



CHECKLIST OF BIRDS RECORDED IN AND AROUND PATAN TEHSIL REGION, SATARA DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA) INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

To prepare annotated Checklist of birds recorded in and around Patan Tehsil region, Satara district (declared as international heritage), Maharashtra State, India was carried out in early wet and dry seasons. Since richness and diversity of bird species are good indicators of the ecosystem quality, this paper focused on providing some preliminary information on the abundance, diversity and activities of various bird species occurring in and around Patan tehsil region. To this aim, Birds observed A total of 96 species representing 16 orders and 43 families were recorded from January 2015 to December 2016, two year period.

KEY WORDS:- Birds; checklist; Richness; Western Ghats; Patan.

INTRODUCTION

Birds are interesting for their various characters & are useful for various purposes for human beings and also they are important for the ecosystem since plays various roles as scavenger, pollinators and predators of insect pest (Padmavati A, Alexander R, Anbarashan M. 2010). Many birds feed on insect pests & minimize their number thus helping for crop-production. Various other birds like Vultures clean environment by eating the flesh or dead animals. Again interesting are their courtship behavior their breeding, their nests, parental care their springtide songs, migration etc.

There are 34 mega centers of biodiversity – hot spot in the world. India is one of them countries in world and Western Ghats region is present in Maharashtra state. The current status of Maharashtra, avian diversity suggests that amongst vertebrate's highest endemism, About 568 species belonging to 272 genera, under 83 families and 20 avian orders. The list is dynamic and is in no rigid since birds are mobile. Again study of birds, migration is rather difficult tasks.

Since we observed some birds in and around Patan and studied by references are recorded here. This checklist will be useful in avifauna researchers in future. To prepare annotated checklist with all possible details of sighted birds was main objective of this study. Therefore first time the checklist of birds with their scientific and common name. Ecological status and IUCN status of birds from this region are reported here. It will be an important avifaunal data-base for avifaunal diversity and taxonomic studies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area: The present study was conducted in the Patan Tehsil. It is located on the Koyna and Kera rivers bank between 17° 20' N and 73° 50' E; in Satara District, Maharashtra state, India. Satara district forms a part of northern Western Ghats and Patan Tehsil is one of them. The famous Koyana dam (Shivasagar), Koyana wild life sanctuary, etc is situated in Patan tehsil.

Based on the northeast monsoon the study area is divided into four seasons viz, post-monsoon, summer, pre-monsoon and monsoon (June-September) and post monsoon ranges from October- November. Summer ranges from March to May (with a mean maximum temperature of 38°C) and the northeast monsoon between October and December. The cold season starts in November and may last till February. The study was conducted in three habitats, viz.,

River basins (Koyna and Kera) - The Koyna and Kera and its tributaries are major perennial water sources used for irrigation. Woody vegetation is sparse in the form of groves and roadside trees.

Agricultural Lands - Agriculture is the major economics of this area, which contributes a high share of rice production. Sugarcane, groundnut, etc are the other major crops cultivated in this area. The predominant tree species found in the study area are, Mango *Mangifera indica*, Banyan *Ficus benghalensis*, Peepal *Ficus religiosa*, and Neem *Azadirachta indica*. Important shrub species are Kattukaruvai *Prosopis juliflora*,

Kattamani *Jatropha glandulifera* and *Adathoda Adathoda visica*. Plantations of *Casuarina Casuarina equisetifolia*, and Bamboo *Bamboosa arundinacea* are also found in the study area Lake-. The newly formed habitat of water reservoir at nearby villages of Patan. Gurehar Dam (Morna) 10km, Chiteghar Dam 4.km, Divashi Bk Dam 18 km.from Patan taluka place is also covered.

BIRD SURVEY:

The checklist is primarily based on field work conducted from January 2015 to

December 2016. Birds were observed between 06.00 a.m.to 9.00am and 06.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the help of 7x50 field binoculars. Photography is done by Nikon Digital SLR camera D-90. The identification of birds was done using field guides (Grimmett et. al., 2011) (Grimmett et al. 1998; Ali 2002). Birds database were used for the identification of birds.

The checklist was prepared using standardized common and scientific names by Abdulali H. (1981). Mankadan and Pittie et. al (2004) and Internet Birds Data base(2015).

