This was our third tour to include ‘twitching’ Laos, with the focus on the Bare-faced Bulbul, currently only known from Laos and described just 6 years previously. We had just a couple of days birding, and managed a fine supporting cast of Sooty Babbler, Limestone Leaf Warbler, Red-vented and Moustached Barbets, Silver-breasted Broadbill and White-throated Rock Thrush.

Cambodia was as birdy as ever, starting with the critically endangered Bengal Floricans of the Tonle Sap floodplain, onwards to the equally endangered Giant and White-shouldered Ibis of the northern plains, with a bunch of owls and tame White-rumped Falcon as supporting cast. Along the mighty Mekong we encountered nesting-building Mekong Wagtails and the newly described Cambodian Tailorbird. Returning to the great lakes floodplains we found Chinese Grassbird, more Manchurian Reed Warblers and a flock of Asian Golden Weaver. We ended the tour being the first tour company to scale Phnom Aural to see the country’s second endemic, Cambodian Laughingthrush, along with a startling encounter with a Chestnut-headed Partridge and several Blue Pitta. Fine food, great service and some wonderful cultural diversions added to the mystique of this tour.

Our cosmopolitan group met up in Laos’s easy going, tiny capital of Vientiane, on the banks of the mighty Mekong River. After our long-haul flights and out-of-sync bodies we opted for a casual, sit-in breakfast to start the tour, followed by the 280km drive east, mainly along the banks of the Mekong, or flanked by paddy fields and scrub, all of which were largely devoid of birds, bar 4 Black Drongo and 2 Eastern Jungle Crows (incredibly, this is a noteworthy record in this area due to persecution). It was becoming apparent early on as to why we unfortunately limit ourselves to so little time in this much under-birded country.
After a fine lunch at our ‘resort’ we headed straight for the limestone karst forest inside the Nam Kading National Park. The sun never really beat down on us during our roadside birding as it was a surprisingly pleasant temperature compared to our previous visits, and to complete the scenario for perfect birding the busy road was closed to heavy traffic due to a truck shedding its large load across the road right in front of our eyes. It was still not cleared on our return a couple of days later. Bulbuls were a plenty, 80% of which were Black-crested, plus Stripe-throated and Grey-eyed before setting our eyes on the karst-loving Bare-faced Bulbul – the primary reason for our visit to Laos, on our first afternoon. The bulbuls were happy enough randomly sitting on top of the limestone karst above us, or sat preening in the surrounding bare-trees for prolonged views. While enjoying the start to the tour, we also found a pair of Sooty Babbler, our second reason for being here, feeding quietly at the base of the rocks in the darker tangles.

The bulbul has a rather amusing history; despite being identified as recently as 2008 and described in 2009, endemic to the western side of the Annamite mountain range that borders Laos and Vietnam, it had been seen on separate occasions by at least four birders over a ten year period before the penny-dropped! Watching the sunset over the distant karst was a nice ending to the day, especially as it also involved a Lao Langur, a range-restricted and increasingly rare primate, sat on the karst.

Sooty Babbler and Bare-faced Bulbul, Laos

The next morning we headed to the east, towards Vietnam in search of ‘wetter’ forest that does not hold the bulbul but a variety of other species. Though we didn’t find Limestone Leaf Warbler on this day, we did find a nice variety of species, highlighted by a pair of Silver-breasted Broadbill and a furtive Black-browed Fulvetta that finally gave up the ghost. Purple-naped and Little Spiderhunters, Orange-bellied and Blue-winged Leafbirds, Yellow-vented and Plain Flowerpeckers, Oriental Honeybuzzard, Hill Blue Flycatcher, and a surprise flock of Indochinese Yuhina was a bonus write-in to the checklist and a new bird for those of us yet to bird Vietnam.

In the afternoon we opted for some trail birding which proved largely quiet, apart from a singing White-tailed Blue Flycatcher that remained tantalisingly out of reach. We did though find a pair of Red-vented Barbet that nosily croaked on an open branch directly above us in great light. Sultan Tit, our first Moustached and Green-eared Barbets also showed up to make for a pleasant days birding.

Heading even further east the following morning some scrappy forest at the base of a huge limestone outcrop kept us busy the entire morning. First a female White-throated Rock Thrush posed, motionless just in front of us, before we were disturbed by the sweet song of Limestone Leaf Warbler just above us – another newly described species, largely restricted to the Annamites that straddle the border with Vietnam. We saw this bird numerous times during the morning as we barely moved more than 200m as we enjoyed a variety of other species including Great Iora, Black-throated and Crimson Sunbirds, Green-backed Tit (possibly of an undescribed taxon here in the Annamite lowlands), and a vocal Grey-crowned Warbler that was wintering surprisingly far south.

It’s worth noting that despite numerous noteworthy birds just how low the density of birds is, but even more so the mammals, which is purely down to the intensity of the hunting here. It is so severe that we saw just one squirrel (a rather furtive Eastern Striped Squirrel – our second squirrel in 3 tours) and a complete lack of even lizards and skinks!

