At the eastern end of the Himalayas, the Eaglenest region, in Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most exciting birding destinations in Asia and in recent years has become a favourite tour destination. Despite some windy and wet weather on occasions, we had fair weather for most of our trip, enabling us to enjoy the birding.

Altogether, we recorded a total of 462 species, during our 17 days. Amazing views were obtained of a diversity of species, including such gems as Temminck’s Tragopan, Himalayan Monal, Blood Pheasant, Ward’s Trogan, Beautiful Nuthatch, Bengal Florican, Greater Painted Snipe, Rufous-necked and Great Hornbills, thirteen species of laughingthrush, Bugun and Crimson-faced Liocichla, Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler, Long-billed Wren Babbler, and
Himalayan Cutia. The biggest surprises of the trip were White-winged Duck in flight near the Digboi oilfields, a Bengal Florican, something we had been told it would be unlikely to see this year due to a change in distribution caused by last year’s unusual levels of flooding in Kaziranga National Park, and both Golden Eagle (at Eaglenest!), and Indian Spotted Eagle at Kaziranga National Park. We also saw a number of exciting mammals on this tour, including Asian Elephants, Indian Rhinoceros, Wild Water Buffalo, Swamp and Hog Deers. Taken together, this was a very successful trip, with many exciting and amusing memories.

After arriving in Dibrugarh in eastern Assam, we headed immediately for the wetlands of Dibru-Saikhowa some 90 minutes away. The weather was very pleasant – a big change from our experiences at this site during the previous two years. Near our vehicles significant numbers of both grey-backed and black-backed (Tibetan Wagtail) races of Citrine Wagtail, many in superb plumage, were much in evidence, perching in the huge areas of floating, invasive Water Hyacinth. There were also good numbers of Little Cormorant and egrets, including Little, Intermediate and Eastern Great in full breeding plumage, Spot-billed Ducks and even a male Pied Harrier. After a brief journey in our boats, we landed in an area with taller elephant grass to look for some of the grassland specialties, and could hear Jerdon’s Babblers singing even from the boat. This species, sometimes very tricky to see, gave us all wonderful prolonged views. Other birds in the area included small numbers of lingering Black-faced Buntings, Plain and Yellow-bellied Prinias, an Indian Reed Warbler, and small numbers of Striated Babblers provided us with some nice views as they perched up in the vegetation. Starlings were much in evidence as dusk approached and we had good numbers of White-vented and Jungle Myna as well as Chestnut-tailed Starlings, all gathering to roost, whilst at the same time huge numbers of pipits and wagtails were passing overhead. Many of the wagtails, including large numbers of the black-capped feldeggi race of Western Yellow Wagtail were gathering in some of the taller trees and in an area of sand with scattered vegetation, and this latter area also produce small numbers of Little Ringed Plover, Temminck’s Stints and a few Sand Larks but oddly, no Small Pratincoles.

As with last year, entry to the “normal” birding site within Digboi Oilfields was off-limits, and on our first full day we headed out in the morning to a narrow trail through bamboo and scrub around the edge of the oilfields. As we headed up through the scrub one of our first birds was the near-endemic Rufous-necked Laughingthrush, which gave us excellent views as it hopped up into a leafless tree and posed for five minutes. Not long afterwards, in an area dominated by bamboo and scattered trees we were soon watching a good variety of birds, including another of our main targets, Collared Treepie, and another scarce species, White-hooded Babbler. Our main target species, Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush, proved unusually elusive and was not heard during the six hours that we spent in its habitat! Nevertheless we saw a great variety of species in the area, including, Yellow-footed Green Pigeons, Green Imperial Pigeon, Blue-throated Barbet, Black-hooded Oriole, Crimson Sunbird, Scarlet Minivet, Chestnut-capped Babbler, Greater Flameback, Grey-backed Shrike, Greenish Warbler, Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, a flighty pair of Chestnut-winged Cuckoos, and a couple of magnificent Blue-bearded Bee-eaters. We also managed to see both Jerdon’s and Black Baza within seconds of each other.

After lunch we headed back to our previous day’s departure point and went into our boat once again. We headed out across a wide expanse of water, passing groups of Tufted Duck and both Great Crested and Little Grebes, before making our way into tall grasses within an area of shallow water. Once out of the boat, and after a little “island hopping” to dry land, we reached our destination, the territory of Marsh Babbler, an endemic species with highly specific habitat requirements and a very patchy, localized distribution. Within fit minutes, after minimal playback, we had all had spectacular views of this lovely babbler, singing its head off within the elephant grass. As we returned to our vehicles and a late breakfast we had one of our most fortunate and unexpected sightings of the trip – a White-winged Duck flying past in perfect light – and incredibly all but one participant managed to see it despite the brief view. This later turned out to be even more fortuitous than expected because the normal site where we would look for White-winged Duck on our last morning, Nameri National Park, was closed due to early onset of heavy rains.

After lunch, we headed towards our next destination, the famous Kaziranga World Heritage Site cum Tiger Reserve, a long drive to the west. En route we stopped to watch at least 9 Greater Adjutant storks at close range and many other birds in roadside marshland including some superb Greater Painted Snipe that were feeding in the open.

Kaziranga is renowned for its high density and number of large mammals, in particular Asian Elephant, Indian Rhinoceros, Swamp Deer and Wild Water Buffalo, whilst its natural grassland habitats support small populations of a number of scarce and threatened bird species. With two full days to enjoy Asia’s closest thing to the Serengeti where better to spend our first morning than on the back of a domestic elephant. Our main target on the elephant ride was the increasingly rare, critically endangered Bengal Florican, which had apparently not been seen in the park for several months. Having learnt this, our expectations were low, so it came as a joyous surprise when our
mahouts headed straight to where an immature male florican was hiding. The bird flushed up just in front of the group and flew off low over the grass and a few browsing rhinos, leaving us all very content with our first experience in the park. Bengal Bushlarks sang overhead for much of our ride but there was no sign of any of the other grassland specialties we were searching for. Of course, we also took the opportunity to get close to a few of the prehistoric-looking Indian Rhino’s that frequented the area – an impressive beast indeed! Good numbers of both Swamp and Hog Deer were also seen.

