



## A checklist of avian fauna at Jeypore Reserve Forest, eastern Assam, India with special reference to globally threatened and endemic species in the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot

Prasanta Kumar Saikia<sup>1</sup> & Oinam Sunanda Devi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, <sup>2</sup>Research Scholar,

Animal Ecology and Wildlife Biology Lab, Department of Zoology, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam 781014, India  
Email: <sup>1</sup>saikiapk@rediffmail.com (corresponding author), <sup>2</sup>sunan\_o@rediffmail.com

**Abstract:** Avifaunal survey of an Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot area - Jeypore Reserve Forest was carried out from July 2007 to July 2009. Altogether 270 species of avian fauna belonging to 56 families were identified during the survey, of which 58 species were frugivorous, 34 omnivorous, 15 carnivorous, 22 picivorous, five grainivorous and 136 were insectivorous in nature. Of all the bird species recorded, 14 were globally threatened species, five were endemic to this region, 153 were resident common species, 87 resident rare species, 16 migratory common species and 14 were migratory rare species. The endemic species recorded in the study area were *Anorrhinus tickelli*, *Sphenocichla humei*, *Pellorneum palustre*, *Yuhina bakeri* and *Heterophasia pulchella*. The globally threatened species include two Critically Endangered, *Gyps indicus* and *Gyps bengalensis*, one Endangered, *Cairina scutulata*, four Vulnerable, *Leptoptilos javanicus*, *Francolinus gularis*, *Columba punicea*, *Turdoides longitrostris*, and seven Near Threatened, *Anhinga melanogaster*, *Arborophila atrogularis*, *Anorrhinus tickelli*, *Buceros bicornis*, *Sphenocichla humei*, *Pellorneum palustre* and *Ichthyophaga ichthyaeetus*.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity hotspot, birds, Eastern Himalaya, endemic, globally threatened.

Date of publication (online): 26 April 2011  
Date of publication (print): 26 April 2011  
ISSN 0974-7907 (online) | 0974-7893 (print)

**Editor:** Dipankar Ghose

**Manuscript details:**

Ms # o2340  
Received 05 November 2009  
Final received 04 February 2011  
Finally accepted 20 March 2011

**Citation:** Saikia, P.K. & O.S. Devi (2011). A checklist of avian fauna at Jeypore Reserve Forest, eastern Assam, India with special reference to globally threatened and endemic species in the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 3(4): 1711–1718.

**Copyright:** Prasanta Kumar Saikia & Oinam Sunanda Devi 2011. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. JoTT allows unrestricted use of this article in any medium for non-profit purposes, reproduction and distribution by providing adequate credit to the authors and the source of publication.

**Acknowledgements:** The authors acknowledge the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, for financial support to conduct the field survey of avian fauna in north and south bank landscapes of Eastern Himalayan biodiversity Hotspot. The authors are also thankful to the Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of Assam for providing permission to conduct the survey work.

