linn.	15	<i>C.c.canorus</i> Linn.	43
<i>C.j.malaya</i> Lynes	47	<i>C.benghalensis</i> (Linn.)	15	<i>C.fugax nicolor</i> Blyth	84
<i>C.j.salimalii</i> Whistler	47	<i>C.b.affinis</i> Horsfield	42	<i>C.micropterus</i> Gould	12
<i>Clamator coromandus</i> (Linn.)	52	<i>C.b.benghalensis</i> (Linn.)	42	<i>C.m.micropterus</i> Gould	43
<i>C.jacobinus</i> (Boddaert)	12	<i>C.b.indica</i> Linn.	42	<i>C.poliocephalus poliocephalus</i> Latham	68
<i>C.j.jacobinus</i> (Boddaert)	52	<i>C.garrulus semenowi</i> Loudon & Tschudi.	15	<i>C.saturatus saturatus</i> Blyth	52,84
<i>C.j.serratus</i> (Sparman)	43	<i>Coracina melanoptera melanoptera</i> (Ruppell)	44	<i>C.sparverioides sparverioides</i> Vigors	52
<i>Collocalia</i> G.R.Gray	14,64	<i>C.m.sykesi</i> (Strickland)	44	<i>C.varius</i> Vahl	12
<i>Collocalia</i> spp.	65	<i>C.melaschistos melaschistos</i> (Hodgson)	44	<i>C.v.varius</i> Vahl	43
<i>C.brevirostris brevirostris</i> (Horsfield)	64	<i>C.novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin)	20	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> <i>calochrysea</i> Oberholser	47
<i>C.b.innominata</i> Hume	64	<i>C.n.andamana</i> (Neumann)	52	<i>C.c.ceylonensis</i> (Swainson)	47
<i>C.f.inexpectata</i> Hume	64	<i>C.n.macei</i> (Lesson)	52	<i>Cursorius bitorquatus</i> (Blyth)	9
<i>C.unicolor</i> (Jerdon)	64	<i>C.striata dobsoni</i> (Ball)	44	<i>C.coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin)	9
<i>Columba</i> Linn.	11	<i>Corvus corax subcorax</i> Severtzov	52	<i>C.cursor cursor</i> (Latham)	37
<i>Columba</i> sp.	83	<i>C.c.tibetanus</i> Hodgson	52	<i>Cygnus</i> Bechstein	4
<i>C.elphinstonii</i> (Sykes)	39	<i>C.corone orientalis</i> Eversmann	90	<i>Cypsiurus parvus batasiensis</i> (J.E.Gray)	52
<i>C.eversmanni</i> Bonaparte	39	<i>C.c.sharpü</i> Oates	90	<i>C.p.infumatus</i> (Sclater)	52
<i>C.hodgsonii</i> Vigors	70	<i>C.frugilegus frugilegus</i> Linn.	61		
<i>C.leuconota</i> Vigors	11	<i>C.macrorhynchos</i> Wagler	20		
<i>C.l.gradaria</i> Hartert	57	<i>C.m.culminatus</i> Sykes	61		
<i>C.l.leuconota</i> Vigors	57	<i>C.m.intermedius</i> Adams	61		
<i>C.livia</i> Gmelin	11	<i>C.m.levaillantii</i> Lesson	61		
<i>C.l.intermedia</i> Strickland	70	<i>C.m.tibetosinensis</i> Kleinschmidt & Weigold	61		
<i>C.l.neglecta</i> Hume	70	<i>C.monedula monedula</i> Linn.	61		
<i>C.palambus casiotus</i> (Bonaparte)	70	<i>C.splendens</i> Vieillot	20		
<i>C.pulchricollis</i> Blyth	39	<i>C.s.protegatus</i> Madarasz	61		
<i>C.punicea</i> Blyth	70	<i>C.s.splendens</i> Vieillot	61		
<i>C.rupestris turkestanica</i> Buturlin	70	<i>C.s.zugmayeri</i> Laubmann	61		

D

<i>Dendrocitta bayleyi</i> Tytler	64
<i>D.formosae</i> Swinhoe	71
<i>D.f.himalayensis</i> Blyth	44
<i>D.f.occidentalis</i> Ticehurst	44
<i>D.frontalis frontalis</i> Horsfield	52
<i>D.leucogastra</i> Gould	64
<i>D.vagabunda</i> (Latham)	20

LATIN NAMES

<i>D.v.bristoli</i> Paynter	52	<i>Dromas ardeola</i> Paykull	10	<i>E.leucocephala leucocephala</i>	
<i>D.v.pallida</i> (Blyth)	52	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>		S.G.Gmelin	94
<i>D.v.parvula</i> Whistler & Kinnear	52	(Horsfield)	16	<i>E.melanocephala</i> Scopoli	25
<i>D.v.vagabunda</i> (Latham)	52	<i>D.j.hodgei</i> (Blyth)	67	<i>E.pusilla</i> Pallas	94
<i>D.v.vernayi</i> Whistler & Kinnear	52	<i>D.j.hodgsonii</i> (Jerdon)	67	<i>E.rutila</i> Pallas	94
<i>Dendroclyana bicolor</i> (Vieillot)	4	<i>Ducula</i> Hodgson	11	<i>E.schoeniclus pallidior</i>	
<i>D.javanica</i> (Horsfield)	4,27	<i>D.aenea</i> (Linn.)	11	Hartert	94
<i>Dicaeum</i> Cuvier	23	<i>D.a.andamanica</i> Abdulali	38	<i>E.spodocephala sordida</i> Blyth	72
<i>D.agile</i> (Tickell)	75	<i>D.a.nicobarica</i> (Pelzeln)	38	<i>E.stewartii</i> (Blyth)	51
<i>D.a.agile</i> (Tickell)	75	<i>D.a.pusilla</i> (Blyth)	38	<i>E.striolata striolata</i>	
<i>D.concolor concolor</i> Jerdon	50	<i>D.a.sylvatica</i> (Tickell)	38	(Lichtenstein)	51
<i>D.c.olivaceum</i> Walden	75	<i>D.badia cuprea</i> (Jerdon)	38	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	
<i>D.cruentatum</i> (Linn.)	23	<i>D.b.griseicapilla</i> Walden	38	(Hodgson)	49
<i>D.c.cruentatum</i> (Linn.)	58	<i>D.b.insignis</i> Hodgson	38	<i>E.schistaceus</i> (Hodgson)	49
<i>D.erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham)	23	<i>D.bicolor</i> (Scopoli)	38	<i>Eremophila alpestris elwesi</i>	
<i>D.e.erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham)	50	<i>Dumetia</i> Blyth	21	(Blanford)	44
<i>D.ignipectus</i> (Blyth)	23	<i>D.hyperythra abuensis</i>	45	<i>E.a.longirostris</i> (Moore)	44
<i>D.i.ignipectus</i> (Blyth)	50	Harington		<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli)	44
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>		<i>D.h.albogularis</i> (Blyth)	45	<i>E.nigriceps affinis</i> (Blyth)	44
(Bechstein)	18	<i>D.h.hyperythra</i> (Franklin)	45	<i>Erithacus brunneus</i> (Hodgson)	48
<i>D.a.albirectus</i> (Hodgson)	44			<i>E.calliope</i> (Pallas)	48
<i>D.a.macrocercus</i> Vieillot	44	E		<i>E.chrysaesus chrysaesus</i>	
<i>D.aeneus aeneus</i> Vieillot	55			(Hodgson)	48
<i>D.andamanensis dicruriformis</i>		<i>Egretta alba</i> (Linn.)	3	<i>E.c.whistleri</i> (Ticehurst)	48
(Hume)	74	<i>E.a.alba</i> (Linn.)	41	<i>E.cyanurus pallidior</i> (Baker)	48
<i>D.annectans</i> (Hodgson)	52	<i>E.a.modesta</i> (J.E.Gray)	26	<i>E.c.rufilatus</i> (Hodgson)	48
<i>D.caerulescens caerulescens</i>		<i>E.garzetta</i> (Linn.)	3	<i>E.indicus indicus</i> (Vieillot)	48
(Linn.)	54	<i>E.g.garzetta</i> (Linn.)	27	<i>E.p.pectoralis</i> (Gould)	48
<i>D.hottentottus hottentottus</i>		<i>E.gularis schistacea</i>		<i>E.pectoralis confusus</i>	
(Linn.)	55	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	41	(Hartert)	48
<i>D.leucophaeus hopwoodi</i> Baker	55	<i>E.intermedia</i> (Wagler)	3	<i>E.p.tschebaiewi</i> (Prezevalski)	48
<i>D.l.longicaudatus</i> Hay	55	<i>E.i.intermedia</i> (Wagler)	27	<i>E.svecicus abbotti</i> (Richmond)	48
<i>D.paradiseus</i> Linn.	19	<i>E.sacra</i> (Gmelin)	41	<i>E.s.pallidogularis</i> (Zarudny)	48
<i>D.p.grandis</i> (Gould)	42	<i>Elanus caeruleus vociferus</i>		<i>E.s.svecicus</i> (Linn.)	48
<i>D.p.nicobariensis</i> (Baker)	42	(Latham)	51	<i>Erythropygia galactotes familiaris</i>	
<i>D.p.otiosus</i> (Richmond)	42	<i>Emberiza aureola aureola</i>		(Menetries)	48
<i>D.p.paradiseus</i> (Linn.)	42	Pallas	51	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	
<i>D.remifer tectirostris</i>		<i>E.bruniceps</i> Brandt	25	<i>magnirostris</i> (Vieillot)	37
(Hodgson)	55	<i>E.buchanani</i> Blyth	51	<i>E.m.recurvirostris</i> (Cuvier)	37
<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linn.)	17	<i>E.b.buchanani</i> Blyth	94	<i>Estrilda amandava</i> (Linn.)	24
<i>D.b.benghalense</i> (Linn.)	57	<i>E.cia khamensis</i> Sushkin	51	<i>E.a.amandava</i> (Linn.)	50
<i>D.b.dilutum</i> (Blyth)	57	<i>E.c.par</i> Hartert	51	<i>E.formosa</i> (Latham)	58
<i>D.b.puncticolle</i> (Malherbe)	57	<i>E.c.stracheyi</i> Moore	51	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> (Linn.)	12
<i>D.b.tehminae</i> (Whistler &		<i>E.fucata arcuata</i> Sharpe	51	<i>E.s.dolosa</i> Ripley	43
Kinnear)	57	<i>E.f.fucata</i> Pallas	51	<i>E.s.malayana</i> Cabanis & Heine	43

<i>E.s.scolopacea</i> (Linn.)	43	<i>F.pintadeanus phayrei</i> (Blyth)	30	<i>G.caerulatus caerulatus</i> (Hodgson)	53
<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i> (Gmelin)	8	<i>F.pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin)	70	<i>G.c.livingstoni</i> Ripley	53
<i>E.b.bengalensis</i> (Gmelin)	34	<i>F.p.interpositus</i> Hartert	30	<i>G.c.subcaerulatus</i> Hume	53
<i>Eurostopus macrotis</i> (Vigors)	13	<i>F.p.pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin)	30	<i>G.chinensis nuchalis</i> Godwin- Austen	45
<i>E.m.bourdilloni</i> (Hume)	52	<i>Fringilla coelebs coelebs</i> Linn.	58	<i>G.cineraceus cineraceus</i> (Godwin-Austen)	53
<i>E.m.cerviniceps</i> (Gould)	52	<i>F.montifringilla</i> Linn.	53	<i>G.delesserti gularis</i> (McClelland)	53
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> (Linn.)	15	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linn.	7	<i>G.erythrocephalus</i> <i>chrysopterus</i> (Gould)	46
<i>E.o.cyanicollis</i> Vieillot	66	<i>F.a.atra</i> Linn.(Galerida)	33	<i>G.e.erythrocephalus</i> (Vigors)	46
<i>E.o.gigas</i> Stresemann	66			<i>G.e.erythrolaema</i> (Hume)	46
<i>E.o.laetior</i> Sharpe	66			<i>G.e.godwini</i> (Harington)	46
		G		<i>G.e.imprudens</i> Ripley	46
F		<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linn.)	17	<i>G.e.nigrimentus</i> (Oates)	46
<i>Falco</i> Linn.	6	<i>G.c.chendoola</i> (Franklin)	54	<i>G.henrici</i> (Oustalet)	53
<i>F.biarmicus cherrug</i> J.E.Gray	60	<i>G.c.lynesi</i> Whistler	54	<i>G.jerdoni fairbanki</i> (Blanford)	53
<i>F.b.jugger</i> J.E.Gray	6	<i>G.deva</i> (Sykes)	17	<i>G.j.jerdoni</i> Blyth	53
<i>F.b.milvipes</i> Jerdon	63	<i>G.malabarica</i> (Scopoli)	17	<i>G.j.meridionale</i> (Blanford)	53
<i>F.chicquera chicquera</i> Daudin	60	<i>Gallicrex cinerea cinerea</i> (Gmelin)	33	<i>G.leucolophus leucolophus</i> (Hardwicke)	53
<i>F.columbarius insignis</i> (Clark)	60	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linn.)	9	<i>G.l.patkaicus</i> Reichenow	53
<i>F.peregrinus babylonicus</i> P.L.Sclater	60	<i>G.g.gallinago</i> (Linn.)	36	<i>G.lineatus imbricatus</i> Blyth	46
<i>F.p.japonensis</i> Gmelin	60	<i>G.megala</i> Swinhoe	36	<i>G.l.lineatus</i> (Vigors)	45
<i>F.p.peregrinator</i> Sundevall	60	<i>G.minima</i> (Brunnich)	36	<i>G.l.setafer</i> (Hodgson)	45
<i>F.severus rufipedoides</i> Hodgson	63	<i>G.nemoricola</i> Hodgson	36	<i>G.merulinus merulinus</i> Blyth	53
<i>F.s.severus</i> Horsfield	63	<i>G.solitaria solitaria</i> Hodgson	36	<i>G.m.toxostominus</i> (Koelz)	53
<i>F.subbuteo centralasiae</i> (Buturlin)	60	<i>G.stenura</i> Bonaparte	9	<i>G.monileger badius</i> (Ripley)	53
<i>F.s.subbuteo</i> Linn.	60	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linn.)	7	<i>G.m.monilegerus</i> (Hodgson)	53
<i>F.tinnunculus interstinctus</i> McClelland	57	<i>G.c.indica</i> Blyth	33	<i>G.ocellatus griseicauda</i> Koelz	45
<i>F.t.objurgatus</i> (Baker)	57	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> (Valenciennes)	31	<i>G.o.ocellatus</i> (Vigors)	45
<i>F.t.tinnunculus</i> Linn.	56	<i>G.spadicea caurina</i> Blanford	31	<i>G.pectolaris melanotis</i> Blyth	53
<i>F.vespertinus amaurensis</i> Radde	29	<i>G.s.spadicea</i> (Gmelin)	31	<i>G.phoeniceus bakeri</i> (Hartert)	46
<i>Francolinus</i> Stephens	7	<i>G.s.stewarti</i> Baker	31	<i>G.p.phoeniceus</i> (Gould)	46
<i>F.francolinus</i> Linn.	83	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linn.)	6	<i>G.ruficollis</i> (Jardine & Selby)	45
<i>F.f.asiae</i> Bonaparte	29	<i>G.g.murghi</i> Robinson & Kloss	32	<i>G.rufogularis assamensis</i> (Hartert)	58
<i>F.f.melanotus</i> Hume	29	<i>G.g.spadiceus</i> (Bonnaterre)	32	<i>G.r.rufiberbis</i> (Koelz)	58
<i>F.gularis</i> (Temminck)	30	<i>G.sonneratii</i> Temminck	6	<i>G.r.rufitinctus</i> (Koelz)	58
<i>F.pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby)	72	<i>Garrulax</i> Lesson	21	<i>G.r.rufogularis</i> (Gould)	58
<i>F.p.pallidus</i> (J.E.Gray)	29	<i>G.affinis bethelae</i> Rand & Fleming	46	<i>G.squamatus</i> (Gould)	46
<i>F.p.pictus</i> (Jardine & Selby)	29	<i>G.albogularis albogularis</i> (Gould)	53	<i>G.striatus</i> (Vigors)	72
		<i>G.a.whistleri</i> Baker	58	<i>G.s.cranbrooki</i> (Kinnear)	53
		<i>G.austeni austeni</i> (Godwin- Austen)	46		

LATIN NAMES

<i>G.s.sikkimensis</i> (Ticehurst)	45	<i>G.grus</i> (Linn.)	7	<i>Hemipus picatus leggei</i>	
<i>G.s.striatus</i> (Vigors)	53	<i>G.g.lilfordi</i> Sharpe	32	Whistler	44
<i>G.s.vibex</i> Ripley	53	<i>G.leucogeranus</i> Pallas	7,33	<i>H.p.picatus</i> (Sykes)	44
<i>G.subunicolor subunicolor</i> (Blyth)	53	<i>G.monacha</i> Temminck	98	<i>Heterophasia</i> Blyth	21
<i>G.variegatus similis</i> (Hume)	53	<i>G.nigricollis</i> Przevalski	97	<i>H.annectens annectens</i> (Blyth)	46
<i>G.v.variegatus</i> (Vigors)	53	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> (Linn.)	5	<i>H.capistrata bayleyi</i> (Kinnear)	46
<i>G.virgatus</i> (Godwin-Austen)	53	<i>G.b.aureus</i> (Hablizl)	29	<i>H.c.capistrata</i> (Vigors)	46
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> <i>bispecularis</i> Vigors	55	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin)	5	<i>H.gracilis</i> (McClelland)	46
<i>G.g.interstinctus</i> Hartert	55	<i>G.fulvus fulvescens</i> Hume	61	<i>H.picaoides picaoides</i> (Hodgson)	46
<i>G.lanceolatus</i> Vigors	55	<i>G.himalayensis</i> Hume	5	<i>H.pulchella</i> (Godwin-Austen)	46
<i>Gavia arctica</i> (Linn.)	1	<i>G.indicus</i> (Scopoli)	5	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> <i>fasciatus</i> (Vieillot)	60
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gmelin)	10	<i>G.i.indicus</i> (Scopoli)	61	<i>H.pennatus</i> (Gmelin)	51,62
<i>G.n.nilotica</i> (Gmelin)	61	<i>G.i.tenuirostris</i> G.R.Gray	61	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linn.)	9
<i>Gennaeus nyctemerus ripponi</i> Sharpe	83	H			
<i>Glareola lactea</i> Temminck	10,37	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> <i>ostralegus</i> Linn.	34	<i>H.h.himantopus</i> (Linn.)	37
<i>G.pratincola</i> (Linn.)	10	<i>Haematospiza sipahi</i> (Hodgson)	25	<i>Hippolais caligata caligata</i> (Lichtenstein)	48
<i>G.p.maldivarum</i> J.R.Forster	37	<i>Halcyon coromanda coromanda</i> (Latham)	43	<i>H.c.rama</i> (Sykes)	48
<i>G.p.pratincola</i> (Linn.)	37	<i>H.c.mizorhina</i> (Oberholser)	43	<i>Hirundo concolor</i> Sykes	18
<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i> (Burton)	13	<i>H.smyrnensis</i> (Linn.)	15	<i>H.c.concolor</i> Sykes	52
<i>G.b.brodiei</i> (Burton)	52	<i>H.s.fusca</i> (Boddaert)	42	<i>H.daurica</i> Linn.	18
<i>G.cuculoides austerum</i> Ripley	52	<i>H.s.perpulchra</i> Madarasz	42	<i>H.d.daurica</i> Linn.	67
<i>G.c.cuculoides</i> (Vigors)	52	<i>H.s.saturator</i> Hume	42	<i>H.d.erythrogygia</i> sykes	44
<i>G.c.rufescens</i> Baker	52	<i>H.s.smyrnensis</i> (Linn.)	42	<i>H.d.japonica</i> Temminck & Schlegel	67
<i>G.radiatum</i> (Tickell)	13	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (Gmelin)	76	<i>H.d.nipalensis</i> Hodgson	44
<i>G.r.malabaricum</i> (Blyth)	63	<i>H.leucoryphus</i> (Pallas)	61	<i>H.d.rufula</i> Temminck	44
<i>G.r.radiatum</i> (Tickell)	68	<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert)	5	<i>H.fluvicola</i> Blyth	18
<i>Gorasachius melanolophus</i> <i>melanolophus</i> (Raffles)	27	<i>H.i.indus</i> (Boddaert)	61	<i>H.rustica</i> Linn.	18
<i>G.m.minor</i> Hachisuka	27	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i> (Gould)	14	<i>H.r.gutturalis</i> Scopoli	18
<i>Gracula religiosa</i> Linn.	83	<i>H.e.erythrocephalus</i> (Gould)	52	<i>H.r.rustica</i> Linn.	44
<i>G.r.andamanensis</i> (Beavan)	54	<i>H.e.helenae</i> Mayr	52	<i>H.r.tytleri</i> Jerdon	18
<i>G.r.indica</i> (Cuvier)	54	<i>H.e.hodgsonii</i> (Gould)	52	<i>H.smithii filifera</i> Stephens	18
<i>G.r.intermedia</i> A.Hay	54	<i>H.fasciatus</i> (Pennant)	14	<i>H.striolata mayri</i> Hall	44
<i>G.r.peninsularis</i> Whistler & Kinnear	54	<i>H.f.legerli</i> Koelz	52	<i>H.tahitica domicola</i> Jerdon	44
<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i> <i>bengalensis</i> Jerdon	47	<i>H.f.malabaricus</i> (Gould)	52	<i>H.t.javanica</i> Sparrman	44
<i>Grandala coelicolor</i> Hodgson	49	<i>Heliopais personata</i> (G.R.Gray)	7	<i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i> <i>phoenicuroides</i> (Gray)	48
<i>Grus antigone</i> (Linn.)	7,83	<i>Hemicircus canente</i> (Lesson)	67	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli)	8
<i>G.a.antigone</i> (Linn.)	33	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i> (Rafinesque)	14	<i>Hydroprogne caspia caspia</i> (Pallas)	89
<i>G.a.sharpai</i> Blanford	33	<i>H.l.coronata</i> (Tickell)	76	<i>Hypsipetes flavalus</i> <i>flavalus</i> (Blyth)	45