Our short excursion to Laos came to an end at this point as we flew south, across the border into Cambodia, touching down in Siem Reap in the mid-morning to spend the rest of the day exploring the remarkable history and sights of the temples of Angkor. Before lunch we visited Bayon temple in the heart of Angkor Thom, though our eyes occasionally veered away from the intricate carvings into the trees as Black Baza, Shikra and Crested Goshawk all made appearances. In the afternoon Alexandrine and Red-breasted Parakeets sat noisily above Ta Prohm Temple, where the forest actually grows on top of and inside of the temple for some great photo opportunities, when the Korean tourists weren’t in the way! The
main interest for us here however was a feeding flock of several Swinhoe’s Minivets that also contained 2 Asian Emerald Cuckoos. Great looks of a wintering Pale-legged Leaf Warbler, Thick-billed Green Pigeon and Hainan Blue Flycatcher were also appreciated.

Finally, sunset at Angkor Wat to finish off the day, with more Hainan Blue Flycatchers singing, our first flock of White-crested Laughingthrush, Hill Myna, and Forest Wagtails perched up and flying overhead.

White-throated Rock Thrush and Limestone Leaf Warbler, Laos

Up and out predawn the following day saw us in the grasslands and rice fields on the Tonle Sap floodplain. Birds were everywhere – we must have seen more birds in the first hour than for the full three days in Laos! 2 male and 3 female Bengal Florican were well seen early on. This critically endangered bird once ranged from Nepal, continuously to southern Vietnam but is now found in fragmented numbers in the Terai of Nepal and India and here, in Cambodia where the stronghold remains at just a few hundred birds.

A Black-necked Stork was accompanied by 4 Sarus Crane, and as we walked some of the grassland we flushed up several Small Buttonquail, Red-throated, Richard’s and Paddyfield Pipits, Bluethroat and Australasian Bushlarks. To round off the morning we surrounded an area of high grass in the strong winds, which bizarrely worked in our favour to bring up a Manchurian Reed Warbler superbly on several occasions, allowing great looks at that tapering supercilium, dark loral line and large bill – this rare grassland dweller being greatly over-reported due to it’s similarity to the much more numerous Black-browed Reed Warbler of scrub and wetlands.

As the sun rose we ventured northwards into the vast plains that sweep across central Indochina. This area was once one of the hardest areas in Asia to access due to the lack of infrastructure, roads and recent past as this was a Khmer Rouge stronghold, but it is here where both the critically endangered Giant and White-shouldered Ibis were recently rediscovered. Within the last few years the area has become easier and easier to access – it is now accessible along a paved road all the way in under 3 hours! The downside is old forests that once dominated the entire drive are now being replaced by houses and rubber plantations. However, one particular spot proved a masterstroke, as first a roadside Collared Falconet was busy devouring butterflies and then, a very tame female White-rumped Falcon was found away from the road, followed by another female later on next to the road.

After settling into our comfortable, easy-going guesthouse we had a walk through the open, dry dipterocarp forest, initially observing some of the more common species of this habitat – vocal Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, Common and Large Woodshrikes, Small Minivet, Freckle-breasted Woodpecker, our first Common and Greater Flamebacks. As nice as these all were, the reason for us being here became apparent as 3 huge Giant Ibis took flight unexpectedly in front of us, though frustratingly they carried on up and away from us, though during our search we then had our first view of White-shouldered Ibis, as 9 flew over and away. As dusk descended we had further flight views of more White-shouldereds while Spotted Wood Owl duetted in the distance and Savanna Nightjar floated overhead.

A full morning was spent randomly walking around the various fields and ‘trapeangs’ within the open, dry forest. Another 9 White-shouldered Ibis were perched up before feeding with a few egrets, providing nice scope views. We then went looking for their giant cousin, which proved fruitless through the morning as unfortunately it was the week locals were burning the understorey around the ibis’s favoured areas meaning we would have to sweat it out (literally) a bit longer than expected. Woodpeckers were plentiful and we would record 11 species during our stay at Tmatboey (an impressive 17 occur in the area), as were Blossom-headed Parakeets. A flushed pair of Brown Fish Owl showed too briefly for most of us, though it was nice to say the opposite about a roosting Spotted Wood Owl, after finding a roosting Barn
Owl replacing the wood owl in its usual spot. Returning to the area in the afternoon we tracked down our first pair of Black-headed Woodpecker and a Chinese Francolin calling raucously in his favoured stump as the gloom gathered – the new Swarovski ATX really came into its own here as with the zoomed whacked up to 60x we could still see all the beautiful patterning of the bird. Another Spotted Wood Owl, sat on the road waiting for the mice to flee from the burning forest, shortly before an Oriental Scops Owl flew into our beam, and most amusing, actually walked up a diagonal branch a couple of metres before freezing till we had our fill.

