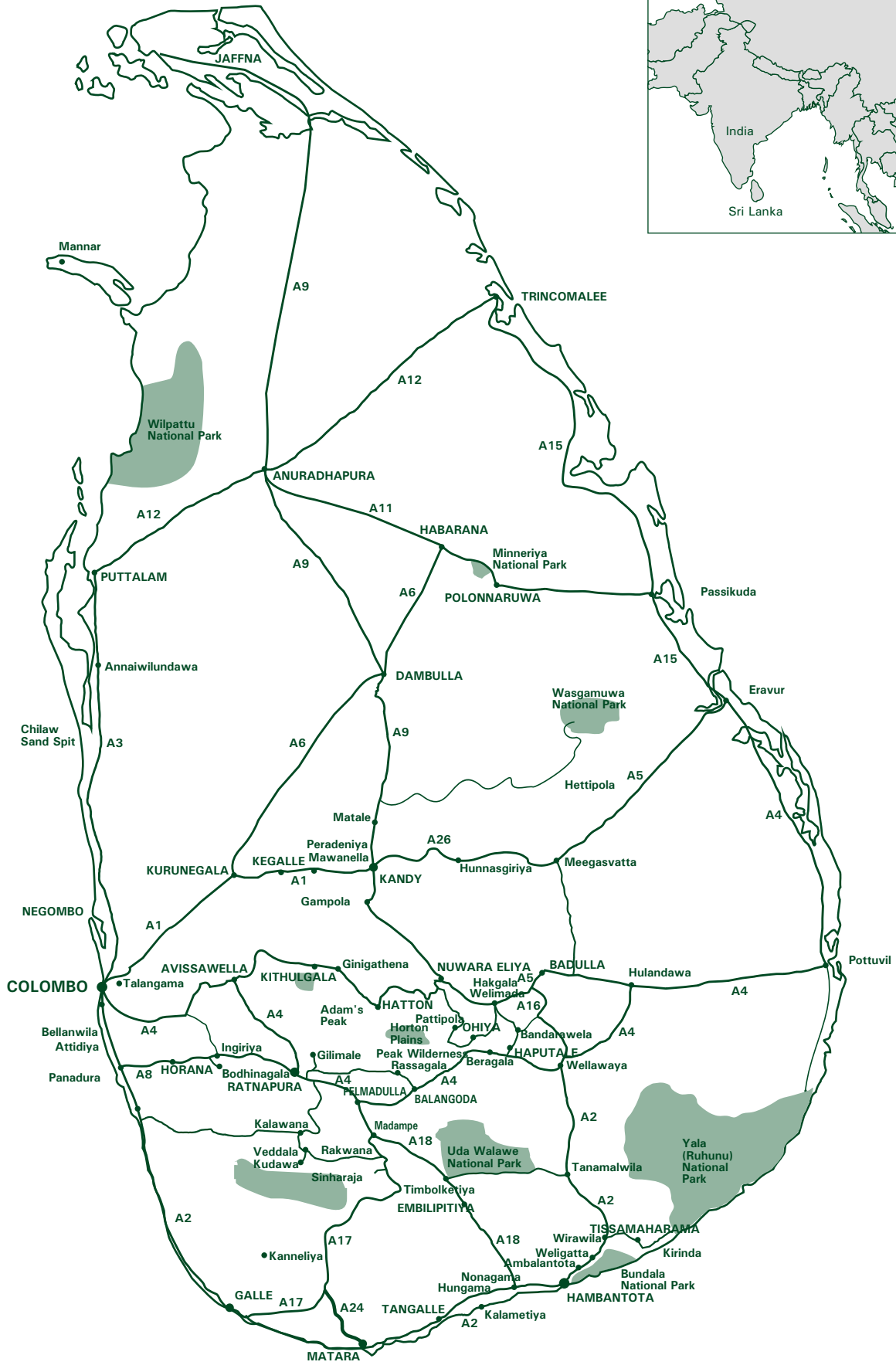


BIRDS OF SRI LANKA A PICTORIAL GUIDE AND CHECKLIST



Gehan de Silva Wijeyeratne



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A PICTORIAL GUIDE AND CHECKLIST



Gehan de Silva Wijeyeratne

Design
Chandrika Maelge

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INTRODUCTION

Why use a checklist?

Information on species seen on visits can form a valuable accumulation of information to scientists and conservationists. Over a period of time they can provide data on species which frequent a particular area, an indication of their rarity or commonness and seasonal movements. Birdwatchers can assist in gathering data by filling in these checklists and making their observations available to local ornithologists.

