A *Tropical Birding* SET DEPARTURE tour

**THAILAND: Mystical Asia**

27th February – 15th March 2017

One of Thailand’s most iconic birds, **Great Hornbill**.

**Tour Leader: Laurie Ross**

*All photos in this report were taken by Laurie Ross/Tropical Birding.*
INTRODUCTION

Thailand is one of those amazing countries where you never know what you might see; it has many varied habitats, incredible people and some of the best food you will eat on any tour. This tour our bird list totaled 429 species, along with 16 mammals, considering we had a couple of lazy afternoons and didn’t do our optional southern extension it was an amazing total.

The tour started out in the very busy Bangkok but only two hours out of the city we were in one of the best shore birding areas in Asia, we started the tour off well with Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Nordmann’s Greenshank, Ruff and Black-headed Ibis. Not to mention a huge list of other waders and shorebirds in the area. Next stop was the incredible Kaeng Krachan National Park, here we visited two bird hides and had an unforgettable day in the park, and highlights were four species of broadbill, Kalij Pheasants, Red-bearded Bee-eater and three species of Hornbill including the incredible Wreathed Hornbill.

Next spot was the famous and beautiful Khao Yai National Park, highlights here were finding a Great Hornbill nest, a male Silver Pheasant and the spectacular show the Brown-backed & Silver-backed Needletails put on for us at the TAT pond. Leaving Khao Yai we headed North to Bueng Boraphet, here we enjoyed a beautiful morning boat ride on the lake. We had incredible views of Small Pratincole, amazing numbers of nesting Asian Openbills and the largest congregation of Garganey I have ever seen.

Further north, we visited Doi Inthanon with its hugely varied habitats and stunning scenery. At the lower elevations, we found a pair of mating Collared Falconets and a lot of very noisy Black-headed Woodpeckers. At the top of the mountain, the high elevation birds really shined, Gould’s Sunbird, Green-tailed Sunbird, Silver-eared Laughingthrushes, Rufous-throated Partridges and White-crowned Forktails and that’s just naming a few.

Our next spot on the tour was Doi Chiang Dao; here we found our main target Giant Nuthatch high on the mountain, Blue-bearded Bee-eater on the temple steps, and Gray-headed Lapwing in the rice paddies.

Doi Ang Khang gave us Scarlet-faced Liocichla, White-browed Laughingthrush, Daurian Redstart and our bird of the trip: White-browed Piculet. I also have to mention the delicious food at the Royal Project gardens; their Green Curry Mushrooms were to die for.

Our last spot on the trip was the rugged yet incredible Doi Lang, highlights there were Hume’s Pheasant, Mountain-bamboo Partridge, Spot-breasted Parrotbill, Himalayan Cutia and an amazingly camouflaged Hodgson’s Frogmouth that was nesting only 10 meters from one of the military checkpoints on the Thai/Burma (Myanmar) border.

Again what an incredible tour, we saw a huge amount of amazing birds and along the way enjoyed delicious food and met some amazing people.

Thailand really is one of the ultimate birding locations in the world and is always a pleasure to visit.
ITINERARY

27th February       Bangkok to Pak Thale
28th February       Pak Thale to Kaeng Krachan National Park
01st March         Kaeng Krachan National Park
02nd March         Kaeng Krachan to Khao Yai National Park
03rd March         Khao Yai National Park
04th March         Khao Yai National Park
05th March         Khao Yai to Bueng Boraphet
06th March         Bueng Boraphet to Doi Inthanon National Park
07th March         Doi Inthanon National Park
08th March         Doi Inthanon National Park
09th March         Doi Inthanon to Doi Chiang Dao
10th March         Doi Chiang Dao
11th March         Doi Chiang Dao to Doi Ang Khang
12th March         Doi Ang Khang
13th March         Doi Lang to Thaton
14th March         Chiang Rai airport flight to Bangkok
15th March         Departure from Bangkok
TOUR SUMMARY

DAY ONE (27th February):

After a red-eye flight, the guests decided to meet up for a late breakfast at the hotel for introductions before we packed the car and headed Southwest towards Pak Thale and our first hotel for the tour. First spot for the tour was some protected mangroves just out of Bangkok, here we were greeted by a 6-foot Asian Water Monitor, Collared and Black-capped Kingfishers, Golden-bellied Gerygone, and a huge number of shorebirds feeding out on the mudflats, these included Whimbrel, Pacific Golden Plover, Curlew Sandpipers, Common Redshanks, Terek Sandpipers, Curlew Sandpipers, Red-necked Stints, Far Eastern and Eurasian Curlews and Greater and Lesser Sand Plovers. After leaving the mangrove area, we made a small detour on the way to Pak Thale to check out a lake that I had heard was producing some great birds and it didn’t disappoint, we had huge numbers of Lesser Whistling Ducks, Northern Pintails, Garganey and Painted Storks. The real highlights were two Asian Dowitches and six Black-headed Ibis both giving us sensational views, in the skies above we had Brahminy Kite, Osprey and Black Kites, great start.

One of a few Black-headed Ibis we were fortunate enough to see on day one.
DAY TWO (28th February):

An early morning start at Pak Thale salt pans to clean up our remaining shorebirds and look for the main target, Spoon-billed Sandpiper. Arriving nice and early we enjoyed views of Black-bellied, Kentish, and Little Ringed Plovers, Black-winged Stilts, Common and Spotted Redshanks, Long-toed, and Temmink’s Stints, Red-necked Phalaropes, Ruff, Ruddy Turnstone, Nordmann’s Greenshank, Broad-billed Sandpiper and amazing views of a single Spoon-billed Sandpiper and this was all before breakfast.

Not my best photo, but Spoon-billed Sandpiper on sunrise. Couldn’t ask for much better.

After enjoying a nice breakfast at the hotel our next stop was Laem Pak Bia boat yard, here we met up with local guide Mr. Daeng. We climbed into the boat and headed out in search of more birds. Arriving at the Laem Pak Bia sand spit we were greeted by a huge group of gulls and terns, mainly Brown-headed Gulls, and Little and Common Terns but on closer inspection picked out a Pallas’s Gull in full breeding plumage, Caspian, Black-naped, and Great-crested Tern and even a single Lesser Crested Tern resting on the beach. A walk a little further down the spit saw Mr. Daeng find us Malaysian Plover and the rare Chinese Egret.
Arriving back in the boat yard, we packed all our gear back in the car and headed west to our next destination Kaeng Krachan National Park. Arriving at Baan Maka our lodge for the next two nights, we were greeted by Greater-necklaced Laughingthrushes outside our room and one very bright male Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker.

That afternoon we headed over to Lung Sin Bird Hide, here they have set up a permanent water hole for the local wildlife, luck was on our side as within 30 minutes of arriving we had both male and female Kalij Pheasants wander into the clearing. Other highlights were Scaly-breasted Partridge, Brown-cheeked Fulvetta, Tickell’s Blue Flycatcher, Ochraceous Bulbul, Streak-eared Bulbul, Asian Emerald Dove, Black-naped Monarch, Pin-striped Tit-babbler and one very proud male Red Junglefowl with his harem of fifteen ladies. We even had a few mammals at the hide with Gray-bellied Squirrel, Northern Treeshrew, Western Striped Squirrel and a tiny Lesser Mouse Deer.