It was now time to get the views we craved of the areas most sort-after bird. So positioning ourselves in the predawn darkness, eventually the far-carrying crane-like duet of a pair of Giant Ibis filled the air, and though distant, our trusted local guide knew exactly which pool they would choose to feed, so he suggested we did likewise, eat our field breakfast! We the snook quietly up to the pool where the pair of ibis were exactly where they should be, slowly lifting their huge weight up off the pool and into a big, bare tree where one nervously peered down at us for 5 minutes, not quite sure whether to sit still or take flight. Smiles all around and the focal point of the tour would predictably get the bird-of-the-tour accolade once more. This critically endangered bird that once roamed from northern Indochina down to Malaysia (along with vultures, Green Peafowl and White-winged Ducks) is now wholly restricted to the northern plains of Cambodia, with perhaps as few as 200 remaining, keeping them at a stable population in this region is an increasingly difficult task as large areas of rich forest are now being converted to plantations, with hunting an additional issue.

With the usual suite of species in this habitat that we were increasingly comfortable with, we also checked out the long grasses in one of the trapeangs, finding Cinnamon Bittern, Black-browed Reed Warbler and a smallish crake tantalized us. A tiny section of evergreen forest held our only Tickell’s Blue Flycatchers of the trip.

In a small patch of ground that had only just been burnt, a pair of Barred Buttonquail were feeding before becoming aware of our presence and hulking down into a minuscule patch of grass enabling us to scope, video, photograph and just watch the birds down to a matter of feet. The reason for being here was to find Brown Wood Owl, which we were unable to find when Jürgen casually asked if we had noticed the Brown Fish Owl sat on a nest in a tree stump just in front of us – fabulous! We later found her mate, along with more Black-headed Woodpeckers and, finally 3 Great Slaty Woodpeckers, doing their things, bouncing up to the top of trees, wings spread, calling manically. At dusk more Savanna Nightjars flew-by and a confiding Rufous-bellied Woodpecker was a highlight.

For our final morning at Tmatboey we headed for a patch of evergreen forest along the riverbank for a totally different suite of birds. Laced Woodpecker got the ball rolling, and from our look-out point over the river we soon picked up our only Pale-capped Pigeon of the trip, though frustratingly it took a preference to veering away from us than towards us. Throughout the whole morning we were picking up birds, all of which were showing well – Racket-tailed Treepie, Green-billed Malkoha, Red Junglefowl, Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, Van Hasselt’s and Ruby-cheeked Sunbirds, White-rumped Shama, Black-capped and Stork-billed Kingfisher, Two-barred Leaf Warbler, an excellent Grey-headed Fish Eagle perched, Blue-bearded Bee-eater performing wonderfully in the mid-morning sunlight, and to top things off, just as we left, a brilliantly tame male Heart-spotted Woodpecker.

Moving east from Tmatboey, we headed along the new road towards and over the Mekong – hard to believe it used to take us 9 hours to drive along here on our first few Cambodia tours in search of vultures and White-winged Ducks through the forests with barely a track visible, whereas in the space of 5 years it’s been converted to a paved road with rubber plantations and forest clearance rampant. On the banks of

Heart-spotted Woodpecker and White-rumped Falcon, Tmatboey
the Mekong, a nearby marsh held a couple female-type Asian Golden Weavers before a Streaked and plenty of Baya Weavers carried them off into the distance leaving us wanting more. A tiny patch of seeding rice was great towards dusk as Pallas’s Grasshopper, Oriental Reed and Black-browed Reed Warblers popped out to perform. An early mornings gentle boat ride on the Mekong was a rather relaxing affair, we located two pairs of Mekong Wagtails right away, one pair singing away, and doing their thing on the tiny scrubby islets while the other were busy nest-building in a fallen hollow branch just above the water. After having our fill of the wagtails we made our way upstream, eventually finding some Grey-throated Martins – as each year passes the colonies are getting smaller and smaller due to egg collecting by locals, and possibly rats too. Having now disappeared over much of Laos, Cambodia unfortunately appears to be going the same way – Indian Skimmer, Black-bellied Tern having already disappeared and River Tern, Great Thick-knee and River Lapwing on the brink and only found increasingly further north.

A long drive south then west followed, making a roadside stop for Cambodian Tailorbird, identified in 2012, described in 2013 it’s almost unfathomable to think this distinctive bird went unnoticed all this time, even being found in the suburbs of the capital city, Phnom Penh which is where we were, finding a couple of pairs within a few minutes of being on site in the heat of the afternoon.