OPEN ACCESS | FREE DOWNLOAD

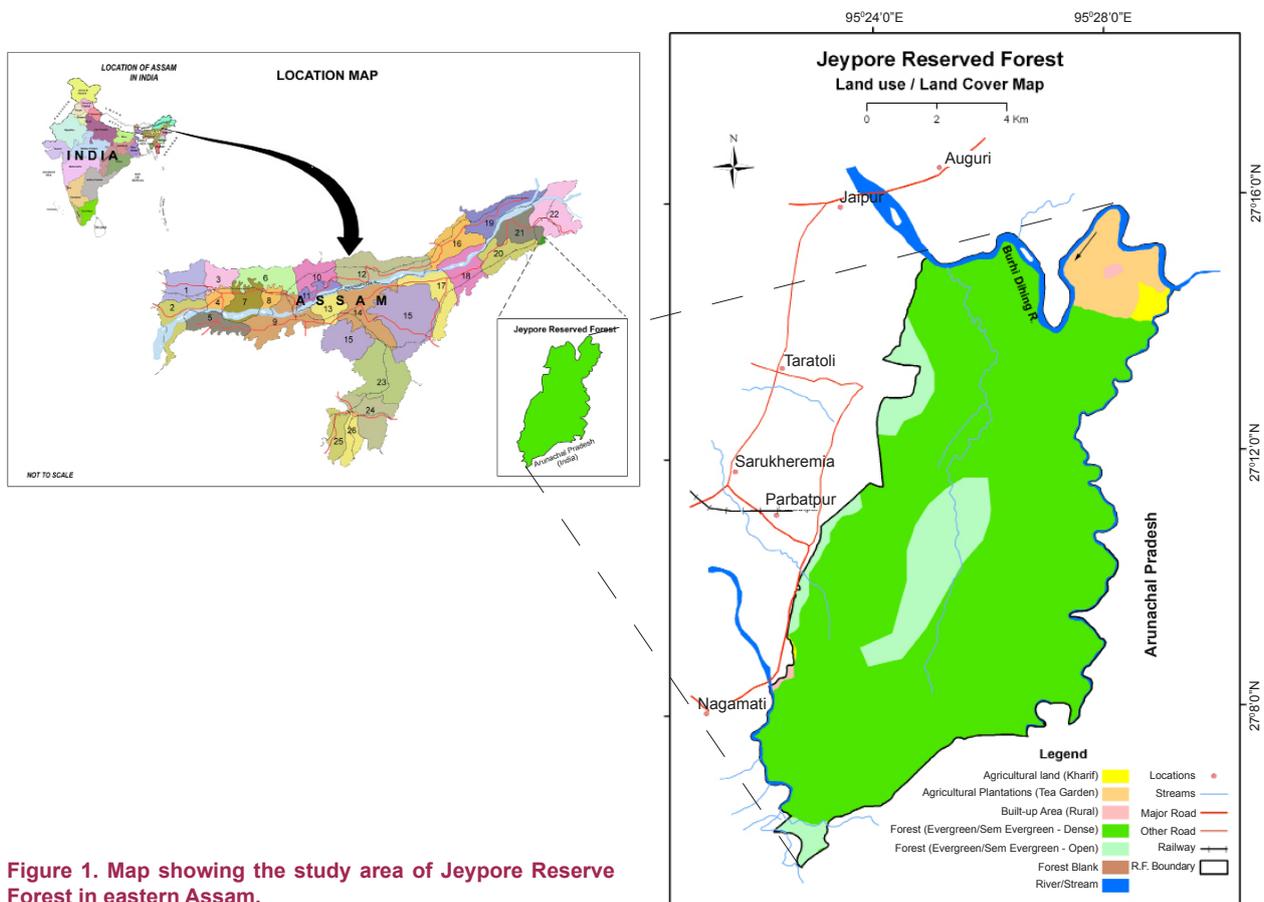


The Jeypore Reserve Forest is one among the few remaining tropical forest patches of eastern Assam which is a part of the Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot region. This reserve is relatively undisturbed in terms of intrusions and disruptions by humans compared to other protected areas of the state. Jeypore along with five other protected areas form the Upper Dihing West Complex, an Important Bird Area (IBA) of eastern Assam, IBA Site No. IN-AS-45 (Islam & Rahmani 2004). Together they form the largest contiguous tropical rainforest area extent in the whole Brahmaputra Valley (Choudhury 1996). These sites are famous for the largest known population of the Endangered White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata* (Choudhury 1996, 1998). Apart from this, the area also harbours five species of hornbills including the rarer Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli* and the Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis* (Choudhury 2000). Due to its unique habitat and terrain, the site harbours a large diversity of avian fauna including endemic and globally threatened species. Past studies on avifauna of the reserve forest are restricted to a few personal comments and observations but detailed avifaunal surveys were not done specifically. Data on avian fauna of the reserve is deficient even though it is a part of an important IBA of eastern Assam which provides refuge to a large number of endemic and threatened species. Detailed ecological studies of the endemic and globally threatened species are required for their conservation. Therefore, the present study was conducted to provide up to date information about the avian diversity of the reserve forest and their habitat utilization patterns in order to provide baseline information for future conservation programmes.