OBSERVATIONS

Checklist of birds recorded in and around Patan region

Sr.No	Order	Sr.No	Family	Sr.No	Common name	Scientific name	Status	Location
1	Peleciformes	1	Phalacrocoracidae	1	Little cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot,1817)	LC	LAK
				2*	Indian Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> (Stephens,1826)	LC	RIV
2	Cygoniformes	2	Ardeidae	3	Little Egret	<i>Ergetta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus,1766)	LC	LAK
				4	Median Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler,1829)	LC	RIV
				5	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Andeola grayii</i> (Sykes,1832)	LC	RIV
				6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	LAK
		3	Ciconidae	7	White necked stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert,1783)	LC	RIV
3	Anseriformes	4	Anatidae	8	Spot billed duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> (J.R.Forester,1781)	LC	LAK
4	Falconiformes	5	Accipitridae	9	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert,1783)	LC	AGL
				10	Black shouldered kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines,1789)	LC	AGL
				11	Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert,1783)	LC	LAK
		6	Falconidae	12	Laggar	<i>Falco Jugger</i> (J.E.Gray,1834)	NT	RIV
5	Galliformes	7	Phasianidae	13*	Comman Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
				14*	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> (Gmelin,1789)	LC	AGL
				15*	Jungle Bush Quil	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i> (Latham,17909)	LC	AGL
				16	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
6	Gruiformes	8	Rallidae	17	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i> (Pennnt,1769)	LC	LAK
7	Caraidriformes	9	caradridae	18	Red wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert,1783)	LC	LAK
		10	scolopacidae	19	curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Pontoppidan,1813)	LC	LAK
8	Columbiformes	11	columbidae	20	Blue rock pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i> (Gmelin,1789)	LC	AGL

				21*	Nilgiri wood pigeon	<i>Columbia elphinstonii</i> (Sykes,1832)	LC	AGL
				22	Little brown dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus,1766)	LC	AGL
				23	Spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli,1768)	LC	AGL
				24	Red collared dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Hermann,1804)	LC	AGL
9	Psittaciformes	12	Psittacidae	25*	Indian hanging parakeet	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i> (Sparrman,1787)	LC	AGL
				26*	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	LC	AGL
				27	Plum headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus,1766)	LC	AGL
				28	Blue winged parakeet	<i>Psittacula columboides</i> (Vigors,1830)	LC	AGL
10	Cuculiformes	13	Cuculidae	29*	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	RIV
				30	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens,1815)	LC	RIV
				31	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
11	Strigiformes	14	Tytonidae	32*	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli,1769)	LC	RIV
				33*	Grass owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i> (Smith,1834)	LC	RIV
12	caprimulgiformis	15	caprimolgidae	34	Comman Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> (Latthum,1790)	LC	RIV
13	Apodiformes	16	Apodidae	35*	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i> (Gray,1830)	LC	RIV
				36*	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> (Gray,1829)	LC	RIV
14	Coraciiformes	17	Alcedinidae	37	Small Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	RIV
				38*	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	RIV
				39	White-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	RIV
				40	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	RIV
		18	Meropidae	41	Small Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i> (Latham,1801)	LC	AGL
			Coreciidae	42	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
		19	Upupidae	43	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
		20	Bucerotidae	44	Indian grey hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Scopoli,1786)	LC	AGL
				45	Malbar Pied hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert,1783)	NT	AGL
				46*	Great Pied hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	NT	AGL
15	Pisiformis	21	capitoninde	47	Copper smith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (S.Muller,1776)	LC	AGL
				48	White	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>	LC	AGL

					cheeked barbet	(Boddaert,1783)		
		22	Pisidae	49*	Comman golden backed woodpecker	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Ljungh,1797)	LC	AGL
16	Passeriformes	23	Alaudidae	50	Sykes's Crested Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i> (sykes,1832)	LC	AGL
				51*	Comman Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
				52	Malbar crested lark	<i>Galerida malabarica</i> (Scpoli,1786)	LC	AGL
				53	Black Breasted Lark	<i>Eremopteryx nigricaps</i>	LC	AGL
		24	Hirundinidae	54	comman swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
		25	Motacilidae	55*	Ctrine wagtail	<i>Motacilla citriola</i> (pallus,1776)	LC	AGL
		26	campefagide	56	long tailed minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	LC	AGL
				57	Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus Flammeus</i> (Forster,1781)	LC	AGL
				58	pied flycatcher shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i> (Sykes,1832)	LC	AGL
		27	Pycnonotidae	59	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus,1766)	LC	AGL
				60	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus,1758)	LC	AGL
		28	lanniidae	61*	grey backed shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i> (Vigors,1831)	LC	AGL
		29	Turdinae	62	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus,1766)	LC	AGL
		30	timalidae	63	Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	LC	RIV
				64	Large grey babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> (Sykes, 1832)	LC	RIV
				65	Indian Rufous Babbler	* <i>Turdoides subrufa</i> (Jerdon, 1839)	LC	RIV
		31	sylviidae	66	Streaked fantail warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidiOs</i> (Rafinesque,1810)	LC	RIV
				67	Ashy prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i> (Sykes, 1832)	LC	GAR
				68	Thick billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalis aedon</i> (Pallus,1766)	LC	AGL
				69	Rufous fronted prinia	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> (Blyth,1844)	LC	AGL
		32	mucicapini	70	Asian brown flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> (Pallus ,1811)	LC	AGL
				71	red breasted flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Bechstein,1792)	LC	AGL
				72	Tickell's Blue flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> (Blyth,1843)	LC	AGL
		33	rhipidurini	73	White throated fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Vieillot,1818)	LC	AGL
		34	paridae	74	Black lored yellow tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i> (Vigors, 1831)	LC	AGL
		34	nectariniidae	75	Purple rumped sunbird	* <i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	LC	GAR
				76	Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> (Latham, 1790)	LC	GAR
				77	Little	<i>Arachnothera</i>	LC	GAR