<i>H.indicus ictericus</i> (Strickland)	45	<i>L.c.phoenicuroides</i> (Schalow)	54	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (Blyth)	36
<i>H.i.indicus</i> (Jerdon)	45	<i>L.collurioides</i> Lesson	44	<i>Limosa lapponica</i> (Linn.)	9
<i>H.madagascariensis ganeesa</i> Sykes	53	<i>L.cristatus cristatus</i> Linn.	54	<i>L.l.lapponica</i> (Linn.)	35
<i>H.m.nigriscens</i> Baker	45	<i>L.c.lucionensis</i> Linn.	44	<i>L.limosa</i> (Linn.)	9
<i>H.m.psaroides</i> Vigors	45	<i>L.excubitor</i> Linn.	18	<i>L.l.limosa</i> (Linn.)	35
<i>H.mcclellandi mcclellandi</i> Horsfield	45	<i>L.e.homeyeri</i> Cabanis	68	<i>L.l.melanuroides</i> Gould	35
<i>H.viridescens cacharensis</i> (Deignan)	53	<i>L.e.lahtora</i> (Sykes)	54	<i>Locustella certhiola</i> <i>centralasiae</i> Sushkin	91
I					
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i> Vigors	9	<i>L.e.pallidirostris</i> Cassin	64	<i>L.c.rubescens</i> Blyth	91
<i>Ibis leucocephalus</i> (Pennant)	3	<i>L.schach</i> Linn.	18	<i>L.lanceolata</i> (Temminck)	91
<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i> (Horsfield)	62	<i>L.s.caniceps</i> Blyth	54	<i>L.naevia</i> (Boddaert)	21
<i>I.nana</i> (Horsfield)	76	<i>L.s.erythronotus</i> (Vigors)	53	<i>Lonchua kelaarti jerdoni</i> (Hume)	72
<i>I.n.plumbea</i> (Jerdon)	76	<i>L.s.tricolor</i> (Hodgson)	54,64	<i>L.malabarica malabarica</i> (Linn.)	53
<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i> Blyth	16	<i>L.tephronotus lahulensis</i> Koelz	54	<i>L.malacca altricapilla</i> (Vieillot)	58
<i>I.x.fulvus</i> Ripley	76	<i>L.t.tephronotus</i> (Vigors)	54,64	<i>L.m.malacca</i> (Linn.)	58
<i>I.x.xanthonotus</i> Blyth	76	<i>L.vittatus</i> Valenciennes	18	<i>L.m.rubroniger</i> (Hodgson)	58
<i>Irena puella</i> (Latham)	20	<i>L.v.vittatus</i> Valenciennes	54	<i>L.p.punctulata</i> (Linn.)	24
<i>I.p.puella</i> (Latham)	42	<i>Larus argentatus</i> Pontoppidan	10	<i>L.p.punctulata</i> (Linn.)	50
<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> (Hardwicke)	7	<i>L.a.heuglini</i> Bree	61	<i>L.p.subundulata</i> (Godwin- Austen)	50
<i>I.c.affinis</i> Beebe	31	<i>L.a.mongolicus</i> Sushkin	61	<i>L.striata acuticauda</i> (Hodgson)	58
<i>I.c.kuseri</i> Beebe	31	<i>L.brunnicephalus</i> Jerdon	10	<i>L.s.fumigata</i> (Walden)	58
<i>I.c.tibetanus</i> (Baker)	31	<i>L.fuscus</i> Linn.	10	<i>L.s.semistriata</i> (Hume)	58
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin)	27	<i>L.f.fuscus</i> Linn.	61	<i>L.s.striata</i> Linn.	58
<i>I.flavicollis flavicollis</i> (Latham)	27	<i>L.ichthyaetus</i> Pallas	61	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> Latham	6,31
<i>I.sinensis</i> (Gmelin)	27	<i>L.ridibundus</i> Linn.	10	<i>L.sclateri</i> Jerdon	31
J					
<i>Jynx torquilla chinensis</i> Hesse	89	<i>L.r.ridibundus</i> Linn.	61	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i> <i>kienerii</i> (E.Geoffroy)	62
<i>J.t.himalayana</i> Vaurie	89	<i>Leiothrix</i> Swainson	21	<i>Lophura leucomelana</i> (Latham)	6
<i>J.t.torquilla</i> Linn.	89	<i>L.argentauris argentauris</i> (Hodgson)	46	<i>L.l.hamiltonii</i> (J.E.Gray)	31
L					
<i>Lanius collurio collurio</i> Linn.	64	<i>L.a.aureigularis</i> (Koelz)	46	<i>L.l.lathamii</i> (J.E.Gray)	32
<i>L.</i> Hemprich	54	<i>L.a.vernayi</i> (Mayr & Greenway)	46	<i>L.l.melanota</i> (Hutton)	32
		<i>L.lutea calipyga</i> (Hodgson)	46	<i>L.l.williamsi</i> (Oates)	62
		<i>L.l.kumaiensis</i> Whistler	46	<i>Loriculus</i> Blyth	11
		<i>Leptopoeile elegans</i> Przevalski	53	<i>L.vernalis</i> (Sparrman)	12
		<i>L.sophiae sophiae</i> Severtzov	53	<i>Lusciniola melanopogon</i> <i>mimica</i> Madarasz	47
		<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> (Gmelin)	1,41	M	
		<i>L.javanicus</i> (Horsfield)	3	<i>Macronous gularisrubricapilla</i> Tickell	45
		<i>Lerwa lerwa</i> (Hodgson)	7		9
		<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i> <i>altaica</i> (Eversmann)	51		
		<i>Limicola falcinellus</i> <i>falcinellus</i> (Pontoppidan)	88		
		<i>L.f.sibirica</i> Dresser	88		

LATIN NAMES

<i>Macropygia Swainson</i>	11	<i>M. superciliosus persicus</i>		<i>M.a.dukhunensis</i> Sykes	93
<i>M.unchall tusalia</i> (Blyth)	39	Pallas	52	<i>M.a.leucopsis</i> Gould	93
<i>Megalaima G.R.Gray</i>	16	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham)	8	<i>M.a.ocularis</i> Swinhoe	93
<i>M.asiatica asiatica</i> (Latham)	44	<i>Microhierax Sharpe</i>	6	<i>M.a.personata</i> Gould	50
<i>M.haemacephala</i> (P.L.S.Muller)	16	<i>M.caerulescens</i> (Linn.)	6	<i>M.caspica</i> (Gmelin)	23
<i>M.h.indica</i> (Latham)	57	<i>M.c.caerulescens</i> (Linn.)	60	<i>M.c.caspica</i> (Gmelin)	50
<i>M.lineata hodgsoni</i> Bonaparte	67	<i>M.melanoleucos</i> (Blyth)	60	<i>M.citreola</i> Pallas	23
<i>M.l.rana</i> Ripley	67	<i>Micropternus brachyurus humei</i>		<i>M.c.citreola</i> Pallas	93
<i>M.virens</i> (Boddaert)	16	Kloss	67	<i>M.c.werae</i> (Butrulin)	93
<i>M.v.magnifica</i> Baker	57	<i>M.b.jerdonii</i> (Malherbe)	67	<i>M.flava</i> Linn.	69
<i>M.v.marshallorum</i> Swinhoe	57	<i>M.b.phaiiceps</i> Blyth	67	<i>M.f.beema</i> (Sykes)	69
<i>M.v.mayri</i> Ripley	57	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert)	5	<i>M.f.melanogrisea</i> (Homeyer)	93
<i>M.viridis</i> (Boddaert)	66	<i>M.m.govinda</i> Sykes	51	<i>M.f.simillima</i> Hartert	93
<i>M.zeylanica</i> (Gmelin)	16	<i>M.(migrans) lineatus</i> (Gray)	61	<i>M.f.thunbergi</i> Billberg	93
<i>M.z.caniceps</i> (Franklin)	57	Minla Hodgson	21	<i>M.indica</i> Gmelin	50
<i>M.z.inornata</i> Walden	57	<i>M.cyanouroptera cyanouroptera</i>		<i>M.maderaspatensis</i> Gmelin	23
<i>M.z.zeylanica</i> (Gmelin)	57	(Hodgson)	46	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	
<i>Megalurus palustris toklao</i>		<i>M.ignotincta ignotincta</i>		(Temminck)	16
(Blyth)	48	(Hodgson)	46	<i>M.p.harterti</i> Hesse	73
<i>Megapodius freycinet abbotti</i>		<i>M.strigula cinereigenae</i>		<i>M.p.mohun</i> Ripley	73
Oberholser	29	(Ripley)	46	<i>Muscicapa</i> Brisson	21
<i>M.f.nicobariensis</i> Blyth	6,29	<i>M.s.simlaensis</i>		<i>M.albicaudata</i> Jerdon	47
		(Meinertzhagen)	46	<i>M.banyumas magnirostris</i>	
<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>		<i>M.s.strigula</i> (Hodgson)	46	(Blyth)	47
<i>sultanea</i> (Hodgson)	49	<i>M.s.yunnanensis</i> (Rothschild)	46	<i>M.concreta cyanea</i> (Hume)	46
<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>		<i>Mino coronatus</i> (Blyth)	52	<i>M.grandis grandis</i> (Blyth)	46
<i>torquata</i> Blyth	40	<i>Mirafra assamica affinis</i>		<i>M.hodgsonii</i> (Verreaux)	46
<i>M.maxima holdereri</i> Reichenow	54	Blyth	44	<i>M.hyperythra hyperythra</i>	
<i>M.m.maxima</i> Blyth	54	<i>M.a.assamica</i> Horsfield	44	Blyth	46
<i>Melophus lathamii</i> (Gray)	25	<i>M.erythroptera erythroptera</i>		<i>M.latiostris</i> Raffles	46
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Shaw)	83	Blyth	44	<i>M.leucomelanura cerviniventris</i>	
<i>Mergus albellus</i> Linn.	86	<i>M.e.sindiana</i> Ticehurst	44	(Sharpe)	46
<i>M.merganser orientalis</i>		<i>M.javanica cantillans</i>		<i>M.l.leucomelanura</i> (Hodgson)	46
Gould	29	Blyth	54,57	<i>M.l.minuta</i> (Hume)	46
<i>Merops</i> Linn.	15	<i>Monarcha azurea</i> (Boddaert)	21	<i>M.macgrigoriae macgrigoriae</i>	
<i>Merops spp.</i>	42	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>		(Burton)	46
<i>M.apiaster</i> Linn.	52	(Vigors)	49	<i>M.m.signata</i> (Horsfield)	46
<i>M.leschenaulti andamanensis</i>		<i>M.rufiventris</i> (Jardine &		<i>M.monileger leucops</i> (Sharpe)	46
Marien	52	Selby)	49	<i>M.m.monileger</i> (Hodgson)	46
<i>M.l.leschenaulti Vieillot</i>	52	<i>M.saxatilis</i> (Linn.)	49	<i>M.muttui muttui</i> (Layard)	46
<i>M.orientalis</i> Latham	15	<i>M.solitarius pandoo</i> (Skyes)	49	<i>M.nigrorufa</i> (Jerdon)	46
<i>M.o.birmanus</i> Neumann	52	<i>Montifringilla adamsi adamsi</i>		<i>M.pallipes</i> Jerdon	46
<i>M.o.orientalis</i> Latham	52	Adams	50	<i>M.parva albicilla</i> Pallas	90
<i>M.philippinus</i> Linn.	15	<i>M.blanfordi blanfordi</i> Hume	50	<i>M.p.parva</i> Bechstein	90
<i>M.p.philippinus</i> Linn.	52	<i>Motacilla</i> Linn.	23		
		<i>M.alba baicalensis</i> Swinhoe	68		

<i>M. poliogenys cachariensis</i> (Madarasz)	47	<i>N.e. roberti</i> (Godwin-Austen & Walden)	45	<i>Oenanthe deserti deserti</i> (Temminck)	55
<i>M.p. poliogenys</i> (Brooks)	46	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham)	24	<i>O.d. oreophila</i> (Oberholser)	49
<i>M.p. vernayi</i> (Whistler)	47	<i>N.a. asiatica</i> (Latham)	50	<i>O. isabellina</i> (Temminck)	55
<i>M. rubeculoides rubeculoides</i> (Vigors)	47	<i>N.a. brevisrostris</i> Blanford	50	<i>O. picata</i> (Blyth)	55
<i>M. ruficauda</i> Swainson	46	<i>N.a. intermedia</i> (Hume)	50	<i>O. pleschanka pleschanka</i> (Lepechin)	55
<i>M. sibirica cacabata</i> Penard	46	<i>N.j. jugularis andamanica</i>	74	<i>O. xanthoprymna kingi</i> (Hume)	55
<i>M.s. gulmergi</i> (Baker)	46	<i>N.j. klossi</i> (Richmond)	74	<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i> (J.E.Gray)	7
<i>M. striata sarudnyi</i> Smigirewski	46	<i>N.j. proselia</i> (Oberholser)	50	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i> <i>andamanensis</i> Tytler	44
<i>M. strophciata strophciata</i> (Hodgson)	46	<i>N. lotenia hindustanica</i> (Whistler)	50	<i>O.c. diffusus</i> Sharpe	52
<i>M. subrubra</i> Hartert & Steinbacher	46	<i>N. minima</i> (Sykes)	50	<i>O.c. macrourus</i> Blyth	44
<i>M. sundara sundara</i> (Hodgson)	46	<i>N. sperata brasiliana</i> (Gmelin)	74	<i>O.c. tenuirostris</i> Blyth	52
<i>M.s. whistleri</i> (Ticehurst)	46	<i>N. zeylonica</i> (Linn.)	24	<i>O. oriolus</i> (Linn.)	18
<i>M. superciliaris aestigma</i> Gray	46	<i>N.z. sola</i> (Vieillot)	50	<i>O.o. kundoo</i> Sykes	44
<i>M.s. superciliaris</i> Jerdon	46	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Linn.)	5	<i>O. traillii traillii</i> (Vigors)	52
<i>M. thalassina thalassina</i> Swainson	47	<i>N.p. ginginianus</i> (Latham)	61	<i>O. xanthornus</i> (Linn.)	18
<i>M. tickelliae tickelliae</i> (Blyth)	47	<i>N.p. percnopterus</i> (Linn.)	61	<i>O.x. maderaspatanus</i> Franklin	44
<i>M. unicolor unicolor</i> (Blyth)	46	<i>Netta rufina</i> (Pallas)	28	<i>O.x. xanthornus</i> (Linn.)	44
<i>M. vivida oatesi</i> (Salvadori)	53	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> (Gmelin)	4	<i>Orthotomus</i> Horsfield	84
<i>M. westermanni australorientis</i> Ripley	46	<i>N.c. coromandelianus</i> (Gmelin)	28	<i>O. cucullatus coronatus</i> Blyth	48
<i>M.w. collini</i> Rothschild	46	<i>Ninox scutulata burmanica</i> Hume	52	<i>O. sutorius</i> (Pennant)	21
<i>Mycerobas Cabanis</i>	25	<i>N.s. hirsuta</i> (Temminck)	52	<i>O.s. guzuratus</i> (Latham)	48
<i>M. affinis</i> (Blyth)	51	<i>N.s. lugubris</i> (Tickell)	52	<i>O.s. luteus</i> Ripley	48,74
<i>M. carnipes carnipes</i> (Hodgson)	51	<i>N.s. obscura</i> Hume	52	<i>O.s. patia</i> Hodgson	48
<i>M. icterioides</i> (Vigors)	51	<i>Numenius arquata</i> (Linn.)	9	<i>Otis tetrax orientalis</i> Hartert	34
<i>M. melanozanthos</i> (Hodgson)	53	<i>N.a. orientalis</i> C.L. Brehm	35	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i> Pennant	13
<i>Miophoneus caeruleus</i> (Scopoli)	22	<i>N. phaeopus</i> (Linn.)	9,35	<i>O.b. bakkamoena</i> Pennant	63
<i>M.c. eugenei</i> (Hume)	49	<i>N.p. phaeopus</i> (Linn.)	35	<i>O.b. gangeticus</i> Ticehurst	63
<i>M.c. temminckii</i> (Vigors)	49	<i>N.p. variegatus</i> (Scopoli)	35	<i>O.b. lettia</i> (Hodgson)	63
<i>M. horsfieldii</i> (Vigors)	22	<i>Numida meleagris</i> (Linn.)	83	<i>O.b. marathae</i> Ticehurst	63
		<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linn.)	3	<i>O.b. plumipes</i> (Hume)	63
		<i>N.n. nycticorax</i> (Linn.)	26	<i>O. scops pulchellus</i> (Pallas)	63
		<i>Nyctyornis</i> Jardine & Selby	15	<i>O.s. rufipennis</i> (Sharpe)	43
		<i>N. athertoni</i> (Jardine & Selby)	15	<i>O.s. sunia</i> (Hodgson)	43
		<i>N.a. athertoni</i> (Jardine & Selby)	42	<i>O. spilocephalus huttoni</i> (Hume)	52
				<i>O.s. spilocephalus</i> (Blyth)	52
				<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (Scopoli)	86

N

Napothera epilepidota guttaticollis
(Ogilvie-Grant) 45

O

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl) 2
O.o. oceanicus (Kuhl) 85

P

Pandion haliaetus haliaetus
(Linn.) 63

LATIN NAMES

<i>Pachycephala grisola</i> (Blyth)	21,47	<i>P.r.intensior</i> Rothschild	50	<i>P.c.malabaricus</i> (Gmelin)	52
<i>Paradoxornis</i> Gould	21	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linn.	6,32	<i>P.c.pallidus</i> Baker	52
<i>P.atrosuperciliaris oatesi</i> (Sharpe)	98	<i>P. muticus</i> Linn.	83	<i>P.c.peregrinus</i> (Linn.)	52
<i>P.flavirostris flavirostris</i> Gould	53	<i>P.m.spicifer</i> Shaw & Nodder	32	<i>P.c.vividus</i> Baker	52
<i>P.guttaticollis</i> David	71	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> (Linn.)	15	<i>P.erythropygius erythropygius</i> (Jerdon)	44
<i>P.ruficeps bakeri</i> (Hartert)	71	<i>P.c.capensis</i> (Linn.)	42	<i>P.flammeus</i> (Forster)	20
<i>Parus major</i> Linn.	22	<i>P.c.intermedia</i> Hume	42	<i>P.f.flammeus</i> (Forster)	44
<i>P.m.caschmirensis</i> Hartert	49	<i>P.c.osmastoni</i> (Baker)	42	<i>P.f.fraterculus</i> Swinhoe	44
<i>P.m.mahrattarum</i> Hartert	49	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> Linn.	2	<i>P.f.semiruber</i> Whistler & Kinnear	44
<i>P.m.nipalensis</i> Hodgson	49	<i>P.philippensis</i> Gmelin	2	<i>P.f.speciosus</i> (Latham)	44
<i>P.m.stupae</i> Koelz	49	<i>P.p.crispus</i> Bruch	2	<i>P.roseus roseus</i> (Vieillot)	52
<i>P.m.vauriei</i> Ripley	49	<i>P.p.philippensis</i> Gmelin	26	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> <i>ruficollis</i> Lesson	51
<i>P.melanolophus</i> Vigors	49	<i>Pellorneum</i> Swainson	21	<i>Petronia petronia intermedia</i> Hartert	72
<i>P.monticolus monticolus</i> Vigors	49	<i>P.albiventre albiventre</i> (Godwin-Austen)	53	<i>Petribua oetribua ubternedua</i> Hartert	72
<i>P.nuchalis</i> Jerdon	53	<i>P.a.ignotum</i> Hume	53	<i>P.xanthocollis</i> (Burton)	24
<i>P.rubidiventris beavani</i> (Jerdon)	49	<i>P.palustre</i> (Gould)	45	<i>P.x.transfuga</i> (Hartert)	50
<i>P.r.rubidiventris</i> Blyth	49	<i>P.ruficeps chamelum</i> Deignan	45	<i>P.x.xanthocollis</i> (Burton)	50
<i>P.r.rufonuchalis</i> Blyth	49	<i>P.r.mandellii</i> Blanford	45	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linn.)	2
<i>P.r.saramatii</i> Ripley	49	<i>P.r.olivaceum</i> Jerdon	45	<i>P.c.sinensis</i> (Shaw)	26
<i>P.spilonotus spilonotus</i> Bonaparte	49	<i>P.r.pectorale</i> Godwin-Austen	45	<i>P.fusicollis</i> Stephens	2
<i>P.s.subviridis</i> Blyth	49	<i>P.r.punctatum</i> (Gould)	45	<i>P.niger</i> (Vieillot)	2
<i>P.xanthogenys</i> Vigors	22	<i>P.r.ripleyi</i> Deignan	45	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Linn.)	10
<i>P.x.aplonotus</i> Blyth	49	<i>P.r.ruficeps</i> Swainson	45	<i>P.lobatus</i> (Linn.)	10
<i>P.x.travancorensis</i> (Whistler & Kinnear)	49	<i>Perdica</i> Hodgson	7	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> Linn.	83
<i>P.x.xanthogenys</i> Vigors	49	<i>P.argoondah argoondah</i> (Sykes)	30	<i>P.versicolor</i> Vieillot	83
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linn.)	24	<i>P.a.meinertzhageni</i> Whistler	30	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (Linn.)	37
<i>P.d.bactrianus</i> Zarudny & Kudashev	50	<i>P.a.salimalii</i> Whistler	30	<i>Phodilus badius saturatus</i> Robinson	63
<i>P.d.indicus</i> Jardine & Selby	50	<i>P.asiatica asiatica</i> (Latham)	30	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> (Geoffroy)	3
<i>P.d.parkini</i> Whistler	50	<i>P.a.punjaubi</i> Whistler	30	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> Pallas	3
<i>P.hispaniolensis</i> (Temminck)	24	<i>P.a.vidali</i> Whistler & Kinnear	30	<i>Phoenicurus</i> Forster	22
<i>P.h.transcaspicus</i> Tschusi	50	<i>P.erythrorhyncha blewitti</i> (Hume)	30	<i>P.aureus leucopterus</i> (Blyth)	48
<i>P.montanus hepaticus</i> Ripley	53	<i>P.e.erythrorhyncha</i> (Sykes)	30	<i>P.caeruleocephalus</i> (Vigors)	48
<i>P.m.malaccensis</i> Dubois	53	<i>P.manipurensis inglisi</i> (Ogilvie-Grant)	30	<i>P.erythrogaster grandis</i> (Gould)	48
<i>P.m.tibetanus</i> Baker	53	<i>P.m.manipurensis</i> Hume	30	<i>P.erythronotus</i> (Eversmann)	92
<i>P.pyrrhonotus</i> Blyth	50	<i>Perdix hodgsoniae caraganae</i> R. & A. Meinertzhagen	30	<i>P.frontalis</i> (Vigors)	48
<i>P.rutilans cinnamomeus</i> (Gould)	50	<i>P.h.hodgsoniae</i> (Hodgson)	30	<i>P.hodgsoni</i> (Moore)	48
		<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i> <i>brevirostris</i> (Vigors)	44	<i>P.ochruros phoenicuroides</i> (Moore)	48
		<i>P.cinnamomeus cinnamomeus</i> (Linn.)	52		