Once again we pushed the boundaries with our Cambodia tour, as next up were two new sites, as yet not visited by any other tour companies. First up was a site on the south side of the Tonle Sap that still has a mosaic of pristine, thick grassland and within no time at all we had our first of 3 pairs of Chinese Grassbirds performing in front of us. Apart from a small population in Hong Kong, this species was long assumed to be extinct in south-east Asia after the last sighting in 1923, until we discovered a population in Myanmar in 2012, with the Cambodia birds found shortly afterwards, making it a much appreciated addition to the tour. This wonderful area, already under intense pressure with large tracts being turned over into cultivation, was full of grassland birds. On the drive in huge flocks of weaver flew past, as did groups of Black-headed Munia. We quickly found a single Streaked Weaver among a small number of Baya, then a flock comprising mainly of the much-wanted Asian Golden Weaver, including a male coming into plumage. A few migrants were located including our only Thick-billed Warbler, and even some Manchurian Reed Warblers among the many Bluethroats, and resident Blue-breasted Quail, and later on, some excellent Small Buttonquail, and even a pair of Indian Thick-knee.

The next 3 nights were spent in a hammock with rather mixed reviews, though this wasn’t helped with the hilarity of 6 of us, packed together like sardines, collapsing to the ground along with our broken beam on the final night, only to discover Michael, despite us sprawled on the ground and readjusting our hammocks remaining oblivious to the entire procession until he saw the carnage the next morning! The reason for the hammocks, situated above 1100m was to find the little-known Cambodian Laughingthrush on Phnom Aural. Up until 2005 the laughingthrush was thought to be off-limits, only being found on the mine-infested, malarial slopes of the Cardoman mountain range, then Rob and James confirmed their continued presence during the first modern-day bird survey of the Phnom Aural when they found the species to be common, along with a range of other sought-after species including Chestnut-headed Partridge. After spending several years trying to make the mountain accessible to birding groups with NGOs, we finally succeeded last year enabling us to be the first tour company once again to ascend the mountain. Though the walk up was steep at times, and birding quite slow, on reaching the camp we soon had the laughingthrush in the bag, as a typically raucous, inquisitive flock came to check us out soon after our arrival. A calling Bay Owl and Mountain Scops Owl gave us the run-around on the first night, though typically, remained silent on the following nights when we were more prepared!
Checking above the camp it was relatively quiet, picking up our only Blue-winged Siva of the trip, along with Blyth’s Shrike Babbler, Blyth’s, Kloss’s and wintering Sulphur-breasted Warblers but not a sign of a partridge. We did however get several views of a radiant Blue Pitta, circling us 180 degrees. For the next three sessions we split our time between our hide, setup over-looking a small pool in a trickling stream by our camp, and below the camp. Even around our camp we had good birds (more so than on the trails!), as a party of Silver-breasted Broadbill made regular appearances, a vocal pair of florescent yellow Indochinese Green Magpies skulked while calling veraciously, Everett’s White-eye in song (other than a reidentified specimen in 1929, this is the first modern day record in Cambodia), Blyth’s Leaf Warbler sang away, a male White-throated Rock Thrush was just down the trail, while in the evening Great Eared Nightjar hawked overhead. Down at the hide, the magpies showed considerably better on one occasion among a group of Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush, a male Orange-headed Thrush was often feeding just in front, while Cambodian Laughingthrush passed through on one occasion and before breakfast we even had a Blue Pitta hop just in front of us, stopping to call. The actual pool was enjoyed by bathing Everett’s White-eyes, Black-throated Sunbird, at least two White-tailed Robin (of the endemic cambodiana race) and even the Silver-breasted Broadbills.

Downslope, it took some effort locating the other Cardoman speciality – Chestnut-headed Partridge. We heard them calling distantly on a few occasions, but gradually got closer and closer, even hearing them scratching away in the leaf-litter just over the brow. Eventually, on our third attempt, with the group waiting upslope, James finally located a small covey and after some stalking, then running and manoeuvring somehow the male decided to take flight, and land, of all places, literally 50cm away from Michael and Pirjo’s feet, much to the astonishment of our open-mouthed group, before scuttling off down the open slope. One can only imagine what must have been going through its little chicken-head landing there, realising his mistake!

A big thank you must go to the efficient helpers and porters at camp, and particularly our wonderful cook, Sophoan serving up some great dishes, and even buckets of warm water for a discreet wash.

Our final day involved a long descent, a flushed Brown Wood Owl, several Fire-breasted Flowerpeckers, the return motorbike ride through the disappearing lowland forest and the long drive back in the afternoon into Phnom Penh for a welcome long, hot shower, and a tasty final dinner (on seats!) to toast and look back on a wonderful tour.

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Chinese Grassbird, Tonle Sap floodplain

For information regarding our tours to Cambodia and Laos please click here. Alternatively please contact us via email or telephone us +441332 516254 regarding organising a custom tour.