					Spiderhunter	<i>Longirostra</i> (Latham, 1790)		
		36	Zosteropidae	78	Oriental White eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	LC	GAR
		37	Estrildidae	79*	White-throated Munia	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	AGL
				80*	Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malaca</i> (Jerdon, 1863)	LC	AGL
				81	Spotted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	AGL
		38	Passerinae	82	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	AGL
				83*	Yellow throated Sparrow	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> (Burton, 1838)	LC	AGL
		39	Ploceinae	84	Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	LC	AGL
				85*	Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	LC	AGL
		40	Sternidae	86	Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	LC	AGL
				87	Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	LC	AGL
				88	Brahminy Starling	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	LC	AGL
				89	Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	AGL
		41	Oriolidae	90	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LC	AGL
		42	Dricuridae	91	Bronzed drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> (Mellot, 1817)	LC	AGL
				92	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	LC	AGL
				93*	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> ((Vieillot, 1817)	LC	AGL
		43	Corvidae	94	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	LC	AGL
				95*	Jungle crow	<i>Corvus culminatus</i> (Sykes, 1832)	LC	AGL
				96	Indian Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham, 1790)	LC	AGL

Table-1. Showing orders, families, scientific names, common names, IUCN status and habitat of the birds. The study of avifauna was carried out from January 2015 to December, 2016 at the regular interval of fifteen days during most active period of birds. Picture of study area was taken by using website Google earth . (*Indicates need to capture snap.)

Results and Discussion

A list of birds recorded from in and around Patan region and their common name, scientific name with status and location were reported in Table. Mankadan and Pittie et. al (2004) and Internet Birds Data base(2015). The study reveals the occurrence of 96 species of birds belonging to 44 families and 16 orders. Among the 16 orders, Passeriformes dominated the list with 47 species followed by Alaudidae sylvidae and sternidae four species, campefagide, timalidae , mucicapini,

nectariniidae Estrildidae dricruridae and corvidae, with 3 species each, Pycnonotidae, , Passerinae and Ploceinae two species each; and Hirundinidae, Motacilidae lanyidae, rhipidurini paridae Turdinae, Zosteropidae, and Oriolidae with single species each.

Columbiformes shows five species in single family. Anseriformes Gruiformes caprimulgiformis followed by single family with single species . Galliformes shows four species in single family. Order Pelecaniformis ,Strigiformes and Apodiformes single species in single

family. Cykonaiformes followed by four species in one family. Falconiformes followed by three species in one family and one family with single species each. Caraidriformes followed by two species in two family.

Coraciiformes shows four family with Alcedinidae is dominant having Four species Bucerotidae three sp, and Meropidae Coreciidae and Upupidae, shows singly .Psittaciformes Psittacidae family have four species. Cuculiformes Cuculidae family shows three species. Pisiformis and capitoninde two species and Pisidae two species .

Out of the 96 species, The migrants, viz., White necked stork, found in post monsoon only in 2 to 3 in number at bank of river basin. The nest is observed on top of Tower. It is prepared by dry twigs.

Abdar et.al (2014) reported Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*) was more abundant in the months of July, August and September. His report area and our area is similar in habitat. Both region includes in world heritage site. But we have observed this bird is in about thousand numbers in the month of May and June.