<i>P.o.rufiventris</i> (Vieillot)	48	<i>P.c.semicoronatus</i> (Malherbe)	73	<i>P. m. salimalii</i> Abdulali	50
<i>P.phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Linn.)	48	<i>P.cathpharius cathpharius</i> (Blyth)	75	<i>P. philippinus</i> (Linn.)	24
<i>Phragmaticola aedon aedon</i> (Pallas)	48	<i>P.c.pyrrhothroax</i> (Hume)	75	<i>P. p. burmanicus</i> Ticehurst	50
<i>Phylloscopus</i> Boie	21	<i>P. mahrattensis</i> (Latham)	17	<i>P. p. philippinus</i> (Linn.)	50
<i>P.affinis affinis</i> (Tickell)	48	<i>P. m. mahrattensis</i> (Latham)	17,67	<i>P. p. travancoreensis</i> Whistler	50
<i>P.collybita sindianus</i> Brooks	48	<i>P. nanus cinereigula</i> (Malherbe)	73	<i>Pluvialis apricaria apricaria</i> (Linn.)	35
<i>P.c.tristis</i> Blyth	48	<i>P. n. hardwickii</i> (Jerdon)	75	<i>P. dominica</i> (P.L.S. Muller)	8
<i>P.fulgiventer fulgiventer</i> (Hodgson)	48	<i>P. n. nanus</i> (Vigors)	73	<i>P. d. fulva</i> (Gmelin)	35
<i>P.fuscatus fuscatus</i> (Blyth)	91	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i> Burton	16	<i>P. squatarola</i> (Linn.)	35
<i>P.f.mariae</i> Ripley	91	<i>P. i. innominatus</i> Burton	73	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i> <i>albiventer</i> (Hodgson)	45
<i>P.f.weigoldi</i> Stresemann	91	<i>Picus canus gyldenstolpei</i> Baker	52	<i>P. a. pallidior</i> Kinnear	45
<i>P.griseolus</i> Blyth	48	<i>P. c. kogo</i> (Bianchi)	52	<i>Podiceps cristatus cristatus</i> (Linn.)	26
<i>P.inornatus humei</i> (Brooks)	48	<i>P. c. sanguiniceps</i> Baker	52	<i>P. ruficollis</i> (Pallas)	1
<i>P.i.inornatus</i> (Blyth)	91	<i>P. chlorolophus chlori-</i> <i>gaster</i> Jerdon	73	<i>P. r. capensis</i> Salvadori	26
<i>P.i.mandellii</i> (Brooks)	48	<i>P. c. chlorolophus</i> Vieillot	67	<i>Podoces humilis</i> Hume	52
<i>P.magnirostris</i> Blyth	48	<i>P. c. simlae</i> Meinertzhagen	67	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i> (Linn.)	7
<i>P.neglectus</i> Hume	48	<i>P. flavinucha flavinucha</i> Gould	52	<i>P. b. bakeri</i> Lowe	32
<i>P.occipitalis coronatus</i> (Temminck & Schlegel)	92	<i>P. f. kumaonensis</i> (Koelz)	52	<i>P. b. bicalcaratum</i> (Linn.)	42
<i>P.o.occipitalis</i> (Blyth)	48	<i>P. myrmecophoneus</i> Strese-	67	<i>Pomatorhinus</i> Horsfield	21
<i>P.proregulus newtoni</i> Gätke	48	mann		<i>P. erythrogenys erythrogenys</i> Vigors	45
<i>P.p.simlaensis</i> Ticehurst	48	<i>P. squamatus squamatus</i> Vigors	52	<i>P. e. haringtoni</i> Baker	58
<i>P.pulcher kangrae</i> Ticehurst	48	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linn.)	17	<i>P. e. maclellandi</i> Godwin-	45
<i>P.p.pulcher</i> Blyth	48	<i>P. b. brachyura</i> (Linn.)	52	Austen	
<i>P.reguloide assamensis</i> Hartert	48	<i>P. cyanea cyanea</i> Blyth	52	<i>P. ferruginosus ferruginosus</i> Blyth	53
<i>P.r.claudiae</i> (La Touche)	48	<i>P. nipalensis nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	52	<i>P. f. formosus</i> Koelz	53
<i>P.r.kashmiriensis</i> Ticehurst	48	<i>P. sordida abbotti</i> Richmond	52	<i>P. f. phayrei</i> Blyth	53
<i>P.r.reguloides</i> (Blyth)	48	<i>P. s. cucullata</i> Hartlaub	52	<i>P. ochraceiceps austeni</i> Hume	53
<i>P.subviridis</i> (Brooks)	48	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Linn.	4	<i>P. o. stenorhynchus</i> Godwin-	53
<i>P.trochiloides ludlowi</i> Whistler	48	<i>P. l. major</i> Temminck & Schlegel	85	Austen	
<i>P.t.nitidus</i> Blyth	48	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Linn.)	4	<i>P. ruficollis bakeri</i> Harington	45
<i>P.t.trochiloides</i> (Sundevall)	48	<i>P. f. falcinellus</i> (Linn.)	27	<i>P. r. godwini</i> Kinnear	45
<i>P.t.viridanus</i> Blyth	48	<i>Ploceus</i> Cuvier	24	<i>P. r. ruficollis</i> Hodgson	45
<i>P.tyleri</i> Brooks	48	<i>P. benghalensis</i> (Linn.)	24	<i>P. schisticeps cryptanthus</i> Hartert	45
<i>Pica pica bactriana</i> Bonaparte	61	<i>P. manyar</i> (Horsfield)	24	<i>P. s. horsfieldii</i> Sykes	45
<i>Picoides auriceps auriceps</i> (Vigors)	72	<i>P. m. falviceps</i> Lesson	50	<i>P. s. leucogaster</i> Gould	45
<i>P.canicapillus canicapillus</i> (Blyth)	73	<i>P. m. peguensis</i> Baker	50	<i>P. s. maderaspatensis</i> Whistler	45
<i>P.c.mitchellii</i> (Malherbe)	73	<i>P. m. megarhynchus</i> Hume	24		
		<i>P. m. megarhynchus</i> Hume	50		

LATIN NAMES

<i>P. s. obscurus</i> Hume	45	<i>P. s. sylvatica</i> Jerdon	47	<i>P. longicauda nicobarica</i> (Gould)	72
<i>P. s. salimalii</i> Ripley	45	<i>Propyrrhula subhimachala</i> (Hodgson)	53	<i>P. l. tyleri</i> (Hume)	72
<i>P. s. schisticeps</i> Hodgson	45	<i>Prunella</i> Vieillot	22	<i>P. roseata</i> Biswas	12
<i>P. s. travancorensis</i> Harington	45	<i>P. atrogularis huttoni</i> (Moore)	92	<i>P. r. junceae</i> Biswas	56
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus</i> (Latham)	33	<i>P. collaris nipalensis</i> (Blyth)	49	<i>P. r. roseata</i> Biswas	52
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (Linn.)	33	<i>P. c. whymperei</i> (Baker)	49	<i>Pterocles</i> Temminck	11
<i>P. pusilla pusilla</i> (Pallas)	33	<i>P. fulvescens fulvescens</i> (Severtzov)	49	<i>P. alchata caudacutus</i> (S.G. Gmelin)	37
<i>Prinia</i> Horsfield	84	<i>P. f. suschkini</i> Collins & Hartert	49	<i>P. exustus</i> Temminck	11
<i>P. atrogularis atrogularis</i> (Moore)	47	<i>P. himalayana</i> (Blyth)	92	<i>P. e. erlangeri</i> (Neumann)	38
<i>P. a. khasiana</i> (Godwin-Austen)	47	<i>P. rubeculoides</i> (Moore)	49	<i>P. indicus indicus</i> (Gmelin)	38
<i>P. buchanani</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. strophciata</i> (Blyth)	22	<i>P. orientalis</i> (Linn.)	11
<i>P. burnesii burnesii</i> (Blyth)	47	<i>P. s. jerdoni</i> (Brooks)	49	<i>P. o. orientalis</i> (Linn.)	38
<i>P. b. cinerascens</i> (Walden)	47	<i>P. s. strophciata</i> (Blyth)	49	<i>P. senegallus</i> (Linn.)	38
<i>P. cinereocapilla</i> Hodgson	47	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i> (Jameson)	17	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis validirostris</i> Koelz	46
<i>P. criniger catharia</i> Reichenow	47	<i>P. d. dalhousiae</i> (Jameson)	52	<i>P. xanthochlorus hybridus</i> Harington	46
<i>P. c. criniger</i> Hodgson	47	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck)	4	<i>P. x. occidentalis</i> Harington	46
<i>P. flaviventris sindiana</i> Ticehurst	47	<i>Psittacula</i> Cuvier	11	<i>P. x. xanthochlorus</i> Gray	46
<i>P. gracilis lepida</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. alexandri</i> (Linn.)	12	<i>Ptilolaemus tickelli austeni</i> (Jerdon)	98
<i>P. g. stevensi</i> Hartert	47	<i>P. a. abboti</i> (Oberholser)	56	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i> (Lesson)	6
<i>P. hodgsonii albogularis</i> Walden	47	<i>P. a. fasciata</i> (P.L.S.Muller)	56	<i>P. m. biddulphi</i> Marshall	32
<i>P. h. hodgsonii</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. calthorphae</i> (Blyth)	12	<i>P. m. macrolopha</i> (Lesson)	32
<i>P. h. rufula</i> Godwin-Austen	47	<i>P. caniceps</i> (Blyth)	71	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps atriceps</i> (Temminck)	44
<i>P. rufescens rufescens</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. columboides</i> (Vigors)	12	<i>P. cafer</i> (Linn.)	21
<i>P. socialis</i> Sykes	21	<i>P. cyanocephala</i> (Linn.)	12	<i>P. c. bengalensis</i> Blyth	45
<i>P. s. inglisi</i> Whistler & Kinnear	47,84	<i>P. c. bengalens</i> (Forster)	51	<i>P. c. cafer</i> (Linn.)	45
<i>P. s. socialis</i> Sykes	47,84	<i>P. c. cyanocephala</i> (Linn.)	51	<i>P. c. humayuni</i> Deignan	45
<i>P. s. stewarti</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. derbyana</i> (Fraser)	71	<i>P. c. intermedius</i> Blyth	45
<i>P. subflava</i> (Gmelin)	21	<i>P. eupatria</i> (Linn.)	12	<i>P. c. stanfordi</i> Deignan	45
<i>P. s. franklinii</i> Blyth	47	<i>P. e. avensis</i> (Kloss)	54	<i>P. c. wetmorei</i> Deignan	45
<i>P. s. fusca</i> (Hodgson)	47	<i>P. e. eupatria</i> (Linn.)	54	<i>P. flavescens flavescens</i> Blyth	45
<i>P. s. inornata</i> Sykes	47	<i>P. e. magnirostris</i> (Ball)	54	<i>P. jocosus</i> (Linn.)	21
<i>P. s. terricolor</i> (Hume)	47	<i>P. e. nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	54	<i>P. j. abuensis</i> (Whistler)	44
<i>P. sylvatica gangetica</i> (Blyth)	47	<i>P. finschii</i> (Hume)	52	<i>P. j. emeria</i> (Linn.)	45
<i>P. s. insignis</i> (Hume)	47	<i>P. himalayana</i> (Lesson)	12	<i>P. j. fuscicaudatus</i> (Gould)	44
<i>P. s. mahendrae</i> Koelz	47	<i>P. krameri</i> (Scopoli)	12	<i>P. j. monticola</i> (McClelland)	45
		<i>P. k. borealis</i> (Neumann)	54	<i>P. j. pyrrhotis</i> (Bonaparte)	44
		<i>P. k. manillensis</i> (Bechstein)	54	<i>P. j. whistleri</i> Deignan	58

<i>P. leucogenys</i> (Grey)	21	<i>R. a. orissae</i> Ripley	47	<i>S. insignis</i> Gray	92
<i>P. l. humii</i> (Oates)	45	<i>R. a. stanleyi</i> Baker	47	<i>S. leucura</i> (Blyth)	49
<i>P. l. leucogenys</i> (Gray)	45	<i>R. a. vernayi</i> (Whistler)	47	<i>S. torquata</i> (Linn.)	22
<i>P. l. leucotis</i> (Gould)	45	<i>R. aureola aureola</i> Lesson	47	<i>S. t. indica</i> (Blyth)	55
<i>P. luteolus luteolus</i> (Lesson)	55	<i>R. a. burmanica</i> (Hume)	47	<i>S. t. maura</i> (Pallas)	68
<i>P. melanicterus flaviventris</i> (Tickell)	44	<i>R. a. compressirostris</i> (Blyth)	47	<i>S. t. przewalskii</i> (Pleske)	68
<i>P. m. gularis</i> (Gould)	44	<i>R. hypoxantha</i> Blyth	47	<i>S. t. stejnegeri</i> (Parrot)	55
<i>P. priocephalus</i> (Jerdon)	53	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> (Latham)	4	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linn.)	22
<i>P. striatus arctus</i> Ripley	45	<i>Rhodopechys githaginea</i> <i>crassirostris</i> (Blyth)	51	<i>S. f. cambaiensis</i> (Latham)	49
<i>P. s. striatus</i> (Blyth)	45	<i>R. mongolica</i> (Swinhoe)	51	<i>S. f. erythrura</i> (Lesson)	49
<i>P. xantholaemus</i> (Jerdon)	53	<i>Rhopodytes</i> Cabanis & Heine	13	<i>S. f. fulicata</i> (Linn.)	49
<i>Pyrrhacorax graculus digitatus</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg	52	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i> <i>fuliginosus</i> (Vigors)	48	<i>S. f. intermedia</i> Whistler & Kinnear	49
<i>P. pyrrhacorax centralis</i> Stresemann	52	<i>Rhyticeros (undulatus)</i> <i>narcondami</i> (Hume)	98	<i>Schoenicola platyura</i> (Jerdon)	47
<i>P. p. himalayanus</i> (Gould)	56	<i>R. u. ticehursti</i> Deignan	98	<i>Scolopax rusticola rusticola</i> Linn.	36
<i>Pyrrhoptectes epauletta</i> (Hodgson)	51	<i>Rimator malacoptilus</i> Blyth	53	<i>Scotocerca inquieta striata</i> (Brooks)	47
<i>Pyrrhula aurantiaca</i> Gould	51	<i>Riparia paludicola chinensis</i> (J.E.Gray)	44	<i>Seicercus burkii burkii</i> (Burton)	48
<i>P. erythaca erythaca</i> Blyth	53	<i>R. riparia diluta</i> (Sharpe & Wyatt)	44	<i>S. b. whistleri</i> Ticehurst	48
<i>P. erythrocephala</i> Vigors	53	<i>R. r. ijemae</i> (Lonnberg)	44	<i>S. xanthoschistos albosuper-</i> <i>ciliaris</i> (Jerdon)	48
<i>P. nipalensis nipalensis</i> Hodgson	51	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (Linn.)	8	<i>S. x. flavogularis</i> (Godwin- Austen)	48
<i>P. n. ricketti</i> La Touche	51	<i>R. b. benghalensis</i> (Linn.)	37	<i>S. x. tephrodiras</i> Sick	48
		<i>Rynchops albicollis</i> Swainson	10	<i>S. x. xanthoschistos</i> (Gray)	48
				<i>Serilophus lunatus</i> (Gould)	17
				<i>S. l. rubropygius</i> (Hodgson)	52
				<i>Serinus pusillus</i> (Pallas)	51
				<i>Sitta</i> Linn.	23
				<i>S. castanea</i> Lesson	23
				<i>S. c. almorae</i> Kinnear & Whistler	49
				<i>S. c. castanea</i> Lesson	49
				<i>S. c. cinnamoventris</i> Blyth	49
				<i>S. c. koelzi</i> Vaurie	49
				<i>S. c. prateri</i> Whistler & Kinnear	49
				<i>S. europaea cashmirensis</i> Brooks	53
				<i>S. e. nagaensis</i> Godwin-Austen	49
				<i>S. frontalis</i> Swainson	23
				<i>S. f. frontalis</i> Swainson	53

R

<i>Rallina canningi</i> (Blyth)	33
<i>R. eurizonoides amauroptera</i> (Jerdon)	33
<i>Rallus aquaticus indicus</i> Blyth	33
<i>R. a. korejewi</i> Zarudny	33
<i>R. striatus albiventer</i> Swainson	33
<i>R. s. obscurior</i> (Hume)	33
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Linn.	9
<i>Rhinomyias brunneata</i> <i>nicobarica</i> Richmond	46
<i>Rhipidura</i> Vigors & Horsfield	21
<i>R. albicollis albicollis</i> (Vieillot)	47
<i>R. a. albugularis</i> (Lesson)	47
<i>R. a. canescens</i> (Koelz)	47

S

<i>Salpornis spilonotus</i> (Franklin)	23
<i>S. s. rajputanae</i> R. & A. Meinertzhagen	49
<i>S. s. spilonotus</i> (Franklin)	50
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (Pennant)	4
<i>S. m. melanotos</i> (Pennant)	29
<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i> (Vigors)	66
<i>Sasia ochracea</i> Hodgson	16
<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Linn.)	22
<i>S. c. burmanica</i> Baker	49
<i>S. c. nilgiriensis</i> Whistler	49
<i>S. ferrea</i> Gray	49

LATIN NAMES

<i>S. himalayensis australis</i> Koelz	49	<i>S. bergii</i> Lichtenstein	10	<i>S. v. indicus</i> Blyth	40
<i>S. h. himalayensis</i> Jardine & Selby	49	<i>S. hirundo tibetana</i> Saunders	89	<i>S. v. nobilior</i> Hume	40
<i>S. tephronota tephronota</i> Sharpe	53	<i>Streptopelia</i> Bonaparte	11	<i>S. v. poltaratskyi</i> Finsch	40
<i>Spelaeorhis chocolatinus</i> <i>chocolatinus</i> (Godwin-Austen & Walden)	45	<i>S. chinensis</i> (Scopoli)	11	<i>S. v. porphyronotus</i> Sharpe	55
<i>S. c. oatesi</i> (Rippon)	45	<i>S. c. edwardi</i> Ripley	39	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i> <i>dicruroides</i> (Hodgson)	43
<i>S. longicaudatus</i> (Moore)	53	<i>S. c. suratensis</i> (Gmelin)	39	<i>Sylvia communis icterops</i> Menetries	91
<i>Sphenocichla humei humei</i> (Mandelli)	69	<i>S. c. tigrina</i> (Temminck)	39	<i>S. curruca</i> (Linn.)	21
<i>S. h. roberti</i> Godwin-Austen & Walden	69	<i>S. decaocto</i> Frivaldszky	11	<i>S. c. althaea</i> Hume	48
<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Latham)	5	<i>S. d. decaocto</i> (Frivaldszky)	39	<i>S. c. blythi</i> Ticehurst & Whistler	48
<i>S. c. burmanicus</i> Swann	63	<i>S. orientalis</i> Latham	11	<i>S. c. minula</i> Hume	48
<i>S. c. cheela</i> (Latham)	63	<i>S. o. agricola</i> (Tickell)	39	<i>S. hortensis</i> (Gmelin)	21
<i>S. c. elgini</i> (Blyth)	63	<i>S. o. erythrocephala</i> (Bonaparte)	39	<i>S. h. jerdoni</i> (Blyth)	48
<i>S. c. klossi</i> Richmond	63	<i>S. o. meena</i> (Sykes)	39	<i>S. nana nana</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	48
<i>S. c. melanotis</i> (Jerdon)	63	<i>S. o. orientalis</i> (Latham)	39	<i>Sylviparus modestus modestus</i> Burton	49
<i>S. c. minimus</i> Hume	76	<i>S. senegalensis</i> (Linn.)	11	<i>S. m. simalensis</i> Baker	49
<i>Spizaetus</i> Vieillot	4	<i>S. s. cambayensis</i> (Gmelin)	51	<i>Sypheotides indica</i> (J.F. Miller)	8
<i>S. cirrhatus andamanensis</i> Tytler	76	<i>S. tranquebarica humilis</i> (Temminck)	39	<i>Syrmaticus humiae humiae</i> (Hume)	32
<i>S. c. cirrhatus</i> (Gmelin)	76	<i>S. t. tranquebarica</i> (Hermann)	39	<i>Syrrhaptes</i> Illiger	11
<i>S. (cirrhatus) limnaeetus</i> (Horsfield)	51	<i>Strix aluco biddulphi</i> Scully	64	<i>S. tibetanus</i> Gould	37
<i>S. nipalensis kelaarti</i> Legge	59	<i>S. a. nivicola</i> (Blyth)	64		
<i>S. n. nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	51	<i>S. leptogrammica connectens</i> Koelz	63	T	
<i>Stachyris chrysaeeae binghami</i> Rippon	45	<i>S. l. indranee</i> Sykes	52	<i>Taccocua</i> Lesson	13
<i>S. c. chrysaeeae</i> Blyth	45	<i>S. l. newarensis</i> (Hodgson)	63	<i>T. leschenaultii infuscata</i> Blyth	67
<i>S. nigriceps coei</i> Ripley	45	<i>S. ocellata grandis</i> Koelz	63	<i>T. l. leschenaultii</i> Lesson	67
<i>S. n. coltarti</i> Harington	45	<i>S. o. griseescens</i> Koelz	63	<i>T. l. sirkee</i> (J.E. Gray)	67
<i>S. n. nigriceps</i> Blyth	45	<i>S. o. ocellata</i> (Lesson)	63	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas)	27
<i>S. n. spadix</i> Ripley	45	<i>Sturnus contra contra</i> Linn.	55	<i>T. tadorna</i> (Linn.)	86
<i>S. pyrrhops</i> Blyth	45	<i>S. c. sordidus</i> Ripley	55	<i>Tephrodornis gularis pelvica</i> (Hodgson)	52
<i>S. ruficeps ruficeps</i> Blyth	45	<i>S. c. superciliaris</i> (Blyth)	55	<i>T. g. sylvicola</i> Jerdon	52
<i>S. rufifrons ambigua</i> (Harington)	45	<i>S. erythrogygius</i> <i>andamanensis</i> (Tytler)	44	<i>T. pondicerianus pallidus</i> Ticehurst	52
<i>Sterna acuticauda</i> J.E. Gray	10	<i>S. e. erythrogygius</i> (Blyth)	44	<i>T. p. pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin)	52
<i>S. aurantia</i> J.E. Gray	10	<i>S. e. katchalensis</i> (Richmond)	66	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Linn.)	21
<i>S. bengalensis bengalensis</i> Lesson	10	<i>S. malabaricus blythii</i> (Jerdon)	44	<i>T. p. leucogaster</i> (Swainson)	47
		<i>S. m. malabaricus</i> (Gmelin)	44	<i>T. p. nicobarica</i> Oates	47
		<i>S. m. nemoricola</i> (Jerdon)	44	<i>T. p. paradisi</i> (Linn.)	47
		<i>S. pagodarum</i> (Gmelin)	19		
		<i>S. roseus</i> (Linn.)	19		
		<i>S. sturninus</i> (Pallas)	66		
		<i>S. vulgaris</i> Linn.	19		

