

THE BIRDS OF NAMERI NATIONAL PARK-ASSAM, INDIA: AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST¹

NIRANJAN DAS²

Department of Geography
North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU)
Shillong-793022, INDIA

SUJATA DEORI

Department of Geography
North Gauhati College
North Guwahati-78403, Kamrup-Assam, INDIA

Abstract. Assam, comprising the eastern Himalayas, is one of the Mega biodiversity hot spots of the world. It forms part of two bird areas, viz. eastern Himalaya and Assam plains, with many endemic species. Nameri National Park is a part of the North Bank Landscape (NBL) of Brahmaputra River bordering Assam and Arunachal Pradesh as established by the World Wildlife Fund; it also is a part of the Eastern Himalayan Bio-diversity Hotspot.

Detailed in this checklist are 374 avian species recorded in Nameri National Park. The list was compiled on the basis of fieldwork carried out in 1996-2003, as well as tabulation of records by other observers. This includes, as reported in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List: eight globally threatened species (White-winged Wood Duck (*Cairina scutulata*), Rufous-necked Hornbill (*Aceros nipalensis*), Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucorhynchus*), White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*) and Jerdon's Babbler (*Chrysomma altirostre*); and five near threatened species (White-cheeked Partridge (*Arborophila atrogularis*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*), White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Lesser Fish Eagle (*Ichthyophaga humilis*) and Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*). Annotations highlight the present status of avian species in Nameri National Park.

Key words: Assam, avian hotspots, India, Nameri National Park.

LAS AVES DEL PARQUE NACIONAL NAMERI-ASSAM, INDIA: UNA LISTA ANOTADA

Resumen. Assam, que incluye el Himalaya oriental, es uno de los "hot spots" mega diversos del planeta. Forma parte de dos áreas avifaunísticas, el Himalaya este y las llanuras de Assam, con numerosos endemismos. El Parque Nacional Nameri es parte del North Bank Landscape (NBL) del Río Brahmaputra que bordea Assam y Arunachal Pradesh según lo establecido por el World Wildlife Fund; también forma parte del Hotspot de Biodiversidad del Himalaya Oriental.

Detalladas en esta lista se encuentran 374 especies de aves registradas en el Parque Nacional Nameri. La lista fue recopilada en base a trabajo de campo llevado a cabo en 1996-2003, así como mediante la tabulación de registros de otros observadores. Esto

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²Corresponding author: das_niranjan2002@yahoo.com

incluye, como se reporta en la Lista Roja de la UICN: ocho especies globalmente amenazadas (*Cairina scutulata*, *Aceros nipalensis*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Gyps bengalensis*, *Gyps tenuirostris*, *Aquila clanga*, *Leptotilos dubius* y *Chrysomma altirostre*); y cinco especies casi amenazadas (*Arborophila atrogularis*, *Sterna acuticauda*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Ichthyophaga humilis*, y *Sarcogyps calvus*). Las anotaciones resaltan el estado actual de las especies de aves del Parque Nacional Nameri.

Palabras clave: Assam, hotspots de aves, India, Parque Nacional Nameri.

INTRODUCTION

Nameri National Park (latitude 26°51' to 27°04' N, longitude 92°39' to 92°59' E) covers 200 km² of the eastern Himalayan foothills in Assam (Fig. 1). It is contiguous with Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh to the north. Together they exceed 1,000 km², ranging in altitude from 79 to >1,500m. The park extends east and south of the west bank of the Bor-Dikorai River from the interstate boundary at Sijussa to the left bank of Jia-Bhorelli River along the north of Sikam Basti, up to the south bank of Balipara Reserve Forest. The area is criss-crossed

by the Jia-Bhorelli River and its tributaries namely Diji, Dinai, Doigurung, Nameri, Dikorai, Khari.

The terrain is undulating, with lower areas at 80–100 m along the Jia-Bhorelli and its tributaries, and higher areas at 200–225m in the central and northern parts of the park. Soils are composed of sand or sandy loam alluvial deposits. Numerous small rivers and perennial streams originating in Arunachal Pradesh run through the park and feed into the Jia-Bhorelli River. Many rivers shift their course during the rainy season and form dry riverbeds during winter.

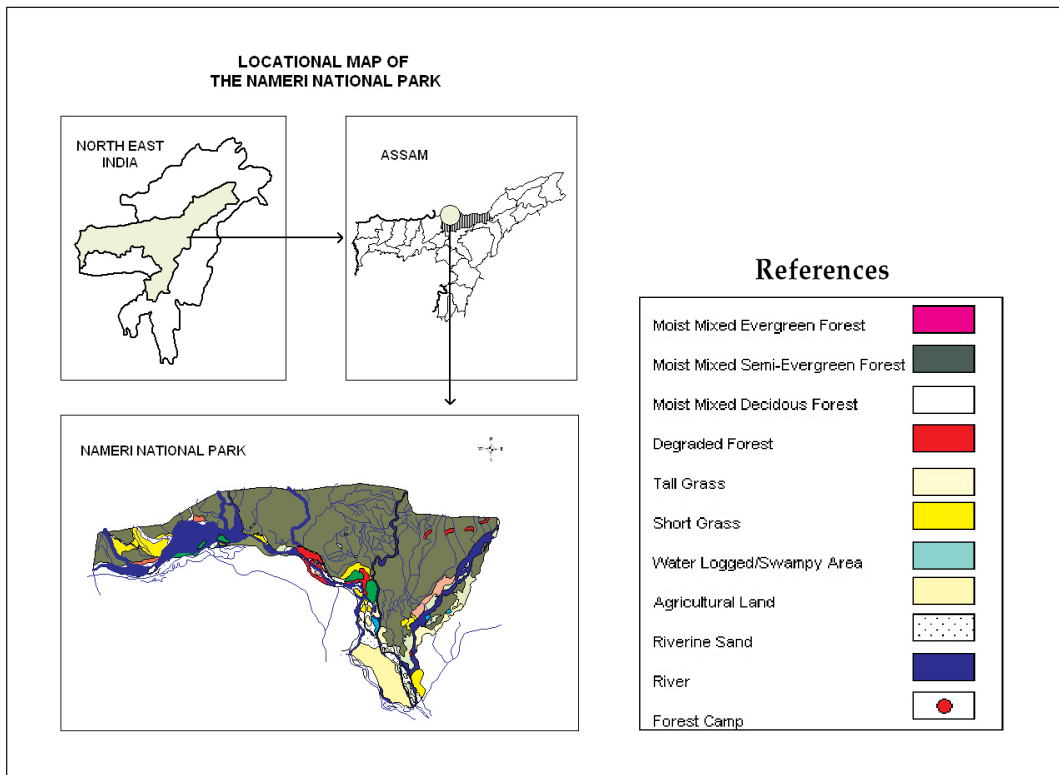


FIGURE 1. Location of Nameri National Park and distribution of habitats.

