

OPEN ACCESS

The Journal of Threatened Taxa is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use of articles in any medium, reproduction, and distribution by providing adequate credit to the authors and the source of publication.



Journal of Threatened Taxa

Building evidence for conservation globally

www.threatenedtaxa.org

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online) | ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

COMMUNICATION

ANALYSIS OF REGURGITATED PELLETS OF SPOTTED OWLET *ATHENE BRAMA* (TEMMINCK, 1821) (AVES: STRIGIFORMES: STRIGIDAE) FROM PUNJAB, INDIA

Renuka Malhotra & Neena Singla

26 May 2018 | Vol. 10 | No. 6 | Pages: 11717–11724

10.11609/jott.4020.10.6.11717-11724



For Focus, Scope, Aims, Policies and Guidelines visit <http://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-0>

For Article Submission Guidelines visit <http://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/submissions#onlineSubmissions>

For Policies against Scientific Misconduct visit <http://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/about/editorialPolicies#custom-2>

For reprints contact info@threatenedtaxa.org

Partners



صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على
الكائنات الحية
The Mohamed bin Zayed
SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND



zoo!
ZÜRICH

Member



Publisher & Host





ANALYSIS OF REGURGITATED PELLETS OF SPOTTED OWLET *ATHENE BRAMA* (TEMMINCK, 1821) (AVES: STRIGIFORMES: STRIGIDAE) FROM PUNJAB, INDIA

Renuka Malhotra¹ & Neena Singla²

^{1,2} Department of Zoology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana, Punjab 141004, India

¹ r.malhotra1491@gmail.com, ² neenasingla1@gmail.com (corresponding author)

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online)
ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

OPEN ACCESS



Abstract: The present study was conducted to determine the diet of Spotted Owllet *Athene brama*. Analysis of 200 regurgitated pellets collected from eight different locations in Punjab (India) determined average weight, length, breadth and thickness to be 1.0g, 27.0mm, 16.0mm and 12.0mm, respectively. Remains of a total 433 individual prey were found in these pellets. Diet of Spotted Owllet consisted of both vertebrates (45.7%) and invertebrates (54.3%). Among vertebrates, mice (45.0%) were predominant, followed by frogs (0.5%) and birds (0.2%). Among invertebrates, diet mainly consisted of insects (53.8%) followed by molluscs (0.5%). Insects preyed upon by Spotted Owllet were predominantly of orders Coleoptera (34.9%), followed by Orthoptera (10.2%), Dermaptera (7.9%) and some unidentified orders (0.9%). The remnants of insects and molluscs in the pellets comprised of wings, legs, head, shells etc. The average number of mice consumed per pellet was 1.32, with a maximum capacity of consuming up to five mice per night.

Keywords: *Athene brama*, insects, mice, pellet analysis, Punjab.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.11609/jott.4020.10.6.11717-11724> | ZooBank: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DFBA5345-D659-4520-91D0-BECD689F2668

Editor: P. Neelanarayanan, Nehru Memorial College, Tiruchirappalli, India.

Date of publication: 26 May 2018 (online & print)

Manuscript details: Ms # 4020 | Received 21 January 2018 | Final received 07 March 2018 | Finally accepted 15 May 2018

Citation: Malhotra, R. & N. Singla (2018). Analysis of regurgitated pellets of Spotted Owllet *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821) (Aves: Strigiformes: Strigidae) from Punjab, India. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 10(6): 11717–11724; <http://doi.org/10.11609/jott.4020.10.6.11717-11724>

Copyright: © Malhotra & Singla 2018. Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. JoTT allows unrestricted use of this article in any medium, reproduction and distribution by providing adequate credit to the authors and the source of publication.

Funding: Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Author Details: MS. RENUKA MALHOTRA completed her Master's Programme from Department of Zoology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, Punjab and has recently joined as Assistant Professor, Khalsa College for Women, Ludhiana, Punjab. DR. NEENA SINGLA is serving as Senior Zoologist (Rodents) in the Department of Zoology, PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab. She has more than 20 years experience in research, teaching and Extension. She is Project Incharge, All India Network Project on Vertebrate Pest Management (Rodent Control) at PAU, Ludhiana. Her major emphasis is on development of alternative, safe and environment friendly techniques for integrated rodent pest management.

Author Contribution: RM performed experiment, analysed data and wrote manuscript. NS contributed to planning of experiment, supervised development of work, interpreted data and corrected manuscript.

Acknowledgements: Authors are thankful to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for providing financial assistance, and professor & head, Department of Zoology, Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana for providing other necessary facilities.



INTRODUCTION

Among the various species found in northern India, the Spotted Owllet *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821) is the most common small-sized owl. It has adapted to varied environments such as parks, groves, agricultural fields, abandoned buildings in garden and villages, towns and crowded cities, and any open area with trees substantial enough to provide adequate roosts (Sridhara 1981; Ali & Ripley 1987). It roosts in small groups in hollows of trees or branches or in cavities of rocks or buildings. It is nocturnal and generally crepuscular, but is sometimes seen in the day. It feeds on diverse prey such as rodents, small birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates such as insects and annelids (Pande et al. 2004, 2007).