One of the main targets in Kaeng Krachan, Kalij Pheasant showing off for us.
DAY THREE (1st March):

Day three we had a very knowledgeable local guide booked to take us deep into Kaeng Krachan National Park with his 4WD, after a delicious breakfast and lunch packed we headed out. The bird list started off quickly with three Large-tailed Nightjars only two minutes down the road, arriving in the park we stopped at a clearing not too far from the ranger station. Here, we picked up three very noisy Greater Flamebacks, Oriental Pied Hornbills, Hair-crested Drongos, Gray-faced Buzzard, Black-naped Oriole, Gray-rumped Treeswift and an eye-level Asian Barred Owlet.

A nice way to start the day, Asian Barred Owlet at eye level.

Just up the road we found Golden-crested Myna and Dollarbird, both great birds for the list. The next spot we stopped the guide had an active Dusky Broadbill nest just above the road, it wasn't long until both parents came in and gave us stunning views. We also picked up Orange-breasted Trogon up in the same spot, awesome.
We had to move on as the road up the mountain was going to close so we passed the checkpoint and up the mountain we went. Along the way we were rudely interrupted by a perched Collared Owlet, a soaring Mountain Hawk-eagle and fantastic views of Silver-breasted Broadbill, we had two Broadbills and it wasn’t even lunchtime yet.

Just one of four species of Broadbill we saw in Kaeng Krachan, Silver-breasted Broadbill.

After all these great birds we finally made it to the KM27 marker and from here birded from the road. The driver took us down to a nesting pair of Long-tailed Broadbills over a beautiful pool of water in the forest; both male and female were around, stunning birds. After the nesting broadbills we quickly picked up Red-headed Trogon excavating a nest hole, Mountain Imperial Pigeon on a flimsy nest, a brief view of Banded Kingfisher and also a pair of Red-bearded Bee-eaters, not bad.
One of the main targets in Kaeng Krachan, the Red-bearded Bee-eater.

By the time we finished at KM27 it was just about lunchtime so we carried on up the hill, but not before one last stop. I’m glad we stopped too because we found a mixed flock containing White-browed Scimitar-babbler, Golden Babbler, Gray-throated Babbler, Spot-necked Babbler and the awesome looking Collared Babbler.

Arriving at the top, we had a quick lunch and soon got back to birding. A few kilometers down the road we pulled up at our next spot and within five minutes had Black-and-yellow Broadbill show up, making it our 4th Broadbill of the day!

Last stop before heading back down the hill was a fruiting tree the driver knew about, here we found Ochraceous Bulbul, Black-headed, Mountain and Black-crested Bulbuls, Yellow-vented Pigeon, Red-throated Barbet, Green-eared Barbet, Blue-throated Barbet, Vernal Hanging Parrots, Black-naped Oriole, Asian Fairy Bluebirds and a stunning male Greater Green Leafbird.
Back down on the lower elevations we finished up the day with great views of the very tiny Black-thighed Falconet, one very cool bird. To top the day off mid way through dinner we were interrupted by a sitting Collared Scops-owl, this usually difficult to see bird was sitting right out in the open for us, thank you very much.

Our dinner was interrupted by this Collared Scops-owl, well worth the cold curry.

DAY FOUR (2\textsuperscript{nd} March):

This morning we had Ban Song Nok bird hide booked, we arrived at 6.30am and sat back and waited, it didn’t take long and the whole forest was alive with birds. A female Kalij Pheasant, Lesser and Greater Necklaced Laughingthrushes, a large group of Red Junglefowl, Asian Emerald Doves, Stipe-throated Bulbuls and very obliging Scaly Breasted and Bar-backed Partridges. Out of the hide we had a look around the grounds and picked up Black-hooded Oriole and Asian Brown Flycatcher.
Greater-necklaced Laughingthrushes are always pleasing to see.

It was now time to make a move toward our next destination Khao Yai National Park; but first a lunch stop over at Phetcaburi Rice Paddies. Arriving around 10am, we soon found a tree full of Baya Weavers in the process of building their nests, and just down the road found a farmer digging up one of his rice paddies. This attracted exactly what we were looking for, birds of prey. The sky was full of them, the majority were Black Kites but sifting through them we soon found Great Spotted Eagle, Booted Eagle, Brahminy Kite, Western Marsh Harrier, Black-shouldered Kite and the star of the show one very impressive Imperial Eagle. We even had an Osprey fly by! That's eight birds of prey in one spot, pretty impressive.

Finishing up with the raptors we had a look at the near by rice paddies, here we found Chinese Pond Herons, Asian Openbills, Scaly-breasted and White-rumped Munia, Asian Golden Weavers, Little & Great Egrets, Greater & Lesser Coucals, Red-wattled Lapwings and a few Wood Sandpipers. We headed over to a very nice local restaurant were we enjoyed Som Tum (Green Papaya Salad) and some Kow Neuw (Sticky Rice), it was just the thing we needed for a long drive to our Hotel in Khao Yai.

We had a little bit of time in the afternoon so leaving the hotel we headed off in search of two lowland specialties, lucky for us we quickly got onto our first target, the Red-breasted Parakeet and while we were watching them our second target, Lineated Barbet flew into the same tree. What a great way to finish off the day.
We were lucky enough to find these **Baya Weavers** starting on this season’s nest.

**DAY FIVE (3rd March):**

On this morning we entered the famous **Khao Yai NP** in the dark at 6am, arriving at the first stunning lookout over the valley below, we were quickly greeted by four spectacular **Great Hornbills** flying by. In the trees surrounding us we had **Golden-fronted Leafbirds**, **Oriental Pied Hornbills**, **Thick-billed Green Pigeons** and **Scarlet and Brown-rumped Minivets**. We jumped back in the car and didn’t make it 300m before I spotted a **woodpecker** perched high in a dead tree; it was a beautiful **Black-and-buff Woodpecker**. While we were looking at the woodpecker, a **Great Hornbill** flew right in and landed in a large tree beside us, he was arriving at his nest hole to feed the nesting and trapped female inside (See photo on title page), what a treat.

Next spot was a forest trail just up the road, we weren’t 50m on the trail and we had a male **Silver Pheasant** walk by us. Further down the trail we found a mixed flock of **White-crested and Black-throated Laughingthrushes**, **White-browed Scimitar-babblers**, **Hainan Blue-flycatcher**, **White-rumped Shama**, **Dark-necked Tailorbird**, **White-bellied Erpornis**, **Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike**, **Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike** and a pair of **Greater Yellownape**.
One of the more common Bee-eater in Thailand, the Chestnut-headed Bee-eater.

After a productive morning we headed over to the cafeteria were we enjoyed a refreshing Thai Iced Coffee before heading off to look for more birds, next spot was the grassland areas in the park were we found Richard’s Pipits, Plain-backed Sparrows, Brown Shrike, Burmese Shrike, Green-billed Malkoha, Indian Roller, Blue Rock-thrush, Olive-backed Pipit, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater and a displaying White-rumped Falcon flying over our heads.