The subtropical monsoon climate of the region is characterised by heavy rainfall with an annual average of 3,500mm. The predominance of the southwest monsoon causes precipitation to be highly seasonal (Barthakur 1986). Most of the rain falls between May and September, which forms the summer (hot) season. Winters (October to April) are usually cool and dry, although rains are not uncommon. The average temperature varies from a low of 5°C in winter to a high of 37°C in summer. The relative humidity is high, and varies between 65 and >90%. Forest and woodland cover the majority of the park (94%, i.e.188 km²). Grasslands are found along the banks of the Jia-Bhorelli River and its tributaries and cover an area of 10 km² (5%). The remaining 2 km² (1%) is formed by various river beds. Nameri is covered by tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forest with cane and bamboo brakes and narrow strips of open grassland along rivers. Grasslands comprise >10% of the total area of the park while the semi-evergreen and moist deciduous species dominate the area. The vegetation of the park is a mosaic of four major forest types (Champion and Seth 1968): (1) eastern alluvial secondary semi-evergreen forest, (2) low alluvial savannah woodland, (3) eastern dillenia swamp forest, and (4) wet bamboo forest (usually found along streams or on badly drained hollows), with areas of cane brakes formed by *Calamus tenuis*. Orchids include *Dendrobium*, *Cymbidium*, and Ladies Sleeper, along with tree ferns and lianas; creepers are some of the specialties of this forest.

Parts of the area were designated as Naudaur Reserve Forest in 1876 and Nameri Wildlife Sanctuary in 1985. The present Nameri National

Park was formed in 1988. Considerable commercial timber exploitation and intensive extraction of canebrakes has taken place, and habitat has been further degraded through livestock grazing. In recent years, cattle camps have been evicted to reduce grazing pressure, resulting in grassland regeneration in some areas. A belt of reserved forests contiguous to the park forms a buffer, but which is now being encroached upon for homesteads and cultivation. This has resulted in further fragmentation of the park, which in turn is becoming progressively insular.

RESULTS

Like most areas in North-East India, Nameri has been poorly surveyed for avian species. No published checklist of the birds of the park exists, although there is some literature relating to birds in the neighboring Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh (Datta et al. 1998; Singh 1991, 1994). Fieldwork has mostly done in Nameri during all seasons from 2005 to September 2009, although less intensively prior to 2004. Before then records were kept from ecotourism excursions in the park. Bird species from Nameri are recorded in Talukdar (1997), Talukdar and Das (1997), Dymond (1998), Hendriks (1998), and Barua and Sharma (1999); see also the IUCN Red List (Bird Life International 2004).

A total of 374 bird species have been recorded from Nameri (see Appendix, Table 1). These include nine globally threatened species (three Critically Endangered, four Endangered, seven Vulnerable and eight Near-Threatened), many of which are dependent on forest. The park

TABLE 1. Major bird watching areas of Nameri National Park. Locations identified during field surveys in 2004-2009; A-Available, NA-Not Available.

Locality	Resident Birds	Migratory Birds	Grassland Birds	Hill birds in winter	Hill birds year round
Potasali (Watch tower)	A	A	A	A	NA
Kuraa Beel	A	A	NA	A	A
Borghulli Beel	A	A	A	A	NA
Magurmari beel	A	A	NA	A	NA
Balipung area	A	A	A	A	NA
Along Jiabhoreli River	A	A	A	NA	NA
Near Bogijuli Nala	NA	A	A	A	A

provides little habitat for any globally threatened grassland species that occur elsewhere in Assam, apart from Jerdon's Babbler (*Chrysomma altirostre*), which was reported in January 2004 (Robson 2004). Rahmani et al. (1990) mentioned that the endangered Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) might be found in the area 'in due course' as the grasslands, although not extensive, were suitable in certain places and were being given protection. However, the species was not detected during the study.

OBSERVATIONS ON SELECTED SPECIES FOUND IN NAMERI NATIONAL PARK, INCLUDING IUCN STATUS.

The following species are of special status, deserving more extensive discussion than the remaining species presented in Table 2 (see Fig. 2).

WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE (*Gyps bengalensis*) — Critically Endangered. Between 1998 and 2000, this species was recorded seven times, usually involving 2–3 birds, mostly seen soaring. There were no subsequent records. When 10 wild elephants (*Elephas maximus*) died in the area due to poisoning during July–August 2001, no vultures were seen on the carcasses. Their absence is noteworthy and presumably related to the catastrophic decline of *Gyps* vultures in the Indian subcontinent owing to Diclofenac poisoning (Bird Life International 2004).

SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE (*Gyps tenuirostris*) — Critically Endangered. This species was rare, with most records referring to soaring birds. It was not observed during 1996, but small flocks of up to six birds were seen 4–5 times a year during 1997–2001, mainly between November and March. None has been seen since 2001, again presumably linked to the decline of *Gyps* vultures.

RED-HEADED VULTURE (*Sarcogyps calvus*) — Critically Endangered. Singles were seen soaring at Potasali on 16 April 2002 and feeding on a carcass along the Khari River on 10 July in the same year.

INDIAN VULTURE (*Gyps indicus*) — Critically Endangered. This species is classified as Critically Endangered because it has suffered an extremely rapid population decline as a

result of feeding on carcasses of animals treated with the veterinary drug diclofenac. Between 2001 to 2002, this species was recorded five times, usually involving 2–3 birds, mostly seen soaring near the south buffer area of the park.

WHITE-WINGED WOOD DUCK (*Cairina scutulata*) — Endangered. This resident species inhabits pools and secluded marshes in dense forest. Although no population estimate has been made, sightings are fairly regular and breeding occurs: 11 ducklings were seen on 17 June 2003 with two adults. Nameri is one of the few areas where this species has been recorded in Assam outside its main stronghold in the Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve, where a population of 200 individuals is estimated (out of a total Indian population of 300–350 individuals; Islam and Rahmani 2002).

SPOTTED GREENSHANK (*Tringa guttifer*) — Endangered. This species has a very small population that is declining. One bird was seen in Kurua Beel (Wetland) along with a group of Spot-billed Ducks (*Anas peocilorhyncha*) on 19th February 2003 early morning.

RUFOUS-NECKED HORNBILL (*Aceros nipalensis*) — Vulnerable. One bird was observed flying north along the Upper Dikrai River in primary forest on 18 December 2001. It was readily identified by its tail pattern (black with a white distal half) and its silent flight. The species has been recorded at higher altitudes in neighboring Arunachal Pradesh, but it appears to be extremely rare in Nameri National Park. The species has disappeared from much of its range, and currently survives at fewer than 20 locations in India (Islam and Rahmani 2002).

PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) — Vulnerable. This species breeds along the banks of the Jia-Bhareli River. Two traditional nest sites are known: one at 13th Mile area and the other at the confluence of the Upper Dikrai and Jia-Bharelli rivers. Both sites were still in use up to at least 1997. Other than these two pairs, no other birds have been seen. There are probably <150 breeding pairs in Assam (Islam and Rahmani 2002).

GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE (*Aquila clanga*) — Vulnerable. Small numbers were seen (<10) in winter each year between November and February in open areas along the Jia-Bharelli River and its tributaries. This species has a small

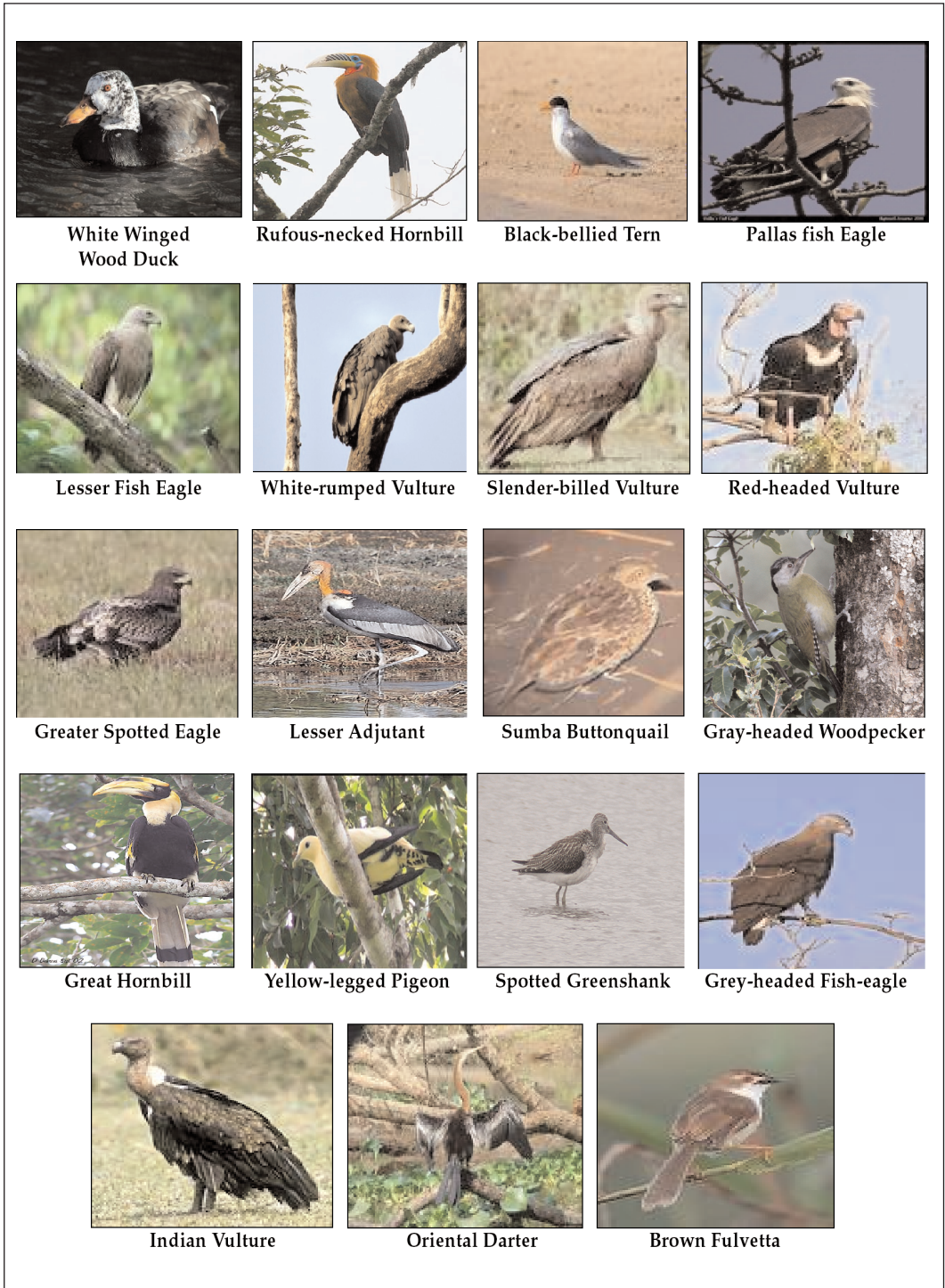


FIGURE 2. Nameri National Park bird species of special status that are discussed in greater detail in the text.

population which appears to be declining owing to extensive habitat loss and persistent persecution.

LESSER ADJUTANT (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) — Vulnerable. Small numbers of this species are resident, mainly in marshes along the Jia-Bharelli River. Six nests were located on a 'Simul' (*Bombax ceiba*) tree near Bogijuli Nala in the eastern region of the park in 2000-2001. This stork has a small population which is rapidly declining, in particular as a result of hunting pressure.

SUMBA BUTTONQUAIL (*Turnix everetti*) — Vulnerable. This elusive grassland specialist qualifies as Vulnerable on the grounds that its small range (where it is known from few locations) and single population are likely to be declining as a result of habitat degradation. One individual was seen in the grassland near the confluence of Doigrung River on 13th March 2000.

YELLOW-LEGGED PIGEON (*Columba pallidiceps*) — Vulnerable. This species has undergone a considerable decline in numbers over the last century. A pair was seen in a Jamuk (*Syzygium fruticosum*) tree near the secondary forest in Owbari area. Now it has a small population, fragmented and likely to be in decline owing to forest loss.

GREY HEADED WOODPECKER (*Picus canus*) — Threatened. The Grey-headed Woodpecker, also known as the Grey-faced Woodpecker, is a resident in leaf forests and mixed forests. Three birds were seen on 24th June 1999 near the high forest bordering southern edge of Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh.

BLACK-BELLIED TERN (*Sterna acuticauda*) — Near-Threatened. This rare species was observed at Potasali on the Jia-Bharelli River (two on 5 February, two on 2 March 2000 and one on 7 November 2001) amidst groups of River Terns (*Sterna aurantia*). Breeding has not been observed in the area and the species' seasonal status is unclear.

LESSER FISH EAGLE (*Ichthyophaga humilis*) — Near-Threatened. This species is rare, and presumably resident. One was seen soaring over woodland along the Nameri River on 13 February 1998. Dymond (1998) recorded one at Potasali on 25–27 November in the same year.

GREAT HORNBILL (*Buceros bicornis*) — Near-Threatened. Although this species has a large

range, it occurs at low densities and is patchily distributed. Three birds were observed flying south along the Dinai River in primary forest on 12 December 2001. Probably they were flying from Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary towards high forest Bhelu (*Tetrameles nudiflora*) in the park. It is likely to be declining moderately rapidly throughout its range.

GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*) — Near-Threatened. This species is thought to be undergoing a moderately rapid population reduction owing to habitat degradation, pollution and over-fishing. One was seen with Ruddy Kingfisher (*Halcyon coromanda*) along the bed of Jia-Bharelli River near Potasali camp on 17th May 2002. Although widespread, it is now only locally common.