**Study Area**

The Jeypore Reserve Forest (JRF) is located at Dibrugarh District of eastern Assam which falls between 27°06'– 27°16'N and 95°21'–95°29'E (Fig. 1). The total area of the JRF is 108km<sup>2</sup>. The terrain of the area varies with slightly undulating plains to hills which are the foothills of the Patkai Range. The JRF is continuous with the forests of Arunachal Pradesh. Burhi-Dihing and the Dilli rivers form a part of the boundary of the reserve. Many small perennial streams and nullahs also flow within the forest. Swamps and grassland patches also occur inside the forest (Kakati 2004). This forest is a part of an important IBA-the Upper Dihing West Complex, IBA Site No. IN-AS-45 and was notified as a reserve forest way back in 1888 (Kakati 2004). The habitat is tropical rainforest, Champion & Seth (1968) described it as “Assam Valley tropical wet evergreen forest” (category 1B/C1) also called the upper Assam *Dipterocarpus – Mesua* forest. The forest is characterized by a top canopy dominated by *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus* reaching heights of 50m, a middle canopy dominated by *Mesua ferrea*

and *Vatica lanceaefolia* and undergrowth consisting of woody shrubs such as *Saprosma ternatum*, *Livistonia jenkinsiana* and canes *Calamus erectus*, etc., (Kakati 2004). Bamboo species such as *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Pseudostachyum polymorphum* and climbers such as *Derris oblonga* are common. The major fauna of the reserve include large mammals such as Elephant *Elephas maximus*, Barking Deer *Muntiacus muntjak*, Bengal Tiger *Panthera tigris*, Leopard *Panthera pardus*, Clouded Leopard *Neofelis nebulosa*, Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*, etc. Primates such as Hoolock Gibbon *Hoolock hoolock*, Capped Langur *Trachypithecus pileatus* and Rhesus Macaque *Macaca mulatta* are also found in the reserve. Rock Python *Python molurus* and Banded Krait *Bungarus fasciatus* are some notable reptilian species. Besides these major faunas the reserve also harbours a large diversity of butterflies and arachnid species. Although the forest is located in a matrix of tea plantations, settled agriculture and rural settlements, the degree of disturbance is much less compared to other protected areas of the state. The peripheral areas of the forest are encroached by the



**Figure 1. Map showing the study area of Jeypore Reserve Forest in eastern Assam.**

local people for tea plantations but the core area of the forest is intact and without any disturbance.

## Methods

Field surveys were conducted for a period of two years starting from July 2007 up to July 2009 covering all the seasons i.e. Summer (March–June), Monsoon (July–October) and Winter (November–February). The surveys followed line transect and point count methods (Bibby et al. 1992). Altogether 16 permanent line transects of 2km length and 50m breadth each were laid randomly, four transects each on all the major habitats of the forest closed canopy, grassland, open canopy and degraded areas near the forest edge. Also point counts were conducted along the line transects of each habitat on different days. Points were of 50m radius, at least 100m apart from each other to avoid overlap and counts were of 5min duration. In each habitat, 15 point count surveys were carried out. All the counts were carried out early morning, during the first three hours after sunrise as counts need to be carried out at the time of highest bird activity (Buckland et al. 1993). Opportunistic observations were also added to the list so as not to miss any species during the survey period. Feeding guilds were classified as per direct observations and available literatures Ali & Ripley (1987). Birds were identified using field guide books of Ali & Ripley (1987) and Grimmett et al. (2000). The common and scientific names of the birds given in the checklist followed the Birds of the World, recommended English names (Gill & Wright 2006). The threatened status of the birds given in the checklist is as per IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Birdlife International 2001a,b). The common-rare, resident-migratory status of the birds are classified as per Saikia & Saikia (2000).

C – Common species which are encountered frequently (eight times during 10 survey trips).

R – Rare species which are encountered less frequently (1-2 times during 10 survey trips).

R – Residents, species found in the study area throughout the year.

WM – Winter Migrants, species found in the study area only during the winter.

SM – Summer Migrants, species visiting the area during the summer seasons.

Vr – Vagrants, species that are not regular, winter

migrants or breeding migrants and hence a stray bird sighting.