Owls generally swallow their prey whole or in large pieces, and the indigestible parts (hair, bones, exoskeleton, etc.) are regurgitated in the form of a pellet. The pH of an owl's stomach is less acidic than that of many other predatory birds, and hence most of the bones of ingested prey are left undigested (Smith & Richmond 1972). The skulls and lower jaws of even the most delicate small mammals and birds are found intact in pellets and can easily be identified (Taylor 1994).

Owls are known for their important role in biocontrol of pests (Pande & Dahanukar 2011). Pellet analysis of owl can provide information on the existence of prey

species within the owl's range, its capability to take such prey and relative abundance of prey species in the owl's diet. Such study is very important not only for its significance in conservation but also for their predatory potential, as they are the main predators of insects and non-insect pests of forestry and agricultural importance. No information is available about their diet composition from northern India. The present study is the first of its kind from Punjab State of India recording information on the dietary composition of Spotted Owllet *A. brama* and its impact on rodent and insect pest populations around their nesting and roosting sites.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area and pellets collected

A survey was carried out in different trees, buildings, electric poles, crop fields, other perches etc. in the campus area of Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana and different villages in districts Ludhiana and Fatehgarh Sahib of Punjab (India) during the years 2013–2015 in order to find out the roosting, nesting and perching sites of the Spotted Owllet. The regurgitated pellets of Spotted Owllet were collected from eight different sites (Table 1, Fig. 1).

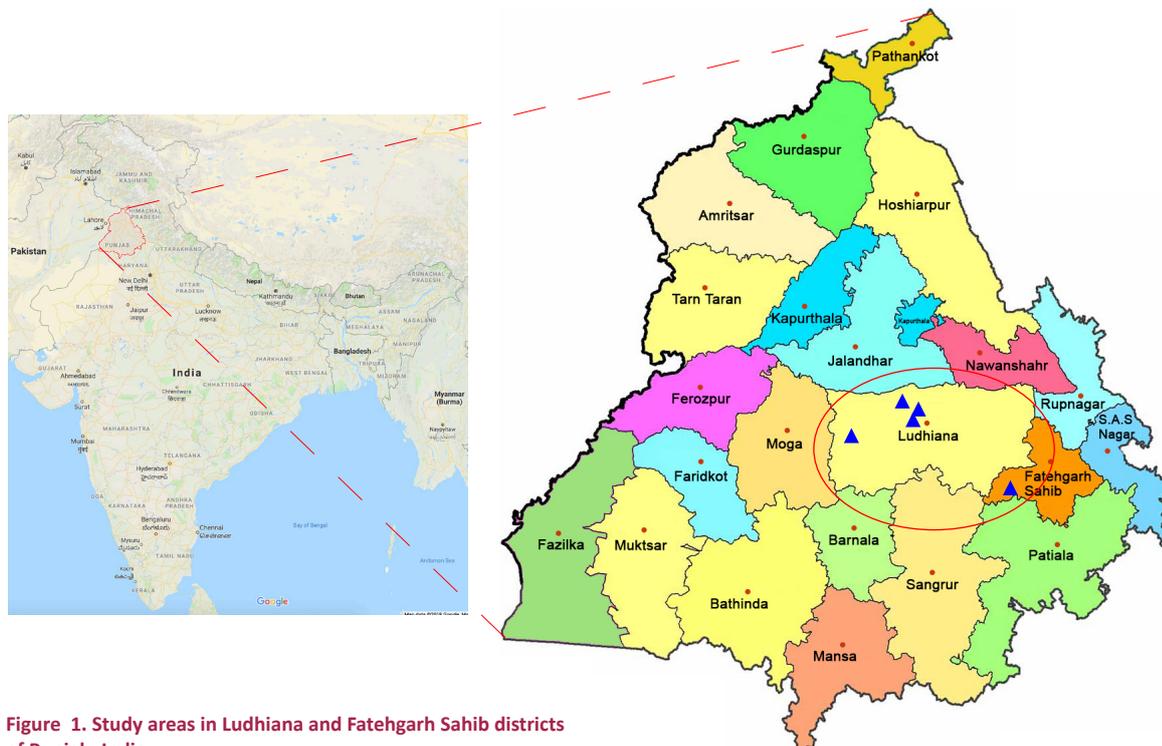


Figure 1. Study areas in Ludhiana and Fatehgarh Sahib districts of Punjab, India.

Pellet analysis

Regurgitated pellets found at all the eight sites were collected in polythene bags and brought to the laboratory. In the laboratory, pellets were kept at 60°C in a hot air oven for 24hr to kill the associated insects and any other infectious agent. These pellets were then used for analysis. All the pellets were first weighed on electronic balance and then their morphometric measurements, i.e., length (mm), breadth (mm) and thickness (mm) were recorded. To record the diet composition of the Spotted Owlet, each pellet was first soaked in 8% sodium hydroxide solution for about two hours as described by Neelananarayanan et al. (1998) and Mittal (1997). This solution assisted in easy separation of the osseous remains (skulls and other bones) and chitinous contents (undigested insect remains) from other contents like hair, debris etc. The contents were then sieved to separate all the prey remains from the dust and soil particles. To completely separate the prey remains from these unwanted components, a number of washings were given. Then the prey remains were put on filter paper and dried in an oven for 24hr at 60°C. After complete drying, the skulls, bones, feathers, beaks and insect remains were separated out for identification of prey items (Shehab 2005).