ORIENTAL DARTER (*Anhinga melanogaster*) — Near-Threatened. This species' population is declining rapidly owing to pollution, drainage, hunting and collection of eggs and nestlings. A pair was seen in the Borghuli wetland on 19th December 2000.

BROWN FULVETTA (*Alcippe brunneicauda*) — Near-Threatened. This species is found in subtropical or tropical moist low land forests. It is threatened by habitat destruction. One was seen in the dry grassland area near Nameri River on 13th March, 2003.

CONCLUSIONS

This is the second ornithological survey of Nameri National Park. Further work should focus on systematic surveys for White-winged Wood Duck in order to determine its population size in the park. Fragmentation of forests in this region has led to the park becoming increasingly insular, and landscape-level studies are needed to investigate the effect of habitat fragmentation on the park's avifauna.

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TABLE 2. Annotated checklist of birds recorded in Nameri National Park.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	NT	P, S	See text.
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>		P, S, D	Common resident.
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura tuomelanus</i>		P, S	Common resident.
GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT <i>Polyplectron bicalcanatum</i>		P	Resident; small numbers in well-wooded areas.
FULVOUS WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>		W, R	Occasional; breeding migrant (May - Jul).
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>		W, R	Common resident; an influx of birds during the breeding season (May - Jul).
BAR-HEADED GOOSE <i>Anser indicus</i>		A	Passage migrant; 39 seen flying north along the Jia-Bharelli River, 7 Mar 2004.
RUDDY SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		W, R	Common winter visitor; large numbers along the Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries, smaller numbers seen in pools and marshes.
COMMON SHELDUCK <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		W	Occasional winter visitor; along the Jia-Bharelli River
WHITE-WINGED DUCK <i>Cairina scutulata</i>		E, N, W	See text.
GADWALL <i>Anas strepera</i>		W, R	Common winter visitor.
MALLARD <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		W	Common winter visitor.
SPOT-BILLED DUCK <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>		W	Common winter visitor.
NORTHERN PINTAIL <i>Anas acuta</i>		W	Uncommon winter visitor; in stagnant pools along abandoned course of Jia-Bharelli River.
COMMON TEAL <i>Anas creca</i>		W, R	Common winter visitor; large numbers throughout the area.
COMMON Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i>		R	Winter visitor; common along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL <i>Turnix tanki</i>		G	Uncommon resident.
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>		P, S	Uncommon winter visitor; seen in mixed species feeding flocks.
GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>		S, D	Fairly common resident; seen singly or in pairs in degraded open forest.
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos nacei</i>		S, D	Common resident; seen singly or in pairs.
RUFIOUS WOODPECKER <i>Ceuleus brachyurus</i>		P, S	Common resident.
LESSER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus chlorolophus</i>		P, S	Common resident.
GREATER YELLOWNAPE <i>Picus flavinucha</i>		P, S	Common resident.
GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER <i>Picus canus</i>		S	Common resident; seen singly or in pairs, sometimes associated with Greater and Lesser Necklaced Laughing thrushes.
HIMALAYAN FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium shorii</i>		S	Uncommon resident.
COMMON FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium javanense</i>		S	Rare; seasonal status unclear; one observed well at Potasali, 3 Dec 2003.
BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>		P, S, D	Common resident.
GREATER FLAMEBACK <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>		P, S, D	Common resident.
GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER <i>Mulleripicus pulcherrimus</i>		P	Rare; seasonal status unclear. flock of 8 seen at Potasali, 2 Dec 2003, and five seen 3 Dec 1996.
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>		P	Uncommon; subject to altitudinal movements; more common in higher areas towards Bhalukpong and Khari.
LINEATED BARBET <i>Megalaima lineata</i>		P, S, D	Common and widespread resident.
BLUE-THROATED BARBET <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>		P, S, D	Common and widespread resident.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
BLUE-EARED BARBET <i>Megalaima australis</i>	P, S		Uncommon resident.
COPPERSMITH BARBET <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	S, D		Rare resident.
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	P, S		Common resident.
GREAT HORNBILL <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	P, S		Common resident; found throughout the park.
RUFIOUS-NECKED HORNBILL <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	VU	P	See text.
WREATHED HORNBILL <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	P, S	P, S	Common resident; breeds Mar - Apr; nests usually in <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> trees
COMMON HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	S, G, D	S, G, D	Common resident, partial migrant; numbers increase during winter (Oct - Apr).
RED-HEADED TROGON <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	P	P	Uncommon resident.
INDIAN ROLLER <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	S, G, D	S, G, D	Common resident.
DOLLARBIRD <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	S	S	Common resident.
COMMON KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo althis</i>	W, R	W, R	Common resident.
BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER <i>Alcedo meninting</i>	W, R	W, R	Uncommon resident; restricted to secluded pools and tributaries, often near forest.
ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER <i>Ceyx erithiacus</i>	R	R	Probable rare resident, seasonal status unknown; one seen along Bogjuli River, 10 Jul 2003.
RUDDY KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon coronanda</i>	S, W	S, W	See text.
WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	S, W, R	S, W, R	Common and widespread resident.
CRESTED KINGFISHER <i>Megascyle lugubris</i>	R	R	Common resident; restricted to the fast-flowing waters of Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
PIED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	W, R	W, R	Common resident; along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries, also in water bodies and pools.
BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	P, S, D	P, S, D	Common resident. Nest (hole in a vertical face in dense forest) found at Sejtusa, 23 May 2001.
GREEN BEE-EATER <i>Merops orientalis</i>	S, G, D	S, G, D	Common resident.
BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER <i>Merops philippinus</i>	G, D	G, D	Rare resident.
CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	S, D	S, D	Common resident.
PIED CUCKOO <i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	S, D	S, D	Summer visitor; one seen Bhalukpong, 15 Sept 2004.
COMMON HAWK CUCKOO <i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	S	S	Rare; one at Potasali, 1 Mar 2007.
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	S, D	S, D	Common summer migrant.
BANDED BAY CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis somerattii</i>	S, D	S, D	Uncommon resident.
PLAINITIVE CUCKOO <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	S, D	S, D	Seasonal status unclear; uncommon but frequently seen or heard Apr - Aug.
ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	P	P	Rare summer migrant; one seen in woodland near Potasali, 10 Jul 2004.
ASIAN KOEL <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	S, D	S, D	Probable resident, commonly seen in summer (Apr-Jul), but no winter sightings.
GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	S	S	Common resident.
GREATER COUCAL <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	S, G	S, G	Common resident; more numerous than <i>Centropus bengalensis</i> .
LESSER COUCAL <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	S, G	S, G	Common resident.
VERNAL HANGING PARROT <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	P, S	P, S	Common resident; seen in flocks of 20+ birds.
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	S, D	S, D	Common resident.
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	S, D	S, D	Common resident.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula roseata</i>	S, D		Uncommon resident.
RED-BREASTED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	S, D		Common resident.
HIMALAYAN SWIFLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	A		Common winter visitor.
ASIAN PALM SWIFT <i>Cypsiurus balasensis</i>	A		Common resident.
SILVER-BACKED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	A		Rare migrant; four seen at Sejusa, 5 Feb 1997.
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus affinis</i>	A		Rare.
ORIENTAL SCOPS OWL <i>Otus sumia</i>	S		Fairly common resident.
COLLARED SCOPS OWL <i>Otus bakamoena</i>	S, D		Fairly common resident.
SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE OWL <i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	P, S		Uncommon resident.
BROWN FISH OWL <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	S		Uncommon resident.
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	P, S		Uncommon; seasonal status unclear.
ASIAN BARRED OWLET <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	P, S, D		Common and widespread resident.
SPOTTED OWLET <i>Athene brama</i>	S, D		Common resident; found in the areas fringing the park.
BROWN HAWK OWL <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	S		Common resident.
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	S		Common resident.
LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	S		Common resident.
SAVANNA NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	G		Uncommon resident; found in grasslands along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
ORIENTAL TURTLE DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread resident.
SPOTTED DOVE <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread resident.
RED COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	S, G, D		Common resident.
EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	G, D		Uncommon resident; in somewhat open areas.
BARRED CUCKOO DOVE <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	P		Uncommon resident; only in well-wooded areas.
EMERALD DOVE <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	P, S		Common resident.
ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron bictincta</i>	P, S		Rare resident.
POMPADOUR GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron pompadora</i>	S, D		Rare resident; recorded 25-27 Nov 2004 (Dymond 1998) and 15-17 Mar 1998 (Hendriks 1998).
THICK-BILLED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron curvirostra</i>	S, D		Uncommon resident.
YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	S, D		Common and widespread resident.
PIN-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron apicauda</i>	P, S		Uncommon resident; seen in large flocks in wooded areas.