## Results

A total of 270 species of birds belonging to 56 families were identified during the survey (Table 1). Of these, 58 species were frugivorous, 34 omnivorous, 15 carnivorous, 22 piscivorous, five granivorous and 136 were insectivorous in their feeding guild. Out of 270 species of birds, 14 were globally threatened species and five endemic species including 30 migratory species, of which 25 were winter migrants, five summer migrants and one vagrant species. Family Timaliidae dominates the list with 35 species belonging to 20 genera followed by family Muscicapidae with 20 species under 14 genera and family Columbidae followed close by with 15 species belonging to six genera. Nine species out of these 270 are new records of the area belonging to the families, viz., Nectariniidae (3), Dicacidae (1), Sittidae (1), Muscicapidae (1), Pittidae (1), Psittacidae (1) and Charadriidae (1). Out of the 270 species, 153 are resident common species, 87 are resident rare species, 16 are migratory common species and 14 are migratory rare species. Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli*, Wedge-billed Wren-Babbler *Sphenocichla humei*, Marsh Babbler *Pellorneum palustre*, White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri* and Beautiful Sibia *Heterophasia pulchella* are the five endemic species. The 14 globally threatened species include two Critically Endangered species, Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus* and Indian White-backed Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, one Endangered species, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, four Vulnerable species, Lesser Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*, Purple Wood Pigeon *Columba punicea*, Slender-billed Babbler *Turdoides longitrostris* and seven Near Threatened species viz. Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*, White-cheeked Partridge *Arborophila atrogularis*, Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli*, Great Pied Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*, Wedge-billed Wren-Babbler *Sphenocichla humei*, Marsh Babbler *Pellorneum palustre* and Greater Grey-headed Fish-Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus*.

## Discussion

Eastern Assam falls under the endemic bird area of Eastern Himalaya which is one of the most important

**Table1. Checklist of birds of Jeypore Reserve Forest, identified during the two year study period starting from July 2007 up to July 2009.**

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
	<b>Phasianidae</b>		
1	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	R, C
2	White-cheeked Partridge	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	R, r (NT)
3	Rufous-throated Partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	R, r
4	Kaleej Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	R, r
5	Grey Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	R, r
6	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	R, C
7	Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	R, C
8	Blue-breasted Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	R, r
9	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	R, C
10	Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	R, r, VU
	<b>Anatidae</b>		
11	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	WM, C
12	White-wing Wood Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	R, r (EN)
13	Lesser Whistling Teal	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	R, C
	<b>Ciconnidae</b>		
14	Openbill stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	R, C
15	Lesser Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	R, C (VU)
	<b>Ardeidae</b>		
16	Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>	R, C
17	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R, C
18	Large Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	R, C
19	Little Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	R, C
20	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R, C
21	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	R, r
22	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	R, r
	<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>		
23	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	R, r
24	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	WM, C
25	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	R, C
	<b>Anhingidae</b>		
26	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT, R, r
	<b>Accipitridae</b>		
27	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R, C
28	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	R, C
29	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	R, r
30	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	WM, r
31	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	R, r
32	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R, C
33	Long-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	R, r (CR)

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
34	Indian White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR, R, r
35	Greater Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	NT, R, r
	<b>Falconidae</b>		
36	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	WM, C
	<b>Rallidae</b>		
37	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	R, C
38	Water Cock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	R, r
39	Purple Moorhen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	WM, C
40	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	WM, C
	<b>Charadriidae</b>		
41	Little-ring Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R, C
42	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	WM, C
43	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	WM, C
44	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R, C
45	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	R, C
	<b>Scolopacidae</b>		
46	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	WM, r
47	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	WM, C
48	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	WM, C
49	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	WM, C
	<b>Laridae</b>		
50	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	R, C
	<b>Columbidae</b>		
51	Pompadour Green Pigeon	<i>Treron pompadoura</i>	R, C
52	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	R, C
53	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	R, r
54	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	R, C
55	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenura</i>	R, C
56	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	R, C
57	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	R, C
58	Purple Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba punicea</i>	R, r, VU
59	Ashy Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	R, r
60	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R, C
61	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	R, r
62	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R, r
63	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R, r
64	Eurasian Collard Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R, r
65	Barred Cuckoo Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	R, r