**Bird-of-the-tour**

1) Giant Ibis  
2) Cambodian Laughingthrush  
3) Chestnut-headed Partridge  
4) Chinese Grassbird  
5) Bare-faced Bulbul
Brown Boobook, Angkor Wat and Brown Fish Owl, Tmatboey

Indochinese Bushlark, Tmatboey and Manchurian Reed Warbler, Tonle Sap

Lesser Adjutant and Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Tmatboey
Rufous-winged Buzzard and Barred Buttonquail, Tmatboey

Oriental Scops Owl and Spotted Wood Owl, Tmatboey

Great Slaty Woodpecker and Rufous-bellied Woodpecker, Tmatboey
Systematic Bird List

**GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae**

- Chinese Francolin: *Francolinus pintadeanus*
- Scaly-breasted Partridge: *Tropicoperdix chloropus*
- Chestnut-headed Partridge: *Arborophila cambodiana*
- Blue-breasted Quail: *Coturnix chinensis*
- Red Junglefowl: *Gallus gallus*

**ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae**

- Lesser Whistling Duck: *Dendrocygna javanica*
- Cotton Pygmy Goose: *Nettapus coromandelianus*
- Indian Spot-billed Duck: *Anas poecilorhyncha*

**PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae**

- Little Grebe: *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

**PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae**

- Great Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Little Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax niger*

**PELECANIFORMES: Anhingidae**

- Oriental Darter: *Anhinga melanogaster*

**CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae**

- Grey Heron: *Ardea cinerea*
- Purple Heron: *Ardea purpurea*
- 'Eastern' Great Egret: *Casperodius [albus] modestus*
- Intermediate Egret: *Mesopohyx intermedia*
- Little Egret: *Egretta garzetta*
- Chinese Pond Heron: *Ardeola bacchus*
- Eastern Cattle Egret: *Bubulcus [ibis] coromandus*
- Cinnamon Bittern: *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

**CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae**
Painted Stork  
Mycteria leucocephala

Woolly-necked Stork  
Ciconia episcopus

Black-necked Stork  
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

Lesser Adjutant  
Leptoptilos javanicus

**CICONIIFORMES: Threskiornithidae**

Black-headed Ibis  
Threskiornis melanopcephalus

White-shouldered Ibis  
Pseudibis davisoni

Giant Ibis  
Pseudibis gigantea

**ACCIPTRIFORMES: Accipitridae**

Osprey  
Pandion haliaetus

Black Baza  
Aviceda leuphotes

Oriental Honeybuzzard  
Pernis ptilorhynchus ruficollis

Black-shouldered Kite  
Elanus caeruleus

Grey-headed Fish Eagle  
Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus

Crested Serpent Eagle  
Spilornis cheela

Eastern Marsh Harrier  
Circus spilonotus

Pied Harrier  
Circus melanoleucos

Crested Goshawk  
Tachyspiza trivirgatus

Shikra  
Tachyspiza badius

Rufous-winged Buzzard  
Butastur liventer

Black Eagle  
Ictinaetus malayensis

Changeable Hawk Eagle  
Nisaetus limnaetus

**GRUIFORMES: Gruidae**

Sarus Crane  
Grus antigone sharpii

**GRUIFORMES: Rallidae**

White-breasted Waterhen  
Amaurornis phoenicurus

White-browed Crane  
Porzana cinerea

Ruddy-breasted Crane  
Porzana fusca  
heard only

Black-backed Swamphen  
Porphyrio indicus

Common Moorhen  
Gallinula chloropus

**GRUIFORMES: Otididae**

Bengal Florican  
Houbaropsis bengalensis

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae**

Pheasant-tailed Jacana  
Hydrophasianus chirurgus

Bronze-winged Jacana  
Metopidius indicus

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae**

Small Buttonquail  
Turnix sylvatica

Barred Buttonquail  
Turnix suscitator

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae**

Indian Thick-knee  
Burhinus bengalensis

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae**

Black-winged Stilt  
Himantopus himantopus

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae**

Oriental Pratincole  
Glareola maldivarum

Small Pratincole  
Glareola lactea

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-wattled Lapwing</td>
<td><em>Vanellus indicus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Golden Plover</td>
<td><em>Pluvialis fulva</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Ringed Plover</td>
<td><em>Charadrius dubius jerdoni</em></td>
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<td><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pintail Snipe</td>
<td><em>Gallinago stenura</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Snipe</td>
<td><em>Gallinago gallinago</em></td>
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<td>Spotted Redshank</td>
<td><em>Tringa erythropus</em></td>
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<td>Marsh Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Common Greenshank</td>
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<td>Green Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Wood Sandpiper</td>
<td><em>Tringa glareola</em></td>
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<td>Common Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Long-toed Stint</td>
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<td><strong>CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae</strong></td>
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<td>Brown-headed Gull</td>
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<td>Caspian Tern</td>
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<td>River Tern</td>
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<td>Whiskered Tern</td>
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<td><strong>COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae</strong></td>
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<td>Pale-capped Pigeon</td>
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<td>Red Collared Dove</td>
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<td>Spotted Dove</td>
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<td>Zebra Dove</td>
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<td>Orange-breasted Green Pigeon</td>
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<td>Mountain Imperial Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Ducula badia</em></td>
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<td><strong>CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-winged Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Clamator coromandus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Hawk Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Hierococcyx sparverioides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Cuculus micropterus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Cuculus saturatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded Bay Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Cacomantis sonneratii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaintive Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Cacomantis merulinus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Emerald Cuckoo</td>
<td><em>Chrysococcyx maculatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Koel</td>
<td><em>Eudynamys scolopacea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-billed Malkoha</td>
<td><em>Phaenicophaeus tristis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Coucal</td>
<td><em>Centropus sinensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Coucal</td>
<td><em>Centropus bengalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td><em>Tyto alba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bay Owl</td>
<td><em>Phodilus badius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>heard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collared Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus lettia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus sunia distans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Scops Owl</td>
<td><em>Otus spilocephalus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Fish Owl</td>
<td><em>Bubo zeylonensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>heard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Type</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Strix seloputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Strix leptogrammica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owlet</td>
<td>Glaucidium brodiei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owlet</td>
<td>Glaucidium cuculoides deinani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owlet</td>
<td>Athene brama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owlet</td>
<td>Ninox scutulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Strix leptogrammica</td>
</tr>
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<td>Strix leptogrammica</td>
</tr>
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<td>Owl</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Athene brama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Ninox scutulata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nightjar</td>
<td>Caprimulgus macrurus</td>
<td>heard only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nightjar</td>
<td>Caprimulgus affinis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightjar</td>
<td>Eurostopodus macrotis</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**APODIFORMES: Hemiprocnidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treeswift</td>
<td>Hemiprocne coronata</td>
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</table>

**APODIFORMES: Apodidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swiftlet</td>
<td>Aerodramus brevirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiftlet</td>
<td>Aerodramus germani</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needletail</td>
<td>Hirundapus giganteus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift</td>
<td>Cypsiurus balasiensis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift</td>
<td>Apus cooki</td>
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**TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trogon</td>
<td>Harpactes erythrocephalus</td>
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</table>

**CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roller</td>
<td>Coracias [benghalensis] affinis</td>
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**CORACIIFORMES: Halcyonidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
<td>Alcedo atthis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
<td>Pelargopsis capensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon smyrnensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon pileata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
<td>Ceryle rudis</td>
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</table>

**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bee-eater</td>
<td>Nyctyornis athertonii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee-eater</td>
<td>Merops orientalis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee-eater</td>
<td>Merops philippinus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee-eater</td>
<td>Merops leschenaulti</td>
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</table>

**CORACIIFORMES: Upupidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoopoe</td>
<td>Upupa epops</td>
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</table>

**CORACIIFORMES: Bucerotidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hornbill</td>
<td>Anthracoceros albirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hornbill</td>
<td>Buceros bicornis</td>
<td>heard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornbill</td>
<td>Aceros undulatus</td>
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</table>

**PICIFORMES: Capitonidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon lineata hodgsoni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon lagrandieri</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon falostricta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon incognita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon australis cyanotis</td>
<td>heard only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbet</td>
<td>Psilopogon haemacephala indica</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PICIFORMES: Picidae
Speckled Piculet  
Grey-capped Woodpecker  
Freckle-breasted Woodpecker  
Rufous-bellied Woodpecker  
White-bellied Woodpecker  
Lesser Yellownape  
Greater Yellownape  
Laced Woodpecker  
Black-headed Woodpecker  
Common Flameback  
Greater Flameback  
Great Slaty Woodpecker  
Heart-spotted Woodpecker  

GREY-CAPPED WOODPECKER
Dendrocopos canicapillus delacouri

FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae
White-rumped Falcon  
Collared Falconet  
Oriental Hobby  

POLIHIERAX INSIGNIS
Microhierax caerulescens
Falco severus

PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae
Alexandrine Parakeet  
Blossom-headed Parakeet  
Red-breasted Parakeet  
Vernal Hanging Parrot  

PSITTACUS EUPATRIA
Psittacula roseata
Psittacula alexandri
Loriculus vernalis

PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae
Long-tailed Broadbill  
Silver-breasted Broadbill  

PSARISOMUS DALHOUSIAE
Serilophus lunatus

PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae
Blue Pitta  

HYDRORNIS CYANEA

PASSERIFORMES: Tephrodornithidae
Large Woodshrike  
Common Woodshrike  

TEPHRODOMIS GULARIS
Tephrodornis pondicerianus

PASSERIFORMES: Aegithinidae
Common Iora  
Great Iora  

AEGITHINA TIPHIA
Aegithina lafresnayeii

PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae
Large Cuckooshrike  
Indocheese Cuckooshrike  
Swinhoe’s Minivet  
Small Minivet  
Scarlet Minivet  
Grey-chinned Minivet  
Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike  

CORACINA MACEI
Coracina polioptera
Pericrocotus cantonensis
Pericrocotus cinnamomeus
Pericrocotus speciosus
Pericrocotus solaris deignani
Hemipus picatus

PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae
Brown Shrike  
Burmese Shrike  
Grey-backed Shrike  

LANIUS CRISTATUS
Lanius collurioides nigricapillus
Lanius tephonotus

PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidae
Blyth’s Shrike Babbler  

PTERUTHIUS AERALATUS RICKETI
Erpornis | Erpornis zantholeuca

**PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae**

- Black-naped Oriole | Oriolus chinensis diffusus
- Black-hooded Oriole | Oriolus xanthornus

**PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae**

- Black Drongo | Dicrurus macrocercus thai
- Ashy Drongo | Dicrurus leucophaeus bondi
- Bronzed Drongo | Dicrurus leucophaeus leucogenis
- Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo | Dicrurus remifer
- Hair-crested Drongo | Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus
- Greater Racket-tailed Drongo | Dicrurus paradiseus

**PASSERIFORMES: Rhipiduridae**

- White-throated Fantail | Rhipidura albicollis
- White-browed Fantail | Rhipidura aureola
- Pied Fantail | Rhipidura javanica

**PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae**

- Black-naped Monarch | Hypothymis azurea

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

- Eurasian Jay | Garrulus glandarius leucotis
- Red-billed Blue Magpie | Urocissa erythrorhyncha magnirostris
- Rufous Treepie | Dendrocitta vagabunda sakeratensis
- Indochinese Green Magpie | Cissa hypoleuca
- Racket-tailed Treepie | Crypsirina temia
- Eastern Jungle Crow | Corvus levaillantii macrorhynchos

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

- Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher | Culicicapa ceylonensis

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

- Green-backed Tit | Parus monticolus
- Sultan Tit | Melanochlora sultanea

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

- Australasian Bushlark | Mirafra javanica
- Indochinese Bushlark | Mirafra erythrocephala
- Oriental Skylark | Phoenicurus fuliginosus

**PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae**

- Black-crested Bulbul | Pycnonotus melanicterus johnsoni
- Red-whiskered Bulbul | Pycnonotus jocosus
- Sooty-headed Bulbul | Actinodura cyanouroptera
- Stripe-throated Bulbul | Pycnonotus finlaysoni eous
- Yellow-vented Bulbul | Pycnonotus goiavier jambu
- Streak-eared Bulbul | Pycnonotus bianfordi conradi
- Bare-faced Bulbul | Pycnonotus hualon
- Puff-throated Bulbul | Alopeixus pallidus khmerensis
- Ochraceous Bulbul | Alopeixus ochraceus
- Grey-eyed Bulbul | Iole propinqua simulator
- Mountain Bulbul | Ixos mcclellandii
- Black Bulbul | Hypsipetes leucocephalus
**PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae**
- Sand Martin *Riparia riparia iijimae*
- Grey-throated Martin *Riparia [paludicola] chinensis*
- Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica gutturalis*
- Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica japonica*
- Nepal House Martin *Delichon nipalensis nipalensis*

**PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae**
- Yellow-bellied Warbler *Abroscopus superciliaris*

**PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae**
- Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*
- Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*
- Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*
- Two-barred Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*
- Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes*
- Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides ticehursti*
- Kloss's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ogilviegranti intensor*
- Limestone Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus calcitilis*
- Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti*
- Grey-crowned Warbler *Seicercus tephrocephalus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae**
- Black-browed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*
- Manchurian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus tangorum*
- Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis*
- Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon*

**PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae**
- Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata*
- Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*
- Striated Grassbird *Megalurus palustris*

**PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae**
- Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*
- Bright-capped Cisitcola *Cisticola exilis*
- Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*
- Dark-necked Tailorbird *Orthotomus atrogularis*
- Cambodian Tailorbird *Orthotomus chaktomuk*
- Brown Prinia *Prinia polychroa cooki*
- Rufescent Prinia *Prinia rufescens beavani*
- Grey-breasted Prinia *Prinia hodgsonii erro*
- Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris delacouri*
- Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata herberti*

**PASSERIFORMES: Timaliidae**
- White-crested Laughingthrush *Garrulax leucolophus*
- Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger*
- Cambodian Laughingthrush *Garrulax ferrarius*
- Abbott’s Babbler *Malacocincla abbotti* heard only
- Buff-breasted Babbler *Pellorneum tickelli*
- Puff-throated Babbler *Pellorneum ruficeps*
- White-browed Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus schisticeps annamensis*
- Streaked Wren Babbler *Napothera brevicaudata*
- Sooty Babbler *Stachyris herberti*
- Grey-throated Babbler *Stachyris nigiceps*
- Pin-striped Tit Babbler *Mixornis gularis lutescens*
- Blue-winged Siva *Actinodura cyanouropthera rufodorsalis*
Black-browed Fulvetta  
Chinese Grassbird  

**PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae**

Oriental White-eye  
Everett's White-eye  
Japanese White-eye  
Indochinese Yuhina  