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	P, S		Rare, probable winter visitor; undergoes altitudinal movements.
GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula aenea</i>	P, S		Common resident.
MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON <i>Ducula badia</i>	P		Uncommon; undergoes local movements in well-wooded areas.
BROWN CRAKE <i>Anaouornis akool</i>	W		Uncommon resident.
WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN <i>Anaouornis phoenicurus</i>	W		Common resident.
PURPLE SWAMPHEN <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	W		Rare resident.
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	W		Common resident; in stagnant pools and along the abandoned course of Jia-Bharelli River.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scotopax rusticola</i>	S		Rare winter visitor; one at Potasali, 3 Dec 2006 and another 8 Apr 2001 (Penhallurick-2001).
PINTAIL SNIPE <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	W		Common winter visitor.
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W		Common winter visitor.
COMMON REDSHANK <i>Tringa tetanus</i>	R		Rare; presumed passage migrant; 4–5 seen along Jia-Bharelli River; 9 May 2005.
MARSH SANDPIPER <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	W, R		Uncommon winter visitor.
COMMON GREENSHANK <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	W, R		Common winter migrant; found in all major rivers and pools.
GREEN SANDPIPER <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	W, R		Common winter migrant; found in all major rivers and pools.
WOOD SANDPIPER <i>Tringa glareola</i>	W, R		Uncommon winter visitor.
COMMON SANDPIPER <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	W, R		Common winter visitor.
TEMMINCK'S STINT <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	W, R		Common winter migrant (Oct - May).
GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	W		Rare; presumed resident.
BRONZE-WINGED JACANA <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	W		Rare resident.
EURASIAN THICK-KNEE <i>Burhinus oedipnemus</i>	G, W		Rare winter visitor.
GREAT THICK-KNEE <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	W, R		Rare; common along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries; 16 seen together, Dec 2003.
IBISBILL <i>Ibidorhynchos struthersii</i>	R		See text.
LONG-BILLED PLOVER <i>Charadrius placidus</i>	R		See text.
LITTLE RINGED PLOVER <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	W, R		Common winter migrant.
KENTISH PLOVER <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	W, R		Uncommon winter migrant; seen along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
NORTHERN LAPWING <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	D		Passage migrant; flock of <30 birds seen in an open field along park fringe, 20 Nov 2003.
RIVER LAPWING <i>Vanellus diarzaceti</i>	W, R		Common resident.
RED-WATTLED LAPWING <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	G, W,		Resident; common, but not as numerous as previous species.
ORIENTAL PRATTINCOLE <i>Glaucala maldivarum</i>	R		Rare winter visitor; two seen at Potasali, 15 Feb 2005.
SMALL PRATTINCOLE <i>Glaucala lactent</i>	R		Common resident; nesting recorded on sandy islets of Jia-Bharelli River; flocks of several hundred birds seen in winter.
BROWN-HEADED GULL <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	R		Uncommon winter visitor; mainly along Jia-Bharelli River.
BLACK-HEADED GULL <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	R		Occasional winter visitor; mainly on Jia-Bharelli River.
RIVER TERN <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	W, R		Common resident.
LITTLE TERN <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	R		Rare; one record of single bird along Jia-Bharelli River at Potasali; 27 May 2004.
BLACK-BELLIED TERN <i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	NTR		See text.
OSTREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	R		Regular winter visitor; seen along Jia-Bharelli River.
JERDON'S BAZA <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	P		Rare resident; singles at Khari, 7 Feb 2005 (and 30 Nov 2003; R. Naoroji in litt. 2004) and Potasali on 16 Apr 2004.
BLACK BAZA <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	S		Breeding migrant; one seen 18 Apr 2002 in Sal (Shorea robusta) forest adjoining the park
ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread resident.
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	G		Seasonal status unclear; presumed rare resident; one seen in grassland along Khari River, 30 Nov 2003.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>		G, D	Uncommon, seasonal status unclear (all sightings during winter); seen along park fringe and along Jia Bharelli River.
BRAHMINY KITE <i>Haliastur Indus</i>	VU	R	Rare; one bird seen at Potasali, 30 Nov 2006.
PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucorhphus</i>		R	See text.
WHITE-TAILED EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		NTR	See text.
LESSER FISH EAGLE <i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>		NTR	See text.
WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>		CR S, G, D, A	See text.
SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>		CR S, G, D, A	See text.
RED-HEADED VULTURE <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>		NT S, G, D, A	See text.
SHORT-TOED SNAKE EAGLE <i>Circus gallicus</i>		S, G	Rare, seasonal status unclear; One along Jia-Bharelli River at 16th mile, 17 Jan 2003.
CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>		S, G, D	Common resident throughout area.
HEN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>		G	Occasional winter visitor; in grasslands along the Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries; also one seen at Bor-Dikorai River at Sejjusa, 4 Feb 2005, and one at Potasali, 15 Feb 2003.
PIED HARRIER <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>		G	Rare winter visitor; one along Bor-Dikorai River at Sejjusa, 4 Feb 2006.
CRESTED GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>		P, S	Status unclear, presumed resident; singles at Khari, 5 - 6 Feb 2004.
SHIKRA <i>Accipiter badius</i>		P, S, D	Common resident; commonest hawk in the area.
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>		S	Uncommon winter migrant.
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		S	Occasional winter visitor.
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinetus malayensis</i>		P, S	Uncommon winter visitor; seen at Potasali and Khari.
GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE <i>Aquila clanga</i>		S, G	See text.
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>		S, G	Occasional winter visitor; seen along Jia-Bharelli River.
RUFIOUS-BELLIED EAGLE <i>Hieroaetus kienerii</i>		P, S	Uncommon but regular winter visitor; adults and juveniles seen Dec-Jan.
CHANGABLE HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus cirrihatus</i>		S, G	Rare; one seen at Potasali, 19 Dec 2003.
MOUNTAIN HAWK EAGLE <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>		S	Rare, seasonal status unclear; one seen 23 Mar 2004.
PIED FALCONET <i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>		S, D	Uncommon resident, presumed breeder in the park and adjacent areas; singles at Potasali, 29 Dec 2004, 20 Jan 2006 and 2007.
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		S, G, D	Common winter migrant; in the park and fringe areas.
AMUR FALCON <i>Falco amurensis</i>		S, G, D	Passage migrant; flocks, usually <100 birds, seen early Nov, remaining in the area for about two weeks before moving south. In 2003, birds arrived later than usual (11 Nov, remaining to 18 Nov).
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>Falco subbuteo</i>		S	Occasional winter visitor; seen at Potasali, 12 Jan 2004, 10 May 2006.
ORIENTAL HOBBY <i>Falco severus</i>			Rare; two on 8 Apr 2001 (Penhallurck 2001).
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>		S, W	Uncommon but regular winter visitor.
LITTLE CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>		W, R	Common winter visitor; large flocks seen along Jia-Bharelli River.
INDIAN CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>		R	Rare, seasonal status unclear.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
GREAT CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	W, R		Common resident; influx of birds during winter indicates part of population migratory. A ring (probably Chinese) was recovered on a bird found along Upper Dikrai River by the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department. Flocks of 400–500 birds seen regularly in winter along Jia-Bharelli River.
LITTLE EGRET <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	W, R		Common resident.
GREY HERON <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	R		Rare; seen along Jia-Bharelli River at Potasali, 17 May 2007.
INTERMEDIATE EGRET <i>Mesophox intermedia</i>	W, R		Common resident; found along Jia-Bharelli River and other water bodies.
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	W, R		Common resident.
INDIAN POND HERON <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	W, R		Common resident.
LITTLE HERON <i>Butorides striatus</i>	W		Common resident; found throughout area in suitable habitat.
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	W		Rare; seen flying over Potasali, 5 May 2004.
MALAYAN NIGHT HERON <i>Gorsachius melanolephus</i>	S, W		Rare migrant; seen in pools and water bodies in dense woodland.
YELLOW BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	R		Rare; seen along Jia-Bharelli River, 28 Jul 2006.
CINNAMON BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus cinnamometus</i>	W		Rare resident; found in pools and water bodies; sightings more frequent during summer (May - Aug).
ASIAN OPENBILL <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	R		Rare; seen only in winter along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
BLACK STORK <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	W, R		Common winter migrant; seen in small numbers (usually 4–5 birds) along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries, in pools and marshes.
WOOLLYNECKED STORK <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	W, R		Resident; seen in small numbers throughout the park.
LESSER ADJUTANT <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	W, R		See text.
BLUE-NAPED PITTA <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor.
HOODED PITTA <i>Pitta sordida</i>	P		Rare, presumably a breeding migrant. One juvenile observed in dense semi-evergreen forest at Daphalagarh, 18 Sept 2004.
SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL <i>Scolopagus lunatus</i>	P, S		Occasional winter visitor; seen in flocks of five to six birds.
LONG-TAILED BROADBILL <i>Psarismomus dalhousiae</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; seen Oct - Apr.
ASIAN FAIRY BLUEBIRD <i>Irena puella</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; seen Oct - Apr.
BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	P, S, D		Uncommon resident.
GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	P, S		Common resident.
ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	S, G, D		Common winter visitor; seen Oct - Apr.
BROWN SHRIKE <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	G		Common winter migrant.
LONG-TAILED SHRIKE <i>Lanius schach</i>	S, G, D		Rare resident; restricted to grasslands, e.g. along Jia-Bharelli River.