At the most basic level, ticking off species seen, provides a simple summary. The checklist can be made more useful if it is annotated with additional remarks on behavior and an indication of numbers.

What nomenclature and taxonomy have been followed?

The taxonomy of birds like that of many other groups, is in a state of flux. I have followed the taxonomy and nomenclature of Rasmussen and Anderton (2005). Wijesinghe (1994) used a question mark (?) when the sub species of a bird recorded in Sri Lanka was not known with certainty. I have followed his treatment at the sub-specific level.

I have adopted the Latin and English names used by Rasmussen and Anderton without debating the choice of one vernacular name over that of another or the merits of taxonomic decisions. Such debates are outside the scope of a simple checklist.

Where Rasmussen and Anderton use square brackets in the scientific names it may warrant some explanation. For example;

Indian Jungle Crow (*Corvus [macrorhynchos] culminatus*)

This indicates that the *culminatus* sub-species of *Corvus macrorhynchos* is probably a full species, *Corvus culminatus*. Thus some authors will treat it as Indian Jungle Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus*) whilst Rasmussen believes it could be treated as Indian Jungle Crow (*Corvus culminatus*).

Similarly, Ceylon Scimitar-babbler which Rasmussen and Anderton have elevated to a Sri Lankan endemic will have its two sub-species described in either of the two following styles on whether an author accepts it as a distinct species or not. If it is accepted as an endemic to Sri Lanka as suggested by Rasmussen and Anderton, the presentation will be as below.

Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus melanurus melanurus*)
Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus melanurus holdsworthi*)

In the older literature, where it is treated as a bird found on the Indian mainland with two sub-species in Sri Lanka, it is shown as below.

Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps melanurus*)
Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps holdsworthi*).

The two taxonomic treatments available are shown by Rasmussen and Anderton as follows.

Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus [schisticeps] melanurus melanurus*)
Ceylon Scimitar-babbler (*Pomatorhinus [schisticeps] melanurus holdsworthi*).

As stated earlier, the treatment used by Rasmussen and Anderton have been followed in this checklist consistently.

The Species List

The list comprises of species recorded reliably to the best of my knowledge in Sri Lanka as at May 2007. I have been influenced by the work done on the revision of Henry (1998) and the decisions of the Records Committee of the Ceylon Bird Club. Any errors or omissions, are my sole responsibility.

Observers are encouraged to submit new records to the Records Committee of The Ceylon Bird Club and also to the Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka.

Reference Books

The following books are of relevance to those who wish to pursue in more depth the taxonomic issues of oriental birds.

Henry, G.M. (1998) A Guide to the Birds of Sri Lanka. Third Edition. Revised and expanded by Thilo. W. Hoffmann, Deepal Warakagoda and Upali Ekanayake. Oxford University Press, Delhi. 488 pp.

Inskipp, T., Lindsey, N. & Duckworth, W. (1996). An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region. First Edition. Oriental Bird Club. 294 pp.

King, B.F., Dickinson, E. C., Woodcock, M. (1975). A Field Guide to the Birds of South East Asia. Collins. London.

Rasmussen, P. C., and Anderton, J. C. (2005). Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide. 2 vols. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

Sibley, C.G., Monroe, B. L., Jnr (1990). Distribution and taxonomy of the birds of the world. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Sibley, C.G., Monroe, B. L., Jnr (1993). Supplement to the distribution and taxonomy of the birds of the world. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Wijesinghe, D.P. (1994). Checklist of the Birds of Sri Lanka. Ceylon Bird Club Notes Special Publication Series No. 2, Ceylon Bird Club. Colombo. 49 pp.

Status

The abbreviations to status are a combination of letters to indicate a measure of abundance (e.g. common, uncommon, scarce) and their status as to whether resident or migrant. The measure of abundance is subjective in the absence of quantitative data. I have used a subjective measure based on field experience and published information which takes into account both the geographical spread as well as the number of birds. Should the Square-tailed Black Bulbul which is a highly conspicuous bird in well visited wet zone forests like Sinharaja be treated as a Common Resident (CR) or merely as a Resident (R)? On an island-wide basis it would be better to describe it as an Uncommon Resident (UR) as it is largely confined to wet zone areas, preferably with good forest stands. Similarly, Lesser Sand Plovers although seen in large numbers, are listed as Migrants (M) rather than Common Migrants (CM), as they are confined to relatively small areas of suitable habitat.