<i>T. p. saturator</i> (Salomonsen)	47	<i>T. guttifer</i> (Nordmann)	51	<i>T. obscurus</i> Gmelin	53
<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>		<i>T. hypoleucos</i> Linn.	36	<i>T. rubrocanus gouldii</i>	
<i>castaneocoronata</i> (Burton)	47	<i>T. nebularia</i> (Gunnerus)	9	(Verreaux)	48
<i>T. cyaniventer</i> Hodgson	47	<i>T. ochropus</i> Linn.	9,65	<i>T. r. rubrocanus</i> G.R. Gray	48
<i>T. olivæ</i> (McClelland)	47	<i>T. stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein)	9,36	<i>T. ruficollis atrogularis</i>	
<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>		<i>T. terek</i> (Latham)	88	Jarocki	49
G.R. Gray	7	<i>T. totanus</i> (Linn.)	9	<i>T. r. ruficollis</i> Pallas	49
<i>T. h. himalayensis</i> G.R. Gray	29	<i>T. t. eurhinus</i> (Oberholser)	36	<i>T. unicolor</i> Tickell	49
<i>T. tibetanus</i> Gould	7	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		<i>T. viscivorus bonapartei</i>	
<i>T. t. aquilonifer</i> R. & A.		(Linn.)	22	Cabanis	48,49
Meinertzhagen	29	<i>T. t. neglectus</i> Brooks	49	<i>Turnix</i> Bonnaterre	7
<i>T. t. centralis</i> Sushkin	29	<i>T. t. nipalensis</i> Blyth	49	<i>T. suscitator bengalensis</i>	
<i>T. t. tibetanus</i> Gould	29	<i>Turdoides</i> Cretzschmar	12,21	Blyth	32
<i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>		<i>T. affinis affinis</i> (Jerdon)	53	<i>T. s. plumbipes</i> (Hodgson)	32
Madarasz	98	<i>T. caudatus caudatus</i> (Dumont)	53	<i>T. s. taigoor</i> (Sykes)	32
<i>Threskiornis melanocephala</i>		<i>T. earlei earlei</i> (Blyth)	53	<i>T. sylvatica dussumier</i>	
(Latham)	4	<i>T. longirostris</i> (Hodgson)	53	(Temminck)	32
<i>Tichodroma muraria</i> (Linn.)	23	<i>T. malcolmi</i> (Sykes)	71	<i>T. tanki blanfordii</i> Blyth	32
<i>T. m. nepalensis</i> Bonaparte	49	<i>T. nipalensis</i> (Hodgson)	45	<i>T. tanki tanki</i> Blyth	32
<i>Timalia pileata bengalensis</i>		<i>T. striatus malabaricus</i>		<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli)	13
Godwin-Austen	45	(Jerdon)	45	<i>T. a. deroepstorffi</i> (Hume)	63
<i>Tockus birostris</i> (Scopoli)	16	<i>T. s. orientalis</i> (Jerdon)	45	<i>T. a. stertens</i> Hartert	63
<i>T. griseus griseus</i> (Latham)	66	<i>T. s. orissae</i> Jerdon	45	<i>T. capensis longimembris</i>	
<i>Torgos calvus</i> (Scopoli)	5	<i>T. s. sindianus</i> (Ticehurst)	45	(Jerdon)	63
<i>Tragopan</i> Cuvier	6	<i>T. s. somervillei</i> (Sykes)	45,69		
<i>T. blythii blythii</i> (Jerdon)	31	<i>T. s. striatus</i> (Dumont)	45		
<i>T. melanocephalus</i> (J.E. Gray)	31	<i>T. subrufus hyperythrus</i>			
<i>T. satyra</i> (Linn.)	31	(Sharpe)	53		
<i>T. temminckii</i> (J.E. Gray)	31	<i>T. s. subrufus</i> (Jerdon)	53		
<i>Treron</i> Vieillot	11	<i>Turdus</i> Linn.	22		
<i>T. apicauda apicauda</i> Blyth	38	<i>T. albocinctus</i> Royle	49		
<i>T. bicincta bicincta</i> (Jerdon)	38	<i>T. bouboul</i> (Latham)	22		
<i>T. curvirostra nipalensis</i>		<i>T. dissimilis dissimilis</i>			
(Hodgson)	38	Blyth	49		
<i>T. phoenicoptera</i> (Latham)	11	<i>T. feai</i> (Salvadori)	92		
<i>T. p. chlorigaster</i> (Blyth)	38	<i>T. kessleri</i> Przevalski	49		
<i>T. p. phoenicoptera</i> (Latham)	38	<i>T. merula bourdilloni</i>			
<i>T. pompadora affinis</i> (Jerdon)	51	(Seebohm)	55		
<i>T. p. chloroptera</i> Blyth	38	<i>T. m. maximus</i> (Seebohm)	49		
<i>T. p. phayrei</i> (Blyth)	38	<i>T. m. nigropileus</i>			
<i>T. sphenura sphenura</i> (Vigors)	38	(Lafresnaye)	55		
<i>Trichastoma abbotii abbotii</i>		<i>T. m. simillimus</i> Jerdon	55		
(Blyth)	84	<i>T. m. spencei</i> Whistler &			
<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas)	9,36	Kinneair	55		
<i>T. glareola</i> Linn.	36	<i>T. naumanni eunomus</i> Temminck	92		

U

<i>Upupa epops</i> Linn.	15
<i>U. e. ceylonensis</i> Reichenbach	41
<i>U. e. epops</i> Linn.	41
<i>U. e. longirostris</i> Jerdon	41
<i>U. e. saturata</i> Lonnberg	41

V

<i>Vanellus cinereus</i> (Blyth)	34
<i>V. gregarius</i> (Pallas)	34
<i>V. indicus</i> (Boddaert)	8
<i>V. i. atronuchalis</i> (Jerdon)	35
<i>V. i. indicus</i> (Boddaert)	34
<i>V. leucurus</i> (Lichtenstein)	34
<i>V. malabaricus</i> (Boddaert)	8
<i>V. spinosus duvaucelii</i>	
(Lesson)	35
<i>V. vanellus</i> (Linn.)	34

LATIN NAMES

X

<i>Xenorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Latham)	3
<i>X. a. asiaticus</i> (Latham)	27
<i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i> <i>intextus</i> Ripley	45
<i>X. s. superciliaris</i> Blyth	45

Y

<i>Yuhina</i> Hodgson	21
<i>Y. flavicollis albicollis</i> (Ticehurst & Whistler)	46
<i>Y.f. flavicollis</i> Hodgson	46

<i>Y. f. rouxi</i> (Oustalet)	46
<i>Y. gularis gularis</i> Hodgson	74
<i>Y. g. vivax</i> Koelz	74
<i>Y. nigrimenta nigrimenta</i> Hodgson	58
<i>Y. occipitalis occipitalis</i> Hodgson	46

Z

<i>Zoothera citrina albogularis</i> (Blyth)	56
<i>Z. c. andamanensis</i> (Walden)	56
<i>Z. c. citrina</i> (Latham)	55

<i>Z. c. cyanotus</i> (Jardine & Selby)	56
<i>Z. dauma dauma</i> (Latham)	49
<i>Z. d. neilgherriensis</i> (Blyth)	49
<i>Z. dixonii</i> (Seebohm)	49
<i>Z. monticola monticola</i> Vigors	53
<i>Z. sibirica sibirica</i> (Pallas)	92
<i>Z. wardii</i> (Blyth)	49
<i>Zosterops</i> Vigors & Horsfield	24
<i>Z. palpebrosa</i> (Temminck)	24
<i>Z. p. nicobarica</i> Blyth	50
<i>Z. p. nilgiriensis</i> Ticehurst	50
<i>Z. p. palpebrosa</i> (Temminck)	50
<i>Z. p. salimalii</i> Whistler	50

NAMES OF BIRDS IN ENGLISH

A

Abbott's Babbler	84	Andaman Magpie-Robin	58	Assam Bamboo Partridge	31,66
Accentor or Hedge-Sparrow	22	Andaman Olivebacked Sunbird	74		96,98
Adjutant Stork	3,41,61	Andaman Racket-tailed Drongo	42,54,57,67,68	Assam Barthroated Siva	46
Alexandrine Parakeet	12,83	Andaman Redbreasted Parakeet	56,71	Assam Barwing	46
Allied Grosbeak	51	Andaman Redcheeked Parakeet	72	Assam Blackbreasted Sunbird	50,74
Alpine Swift	14	Andaman Redwhiskered Bulbul	58,71	Assam Black Bulbul	45,53,58
Altai Accentor	92	Andaman Ruddy Kingfisher	43	Assam Blackgorgeted Laughing Thrush	53,58
Amherst's Pheasant	83	Andaman Shama	43	Assam Blacknaped Green Woodpecker	52,67,73
Amur Greyheaded Bunting	51	Andaman Storkbilled Kingfisher	42,43	Assam Black Partridge	29,56,61 66,67
Andaman Banded Crake	33	Andaman Teal	96,98	Assam Blackthroated Babbler	45
Andaman Barn Owl	63,65	Andaman Tree Pie	64	Assam Blackthroated Hill Warbler	47
Andaman Blacknaped Oriole	44,75	Andaman Whitebacked Munia	58,72	Assam Blossomheaded Parakeet	52,56,71
Andaman Black Woodpecker	67	Andaman Whitebreasted Kingfisher	42,43,64,66,68	Assam Bluntwinged Paddyfield Warbler	48
Andaman Bluebreasted Banded Quail	33	Andaman Whitebreasted Waterhen	33	Assam Brown Babbler	53
Andaman Broadbilled Roller	66	Andaman Whiteheaded Myna	44,57,66	Assam Brownbacked Hornbill	98
Andaman Chestnutheaded Bea-eater	52,66	Andhra White-eye	50,73,74	Assam Brown Hill Warbler	47
Andaman Crested Hawk-Eagle	76	Arakan Blossomheaded Parakeet	56	Assam Coralbilled Scimitar Babbler	53
Andaman Crested Serpent Eagle	63,76	Arakan Hill Partridge	31,51 66,70	Assam Crimsonwinged Laughing Thrush	46
Andaman Crow-Pheasant	40,43 65,67	Aravalli Red Spurfowl	31,66	Assam Crowned Leaf Warbler	48
Andaman Emerald Dove	39,57 67,70	Arunachal Rufouscapped Bush Warbler	47	Assam Great Barbet	57,66,75
Andaman Green Imperial Pigeon	38,57	Arunachal Yellowbellied Flycatcher-Warbler	48	Assam Great Reed Warbler	55
Andaman Greyfronted Green Pigeon	38,51	Ashycrowned Finch-Lark	44	Assam Great Slaty Woodpecker	73
Andaman Greyrumped or 'White-nest' Swiftlet	64	Ashyheaded Green Pigeon	38,51	Assam Grey Drongo	55,67,68,76
Andaman Ground Thrush	56,58	Ashy Laughing Thrush	53	Assam Greyheaded Bunting	94
Andaman Hill Myna	54,66,74	Ashy Longtail Warbler	21	Assam Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler	48
Andaman Koel	43,57	Ashy Swallow-Shrike	6,19,55,66	Assam Hill Partridge	31,51
Andaman Large Cuckoo-Shrike	52	Asiatic Sparrow-Hawk	59,76,86	Assam Magpie-Robin	43,58
Andaman Little Green Heron	26	Assam A aberrant Bush Warbler	47	Assam Painted Bush Quail	30,51
		Assam Ashy Wren-Warbler	47,84	Assam Purple Sunbird	50,58,74,75
				Assam Quaker-Babbler	46,53

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Assam Redfronted Babbler	45	Barn or Screech Owl	13	Blackbrowed Reed Warbler	91
Assam Redheaded Parrotbill	71	Barred Cuckoo-Shrike	44	Blackbrowed Tree Pie	52,64,66
Assam Redthroated Tit-Babbler	53	Barred Jungle Owlet	13,63,67	Blackcapped Blackbird	55
Assam Redwhiskered Bulbul	45,58,71	Bartailed Cuckoo-Dove	39,70	Blackchinned Babbler	45
Assam Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush	58	Bartailed Godwit	35,51,87	Blackchinned Yuhina	58
Assam Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler	48,58	Baya	24	Blackcrested Yellow Bulbul	44,58
Assam Silvereared Mesia	46,58	Baybacked Shrike	18	Blackcrowned Finch-Lark	44
Assam Slenderbilled Scimitar Babbler	45	Beautiful Sibia	46,74	Black Drongo	18,73
Assam Spotted Babbler	45	Beavan's Bullfinch	53	Blackeared or Large Indian Kite	61,62
Assam Spottedbreasted Laughing Thrush	53	Bee-eater	42	Blackfaced Bunting	72
Assam Striated Laughing Thrush	53,58	Bengal Black Robin	49,67	Blackheaded Bulbul	44
Assam Whitebrowed Tit-Babbler	46	Bengal Bush Lark	44,57	Blackheaded Bunting	25,51,58,72,94
Assam Whitecrested Laughing Thrush	53	Bengal Florican	8,34,42,67,70,97,98	Blackheaded Gull	10,61,89
Assam Whitegorgeted Fly-catcher	46	Bengal Green Pigeon	38,51,57	Blackheaded or Brahminy Myna	19,55,57,69,71,73,74,76
Assam Whitetailed Nuthatch	49	Bengal Jungle Babbler	45,69,74	Blackheaded Oriole	18
Assam Wreathed Hornbill	98	Bengal Redvented Bulbul	45,53,59,68,69,71,74	Blackheaded Shrike	54,64,66,68
Assam Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	Bengal Redwhiskered Bulbul	45,58,71	Black Ibis	4
Assam Yellowbellied Wren-Warbler	47	Bengal Tailor Bird	48,74,84	Blacknaped Flycatcher	21
Assam Yellownaped Yuhina	46	Bhutan Peacock-Pheasant	32,42,43,66,97	Blacknecked Crane	97,98
Austen's Small Wren-Babbler	45	Bhutan Streaked Laughing Thrush	45	Blacknecked Stork	3,27,83
Australian Stone Plover	37,51	Bittern	27,85	Black or King Vulture	5,61
Avocet	9,37,88	Black-and-Orange Flycatcher	46,69	Black Partridge	83
		Black and Yellow Grosbeak	51	Black Stork	3,85
		Blackbacked Forktail	49	Blacktailed Godwit	35,87
		Blackbacked Indian Robin	49,67	Blackthroated Babbler	45
		Blackbacked Kaleej Pheasant	32,62	Blackthroated Diver	1
		Blackbacked Pied Flycatcher-Shrike	44	Blackthroated Jay	55,57,72
		Blackbellied or Grey Plover	35,51,87	Blackthroated Thrush	49,67,72,92
		Blackbellied Tern	10,60,67	Blackthroated Weaver Bird	24,58,69,72
		Blackbird	21	Blackwinged Kite or Black-shouldered Kite	51,62,67
		Black Bittern	27	Blackwinged Stilt	9,41
		Blackbreasted Kaleej Pheasant	32,62,66	Blanford's Snow Finch	50
		Blackbreasted or Rain Quail	30,51,59,84	Blood Pheasant	7,98
		Blackbreasted Thrush	49	Blossomheaded Parakeet	12,71,72
				Bluebearded Bee-eater	15,42,76
				Bluebreasted Quail	30,66
				Bluecheeked Bea-eater	52,76,89

B

Baer's Pochard or Eastern White-eye	28				
Baikal, Clucking or Formosa Teal	28				
Balistan Greenish Leaf Warbler	48				
Baluchistan Grey Shrike	64,68				
Bank Myna	19,55,57,61,64,68,69,71,72				
Barheaded Goose	27,51,70,85				

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Bluefronted Redstart	48	Brownbreasted Flycatcher	46	Burmese Redbilled Blue Magpie	55,57,61,64,67,72
Blueheaded Redstart	48	Brown Bush Warbler	47	Burmese Red Junglefowl	32,41,62,66
Blueheaded Rock Thrush	49	Browncapped Laughing Thrush	46	Burmese Red Turtle-Dove	39,57,70
Blueheaded Yellow Wagtail	69,93	Brown Chiffchaff	48,91	Burmese Redvented Bulbul	45,53,69,71,74
Blue Jay	42	Brown Crake	33,51	Burmese Redwattled Lapwing	35
Bluenaped Pitta	52	Brown Dipper	22	Burmese Roller	42,64,67,68
Blue Pitta	52	Browneared Bulbul	45,58	Burmese Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush	58
Blue Rock Pigeon or Rock Pigeon	11,70	Brown Fish Owl	56,63	Burmese Sarus	33,41,67
Bluetailed Bea-eater	15,52,76	Brown Flycatcher	46,90	Burmese Scarlet Minivet	44
Bluetthroated Barbet	44,57	Brownheaded Gull	10,37,61,66,88	Burmese Shikra	59,62,76
Bluetthroated Flycatcher	47	Brownheaded Storkbilled Kingfisher	15,42,43,64	Burmese Silvereared Mesia	46,58
Bluewinged Laughing Thrush	46	Brown Rock Chat	55	Burmese Small Green Bea-eater	52,67,68,76
Bluewinged Parakeet	12,56,71	Brown Shrike	54,66,68,90	Burmese Spotbill Duck	28,70
Bluewinged Siva	46,58	Brownthroated Spinetail Swift	83	Burmese Spotted Dove	39,43,57,70
Blyth's Bulbul	45	Brownthroated Swift	14	Burmese Spotted Munia	50,58,72,73
Blyth's Crowned Leaf Warbler	48	Brown Wood Owl	52,63	Burmese Streaked Weaver Bird	50,58,69,72
Blyth's Nicobar Parakeet	71	Budgerigar	83	Burmese Whistling Thrush	49,58
Blyth's or Himalayan Whiterumped Swift	66	Burmese Barred Owlet	52,63	Burmese Yellowlegged Button Quail	32,66
Blyth's Pipit	93	Burmese Blackcrested Baza or Lizard Hawk	51,62	Button and Bustard Quail	7
Blyth's Reed Warbler	21,48,91	Burmese Blackspotted Yellow Tit	49		
Blyth's Tragopan	96,99	Burmese Brown Hawk-Owl	52,63		
Bombay Jungle Babbler	45,69,74	Burmese Collared Scops Owl	63		
Bombay Quaker-Babbler	46	Burmese Crested Serpent Eagle	63,76		
Bonelli's or Slender Hawk-Eagle	60,62,76,77	Burmese Francolin	30		
Booted Hawk-Eagle	51,62,76,86	Burmese Great Eared Nightjar	52,66		
Bourdillon's Blackbird	55	Burmese Greycrowned Pygmy Woodpecker	73,76		
Bourdillon's or Kerala Great Eared Nightjar	52,66	Burmese Hobby	63,67		
Brahminy Kite	5,61,62,66	Burmese Hoopoe	41,43,67,68,69		
Brambling	53,58,93	Burmese Longtailed Nightjar	40		
Bright Green Leaf Warbler	48,92	Burmese or Green Peafowl	32,57,62,66,67,70		
Bristled Grass Warbler	48	Burmese Peacock-Pheasant	42		
Broadbilled Flycatcher-Warbler	53	Burmese Peafowl	83		
Broadbilled Roller	15	Burmese Pied Bush Chat	49		
Broadbilled Sandpiper	88	Burmese Pied Myna	55,57		
Broadtailed Grass Warbler	47				
Bronzed Drongo	55				
Bronzewinged Jacana	8,34				
Brook's Leaf Warbler	48,92				
Brownbacked Indian Robin	49,67				

C

Cachar Rufousnecked Scimitar Babbler	45
Cachar Wedgebilled Wren	69
Car Nicobar Olivebacked Sunbird	50,74
Car Nicobar Shikra	59,62
Caspian Tern	89
Cattle Egret	26,41,67,68
Central Asian Desert Wheatear	55,92
Central Asian Hobby	60,63,86
Central Asian Reed Bunting	94
Central Asian Small Blue Kingfisher	42

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Central Asian Starling	55,90	Chestnutheaded Bee-eater	52,66,96	Common Sandpiper	36,43,88
Central Asian Water Pipit	93	Chestnutheaded Ground Warbler	47	Common Shelduck	86
Central Indian Collared Scops Owl	63	Chestnutrumped Shrike	44,90	Common Starling	19
Central Indian Iora	52,57	Chinese Babax	53	Common Teal	51,70,86
Central Indian Redvented Bulbul	45,52,59,66,68,69,71,74	Chinese Brown Bullfinch	51	Coorg Whitebreasted Laughing Thrush	53
Central Indian Trogon	52	Chinese Pond Heron	26,41	Coot	7,33,70,87,96
Central India Plain Wren-Warbler	47	Chinese Striated or Redrumped Swallow	44,67,90	Cotton Teal or Quacky Duck	4,28,70
Central India Yellowchecked Tit	49,58	Chinese Whitebreasted Waterhen	33	Crab Plover	10,37,51,88
Central Tibetan Snowcock	29	Chinese Wryneck	89	Cream-coloured or Desert Courser	37,67,88
Ceylon Collared Scops Owl	63	Chin Hills Goldenheaded Babbler	45	Crested Black Tit	49,71
Ceylon Frogmouth	13,98	Chin Hills Green Shrike-Babbler	46	Crested Bunting	25,51
Ceylon Goldfronted Chloropsis	55,57,74	Chin Hills Longtailed Wren-Babbler	45	Crested Honey Buzzard	51,62,76,83
Ceylon Green Barbet	57,71	Chukor Partridge	7,29,59,70,83	Crested Lark	17
Ceylon Grey Tit	49,75	Cinereous Vulture	61	Crested Serpent Eagle	5,63,76
Ceylon Hoopoe	41,43,67,68,69	Collared Bush Chat	22	Crested Tit-Warbler	53
Ceylon House Crow	61,64,66,68,69	Collared Myna	61,74	Crested Tree Swift	14,76
Ceylon House Swift	52	Collared or Nepal Broadbill	17,52	Crimsonbreasted Barbet or Coppersmith Barbet	57,66,72
Ceylon Iora	44,57	Collared Pratincole or Swallow-Plover	10,37,66	Crimson Horned Pheasant or Satyr Tragopan	31,42,98
Ceylon Kentish Plover	35,51	Collared Pygmy Owlet	52,63	Crowbilled Drongo	52,66
Ceylon Magpie-Robin	43,58,64	Collared Scops Owl	13	Crow-Pheasant or Coucal	13,43
Ceylon Pied Crested Cuckoo	52,66,84	Common Babbler	53,66,69,71,74	Cuckoo	12,43
Ceylon Pied Flycatcher-Shrike	44	Common Crane	7	Cuckoo-Dove	11
Ceylon Shikra	59,62	Common Crow-Pheasant or Coucal	65,67	Cuckoo-Shrike	20
Ceylon Small Blue Kingfisher	42	Common Hawk-Cuckoo or Brainfever Bird	43,54,57,66,67,68,84	Curlew	9
Chaffinch	58	Common Hill Partridge	30,51	Curlew Sandpiper	88
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	51,62,76	Common Iora	44,57		
Cheer Pheasant	6,32,96,97,98	Common Myna	19,73	D	
Chestnutbacked Laughing Thrush	45	Common or Fantail Snipe	36,88	Dabry's Sunbird	74
Chestnutbacked Sibia	46	Common or Hodgson's Rosefinch	25	Dalmatian Pelican	2,70,76
Chestnutbellied Nuthatch	23,96	Common Pochard	28,86	Dandakaranya Brown Wood Owl	63
Chestnutbellied Rock Thrush	49	Common Rosefinch or Scarlet Grosbeak	50,72,75,94	Dandakaranya Whitespotted Fantail Flycatcher	47
Chestnut Bittern	27	Common Sandgrouse	11	Dark Grey Bush Chat	49,54
Chestnut Bunting	94			Dark Grey Cuckoo-Shrike	44
				Dark Thrush	53,92
				Darter or Snake Bird	2,26,41,60
				Daurian Myna	66
				Daurian Redstart	48

