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Annotated checklist of the Birds of Western Maharashtra

Compiled by
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ENVIS

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Contents

Preface	1
Acknowledgements	2
Introduction	3
Topography	3
Climate	4
Vegetation	4
References	4
Interpretation	7
Key to geographical terms	8
Conservation concerns	9
Nomenclature	12
Deletions and records which need further verification	149
Key to the observers and contributors	153
Main references	154
Specific references	156
Index to common names	168

Preface

During the last five years while working on the Important Bird Areas Programme, I have gone through thousands of research papers, reports, management plans, books and bird checklists (both published and unpublished) and personal notes, but I have rarely come across as comprehensive a checklist as the prepared one by Anand Prasad. A couple of months ago, when Anand sent to me his draft checklist enquiring whether we can publish it in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, I found it too long for the *Journal* but decided to publish it as a special issue of *Buceros*. This is certainly a special issue to me. We need good, well-researched bird checklists of different regions of India. Readers will be surprised to know that we do not even have reliable bird checklists of some of our well-known national parks and sanctuaries. Glamorous page-3 species such as the tiger, the rhino and the elephant take away so much of our attention that very few people look for birds such as the White-bellied Minivet *Pericrocotus erythropygus* or Tytler's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tytleri*, which are perhaps as interesting as the mega-vertebrates.

Good checklists help us to know the changes taking place in our environment. Although loosely-used terms such as 'common' or 'rare' do not have much scientific value unless they are qualified, they still give us some idea about the status of birds in a particular area. The bird that was 'common' a few decades ago could have become 'rare' now or vice versa. Most of our birds are declining in numbers, but not many people realize that some species have expanded their range. The finest example in this context is the Pied Myna (*Sturnus contra*) or Asian Pied Starling as it is known now. Humayan Abdulali and Salim Ali first noticed it in 1940 in the Bombay area. Now, it is a fairly common bird in this region.

I am not a great fan of various bird egroups that have sprouted all over the country, mainly because most of them are not moderated, resulting in highly dubious records coming into circulation. Personally, I never use egroup records of bird distribution in my research papers. Anand has used many records from egroups, but he has assured me that he has verified all the records.

I hope Anand's *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Western Maharashtra* would stimulate others to prepare similar checklists of their areas. Let us start with state checklists. Aasheesh Pittie and Siraj Taher had prepared a detailed checklist of birds of Andhra Pradesh. We need similar annotated checklists of all the other states. The BNHS would be interested in publishing them in *Buceros*.

Asad R. Rahmani

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Annotated checklist of the Birds of Western Maharashtra

Compiled by Anand Prasad

Record keeping is an extremely valuable conservation tool, especially in the rapidly changing world of today. In the absence of national surveys, which usually require a high degree of organisation and a large, fairly experienced team of birdwatchers, it is even more important to collate data from various sources to create a record database. Once a fairly reliable database has been established, it can be used as a benchmark for all past and future surveys and compilations and used to measure any population changes which may have occurred, and hopefully detect any area of conservation concern.

There have been only two previous works which have tried to list and quantify the bird population of Western Maharashtra. Butler's paper from 1881 'A tentative catalogue of the birds of the Deccan and South Mahratta Country' was the first and only attempt to collect data for the whole region and has been an extremely important comparative source, especially as, with the exception of Belgaum, his area roughly overlaps the geographical area of Western Maharashtra. In 1973, Abdulali compiled a 'Checklist of the birds of Maharashtra with notes on their status around Bombay,' which as the title suggests gave only the status from the Bombay area when a species occurred within that area, and status for the whole of Maharashtra for species which occurred only elsewhere. Abdulali (1981a) published a second edition, which has been the reference source cited herein. The limited remit of this list made exact comparisons impossible, but it is still an exceptionally useful information source, although, as is discussed later, great care must be taken to understand the criteria used by the author who is extremely conservative in status definitions. No resident species were given a status more scarce than 'uncommon,' including the then, possibly extinct Forest Owlet, and other rare species such as the White-bellied Woodpecker.