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
	<b>Psittacidae</b>		
66	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R, C
67	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R, C
68	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	R, C
69	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	R, r
	<b>Cuculidae</b>		
70	Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	SM, r
71	Large Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Heirococyx sparverioides</i>	R, r
72	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Heirococyx varius</i>	R, r
73	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	R, C
74	Rufous-bellied Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	R, r
75	Pied Crested Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	SM, r
76	Red-winged Crested Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	R, r
77	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	R, C
78	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	R, C
79	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	R, C
80	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R, C
	<b>Strigidae</b>		
81	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	R, r
82	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	R, r
83	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	R, r
84	Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R, r
85	Spotted Scops Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	R, r
	<b>Caprimulgidae</b>		
86	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R, r
	<b>Apodidae</b>		
87	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R, C
88	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia fuciphaga</i>	R, r
89	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	R, C
	<b>Trogonidae</b>		
90	Red-headed Trogon	<i>Herpactes erythrocephalus</i>	R, C
	<b>Coraciidae</b>		
91	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R, C
92	Oriental Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	R, C
	<b>Alcedinidae</b>		
93	White-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrensis</i>	R, C
94	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R, C
95	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Magaceryle lugubris</i>	R, C
96	Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	R, r
97	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx erithacus</i>	R, r
98	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R, C
99	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	R, r

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
100	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon capansis</i>	R, r
	<b>Meropidae</b>		
101	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R, C
102	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	R, r
	<b>Upupidae</b>		
103	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	R, C
	<b>Bucerotidae</b>		
104	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoseros albrostris</i>	R, C
105	Brown Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus tickelli</i>	R, r, En (NT)
106	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros undulatus</i>	R, C
107	Great Pied Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	R, r (NT)
	<b>Megalaimidae</b>		
108	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemocephala</i>	R, C
109	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	R, C
110	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	R, C
111	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	R, r
112	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	R, r
	<b>Picidae</b>		
113	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	R, r
114	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	R, r
115	Greater Yellownape Woodpecker	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	R, C
116	Lesser Yelloenape Woodpecker	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	R, C
117	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	R, C
118	Bay Woodpecker	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	R, C
119	Himalayan Flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	R, C
120	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	R, r
121	Pale-headed Woodpecker	<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	R, r
122	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	R, r
123	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	R, r
124	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	R, r
	<b>Pittidae</b>		
125	Blue Pitta	<i>Pita cyanea</i>	R, r
126	Blue-naped Pitta	<i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	R, r
	<b>Aegithinidae</b>		
127	Common Lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R, r
	<b>Campephagidae</b>		
128	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	WM, r
129	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R, C
130	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	R, C
131	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	R, C

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
132	Large Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	R, C
133	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	R, C
134	Large Wood-shrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	R, C
135	Pied Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	R, r
	<b>Lanidae</b>		
136	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	WM, r
137	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	R, r
	<b>Monarchidae</b>		
138	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	SM, r
	<b>Motacillidae</b>		
139	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	WM, C
140	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	WM, r
141	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	WM, C
142	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R, C
	<b>Paridae</b>		
143	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	R, C
144	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	R, C
145	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	R, r
	<b>Timaliidae</b>		
146	Striated Marsh-Warbler	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	R, C
147	Abott's babbler	<i>Malacocinda abbotti</i>	R, C
148	Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	R, C
149	Golden Babbler	<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	R, C
150	Spot-throated Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga albiventris</i>	R, C
151	Pygmy Wren Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	R, C
152	Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	R, C
153	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	R, C
154	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	R, C
155	Wedge-billed Wren Babbler	<i>Sphenocichla humei</i>	R, r, En (NT)
156	Marsh Babbler	<i>Pellorneum palustre</i>	R, r, En (NT)
157	Striped Tit Babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	R, C
158	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	R, C
159	Striated Babbler	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	R, C
160	Slender-billed babbler	<i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	R, r (VU)
161	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	R, C
162	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	R, C
163	White-crested Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	R, r
164	White-throated Laughing thrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	R, r