Daurian Striated or Redrumped Swallow	67,90	Eastern Curlew	35,51,87	Eastern Palm Swift	52,68
Deccan Black Robin	49,67	Eastern Finn's Baya	50,58,69,72	Eastern Peregrine Falcon	60,86
Deccan or Syke's Crested Lark	17,54	Eastern Firecapped Tit	49	Eastern Pied Myna	55,57
Deccan Rock Bush Quail	30,51,66	Eastern Ghats Blackbird	55	Eastern Plain Wren-Warbler	47
Deccan Scimitar Babbler	45,53,58	Eastern Ghats Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	49	Eastern Purple Heron	26,76
Demoiselle Crane	7,33,41	Eastern Golden Bush Robin	48	Eastern Redbilled Leiothrix	46,58
	70,87	Eastern Golden Plover	35,51,87	Eastern Redbreasted Flycatcher	90
Desert-Warbler	48,91	Eastern Goshawk	59,62	Eastern Redbreasted Rosefinch	51,75
Dipper	22	Eastern Great Reed Warbler	55,91	Eastern Redflanked Bush Robin	48
Dove	11	Eastern Great Rosefinch	51	Eastern Redlegged Falcon	29,66,67,87
Dunlin	37,88	Eastern Greenish Leaf Warbler	48	Eastern Redshank	36,43,87
Dusky Crag Martin	18,52	Eastern Green Shrike-Babbler	46	Eastern Reef Heron	41
Dusky Horned Owl	63	Eastern Grey Duck	28,86	Eastern Ringed Plover	35
Dusky Thrush	92	Eastern Greyheaded Thrush	48	Eastern Rock Nuthatch	53
		Eastern Grey Heron	26,76	Eastern Rubythroat	48
		Eastern Greylag Goose	27,70,85	Eastern Rufousbellied Niltava	46
		Eastern Hill Myna	54,56,66,74	Eastern Rufousbreasted Accentor	49
		Eastern Himalayan Greycrowned Pygmy Woodpecker	73,76	Eastern Rufouscapped Bush Warbler	47
		Eastern Hoary Barwing	53	Eastern Rufous Woodpecker	67
		Eastern Hooded Crow	90	Eastern Scalybreasted Wren-Babbler	45
		Eastern Jungle Crow	61,64,66,68,71	Eastern Scops Owl	63
		Eastern Jungle Myna	55,57,61,74	Eastern Sirkeer Cuckoo	67
		Eastern Knot	36,88	Eastern Slaty Blue Flycatcher	46
		Eastern Large Egret	26,41,76	Eastern Slatyheaded Parakeet	52,56,71
		Eastern Larger Golden-backed Woodpecker	67,73	Eastern Small Minivet	52
		Eastern Large Yellownaped Woodpecker	52,67,73	Eastern Small Niltava	46
		Eastern Little Bustard	34	Eastern Solitary Snipe	36
		Eastern Little Pied Flycatcher	46	Eastern Sparrow-Hawk	59,67
		Eastern Longtailed Grass Warbler	47	Eastern Spotted Bush Warbler	47
		Eastern Marsh Harrier	63	Eastern Spotted Scops Owl	52,63
		Eastern Merganser	29,60,86	Eastern Steppe Eagle	61,76,86
		Eastern Orangebarred Leaf Warbler	48	Eastern Stock Pigeon	39,70,89
		Eastern or Assam Lineated Barbet	67	Eastern Streaked Wren-Warbler	47
		Eastern Orphean Warbler	48,91	Eastern Swallow	18,44
		Eastern Pallas's Leaf Warbler	48		

E

East Assam Spotted Owlet	63,68
Eastern Alpine Accentor	39
Eastern Baillon's Crake	33,41
Eastern Barthroated Siva	46
Eastern Baya	50,58,69,72
Eastern Blackbrowed Flycatcher-Warbler	48
Eastern Blackcapped Sibia	46,58
Eastern Blackfaced Laughing Thrush	46
Eastern Blackheaded Munia	58,72
Eastern Blacknaped Oriole	52,90
Eastern Black Redstart	48
Eastern Blacktailed Godwit	35,87
Eastern Broadbilled Sandpiper	88
Eastern Brooks's Flycatcher	47
Eastern Calandra Lark	40,54,57,89,96
Eastern Carrion Crow	90
Eastern Chestnutbellied Nuthatch	49
Eastern Collared Sand Martin	44,90
Eastern Common Crane	32,41,70,87
Eastern Crowned Leaf Warbler	92

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Eastern Tibet Greybacked Shrike	54,64	East Indian Scarlet Minivet	44	Flowerpecker	23	
Eastern Turtle-Dove	39,57,70	East Pakistan Crow-Pheasant	39,43,65,67	Forest Eagle-Owl	13,63	
Eastern Variegated Laughing Thrush	53	East Pakistan Redheaded Trogon	52	Forest Spotted Owllet	98	
Eastern Whimbrel	35,51	East Siberian Collared Bush Chat	55,68,92	Forest Wagtail	50,93	
Eastern Whitebreasted Dipper	49	Egyptian Vulture	61	Francolin	7	
Eastern Whitebreasted Kingfisher	42,43,64,66,68	Elwes's Crake	33	Franklin's Ashy-grey Wren-Warbler	47,74	
Eastern Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher	47	Elwes's Eared Pheasant	97,100	Franklin's or Allied Nightjar	14,43	
Eastern Whitebrowed Tit-Babbler	46	Emerald Cuckoo	13,52,84	G		
Eastern White Stork	27,97,98	Emerald or Bronze Dove	11	Gadwall	28,51,70,86	
Eastern Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher	47	European Bea-eater	52,76,89	Ganges Sand Lark	44	
Eastern Whitethroated Laughing Thrush	53,58	European Hoopoe	41,67,68,69,89	Gangetic Collared Scops Owl	63	
Eastern Wood Pigeon or Cushat	70	European Kestrel	56,60,63,66,67,87	Gangetic Jungle Wren-Warbler	47	
Eastern Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	European Little Ringed Plover	35,51,87	Garganey or Bluewinged Teal	28,70	
Eastern Yellowbilled Blue Magpie	55,57,61,64,67,72	European Striated or Redrumped Swallow	44,67	Garhwal Alpine Accentor	49	
Eastern Yellowbrowed Tit	49	European Swallow	18	Garhwal Dark Rosefinch	53,75	
Eastern Yellownaped Yuhina	46	European Tree Pipit	93	Garhwal Whitespotted Laughing Thrush	45	
East Himalayan Barred Owlet	52,63	European Wryneck	89	Geese	4	
East Himalayan Besra Sparrow-Hawk	59,67	Eversmann's Redstart	92	Giant Babax	45	
East Himalayan Brown Dipper	49	F			Giant Heron	56
East Himalayan Kestrel	57,63,66	Fairy Bluebird	20,42,52	Giant Crested Lark	54,57	
East Himalayan Paradise Flycatcher	47	Falcated or Bronzecapped Teal	28,86	Glossy Ibis	4,27	
East Himalayan Redbilled Chough	56,57	Fantail Flycatcher	21	Godwit	9	
East Himalayan Redcrowned Jay	55,57,64,72	Fantail Snipe	9	Goldcrested Myna	52	
East Himalayan Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler	45,58	Fea's Thrush	92	Goldenbacked Woodpecker	17	
East Himalayan Small Yellownaped Woodpecker	67,73	Finn's Baya	24,50,58,69,72	Golden Eagle	5	
East Himalayan Snow Pigeon	57,70	Finsch's or Common Indian Starling	40,55,67,69,90	Goldeneye Duck	29,86	
East Himalayan Tree Pie	44,64,76	Firebreasted Flowerpecker	23,50,75	Goldenheaded Tailor Bird	48	
		Firecapped Tit	22	Golden Oriole	18,44	
		Firetailed Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	Golden Pheasant	83	
				Golden Plover	8,35,51	
				Goldfronted Chloropsis	20	
				Goldfronted Finch	51,58	
				Goldheaded Black Finch	51	
				Goldmantled Chloropsis	55,57,74	
				Gould's or Blackthroated Parrotbill	53	
				Grandala	49,69,73	
				Grant's Wren-Babbler	45	

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Himalayan Tree Pie	71	Hume's Lesser Whitethroat	48	Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet	64,68
Himalayan Whistling Thrush	22,49,58,72	Hume's or Afghan Starling	40,55,67,90	Indian Emerald Dove	39,57,67,70
Himalayan Whitecrested Laughing Thrush	53,58	Hume's Swiftlet	64	Indian Golden Oriole	44
Himalayan Whitegorgetted Flycatcher	46	Hume's White-eared Bulbul	45,71	Indian Great Black Woodpecker	67,73,76
Himalayan Whitetailed Nuthatch	49	Hume's Whitethroat	74	Indian Great Horned or Eagle-Owl	63,97
Himalayan Whitewinged Grosbeak	51	Hume's Yellowbrowed Leaf Warbler	48	Indian Great Reed Warbler	41,55
Himalayan Wood Owl	64			Indian Grey Drongo	55,67,68,76
Himalayan Yellowbilled or Alpine Chough	52,61	I		Indian Greyheaded Bunting	51
Hobby	60,63,67,86	Ibisbill	9,37,43	Indian Grey Shrike	54,64,68
Hodgson's Broadbill	17	Imperial Eagle	61,62,86	Indian Greythroated Sand Martin	44,65
Hodgson's Bush Chat	92	Imperial or Blackbellied Sandgrouse	11,38,89	Indian Grey Tit	49
Hodgson's Fishing Eagle	76	Imperial Pigeon	11	Indian Griffon Vulture	61
Hodgson's Frogmouth	13,98	Indian Barn Owl	63,65	Indian Hobby	63,67,76
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo	84	Indian Baya	50,69,72	Indian House Crow	61,64,66,68,69
Hodgson's or Feathertoeed Hawk-Eagle	51,59,62	Indian Baybacked Shrike	54,64	Indian House Sparrow	50,68,69,71,83
Hodgson's or Nepal Maroon-backed Imperial Pigeon	38	Indian Baybanded Cuckoo	43,68,84	Indian House Swift	52
Hodgson's Redstart	48,92	Indian Blackcrested Baza or Lizard Hawk	51,62	Indian Jungle Crow	61,66,68
Hodgson's Shortwing or Whitebellied Redstart	48	Indian Blackheaded Woodpecker	73	Indian Jungle Nightjar	52
Hodgson's Wren-Warbler	47	Indian Blacknaped Green Woodpecker	52,67,73	Indian Kestrel	57,63,66
Hodgson's Yellowheaded Wagtail	41	Indian Black Partridge	29,56,61,66,67	Indian Koel	43,57,84
Honeyguide	16	Indian Blackwinged Stilt	37	Indian Large Cuckoo-Shrike	52
Honeysucker	23	Indian Bluebreasted Banded Rail	33	Indian Lesser Crested Tern	10
Hooded Crane	98	Indian Blue Chat	48,72	Indian Little Brown or Senegal Dove	51,57,70
Hooded or Greenbreasted Pitta	52	Indian Blue Rock Pigeon	70,83	Indian Little Grebe	41
Houbara	8	Indian Blue Rock Thrush	49,67	Indian Little Nightjar	68
Houbara Bustard	34,42,60,66,67,70,87,98	Indian Booted Tree Warbler	48,91	Indian Little Ringed Plover	35,51
House Sparrow	24	Indian Brown Hawk-Owl	52,63	Indian Longbilled Vulture	61
House Swift	14	Indian Bustard-Quail	32,66	Indian Longtailed Nightjar	43
Hume's Babbler	45	Indian Cliff Swallow	18	Indian Lorikeet	12,56,72,73
Hume's Bartailed Pheasant	96,98	Indian Collared Bush Chat	55,68	Indian Magpie-Robin	43,58
Hume's Brown Hawk-Owl	52,63	Indian Courser	9,37	Indian Maroonbreasted Sunbird	50,74,75
Hume's Bush Warbler	47	Indian Crested Hawk-Eagle	76	Indian Maroon Oriole	52,57
Hume's European Nightjar	89,94	Indian Crested Lark	54,57	Indian Moorhen	33,67,87
Hume's Ground Chough	52	Indian Cuckoo	12,43,84		
		Indian Desert Finch-Lark	44		
		Indian Drongo-Cuckoo	43,84		

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Indian Myna	55,57,61, 64,67,68,69,71,73,74,75	Indian Shikra	59,62,66, 67,76	Indian Yellowlegged Button Quail	32,66
Indian Nightjar	14,56	Indian Skimmer or Scissorbill	10,97	Indian Yellowthroated Sparrow	50,58,68, 72,74
Indian Orangebreasted Green Pigeon	38,51,57	Indian Small Blue Kingfisher	42	Indus Sand Lark	44
Indian or Slatylegged Banded Crake	33	Indian Small Green Bee-eater	52,67, 68,76	Iora	20
Indian Paddyfield Pipit	50,67,91	Indian Small Skylark	54,57	Isabelline Chat	92
Indian Paddyfield Warbler	55	Indian Sparrow-Hawk	59,76		
Indian Palefooted Bush Warbler	47	Indian Spotted Dove	39,43, 57,70	J	
Indian Palm Swift	52,68	Indian Spotted Grey Creeper	50	Jackdaw	61,67,90
Indian Pied Hornbill	67,98	Indian Spotted Munia or Scalybreasted Munia	50,58,72	Jack Snipe	36
Indian Pied Kingfisher	42,76	Indian Stone Curlew	37,51	Japanese Green Pheasant	83
Indian Pied Myna	55,57,71	Indian Streaked Weaver Bird	50,58,69,72	Japanese Grey Quail	30,87
Indian Pitta	17,52,57	Indian Streaked Wren-Warbler	47	Japanese Quail	41,78
Indian Plaintive Cuckoo	43,68,84	Indian Striated or Redrumped Swallow	44,67	Japanese Striated or Redrumped Swallow	67,90
Indian Pond Heron or Paddybird	26,41,68,76	Indian Tailor Bird	48,74,84	Japanese Water Pipit	93
Indian Purple Moorhen	33,41, 70,96	Indian Thickbilled Flowerpecker	75	Javan House Swallow	44
Indian Purplerumped Sunbird	50,58,74,75	Indian Tree Pipit	50	Jerdon's Chloropsis	55,57,74
Indian Purple Sunbird	50,58,74,75	Indian Water Rail	33,70,87	Jerdon's or Doublebanded Courser	9,98
Indian Redbreasted Parakeet	56,71	Indian Whiskered Tern	68	Jerdon's or Southern Maroonbacked Imperial Pigeon	38
Indian Red Junglefowl	41,62,66	Indian Whitebacked Vulture	5,61	Jerdon's Rufousbellied Munia	72
Indian Red Turtle-Dove	39,57,70	Indian Whitebellied Drongo	54,57, 66,74	Jungle Babbler	12,21
Indian Reef Heron	41	Indian Whitebreasted Kingfisher	42,43,64, 66,68	Jungle Bush Quail	30,51,66
Indian Ring Dove	39,43, 57,70	Indian Whitebreasted Waterhen	33	Jungle Crow	20,72,73
Indian River Tern	10,76	Indian White-eye	24,50,73, 74,75	Jungle Nightjar	14
Indian Robin	22	Indian Whitethroat	91,94		
Indian Roller	15	Indian White Wagtail	93	K	
Indian Rosefinch	50,75	Indian Wiretailed Swallow	18,44	Kaleej Pheasant	6,83
Indian Ruddy Kingfisher	43	Indian Wood Shrike	52	Karakoram or Hume's Short-toed Lark	40,89
Indian Rufoustailed Finch-Lark	44	Indian Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	Kashmir Black Redstart	48
Indian Sandgrouse	37,51			Kashmir Bluntwinged Paddyfield Warbler	48,91
Indian Sarus Crane	33,41, 67,70			Kashmir Grey Tit	49
Indian Scavenger Vulture	61,66,67			Kashmir House Sparrow	50,68,69,71
Indian Shag	2,26			Kashmir Koklas Pheasant	32
Indian Shama	43			Kashmir Nuthatch	53
				Kashmir or Whiterumped Magpie	61,64,72
				Kashmir Paddyfield Warbler	41

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Kashmir Redbreasted Flycatcher	46,91	Kora or Watercock	33,59,70	Large Indian Pratincole or Swallow-Plover	37,66
Kashmir Redflanked Bush-Robin	48	Korean Pheasant	83	Large Niltava	46
Kashmir Roller	15,89,94	Kumaun Large Yellownaped Woodpecker	52,67,73	Large Pied Hornbill or Indian Pied Hornbill	16
Kashmir Small Skylark	54,57	Kumaun Redwhiskered Bulbul	44,58,71	Large Pied Wagtail	23,50,68
Kashmir Sooty Flycatcher	46	Kun Lun Redbreasted Rosefinch	51,75	Large Pintail Sandgrouse	37,89
Kashmir Starling	40,55,67			Larger Flamingo or Flamingo	85
Kashmir Tree Creeper	50			Large Sand Plover	87
Kashmir Whitebrowed Rosefinch	53			Large Whistling Teal or Tree Duck	4,27,51,97,98
Kashmir Wren	49			Laughing Thrush	21
Kashmir Wryneck	89			Layard's or Emerald-collared Parakeet	12
Katchal Shikra	59,62			Leaf Bird	20
Katchal Whiteheaded Myna	66			Leaf Warbler	21
Kentish Plover	35,51			Leekh or Lesser Florican	8,34,42,96,98
Kerala Broadbilled Roller	66			Legge's Baza or Southern Brown Lizard Hawk	62
Kerala Browncrowned Pygmy Woodpecker	75,76			Legge's or Ceylon Feather-toed Hawk-Eagle	59,62
Kerala Browncrowned Woodpecker	73			Lesser Blackbacked Gull	10,61,88
Kerala Goldenbacked Woodpecker	57,67			Lesser Coucal	56,67
Kerala Laughing Thrush	53			Lesser Flamingo	3,85
Kerala Pied Kingfisher	42			Lesser or Haircrested Adjutant	3,41,67
Kerala Rufous Babbler	53			Lesser or Peninsular Crested Serpent Eagle	63,76
Kerala Scimitar Babbler	45,53,58			Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	55
Kerala Spotted Babbler	45			Lesser Redheaded Parrotbill	98
Kerala Streaked Fantail Warbler	47			Lesser Shortwing	48,84
Kerala Tree Pie	52,57,61,64,67,68,69,71			Lesser Spotted Eagle	76
Kessler's Thrush	49			Lesser Whistling Teal or Tree Duck	4,27,51,70
Khasi Hills Cuckoo	43,84			Lesser Whitefronted or Dwarf Goose	51,85
Khasi Hills Greysided Laughing Thrush	53			Lesser Whitethroat	21
Khasi Redheaded Laughing Thrush	46			Little Bittern	41
Khasi Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush	58			Little Blue-and-White Flycatcher	46
Koel	12,84			Little Brown Dove	11
Kokla or Wedgetailed Green Pigeon	38,42,51,57			Little Bunting	94
Koklas Pheasant	6,32,96,97			Little Bustard-Quail	32,66
Konkan Jungle Bush Quail	30,51,66			Little Cormorant	2,26
				Little Egret	3,27,41,60