Prey identification

The identification of different prey items in the diet of Spotted Owlet was made by using the keys developed by Neelananarayanan et al. (1998). Different vertebrate prey items were identified on the basis of lower jaws, skull, limb bones, and pectoral and pelvic girdles. Depending upon the number of skulls or lower jaws or fore and hind limb bones found in each pellet, number of particular type of prey individual consumed per pellet was determined. One set of lower jaws (left and right) or one skull or one pair of fore and hind limb bones were counted as remains of one prey item. Insect prey items were identified up to order level on the basis of undigested anatomical pieces such as heads, mandibles, wings, legs, and stings (Naranthiran 1989; Yalden 2003). Different typical structural features on the basis of which insect remains found in pellets were classified into different orders are given below:

1. Coleoptera: thick chitinized forewings forming hard and opaque elytra
2. Dermoptera: abdomen bearing strong, movable forceps, short but heavily chitinized elytra and large hind wings
3. Orthoptera: fan shaped hind wings covered with a network of fine veins, antennae caetaceous or filiform,

legs variously modified, e.g., saltatorial (in grasshoppers)

Based upon the data, percentage of different prey items in the diet of Spotted Owlet was determined. The mean number of prey items consumed per pellet was also calculated. From typical skull characteristics of rodent species (Talmale & Pradhan 2009), the individual species of rodents consumed was also identified.

Effect on rodent population

To study the effect of Spotted Owlets on rodent population around their roosting and nesting sites, three locations were selected. These were a new orchard area near tube well in PAU campus, Ludhiana and villages Bhundri and Chahar, district Ludhiana. All of these locations were surrounded by crop fields (wheat, rice, bajra, mustard, spinach, potato etc.), trees (poplar, eucalyptus, dek, peepal, mulberry, etc.), buildings, houses etc.

Rodent population in surrounding field crop area was determined by counting the number of active rodent burrows of different species and food consumption (loose mixture of cracked wheat, powdered sugar and groundnut oil in ratio 96: 2: 2) by rodents within a radius of up to 100m, 101–500 m, 501–1,000 m and 1,001–2,000 m from the roosting and nesting sites. Weighed amount of freshly prepared food was kept on pieces of paper in the evening hours within each radius and the remaining food was collected in the morning, brought to the laboratory and weighed again to determine the percent consumption as per the formula given below:

$$\text{Percent consumption} = \frac{\text{Bait consumed (g)}}{\text{Bait placed (g)}} \times 100$$

Statistical analysis

The data on number of rodent burrows and food consumption by rodents at different radii was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diet composition of Spotted Owlet

A total of 200 Spotted Owlet pellets were collected from all the eight locations (Table 1). The pellets were found to be dark black or brown in color. The old pellets were pale in color and loosely held. The size of pellets varied from small to large depending upon the kind and number of prey consumed. The average weight of a pellet was found to be 1.0±0.5 g with a range of 0.3–3.5g. The morphometric measurements of all the

Table 1. Different locations selected for study and the number of pellets collected

Location	Area (GPS location)	Habitat type	Total number of pellets collected
I	PAU campus, Ludhiana (30.90°N & 75.81°E)	Trees near old post-mortem building	21
II	PAU campus, Ludhiana	Trees near tube well in new orchard area	32
III	PAU campus, Ludhiana	Tree near Mushroom Farm	8
IV	PAU campus, Ludhiana	Tree near department of Soil Science	6
V	Village Mannewal, district Ludhiana (30.93°N & 76.16°E)	Trees in crop field area	39
VI	Village Bhundri, district Ludhiana (30.94°N & 75.57°E)	Trees in crop field near tube well	35
VII	Village Chahar, district Ludhiana (30.90°N & 75.86°E)	Trees in crop field area near tube well	35
VIII	Village Naraingarh, district Fatehgarh Sahib (30.67°N & 76.16°E)	Trees in crop field area of Naraingarh Seed Farm	24

pellets collected revealed average length of 27.0 ± 6.0 mm (range 12.0–41.0 mm), breadth of 16.0 ± 4.0 mm (range 10.0–33.0 mm) and thickness of 12.0 ± 3.0 mm (range 6.0–20.0 mm). The weights of Spotted Owlet pellets reported in the present study are similar to those reported in other works (Ali & Santhanakrishnan 2012; Nadeem et al. 2012). Hardy (1977) reported that the size of the pellets depends upon the composition of the diet and the size as well as the nutritive value of the prey taken.

All the pellets collected from different locations were found to contain bones and insect remains. Remains of total 433 prey items were found in 200 pellets. These were of 195 rodents (only mice), one bird (unidentified), two amphibians (frogs or toads), 151 coleopteran insects, 44 orthopteran insects, 34 dermapteran insects, four unidentified insects and two unidentified molluscs (Fig. 2). Overall, based on analysis of all the pellets collected, the diet composition of Spotted Owlet was found to be 45.0% mice, 0.2% birds and 0.5% amphibians, 34.9% coleopteran insects, 10.2% orthopteran insects, 7.9% dermapteran insects, 0.9% unidentified insects and 0.5% molluscs (Fig. 3). Vertebrates alone constituted 45.7% and invertebrates constituted 54.3% of the diet of Spotted Owlet. Among invertebrates, insects alone constituted 53.8% of the diet.