**PASSERIFORMES: Irenidae**

Asian Fairy Bluebird  

**PASSERIFORMES: Sittidae**

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch  
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch  

**PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae**

Hill Myna  
White-vented Myna  
Common Myna  
Vinous-breasted Myna  
Black-collared Starling  
Asian Pied Starling  

**PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae**

Orange-headed Thrush  

**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

Asian Brown Flycatcher  
Mugimaki Flycatcher  
Taiga Flycatcher  
Verditer Flycatcher  
White-tailed Blue Flycatcher  
Hainan Blue Flycatcher  
Hill Blue Flycatcher  
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher  
Bluethroat  
Siberian Blue Robin  
Oriental Magpie Robin  
White-rumped Shama  
White-tailed Robin  
Blue Whistling Thrush  
Siberian Stonechat  
Pied Bushchat  
White-throated Rock Thrush  
Blue Rock Thrush  

**PASSERIFORMES: Chloropseidae**

Blue-winged Leafbird  
Golden-fronted Leafbird  
Orange-bellied Leafbird  

**PASSERIFORMES: Dicaeidae**

Modest [Thick-billed] Flowerpecker  
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker  
Plain Flowerpecker  
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker  
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker  

**Notes:**

- **Alcippe grotei**  
- **Graminicola striatus**  
- **Zosterops palpebrosus siamensis**  
- **Zosterops everetti**  
- **Zosterops japonicus**  
- **Yuhina torqueola**  
- **Irena puella**  
- **Sitta castanea tonkinensis**  
- **Sitta frontalis**  
- **Gracula religiosa**  
- **Acridotheres grandis**  
- **Acridotheres tristis**  
- **Acridotheres [burmannicus] leucocephalus**  
- **Gracupica nigricollis**  
- **Gracupica contra**  
- **Cyornis hainanus**  
- **Cyornis banyumas whitei**  
- **Cyornis [tickelliae] indochina**  
- **Luscinia svecica**  
- **Larvivora cyane**  
- **Copsychus saularis**  
- **Copsychus malabaricus**  
- **Myiomela leucura**  
- **Myophonus caeruleus**  
- **Saxicola maura stejnegeri**  
- **Saxicola caprata**  
- **Monticola gularis**  
- **Monticola solitarius pandoo**  
- **Chloropsis c. cochin chinensis**  
- **Chloropsis aurifrons inornata**  
- **Chloropsis hardwickii melliana**  
- **Dicaeum [agile] modesta**  
- **Dicaeum chrysorrheum**  
- **Dicaeum concolor**  
- **Dicaeum cruentatum**  
- **Dicaeum ignpectus**
PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae
Brown-throated Sunbird  Anthreptes malacensis
Van Hasselt’s Sunbird  Leptocoma brasiliana
Purple Sunbird  Cinnyris asiaticus
Olive-backed Sunbird  Cinnyris jugularis
Ruby-throated Sunbird  Aethopyga singalensis koratensis
Black-throated Sunbird  Aethopyga saturata ochra
Crimson Sunbird  Aethopyga siparaja mangini
Purple-naped Spiderhunter  Arachnothera hypogrammicum
Little Spiderhunter  Arachnothera longirostra

PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae
House Sparrow  Passer domesticus
Plain-backed Sparrow  Passer flaveolus
Eurasian Tree Sparrow  Passer montanus

PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae
Streaked Weaver  Ploceus manyar
Baya Weaver  Ploceus philippinus philippinus
Asian Golden Weaver  Ploceus hypoxanthus

PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae
Red Avadavat  Amandava amandava
White-rumped Munia  Lonchura striata
Scaly-breasted Munia  Lonchura punctulata

PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae
Forest Wagtail  Dendronanthus indicus
White Wagtail  Motacilla alba leucopsis
Mekong Wagtail  Motacilla alba alboides
Eastern Yellow Wagtail  Motacilla macronyx macronyx
Grey Wagtail  Motacilla cinerea
Paddyfield Pipit  Anthus rufulus
Richard’s Pipit  Anthus richardi
Olive-backed Pipit  Anthus hodgsoni
Red-throated Pipit  Anthus cervinus

MAMMALS
Black-bearded Tomb Bat  Taphozous melanopogon
Lyle’s Flying Fox  Pteropus lylei
Lao Langur  Trachypithecus laotum
Stump-tailed Macaque  Macaca arctoides
Long-tailed Macaque  Macaca fascicularis
Pileated Gibbon  Hylobates pileatus
Irrawaddy Dolphin  Orcaella brevirostris
Variable Squirrel  Callosciurus finlaysonii
Cambodian Striped Squirrel  Tamiops rodelphi
Eastern Striped Squirrel  Tamiops maritimus
Indochinese Ground Squirrel  Menetes berdmorei
Burmese Hare  Lepus peguensis

310 species recorded including 15 heard only.