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Naga Nuthatch	49	Nicobar Olivebacked Sunbird	74	Northern Goldfronted Chloropsis	55,57,74
Naqab Pigeon	83	Nicobar Paradise Flycatcher	47	Northern Green Barbet	57,71
Narcondam Hornbill	98	Nicobar Pigeon	57,97,98	Northern Green Imperial Pigeon	38,56,57
Necklaced Laughing Thrush	53,58	Nicobar Racket-tailed Drongo	42,54,57,67,68	Northern Greyheaded Flycatcher	47
NEFA Barthroated Siva	46	Nicobar Redcheeked Parakeet	72	Northern Hill Myna	54,56,66,74
NEFA Redheaded Laughing Thrush	46	Nicobar Storkbilled Kingfisher	42,43	Northern Jungle Myna	55,57,61,64,74
NEFA Spotted Dove	39,43,57,70	Nicobar Tiger Bittern	27	Northern Large Racket-tailed Drongo	42,54,57,67,68
NEFA Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher	47	Nicobar Whitebacked Munia	58,72	Northern Mottled Wood Owl	63
Nepal Blackheaded Munia	58	Nicobar White-eye	50,73,74	Northern Paddyfield Warbler	55,91
Nepal Brown Bullfinch	51	Nicobar Whiteheaded Myna	44,57,66	Northern Painted Bush Quail	30,51,66
Nepal Dark Rosefinch	53,75	Nicobar Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	Northern Painted Partridge	29,56,61,66
Nepal Goldenheaded Babbler	45	Night Heron	3,26	Northern Roller or Blue Jay	42,64,67,68
Nepal Great Slaty Woodpecker	73	Nightjar	14	Northern Roseringed Parakeet	54,56,71
Nepal Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler	48	Nilgiri Blackbird	55	Northern Ruddy Crake	33,41
Nepal Grey Tit	49	Nilgiri Flowerpecker	50	Northern Small Minivet	52
Nepal House Swift	52	Nilgiri House Swallow	44	Northern Speckled Piculet	73
Nepal Orangerumped Honeyguide	76	Nilgiri Pied Bush Chat	49	Northern Spotted Owlet	63,68
Nepal or Ashy Wood Pigeon	39,70	Nilgiri Plain Wren-Warbler	47	Northern Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher	47,69
Nepal Redheaded Trogon	52	Nilgiri Quaker-Babbler	46	Northern Yellowcheeked Tit	49,58
Nepal Rosefinch	25	Nilgiri Small Skylark	54,57	Northern Yellowheaded Wagtail	93
Nepal Rufousnecked Scimitar Babbler	45	Nilgiri Thrush	49	North Indian Black Drongo or King Crow	44,67,68,73,76
Nepal Sooty Flycatcher	46	Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher	47	North Indian Blackheaded Oriole	44,73
Nepal Streaked Laughing Thrush	45	Nilgiri White-eye	50,73,74	North Indian Crested Goshawk	62
Nepal Striated Laughing Thrush	53,58	Nilgiri Wood Pigeon	39	North Indian Grey Partridge	30,59,61,66
Nepal Wood Shrike	52	North Asiatic Merlin	60	North Indian Scarlet Minivet	44
Nepal Wren	49	Northeastern Tree Pie	52,57,61,64,67,68,69,71,72	North Indian Scops Owl	43,63
Nepal Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74	Northern Ashy-grey Wren-Warbler	47,74	North Sahyadri Yellowbrowed Bulbul	45
Nicobar Blacknaped Oriole	44,75	Northern Ashy Wren-Warbler	47,84	Northwestern Iora	52,57
Nicobar Bluebreasted Quail	30,66	Northern Blossomheaded Parakeet	51,56,71		
Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle	76	Northern Bluethroat	48,92		
Nicobar Green Imperial Pigeon	38,57	Northern Browncrowned Pygmy Woodpecker	73,75,76		
Nicobar Ground Thrush	56,58	Northern Bustard-Quail	32,66		
Nicobar Hooded or Greenbreasted Pitta	52	Northern Chukor	29,59,66,70		
Nicobar Megapode or North Nicobar Megapode	6,29,66,96,97,98	Northern Goldenbacked Woodpecker	57,67		

Northwestern Jungle Wren-Warbler	47
Northwestern Paddyfield Pipit	50
Northwestern Plain Wren-Warbler	47
Northwestern Tree Pie	52,57,61,64,68,69,72
Nukta or Comb Duck	4,29,41,70
Nuthatch	23

O

Olivaceous Leaf Warbler	48
Olive Bulbul	53
Olive Flycatcher	46,90
Openbill Stork	3,27
Orangebellied Chloropsis	55,57,74
Orangebilled Jungle Myna	55,61,74
Orange Bullfinch	51,73
Orangegorgetted Flycatcher	46
Orangeheaded Ground Thrush	55,58,84
Orissa Jungle Babbler	45,69,74
Orissa Jungle Wren-Warbler	47
Orissa Redvented Bulbul	45,52,59,68,69,74
Orissa Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher	47
Orphean Warbler	21
Osprey	63,86,96,97,98
Oystercatcher or Sea-Pie	34,51

P

Paddybird or Pond Heron	3
Painted Bush Quail	30,51,60,66
Painted Partridge	72
Painted Sandgrouse	38,67
Painted Snipe	8,37,41
Painted Spurfowl	31,51,66
Painted Stork	3,76,83
Pale Blue Flycatcher	46
Pale Brown Shrike	54,64,68,90
Pale Harrier	62

Pale Strongfooted Bush Warbler	47
Pallas's Central Asian Grasshopper Warbler	91
Pallas's Fishing Eagle	96
Pallas's Siberian Grasshopper Warbler	91
Pamir's Lesser Sand Plover	35,87
Paradise Flycatcher	21
Parakeet	11
Pariah Kite	5,51,60,62,66,67,76
Parrotbill	21
Peacock-Pheasant	7,70,96,98
Peafowl or Indian Peafowl	6,32,57,62,66,67,70,83,98,100
Peewit, Lapwing or Green Plover	34,68,87
Peninsular Blackheaded Cuckoo-Shrike	44,66
Peninsular Brooks's Flycatcher	47
Peninsular Chestnutbellied Nuthatch	49
Peninsular Indian Iora	52,57,84
Peninsular Indian Paradise Flycatcher	47
Peninsular Indian Scarlet or Orange Minivet	44
Peninsular Jungle Babbler	45,69,74
Peninsular Jungle Wren-Warbler	47
Peninsular Scops Owl	43,63
Peninsular Turtle-Dove	39,57,70
Persian Rock Pipit	93
Persian Short-toed Lark	40,89
Persian Stone Curlew	37,51
Pheasant Grouse	98
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	8,34,41,51
Philippine Shrike	44,64,66,68,90
Pied Bush Chat	22

Pied Chat	55,92
Pied Crested Cuckoo	12,43,52,66,67,68,84,89
Pied Ground Thrush	49,92
Pied Harrier	63,86
Pied Imperial Pigeon	38
Pied Kingfisher	15
Pine Bunting	94
Pinkbrowed Rosefinch	51
Pinkheaded Duck	4,98
Pinklegged Herring Gull	61,88
Pintail	27,70,86
Pintailed Green Pigeon	38,51
Pintail Snipe	9,36,88
Pipit	23
Plaincoloured Flowerpecker	75
Plaincoloured Laughing Thrush	53
Plain Leaf Warbler	48,91
Pleschanka's Chat	55,92
Plumbeous Redstart	48
Pouter Pigeon	83
Prince Henry's Laughing Thrush	53
Punjab Collared Scops Owl	63
Punjab Jungle Bush Quail	30,51,66
Punjab Raven	52,64,68,73
Punjab Redvented Bulbul	45,52,59,68,69,71,74
Purple Heron	3
Purplerumped Sunbird	24
Purple Sunbird	24
Purple Wood Pigeon	70
Pygmy Owlet	13

Q

Quail	7
Quaker-Babbler	21

R

Racket-tailed Drongo	19,42
Rajasthan Redwhiskered Bulbul	44,58,71

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Rajasthan Rock Bush Quail	30,51,66	Ring Dove	11,83	Rufoustailed Flycatcher	46
Rajasthan Spotted Grey Creeper	49	Ringtailed or Pallas's Fishing Eagle	61,62	Rufousthroated Hill Partridge	31,51
Redbacked Shrike	64,68,90	Robin Accentor	49	Rufous Turtle-Dove	11,39,57
Redbreasted Falconet	6	Rock Horned Owl	13		70,89
Redbreasted Hill Partridge	31	Rock Sparrow	72	Rufous Wren-Warbler	47
Redbreasted Parakeet	12	Rock Thrush	49,92	Rustybreasted Blue Flycatcher	46
Redbrowed Finch	51	Rook	61,90		
Redcapped Babbler	45	Rosefinch	25		
Redcapped or Barbary Falcon	60,63,86	Roseringed Parakeet	12,54,56,67,71,72	S	
Redcrested Pochard	4,28,86	Rosy Minivet	52	Sahin Falcon	60,97
Redeared Bay Woodpecker	52,67	Rosy Pastor or Rose-coloured Starling	19,40,44,57,67,71,74,90,94,95	Saker or Cherrug Falcon	60,63,86
Redheaded Babbler	45	Rubythroat	48,92	Sanderling	36,88
Redheaded Bullfinch	53,73	Rubythroated Yellow Bulbul	44,58	Sandgrouse	11
Redheaded Bunting	25,51,72,94	Ruddy Shelduck or Brahminy Duck	27,85	Sanghar Falcon	63
Redheaded Fantail Warbler	47	Ruff	37,70,88	Sarus Crane	7,62,83,100
Redheaded Laughing Thrush	46	Rufous Babbler	53	Satyr's Tragopan	96
Redheaded Merlin	60,63	Rufousbacked Shrike	18,53,64,66,68,84	Saurashtra Mottled Wood Owl	63
Redheaded Rosefinch	53	Rufousbellied Babbler	21,45	Saurashtra Sand Lark	44
Redheaded Tit	22	Rufousbellied Blue Flycatcher	53	Scarletbacked Flowerpecker	23,58
Redheaded Trogon	14	Rufousbellied Bulbul	45,58	Scarlet Finch	25,53,58,75
Red Junglefowl	6,32,83	Rufousbellied Crested Tit	49	Scarlet Minivet	20
Redmantled Rosefinch	75	Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle	62,76	Scaup Duck	28
Red Munia or Avadavat or Waxbill	24,25,50	Rufousbellied or Burmese Plaintive Cuckoo	43,84	Scavenger Vulture or Pharaoh's Chicken	5
Rednecked Phalarope	10,37,88	Rufousbellied Shortwing	48,72	Scimitar Babbler	21
Redshank or Spotted or Dusky Redshank	9,36	Rufousbreasted Accentor	22	Sclater's or Mishmi Monal Pheasant	31,51,96,97,98
Red Spurfowl	31,66	Rufousbreasted Blue Flycatcher	46	Scully's Wood Owl	64
Redstart	22	Rufous Chat or Greybacked Warbler	48,92	Seesee Partridge	66
Redtailed Chat	55,92	Rufousfronted Wren-Warbler	47	Shama	21,48,56
Redtailed Minla	46	Rufousnecked Hornbill	65,72,98	Shikra Hawk	5
Redthroated Thrush	49,67,92	Rufousnecked Laughing Thrush	45	Shortbilled Minivet	44
Redvented Bulbul	21,45,52,59,66,68,69,73,74	Rufous Piculet	16	Shorteared Owl	64,68,89
Redwattled Lapwing	8,34	Rufous Short-toed Lark	40,89		
Redwhiskered Bulbul	21,58,83	Rufous Shrike	54,64,68,90	Short-tailed Greyheaded Yellow Wagtail	93
Redwinged Bush Lark	44,57			Short-toed Eagle	63
Redwinged Crested Cuckoo	52,84			Short-toed Lark	96
Redwinged Shrike-Babbler	46			Shoveller	28,86
Reeve	37			Siberian Booted Tree Warbler	48,91
Richard's Pipit	93				

NAMES IN ENGLISH

Siberian Collared Sand Martin	44,89	Sind Jungle Babbler	45,69,74	Southern Besra Sparrow-Hawk	59,67
Siberian Dusky Leaf Warbler	91	Sind Jungle Sparrow	50,71	Southern Blackheaded Munia	58
Siberian Lesser Whitethroat	48,74,91	Sind Purple Sunbird	50,58,74,75,93	Southern Blossomheaded Parakeet	51,56,71
Siberian or Great White Crane	7,33,51,87,95,96,97,98,100	Sind Redwinged Bush Lark	44,57	Southern Browncrowned Pygmy Woodpecker	75,76
Siberian Tawny Pipit	93	Sind Small Minivet	52	Southern Crow-Pheasant	40,43,65,67
Siberian Tree Pipit	50,93	Sind Wood Shrike	52	Southern Goldenbacked Woodpecker	57,67
Siberian Yellowbrowed Leaf Warbler	91	Sind Yellowthroated Sparrow	50,58,68,72,74	Southern Goldfronted Chloropsis	55,57,74
Sibia	21	Singing Bush Lark	54,57	Southern Green Imperial Pigeon	38,56,57
Sikkim Bay Owl	63	Sirkeer Cuckoo	13	Southern Green Pigeon	38,51,57
Sikkim Black Tit	49	Slatybacked Forktail	49	Southern Greyheaded Flycatcher	47
Sikkim Blood Pheasant	31	Slatybellied Ground Warbler	47	Southern Hill Myna	54,56,74
Sikkim Coralbilled Scimitar Babbler	53	Slatyheaded or Rufousvented Yuhina	46	Southern Jungle Myna	55,61,72,74
Sikkim Longbilled Calandra Lark	54	Slenderbilled Babbler	53	Southern Large Racket-tailed Drongo	42,54,57,67,68
Sikkim or Elwes's Horned Lark	44	Slenderbilled Blacknaped Oriole	52,75,90	Southern Larger Golden-backed Woodpecker	67
Sikkim Redheaded Laughing Thrush	46	Slenderbilled Scimitar Babbler	45	Southern Mottled Wood Owl	63
Sikkim Rufousnecked Scimitar Babbler	45	Smallbilled Mountain Thrush	49	Southern Painted Partridge	29,56,61,66
Sikkim Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler	58	Small Crowned Leaf Warbler	48	Southern Redwhiskered Bulbul	44,58,71
Sikkim Snowcock	29	Small Cuckoo	68,84	Southern Roller	42,64,67,68
Sikkim Striated Laughing Thrush	45,53,58	Smaller Crimsonbreasted or Coppersmith Barbet	16	Southern Ruddy Crake	33
Sikkim Tree Creeper	50	Smaller or Median Egret	27,41	Southern Rufoustailed Finch-Lark	44
Sikkim Wedgebilled Wren	69	Small Green Barbet	66,71	Southern Rufous Woodpecker	67
Sikkim Whitebrowed Rosefinch	51	Small Kingfisher	15	Southern Sirkeer Cuckoo	67
Sikkim Yellowbellied Flycatcher-Warbler	48	Small Pratincole or Small Indian Pratincole or Swallow Plover	10,37,66	Southern Small Minivet	52
Silver Pheasant	83	Small Sunbird	50,74,75	Southern Spotted Owlet	63,68
Simla Black Tit	49	Small Whitethroat	48,74,91	Southern Whitebacked Munia	58,72
Simla Hill Partridge	30,51	Smew	86,96	Southern Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher	47
Simla Streaked Laughing Thrush	45	Smoky Leaf Warbler	48	Southern Yellowcheeked Tit	49,58
Simla Yellowbrowed Tit	49	Snipebilled Godwit or Asian Dowitcher	36	South Indian Black Bulbul	53,58
Sind Chiffchaff	48	Snowcock	7	South Indian Black Drongo or King Crow	44,54,67,68,73,76
Sind Goldenbacked Woodpecker	57,67	Snow Partridge	7,29,96	South Indian Blackheaded Oriole	44
Sind House Crow	61,64,66,68,69	Snow Pigeon	11		
		Sociable Lapwing	34		
		Southeastern Tree Pie	52,57,61,64,68,69,71		
		Southern Ashy-grey Wren-Warbler	47,74		
		Southern Ashy Wren-Warbler	47,84		

NAMES IN ENGLISH

South Indian Brown Hawk-Owl	52,63	Streaked Fantail Warbler	21,47	Tibetan Blood Pheasant	31
South Indian Crsted Goshawk	62	Streaked Grasshopper Warbler	91	Tibetan Collared Bush Chat	68,92
South Indian Greybacked Shrike	53,64,66,68	Streaked Longtailed Wren-Babbler	45	Tibetan Common Tern	89
South Indian Grey Partridge	30,59,61,66	Streaked Scrub Warbler	47	Tibetan Desert Wheatear	49
South Indian Small Yellow-naped Woodpecker	73	Streaked Spiderhunter	50,74,84	Tibetan Greenfinch	51,58
South Kerala Laughing Thrush	53	Streaked Weaver Bird	24	Tibetan Hoopoe	41,43,67,68,69
South Nicobar Megapode	29,66,97	Streaked Pied Wagtail	93	Tibetan Jungle Crow	61,64,66,68,71
Spanish Sparrow	24,50,93	Striated Babbler	53	Tibetan Partridge	30
Sparrow-Hawk	4,60	Striated Green Bulbul	45	Tibetan Rock Bunting	51
Speckled Piculet	16	Striated Laughing Thrush	72	Tibetan Rubythroat	48
Speckled Wood Pigeon	70	Striated Marsh Warbler	48	Tibetan Sandgrouse	37
Spectacle Bird	24	Striated Swallow	18	Tibetan Siskin	51,93
Spiderhunter	24	Striolated Bunting	51	Tibetan Small Skylark	54,57,89
Spiny Babbler	45	Strongfooted Bush Warbler	47	Tibetan Snowcock	29,51,98
Spoonbill	4,85	Sultan Tit	49	Tibetan Tree Creeper	50
Spotbill Duck	4,28,70	Sunbird	23	Tibetan Tree Sparrow	53,72
Spotted Babbler	21,45,72	Swamp Partridge or Kyah	30,59,70	Tibet Brown Accentor	49
Spottedbilled or Grey Pelican	2,26,70,76	Swan	4	Tibet Owllet	63
Spotted Crake	33,87	Swinhoe's Pied Wagtail	68,93	Tibet Raven	52,64,68
Spotted Creeper	23	Swinhoe's Snipe	36,88	Tibet Short-toed Lark	40,44,89
Spotted Dove	11	Szechuan Dusky Leaf Warbler	91	Tibet Snow Finch	50
Spotted Flycatcher	46,90,94			Tickell's Flowerpecker	23,50,73,75
Spotted Greenshank or Armstrong's Sandpiper	51,88	T		Tickell's Leaf Warbler	48
Spotted Munia or Nutmeg Bird	24,25	Tailor Bird	21,73	Tickell's Redbreasted Blue Flycatcher	47
Spotted or Dusky Redshank	87	Tamil Nadu Scimitar Babbler	45,53,58	Tickell's Thrush	49,72
Spotted Owllet	13	Tawny Eagle	5,61,62,76	Tipperah Glossy Stare	90
Spotted Sandgrouse	38,89	Tawny Fish Owl	63	Tragopan or Horned Pheasant	98
Spotted Sandpiper or Marsh Sandpiper or Little Green-shank	9,36,88	Tawny Pipit	93	Transcaspian Rock Bunting	51
Spottedwinged Grosbeak	53	Temminck's Stint	37,88	Travancore Baya	50,58,69,72
Spottedwinged Rosefinch	53	Temminck's Tragopan or Chinese Crimson Horned Pheasant	31,96,98	Travancore Red Spurfowl	31,66
Spottedwinged Stare	66	Terek Sandpiper or Avocet-Sandpiper	88	Tree Pie	20
Spurwinged Lapwing	35	Thickbilled Flowerpecker	75	True Pigeon	11
Steppe Eagle	62	Thickbilled Green Pigeon	38,51	Trumpeter Bullfinch	51
Stone Curlew	9	Thickbilled Warbler	48,91	Tufted Duck	28,86
		Tibetan Blackbird	49	Turkestan Blackheaded Wagtail	93
		Tibetan Blacknaped Green Woodpecker	52,67,73	Turkestan Blackthroated Accentor	92
				Turkestan Bluethroat	48,92
				Turkestan Brown Accentor	49

Turkestan Grey Shrike	68	Western Green Barbet	57,71	Western Stripethroated Yuhina	74
Turkestan Hill Pigeon	70	Western Greenish Leaf Warbler	48	Western Swallow	44
Turkestan-Horned or Eagle-Owl	63	Western Green Shrike-Babbler	46	Western Tree Pie	52,57,61,64,67,68,69,72
Turkestan House Sparrow	50,68,69,71,93	Western Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler	48	Western Turtle-Dove	39,57,70
Turkestan Rosefinch	50,58,75	Western Greyheaded Thrush	48	Western Variegated Laughing Thrush	53
Turkestan Small Skylark	54,57	Western Himalayan Grey-crowned Pygmy Woodpecker	73,76	Western Whitebrowed Tit-Babbler	46
Turkestan Tit-Warbler	53	Western Horned Pheasant	31,97	Western Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher	47
Turkestan Water Rail	33,41,70	Western Lineated Barbet	67	Western Whitethroated Laughing Thrush	58
Turnstone	36,88	Western Little Pied Flycatcher	46	Western Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74
Tytler's Leaf Warbler	48	Western Longtailed Grass Warbler	47	Western Yellowbilled Blue Magpie	55,56,61,64,67,72
Tytler's or Chestnutbellied Swallow	18,90	Western Orangebarred Leaf Warbler	48	Western Yellow-eyed Babbler	45,58
U					
Upland Buzzard	62,76	Western Pallas's Leaf Warbler	48	Western Yellow-headed Wagtail	93
Upland Pipit	50	Western Plaincoloured Mountain Finch	51	Western Yellownaped Yuhina	46,73
V					
Van Hasselt's Sunbird	74	Western Redbilled Leiothrix	46,58	West Himalayan Barred Owllet	52,63
Velvetfronted Nuthatch	23,53	Western Redbreasted Flycatcher	90	West Himalayan Besra Sparrow-Hawk	59,67
Verditer Flycatcher	21,47,96	Western Redbreasted Rosefinch	51,75	West Himalayan Brown Dipper	49
Vigors's Yellowbacked Sunbird	50,74,75	Western Rufousbellied Niltava	46	West Himalayan Brownfronted Pied Woodpecker	72
Vinaceousbreasted Pipit	50	Western Rufousbreasted Accentor	49	West Himalayan Larger Golden-backed Woodpecker	67
Violet Cuckoo	13,84	Western Rufouscapped Bush Warbler	47	West Himalayan Paradise Flycatcher	47
W					
Wagtail	23	Western Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush	58	West Himalayan Pied Kingfisher	76
Wall Creeper	23,49	Western Rufous Woodpecker	67	West Himalayan Redbilled Chough	52,56,57
Weaver Bird	24	Western Scalybreasted Wren-Babbler	45	West Himalayan Redcrowned Jay	55,57,64,72
Western Barthroated Siva	46,53	Western Sirkeer Cuckoo	67	West Himalayan Rubythroat	48
Western Blackbrowed Flycatcher-Warbler	48	Western Slaty Blue Flycatcher	46	West Himalayan Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler	45,58
Western Blackcapped Sibia	46,58	Western Small Niltava	46	West Himalayan Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler	45,58
Western Brooks's Flycatcher	46	Western Spotted Babbler	45		
Western Chestnutbellied Nuthatch	49	Western Spotted Bush Warbler	47		
Western Firecapped Tit	49	Western Spotted Scops Owl	52,63		
Western Golden Bush Robin	48	Western Striated Laughing Thrush	53,58		

NAMES OF BIRDS IN VERNACULAR

(Beng.=Bengali, Guj.=Gujarati, Kan.=Kannada, Mal.=Malayalam, Mar.=Marathi,
Sans.=Sanskrit, Tam.=Tamil and Tel.=Telugu)