Per pellet analysis of prey composition revealed on average, remains of 1.3 mice, one bird, one frog, one coleopteran, one orthopteran, one dermapteran, one unidentified insect and one mollusc per pellet of the Spotted Owlet. The average number of mice consumed per pellet by Spotted Owlet was 1.32 with maximum capacity of consuming up to five mice per night (Table 2).

The bones of different vertebrate prey items found in pellets collected from all the eight locations are given in

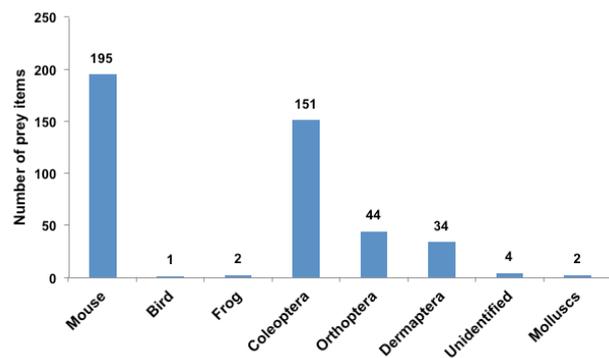
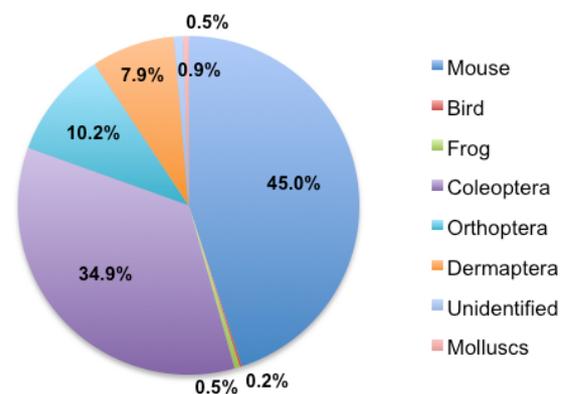
**Figure 2.** Total number of prey items found in pellets of Spotted Owlet at all the eight locations.**Figure 3.** Percent prey composition in pellets of Spotted Owlet at all the eight locations.

Fig. 4. Different bones of mice found were that of skull, lower jaws, ear capsules and other dislocated bones of skull, breast bones, ribs, shoulder bones, bones of fore limbs, hip bones, bones of hind limbs, hand/foot bones, patella, vertebrae and some unidentified bones. The

Table 2. Mean number of prey items per pellet of Spotted Owllet at all the eight locations.

Location	Prey items/pellet (Range)								Total prey items
	Vertebrates			Invertebrates					
	Mouse	Bird	Frog	Insects of different orders				Molluscs	
Coleoptera				Orthoptera	Dermaptera	Unidentified			
I	1.36 (0–3)	–	–	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	–	2.52 (1–4)
II	1.06 (0–2)	–	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	2.38 (1–5)
III	1.16 (0–2)	–	–	1.00 (0–1)	–	1.00 (0–1)	–	–	1.75 (1–3)
IV	–	–	–	1.00 (1)	1.00 (1)	1.00 (0–1)	–	–	2.17 (2–3)
V	1.72 (0–4)	1.00 (0–1)	–	1.00 (0–1)	–	1.00 (0–1)	–	1.00 (0–1)	2.10 (1–5)
VI	1.07 (0–2)	–	–	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	–	–	2.09 (1–4)
VII	1.19 (0–2)	–	–	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	–	–	1.97 (1–4)
VIII	1.67 (1–5)	–	–	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	–	–	2.21 (1–6)
Overall	1.32 (0–5)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	1.00 (0–1)	2.15 (1–6)

bones of mouse collected were also arranged in the form of full skeleton showing that almost all the types of bones of mouse were found in pellets (Fig. 5). Only humerus and femur of bird and femur and tibia-fibula of frog were found in the pellets of Spotted Owllet.

From typical skull characteristics, the rodent species consumed by the Spotted Owllets was identified to be the Field Mouse *Mus booduga* (Fig. 6). The average upper molar tooth row of studied skulls of *M. booduga* was found to be 3.20mm. The bird and frog found in the pellets could not be identified up to species level. Different parts of insects (wings, legs, head, mouthparts etc.) found in pellets of Spotted Owllet are shown in Fig. 7.

Effect on rodent population

Based on characteristic burrow entrances, different rodent species at all of the three locations were found to be the Lesser Bandicoot Rat, *Bandicota bengalensis*; the Indian Field Mouse *Mus booduga*; Indian Gerbil *Tatera indica*, and the Soft-furred Field Rat *Millardia melitana*; however, Spotted Owllet was found to consume only *M. booduga*.