Amit Sayyad et.al.(2016) extensively studied the avifaunal diversity of Satara district, part of Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary, Maharashtra, India. He reported the occurrence of 208 species of birds belonging to 60 different families. It was an avifaunal diversity study from a different kind of habitat that include part of Patan (Tributary of Koyana and Kera river). Hornbill is a bird from the eastern Himalayas but now it is a resident species of the wet zone of the Western Ghats (Ali, S. and Ripley, S. D. 1987) of Southern India. Indian grey hornbill and great pied hornbill is recorded in satara district (Amit Sayyad et.al 2016), But Now Malabar Pied Hornbill pair is also recorded in Patan in 2015. It is sign of richness of deciduous forest. It indicators of high moist forest, ensuring the continuance of forest health and species richness (Balasubramanian P, Saravanan, R. & Maheshwaran, B. 2004.). Amit Sayyad (2016) fail to record this species in the paper published in faunal diversity of satara district. The specialty of this investigation was that the authors tried to report maximum photographs and published in colour formats hence it gives a clear idea about the bird species; especially in limited region only. It is an

important preliminary data to refer for the newly introduced ornithologists in the avifaunal diversity studies. The present investigation more or less matches with many birds reported by Amit Sayyad et. al.(2016) . As compared to investigation by other researchers the avifaunal report by Dattatray Thorat is more detailed and more scientific due to enclosing the maximum photographs of bird species in support to the checklist.

Birds of diverse food habits were observed, viz., insectivores, omnivores, and predator's species A greater diversity of avian species was recorded at the Agriculture and Koyana River banks because of greater vegetation densities and food availability. Along both sides of the river banks, many wooded tree species, scrub and bushy type stumpy vegetation were distributed and it provided roosting and nesting-sites for many bird species. Paddy is the main crop of the study area and is cultivated round the year. Birds such as the Black Drongo, Indian Roller, Small Bee-eater, White-breasted Kingfisher, Common Myna, Pond Heron, egrets, etc., are very common birds in the agricultural lands and river bank. Such birds are useful in the control of injurious insects in various crops (Asokan et al. 2009). Birds and their diversity constitute a main part of the natural environment and play a functional role as agents of flower pollination, seed dispersal, source of food chain and agents in breaking seed dormancy (Nason I, 1992).

Now due to increasing anthropogenic activities, stone mining and silt excavation, sand dredging, water pollution, fishing, over pumping of water for agriculture, are major disturbing activities. This activity may disturb loss of habitat and since need to conserve habitat through awareness programme activity.
















The number of species recorded in the present study was first record in Patan and adjoining area. The present study was carried out on three selected habitats only, future studies will cover all the areas of whole Patan Tehsil regions and list more numbers of avian species. The observation of diversified avifauna concludes best environment i.e. food, shelter and ,habitat is available at Patan.














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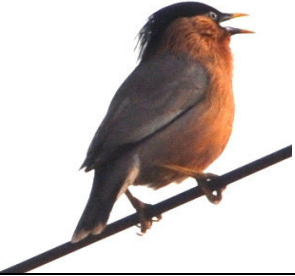

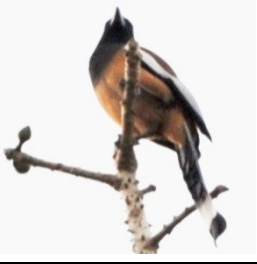

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<p>.Fig.1-<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> Common Name- Little cormorant</p>	<p>Fig.2-<i>Ergetta garzetta</i> Common Name- Little Egret</p>	<p>Fig.3-<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> Common Name- Median Egret</p>
		
<p>Fig.4-<i>Andeola grayii</i> Common Name-Indian Pond Heron</p>	<p>Fig.5-<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Common Name- Grey Heron</p>	<p>Fig.6-<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> Common Name- White necked stork</p>
		
<p>Fig.7- <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> (Common Name- Spot billed duck)</p>	<p>Fig.8- <i>Milvus migrans</i> (Common Name- Black kite</p>	<p>Fig.9. <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> Common Name- Black shouldered kite</p>
		
<p>Fig.10-. <i>Haliastur indus</i> Common Name- Brahminy kite</p>	<p>Fig.11- <i>Falco Jagger</i> Common Name- Laggar</p>	<p>Fig.12-<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Common Name- Indian Peafowl</p>
		
<p>Fig.13-. <i>Vanellus indicus</i> Common Name- Red wattled lapwing</p>	<p>Fig.14-. <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Common Name- curlew Sandpiper</p>	<p>Fig.15-. <i>Columbia livia</i> (Common Name- Blue rock pigeon</p>

		
<p>Fig.16-. <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Common Name- Little brown dove</p>	<p>Fig.17-. <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Common Name- Spotted dove</p>	<p>Fig.18-. <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Common Name- Red collared</p>
		
<p>Fig.19-. <i>Hirundo rustica</i> Common Name- comnan swallow</p>	<p>Fig.20-. <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Common Name- Plum headed parakeet</p>	<p>Fig.21-. <i>Psittacula columboides</i> Common Blue winged parakeet</p>
		