GREY-BACKED SHRIKE <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread winter visitor.
COMMON GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	P, S		Uncommon resident; seen among Laughing Thrushes Garrulax spp.
RUFIOUS TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	S, D		Common resident.
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	S		Uncommon resident.
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread resident.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
ASHY WOODSWALLOW <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	S, A		Uncommon resident.
SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	R		Two seen Potasali, 9 Apr 2001 (Penhallurick 2001).
BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE <i>Oriolus xanthonus</i>	S, D		Common and widespread resident.
MAROON ORIOLE <i>Oriolus trillii</i>	P, S		Common; seen in winter (Oct - Apr).
LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Coracina nuaei</i>	S, D		Common resident.
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	S		Common winter migrant; singles or pairs associate with mixed-species feeding flocks.
SMALL MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	S		Rare winter visitor.
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	S		Common winter visitor.
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	S		Common winter visitor.
SCARLET MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	S		Common winter visitor.
BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor.
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	P, S		Common regular winter visitor; singles seen Oct - Apr.
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; singles associate with mixed-species feeding flocks Oct - Apr.
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	G, D		Common resident.
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	S, D		Common resident.
CROW-BILLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus anaethetus</i>	P, S		Uncommon resident.
BRONZED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	P, S		Common resident; found throughout area.
LESSER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus renifer</i>	P, S		Common resident.
SPANGLED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	P, S, D		Common resident; found throughout area.
GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	P, S		Common resident.
BLACK-NAPED MONARCH <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor (Oct - May).
ASIAN PARADISE-FLY-CATCHER <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	P, S		Uncommon summer visitor, e.g. female seen at Bogjiuli, 23 May 2005; probably often overlooked.
COMMON IORA <i>Agilina tiphia</i>	S		Common and widespread resident.
LARGE WOOD-SHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	S		Common winter visitor.
COMMON WOOD-SHRIKE <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	S		Uncommon, presumed resident, but seasonal status unclear.
BROWN DIPPER <i>Circus pallasi</i>	R		Uncommon winter visitor; found upper reaches of Jia-Bharelli River.
BLUE ROCK THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	R		Common winter visitor, along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	P, S, D		Common and widespread winter visitor.
ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH <i>Zoothera citrine</i>	P, S		Common winter migrant.
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	P, S		Rare winter migrant.
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>	S		Uncommon winter visitor.
DARK-SIDED THRUSH <i>Zoothera marginata</i>	P		Rare; one seen at Potasali, Dec 2006.
BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	P, S		Rare but regular winter visitor, inhabiting forest edges and clearings; also recorded by Hendriks (1998: a male on 16 Mar 1998 and a pair on 17 Mar 1998), and by Dymond (1998), 25-27 Nov 1998.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
EURASIAN BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus merula</i>	S		Rare; one seen at Sejusa in secondary forest, 1 Mar 2004.
DARK-THROATED THRUSH <i>Turdus rufigollis</i>	S, G		Rare; two birds, subspecies <i>rufigollis</i> , seen at Potasali, 14 Feb 2005.
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	P		Uncommon winter migrant.
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapra dauurica</i>	S		Uncommon winter visitor; one at Potasali, 30 Nov 2006 and one at Khari, 5-7 Feb 2007.
SLATY-BACKED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	S		Uncommon winter visitor; seen at Khan, 5-7 Feb 2004, and at Potasali, 20 February 2004.
RUFOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	P		Uncommon winter visitor.
RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula parva</i>	P, S, D		Common and widespread winter visitor.
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor.
LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	P, S, D		Common winter visitor; usually seen singly.
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	S, G		Uncommon winter visitor.
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	S, D		Common winter visitor.
LARGE NILTAVA <i>Niltava grandis</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor.
SMALL NILTAVA <i>Niltava maegrivoriae</i>	P, S		Common resident.
RUFOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	P, S		Occasional winter visitor.
PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis polioyngis</i>	P, S		Common resident; one of area's commonest flycatchers.
PALE BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	P		Uncommon but regular winter visitor.
HILL BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	P		Rare winter visitor; one at Potasali, 16 Jan 1998 (Barua and Sharma 1999).
PYGMY BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	P, S		Uncommon but regular winter visitor.
GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	P, S, D		Common and widespread winter migrant; seen Sept - Apr.
SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT <i>Luscinia calliope</i>	S		Common winter visitor.
RUFOUS-BREASTED BUSH ROBIN <i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	P		Rare; three seen near Upper Dikorai, 2 Dec 2003.
ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	S, D		Common resident.
WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	P, S		Common resident.
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	S, G, R		Common winter visitor.
HODGSON'S REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	S, R		Rare but regular winter migrant; found in secondary growth along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
DAURIAN REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	S, D		Regular winter visitor; seen singly or in pairs in secondary / degraded forest.
WHITE-CAPPED WATER REDSTART <i>Chaetamarornis leucocephalus</i>	R		Common winter visitor; found along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries as well as in fast-flowing streams.
PLUMBEOUS WATER REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	R		Common winter migrant; found along fast-flowing streams and rivers.
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Majomela leucura</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor.
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Encicurus scouleri</i>	R		Rare winter visitor; seen on Nameri River and along Chotai Nala.
BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL <i>Encicurus immaculatus</i>	R		Common winter visitor.
WHITE-CROWNED FORKTAIL <i>Encicurus teschenaulti</i>	R		Rare winter visitor; recorded from Sejusa.
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Encicurus maculatus</i>	P, R		Rare winter visitor; seen at Nameri and Upper Dikrai.
COMMON STONECHAT <i>Staxicola torquata</i>	S, G		Common resident, with a migrant winter population.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	S, D		Common winter visitor; found singly or in pairs in secondary growth.
CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	S, D		Common and widespread resident.
ASIAN PIED STARLING <i>Sturnus contra</i>	S, G, D		Common resident.
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	S, G, D		Common resident.
BANK MYNA <i>Acridotheres gigninianus</i>	R		Resident; breeds on sand banks of Jia-Bharelli River.
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	S, G, D		Common and widespread resident.
WHITE-VENTED MYNA <i>Acridotheres cinereus</i>	S, G, D		Resident; commonly seen Apr onwards during breeding; scarce in winter.
HILL MYNA <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	P, S, D		Common resident; found throughout area.
SPOT-WINGED STARLING <i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	S		Migrant; small numbers seen regularly in Jul, large flocks (>1,000 birds) are seen when Simul (Bombax ceiba) trees flower, Jan - Mar.
CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta castanea</i>	P, S		Common resident.
VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	S		Common resident.
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>	S, D		Common resident.
SULTAN TIT <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; flocks seen Oct - Apr.
SAND MARTIN <i>Riparia riparia</i>	A		Rare resident.
PLAIN MARTIN <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	A		Common resident; nests along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A		Common resident.
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	A		Uncommon, seasonal status unclear.
ASIAN HOUSE MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	A		Rare winter migrant; flock of 20 seen along Bor-Dikorai River (Sejusa), 5 Feb 2004.
BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	S		Common resident.
RED-WHISKERED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	S, G, D		Common, widespread resident.
RED-VENTED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	S, G, D		Common, widespread resident; ubiquitous.
WHITE-THROATED BULBUL <i>Alophotixus flaveolus</i>	P, S		Common resident.
ASHY BULBUL <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor.
MOUNTAIN BULBUL <i>Hyppipetes macclllandii</i>	P, S		Rare winter visitor.
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hyppipetes leucocephalus</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; influx during Jan - Mar when Simul trees flower.
ZITTING CISTICOLA <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	G		Resident; found in grasslands along Jia-Bharelli River.
PLAIN PRINIA <i>Prinia inornata</i>	G		Uncommon resident; found in grassland along Jia-Bharelli River and Elsewhere.
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	P, S, D		Common, widespread resident; seen in large flocks or associated with other species.
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESSIA <i>Tessia castaneocoronata</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor.
SLATY-BELLIED TESSIA <i>Tessia olivacea</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; recorded less frequently than the following species.
GREY-BELLIED TESSIA <i>Tessia cyanicenter</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor.
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	S		Uncommon but regular winter visitor.
SPOTTED BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus thornicicus</i>			Recorded 25-27 Nov 1998 (Dymond 1998).
RUSSET BUSH WARBLER <i>Bradypterus sebolimit</i>	S, G		At Potasali one on 3 Dec 1996, two on 23 Mar 1997; also recorded 25-27 Nov 1998 (Dymond 1998).