Live rodent burrow count

Burrow count of different rodent species at all the three locations is given in Table 3. At new orchard area, PAU campus, the average burrow count varied from 50.5–73.5 in all the four radii, being highest at the radius of 1,001–2,000 m. At village Chahar, district Ludhiana,

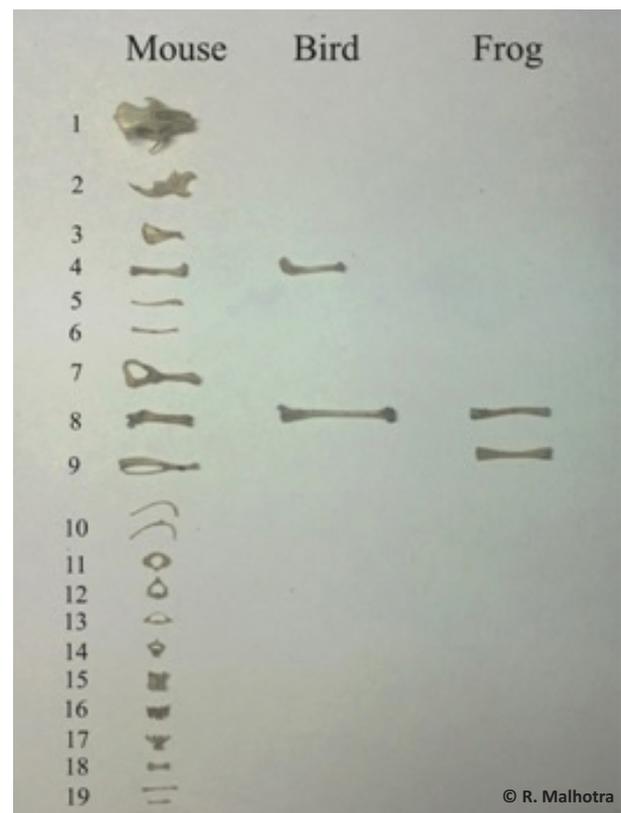


Figure 4. The bones of mouse, bird and frog found in pellets of Spotted Owllet
 1-Skull, 2-Lower jaw, 3-Shoulder blade, 4-Humerus, 5-Ulna, 6-Radius, 7-Hip bone, 8-Femur, 9-Tibia-Fibula, 10-Ribs, 11-Atlas, 12-Axis, 13-Cervical vertebra, 14-Thoracic vertebra, 15-Lumbar vertebra, 16-Sacral vertebra, 17, 18-Caudal vertebra, 19-Hand/Foot bones.

Table 3. Live rodent burrow count around roosting and nesting sites of Spotted Owlets.

Location	Rodent species	Number of burrows at different radii (Mean±SD)			
		Up to 100 m	101–500 m	501–1,000 m	1,001–2,000 m
PAU campus	<i>B. bengalensis</i>	22.5±4.5	29.0±4.0	31.0±8.0	37.0±14.0
	<i>M. booduga</i>	20.5±3.5	13.5±5.5	20.5±5.5	25.5±5.5
	<i>T. indica</i>	8.5±3.5	8.0±1.0	6.0±0.5	6.0±6.0
	Total	51.5±11.5	50.5±10.5	58.0±13.0	73.5±8.5
Village Chahar	<i>B. bengalensis</i>	11.0±0.0	17.0±8.0	21.5±9.5	34.0±15.0
	<i>M. booduga</i>	5.5±1.5	4.5±1.5	4.0±1.0	6.5±1.5
	<i>T. indica</i>	4.0±4.0	0	3.5±3.5	9.0±9.0
	<i>M. meltada</i>	3.0±3.0	7.5±3.5	8.5±2.5	9.0±2.0
	Total	23.5±5.5	29.0±3.0	37.5±7.5	58.5±24.5
Village Bhundri	<i>B. bengalensis</i>	19.5±0.5	28.0±5.0	41.5±1.5	53.5±7.5
	<i>M. booduga</i>	7.0±2.0	11.5±5.5	13.0±9.0	18.5±13.5
	<i>T. indica</i>	8.5±4.5	6.5±6.5	14.0±5.0	12.0±8.0
	<i>M. meltada</i>	7.0±0.0	11.5±2.5	5.5±1.5	9.5±2.5
	Total	42.0±3.0	57.5±1.5	75.5±5.5	93.5±31.5

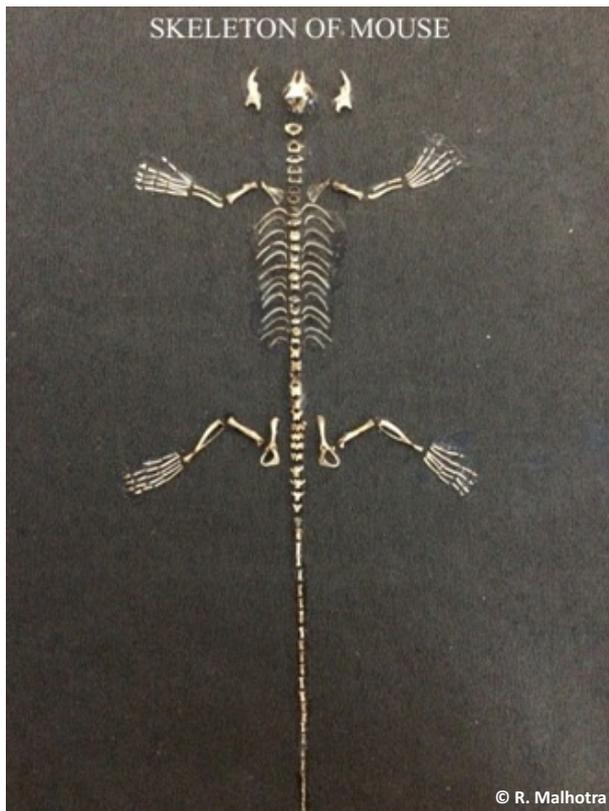


Figure 5. Different bones of mouse found in pellets of Spotted Owlet and arranged to show the complete skeleton.