The key used for the island-wide status is as follows.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| C = Common | R = Resident |
| U = Uncommon | M = Migrant |
| S = Scarce | E = Endemic |
| H = Highly as in Highly Scarce | V = Vagrant |
| (Very Scarce is not used as V is already used to denote vagrant) | |

As can be seen from the table above, a qualifier (an indication of abundance) on the left usually combines with the resident/non resident status to indicate the overall status of the bird.

Thus HSR means Highly Scarce Resident, CM means Common Migrant and so on. A combination such as "HSR, M" means the bird occurs as a resident as well as a migrant.

The absence of a qualifier means that it is neither "common" or "uncommon". Thus the range of abundance, used for a resident species would be as follows.

HSR → SR → UR → R → CR

In many instances I have used 'Common' where others would be inclined to use 'Very Common'. Similarly in many instances I have not used an 'abundance qualifier' implying it is neither common nor uncommon. But others may describe these species as common. As a rule I have been cautious in the use of 'Common' and not used 'Very Common'.

Key to Images

♂ - Male ♀ - Female juv - Juvenile Br - Breeding Plumage nBr - Non Breeding Plumage

BIRDWATCHING IN SRI LANKA

With 444 bird species recorded, comprising of endemic, resident and migrants, Sri Lanka is a superb birding destination for viewing a great number of species within a relatively short period. Due to its small size, the visitor can comfortably visit virtually all of the good sites in the country in the space of two weeks. The visitor with limited time can judiciously combine the sites for endemics with sites of general wildlife interest and archaeological/cultural sites. The island has a diversity of habitats from tropical lowland rainforests, cloud forests, dry zone scrub forest to arid habitats.

With the exception of the scarce Sri Lanka Bush-warbler, all of the endemics have been recorded at Sinharaja, if its higher elevation Eastern areas are also taken into account. However in the areas visited by birders, some of the montane endemics are unlikely to be seen. Hence to have good coverage of the endemics, as a bare minimum, a visit to a wet lowland site such as Sinharaja, Kitulgala or Bodhinagala will need to be combined with a visit to a montane site such as Horton Plains or Hakgala in the mountainous Central Province. For the latter two, the hill resort of Nuwara Eliya can be used as a base. Most birders visit Bodhinagala en route to Sinharaja as it offers another chance to find the endemic Green-billed Coucal. The Indian sub-continental endemic, Ceylon Frogmouth, is also a possibility at Bodhinagala.

To see a wider range of Indian sub-continental birds and mammals, some of the national parks in the lowlands are very good. Uda Walawe is superb for elephants. For a greater variety and concentration of mammals visit Yala and/or Bundala. For the shorebird enthusiast, Bundala is a must. Hambantota and Kalametiya are other good wader sites on the south. On the outskirts of Colombo, is the Talangama Wetland which is good for water birds. This site is an urban ornithological jewel.

Visiting the famed lost cities of Sri Lanka can also be combined with birding. Sigiriya is a spectacular rock fortress not to be missed. The Sigiriya sanctuary is also a well known site for Blue Rock-thrush and the Shaheen, a distinct race of the Peregrine Falcon. The archaeological sites at Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa have a lot of scrub jungle around them and are good for birds.

BIRDS OF SRI LANKA

A PICTORIAL GUIDE AND CHECKLIST

DETAILS OF SESSIONS

| | Date | Time | Comments/Site |
|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| SESSION (1) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (2) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (3) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (4) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (5) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (6) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (7) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (8) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (9) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (10) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (11) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (12) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (13) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (14) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (15) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (16) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (17) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (18) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (19) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (20) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| SESSION (21) | _____ | _____ | _____ |



Little Grebe, Br



Little Grebe, Br



Little Grebe, nBr



Spot-billed Pelican



Little Cormorant, Br



Indian Shag, Br



Great Cormorant



Oriental Darter



Little Egret



Western Reef-heron



Great Egret, Br



Intermediate Egret, Br



Grey Heron, Br



Purple Heron



Eastern Cattle Egret, Br



Indian Pond Heron, Br



Striated Heron



Black-crowned Night-heron



Malayan Night-heron

Cormorants & Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 | Little Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 | Indian Shag (<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 | Great Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>), UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Darter (Anhingidae)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 | Oriental Darter (<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>), UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 | Lesser Frigatebird (<i>Fregata ariel iredalei</i>), HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 | Great Frigatebird (<i>Fregata minor aldabrensis</i>), HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 24 | Christmas Frigatebird (<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>), HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