A

<i>Aad</i> (Guj.)	34	<i>Bada gulinda</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Basha</i> (Hindi)	59
<i>Aari</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Bada harial</i> (Hindi)	38	<i>Bashin</i> (Hindi)	59
<i>Ababeel batan</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Bada karwanak</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Batan</i> (Hindi)	36
<i>Ablak</i> (Hindi)	28,55	<i>Badami-bagla</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Bater</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	30,32,59
<i>Ablaki myna</i> (Hindi)	55	<i>Badami matha dhomra</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Batmeka</i> (Tel.)	34
<i>Adavi utha-titti</i> (Tel.)	98	<i>Bada-rangamuri</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Bat myaka</i> (Tel.)	34
<i>Akonina</i> (Bihar)	40	<i>Bada-retwa</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Bato bari</i> (Guj.)	28
<i>Alkati</i> (Tam.)	34	<i>Bada sharal</i> (Beng.)	27, 97	<i>Baz</i> (Hindi)	27
<i>Alkatti</i> (Tam.)	35	<i>Bada shilabatan</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Begiagir</i> (Assam)	26
<i>Ambukukkut</i> (Beng.)	33	<i>Badi hans</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Bellua</i> (Bihar)	26
<i>Amrolia hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Bagar</i> (Bihar)	39	<i>Besra</i> (Hindi)	59
<i>Andha bagla</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Bagbad</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Bey khur</i> (Hindi)	28
<i>Andi bellaguvva</i> (Tel.)	39	<i>Baggarji</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Bhangraj</i> (Hindi)	19,43
<i>Anjan</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	26	<i>Bagheri</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Bhat ban</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Ankadik</i> (Tam.)	32	<i>Bagla</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Bhatri</i> (Beng.)	30,59
<i>Argul</i> (Hindi)	29	<i>Balighora</i> (Assam)	34	<i>Bhat teetar</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Ari pravu</i> (Mal.)	39	<i>Baligura</i> (Assam)	37	<i>Bheel teetar</i> (Cachar & Sylhet)	59
<i>Arlkujina hakki</i> (Kan.)	34	<i>Balihans</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Bhela</i> (Assam)	26
<i>Askal</i> (Orissa)	31	<i>Balu batan</i> (Beng.)	36	<i>Bhepi</i> (Beng. & Bihar)	34
<i>Auriconnai</i> (Santhal)	30	<i>Banaras loharjang</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Bherar</i> (Madhya Pradesh)	34
<i>Awaak waak</i> (Guj.)	26	<i>Ban chaha</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	36	<i>Bherwa</i> (Bihar)	26
<i>Ayjan</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Bandi rama chiluka</i> (Tel.)	56	<i>Bhil</i> (North Bihar)	59
		<i>Banga-muriya</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Bhimraj</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	19,54
		<i>Ban kukur</i> (Assam)	32	<i>Bhinas</i> (Mar.)	40
		<i>Ban murgha</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	32	<i>Bhringraj</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	54
		<i>Ban murgghi</i> (Beng., Bihar & Hindi)	32,33	<i>Bhuar</i> (Hindi)	28
		<i>Ban parawa</i> (Bihar)	39	<i>Bhuti hans</i> (Beng.)	28
		<i>Ranrao</i> (Hindi & Kumaun)	40	<i>Bhyri</i> (Hindi)	60
		<i>Ban teetar</i> (Garhwal, Hindi & Kumaun)	30	<i>Bhyri bacha</i> (Hindi)	60
		<i>Bapana chiluva</i> (Tel.)	27	<i>Bhyri dega</i> (Tel.)	60
		<i>Bara basantha</i> (Hindi)	16	<i>Biki</i> (Hindi)	39
		<i>Bara bowrie</i> (Hindi)	38	<i>Bilati chaha</i> (Beng.)	36
		<i>Barko fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39	<i>Biler-balubatan</i> (Beng.)	36
		<i>Barli</i> (Kan.)	30,59	<i>Birwa</i> (Bihar & Hindi)	26,27
		<i>Barsati</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Bode</i> (Gond)	39
		<i>Barsiri</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Bodor</i> (Bihar)	33
				<i>Boga akokibog</i> (Assam)	27

B

<i>Baaz</i> (Hindi)	59				
<i>Bachka</i> (Beng.)	26				
<i>Bada babuiban</i> (Beng.)	37				
<i>Bada bagla</i> (Hindi)	26				
<i>Bada bak</i> (Beng.)	26				
<i>Bada batan</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	35				
<i>Bada bater</i> (Hindi)	30,59				
<i>Bada bhatta</i> (Haryana)	38				
<i>Bada-bhuti hans</i> (Beng.)	28				
<i>Bada digar</i> (Beng.)	27				
<i>Bada ganga</i> (Maharashtra & Mar.)	30,59				

VERNACULAR NAMES

<i>Boga rajhans</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Chakwi</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Chhoto sansorai</i> (Assam)	32
<i>Bogli</i> (Bihar)	26	<i>Chalotra</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Chihir</i> (Garhwal & Kumaun)	32
<i>Bolli kodi</i> (Tel.)	33,34	<i>Chama bagla</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Chiku</i> (Mishmi)	31
<i>Bomuniya</i> (Beng. & Assam)	28	<i>Chamdong</i> (Bhutea)	31	<i>Chila-hans</i> (Assam)	28
<i>Bonaria pati hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Chandana</i> (Beng.)	56	<i>Chilana</i> (Assam)	62
<i>Boner kocha</i> (Assam)	36	<i>Charas</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Chilli thara</i> (Tam.)	27
<i>Bonno bater</i> (Beng.)	30	<i>Charat</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Chilotro</i> (Guj.)	40
<i>Bontakaki</i> (Tel.)	26	<i>Charaz</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Chiluka</i> (Tel.)	56
<i>Bop</i> (Bhutea)	31	<i>Charg</i> (Hindi)	34,60	<i>China bater</i> (Hindi)	30
<i>Bor</i> (Kashmir)	26	<i>Chargela</i> (Hindi)	60	<i>Chinaga bater</i> (Guj.)	30
<i>Bor bog</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Chatta kozhi</i> (Mal.)	34	<i>Chini kulang</i> (Uttar Pradesh)	33
<i>Bor haitha</i> (Assam)	38	<i>Cheel</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	62	<i>Chinjarola</i> (Chamba)	36
<i>Bor kali muri</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Cheepak</i> (Hindi & Mar.)	59,62	<i>Chinkabatu</i> (Tel.)	26
<i>Bor mughi hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Chegga kadakhocha</i> (Beng.)	36	<i>Chinna kokku</i> (Mal.)	26
<i>Bornooria hans</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Cheklaobi</i> (Manipur)	36	<i>Chinnamunti</i> (Mal.)	27
<i>Boro bhat titir</i> (Beng.)	38	<i>Chemara kaki</i> (Tel.)	40	<i>Chinna or tella dabba gundla</i> (Tel.)	32
<i>Bota sorai</i> (Assam)	30,59	<i>Chempakam</i> (Tam.)	40	<i>Chinna-tella kongga</i> (Tel.)	27
<i>Brag</i> (Kashmir)	26	<i>Chenkanni</i> (Mal.)	34	<i>Chinna ulanka</i> (Tel.)	36
<i>Broku</i> (Kashmir)	26	<i>Chenkozhi</i> (Mal.)	33	<i>Chinna yellich</i> (Tel.)	30
<i>Buda kodi</i> (Tel.)	33	<i>Chennarai</i> (Tam.)	26	<i>Chinta wakha</i> (Tel.)	26
<i>Budal</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	31	<i>Cherakokkan</i> (Mal.)	27	<i>Chipka</i> (Hindi & Mar.)	59,62
<i>Bujanga</i> (Hindi)	19	<i>Chergya</i> (Assam)	36	<i>Chir</i> (Garhwal & Kumaun)	32
<i>Bulbul</i> (Hindi)	59	<i>Chhena bori</i> (Kutch)	37	<i>Chitawa</i> (Tel.)	35
<i>Bulbul sorai</i> (Assam)	59	<i>Chhota babuibatan</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Chitra billai</i> (Beng. & Bihar)	34
<i>Burar-mada</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Chhota batan</i> (Hindi)	35,36	<i>Chitroka fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39
<i>Burar-nar</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Chhota-baza</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Chitta fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39
<i>Burmuch</i> (Bihar)	33	<i>Chhota chaha</i> (Hindi)	36	<i>Chitta kangskiri</i> (Hindi)	39
<i>Bytu ulanka</i> (Tel.)	35	<i>Chhota charat</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Chitte ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39
		<i>Chhota dahar</i> (Beng.)	34	<i>Chobaha</i> (Hindi)	36
		<i>Chhota gotra</i> (Beng.)	36	<i>Chobra hans</i> (Beng.)	28
		<i>Chhota goungh</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	35	<i>Chokhara</i> (Guj.)	31
		<i>Chhota guinyar</i> (Bihar)	35	<i>Cholam kuruvi</i> (Tam.)	40
		<i>Chhota gulinda</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	35	<i>Chongkhu</i> (Manipur)	26
		<i>Chhota haitha</i> (Assam)	38	<i>Chong nga</i> (Manipur)	55
		<i>Chhota harial</i> (Beng.)	38	<i>Choppa</i> (Beng.)	35
		<i>Chhota korche bak</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Choppa</i> (Beng.)	35
		<i>Chhota-lalsir</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	28	<i>Chowtee</i> (Hindi)	28
		<i>Chhota lowwa</i> (Hindi)	32	<i>Chukor</i> (Hindi)	29,59
		<i>Chhota panlowwa</i> (Hindi)	36	<i>Chula kakka</i> (Mal.)	43
		<i>Chhota tiloor</i> (Punjab)	34	<i>Chuntan kata</i> (Mal.)	36
		<i>Chhoti jangli murghi</i> (Hindi)	31	<i>Chupka</i> (Hindi)	36
		<i>Chhoti murghabi</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Churaka</i> (Hindi)	26
		<i>Chhoto bater</i> (Beng.)	32		

C

<i>Cally praa</i> (Tam.)	39				
<i>Chaha</i> (Hindi)	36				
<i>Chaha sorai</i> (Assam)	36				
<i>Chaita</i> (Hindi)	28				
<i>Chaka-chaki</i> (Beng.)	27				
<i>Chakkara kutta pravu</i> (Mal.)	39				
<i>Chakki parandu</i> (Mal.)	62				
<i>Chakoi-chakoua</i> (Assam)	27				
<i>Chakotri</i> (Mar.)	31				
<i>Chakrawak</i> (Mar.)	27				
<i>Chakru</i> (Chamba & Himachal Pradesh)	29,59				
<i>Chakutti kozhi</i> (Tam.)	31				
<i>Chakwa</i> (Hindi)	27				

<i>Chustrak</i> (Gilgit)	36	<i>Dasarni</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Dokar</i> (Bihar)	27
<i>Cummermelmova</i> (Car Nicobar)	37	<i>Dashi kokku</i> (Tam.)	26	<i>Do lagain</i> (Bihar)	36
D					
<i>Dabki</i> (Hindi)	32	<i>Dassadi</i> (Guj.)	34	<i>Dominga</i> (Mar.)	43
<i>Dahak</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Datiya</i> (Garhwal & Kumaun)	31	<i>Dondane</i> (Orissa)	28
<i>Dahar</i> (Beng.)	34	<i>Dauk</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Doomkul</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Daiyad</i> (Guj.)	43	<i>Dauma</i> (Uttar Pradesh)	55	<i>Doria bagla</i> (Hindi)	26
<i>Dakab-paira</i> (Beng.)	33	<i>Daurai</i> (Hindi)	60	<i>Dosi kongra</i> (Tel.)	26
<i>Dal kukra</i> (Beng. & Bihar)	34	<i>Daurela</i> (Hindi)	60	<i>Doula</i> (Bihar)	39
<i>Dal pipi</i> (Beng.)	34	<i>Davak</i> (Guj.)	33	<i>Dubaru</i> (Hindi)	28
<i>Damrar</i> (Nepal Terai)	98	<i>Dawak</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Dubdubi</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	26
<i>Daobator</i> (Cachar)	56	<i>Deoderik</i> (Assam)	32	<i>Duboi</i> (Assam)	30, 31
<i>Daobni-kashiba</i> (Cachar)	59	<i>Deodidap gadeba</i> (Cachar)	36	<i>Dubore</i> (Assam)	31
<i>Dao bui lai</i> (Cachar)	98	<i>Deodidap gajao</i> (Assam & Cachar)	37	<i>Duburi</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Dao bulip</i> (Cachar)	59	<i>Deo-hans</i> (Assam)	26,28,29	<i>Dukul</i> (Sikkim)	38
<i>Dao di dai</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Deorep</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dukur</i> (Sikkim)	38
<i>Dao didap</i> (Cachar)	36	<i>Deorepa gadeba</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dumar</i> (Nepal Terai)	98
<i>Dao gophu gachim</i> (Cachar)	43	<i>Deorep galou</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dunkul</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Dao-gurru ho gatang</i> (Cachar)	55	<i>Deyodahuk</i> (Assam)	32	E	
<i>Daohu kuruma</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dhaivar</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	43	<i>Errattai valan</i> (Tam.)	54
<i>Daohukuruma gagao</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhak</i> (Hindi)	27	F	
<i>Daohukuruma majungbi</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhand</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Fo dong</i> (Lepcha)	31
<i>Daolo</i> (Bihar)	39	<i>Dhanel</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Fomok</i> (Lepcha)	38
<i>Dao myna</i> (Cachar)	54	<i>Dhanesh</i> (Hindi)	40	G	
<i>Dao rai</i> (Cachar)	98	<i>Dhanmar</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Gai bagla</i> (Hindi)	26
<i>Dao raja gashim</i> (Cachar)	54	<i>Dhapri</i> (Hindi)	54	<i>Gaibak</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Daorep buku gajao</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dhar-bak</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Gaino</i> (Guj.)	28
<i>Daorep gadeba</i> (Cachar)	38	<i>Dhayal</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	43	<i>Gairiya</i> (Hindi)	35
<i>Daota gophu</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhel</i> (Guj.)	32	<i>Gair kov</i> (Kashmir)	34
<i>Daotu</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhera</i> (Assam)	26	<i>Galaond</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	29
<i>Daotualai</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhitraj</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Galu kongra</i> (Tel.)	27
<i>Daotu gajao</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhol</i> (Guj.)	39	<i>Ganga</i> (Orissa)	32
<i>Daotu kashiba gajao</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhomra</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Gangaber</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Daotukunt laima</i> (Cachar)	39	<i>Dhooti</i> (Hindi)	59	<i>Ganga titai</i> (Beng.)	37
<i>Dao yung</i> (Cachar)	40	<i>Dhor fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39	<i>Ganggoya</i> (Beng. & Bihar)	26,40
<i>Dao yung gajao</i> (Cachar)	98	<i>Dhouli</i> (Beng.)	54	<i>Garapolo</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Dao yung kashiba</i> (Cachar)	98	<i>Dhungshoorish</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	97	<i>Garara</i> (Orissa)	33
<i>Dao yung lai</i> (Cachar)	98	<i>Dhusanda</i> (Guj.)	28	<i>Garkhod</i> (Guj.)	36
<i>Dari katara</i> (Assam)	43	<i>Di dao-kwa</i> (Assam)	26	<i>Garm pai</i> (Hindi)	28
<i>Darya gaj paon</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Didhar</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Garud</i> (Mar.)	40
<i>Dasari</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Dighal negi</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Garuda</i> (Kan.)	40
		<i>Dig hans</i> (Beng.)	27		
		<i>Dodda sarle hakki</i> (Kan.)	29		

VERNACULAR NAMES

<i>Gaini</i> (Hindi)	36	<i>Gulabi ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39	<i>Hrak-pa</i> (Bhutea)	29
<i>Gaz paon</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Gulabi myna</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Huinwal</i> (Kumaun)	29
<i>Gehwala</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Gulab sir</i> (Hindi)	98	<i>Hukas</i> (Paharia)	38
<i>Gendi</i> (Orissa)	28	<i>Guldum</i> (Urdu)	59	<i>Huker</i> (Beng.)	30
<i>Geowala</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Gul teetar</i> (Bihar & Sylhet)	59	<i>Huker gundri</i> (Santhal)	30
<i>Ghagus bater</i> (Hindi)	30,59	<i>Gulu</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	32	<i>Hukna</i> (Hindi)	34
<i>Ghang roib</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Gund kav</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Hum</i> (Mar.)	34
<i>Ghar</i> (Mar.)	62	<i>Gundlu</i> (Hindi)	32	<i>Hur huria</i> (Assam)	31
<i>Ghila hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Gundoo-kavitchan</i> (Tam.)	43	<i>Huton pecha</i> (Beng.)	97
<i>Ghirah</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Gundra</i> (Hindi)	32		
<i>Ghogur</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Gundri</i> (Orissa)	59	I	
<i>Ghonghila</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Gungla</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Indraraj</i> (Guj.)	43
<i>Ghorar</i> (Guj.)	34	<i>Gunta-ukkee</i> (Kan.)	43	<i>Inrui bulip</i> (Naga)	59
<i>Ghoyaro</i> (Guj.)	40	<i>Gura-kakov</i> (Kashmir)	29	<i>Inruibuma-gajeba</i> (Naga Hills)	32
<i>Ghubad</i> (Mar.)	97	<i>Gurayin</i> (Punjab)	34	<i>Inruibuma gheherba</i> (Naga Hills)	32
<i>Ghughu</i> (Hindi)	97	<i>Gurdri</i> (Orissa)	30	<i>Inruigo</i> (Naga Hills)	40
<i>Ghungil</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Gurganj</i> (Maharashtra & Mar.)	30,59	<i>Inruigu</i> (Naga Hills)	38,39
<i>Ghuvad</i> (Guj.)	97	<i>Gurru</i> (Beng.)	30	<i>Inruigum</i> (Naga Hills)	38
<i>Giria hans</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Gybar</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Inruiku</i> (Naga Hills)	39
<i>Girja</i> (Hindi)	28			<i>Inruikuru</i> (Naga Hills)	38
<i>Ginwa lowwa</i> (Hindi)	32	H		<i>Inruikuru gaherba</i> (Naga Hills)	39
<i>Girri</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Haiha</i> (Assam)	38	<i>Inruitip</i> (Naga Hills)	32
<i>Girria</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Haji</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Inrui whip</i> (Naga Hills)	31
<i>Girwi fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39	<i>Ham</i> (Kashmir)	31	<i>Irawakke</i> (Tam.)	40
<i>Girza pitta</i> (Tel.)	30	<i>Hans</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Irupi</i> (Manipur)	28
<i>Gleund</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	29	<i>Hara wataj</i> (Kashmir)	54	<i>Ithuiya ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39
<i>Goar</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Harewa</i> (Hindi)	20	<i>Itooa</i> (Bihar)	39
<i>Gobak</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Harial</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	38		
<i>Gochandi-khao</i> (Mar.)	26	<i>Harial kokhla</i> (Hindi)	38		
<i>Godawan</i> (Rajasthan)	34	<i>Harua kopu</i> (Assam)	39	J	
<i>Gogari yellichi</i> (Tel.)	30,59	<i>Hatatertu</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Jagger</i> (Hindi)	60
<i>Gogi</i> (Mar.)	43	<i>Hatatut</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Jal</i> (Kashmir)	40
<i>Golapi ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39	<i>Hatii</i> (Gond)	54	<i>Jali dega</i> (Tel.)	59,62
<i>Gorapulla</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Hatiure</i> (Munda)	43	<i>Jal kokra</i> (Beng. & Bihar)	34
<i>Gora-teetar</i> (Hindi)	30	<i>Hawasil</i> (Hindi)	2,26	<i>Jal-kowwa</i> (Hindi)	2,26
<i>Goungh</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Hay tuk tek ee</i> (Assam)	98	<i>Jal kukadi</i> (Guj.)	33
<i>Gowjal hakki</i> (Kan.)	30,59	<i>Heri hakki</i> (Kan.)	34	<i>Jal kukkut</i> (Beng.)	34
<i>Goyar</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Hero hans</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Jal-morag</i> (Beng.)	33
<i>Guddikonga</i> (Tel.)	26	<i>Hivang</i> (Assam)	40	<i>Jal murghi</i> (Beng., Hindi & Madhya Pradesh)	33
<i>Gudera</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Hiraman tota</i> (Hindi)	12,56	<i>Jal pipi</i> (Beng.)	34
<i>Gughunbher</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Hobara</i> (Punjab)	34	<i>Jam polanki</i> (Tel.)	38
<i>Gugi</i> (Hindi & Kashmir)	39	<i>Hokko</i> (Guj.)	40		
<i>Gugral</i> (Hind.)	28	<i>Horali</i> (Assam)	27		
<i>Guinyar</i> (Bihar)	35				