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
165	Greater-necklace Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	R, C
166	Lesser-necklace Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	R, C
167	Striated Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax striatus</i>	R, C
168	Rufous-vented Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax gularis</i>	R, C
169	Rufous-necked Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	R, r
170	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	WM, C
171	Red Faced Liocichla	<i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	R, C
172	White-naped Yuhina	<i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	R, r, En
173	White-bellied Yuhina	<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	R, r
174	Black-chinned Yuhina	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	R, r
175	Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	R, C
176	Nepal Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	R, C
177	Long-tailed Sibia	<i>Heterophasia picaodes</i>	R, C
178	Beautiful Sibia	<i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	R, r, En
179	Cutia	<i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	R, r
180	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R, C
181	Mountain Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	R, C
	<b>Phyllocopidae</b>		
182	Grey-cheeked Warbler	<i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	R, C
183	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	R, C
184	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	WM, r
	<b>Cettidae</b>		
185	Black-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	R, C
186	Rufous-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	R, C
187	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	R, C
188	Aberrant-bush warbler	<i>Cettia flavovivacea</i>	R, r
	<b>Muscicapidae</b>		
189	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	R, r
190	Pale Blue-flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa unicolor</i>	R, r
191	Little Pied-flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	R, r
192	White Gorgeted-flycatcher	<i>Ficedula monileger</i>	R, r
193	Sapphire Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	R, r
194	Rufous Gorgeted-flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophiatea</i>	R, r
195	Snowy Browed-flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	R, r
196	Pygmy Blue-flycatcher	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	R, r
197	Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R, C
198	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	WM, r
199	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	R, C
200	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R, r

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
201	Rufous-breasted Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	R, r
202	White-crowned Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	R, C
203	Black-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	R, C
204	Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	R, C
205	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	R, C
206	Green Cochoa	<i>Cochoa viridis</i>	SM, r
207	White-capped Water-redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	R, r
208	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	WM, r
209	Plumbeous Water-redstart	<i>Rhyacomis fuliginosus</i>	R, C
	<b>Cisticolidae</b>		
210	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R, C
211	Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia criniger</i>	R, C
212	Beavan's Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	R, C
	<b>Turdidae</b>		
213	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	R, C
214	Orange headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i> (SV)	SM, r
215	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	WM, C
	<b>Chloropseidae</b>		
216	Blue-winged Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	R, C
217	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	R, C
218	Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	R, C
	<b>Pycnonotidae</b>		
219	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R, C
220	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R, C
221	White-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	R, C
222	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>	R, C
223	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	R, r
224	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	R, C
225	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	R, r
226	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	R, C
227	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes mclellandii</i>	R, C
228	Crested Finchbill	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	R, C
	<b>Sittidae</b>		
229	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	R, C
230	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	R, C
	<b>Sturnidae</b>		
231	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R, C
232	Pied Myna	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	R, C
233	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R, C
234	Grey-headed Myna	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	R, C
235	Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	R, r
	<b>Oriolidae</b>		
236	Black-headed oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R, C

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
237	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	R, C
	<b>Dicruridae</b>		
238	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	R, r
239	Bronze Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	R, C
240	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	R, C
241	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	WM, r
242	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	R, r
243	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R, r
	<b>Corvidae</b>		
244	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	R, r
245	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	R, r
246	Collared Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta frontalis</i>	R, r
247	Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	R, r
248	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>	R, C
249	Common Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R, C
250	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	R, r
251	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	R, r
	<b>Passeridae</b>		
252	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R, C
	<b>Ploceidae</b>		
253	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R, r
	<b>Zosteropidae</b>		
254	Oriental white-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R, C
	<b>Estrildidae</b>		
255	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R, C
256	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	R, C
257	Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	R, C
	<b>Tichodromidae</b>		
258	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	W, V
	<b>Dicaeidae</b>		
259	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	R, C
260	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	R, C
	<b>Nectariniidae</b>		
261	Purple-rumped sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	R, C
262	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	R, r
263	Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	R, C
264	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	R, C
265	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	R, C
266	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	R, r
267	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	R, r
268	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	R, C
	<b>Aegithalidae</b>		
269	Black-throated Bushtit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	R, C

	Common name	Scientific name	Status
	Hirundinidae		
270	Common Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	WM, C

R - Resident; C - Common; r - Rare; WM - Winter Migrant; SM - Summer Migrant; V - Vagrant; EN - Endangered; En - Endemic; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable; CR - Critically Endangered; NR - New Record.