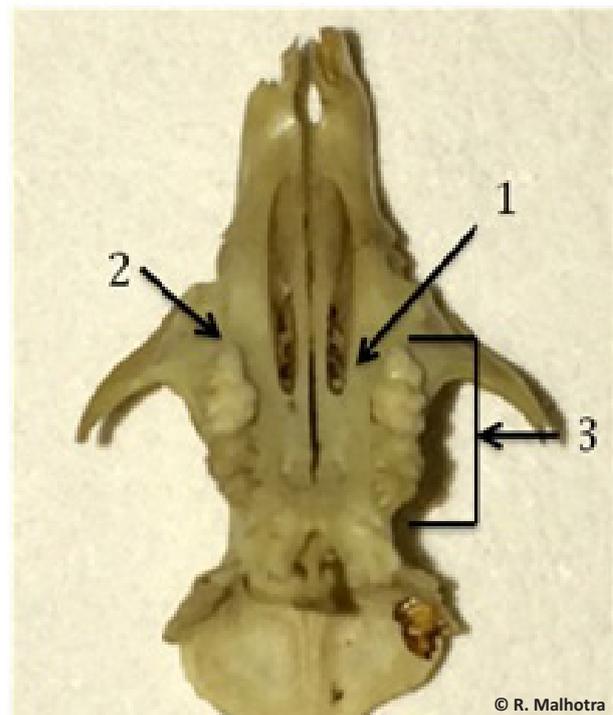


Figure 6. Ventral view of skull material of field mouse, *Mus booduga* found in pellets of Spotted Owlet. Arrow (1) anterior palatal foramina long, extending posteriorly between maxillary tooth rows. Arrow (2) anterior accessory cusp on first upper molar tooth. Arrow (3) upper molar tooth row.

the average burrow count ranged from 23.5–58.5, being highest at the radius of 1,001–2,000 m. At village Bhundri, district Ludhiana, also the average burrow count ranged

from 42.0 to 93.5, being highest at the radius of 1,001–2,000 m. No significant difference in total live burrow count and that of individual species was found among

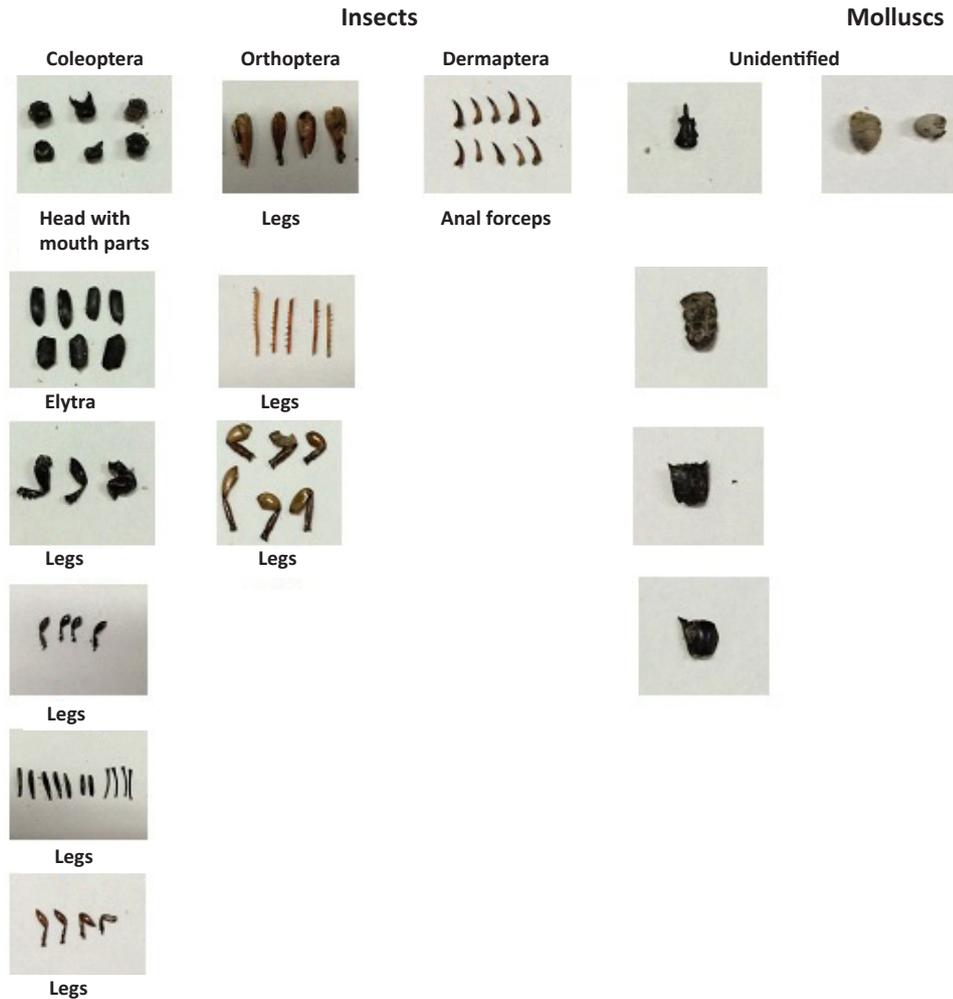


Figure 7 . The parts of insects of different orders, molluscs and unidentified parts found in pellets of Spotted Owlet. © R. Malhotra

the four radii at all the three locations. At all the three locations, however, the average live burrow count was more in the radius of 1,001–2,000 m around the roosting and nesting sites indicating that the maximum foraging by Spotted Owlet may be up to 1,000m.