<i>Jangli konkli</i> (Kashmir)	39	<i>Kainal</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	38	<i>Kamir</i> (Kashmir)	39
<i>Jangli murgha</i> (Beng. & Hindi)	32	<i>Kainjer</i> (Orissa)	31	<i>Kam pakhi</i> (Beng.)	33
<i>Jangli murghi</i> (Andamans, Beng., Guj. & Hindi)	32,33	<i>Kaj</i> (Bihar)	27	<i>Kamru</i> (Kashmir)	39
<i>Jangral</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Kajal latora</i> (Hindi)	54	<i>Kana bak</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Janguria</i> (Kumaun)	29	<i>Kakarani guvva</i> (Tel.)	38	<i>Kanal myle</i> (Tam.)	34
<i>Jarra</i> (Hindi)	59	<i>Kakataravu</i> (Mal.)	26	<i>Kanan kozhi</i> (Tam.)	33
<i>Jaurali</i> (Beng.)	35	<i>Kakeling</i> (Ladakh)	37	<i>Kancha bagla</i> (Hindi)	26
<i>Jelgadda</i> (Tel.)	60	<i>Kakka-kuyil</i> (Mal.)	43	<i>Kanda panthiong</i> (Lepcha)	59
<i>Jellaganta</i> (Tel.)	60	<i>Kakov</i> (Kashmir)	29, 59	<i>Kangdruk</i> (Manipur)	37
<i>Jemudu kaki</i> (Tel.)	40	<i>Kaku</i> (Lepcha)	38	<i>Kangnga</i> (Manipur)	27
<i>Jewar</i> (Garhwal)	31	<i>Kala bagla</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Kangra</i> (Hindi)	33
<i>Jhilli</i> (Bihar & Hindi)	33	<i>Kala bulbul</i> (Beng.)	59	<i>Kank</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Jigurana</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	31	<i>Kalada</i> (Tel.)	32	<i>Kankurika</i> (Assam)	55
<i>Jiria</i> (Beng.)	35	<i>Kala fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39	<i>Kannadi ai katti</i> (Tam.)	37
<i>Jirujji</i> (Punjab)	30	<i>Kala goondri</i> (Assam)	30	<i>Kannoul</i> (Kan.)	34
<i>Jita kodi</i> (Tel.)	31	<i>Kala murgha</i> (Hindi)	31	<i>Kanzha chil</i> (Lepcha)	59
<i>Jitta kodi</i> (Tel.)	31	<i>Kala painju</i> (Chamba)	59	<i>Ka-o</i> (Lepcha)	39
<i>Jobogali</i> (Assam)	26	<i>Kala sinkhur</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Kao dhanesh</i> (Assam)	98
<i>Jograbi</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Kala teetar</i> (Hindi)	29	<i>Kaoi sooi chiria</i> (Madhya Pradesh)	43
<i>Jumbu kodi</i> (Tel.)	33	<i>Kaleej</i> (Hindi)	31	<i>Kara</i> (Manipur)	28
<i>Jun bagla</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Kalesi</i> (Hindi)	31	<i>Karandab</i> (Beng.)	34
<i>Juttu chiluwa</i> (Tel.)	29	<i>Kalesur</i> (Hindi)	31	<i>Karan suga</i> (Nepal)	56
		<i>Kal gojal hakki</i> (Kan.)	38	<i>Karappu kotan</i> (Tam.)	27
		<i>Kalikata</i> (Mal.)	37	<i>Kararia</i> (Nepal)	56
		<i>Kalim</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Karatiya</i> (Beng.)	34
		<i>Kalimari</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Karchia bagla</i> (Hindi)	27
		<i>Kalimunti</i> (Mal.)	26	<i>Kardio</i> (Guj.)	28
		<i>Kali muri</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Karechakki</i> (Kan.)	32
		<i>Kaling</i> (Ladakh)	37	<i>Kare-chin kulang</i> (Hindi)	33
		<i>Kalkalachi</i> (Hindi)	19	<i>Kareri</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	31
		<i>Kalkodi</i> (Tam.)	31	<i>Kareyee hans</i> (Hindi)	27
		<i>Kal koudari</i> (Tam.)	38	<i>Karhanch</i> (Bihar)	27
		<i>Kal koudari</i> (Tam.)	38	<i>Kari lavya</i> (Kan.)	30
		<i>Kalleydu</i> (Tel.)	37	<i>Karimkili</i> (Mal.)	55
		<i>Kalli kaka</i> (Tam.)	40	<i>Karimpullu</i> (Mal.)	97
		<i>Kalo bak</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Karkara</i> (Hindi)	33
		<i>Kalo-book bater</i> (Beng.)	30	<i>Karkaro</i> (Guj.)	33
		<i>Kalo jal manjar</i> (Guj.)	34	<i>Karkoncha</i> (Kan.)	33
		<i>Kalo patharal piddo</i> (Guj.)	55	<i>Karkucha</i> (Mar.)	33
		<i>Kalo tetra</i> (Garhwal)	29	<i>Kar rhyak</i> (Lepcha)	32
		<i>Kalo titar</i> (Beng.)	29	<i>Karria sona</i> (Hindi)	27
		<i>Kalugu</i> (Tam.)	59	<i>Karum kuruvi</i> (Tam.)	55
		<i>Kaluia</i> (Car Nicobar)	38	<i>Karuppu narai</i> (Tam.)	27
		<i>Kalu parandu</i> (Tam.)	62		
		<i>Kalwelio</i> (Guj.)	28		

K

<i>Kaam</i> (Mar.)	34				
<i>Kabak</i> (Kashmir)	29				
<i>Kabo urenbi</i> (Manipur)	30				
<i>Kabro</i> (Bhil)	43				
<i>Kabud</i> (Hindi)	26				
<i>Kachator</i> (Bihar)	27				
<i>Kachia tora</i> (Beng.)	27				
<i>Kadai</i> (Tam.)	30				
<i>Kadakhocha</i> (Beng.)	36				
<i>Kadal kagam</i> (Tam.)	26				
<i>Kadal patta</i> (Mal.)	37				
<i>Kadeva</i> (Car Nicobar)	59,62				
<i>Kadal kakkai</i> (Tam.)	37				
<i>Kad koli</i> (Kan.)	32				
<i>Ka-er</i> (Lepcha)	39				
<i>Kaijah</i> (Beng.)	30				
<i>Kaim</i> (Hindi)	33				
<i>Kain</i> (Beng.)	33				

VERNACULAR NAMES

<i>Karutha kokku</i> (Mal.)	27	<i>Khunte hans</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Konda passala poligadu</i> (Tel.)	54
<i>Karwanak</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>Khur sang</i> (Assam)	33	<i>Kondari</i> (Tam.)	30,59
<i>Kashanti kokku</i> (Mal.)	27	<i>Khuskul</i> (Hindi)	34	<i>Kongah</i> (Nicobars)	29
<i>Kastechara</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Khwakhtar</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	32	<i>Kong nga</i> (Manipur)	27
<i>Kastoor</i> (Mar.)	31	<i>Khyr</i> (Beng.)	30,59	<i>Kora</i> (Beng., Bihar & Hindi)	33
<i>Kasturi</i> (Hindi)	43,55	<i>Khyra</i> (Bihar)	26	<i>Koramén gadda</i> (Tel.)	97
<i>Kasturo</i> (Guj.)	43	<i>Khyri bak</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Korche bak</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Kata</i> (Mal.)	30,59	<i>Kilawai</i> (Tam.)	28	<i>Kottan</i> (Tam.)	35,36
<i>Kata kokku</i> (Mal.)	36	<i>Kilchia</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Kottum-ponnom</i> (Mal.)	26
<i>Kata kozhi</i> (Mal.)	59	<i>Kili</i> (Tam.)	56	<i>Kotwal</i> (Hindi)	19
<i>Kat bak</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Kinati</i> (Uttar Pradesh)	33	<i>Kowanga</i> (Tel.)	30
<i>Kattu kozhi</i> (Mal. & Tam.)	32	<i>Kodaya panduk</i> (Bihar)	39	<i>Kowar</i> (Hindi)	27
<i>Kattu kuruvi</i> (Tam.)	54	<i>Koel</i> (Hindi)	43	<i>Kozhi kata</i> (Mal.)	30
<i>Kattu ullán</i> (Tam.)	36	<i>Kohila</i> (Hindi)	97	<i>Kuhar</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Katu kozhi</i> (Mal. & Tam.)	32	<i>Kohumbut</i> (Lepcha)	30,31	<i>Kuhu-pho</i> (Lepcha)	38
<i>Kauthari</i> (Tam.)	30,59	<i>Koi</i> (Assam)	30,59	<i>Kuka</i> (Beng.)	39
<i>Kavda</i> (Mar.)	39	<i>Koira</i> (Assam)	30,59	<i>Kukera</i> (Hindi)	31
<i>Kavput</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Koi sorai</i> (Assam)	30,59	<i>Kukil</i> (Kashmir)	39
<i>Kawanga</i> (Tel.)	59	<i>Kokatri</i> (Mar.)	31	<i>Kuki voh ti alin</i> (Hindi)	36
<i>Kawari</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Kokhla</i> (Beng.)	38	<i>Kukoo sorai</i> (Assam)	39
<i>Kayal pullu</i> (Mal.)	60	<i>Kokil</i> (Beng. & Mar.)	43	<i>Kuku kombdi</i> (Mar.)	33
<i>Keeke</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Kokila</i> (Beng., Hindi & Mar.)	38,43	<i>Kul</i> (Ladakh)	37
<i>Keera</i> (Mar.)	56	<i>Kokil sorai</i> (Assam)	43	<i>Kula kozhi</i> (Mal.)	33
<i>Kenpa lowya</i> (Kan.)	30	<i>Kokla</i> (Hindi)	38	<i>Kulamunti</i> (Mal.)	26
<i>Kerra</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Koklas</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	32	<i>Kulargi</i> (Tel.)	32
<i>Kesar pandia</i> (Orissa)	27	<i>Kokni lowwa</i> (Hindi)	30	<i>Kulathu kokku</i> (Tam.)	26
<i>Kesrar</i> (Bihar)	34	<i>Kokov</i> (Kashmir)	29	<i>Kumbhar kaola</i> (Mar.)	40
<i>Khag</i> (Hindi)	35	<i>Kokraí</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Kumphengbi</i> (Manipur)	26
<i>Khalili</i> (Guj.)	35	<i>Kola katij</i> (Kashmir)	35	<i>Kundai</i> (Bihar)	34
<i>Khaltriya kunda</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Kolep</i> (Lepcha)	98	<i>Kundeli salawa</i> (Tel.)	60
<i>Kham charai</i> (Assam)	33	<i>Koli</i> (Kan.)	32	<i>Kunuthu kokku</i> (Tam.)	26
<i>Kham sorai</i> (Assam)	33	<i>Kolru</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Kuravi</i> (Beng.)	97
<i>Khand besra</i> (Hindi)	59	<i>Kolsa</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	31	<i>Kurch</i> (Hindi)	32
<i>Khantiya hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Kolur</i> (Kashmir)	34	<i>Kurchiya</i> (Hindi)	28
<i>Khara</i> (Manipur)	28	<i>Komban andai</i> (Tam.)	97	<i>Kurit</i> (Santal)	62
<i>Kharam</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Komban munga</i> (Mal.)	97	<i>Kur monal</i> (Garhwal)	29
<i>Kharma chhota shilabatan</i> (Beng.)	37	<i>Komban vezhambal</i> (Mal.)	40	<i>Kuro bak</i> (Beng.)	26
<i>Khar mor</i> (Guj.)	34	<i>Kommu kasiri</i> (Tel.)	40	<i>Kurra</i> (Bihar)	33
<i>Khima</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Kona moochree</i> (Assam)	26	<i>Kurunch</i> (Hindi)	32
<i>Khira</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Konch bak</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Kurung kadik</i> (Tam.)	32
<i>Khochá sorai</i> (Assam)	36	<i>Kondai</i> (Tam.)	59	<i>Kuruttu kokka</i> (Tam.)	27
<i>Khora sorai</i> (Assam)	33	<i>Kondaikarichan</i> (Tam.)	54	<i>Kusnai</i> (Hindi)	40
<i>Khunch bagla</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Konda lati</i> (Tam.)	59	<i>Kusya chaha</i> (Hindi)	37

<i>Popat</i> (Guj. & Mar.)	56	<i>Rundu mukkula guwa</i> (Tel.)	40	<i>Set kopu</i> (Assam)	39
<i>Porguma</i> (Assam)	38	<i>Runni</i> (Bihar)	36	<i>Shaheen</i> (Hindi)	60
<i>Porom</i> (Manipur)	34			<i>Shaheen kohi</i> (Hindi)	97
<i>Pottan chengali</i> (Mal.)	39			<i>Shaira</i> (Kashmir)	40
<i>Prappidian</i> (Mal.)	59,62	S		<i>Shama</i> (Beng., Hindi & Madhya Pradesh)	43,55
<i>Puko</i> (Assam)	39	<i>Sabaz titti</i> (Beng.)	34	<i>Shamakkili</i> (Mal.)	43
<i>Pullak</i> (Hindi)	40	<i>Sada dochara</i> (Beng.)	27	<i>Shama sorai</i> (Assam)	43
<i>Pullikuyil</i> (Mal.)	43	<i>Sada kank</i> (Beng.)	26	<i>Shamukh bhanga</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Pulli pura</i> (Tam.)	39	<i>Sada kastachura</i> (Beng.)	35	<i>Shamukh khol</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Pumok</i> (Bhutea)	39	<i>Safed baza</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Sharal</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Punana</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Safed shaheen</i> (Hindi)	60	<i>Sharali</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Pun chittu</i> (Tam.)	50	<i>Safed teetar</i> (Hindi)	30,59	<i>Sheet sarus</i> (Beng.)	33
<i>Pured</i> (Tel.)	32	<i>Sahabz munia</i> (Beng.)	50	<i>Shikra</i> (Beng., Hindi, Mal. & Mar.)	59,62
<i>Purgoomba</i> (Assam)	38	<i>Sain</i> (Hindi)	26	<i>Shikra sorai</i> (Assam)	59,62
<i>Puttial dhanesh</i> (Beng.)	40	<i>Sakrik pho</i> (Lepcha)	54	<i>Shikre</i> (Beng.)	62
		<i>Salangkak</i> (Manipur)	35	<i>Shiva-hans</i> (Assam)	26
Q		<i>Salui gundra</i> (Hindi)	32	<i>Sholoncho</i> (Beng.)	27
<i>Quoir</i> (Garhwal)	29	<i>Samanya tutvari</i> (Guj.)	36	<i>Shwet sundro</i> (Beng.)	37
		<i>Same</i> (Lepcha)	31	<i>Shyama</i> (Guj.)	43
R		<i>Samti konga</i> (Tel.)	26	<i>Sikaram</i> (Tam.)	43
<i>Raatkokku</i> (Mar.)	26	<i>Samuk bhanga</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Sim kukra</i> (Kumaun)	36
<i>Rahwara</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Sand</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Simpookhlaw</i> (Khasi)	36
<i>Rai tota</i> (Hindi)	12,56	<i>Sandhya kokku</i> (Mal.)	27	<i>Simteetar</i> (Hindi)	36
<i>Rajali</i> (Tam.)	60	<i>San-dung-il</i> (Manipur)	26	<i>Singala karewe</i> (Tel.)	43
<i>Raj bog</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Sang pong</i> (Lepcha)	38	<i>Sinna kada</i> (Tam.)	30
<i>Rajchaha</i> (Hindi)	37	<i>San gundla</i> (Orissa)	32	<i>Sinna kottan</i> (Tam.)	35
<i>Raj dhanesh</i> (Assam & Beng.)	40	<i>San sorai</i> (Assam)	31,32	<i>Sinna valluru</i> (Tam.)	59
<i>Raj ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39	<i>Saravoo kozhi</i> (Tam.)	31	<i>Sipale hakki</i> (Kan.)	30,59
<i>Rajhans</i> (Assam, Beng. & Hindi)	27	<i>Sarawa kozhi</i> (Tam.)	31	<i>Siroli myna</i> (Bihar)	55
<i>Rakhi ran kombda</i> (Mar.)	32	<i>Sargain</i> (Bihar)	37	<i>Sobuj</i> (Beng.)	36
<i>Ram chakor</i> (Kashmir)	29	<i>Saros</i> (Beng.)	33	<i>Sohan</i> (Hindi)	34
<i>Ram chukra</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	30	<i>Sarrak-chak-pho</i> (Lepcha)	54	<i>Soibol</i> (Manipur)	59
<i>Ram ghughu</i> (Beng.)	39	<i>Saru-mugi hans</i> (Assam)	28	<i>Soibol sorbol</i> (Manipur)	30
<i>Ram kaon</i> (Assam)	27	<i>Sarus</i> (Hindi)	33	<i>Solai padi</i> (Tam.)	43
<i>Ram teetar</i> (Hindi)	30	<i>Sarza</i> (Mar.)	27	<i>Solari hakki</i> (Kan.)	28
<i>Ranga muri</i> (Beng.)	28	<i>Sawan</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Sona</i> (Hindi)	27
<i>Reaar</i> (Kashmir)	32	<i>Seehi</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Sona batan</i> (Beng.)	35
<i>Regi</i> (Punjab)	60	<i>Seelkahi</i> (Hindi)	27	<i>Sona kabutar</i> (Hindi)	38
<i>Rei jore</i> (Sikkim)	60	<i>Seenkh-par</i> (Hindi)	28	<i>Sooncong pho</i> (Lepcha)	31
<i>Retal turumti</i> (Punjab)	60	<i>Sehara</i> (Kashmir)	40	<i>Sorali</i> (Assam)	27
<i>Rewa</i> (Tel.)	35	<i>Sela gilli</i> (Madhya Pradesh)	40	<i>Sorbol</i> (Manipur)	30,32,59
<i>Roli</i> (Himachal Pradesh)	30	<i>Semo</i> (Lepcha)	31	<i>Sorbol amuba</i> (Manipur)	30
		<i>Serailu</i> (Madhya Pradesh)	34	<i>Souchuruka</i> (Hindi)	28
		<i>Serar</i> (Bihar)	34		
		<i>Seroti fakhta</i> (Hindi)	39		

VERNACULAR NAMES

<i>Vayalkannan</i> (Mal.)	37	<i>Wahong</i> (Manipur)	32	<i>Yereladdu</i> (Kan.)	34
<i>Veli alappan</i> (Mal.)	37	<i>Wakrek</i> (Manipur)	31,98	<i>Yerra adavi kodi</i> (Tel.)	32
<i>Vellai kokku</i> (Tam.)	27	<i>Waku</i> (Kutch)	38	<i>Yerra chitawa</i> (Tel.)	37
<i>Velluru</i> (Tam.)	59	<i>Wan kukil</i> (Kashmir)	39	<i>Yerra gudla guba</i> (Tel.)	97
<i>Venda gorinka</i> (Tel.)	55	<i>Wantech</i> (Kashmir)	33	<i>Yerra kali ulanka</i> (Tel.)	34
<i>Venna mudi kozhi</i> (Tam.)	33	<i>Warnapa dega</i> (Tel.)	59	<i>Yerra kal ulanka</i> (Tam.)	36
<i>Vezhambal</i> (Mal.)	40	<i>Warragu kozhi</i> (Tam.)	34	<i>Yerra kodi</i> (Tel.)	31
<i>Vitakari kowda</i> (Mar.)	39	<i>Woinu</i> (Manipur)	33	<i>Yerra lilinchi</i> (Tel.)	45
<i>Vral addipan</i> (Tam.)	97	<i>Woinumal</i> (Manipur)	98	<i>Yerra narayana pakshi</i> (Tel.)	26
<i>Vren konthou</i> (Manipur)	33	<i>Woinuren</i> (Manipur)	33		

W

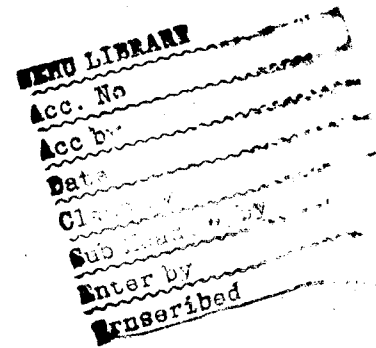
<i>Waak</i> (Hindi)	26
<i>Waba</i> (Manipur)	32
<i>Wada koraka</i> (Tel.)	33
<i>Wadi kodi</i> (Tel.)	33

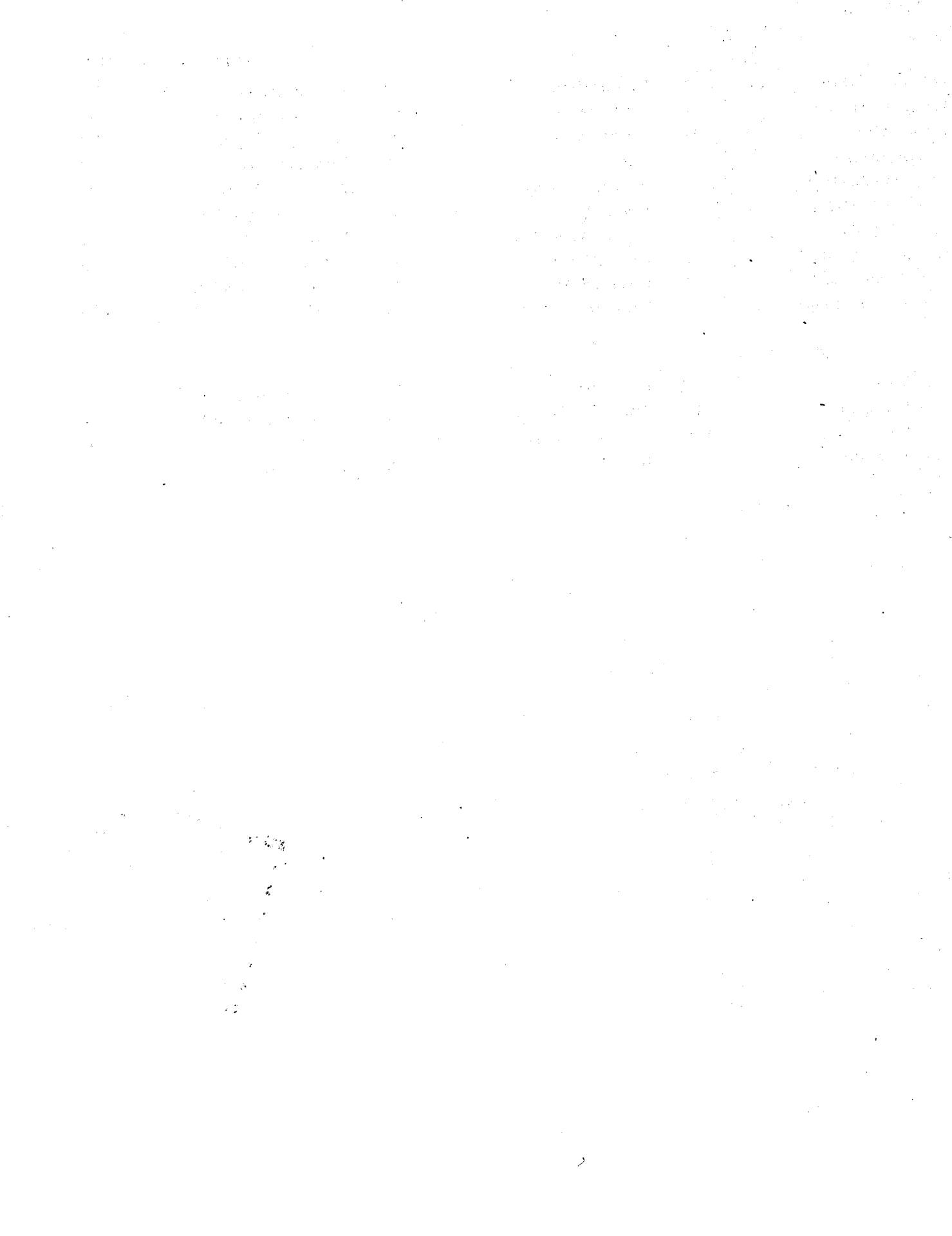
Y

<i>Yeera guvva</i> (Tel.)	39
<i>Yem paraba</i> (Manipur)	34
<i>Yennapa chitawa</i> (Tel.)	34
<i>Yeranda</i> (Mal.)	27,28

Z

<i>Zannid-pho</i> (Lepcha)	43
<i>Zar batchi</i> (Kashmir)	36
<i>Zirdi</i> (Hindi)	35
<i>Zirrea</i> (Hindi)	35





7/99



135181



"It is not possible for every bird-watcher to make new or startling discoveries about birds, but the intimacy which is built up by carefully watching and studying birds over a long time will remain a source of delight."

Salim Ali

in Common Birds

by Salim Ali & Laeeq Futehally

National Book Trust of India, 1967