biodiversity hotspot regions harbouring wide varieties of plants and animals inhabiting a diversified habitat mosaic (Stattersfield et al. 1998). The Jeypore Reserve Forest is one among the few remaining tropical forest patches of eastern Assam which is unique for its varied flora and fauna. The high diversity of frugivorous and insectivorous birds reveals the quality of the forest habitat. Apart from these, the study records 14 globally threatened species including two Critically Endangered species and five endemic species, which also adds to the uniqueness of this small forest patch. The site should be given first priority for conservation of rare and endemic galliforme species such as Grey Peacock Pheasant *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, Kaleej Pheasant *Lophura leucomelanos*, White-cheeked Partridge *Arborophila atrogularis* and Rufous-throated Partridge *Arborophila rufogularis*. Beside galliformes, the forest also harbours the endangered White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*. Out of the five species of hornbills found in JRF (Choudhury 2000), four species have been recorded from the site during present survey, except the Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis*, which has not been encountered yet. Since the reserve is continuous with the Patkai Range of Arunachal Pradesh, it provides a unique habitat not only for birds but also to many large and small carnivores, herbivores, primates and reptiles. The Insect diversity is also high including a large number of unknown arachnids for which detailed studies are required immediately. Thus the site is an ideal place for conservation of endemic and globally threatened birds and also to a large number of important flora and fauna. Due to the increase in human population the forest is presently facing disturbance in the edges which will increase in due course of time if proper conservation measures are not taken up immediately. Conservation awareness programmes among the local people is required to sensitise the people about the sustainable use of the forest resources to conserve it for future generations.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, S. & S.D. Ripley (1987). *A Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, Second Edition. Oxford University Press, Delhi, 737pp.
- Bibby, C.J., N.D. Burgess & D.A. Hall (1992). *Bird Census Techniques*: Academic press, London, New York, San Deigo, Boston, 248pp.
- BirdLife International (2001a). *Threatened Birds of Asia: The BirdLife International Red Data Book—Vol. 1*. Birdlife International. Cambridge, UK, 1516pp.
- BirdLife International (2001b). *Threatened Birds of Asia: The BirdLife International Red Data Book—Vol. 2*. Birdlife International. Cambridge, UK, 1517–3038pp.
- Buckland, S.T., D.R. Anderson, K.P. Burnham & J.L. Laake (1993). *Distance Sampling: Estimating the Abundance of Biological Populations*. Chapman and Hall, London, 446pp.
- Champion H.G. & S.K. Seth (1968). *A Revised Survey of the Forest Types of India*. The Manager of Publications, Government of India, New Delhi, 404pp.
- Choudhury, A.U. (1996). *Survey of the White-winged Wood Duck and Bengal Florican in Tinsukia District and adjacent areas of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh*. The Rhino Foundation for Nature in North East India, Guwahati. 82pp.
- Choudhury, A.U. (1998). Status and Conservation of the White-winged Duck in eastern Assam, India. *OBC Bulletin* 28: 14–17.
- Choudhury, A.U. (2000). *The Birds of Assam*. Guwahati Gibbon Books and World Wide Funds for Nature, 240pp.
- Gill, F. & M. Wright (2006). *Birds of World: Recommended English Names*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, Version 2.2 generated on 2009-08-25.
- Grimmett, R., C. Inskipp & Inskipp (2000). *The Pocket Guide to the Birds of Indian Subcontinent*. Oxford University Press, Delhi, 888pp.
- Islam, M.J & A.R. Rahmani (2004). *Important Bird Areas in India: Priorities Sites for Conservation*. Indian Bird Conservation Network: Bombay Natural History Society and Birdlife International (UK), 1133pp.
- Kakati, K. (2004). Impact of Forest Fragmentation on the Hoolock Gibbon in Assam, India. PhD Thesis. Wildlife Research Group, Department of Anatomy, Cambridge University, 230pp.
- Saikia, P.K. & M.K. Saikia (2000). Diversity of Bird Fauna in N.E. India. *Journal of Assam Science Society* 41(2): 379–396.
- Stattersfield, A.J., M.J. Crosby, M. J. Long & D. C. Wege (1998). *Endemic Bird Areas of The World: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation*. Birdlife International. Cambridge, U.K. Conservation Series 7, 846pp.