Food consumption

Food consumption by rodents at all the three locations is given in Table 4. At new orchard area, PAU campus, average food consumption ranged from 63.2–94.7 g/100g, being highest in the radius of 1,001–2,000 m. At village Chahar, district Ludhiana, average food consumption ranged from 43.4–53.0 g/100g, being highest at the radius of 501–1,000 m. At village Bhundri, district Ludhiana, average food consumption ranged from 53.7–74.3 g/100g, being highest at the radius of 1,001–2,000 m. No significant difference in food consumption was found among the four radii at all the three locations.

In the present study, among rodents, *M. booduga* was found to be the major contributor of Spotted Owlet's diet despite the presence of burrows of other rodent species in the surrounding area. Other vertebrates that constituted the diet of Spotted Owlet were frogs and birds. Among invertebrates, the diet mainly consisted of insects followed by molluscs. Insects preyed upon by Spotted Owlet were predominantly of orders Coleoptera, followed by Orthoptera, Dermaptera and some unidentified orders. Previous studies have reported the diet of the Spotted Owlet comprising of insects, earthworms, mice, lizards, frogs and birds (Sandhu 1978; Majumdar 1984; Ali & Ripley 1987). In the present study, however, the remains of earthworms and lizards were not observed in the pellets of Spotted Owlet. Zade et al. (2011) analyzed 52 pellets of Spotted Owlet in Maharashtra, India and determined the percent relative frequency of occurrence of various food remains. The study indicated that insects belonging to

Table 4. Food consumption by rodents around roosting and nesting sites of Spotted Owlets.

Location	Food consumption (%) at different radii (mean±SD)			
	Up to100 m	101–500 m	501–1,000 m	1,001–2,000 m
PAU campus	63.2±32.6	75.9±15.3	85.2±13.1	94.7±4.7
Village Chahar	43.4±29.3	48.1±14.3	53.0±14.4	45.8±24.7
Village Bhundri	53.7±23.8	61.3±16.9	73.9±11.6	74.3±14.9

the orders Orthoptera (Grasshoppers), Hemiptera (Bugs), Coleoptera (Beetles) and Dermaptera (Earwig) occupied 78.84% of the diet followed by small mammals (38.46%). The remnants of insects in the pellets comprised of wings, legs, antennae and head. Ali & Santhanakrishnan (2012) found the diet of the Spotted Owlet comprising mostly of arthropods (84.9%), i.e., Coleoptera (40.9%) and Orthoptera (32.4%) insects followed by vertebrates (12.1%). In present study, insects alone constituted 53.8% and small mammals constituted 45% of the diet of Spotted Owlet.

Paunekar et al. (2015) studied the food habits of the Spotted Owlet in Tropical Forest Research Institute campus, Jabalpur, India by analyzing their regurgitated pellets and found the remains of three dung beetle species, *Onitis philemon*, *Onitis virens* and *Onitis brahma* and five species of small mammals, *M. booduga*, *Vandeleuria oleracea*, *M. meltada*, *Suncus etruscus* and *Suncus murinus*. In the present study, however, the diet of Spotted Owlet was found constituted only of *M. booduga* among small mammals, particularly the rodents.

The presence of remains of only mice among different rodent species found in the diet of Spotted Owlet in the present study indicates their potential in regulating mouse populations in crop fields as one of the components in integrated rodent pest management. Studies may, however, be taken to attract them to the crop fields by installing artificial nest boxes, T-shaped perches or poles.