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
BLYTH'S REED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	G		Uncommon winter migrant; found in grasslands along Jia Bharelli River and tributaries.
THICK-BILLED WARBLER <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	S, G		Winter migrant; seen regularly in secondary growth, degraded woodland.
MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor.
COMMON TAILORBIRD <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	P, S, D		Common resident.
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	S, G		Common winter migrant; found singly in grasslands and secondary growth.
SMOKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fulviventris</i>	G		Uncommon winter migrant; found in grasslands and secondary growth along margins of pools.
TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	S		Common winter migrant.
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	P		Occasional winter visitor.
YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	P, S		Common, widespread winter migrant.
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	P, S, D		Common, widespread winter migrant, throughout area.
LARGE-BILLED LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor; seen in small numbers, usually associated with mixed-species feeding flocks.
BLYTH'S LEAF WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	P, S		Common winter migrant; flocks of 10–15 associated with mixed-species feeding flocks and other <i>Phylloscopus</i> spp. warblers.
YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor; seen Nov - Apr in flocks (usually 5–10 birds), associated with mixed-species feeding flocks.
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seiurus burkii</i>	P, S		Common resident; seen singly or in flocks (ca. 5 birds), associated with mixed-species feeding flocks.
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seiurus xanthoschistos</i>	P		Rare; two seen at Nameri, 24 Feb 2004.
WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seiurus affinis</i>	P, S		Common winter migrant.
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>Seiurus poliogenys</i>	P, S		Uncommon winter visitor.
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>Seiurus castaneiceps</i>	P, S		Common winter visitor. Singles seen in association with mixed flocks of <i>Phylloscopus</i> spp. warblers, etc.
STRIPATED GRASSBIRD <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	G		Common resident; found in grasslands along Jia-Bharelli River as well as in other areas.
LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	P, S		Common resident.
GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	P, S		Common resident; both Lesser and Greater Necklaced Laughing thrushes associate with one another and with Common Green Magpie.
RUFIOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	S		Rare, presumed resident; flock seen at Nameri, 18 Mar 2003.
RED-FACED LIOCICHLA <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	P		Uncommon winter visitor; seen in well-wooded areas towards northern park boundary with Arunachal Pradesh.
ABBOTT'S BABBLER <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	P, S		Common resident.
SPOT-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum albiventris</i>	P		Rare.
PUFF-THROATED BABBLER <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	P, S, D		Common resident.
WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	S		Common resident; recorded from northern park areas bordering Arunachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
PYGMY WREN BABBLER <i>Proopyga pusilla</i>		P	Uncommon winter migrant; recorded from well-wooded, northern park areas bordering Arunachal Pradesh.
RUFIOUS-FRONTED BABBLER <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>		S	Uncommon winter visitor.
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>		S	Common winter visitor.
GREY-THROATED BABBLER <i>Stachyris nigricaps</i>		P, S	Common winter visitor.
STRIPED TIT BABBLER <i>Macronous gularis</i>		P, S	Common, widespread resident in primary and secondary forest.
STRIATED BABBLER <i>Turdoides earlei</i>		G	Uncommon resident; restricted to grasslands along Jia-Bharelli River and tributaries.
JUNGLE BABBLER <i>Turdoides striatus</i>		S, A	Status unclear; few seen in Oct 2003 and 10–15 seen 3 Dec 2006 at Potasali in a fringe area west of the river Jia-Bharelli. Presumably distribution in Assam strictly linked to that of Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>) forest.
JERDON'S BABBLER <i>Chrysomma altiloche</i>	VU	G	One bird recorded 25–30 Jan 2004 (Robson 2004).
SILVER-EARED MESIA <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>		P	Common winter visitor.
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE BABBLER <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>		P	Rare migrant; single record in winter 1998.
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Mirula cyanouroptera</i>		P	Uncommon, regular winter migrant; seen singly associated with mixed-species feeding flocks.
BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>		S	Uncommon, seasonal status unclear; five seen at Khari, 6 Feb 2006.
NEPAL FULVETTA <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>		P, S	Common winter migrant; seen in flocks of 5–10 birds.
RUFIOUS-BACKED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia annectans</i>		P	Rare; seen at Nameri, 17 Jan 2003.
LONG-TAILED SIBIA <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>		P	Common winter migrant.
WHITE-BELLIED YUHINA <i>Yuhina zanitholeuca</i>		P	Regular, uncommon winter visitor; seen associated with mixed-species feeding flocks.
RUFIOUS-WINGED LARK <i>Mitrofa assamica</i>		G	Common resident.
HUME'S SHORT-TOED LARK <i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>		G	Rare; one seen along Jia-Bharelli River at Potasali, 29 Nov 2005. No recent published records.
SAND LARK <i>Calandrella raytal</i>		G	Uncommon resident; found along sandy islet tracts of Jia-Bharelli River.
ORIENTAL SKYLARK <i>Alauda gutturalis</i>		G	Common winter visitor.
THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum agile</i>		P, S	Uncommon resident.
YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>		P, S	Uncommon resident.
YELLOW-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>		P	See text.
PLAIN FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum concolor</i>		P, S	Uncommon resident.
SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>		P, S, D	Common resident.
RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>		P, S	Common resident.
PURPLE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>		D	Rare resident.
BLACK-THROATED SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>		P, S	Common winter visitor.
CRIMSON SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>		P, S, D	Common resident.
LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>		P, S	Common resident.
STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER <i>Arachnothera magna</i>		P, S	Common; found throughout area in primary and secondary forest in Winter, Oct - Apr.
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>		D	Common resident; in fringe areas.