For the hottest part of the day, we decided to head up the mountain were it was coolest and see what we could find, we found Black-throated Sunbirds, Gray Wagtail, Blue-whistling Thrush and a huge number of Warblers, majority were Yellow-browmed Warblers but on careful inspection we found Two-barred, Radde’s, Eastern Crowned and a lone Sulphur-breasted Warbler.
The tiny Vernal Hanging Parrot gave us extremely close views in a fruiting tree.

Next spot was one of the campgrounds near by where we had been told there was a fruiting tree; the loud calls of *flowerpeckers* and *hanging-parrots* gave away where it was very quickly. The tree was alive with birds, Thick-billed, Yellow-vented, Fire-breasted and Flame-backed Flowerpeckers, Common Hill Mynas, Asian Fairy Bluebirds, Blue-fronted Leafbirds, Green-eared and Blue-eared Barbets, Black-crested, Puff-throated and Gray-eyed Bulbuls and very close views of Vernal Hanging Parrots.

Our final spot for the day was the always-reliable TAT pond, making sure we arrived right on 5pm to watch the needletails come in for a drink on the wing. By the time we got there the huge Brown-backed Needletails were already drinking, looking carefully we also found at least five Silver-backed Needletails. With the sun setting, it was time to head over to our final destination for the day to look for the huge Great Eared Nightjar, after patiently waiting we were eventually rewarded with a fly over right on dark. It was now time to head back to the hotel for a delicious dinner after a successful day.
The huge, yet agile, Brown-backed Needletail.

DAY SIX (4th March):

Our second day in Khao Yai NP started early at one of the Wildlife Watching Towers on the grasslands, here we found Siberian Stonechats, Ashy Woodswallows, Golden-headed and Zitting Cisticolas, Yellow-bellied, Plain and Rufescent Prinias, Dusky Warbler, Thick-billed Warbler, Vertiter Flycatcher, White-crested Laughingthrush, Chestnut-flanked White-eye and a Greater Flameback calling noisily.

Sadly, it was a Sunday and very busy in the park so no mammals were seen.

The walk back to the car was productive with Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Ashy Drongo, Green-eared and Moustached Barbets, Scarlet Minivets but the real highlight was having three Heart-spotted Woodpeckers fly over our heads and land in a nearby tree for spectacular views.
DAY SEVEN (05\(^{th}\) March):

After an early breakfast we packed the car and starting the long drive up to *Bung Boraphet*, we did however have one stop along the way. Pulling into a beautiful temple near Saraburi we had a *Eurasian Hoopoe* wandering around the car park, the trees around the car park we found *Blue-throated Barbet, White-rumped Shama, Ashy Bulbul* and a troop of *Long-tailed Macaques*.

Our main reason for being here was to see the soon to be split *Rufous Limestone Babbler*, they weren’t too hard to locate as they were hanging around the base of the stairs up to the temple. On the way out we also picked up *Chestnut-tailed Starling* on the power lines, great bonus bird.

Arriving at the hotel nice and early, we had a couple of hours of rest before heading out again around 3.30pm. Our birding spot for the afternoon was near a crocodile farm on the northwest side of *Bueng Boraphet Lake*. Around the crocodile farm we found *Asian Golden Weavers* busily weaving nests, *Pink-necked Green Pigeons, Black-capped, White-throated and Common Kingfishers, Malaysian Pied Fantail, Black-crowned Night-heron, Scaly-breasted Munia, Blue-tailed Bee-eaters, Plain-backed Sparrows* nesting and a *Striated Grassbird*.
Finishing up at the crocodile farm we headed over to a lookout over the lake. We set up and to our delight soon had four **Small Pratincoles** in the scope. We also picked up **Green Sandpiper**, **Purple Heron**, **Gray Heron**, **Lesser Whistling Duck**, **Lineated Barbet** and two Hueglin’s Gulls fly by, great way to finish the day.

**DAY EIGHT (6th March):**

This morning we had a boat trip booked on **Bueng Boraphet Lake** with a local guide; before we even got to the dock we saw **White-breasted Waterhens**, **Greater Coucal** and a single **Watercock**. Arriving at the dock at 7am we boarded the boat and set off into the sunrise. Bueng Boraphet is central Thailand’s largest freshwater swamp/lake and was full of life, driving through the thick vegetation and beautiful Lotus Lilies it didn’t take long to rack up an impressive list, **Pheasant-tailed and Bronze-winged Jacanas**, **Cotton Pygmy Goose**, **Little Grebe**, **Lesser Whistling Ducks**, **Indian & Little Cormorants**, **Oriental Darter**, **Yellow Bittern**, **Gray and Purple Herons**, **Eurasian Moorhen**, **Eurasian Coot**, **Black-browed Reed-warbler**, **Oriental Reed-warbler** and a huge **Striated Grassbird**. Emerging from the weeds we traveled over open water until we came to one of the largest rafts **Garganey** I had ever seen, there must have been ten thousand of them! Amazing to see.
Travelling further west along the lake our guide lead us to some piles of earth protruding from the lake, here we found Pacific Golden Plover, Lesser Sand Plovers, Kentish Plovers, Oriental Pratincole, and some great views of Small Pratincole. We also had two Pied Kingfishers busily fishing near by and two young Heuglin’s Gulls (Lesser Black-backed) sitting quietly on a sand bank, what a morning.

We enjoyed amazing views of Small Pratincole while our on the lake.

Sadly, it was now time to make the long drive north to Doi Inthanon and our base for the next three days. We arrived at our accommodation around 6pm and sat down to enjoy a delicious dinner and cold beverage before an early night ready to head off nice and early the next day.

DAY NINE (7th March):

Our morning couldn’t have started any better, having a Rufous Treepie singing above where we were eating our breakfast, with our first new bird for the day in the bag we headed off to see what else we could find. Our first stop was a small clear stream to look for Black-backed Forktail. Sadly that didn’t show, so we headed further up the hill to our next target, Collared Falconet.
We got straight onto a pair and actually had the male and female sitting right next to each other looking like they were getting ready to start breeding. Other new birds for the morning were great number of one of Thailand’s best looking Woodpeckers, the **Black-headed Woodpecker** and **male Purple Sunbird** making a brief appearance.

Further up the hill we explored the mid elevation forests, picking up **Silver-eared Mesia**, **White-throated Fantail**, **Blue Whistling Thrush**, **Japanese White-eye**, **Eurasian Hoopoe** and great views of **Blue-winged Minla**.

For the middle of the day we headed into the deep dark forest, here we found the ping-pong sized **Slaty-backed Tesla**, a female **Large Niltava**, and had a very brief view of **Pygmy Cupwing**. A stop over at the **Temple of the King** for a bit of culture, we were quickly distracted by amazing views of **Silver Pheasant** which are actually quite used to people, and also our first views of a stunning male **Gould’s Sunbird**. Our last spot for the day was the summit of **Doi Inthanon**, Thailand’s highest mountain. Here, the moss-covered forest at 2565m/ feet holds a huge number of new birds for the trip, we started off quickly with **Silver-eared Laughingthrush**, **Chestnut-tailed Minla**, **Black-backed Sibia**, **Rufous-winged Fulvetta**, **Palla’s Leaf Warbler** and **Ashy-throated Warblers** all around the coffee shop.
Finishing the day on the lower walking trail got us sensation views of Dark-sided Thrush, Blue Whistling-Thrush, White-crowned Forktail, Snowy-browed Flycatcher, Yellow-browed and Yellow-cheeked Tits, Gould’s Sunbird and the teeny tiny Pygmy Cupwing which is always a crowd favorite.