After our elephant ride the skies darkened and we spent the better part of an hour sheltering before heading into the park in our jeeps. Within a very short time, however, we were watching a single Slender-billed Babbler at close range - another of the rarer target species in this reserve. Not long afterwards, yet another rarity was found – a group of three Slender-billed Vultures feeding at what was probably a deer carcass. Large numbers Wild Water Buffalo and Rhino’s were much in evidence, as well as a few Asian Elephants. During our day in the park, interrupted only by some excellent Indian food at our lodge, we encountered an excellent variety of birds, including Pale-chinned Flycatcher, Black-rumped Flameback, Pallas’s and Grey-headed Fish Eagles as well as several male Pied Harriers were also seen well on a number of occasions, and waterbirds were abundant. These included impressive numbers of globally threatened species, such as Black-necked Storks, Lesser Adjutants, Spot-billed Pelicans, River Terns, as well as more common species such as Ruddy Shelduck, Indian Spotbill and a number of migratory shorebirds.

As with last year, the local tea-estate was off limits to our group because of alleged insurgency problems. As a result, we spent our last morning birding along the road near the park and then in the Western range of the reserve itself. After seeing a few birds here, including Speckled Piculet, Simon found one of the birds of the trip – a triplet of Pied Falconets in a nearby tree. We all had fantastic scope views of this rarely seen species as they sat in the same place for more than 15 minutes. The forests of the Western Range produced a few good birds, most notably a pair of roosting Brown Fish Owls that were seen well, along with a pair of Kalij Pheasants ushering their single diminutive chick across the road in front of us.

Our last afternoon found us back in the Central Range. Expecting little new, we were therefore surprised and delighted to have fantastic views of Red-headed Vultures as well as a few White-rumped Vultures and, most unexpectedly, an adult Indian Spotted Eagle, scoped both perched and subsequently seen at close range whilst it circled above our vehicle.

Awaking before dawn we were almost successful in tapping in a pair of Spot-bellied Eagle Owls but as the light of dawn appeared they went silent. Leaving Kaziranga behind us, our next day was primarily a travel-day. We crossed the Brahmaputra at dawn, watching River Lapwing and a Great Thick-knee during breakfast, before crossing the state border to travel into the steep hills of Arunachal Pradesh, twisting our way up the windy roads into the beautiful vistas and untouched forests in the vicinity of the Sessni Orchid Sanctuary. Although we only had a limited time to explore the bamboo forests of this area, we had some fine views of Wedge-tailed Green Pigeons in a fruiting tree, along with an assortment of barbets and bulbuls. After lunch we again stopped to bird, this time in the vicinity of Bomdila Pass, where we found our first Bhutan Laughingthrush, Blue-capped Rock Thrushes, Blue-fronted Redstarts, Yellow-vented Warbler, Rufous-bellied Eagle, Himalayan Griffon and Crested Goshawk. A couple of roadside stops near one of the bigger rivers yielded the impressive Crested Kingfisher as well as a Brown Dipper.

The following morning, after a horribly early start, we set off to the high mountains. As it got light, birds such as White-collared Blackbirds and Plain Mountain Finches were much in evidence as we approached the treeline, but the bird that surprised us most was a Black-tailed Crake that was feeding along the roadside near a village, though only occupants of the first vehicle saw it. Finally, some 3 hours after departure, we arrived at our breakfast spot at around 6:10am, just below Sela Pass at an altitude of about 4,200m. About ten minutes later, having already had great views of some beautiful Fire-tailed Sunbirds, Simon spotted a male of the iridescently-plumaged Himalayan Monal on a rocky pinnacle above us, providing us with a rare opportunity to observe this beautiful pheasant at close range through a scope.

We were all delighted, but ten minutes later, just after we had scoped up a singing Plain-backed Thrush on top of a conifer, the fog rolled in and although we picked up a few birds along the roadside, such as Himalayan White-browed and Dark-breasted Rosefinches, and a solitary Goldcrest it was clear that the weather was unlikely to change any time soon, so we headed over the pass in search of better weather. Sadly, whilst it was much clearer on the other side, dense light sleet and snow started to fall as soon as we crossed the pass. Heading on, we searched in vain for Grandalas and other high-altitude species, though we saw a confiding Alpine Accentor and a few breeding plumage Rosy Pipits as we searched. After some ten kilometres, however, we stopped to search for Blood Pheasants and were not disappointed. Two were briefly seen crossing a gap in the trees. Lakpa (our friendly and competent local guide) and Frank crossed a cold boulder-strewn mountain river and headed up into the forest to try to push the birds towards the group, but floundering on the steep slopes in the deep snow (in places up to nearly waist deep), the birds slipped between them and disappeared. After this most of the group also crossed the stream as we began a quick search for other high-altitude birds in the driving snow, and within minutes we were
watching an incredibly beautiful Blood Pheasant perched on a rock less than 10m away. Not much else was seen in the area apart from some distant Tibetan Blackbirds and a stunning male Himalayan Bluetail.

With worsening weather conditions, we decided to head back to the pass in the hope of getting below the snow on the return towards Dirang. Small numbers of Brandt’s Mountain-Finches were seen on the way up to the pass, but little else, and our three jeeps were increasingly struggling on the snow-covered military road. We crossed the high pass and started heading down, following the impressions of the vehicle five minutes ahead of us. Visibility was at times down to 5m as the snow continued unabated, but our drivers did an amazing and after nearly an hour we finally came upon the vehicle that had been in front, along with a line of other vehicles. Below us a number of heavily-laden trucks coming up the snow-covered road were seemingly stuck on a steep, slippery bend, and below these an army convoy was parked up waiting to come up the road (such convoys always have priority in this highly militarized zone). After a tedious wait, the truck finally made it up past us, along with the other vehicles that had been stuck, and then the army convoy, with chains attached to their tyres that enabled them to move through the snow with apparent ease. Our journey down took a very long time and it was nearly dark before we got out of the zone of snow, and into the rain. Fortunately our journey was not completely birdless, and everyone was fortunate to all see what was presumably the same Black-tailed Crane as we descended. Later we found a few more interesting species, including some Indian Blue Robins that were singing loudly but frustratingly hard to spot, and only Fiona managed to see one before it moved to a new hidden position.

Another full day birding out of Dirang took us in a different direction, this time toward the highland village of Mandala at around 3,000m. As we drove up to higher altitudes we encountered large numbers of Plain Mountain Finches, presumably forced down by the snow at higher elevations, as well as a small group of Himalayan Beautiful Rosefinches that kept just ahead of our vehicles and occasionally perched for brief periods. Roadside birding was slow at first but soon livened up. Our first feeding flocks passed through, including species such as Beautiful Sibia, Green-backed Tits, Black-faced Warblers, Blyth’s Leaf Warblers, Yellow-bellied Fantails, Blue-winged Siva, Chestnut-tailed and Red-tailed Minlas, White-tailed Nuthatch, Rufous-bellied Niltava, Golden-breasted Fulvetta and Fire-capped Tit.