REFERENCES

- Ali, A.M.S. & R. Santhanakrishnan (2012). Diet composition of the Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (Aves: Tytonidae) and Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Aves: Strigidae) coexisting in an urban environment. *Podoces* 7(1/2): 21–32.
- Ali, S. & S.D. Ripley (1987). *Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, Bombay, India, 737pp.
- Hardy, A.R. (1977). Hunting ranges and feeding ecology of owls in farmland. PhD Dissertation. University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK.
- Majumdar, N. (1984). *A Collection of Birds of Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh*. Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Occasional Paper No. 65, 6–27pp.
- Mittal, P.K. (1997). Studies on some aspects of ecology of the Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Temminck). MSc Thesis. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India, 75pp.
- Nadeem, M.S., S.M.K. Imran, T. Mahmood, A.R. Kayani & S.I. Shah (2012). A comparative study of the diets of Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*) inhabiting Ahmadpur East, Southern Punjab, Pakistan. *Animal Biology* 62: 13–28; <http://doi.org/10.1163/157075511x597593>
- Naranthiran, G. (1989). Ecology of southern Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Temminck) in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu with special reference to its food and ecotoxicity. MPhil Thesis. Bharathidasan University, Thiruchirappalli, India.
- Neelanarayanan, P., R. Nagarajan & R. Kanakasabai (1998). Studying diet of Barn Owl (*Tyto alba stertens*) by pellet analysis. Proceedings of 1st National Symposium of Birds in Agricultural Ecosystem, ANGR Agricultural University, Hyderabad, India, 125–131pp.
- Pande, S. & N. Dahanukar (2011). The diet of Indian Eagle Owl *Bubo bengalensis* and its agronomic significance. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 3(8): 2011–2017; <http://doi.org/10.11609/JoTT.o2536.2011-7>
- Pande, S., A. Pawashe, D.B. Bastawade & P.P. Kulkarni (2004). Scorpions and molluscs: some new dietary records for Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* in India. *Ornithology Newsletter* 1(5): 68–70.
- Pande, S., A. Pawashe, M.N. Muralidhar, C. Joglekar & A. Mahabal (2007). Effect of food and habitat on breeding success in spotted owlets (*Athene brama*) nesting in villages and rural landscapes in India. *Journal of Raptor Research* 41(1): 26–34.
- Paunekar, S., S.S. Talmale & D. Gupta (2015). Food habits of Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821) in the campus of Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur: an ecological representation of central India. *Ambient Science* 2(1): 9–15.
- Sandhu, H.S. (1978). The ecological studies on birds in the vicinity of Airfield, Halwara. MSc Thesis. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India.
- Shehab, A.H. (2005). Food of the Barn Owl *Tyto alba* in southern Syria. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 48(1–2): 35–42.
- Smith, C.R. & M.E. Richmond (1972). Factors affecting pellet egestion and gastric pH in the Barn Owl. *Wilson Bulletin* 84: 179–186.
- Sridhara, S. (1981). Owls of Bangalore. *Indian Wildlife* 1(4): 10–13.
- Talmale, S.S. & M.S. Pradhan (2009). *Identification of some small Mammal species through Owl Pellet Analysis*. Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Occasional paper no. 294, 1–44pp.
- Taylor, I.R. (1994). *Barn Owl: Predator-Prey Relationships and Conservation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, 311pp.
- Yalden, D.W. (2003). *The Analysis of Owl Pellets* (Mammal Society Occasional Publication). The Mammal Society, London.
- Zade, V., V. Thakare & P. Chirde (2011). Prey Preferences of Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* in G.V.I.S.H. Campus, Amravati, Maharashtra, India. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research* 10(3): 410–413.





OPEN ACCESS



The Journal of Threatened Taxa is dedicated to building evidence for conservation globally by publishing peer-reviewed articles online every month at a reasonably rapid rate at www.threatenedtaxa.org. All articles published in JoTT are registered under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) unless otherwise mentioned. JoTT allows unrestricted use of articles in any medium, reproduction, and distribution by providing adequate credit to the authors and the source of publication.

ISSN 0974-7907 (Online); ISSN 0974-7893 (Print)

May 2018 | Vol. 10 | No. 6 | Pages: 11703–11830

Date of Publication: 26 May 2018 (Online & Print)

DOI: 10.11609/jott.2018.10.6.11703-11830

www.threatenedtaxa.org

Communications

Home range and spatial organization by the Hoary Fox *Lycalopex vetulus* (Mammalia: Carnivora: Canidae): response to social disruption of two neighboring pairs

-- Julio C. Dalponte, Herson S. Lima, Stuart Klorfine & Nelton C. da Luz, Pp. 11703–11709

People's attitude towards wild elephants, forest conservation and Human-Elephant conflict in Nilambur, southern Western Ghats of Kerala, India

-- C.K. Rohini, T. Aravindan, K.S. Anoop Das & P.A. Vinayan, Pp. 11710–11716

Analysis of regurgitated pellets of Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821) (Aves: Strigiformes: Strigidae) from Punjab, India

-- Renuka Malhotra & Neena Singla, Pp. 11717–11724

Species diversity and abundance of birds on Bharathiar University Campus, Tamil Nadu, India

-- L. Arul Pragasam & M. Madesh, Pp. 11725–11731

On the taxonomy of the first record of rare deep-water rough shark species of Oxynotidae (Chondrichthyes: Squaliformes) in the western Indian Ocean

-- Sarah Viana & Mark W. Lisher, Pp. 11732–11742

Forest evergreenness and tree endemism in the central Western Ghats, southern India

-- Divakar K. Mesta & Ganesh R. Hegde, Pp. 11743–11752

Distribution of *Rhododendron falconeri* Hook. F. (Ericales: Ericaceae) in Yuksam-Dzongri trekking corridor of Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim, India

-- Aseesh Pandey & Hemant K. Badola, Pp. 11753–11759

Peer Commentary

The characteristics, representativeness, function and conservation importance of tropical dry evergreen forest on India's Coromandel Coast

-- Mark Everard, Pp. 11760–11769

Short Communications

Mugger Crocodile *Crocodylus palustris* Lesson, 1831 (Reptilia: Crocodylia: Crocodylidae) in river Saberi of Godavari system in southern Odisha, India: conservation implications

-- Subrat Debata, Swetashree Purohit, Anirban Mahata, Sudheer Kumar Jena & Sharat Kumar Palita, Pp. 11770–11774

A new record of the lesser-known butterfly Small Woodbrown *Lethe nicetella* de Nicéville, 1887 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) from Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim, India

-- Sailendra Dewan, Bhoj Kumar Acharya & Sudeep Ghatani, Pp. 11775–11779

Partners



Member



Publisher & Host