<p>Fig.22-. <i>Centropus sinensis</i> Common Name- Greater coucal</p>	<p>Fig.23-. <i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> Common Name- Asian koel</p>	<p>Fig.24-. <i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> Common Name- comnan indian nightjar</p>
		
<p>Fig.25-. <i>Alcedo atthis</i> Common Name- Small Blue Kingfisher</p>	<p>Fig.26-. <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> Common Name- White-breasted Kingfisher</p>	<p>Fig.27-. <i>Ceryle rudis</i> Common Name- Lesser Pied Kingfisher</p>
		
<p>Fig.28-. <i>Merops orientalis</i> Common Name- Small Bee-eater</p>	<p>Fig.29-. <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> Common Name- Indian Roller</p>	<p>Fig.30-. <i>Upupa epops</i> Common Name- Common Hoopoe</p>

		
<p>Fig.31-. <i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> Common Name- Indian grey hornbill</p>	<p>Fig.32-. <i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> Common Name- Malbar Pied hornbill</p>	<p>Fig.33-.</p>
		
<p>Fig.34-. <i>Megalaima viridis</i> Common Name- White cheeked barbet</p>	<p>Fig.35-. Alaudidae <i>Galerida deva</i> Common Name- Sykes's Crested Lark</p>	<p>Fig.36-. <i>Galerida malabarica</i> Common Name- Malbar crested lark</p>
		
<p>Fig.37-. <i>Eremopteryx nigricaps</i> (Common Name- Black breasted lark</p>	<p>Fig.38-. <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> Common Name- long tailed minivet</p>	<p>Fig.39-. <i>Pericrocotus Flammeus</i> Common Name- Scarlet Minivet</p>
		
<p>Fig.40-. <i>Hemipus picatus</i> Common Name- pied flycatcher shrike</p>	<p>Fig.41-. <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> Common Name- Red-vented Bulbul</p>	<p>Fig.42-. <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> Common Name- Red-whiskered Bulbul</p>
		
<p>Fig.43-. <i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> Common Name- Indian Robin</p>	<p>Fig.44-. <i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> Common Name- Large grey babbler</p>	<p>Fig.45-. <i>Turdoides striatus</i> Common Name- Jungle babbler</p>

		
<p>Fig.46-. <i>Prinia socialis</i> Common Name- Ashy prini</p>	<p>Fig.47-. <i>Acrocephalis aedon</i> (Common Name- Thick billed Warbler</p>	<p>Fig.48-. <i>Prinia buchanani</i> (Common Name- Rufous fronted prinia</p>
		
<p>Fig.49-. <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> Common Name- asian brown flycatcher</p>	<p>Fig.50-. <i>Ficedula parva</i> Common Name- red breasted flycatcher</p>	<p>Fig.51-. <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i> Common Name- Tickell's Blue flycatcher</p>
		
<p>Fig.52-. <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Common Name- White throated fantail</p>	<p>Fig.53-. <i>Parus xanthogenys</i> (Common Name- Black lored yellow tit</p>	<p>Fig.54-. <i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i> (Common Name- Purple rumped sunbird</p>
		
<p>Fig.55-. <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> Common Name- Purple sunbird</p>	<p>Fig.56-. <i>Arachnothera Longirostra</i> Common Name- Little Spider hunter</p>	<p>Fig.57-. <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Common Name- Oriental White eye</p>
		
<p>Fig.58-. <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> Common Name- Spotted Munia</p>	<p>Fig.59-. <i>Passer domesticus</i> (Common Name- House Sparrow</p>	<p>. Fig.60-. <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> Common Name- Baya weaver</p>

		
<p>Fig.61-. <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Common Name- Common myna)</p>	<p>Fig.62-. <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Common Name- Jungle myna)</p>	<p>Fig.63-. <i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i> (Common Name- Brahminy Starling)</p>
		 <p>11.09.2015</p>
<p>Fig.64-.<i>Sturnus roseus</i> common Name- Rosy Starling</p>	<p>Fig.65-. <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> Common Name- Eurasian Golden Oriole</p>	<p>Fig.66-. <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Common Name- Bronzed drongo</p>
	 <p>25.09.2015</p>	
<p>Fig.67-. <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Common Name- Black drongo</p>	<p>Fig.68-. <i>Corvus splendens</i> (Common Name- House crow)</p>	<p>Fig.69-.<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>(Latham,1790) (Common Name- Indian Treepie)</p>
		
<p>Fig.70-.<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>(Common Name- White-breasted Waterhen)</p>	<p>Patan Village</p>	<p>Divashi Lake</p>