Another important conservation reason for the maintenance of records is to facilitate the mapping of distribution of species affected by taxonomic changes. Taxonomy is an ever-perfecting science and our region has been long neglected in this field, which, along with more recent scientific advancement in DNA comparison, makes major upheavals inevitable. Obviously, records of

taxa at the subspecies level become extremely important when a subspecies is suddenly promoted to the species level and although conservation should ideally be concerned with all levels of diversity, the priority is usually on the conservation of a species or future, possible species.

The aim of this work has been to collate records from every known published source and to bring this information into a coherent whole. Comparisons have then been made with historical works and any obvious population changes which have occurred, have been highlighted. It is hoped that this work will be useful in detecting any future population trends.

Breeding has been poorly studied in recent years and most of the best works have covered the whole of the Indian Subcontinent. In an area of such size there is a great deal of regional variation and in fact even within Western Maharashtra there is sufficient difference in breeding dates from north to south and from Deccan to Konkan to warrant further study. All known breeding records from the region are included herein, in order to fill the need for more regional data, although records have not been specifically divided into sub-regions.

In the absence of a records committee for the region, it is hoped that this list will give the raw material with which a future body may work to establish an authorised and recognised database on rare birds.

Topography

Maharashtra is mainly comprised of the Deccan plateau (500-1000m), which is bordered on the west by the Western Ghats and on the north with the River Tapi and the Satpura Hills. The Western Ghats is a narrow range of hills (600-2000m), running north south throughout the state, about 50-100km from the coast, of which the outlying hills to the east can run deep into the Deccan and take on the drier climate of that region. There are also minor hills to the west of the main range, rising from the coastal plain, and the highest of these are similar in climate and avifauna to the Western Ghats (e.g. Matheran). The Konkan is the coastal strip to the west of the Western Ghats and is about 50 km wide.

All main rivers, except the Tapi, run from the Western Ghats, generally in a south-easterly direction through the Deccan. The Tapi runs westward into the Surat Dangs of Gujarat, thereby cutting off the Western Ghats from the east-west running Satpura Hills in northern Dhule district. The Tapi valley is a similar height above sea level to much of the Konkan. The main river systems dissecting the Deccan plateau are the Godavari, Bhima and Krishna, with their numerous tributaries and innumerable small streams.

The Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai (SGNP) is quite unique, and until a similar biotope was found in the Surat Dangs, about 160km further north, Salsette Island was thought to constitute the northern limit of the Indo-Malayan avifauna, which includes species such as Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Trogon, Malabar Lark, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Long-billed (=Loten's) Sunbird, Crimson-backed Sunbird and (Abdulali 1986).

Climate

The climate is generally equitable throughout Western Maharashtra, varying within the three topographic zones, the Konkan, Western Ghats and Deccan plateau. The Deccan is the driest zone, and generally cooler than the Konkan due to the elevation, becoming hotter towards the interior. The Western Ghats is the wettest zone and cooler than the Konkan, depending on elevation.

Statistics from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, for west-central India from 1981-1990, give the average minimum monthly temperature during the coldest months December, January and February, as 18°C and the maximum as 30°C, and in the hottest months, April, May and June, 25°C and 34°C respectively. In the monsoon months June, July and August, the average monthly minimum temperature is 24°C and the maximum 29.5°C, except June which has a maximum of 34°C and is both the hottest and wettest month. Locally there will be variations; for example in Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1936) found May and October to be the hottest months, and in the Deccan, generally temperatures will be cooler to the south and to the west (within a similar elevation).

The average rainfall between 1992-2001 in the Konkan, including Goa, was 246cm per annum and in the Deccan of Western Maharashtra, 76cm per annum.

Occasionally drought years occur, particularly in Gujarat and the Deccan, for example, 1877 (Vidal 1880),

1897 (Ali & Abdulali 1939), 1899 (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Aitken 1900) and 1972 (Navarro 1974) and these have had a noticeable effect on bird distribution and populations, often bringing unusual records in the same or following year (Anon. 1900).

Vegetation

The Western Ghats has a high floral biodiversity, which is, within the Indian Subcontinent, second only to the Himalaya. Originally, the forest, at high elevations, was subtropical/mixed deciduous, with pockets of evergreen/semi-evergreen on the western slopes and moist deciduous on the eastern slopes. On the western slopes of the Konkan and Deccan hills, the forest is also moist deciduous. At lower elevations, the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and their interior side-ranges where the rainfall is less, have dry deciduous and thorn forest, and of course, extensive grasslands (Mahajan 1998).