Along the burnt out ridge-tops numerous flowering rhododendrons brightened an otherwise depressing scene in which the once magnificent old-growth coniferous forest is increasingly being cleared (to the benefit of a few species, such as Olive-backed Pipit and one of Malcolm’s most favourite birds, Russet Sparrow). Despite this, many of the high-altitude birds are still present in good numbers, and feeding flocks at higher elevations included Rufous-vented and Stripe-throated Yuhinas and Phylloscopus warblers such as Buff-barred, Ashy-throated and Lemon-rumped Leaf Warblers, as well as a few Whistler’s Warblers. Other birds that kept us busy included Tibetan Siskin, Spotted Nutcraker, Grey-winged Blackbirds, a male Slaty-blue Flycatcher, Ludlow’s Fulvetta, Grey-crested and Coal Tits, and Black-faced Laughingthrushes. The prize bird here, however, was a pair of intricately patterned Spotted Laughingthrushes that sat out for a prolonged period in full view.

Carrying on the other side of the pass, and just before lunch we found one of the regions greatest songsters - a Hume’s Bush Warbler, which entertained us with its wonderful song from just a few feet away. Surprisingly we also found good numbers of Blandford’s Rosefinches in this area, as well as a nice male Crimson-browed Finch and a perched Mountain Hawk Eagle. Rain set in shortly afterwards and we birded in increasingly wet conditions, finding few new species. One bird that did put in an appearance, however, was a Bar-winged Wren Babbler, one of our main targets for this area, but a persistent hunt for this species throughout the area finally paid off for reasonable views.

Before departing the Dirang Valley, our original plan had been to spend the early morning at Sangti Valley, a secluded valley tucked away behind a deep, narrow gorge, but since we had already seen both Crested Kingfisher and Black-tailed Crane we instead went back to the Mandala Road in search of other species, in particularly Fire-tailed Myzornis, and so we spent the morning birding in this area. Despite this additional time spent here, however, there was no sign of the Myzornis, though we picked up a few new birds such as a superb Rufous-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Bullfinches and some brief Gold-naped Finches. Grey-bellied Tsesia’s again gave us a hard time but eventually almost everyone had good views of this skulker. On the way back to Dirang from Mandala we stopped along the river near the town and had fantastic scope views of a Long-billed Plover and its young chick. On our afternoon drive to Eaglenest we all saw Yellow-breasted Greenfinches and Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler well, and some of the group managed to get reasonable views of Russet Bush Warbler. We finally arrived at Lama camp near the Eaglenest reserve late evening, ready and eager for our week at this renowned birding site.

The focal point of this tour is always the week spent ‘camping’ inside the Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary. Access to this fantastic reserve is via an old military road originating in the valley below at Tenga. This road cuts through the heart of the sanctuary, allowing access to elevations from around 1000m to 2800m, and there is almost no traffic to disturb birding. Eaglenest shot into fame in 2006 with the extraordinary discovery of a new bird to science, the apparently highly localized Bugun Lioicichla. Whilst seeing this bird was a major aim of our visit, the extensive forests of the Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary offers very much more than this single species.

On our first full day we left our first camp - Lama Camp – before dawn and headed to the pass at the boundary of the reserve. Unfortunately, the pass was unusually quiet, and apart from a few species that most notably included
a brief and elusive Bar-winged Wren Babbler, Chestnut-headed Tesia and Blue-winged Minla we saw very little during the first hour. Shortly afterwards, however, we had amazing close views of an inquisitive Brown Parrotbill, one of our main targets for this area. Shortly afterwards Ken discovered a Rusty-flanked Treecreeper, which we had only glimpsed in the mist on the Mandala road – it was feeding on a small cliff face like a Wallcreepers – and gave fantastic views. Another bird seen that was exhibiting odd behaviour was an adult Brown Shrike skulking at the bottom of a dense bush whilst being mobbed by sunbirds and fulvetta – though only Frank managed to see this weary migrant.

Shortly after our warm, porridge-filled field breakfast, we heard the distinctive calls of a female Temminck’s Tragopan. Sitting patiently along the roadside, the group waited whilst Frank tried to entice this shy species to cross the road using playback. Nobody probably expected a bird such as this to put in an appearance, but miraculously after some 20 minutes a beautifully coloured male ran across in front of the group, only a few meters from Clive, and was seen by all but one of us. Minutes later, while hoping that the bird would cross the road again, Malcolm looked down the forested slope behind him and found himself staring down TWO male tragopans within 15m of where we were sitting. Unfortunately only Pirjo managed to see a good look of these two stunning birds before they walked off into the forest, and although various people had brief views during the rest of the morning.

We birded down the road towards Lama camp, seeing many of the commoner species of the area as well as Green and Black-eared Shrike Babblers and then, after lunch, headed down the road to slightly lower elevations. This area is a somewhat degraded, logged-over forest with patches of scrub, and lies some 12km outside of the reserve boundary, but this habitat seems to be the preferred (and only?) habitat for the liocichla. We headed for an area where this restricted-range species had recently been found by James’s group the week before and within five minutes we were watching a pair of liocichlas through our scopes, obtaining the most marvelous of views. During the next 15 minutes the birds hardly moved as they fed at the edge of dense scrub. Other species we saw whilst in the area frequented by the liocichla included Spot-winged Grosbeak, Brown Bullfinch, a magnificent male Scarlet finch, Hume’s Treecreeper, our first of many Striated Laughingthrushes and Streak-throated Barwings, Grey-sided Laughingthrush, Greater Yellownape and good numbers of Rusty-fronted Barwing, a species that is often found in association with the liocichla.

During the next couple of days at Lama camp we revisited the area of the pass and birded lower below the camp as well. On our second morning at the pass we made a special effort to see Temminck’s Tragopan again since Doug had missed it the first day, and also looked for the Long-billed Thrushes that Frank had seen in a nearby ravine. After sitting just off the trail for about 15 minutes we heard the distinctive but muffled sound of a Temminck’s Tragopan flying in to investigate Frank’s playback, but it was not for another ten minutes or so that it walked past us and not everyone saw it. No thrushes were found in the ravine, but we had very nice views of a Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler feeding on rocks in the ravine, and, most unexpectedly, a male Temminck’s Tragopan that appeared there on two different visits. On the second occasion it sat in view at the top of the valley for a few minutes, giving everyone good views of this wonderful bird – what a relief! Other memorable birds we saw during the day included very obliging Steak-breasted and Slender-billed Scimitar Babblers near the pass, nine Cutia together with a Black-headed Shrike Babbler, and in the afternoon below Lama camp, a diminutive male Pygmy Blue Flycatcher.