TABLE 2. Continued.

Species	Status ^a	Habitat ^a	Notes
EURASIAN TREE SPARROW <i>Passer montanus</i>	D	D	Common resident; in fringe areas.
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>	G, W, R, D	G, W, R, D	Common winter migrant; seen Sept - Apr.
CITRINE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	W, R	W, R	Common winter migrant.
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	W, R	W, R	Uncommon winter migrant.
RICHARD'S PIPIT <i>Anthus richardi</i>	G	G	Rare.
PADDYFIELD PIPIT <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	G	G	Common resident.
TAWNY PIPIT <i>Anthus campestris</i>	G	G	Uncommon migrant.
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	S, G	S, G	Common winter migrant; flocks of 10–15 birds seen throughout area.
RED-THROATED PIPIT <i>Anthus cervinus</i>	G	G	Recorded 25–27 Nov 1998 (Dymond 1998), as first records for Assam.
ROSY PIPIT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	G, W	G, W	Common winter visitor; in wet areas in and around water.
STREAKED WEAVER <i>Ploceus manyjar</i>	D	D	Uncommon resident; in fringe areas.
BAYA WEAVER <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	D	D	Uncommon resident; in fringe areas.
WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA <i>Lonchura striata</i>	S, G, D	S, G, D	Common resident.
SCADY-BREADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	D	D	Rare resident.
BLACK-HEADED MUNIA <i>Lonchura Malacca</i>	D	D	Rare resident.

^a KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:

CR = Critically Endangered.

EN = Endangered.

VU = Vulnerable.

NT = Near Threatened.

P = Primary forest (relatively intact, with a closed canopy that has remained undisturbed and unmodified by human activity).

S = Secondary forest (with an open canopy regenerating naturally after human and/or natural disturbance).

G = Grasslands (various serial stages of riverine grasslands including short grass on sandy islets through to areas being colonised by trees).

W = Water bodies (stagnant pools, marshes etc.).

R = Rivers and streams.

D = Disturbed areas (cultivation, settlements etc. in the fringe areas of the park).

A = Aerial.