One of the many amazing birds we found at Doi Inthanon, the tiny Snowy-browed Flycatcher

We also enjoyed close views of a brightly colored Green-tailed Sunbird, which is actually an endemic subspecies *(angkaensis)* to the mountain.

Still missing Rufous-throated Partridge we did another loop of the top trail, we still failed on the partridge but did find a tree full of feeding birds including Golden-throated Barbet and Gray-sided and Eye-browed Thrushes.

On the drive back to our hotel we had to slam on the brakes for a group of Red-billed Blue Magpies, which in turn flushed a Black Bittern from the side of the river, nice way to end the day.
DAY TEN (8th March):

Back into the park early, we headed straight up to the sunrise lookout, and as the sun came up, the mountain became alive with birds; we had a group of 16 Speckled Woodpigeons, very loud Bay Woodpeckers, Striated Bulbul, Gould’s and Green-tailed Sunbirds, Short-billed Minivets and a Common Hill Myna.

Next spot for the morning was back up at the summit, where we had a few birds to find; down on the boardwalk we found a single White-browed Shortwing, Yellow-cheeked Tits and two Dark-sided Thrushes right out in the open, but still no Rufous-throated Partridges.

The normally shy Dark-sided Thrush.

Back up at the Coffee shop for a morning coffee we sat down quietly to enjoy a delicious coffee when all of a sudden from behind the building we had calling Rufous-throated Partridges, a little bit of patience and they walked right out in the open for great views, finally.

Driving down to Mr. Deangs for lunch we found Black Baza and Rufous-winged Buzzards flying together and a perched Shirka. We had a delicious lunch at Mr. Daeng’s and were joined by a Lesser Shortwing and a
Siberian Blue-robin then back down the hill for a well-deserved rest before an afternoon session down at the lower elevation.

A very easy afternoon at a local bird watching tower, here we enjoyed views of Crested Treeswifts zooming by, Crested Goshawk, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Purple Sunbird and eight Blossom-headed Parakeets.

This ended another great day in the stunning Doi Inthanon NP.

DAY ELEVEN (9th March):

Our final morning in Doi Inthanon we were back in the lower elevation forest to see what Woodpeckers and other birds we could find.

Our first new bird for the morning was Indochinese Cuckoo-shrike, in the same area also had Shirka, Rufous Winged Buzzard and a group of colorful Rosy Minivets. Further up the hill we caught up with the pair of Collared Falconets we had seen a couple of days ago, our suspicions were right in saying they looked like they were getting ready to breed as they did the deed right in front of us. Other birds in the area were a group of noisy Black-headed Woodpeckers and a single Common Flameback.
Our last spot for the morning was a waterfall just up the hill; driving down to the car park we got great scope views of *Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo* and a pair of *Hill Blue-flycatchers*. Down at the waterfall we had amazing views of a male *Plumbeous Redstart* and a *Blue Whistling-thrush* feeding in the mist of the waterfall, a great way to end what was an amazing couple of days in *Doi Inthanon National Park*.

We headed back down the hill, packed the car and headed further north to our next destination *Doi Chiang Dao*. We arrived nice and early to our accommodation where we enjoyed a delicious lunch, being the middle of the day the guests decided a well earned rest was in order so we meet back at the car at 4pm to go and check out Wat Tham Pha Plong the local temple. We climbed the 510 temple stairs to the top, along the way finding a stunning *Blue-bearded Bee-eater*, *Plaintive Cuckoo*, *White-throated Fantail*, *Blue-eared Barbet*, *Streaked Wren-babblers* and a single *Buff-breasted Babbler* in the stream bed.

At the top we were rewarded with *Pin-tailed Green Pigeon*, *Mountain Imperial Pigeon* and a pair of *Bronzed Drongos*, what a great way to finish the day off and all these birds made all of those steps worth it.

**DAY TWELVE (10th March):**

Today we had a full day planned up on Doi Chiang Dao; our driver picked us up nice and early. This was to get to one of his spots for our first target, *Giant Nuthatch*. Arriving at the spot on sunrise he was right on cue, singing his heart out at the top of his favorite pine tree. In the same area we also found *Velvet-fronted Nuthatch* and a pair of *Large Cuckoo-shrikes* and our first Woodpecker for the morning, *Freckle-breasted Woodpecker*.

At the top while enjoying breakfast we had a huge welcoming group of *Scarlet & Long-tailed Minivets* fly in and land in a tree next to us, we also had calling *Mountain Bamboo Partridges*. With breakfast done it was time to walk one of the trails, not far down the trail we found huge Flame Trees in flower. New birds for the trip were huge numbers of *Slender-billed Orioles*, *Maroon Oriole*, *Black Bulbul*, *Gray Bushchat*, *Hume’s Warbler*, *Gray Treepie* and a *Crow-billed Drongo*.

In the opening near the ranger station we had *Gray-capped Woodpecker*, *Stripe-breasted Woodpecker*, *Gray-backed Shrike* and a pair of *Japanese Tits*.

It was now time to head back down, stopping for birds along the way. *Orange-bellied Leafbirds* were seen a couple of times along with more *Black Bulbuls*, *Stripe-breasted Woodpeckers*, *Giant Nuthatch*, *Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo*, *White-bellied Erpornis*, *Chestnut-headed Bee-eaters* and a *Large Hawk Cuckoo*. At our last stop down the mountain we found an adult *Speckled Piculet* feeding a juvenile and also a pair of *Black-backed Forktails*, one of them actually flew across the road in front of us.
Giant Nuthatch; The World’s largest nuthatch.

With some incredible birds on the list we enjoyed a well-deserved rest before heading out late in the afternoon to do some birding at one of the local rice paddies. Driving around slowly with the windows down was an enjoyable way to end the day and we also picked up Gray-headed Lapwings, Oriental Skylark, Black-collared Starling and Paddy-field Pipit.

DAY THIRTEEN (11th March):

The guests decided they wanted to head back to the temple steps this morning so we enjoyed a delicious breakfast and off we went. It’s such a beautiful place and the birding isn’t bad ether, new birds for the morning were Banded Bay-cuckoo, House Swift, Great Iora, Blyth’s Paradise Flycatcher and Ruby-cheeked Sunbird. We also had amazing scope views of Blue-bearded Bee-eater and nesting House Swifts.

After a great morning at the temple it was now time to head North to Doi Ang Khang, first stop was the Royal Project for some of the best food in Thailand, the birding was great off the balcony too with Black-breasted Thrush and a pair of rare Spot-winged Grosbeaks.
With full stomachs it was back to birding, we headed over to one of the local feeding stations. It was the middle of the day so we weren’t expecting much but we still had **White-tailed Robin**, **Black-breasted Thrush**, **Silver-eared Mesia**, **Hill Blue Flycatcher**, **Blue Whistling-thrush** and two **Yellow-bellied Warblers**.

After checking into our lodge we headed to a spot where **Daurian Redstart** had been coming down, we bought our small chairs along expecting a long wait but once we arrived he flew straight down to see us, great bird!

One very hungry **Daurian Redstart**.