On the day that we moved from Lama to Bompou camp one of the first birds we stopped for, sitting at the very top of a tall tree but at eye-level, was the rarely seen Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker. This bird stayed long enough for everyone to have good scope views before we moved on down the road to one of our sites for Ward’s Trogon. Here, within a very short time, we heard one calling. Approaching the area, Clive suddenly spotted a male sitting right in the open at eye level and a mere 15m from us! Everyone managed to see the bird except for Ken who ‘unfortunately’ found the female of the pair, sitting close to the male and unseen by most of us. The trogons disappeared suddenly, never to reappear, as is often the case with this mostly-silent species. On our journey we also saw the distinctive Himalayan race of White-browed Shortwing, and stopping in an area of bamboo, found Grey-bellied Tesia, Broad-billed Warblers and a small group of Black-throated Parrotbills along with their usual travel companions, the smart Golden-breasted Fulvetta. Further down towards Bompou nearly all of us had amazing views of a responsive Rufous-throated Wren Babbler. In the late afternoon having reached Bompou camp, some of us saw a male White-tailed Robin in bamboo near the camp, but our search for Blyth’s Tragopans on the road was unsuccessful (which is hardly surprising given the number of birders from other tour groups who were using the road in the area).

On our first full day based at Bompou we left fairly early for the forests at lower elevation near Sessni. The journey down in the early morning produced a good view of Rufous-throated Partridge on the road as well as a number of Kalij Pheasants, a species that we saw in small numbers daily on this stretch of road. Once at Sessni we searched hard for our target lower-elevation species, finding some easily, such as Long-billed Wren Babbler, Crimson-faced Liocichla, Long-tailed Broadbill, Grey-hooded Warbler and last but not least a magnificent pair of Beautiful Nuthatches. Despite these successes we struggled to see some of the other special species in this area, and it was not until our second visit to the lower elevations that we managed to find Rufous-necked Hornbill and the
incredible Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler, both of which miraculously provided us with prolonged un-obscured views at close range. Although Grey Peacock Pheasants were heard continuously in the area we were unlucky not to see one on the road, but we did encounter a Small-billed Scaly Thrush that was flushed off the road on several occasions during our two visits to Sessni – although sadly only a few of the group managed to see this elusive species. Another species that eluded most of us, despite prolonged efforts, was White-gorgetted Flycatcher. A couple of people saw this very well, but for the others it remained hidden from view. But the prize for frustrating us certainly went this year to Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush, one or a pair of which were enticed to within metres of us but all we saw were small movements of the dense vegetation of this elusive and seldom-seen species here.

On our second trip down to Sessni we had our breakfast en route at the spot where we saw Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler, and it was here that we also encountered three, and perhaps four Green Cochoa. The birds were very mobile, apparently giving chase to each other, but perched in various trees long enough for us to have excellent views of this unobtrusive species.

On our penultimate day at Eaglenest we first made a final unsuccessful effort to find Blyth’s Tragopan (after hearing one in the morning near camp). We sat in the forest for about 30 minutes on two occasions, and although a couple of Chestnut-breasted Partridges came very close, all we managed to see well was Lesser Shortwing. A little disappointing, but finding skulkers such as pheasants and partridges usually involves a huge effort but few rewards – such is the nature of these highly alert and secretive species. As rain started late morning we had lunch at the camp before heading back towards travelled back to stay at Lama camp, birding our way along the road in the increasingly heavy rain. At one place we came close to getting good views of Blue-fronted Robin, but the ‘black bullet’ was as usual very clever in keeping mostly out of view and few of us had any clear views. As the rain was increasing we finally had to give up birding for the afternoon and headed back to Lama camp through the deep muddy sections of the road up to the pass.

Since we had heard that Nammeri National Park, our next and final destination, was closed to tourists, we decided to bird around Lama camp one last time on our final morning and then move on to bird slowly down towards the Arunachal border. This turned out to be a great decision because we saw plenty of interesting species, including some new for the trip. Although mostly foggy near Lama camp, Malcolm and Simon managed to find a Purple Cochoa during a clear period, though unfortunately the rest of the group were eating breakfast at the time (1) and it only stayed on its perch for less than a minute. Moving on towards the Sessa Orchid Reserve we found Crested Bunting and Brown Dipper, as well as a Yellow-throated Martin, whilst just beyond Sessa town some of us briefly saw a Slaty-backed Forktail. Later, our birding in the area dominated by bamboo produced some excellent species, including Red-billed Scimitar Babbler, Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill, White-hooded Babbler, White-browed Piculet, Pin-tailed Green Pigeons and, as it began to get dark, Pale-headed Woodpecker. It was another three hours drive to the Nammeri Ecocamp and we were all pleased to arrive there to enjoy some hot showers and cold beer! The food was also excellent...

Our final morning passed-by very quickly since we had only an hour to bird in the early morning. Nevertheless, we added a couple of new species; Abbott’s Babbler and Eurasian Hobby, and watched an impressive Great Hornbill come to a nest hole to feed the imprisoned female, before we had to leave and drive back across the plains. Seven hours later, after crossing the Brahmaputra River and a great lunch, we finally reached Guvahati from where we took a flight to Delhi Airport. In Delhi we bid farewell and headed our own ways home, with a host of wonderful memories of what had been an exciting and highly enjoyable trip.

For information regarding our tours to north-east India please click here. Alternatively please contact us via e-mail regarding organising a custom tour to India.

**Systematic List**

**PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae**

- Great Crested Grebe (Podiceps cristatus)
- Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis)

**PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

- Indian Cormorant (Phalacrocorax fuscicolis)
- Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo)
- Little Cormorant (Phalacrocorax niger)
- Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)
- Spot-billed Pelican (Pelecanus philippensis)

**CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae**

- Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea)
Purple Heron Ardea purpurea
Eastern Great Egret Ardea [alba] modestus
Intermediate Egret Egretta intermedia
Little Egret Egretta garzetta
Indian Pond Heron Ardeola grayii
Eastern Cattle Egret Bubulcus coromandus
Striated Heron Butorides striata
Black-crowned Night Heron Nycticorax nycticorax
Cinnamon Bittern Ixobrychus cinnamomeus
Yellow Bittern Ixobrychus sinensis

**CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**
Asian Openbill Anastomus oscitans
Woolly-necked Stork Ciconia episcopus
Black-necked Stork Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus
Greater Adjutant Leptoptilos dubius
Lesser Adjutant Leptoptilos javanicus
Black-headed Ibis Threskiornis melanocephalus

**ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae**
Lesser Whistling Duck Dendrocygna javanica
Ruddy Shelduck Tadorna ferruginea
White-winged Duck Asarcornis scutulata
Eurasian Teal Anas crecca
Indian Spot-billed Duck Anas poecilorhyncha
Gadwall Anas strepera
Tufted Duck Aythya fuligula

**FALCONIFORMES: Pandionidae**
Osprey Pandion haliaetus

**FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae**
Jerdon's Baza Aviceda jerdoni
Black Baza Aviceda leuphotes
Himalayan Buzzard Buteo burmanicus
Oriental Honey Buzzard Pernis ptilorhynchus
Black-shouldered Kite Elanus caeruleus
Black Kite Milvus migrans govinda
Pallas's Fish Eagle Haliaeetus leucoryphus
Grey-headed Fish Eagle Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus
White-rumped Vulture Gyps bengalensis
Slender-billed Vulture Gyps tenuirostris
Himalayan Griffon Gyps himalayensis
Red-headed Vulture Sarcogyps calvus
Crested Serpent Eagle Spilornis cheela
Hen Harrier Circus cyaneus
Pied Harrier Circus melanoleucos
Crested Goshawk Tachyspiza trivirgatus indicus
Shikra Tachyspiza badius poliopsis
Eurasian Sparrowhawk Accipiter nisus
Black Eagle Ictinaetus malayensis
Rufous-bellied Eagle Aquila kienerii
Changeable Hawk Eagle Nisaetus limnaetus
Mountain Hawk Eagle Nisaetus nipalensis
Steppe Eagle Aquila nipalensis
Greater Spotted Eagle Aquila clanga
Indian Spotted Eagle Aquila hastata
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**
Common Kestrel Falco tinnunculus
Eurasian Hobby Falco subbuteo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Francolin</td>
<td>Francolinus gularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Hill Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila torqueola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-breasted Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila mandelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-cheeked Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila atrogularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-throated Partridge</td>
<td>Arborophila rufogularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Pheasant</td>
<td>Ithaginis cruentus tibetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blyth's Tragopan</td>
<td>Tragopan blythii molesworthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temminck's Tragopan</td>
<td>Tragopan temminckii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan Monal</td>
<td>Lophophorus impejanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Junglefowl</td>
<td>Gallus gallus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalij Pheasant</td>
<td>Lophura leucelamnos lathami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Peacock Pheasant</td>
<td>Polyleceton bicalcaratum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GRUIFORMES: Rallidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-breasted Waterhen</td>
<td>Amaurornis phoenicurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-tailed Crake</td>
<td>Amaurornis bicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey-headed Swamphen</td>
<td>Porphyrio poliocephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Moorhen</td>
<td>Gallinula chloropus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GRUIFORMES: Otididae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Florican</td>
<td>Houbaropsis bengalensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant-tailed Jacana</td>
<td>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze-winged Jacana</td>
<td>Metopidius indicus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Thick-knee</td>
<td>Burhinus recurvirostris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Lapwing</td>
<td>Vanellus duvaucelii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-wattled Lapwing</td>
<td>Vanellus indicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-billed Plover</td>
<td>Charadrius placidus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Ringed Plover</td>
<td>Charadrius dubius jerdoni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Painted Snipe</td>
<td>Rostratula benghalensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Snipe</td>
<td>Gallinago gallinago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintail Snipe</td>
<td>Gallinago stenura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Redshank</td>
<td>Tringa erythropus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Sandpiper</td>
<td>Tringa stagnatilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Greenshank</td>
<td>Tringa nebularia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Sandpiper</td>
<td>Tringa ochropus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Sandpiper</td>
<td>Tringa glareola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruff</td>
<td>Philomachus pugnax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sandpiper</td>
<td>Actitis hypoleucos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temminck's Stint</td>
<td>Calidris temminckii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlin</td>
<td>Calidris alpina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pallas's Gull</td>
<td>Larus ichthyaetus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Sternidae</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Tern</td>
<td>Sterna aurantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Spitzname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskered Tern</td>
<td>Chlidonias hybrida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Turtle Dove</td>
<td>Streptopelia orientalis agricola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Collared Dove</td>
<td>Streptopelia tranquebarica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Dove</td>
<td>Streptopelia chinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barred Cuckoo Dove</td>
<td>Macropygia unchall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald Dove</td>
<td>Chalcophaps indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashy-headed Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Treron phayrei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick-billed Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Treron curvirostra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-footed Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Treron phoenicopeterus phoenicopeterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin-tailed Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Treron apicauda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Treron sphenura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Imperial Pigeon</td>
<td>Ducula aenea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Imperial Pigeon</td>
<td>Ducula badia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandrine Parakeet</td>
<td>Psittacula eupatria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose-ringed Parakeet</td>
<td>Psittacula krameri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blossom-headed Parakeet</td>
<td>Psittacula roseata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Parakeet</td>
<td>Psittacula alexandri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernal Hanging Parrot</td>
<td>Loriculus vernalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-winged Cuckoo</td>
<td>Clamator coromandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Hawk Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus sparverioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus nisicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus micropterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus canorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental (Himalayan) Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus [saturatus] saturatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus poliocephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaintive Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cacomantis merulinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Emerald Cuckoo</td>
<td>Chrysococcyx maculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Cuckoo</td>
<td>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Drongo-Cuckoo</td>
<td>Surniculus lugubris lugubris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Koel</td>
<td>Eudynamys scolopacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-billed Malkoha</td>
<td>Phaenicophaeus tristis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Coucal</td>
<td>Centropus sinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Coucal</td>
<td>Centropus bengalensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Scops Owl</td>
<td>Otus spilocephalus spilocephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Scops Owl</td>
<td>Otus sunia sunia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot-bellied Eagle Owl</td>
<td>Bubo nipalensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Fish Owl</td>
<td>Ketupa zeylonensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collared Owlet</td>
<td>Glaucidium brodiei garoense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Barred Owlet</td>
<td>Glaucidium cuculoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Owlet</td>
<td>Athene brama ultra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox scutulata burmanica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Nightjar</td>
<td>Caprimulgus jotaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-tailed Nightjar</td>
<td>Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APODIFORMES: Apodidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan Swiftlet</td>
<td>Aerodramus brevirostris brevirostris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-throated Needletail</td>
<td>Hirundapus caudacutus nudipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Palm Swift</td>
<td>Cypsiurus balasiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Swift</td>
<td>Apus [affinis] nipalensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae
Red-headed Trogon Harpactes erythrocephalus
Ward's Trogon Harpactes wardi

CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae
Common Kingfisher Alcedo atthis
Stork-billed Kingfisher Pelargopsis capensis capensis
White-throated Kingfisher Halcyon smyrnensis perpulchra
Crested Kingfisher Megaceryle lugubris guttulata
Pied Kingfisher Ceryle rudis

CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae
Blue-bearded Bee-eater Nyctyornis athertoni
Blue-tailed Bee-eater Merops philippinus
Little Green Bee-eater Merops orientalis
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater Merops leschenaulti

CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae
Black-billed Roller Coracias [benghalensis] affinis
Dollarbird Eurystomus orientalis cyanicollis

CORACIIFORMES: Upupidae
Hoopoe Upupa epops

CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae
Oriental Pied Hornbill Anthracoceros albirostris
Great Hornbill Buceros bicornis
Rufous-necked Hornbill Aceros nipalensis

PICIFORMES: Capitonidae
Great Barbet Megalaima virens
Lineated Barbet Megalaima lineata
Golden-throated Barbet Megalaima franklinii
Blue-throated Barbet Megalaima asiatica
Blue-eared Barbet Megalaima australis
Coppersmith Barbet Megalaima haemacephala

PICIFORMES: Picidae
Speckled Piculet Picumnus innominatus
White-browed Piculet Sasia ochracea
Grey-capped Woodpecker Dendrocopos canicapillus
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker Dendrocopos macei macei
Rufous-bellied Woodpecker Dendrocopos hyperythrus hyperythrus
Darjeeling Woodpecker Dendrocopos darjellensis
Crimson-breasted Woodpecker Dendrocopos cathpharius
Lesser Yellownape Picus chlorolophus chlorolophus
Greater Yellownape Picus flavinucha lavinucha
Streak-throated Woodpecker Picus xanthopygaeus
Grey-faced Woodpecker Picus canus hessei
Black-rumped Flameback Dinopium benghalense
Greater Flameback Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttacristatus
Pale-headed Woodpecker Gecinulus grantia
Bay Woodpecker Blythipicus pyrrhotis

PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae
Long-tailed Broadbill Psarisomus dalhousiae
PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae
Bengal Bushlark Mirafra assamica
Sand Lark Calandrella rytal raytal

PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae
Eurasian Sand Martin Riparia riparia
Grey-throated Sand Martin Riparia chinensis
Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica gutturalis
Striated Swallow Cecropis striolata
Nepal House Martin Delichon nipalensis cuttingi

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae
'Himalayan' White Wagtail Motacilla alba alboides
Citrine Wagtail Motacilla citreola citreola
Tibetan Wagtail Motacilla [citreola] calcarata
Western Yellow Wagtail Motacilla flava beema
Grey Wagtail Motacilla cinerea
Forest Wagtail Dendronanthus indicus
Paddyfield Pipit Anthus rufulus
Richard's Pipit Anthus richardi
Olive-backed Pipit Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni
Rosy Pipit Anthus roseatus

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae
Large Cuckooshrike Coracina macei nipalensis
Black-winged Cuckooshrike Coracina melaschistos
Long-tailed Minivet Pericrocotus ethologus laetus
Short-billed Minivet Pericrocotus brevirostris
Scarlet Minivet Pericrocotus speciosus semiruber
Grey-chinned Minivet Pericrocotus solaris

PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae
Striated Bulbul Pycnonotus striatus
Black-crested Bulbul Pycnonotus flaviventris
Red-whiskered Bulbul Pycnonotus jocosus
Red-vented Bulbul Pycnonotus cafer
White-throated Bulbul Alopoxius flaveolus
Ashy Bulbul Hemixos flavala flavala
Mountain Bulbul Ixos mclellandii mclellandii
Himalayan Black Bulbul Hypsipetes leucocephalus

PASSERIFORMES: Regulidae
Goldcrest Regulus regulus himalayensis

PASSERIFORMES: Chloropseidae
Golden-fronted Leafbird Chloropsis aurifrons aurifrons
Orange-bellied Leafbird Chloropsis hardwickii hardwickii

PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae
Common Iora Aegithina tiphera

PASSERIFORMES: Cinclidae
Brown Dipper Cinclus pallasii dorjei
PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae
Winter Wren  Troglodytes troglodytes nipalensis

PASSERIFORMES: Prunellidae
Alpine Accentor  Prunella collaris
Rufous-breasted Accentor  Prunella strophiata

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae
Blue-capped Rock Thrush  Monticola cinclorhynchus
Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush  Monticola rufiventris
Blue Whistling Thrush  Myophonus caeruleus eugenei
Plain-backed Thrush  Zoothera mollissima mollissima
Long-tailed Thrush  Zoothera dixoni
Small-billed Scaly Thrush  Zoothera dauma
Long-billed Thrush  Zoothera monticola
Tibetan Blackbird  Turdus maximus
White-collared Blackbird  Turdus albocinctus
Grey-winged Blackbird  Turdus boulboul
Lesser Shortwing  Brachypteryx leucophrys nipalensis
White-browed Shortwing  Brachypteryx montana cruralis

PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae
Zitting Cisticola  Cisticola juncidis
Black-throated Prinia  Prinia atrogularis atrogularis
Grey-breasted Prinia  Prinia hodgsonii rufula
Yellow-bellied Prinia  Prinia flaviventris flaviventris
Ashy Prinia  Prinia socialis stewarti
Plain Prinia  Prinia inornata fusca

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae
Slaty-bellied Tesia  Tesia olivea
Grey-bellied Tesia  Tesia cyaniventer
Hume's Bush Warbler  Horornis [acanthizoides] brunnescens
Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler  Cettia fortipes fortipes
Grey-sided Bush Warbler  Cettia brunnifrons muroides
Chestnut-headed Tesia  Cettia castaneocoronata
Spotted Bush Warbler  Locustella thoracicus  Heard only
Russet Bush Warbler  Locustella mandelli
Indian Reed Warbler  Acrocephalus [stentoreus] brunnescens
Blyth's Reed Warbler  Acrocephalus
Mountain Tailorbird  Phylloscopus cuculatus
Common Tailorbird  Orthotomus sutorius
Dusky Warbler  Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus
Buff-barred Warbler  Phylloscopus pulcher
Ashy-throated Warbler  Phylloscopus maculipennis
Simla (Lemon-rumped) Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus chloronotus chloronotus
Greenish Warbler  Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides
Large-billed Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus magnirostris
Blyth's Leaf Warbler  Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides
Yellow-vented Warbler  Phylloscopus cantator
Grey-hooded Warbler  Phylloscopus xanthochistos
Whistler's Warbler  Seicercus whistleri whistleri
Grey-cheeked Warbler  Seicercus poliogenys
Chestnut-crowned Warbler  Seicercus castaneiceps
Rufous-faced Warbler  Abroscopus albogularis  Heard only
Yellow-bellied Warbler  Abroscopus superciliiars
Black-faced Warbler  Abroscopus schisticeps flavimentalis
Broad-billed Warbler  Tickella hodgsoni
Striated Grassbird  Megalurus palustris

PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae
Dark-sided Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura albicollis*

Taiga Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

White-gorgeted Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura albicollis*

Little Pied Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

Ultramarine Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura albicollis*

Slaty-blue Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

Sapphire Blue Flycatcher  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

Verditer Flycatcher  
*Eumyias thalassina*

Large Niltava  
*Niltava macgrigorii*

Small Niltava  
*Niltava sundara*

Rufous-bellied Niltava  
*Niltava sundara*

Pale-chinned Flycatcher  
*Cyornis poliogenys*

Pale Blue Flycatcher  
*Cyornis unicolor*

Pygmy Blue Flycatcher  
*Ficedula superciliaris aestigma*

Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher  
*Ficedula monileger monileger*

Bluethroat  
*Luscinia svecica svecica*

Indian Blue Robin  
*Luscinia brunnea*

Himalayan Bluetail  
*Tarsiger rufilatus*

Oriental Magpie Robin  
*Copsychus saularis erimelas*

White-rumped Shama  
*Copsychus malabaricus indicus*

Black Redstart  
*Phoenicurus ochruros rufiventris*

Blue-fronted Redstart  
*Phoenicurus frontalis*

White-capped Water Redstart  
*Chaimarrornis leucocephalus*

Plumbeous Water Redstart  
*Rhyacornis fuliginosus*

White-tailed Robin  
*Cinclidium leucurum*

Blue-fronted Robin  
*Cinclidium frontale*

Slaty-backed Forktail  
*Enicurus schistaceus*

Green Cochoa  
*Cochoa purpurea*

Purple Cochoa  
*Cochoa viridis*

Siberian Stonechat  
*Saxicola maura maurs*

Grey Bushchat  
*Saxicola ferrea haringtoni*

PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae

Yellow-bellied Fantail  
*Rhipidura hypoxantha*

White-throated Fantail  
*Rhipidura albicollis*

PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae

Black-naped Monarch  
*Hypothymis azurea*

PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae

Bhutan Laughingthrush  
*Trochalopteron imbricatum*

Scaly Laughingthrush  
*Trochalopteron subunicolor*

Blue-winged Laughingthrush  
*Trochalopteron squamatus*

Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush  
*T. erythrocephalus nigrientum*

Black-faced Laughingthrush  
*Trochalopteron affinis bethalae*

Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush  
*Lanthocincla rufogularis rufogularis*

Spotted Laughingthrush  
*Lanthocincla ocellatus ocellatus*

Chestnut-backed Laughingthrush  
*Dryonastes nuchalis*

Rufous-necked Laughingthrush  
*Dryonastes rufocollis*

Striated Laughingthrush  
*Grammatoptila striata*

White-throated Laughingthrush  
*Garrulax albogularis albogularis*

White-crested Laughingthrush  
*Garrulax leucolophus leucolophus*

Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush  
*Garrulax monileger monileger*

Grey-sided Laughingthrush  
*Garrulax caerulatus caerulatus*

Crimson-faced Liocichla  
*Liocichla phoenicea*

Bugun Liocichla  
*Liocichla bugunorum*

Abbott's Babbler  
*Malacocincla abbotti abbotti*

Puff-throated Babbler  
*Pellorneum ruficeps*

Marsh Babbler  
*Pellorneum palustre*

Large Scimitar Babbler  
*Pomatorhinus hypoleucus*

Red-billed Scimitar Babbler  
*Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler</td>
<td>Pomatorhinus ruficollis godwini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler</td>
<td>Xiphirhynchus supercilialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-billed Wren Babbling</td>
<td>Rimator malacoptilus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaly-breasted Wren Babbling</td>
<td>Pnoepyga albiventer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy Wren Babbling</td>
<td>Pnoepyga pusilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbling</td>
<td>Sphenocichla humei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-throated Wren Babbling</td>
<td>Spelaearnis caudatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar-winged Wren Babbling</td>
<td>Spelaearnis troglodytoides sherrifi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Wren Babbling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-fronted Babbling</td>
<td>Stachyris rufifrons ambiguа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-capped Babbling</td>
<td>Stachyris ruficeps ruficeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Babbling</td>
<td>Stachyris chrysaе</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey-throated Babbling</td>
<td>Stachyris nigriceps nigriceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin-striped Tit Babbling</td>
<td>Macronous gularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-capped Babbling</td>
<td>Timalia pileata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerdon’s Babbling</td>
<td>Chrysomma altirostre griseigulare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender-billed Babbling</td>
<td>Turdoides longirostris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striated Babbling</td>
<td>Turdoides earlei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-eared Mesia</td>
<td>Leiothrix argentauris argentauris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-billed Leiothrix</td>
<td>Leiothrix lutea calipyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan Cutia</td>
<td>Cutia nipalensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-hooded Babbler</td>
<td>Gampshorhynchus rufulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty-fronted Barwing</td>
<td>Actinodura egertoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streak-throated Barwing</td>
<td>Actinodura waldeni daflaensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Siva</td>
<td>Siva cyanoureptera cyanoureptera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-tailed Minla</td>
<td>Chrysominla strigula yunnanensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-tailed Minla</td>
<td>Minla ignotincta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-breasted Fulvetta</td>
<td>Liparus chrysotis chrysotis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-throated Fulvetta</td>
<td>Pseudominla cinerea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-winged Fulvetta</td>
<td>Pseudominla castaneceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludlow’s Fulvetta</td>
<td>Fulvetta ludowi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal Fulvetta</td>
<td>Alcippe nipalensis nipalensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-tailed Sibia</td>
<td>Heterophasia picoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful Sibia</td>
<td>Heterophasia pulchella nigroaurita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-naped Yuhina</td>
<td>Yuhina baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskered Yuhina</td>
<td>Yuhina flavicollis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stripe-throated Yuhina</td>
<td>Yuhina gularis gularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-vented Yuhina</td>
<td>Yuhina occipitalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-chinned Yuhina</td>
<td>Yuhina nigmenta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PASSERIFORMES: Paradoxornithidae**
- Brown Parrotbill: *Cholornis unicolor*
- Black-throated Parrotbill: *Sinornis nipalensis poliotis*
- Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill: *Chleuasiscus atrosuperciliaris*
- White-breasted Parrotbill: *Psittiparus ruficeps*

**PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae**
- Red-crowned (Black-throated) Tit: *Aegithalos concinnus rubricapillus*
- Rufous-fronted Tit: *Aegithalos iouschistos*

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**
- Coal Tit: *Periparus ater aemodius*
- Grey-crested Tit: *Lophophanes dichrous dichrous*
- Rufous-vented Tit: *Parus rubidiventris*
- Grey Tit: *Parus [major] cinereus nipalensis*
- Green-backed Tit: *Parus monticolus*
- Yellow-cheeked Tit: *Parus spilonotus*
- Yellow-browed Tit: *Sylviparus modestus*
- Sultan Tit: *Melanochlora sultanea*

**PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae**
- Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch: *Sitta cinnamoventris*
- White-tailed Nuthatch: *Sitta himalayensis*
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch  
Beautiful Nuthatch  

PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae
Rusty-flanked Treecreeper  
Hume’s Treecreeper

PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae
Fire-capped Tit

PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird  
Mrs Gould’s Sunbird  
Green-tailed Sunbird  
Black-throated Sunbird  
Crimson Sunbird  
Fire-tailed Sunbird  
Little Spiderhunter  
Streaked Spiderhunter

PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae
Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker  
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker

PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae
Oriental White-eye

PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae
Black-hooded Oriole  
Maroon Oriole

PASSERIFORMES: Irenidae
Asian Fairy Bluebird

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae
Long-tailed Shrike  
Grey-backed Shrike

PASSERIFORMES: Prionopidae
Common Woodshrike

PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae
Black Drongo  
Ashy Drongo  
Bronzed Drongo  
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo  
Hair-crested Drongo  
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo

PASSERIFORMES: Artamidae
Ashy Woodswallow

PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae
Yellow-billed Blue Magpie
| Common Green Magpie | Cissa chinensis | Heard only |
| Rufous Treepie | Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda |
| Grey Treepie | Dendrocitta formosa himalayensis |
| Collared Treepie | Dendrocitta frontalis |
| Spotted Nutcracker | Nucifraga caryocatactes macella |
| House Crow | Corvus splendens splendens |
| Eastern Jungle Crow | Corvus [macrorhynchos] levilantii |
| Large-billed Crow | Corvus [macrorhynchos] japonensis |

### PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae

| Common Hill Myna | Gracula religiosa peninsularis |
| Jungle Myna | Acridothees fuscus |
| White-vented Myna | Acridothees grandis |
| Bank Myna | Acridothees goginianus |
| Common Myna | Acridothees tristis |
| Asian Pied Starling | Gracupica contra |
| Chestnut-tailed Starling | Sturnia malabarica |

### PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae

| Baya Weaver | Ploceus philippinu burmanicus |
| Black-breasted Weaver | Ploceus benghalensis |

### PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae

| White-rumped Munia | Lonchura striata acuticauda |
| Scaly-breasted Munia | Lonchura punctulata subundulata |
| Black-headed Munia | Lonchura atricapilla |

### PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae

| Crested Bunting | Melophus lathami |
| Little Bunting | Emberiza pusilla |
| Black-faced Bunting | Emberiza spodocephala |

### PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae

| Plain Mountain Finch | Leucosticte nemoricola |
| Brandt’s Mountain Finch | Leucosticte brandti |
| Crimson-browed Finch | Pinycola subhimachala |
| Dark-breasted Rosefinch | Carpodacus nipalensis |
| Common Rosefinch | Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus |
| Himalayan Beautiful Rosefinch | Carpodacus pulcherrimus |
| Himalayan White-browed Rosefinch | Carpodacus thura |
| Blandford’s Rosefinch | Carpodacus rubescens |
| Yellow-breasted Greenfinch | Carduelis spinoides |
| Tibetan Siskin | Carduelis tibetana |
| Brown Bullfinch | Pyrrhula nipalensis |
| Red-headed Bullfinch | Pyrrhula erythrocephala |
| Grey-headed Bullfinch | Pyrrhula erythaca |
| Spot-winged Grosbeak | Mycerobas melanozanthus |
| White-winged Grosbeak | Mycerobas carnipes |
| Gold-naped Finch | Pyrrhoplectes epaulett |
| Scarlet Finch | Haematompsica sipahi |

### PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae

| House Sparrow | Passer domesticus |
| Russet Sparrow | Passer rutilans |
| Tree Sparrow | Passer montanus |

### PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidea

| Black-headed Shrike Babbler | Pteruthius rufiventer |
| Blyth’s Shrike Babbler | Pteruthius flaviscapis |
| Green Shrike Babbler | Pteruthius xanthochlorus |
| Black-eared Shrike Babbler | Pteruthius melanotis |
Erpornis

**Mammals**
- Black Giant Squirrel: *Ratufa bicolor*
- Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel: *Dremomys lokriah*
- Pallas's Squirrel: *Callosciurus erythraeus*
- Irrawaddy Squirrel: *Callosciurus pygerythrus*
- Himalayan Striped Squirrel: *Tamiops macclellandi*
- Leopard Cat: *Felis bengalensis*
- Yellow-throated Marten: *Martes flavigula*
- Indian Flying Fox: *Pteropus giganteus*
- Capped Langur: *Trachypithecus pileatus*
- Rhesus Macaque: *Macaca mulatta*
- Hoolock Gibbon: *Hylolobates hoolock*
- Eurasian Wild Pig: *Sus Scrofa*
- Red Muntjac: *Muntiacus muntjak*
- Swamp Deer: *Cervus duvaucellii*
- Sambar: *Cervus unicolor*
- Hog Deer: *Axis porcinus*
- Wild Water Buffalo: *Bubalus arnee*
- Indian Rhinoceros: *Rhinoceros unicornis*
- Asian Elephant: *Elephas maximus*

**462 species recorded including 20 heard only**

**Bird-of-the-trip**

1. Temminck's Tragopan
2. Rufous-necked Hornbill
3. Wards Trogon
4. Bugun Liocichla
4= Blood Pheasant
   Great Hornbill

For information regarding our tours to north-east India please click [here](#). Alternatively please contact us via e-mail regarding organising a custom tour to India.