CICONIIFORMES (Hérons, Storks, Ibises & Spoonbills)

Hérons & Egrets (Ardeidae)

Egrets

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 | Little Egret (<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 26 | Western Reef-heron (<i>Egretta gularis schistacea</i>), SM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 27 | Great Egret (<i>Egretta alba</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 28 | Intermediate Egret (<i>Egretta intermedia intermedia</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Hérons

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 29 | Grey Heron (<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>), R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 30 | Goliath Heron (<i>Ardea goliath</i>), V | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 31 | Purple Heron (<i>Ardea purpurea manilensis</i>), R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Cattle Egret

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 32 | Eastern Cattle Egret (<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Pond Herons

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 33 | Indian Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola grayii grayii</i>), CR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 34 | Chinese Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>), V | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Striated Heron

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 35 | Striated Heron (<i>Butorides striata javanicus</i>), UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Night-herons

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 36 | Black-crowned Night-heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>), R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 37 | Malayan Night-heron (<i>Gorsachius melanolophus melanolophus</i>), SM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |



Yellow Bittern, juv



Black Bittern



Painted Stork



Asian Openbill



Woolly-necked Stork



White Stork



Black-necked Stork, ♂



Lesser Adjutant



Glossy Ibis



Black-headed Ibis



Eurasian Spoonbill



Greater Flamingos



Lesser Whistling-duck



Cotton Teal



Indian Spot-billed Duck



Northern Shoveller, ♀



Northern Shoveller, ♂



Northern Pintail, ♂



Northern Pintail, ♂



Garganey, ♀



Garganey, Br, ♂



Common Teal



Oriental Honey-buzzard



Oriental Honey-buzzard



Black-winged Kite



Black Kite



Brahminy Kite



White-bellied Sea-eagle



Grey-headed Fish-eagle



Crested Serpent-eagle, juv



Crested Serpent-eagle



Crested Serpent-eagle



Pallid Harrier



Shikra



Shikra, juv



Himalayan Buzzard



Black Eagle



Crested Hawk-eagle



Mountain Hawk-eagle



Common Kestrel ♀

Vulture

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 75 | Egyptian Vulture <i>(Neophron percnopterus ginginianus)</i> , V | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Serpent-eagle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 76 | Crested Serpent-eagle <i>(Spilornis cheela spilogaster)</i> , R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Harriers

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 77 | Western Marsh Harrier <i>(Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus)</i> , UM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 78 | Pallid Harrier <i>(Circus macrourus)</i> , UM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 79 | Pied Harrier <i>(Circus melanoleucos)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 80 | Montagu's Harrier <i>(Circus pygargus)</i> , UM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Accipiters

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 81 | Crested Goshawk <i>(Accipiter trivirgatus layardi)</i> , UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 82 | Shikra <i>(Accipiter badius badius)</i> , R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 83 | Besra Sparrowhawk <i>(Accipiter virgatus besra)</i> , SR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 84 | Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>(Accipiter nisus)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Buzzards

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 85 | Himalayan Buzzard <i>(Buteo burmanicus)</i> , SM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 86 | Long-legged Buzzard <i>(Buteo rufinus rufinus?)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Eagles

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 87 | Black Eagle <i>(Ictinaetus malayensis perniger)</i> , UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 88 | Bonelli's Eagle <i>(Hieraetus fasciatus fasciatus)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 89 | Booted Eagle <i>(Hieraetus pennatus milvoides)</i> , SM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 90 | Rufous-bellied Eagle <i>(Hieraetus kienerii kienerii)</i> , UR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 91 | Crested Hawk-eagle <i>(Spizaetus cirrhatus ceylanensis)</i> , R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 92 | Mountain Hawk-eagle <i>(Spizaetus nipalensis kelaarti)</i> , SR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |

Osprey (Pandionidae)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 93 | Osprey <i>(Pandion haliaetus haliaetus)</i> , SM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|--------------------------|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Falcons (Falconidae)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 94 | Lesser Kestrel <i>(Falco naumanni)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 95 | Common Kestrel <i>(Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus)</i> , UM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | Common Kestrel <i>(Falco tinnunculus interstinctus)</i> , HSM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | Common Kestrel <i>(Falco tinnunculus objurgatus)</i> , HSR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |



Amur Falcon, juv



Shaheen Falcon



Grey Francolin



Ceylon Junglefowl ♂



Indian Peafowl, ♂ ♀



Barred Buttonquail



Barred Buttonquail



Slaty-legged Crake



Slaty-breasted Rail