The forests in the Maharashtra Ghats are severely fragmented, so the semi-evergreen forest often occurs only in isolated pockets with the large trees having been removed (Gadgil & Meher-Homji 1990). 'The entire area is highly degraded, even totally devastated, due to human interference of varied nature. The natural ecosystems, conserved in the form of numerous Deva Rais (sacred groves), are also threatened, partly degraded or completely destroyed,' (Mahajan 1998). The sacred groves are threatened by the weakening of religious and cultural traditions as the ownership/guardianship of the groves are passed on to succeeding generations (E.K. Bharucha, pers. comm. 2000).

References

The mid-19th century was a time of great exploration, when Sykes collected in the districts of Sholapur, Satara, Pune, southern Nasik, eastern Ahmednagar and eastern Bijapur (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37) and discovered many undescribed species and races, which were published by Sykes (1832, 1833). Burgess (1854-55) wrote 10 short, much overlooked papers on the nesting habits of birds from the Ahmednagar district, which have breeding details on birds such as Indian Skimmer and Black-bellied Tern and a record of Wood Snipe.

The late 19th century was extremely productive in ornithological survey work. To this day, there has not been such intensive fieldwork done, and so their

comments on the less common or more difficult to identify species have been included in these species accounts. In 1876, Fairbank wrote a paper on the birds collected around Khandala and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra and Belgaum in Karnataka. This was soon followed in 1878 by a paper by Davidson and Wenden on the birds of the Deccan, which was mostly a study of the area along the Bombay, Pune, Sholapur railway along the Bhima valley. At about this same time, the birds of the south Konkan, were being studied by Vidal, who in 1880, published his paper on that region. In 1881, Butler brought all these three papers together, and along with his own observations (mostly from around Belgaum) and a few observations from other collectors, published 'A tentative catalogue of the birds of the Deccan and south Mahratta Country'. Many of the observations detailed therein are still valid today, and those which are not provide a benchmark for any later population comparisons. In 1882, Davidson wrote a paper on the birds of western Khandesh (which is now Dhule district). So within seven years, five major studies of the Deccan, Konkan and Western Ghats were published! As if that wasn't enough, Sinclair wrote 4 papers on the coastal birds of the Konkan and one on Deccan/Khandesh (Keswal 1886-1888, Sinclair 1889), Aitken wrote a book on the Common Birds of Bombay (Aitken 1900), Betham (1899-1904) wrote 6 short articles on the nesting habits of Pune birds and Barnes (1888-91) wrote a compilation of nesting details for western India, including present day Pakistan! Lloyd also collected in, and had a list of the Konkan, which Butler (1881) often referred to, but he and Hume (the editor of *Stray Feathers*) seem to have had doubts of many of his records (some incidentally which have later been confirmed).

Ali and Abdulali studied the Birds of the Bombay area and wrote their 7 part paper between 1939-1945, a total of 140 pages of detailed notes. Ali was also the main author of one more survey involving the region. The results of his Hyderabad State survey (assisted by Abdulali), were written by Ali and Whistler in 5 parts between 1933-1934, totalling 124 pages, another detailed work. The survey lasted 19 weeks but only 21 days were spent in present day Maharashtra around Kannad, Aurangabad district in late April 1932. Mrs Wright stayed one year in Berar and wrote a paper on the birds of the region in 1942. The area she explored seems to be within present day Maharashtra but mostly in the east, although

only records from Buldana district and general comments for the region have been included here. In 1968, Abdulali started cataloguing the collection of skins in the BNHS museum collection, and publishing the results regularly in the *Journal*. The task has been continued by Unnithan (1998-2001). In 1973, Abdulali published his excellent list of Maharashtra species (with emphasis on the Bombay area up to an including the Ghats), which was reprinted in 1981 and went down to the sub-species level but one cannot help wondering at the wealth of details lost by its condensed form. Many species are given as only present at Ratnagiri (including Sindhudurg) district or Mahabaleshwar (one is left to guess at which) and with several species, for example Dusky Eagle Owl, he gave the 'uncommon' status although the only known record within Maharashtra is that of Davidson, who saw the species twice in Dhule district; the Forest Owlet was also given the 'uncommon' status though it was thought to be possibly extinct at the time; perhaps this is purely caused by a very conservative interpretation of the word 'uncommon'. One is left with the impression that he must have known much more than the published information on the region, and it can only be hoped that Abdulali left notes with further details on the lesser-known birds of Maharashtra.