Our last spot for the day was a lodge in the valley with a couple of bird feeders, this usually busy spot was surprisingly quiet so we went over to the waterfall to see my friend the **White-capped Redstart** who came down right on cue. We also had a female **Rufous-bellied Niltava** and a group of **White-browed Scimitar-babblers** in the area as well. Back at the fruit feeders we were waiting for Brown-breasted Bulbul to come down, we had a few **Red-whiskered Bulbul**, **Black-backed Sibia**, **Black-breasted Thrushes** and a **Gray Wagtail** then decided to call it a day. Unlocking the car I looked up the valley with my binoculars to see a **Brown-breasted Bulbul** perched on a bare branch.
White-capped Redstart, a regular at a waterfall we visit.

DAY FOURTEEN (12th March):

Day fourteen we had a few major targets, arriving up near one of the checkpoints it was very windy and it seemed the birds were all in hiding. We made our way over to one of the campsites were it was nice and sheltered, straight away we were right in amongst a huge mixed flock and a rush of new birds, Spectacled Barwings, Blyth’s Shrike-babbler, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Rufous-backed Sibia, Common Rosefinch and best of all incredible views of both White-browed Laughingthrush and our main target Red-faced Liocichla right out in the open. Another milestone for the morning was Ron’s 300th lifer for the trip, even better was it was the White-browed Laughingthrush.

We also enjoyed close views of Giant Nuthatch, Gray Bushchat, Gray-backed Shrike and Gray-capped Woodpecker excavating a nest hole.

Next spot was a short rainforest walk just down the road; it was a little quite but still found a pair of Gray-chinned Minivets and a small group of Bar-backed Partridges. Down near the small villages we picked up a beautiful Crested Finchbill perched high up in a tall tree.
Our final spot before lunch was back at the feeding station near the Royal Project, we were sitting quietly watching the Silver-eared Mesia’s, White-tailed Robin, Blue-whistling Thrush and Black-breasted Thrush when all of a sudden out of the corner of my eye I spotted a small bird land in some bamboo right next to us. It was a pair of White-browed Piculets, this tiny little Woodpecker is amazingly small and topped off another incredible morning.

**White-browed Piculet, bird of the trip.**

After another amazing lunch at the Royal Project, it was time to make our way to our next accommodation further east back down on the lowlands. After checking in and enjoying a couple of hours of relax we headed to Tha Ton Rice Paddies, even before we even left the hotel gardens we had a new bird with a Crimson Sunbird showing up just before we got into the car. The road leading to the rice paddies we found Long-tailed Shirke, Pied Bushchat, Siberian Stonechats, Gray-breasted Prinia and Green Bee-eater, the last Bee-eater we needed for the trip.

Ron also spotted a Spotted Owlet sitting right out in the open, perfect spot for amazing scope views.
Arriving at our spot for the late afternoon we soon found huge numbers of Pipits hanging around a plantation of chili plants, we had Paddy Field Pipit, Richard’s Pipit and a new trip bird Red-throated Pipit, three species of Pipit in one spot, very cool.

Next we found Scaly-breasted Munia’s and Baya Weavers in huge numbers, Yellow-bellied Prinia, Plain Prinia, a single stunning male Pied Harrier, Thick-billed Warbler, Baikal Bush-warbler, Bluethroat and large numbers of the very rare Yellow-breasted Bunting coming in to roost for the night, not a bad afternoon.

On the way out we spotted a few wagtails in a field feeding with huge number of Common Mynas, Great Mynas and Black-collared Starlings, on closer inspection we found a large congregation of White and Citrine Wagtails. In the same field were also large numbers of Oriental Pratincoles in full breeding plumage, such a stunning bird and what a way to finish another incredible day in Thailand.

Spot-breasted Parrotbill, one of the many amazing birds seen up on Doi Lang.
DAY FIFTEEN (13th March):

Our earliest start yet, our plan was getting up to the top of Doi Lang at sunrise, just in time to set up the hide at a feeding station and wait patiently to see what emerged. Before settling into the hide we had a male Hume’s Pheasant walk out in front of us, not long after a female then a group of Mountain Bamboo Partridges, amazing start.

Most of the day involved visiting a number of feeding sites along the road, spending 30 or so minutes at each seeing what turned up.

After the Pheasants we headed back down the road to look for our next target the Ultramarine Flycatcher, funnily enough he was sitting on his perch waiting for us.

Hodgson’s Frogmouth on a nest
The next few spots were scattered along the narrow road, we added Slaty-backed Flycatcher, White-bellied Redstart, White-gorgeted Flycatcher, Gray-headed Parrotbill, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-babbler, Russet Bush-warbler, Himalayan Cutia, Siberian Rubythroat and one very friendly and entertaining Spot-breasted Parrotbill.

At the top on the Myanmar border we found a Hodgson’s Frogmouth sitting on his nest, nesting Black-throated Tits, Little-pied Flycatcher, Crested Finchbill and Aberrant Bushwarbler.

DAY SIXTEEN (28th February):

Our final day in the North before flying back to Bangkok, the clients decided on a rest day and it think well deserved. The guests were over the moon with their lists for the trip and a sleep in was all they needed. As a guide you can’t turn me off, so I headed back out to the rice paddies and picked up three Wire-tailed Swallows, a great final bird for the trip.
Top 5 birds of the trip;

1. White-browed Piculet
2. Pygmy Cupwing
3. Collared Falconet
4. Ultramarine Flycatcher
5. Siberian Rubythroat

Bird List;

(Using Clements, version 2016).  
H = Heard only

### Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lesser Whistling-Duck</td>
<td>Dendrocygna javanica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cotton Pygmy-Goose</td>
<td>Nettapus coromandelianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Northern Pintail</td>
<td>Anas clypeata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Garganey</td>
<td>Anas querquedula</td>
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</table>

### Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies (Phasianidae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rufous-throated Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila rufogularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bar-backed Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila bruneopectus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Scaly-breasted Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila chloropus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gray Peacock-Pheasant (H)</td>
<td>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Mountain Bamboo-Partridge</td>
<td>Bambusicola fytchii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Red Junglefowl</td>
<td>Gallus gallus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Hume's Pheasant</td>
<td>Syrmaticus humiae</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Silver Pheasant</td>
<td>Lophura nycthemera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kalij Pheasant</td>
<td>Lophura leucomelanos</td>
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### Grebes (Podicipedidae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Little Grebe</td>
<td>Tachybaptus ruficollis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Storks (Ciconiidae)

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Asian Openbill</td>
<td>Anastomus oscitans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Painted Stork</td>
<td>Mycteria leucocephala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Little Cormorant</td>
<td>Microcarbo niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Indian Cormorant</td>
<td>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anhingas (Anhingidae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Oriental Darter</td>
<td>Anhinga melanogaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)

20. Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*
21. Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavidus*
22. Gray Heron *Ardea cinerea*
23. Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
24. Great Egret *Ardea alba*
25. Intermediate Egret *Mesophoyx intermedia*
26. Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*
27. Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
28. Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*
29. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
30. Chinese Pond-Heron *Ardeola bacchus*
31. Javan Pond-Heron *Ardeola speciosa*
32. Striated Heron *Butorides striata*
33. Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)

34. Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*

Osprey (Pandionidae)

35. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)

36. Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*
37. Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
38. Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes*
39. Crested Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis cheela*
40. Mountain Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus nipalensis*
41. Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga*
42. Booted Eagle *Hieraetaus pennatus*
43. Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*
44. Rufous-winged Buzzard *Butastur liventer*
45. Gray-faced Buzzard *Butastur indicus*
46. Eastern Marsh-Harrier *Circus spilonotus*
47. Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*
48. Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*
49. Shikra *Accipiter badius*
50. Chinese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter soloensis*
51. Black Kite *Milvus migrans*
52. Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*
53. Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus*
54. Himalayan Buzzard *Buteo repectus*

Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)

55. White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
56. White-browed Crake *Amaurornis cinerea*
57. Ruddy-breasted Crake *Zapornia fusca*
58. Gray-headed Swamphen *Porphyrio poliocephalus*
59. Eurasian Moorhen Gallinula chloropus
60. Eurasian Coot Fulica atra

Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)

61. Black-winged Stilt Himantopus himantopus

Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)

62. Black-bellied Plover Pluvialis squatarola
63. Pacific Golden-Plover Pluvialis fulva
64. Gray-headed Lapwing Vanellus cinereus
65. Red-wattled Lapwing Vanellus indicus
66. Lesser Sand-Plover Charadrius mongolus
67. Greater Sand-Plover Charadrius leschenaultii
68. Malaysian Plover Charadrius peronii
69. Kentish Plover Charadrius alexandrinus
70. Little Ringed Plover Charadrius dubius

Jacanas (Jacanidae)

71. Pheasant-tailed Jacana Hydrophasianus chirurgus
72. Bronze-winged Jacana Metopidius indicus

Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)

73. Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus
74. Far Eastern Curlew Numenius madagascariensis
75. Eurasian Curlew Numenius arquata
76. Black-tailed Godwit Limosa limosa
77. Bar-tailed Godwit Limosa lapponica
78. Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres
79. Great Knot Calidris tenuirostris
80. Red Knot Calidris canutus
81. Ruff Calidris pugnax
82. Broad-billed Sandpiper Calidris falcinellus
83. Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea
84. Temminck's Stint Calidris temminckii
85. Long-toed Stint Calidris subminuta
86. Spoon-billed Sandpiper Calidris pygmea
87. Red-necked Stint Calidris ruficollis
88. Sanderling Calidris alba
89. Asian Dowitcher Limnodromus semipalmatus
90. Terek Sandpiper Xenus cinereus
91. Common Sandpiper Actitis hypoleucos
92. Green Sandpiper Tringa ochropus
93. Spotted Redshank Tringa erythropus
94. Common Greenshank Tringa nebularia
95. Nordmann's Greenshank Tringa guttifer
96. Marsh Sandpiper Tringa stagnatilis
97. Wood Sandpiper Tringa glareola
98. Common Redshank Tringa tetanus
### Pratincoles and Coursers (Glareolidae)

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Glareola maldivarum</td>
<td>Oriental Pratincole</td>
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<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Glareola lacteal</td>
<td>Small Pratincole</td>
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### Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</td>
<td>Brown-headed Gull</td>
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<td>102.</td>
<td>Ichthyaetus ichthyaeus</td>
<td>Pallas's Gull</td>
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<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Larus heuglini</td>
<td>Heuglin's Gull</td>
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<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Sterna albisetsis</td>
<td>Little Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Gelochedilon nilotica</td>
<td>Gull-billed Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Hydroprogne caspia</td>
<td>Caspian Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Chlidonias leucopterus</td>
<td>White-winged Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Sterna sumatrana</td>
<td>Black-naped Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Chlidonias hybrida</td>
<td>Whiskered Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Sterna hirundo</td>
<td>Common Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Thalasseus bergii</td>
<td>Great Crested Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Thalasseus bengalensis</td>
<td>Lesser Crested Tern</td>
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### Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Columba livia</td>
<td>Rock Pigeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Columba hodgsonii</td>
<td>Speckled Wood-Pigeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Streptopelia tranquebarica</td>
<td>Red Collared-Dove</td>
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<td>116.</td>
<td>Streptopelia chinensis</td>
<td>Spotted Dove</td>
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<td>117.</td>
<td>Chalcophaps indica</td>
<td>Asian Emerald Dove</td>
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<td>118.</td>
<td>Geopelia striata</td>
<td>Zebra Dove</td>
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<td>119.</td>
<td>Treron vernans</td>
<td>Pink-necked Pigeon</td>
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<td>120.</td>
<td>Treron curvirostra</td>
<td>Thick-billed Pigeon</td>
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<td>121.</td>
<td>Treron apicauda</td>
<td>Pin-tailed Pigeon</td>
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<td>122.</td>
<td>Treron seimundi</td>
<td>Yellow-vented Pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>Ducula badia</td>
<td>Mountain Imperial-Pigeon</td>
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### Cuckoos (Cuculidae)

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>Centropus sinensis</td>
<td>Greater Coucal</td>
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<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>Centropus bengalensis</td>
<td>Lesser Coucal</td>
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<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>Phaenicophaeus tristis</td>
<td>Green-billed Malkoha</td>
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<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Eudynamys scolopaceus</td>
<td>Asian Koel</td>
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<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Cacomantis sonneratii</td>
<td>Banded Bay Cuckoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>Cacomantis merulinus</td>
<td>Plaintive Cuckoo</td>
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<td>130.</td>
<td>Surniculus lugubris</td>
<td>Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>Surniculus dicrurondes</td>
<td>Fork-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Hierococcyx sparverioides</td>
<td>Large Hawk-Cuckoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133.</td>
<td>Cuculus micropterus</td>
<td>Indian Cuckoo (H)</td>
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### Owls (Strigidae)

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Otus lettia</td>
<td>Collared Scops-Owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135.</td>
<td>Glaucidium brodiei</td>
<td>Collared Owlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136.</td>
<td>Glaucidium cuculoides</td>
<td>Asian Barred Owlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137.</td>
<td>Athene brama</td>
<td>Spotted Owlet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Frogmouths (Podargidae)

138. Hodgson's Frogmouth  Batrachostomus hodgsoni

Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)

139. Great Eared-Nightjar  Lyncornis macrotis
140. Large-tailed Nightjar  Caprimulgus macrurus

Swifts (Apodidae)

141. Silver-backed Needletail  Hirundapus cochinchinensis
142. Brown-backed Needletail  Hirundapus giganteus
143. Himalayan Swiftlet  Aerodramus brevirostris
144. Germain's Swiftlet  Aerodramus germani
145. Cook's Swift  Apus cooki
146. House Swift  Apus nipalensis
147. Asian Palm-Swift  Cypsiurus balasiensis

Treeswifts (Hemiprocnidae)

148. Crested Treeswift  Hemiprocne coronata
149. Gray-rumped Treeswift  Hemiprocne longipennis

Trogons (Trogonidae)

150. Red-headed Trogon  Harpactes erythrocephalus
151. Orange-breasted Trogon  Harpactes oreskios

Hoopoes (Upupidae)

152. Eurasian Hoopoe  Upupa epops

Hornbills (Bucerotidae)

153. Great Hornbill  Buceros bicornis
154. Oriental Pied-Hornbill  Anthracoceros albirostris
155. Wreathed Hornbill  Rhyticeros undulates

Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)

156. Common Kingfisher  Alcedo atthis
157. Banded Kingfisher  Lacedo pulchella
158. White-throated Kingfisher  Halcyon smyrnensis
159. Black-capped Kingfisher  Halcyon pileata
160. Collared Kingfisher  Todiramphus chloris
161. Pied Kingfisher  Ceryle rudis

Bee-eaters (Meropidae)

162. Red-bearded Bee-eater  Nyctyornis amictus
163. Blue-bearded Bee-eater  Nyctyornis athertoni
164. Green Bee-eater  Merops orientalis
165. Blue-throated Bee-eater  
166. Blue-tailed Bee-eater  
167. Chestnut-headed Bee-eater  

**Rollers (Coraciidae)**  
168. Indian Roller  
169. Dollarbird  

**Asian Barbets (Megalaimidae)**  
170. Coppersmith Barbet  
171. Blue-eared Barbet  
172. Great Barbet  
173. Red-throated Barbet  
174. Green-eared Barbet  
175. Lineated Barbet  
176. Golden-throated Barbet  
177. Moustached Barbet  
178. Blue-throated Barbet  

**Woodpeckers (Picidae)**  
179. Speckled Piculet  
180. White-browed Piculet  
181. Gray-capped Woodpecker  
182. Freckle-breasted Woodpecker  
183. Stripe-breasted Woodpecker  
184. Greater Yellownape  
185. Streak-breasted Woodpecker  
186. Laced Woodpecker  
187. Black-headed Woodpecker  
188. Black-and-buff Woodpecker  
189. Greater Flameback  
190. Bay Woodpecker  
191. Heart-spotted Woodpecker  
192. Great Slaty Woodpecker (H)  

**Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)**  
193. White-rumped Falcon  
194. Collared Falconet  
195. Black-thighed Falconet  

**Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)**  
196. Blossom-headed Parakeet  
197. Red-breasted Parakeet  
198. Vernal Hanging-Parrot  

---
Asian and Grauer’s Broadbills (Eurylaimidae)

199. Long-tailed Broadbill *Psarisomus dalhousiae*
200. Silver-breasted Broadbill *Serilophus lunatus*
201. Black-and-yellow Broadbill *Eurylaimus ochromalus*
202. Dusky Broadbill *Corydon sumatranus*

Thornbills and Allies (Acanthizidae)

203. Golden-bellied Gerygone *Gerygone sulphurea*

Vangas, Helmetshrikes, and Allies (Vangidae)

204. Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike *Hemipus picatus*

Woodswallows (Artamidae)

205. Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus*

Ioras (Aegithinidae)

206. Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia*
207. Great Iora *Aegithina lafresnaye*

Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)

208. Gray-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris*
209. Short-billed Minivet *Pericrocotus brevirostris*
210. Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus*
211. Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
212. Brown-rumped Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis*
213. Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus*
214. Large Cuckooshrike *Coracina macei*
215. Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Lalage melaschistos*
216. Indochinese Cuckooshrike *Lalage polioptera*

Whistlers and Allies (Pachycephalidae)

217. Mangrove Whistler (H) *Pachycephala cinerea*

Shrikes (Laniidae)

218. Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*
219. Burmese Shrike *Lanius collurioides*
220. Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*
221. Gray-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus*

Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)

222. Blyth’s Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius aerialatus*
223. White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca*

Old World Orioles (Oriolidae)
224. Black-naped Oriole
Oriolus chinensis

225. Slender-billed Oriole
Oriolus tenuirostris

226. Black-hooded Oriole
Oriolus xanthornus

227. Maroon Oriole
Oriolus trailii

Drongos (Dicruridae)

228. Black Drongo
Dicrurus macrocercus

229. Ashy Drongo
Dicrurus leucophaeus

230. Crow-billed Drongo
Dicrurus annectans

231. Crow-tailed Drongo
Dicrurus remifer

232. Hair-crested Drongo
Dicrurus hottentottus

233. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Dicrurus paradiseus

Fantails (Rhipiduridae)

235. Malaysian Pied-Fantail
Rhipidura javanica

236. White-throated Fantail
Rhipidura albicollis

Monarch Flycatchers (Monarchidae)

237. Black-naped Monarch
Hypothymis azurea

238. Blyth's Paradise-Flycatcher
Terpsiphone affinis

Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)

239. Red-billed Blue-Magpie
Urocissa erythrorhyncha

240. Common Green-Magpie (H)
Cissa chinensis

241. Rufous Treepie
Dendrocitta vagabunda

242. Gray Treepie
Dendrocitta formosae

243. Racket-tailed Treepie
Crypsirina temia

244. Large-billed Crow
Corvus macrorhynchos

Larks (Alaudidae)

245. Oriental Skylark
Alauda gulgula

Swallows (Hirundinidae)

246. Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica

247. Wire-tailed Swallow
Hirundo smithii

248. Red-rumped Swallow
Cecropis daurica

249. Striated Swallow
Cecropis striolata

Fairy Flycatchers (Stenostiridae)

250. Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail
Chelidorhynx hypoxantha

251. Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher
Culicicapa ceylonensis
### Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice (Paridae)

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<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Yellow-browed Tit</td>
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<td>Japanese Tit</td>
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<td>254</td>
<td>Yellow-cheeked Tit</td>
<td>Machiolophus spilonotus</td>
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### Long-tailed Tits (Aegithalidae)

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<td>Black-throated Tit</td>
<td>Aegithalos concinnus</td>
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### Nuthatches (Sittidae)

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<td>258</td>
<td>Giant Nuthatch</td>
<td>Sitta magna</td>
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### Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)

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<td>Ashy Bulbul</td>
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<td>276</td>
<td>Mountain Bulbul</td>
<td>Ixos mclellandii</td>
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### Cupwings (Pnoepygidae)

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<td>277</td>
<td>Pygmy Cupwing</td>
<td>Pnoepygus pusilla</td>
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### Bush-Warblers and Allies (Cettiidae)

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<tr>
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<td>Slaty-bellied Tesia</td>
<td>Tesia olivea</td>
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<td>Yellow-bellied Warbler</td>
<td>Abroscopus superciliaris</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>Aberrant Bush-Warbler</td>
<td>Horornis flavolivaceus</td>
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### Leaf Warblers (Phylloscopidae)

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<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Dusky Warbler</td>
<td>Phylloscopus fuscatus</td>
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<td>282</td>
<td>Radde’s Warbler</td>
<td>Phylloscopus schwarzi</td>
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<td>Buff-barred Warbler</td>
<td>Phylloscopus pulcher</td>
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<td>284</td>
<td>Ashy-throated Warbler</td>
<td>Phylloscopus maculipennis</td>
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285. Pallas's Leaf Warbler  
286. Yellow-browed Warbler  
287. Hume's Warbler  
288. Arctic Warbler  
289. Greenish Warbler  
290. Two-barred Warbler  
291. Eastern Crowned Leaf Warbler  
292. Blyth's Leaf Warbler  
293. Claudia's Leaf Warbler  
294. Davison's Leaf Warbler  
295. Sulphur-breasted Warbler  
296. Plain-tailed Warbler  

285. Phylloscopus proregulus  
286. Phylloscopus inornatus  
287. Phylloscopus humei  
288. Phylloscopus borealis  
289. Phylloscopus trochiloides  
290. Phylloscopus plumbeitarus  
291. Phylloscopus coronatus  
292. Phylloscopus reguloides  
293. Phylloscopus claudiae  
294. Phylloscopus davisoni  
295. Phylloscopus ricketti  
296. Seicercus soror  

297. Thick-billed Warbler  
298. Black-browed Reed-Warbler  
299. Oriental Reed-Warbler  

297. Iduna aedon  
298. Acrocephalus bistrigiceps  
299. Acrocephalus orientalis  

300. Striated Grassbird  
301. Russet Bush-Warbler (H)  
302. Baikal Bush-Warbler  

300. Megalurus palustris  
301. Locustella mandelli  
302. Locustella davidi  

303. Zitting Cisticola  
304. Golden-headed Cisticola  
305. Common Tailorbird  
306. Dark-necked Tailorbird  
307. Hill Prinia  
308. Rufescent Prinia  
309. Gray-breasted Prinia  
310. Yellow-bellied Prinia  
311. Plain Prinia  

303. Cisticola juncidis  
304. Cisticola exilis  
305. Orthotomus sutorius  
306. Orthotomus atrogularis  
307. Prinia superciliaris  
308. Prinia rufescens  
309. Prinia hodgsonii  
310. Prinia flaviventris  
311. Prinia inornata  

312. Gray-headed Parrotbill  
313. Spot-breasted Parrotbill  

312. Psittiparus gularis  
313. Paradoxornis guttaticollis  

314. Striated Yuhina  
315. Chestnut-flanked White-eye  
316. Oriental White-eye  
317. Japanese White-eye  
318. Everett's white-eye  

314. Yuhina castaniceps  
315. Zosterops erythropleurus  
316. Zosterops palpebrosus  
317. Zosterops japonicus  
318. Zosterops everetti
**Tree-Babblers, Scimitar-Babblers, and Allies (Timaliidae)**

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<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>Pin-striped Tit-Babbler</td>
<td>Mixornis gularis</td>
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<td>Golden Babbler</td>
<td>Cyanoderma chrysaeum</td>
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<td>Rufous-fronted Babbler</td>
<td>Cyanoderma rufifrons</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>White-browed Scimitar-Babbler</td>
<td>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Large Scimitar-Babbler</td>
<td>Megapomatorhinus hypoleucus</td>
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<td>324</td>
<td>Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler</td>
<td>Megapomatorhinus erythrogenys</td>
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<td>Gray-throated Babbler</td>
<td>Stachyris nigriceps</td>
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<td>326</td>
<td>Spot-necked Babbler</td>
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**Ground Babblers and Allies (Pellorneidae)**

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<td>Puff-throated Babbler</td>
<td>Pellorneum ruficeps</td>
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<td>Buff-breasted Babbler</td>
<td>Pellorneum tickelli</td>
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<td>331</td>
<td>Abbott's Babbler</td>
<td>Turdinus abbotti</td>
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<td>Limestone Wren-Babbler</td>
<td>Turdinus crispifrons</td>
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<td>333</td>
<td>Streaked Wren-Babbler</td>
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**Laughingthrushes and Allies (Leiothrichidae)**

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<td>Yunnan Fulvetta</td>
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<td>Himalayan Cutia</td>
<td>Cutia nipalensis</td>
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<td>White-crested Laughingthrush</td>
<td>Garrulax leucolophus</td>
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<td>Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush</td>
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<td>Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush</td>
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<td>Black-throated Laughingthrush</td>
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<td>341</td>
<td>White-browed Laughingthrush</td>
<td>Ianthocincla sannio</td>
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<td>Silver-eared Laughingthrush</td>
<td>Trochalopteron melanostigma</td>
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<td>Rufous-backed Sibia</td>
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<td>Blue-winged Minla</td>
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**Fairy-bluebirds (Irenidae)**

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**Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)**

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<td>Bluethroat</td>
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<td>Siberian Stonechat</td>
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<td>Pied Bushchat</td>
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<td>Saxicola ferreus</td>
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**Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)**

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<td>Gray-sided Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus feae</td>
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<td>Eyebrowed Thrush</td>
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**Starlings (Sturnidae)**

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<td>Black-collared Starling</td>
<td>Gracupica nigricollis</td>
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<td>Gracupica contra</td>
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<td>Chestnut-tailed Starling</td>
<td>Sturnia malabarica</td>
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<td>Common Myna</td>
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<td>Great Myna</td>
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**Leafbirds (Chloropseidae)**

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>Blue-winged Leafbird</td>
<td>Chloropsis cochinchenensis</td>
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<td>398</td>
<td>Golden-fronted Leafbird</td>
<td>Chloropsis aurifrons</td>
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<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>Orange-bellied Leafbird</td>
<td>Chloropsis hardwickii</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>Greater Green Leafbird</td>
<td>Chloropsis sonnerati</td>
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</table>
Flowerpeckers (Dicaeidae)

401. Thick-billed Flowerpecker

402. Yellow-vented Flowerpecker

403. Fire-breasted Flowerpecker

404. Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker

Sunbirds and Spiderhunters (Nectariniidae)

405. Ruby-cheeked Sunbird

406. Purple Sunbird

407. Olive-backed Sunbird

408. Black-throated Sunbird

409. Gould’s Sunbird

410. Green-tailed Sunbird

411. Crimson Sunbird

412. Streaked Spiderhunter

Wagtails and Pipits (Motacillidae)

413. Citrine Wagtail

414. Gray Wagtail

415. White Wagtail

416. Richard’s Pipit

417. Paddyfield Pipit

418. Olive-backed Pipit

419. Red-throated Pipit

Buntings and New World Sparrows (Emberizidae)

420. Yellow-breasted Bunting

Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)

421. Common Rosefinch

422. Spot-winged Grosbeak

Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)

423. House Sparrow

424. Plain-backed Sparrow

425. Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Weavers and Allies (Ploceidae)

426. Baya Weaver

427. Asian Golden Weaver

Waxbills and Allies (Estrildidae)

428. White-rumped Munia

429. Scaly-breasted Munia
### Mammal List:

1. White-handed Gibbon, *Hylobates lar*
2. Dusky Langur, *Trachypithecus obscurus*
3. Banded Langur, *Presbytis femoralis*
4. Long-tailed Macaque, *Macaca fascicularis*
5. Pig-tailed Macaque, *Macaca nemestrina*
6. Northern Treeshrew, *Tupia bekangeri*
7. Gray-bellied Squirrel, *Callosciurus caniceps*
8. Variable Squirrel, *Callosciurus finlaysonii*
9. Pallas’s Squirrel, *Callosciurus erythraeus*
10. Black Giant Squirrel, *Ratufa bicolor*
11. Asian Red-cheeked Squirrel, *Dremomys rufigenis*
12. Western Striped Squirrel, *Tamiops maclellandi*
13. Cambonian Striped Tree Squirrel, *Tamiops rodolphi*
14. Lesser Mouse-Deer, *Tragulus kanchii*
15. Sambar Deer, *Cervus unicolor*
16. Red Muntjak, *Muntiacus muntjak*

*White-handed Gibbon, one of the 16 mammal species for the trip.*