In 1987, Mahabal and Lamba published the first report concentrating on the Pune area, based on fieldwork and specimens collected between 1952 and 1974, in which they recorded 329 species. It is a great pity that more care was not taken in the writing up of their paper, which has many errors. Most of these are easy to pick out, but they mar what is by far the most comprehensive survey of the Pune area and cast doubts on the accuracy of the remaining data. Their claim that Ultramarine and Whitebellied Flycatcher were common needs confirmation and also throws into doubt their claim that Asian Brown Flycatcher was also common, especially as Red-throated Flycatcher is missing from their list. Any further information on this would be very welcome, as would any other additions or feedback, which would be used to update this list. P. Bradbeer spent a year, birding in the Pune area between 1986 and 1987. His report gives the most detailed study to date. In that year he spent about 60 days in the field and saw 271 species within the region. In some ways his list is a good benchmark of population levels. If Bradbeer didn't see a species in that time, there is a good chance that it is uncommon.

In Pune district, the first localised survey was made in 1988 when Gole published 'Birds of Deforested Hills' a study of the birds around Panshet Lake. In the following year R. Purandare, made a list of Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav, three lakes near Pune. In 1990, Bharucha and Gogte wrote the paper 'Avian profile of a man-modified aquatic ecosystem in the backwaters of the Ujjani Dam' based on field work covering over 5 years (with visits every 2-3 weeks) which contains a wealth of valuable information, although there are some doubts on the authenticity of some of the records, e.g. Malabar Lark as breeding, Tawny Pipit as resident, and the status of Sanderling as common, Ringed Plover as occasional/uncommon. It is also a pity that the records of Collared Pratincole and Collared Sand Martin were not identified to the then sub-species level. In 1998, Gole wrote a very readable report on the Sahyadri (northern part of Western Ghats) from a survey made between 1994-1996, 'Birds of the Sahyadri.' The area covered by Gole (1998) included Bhimashankar (914m), Pune district; Harishchandragad (1402m), Ahmednagar district; Matheran (792m), Raigad district; Mahabaleshwar (1371m), Panchgani (1310m) and Vasota (761m), Satara district; Chandoli (853m) and Radhanagari, (853m), Kolhapur district. He also included some additional records from Lonavla (640m) and Simhagad (650-1300m) in the Pune district and Doodhganga (640m), Satara district.

The first compiled list, 'Bird Diversity Changes of Pune Urban Area' by Ingalthalikar *et al.* (2001), mainly concentrates on the area close to Pune. This was soon followed in 2001 by another compiled list covering the whole Pune district from 1964 onward, which was included in Birds of Pune by Kalpavriksh in 2001 (404 species).

The works of Bradbeer (1987) and Mahabal & Lamba (1987) give considerable detail on dates of sightings and breeding. All of the most interesting details have been included in this present compilation. Mahabal & Lamba (1987) and Abdulali (1981) were the only modern papers giving the nomenclature at the subspecies level, which was useful when including the more recent taxonomic changes.

In 1963, Soman wrote a list based on 12 days spent within a 15 mile radius of an undisclosed location by the coast in Ratnagiri district. In 1989, Mahabal wrote 'Avifauna of Sholapur district (Maharashtra) - A semiarid biotope'. The survey gives a list for each taluka but it is disappointing to see that although Northern House

Martin was recorded in 9 out of 10 talukas, dates are not given. The same is true of Tickell's Leaf Warbler, which was recorded in 6 talukas, but sheds no light on whether it was on passage or wintering. In the same paper Black-necked Stork is given as resident and local migrant.

In the 1990's, there were lists from the following locations: Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992) and commentary (Mahabal 1993); Ahmednagar city (Kurahde 1996); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). Many of these lists use the term 'resident' but it is unlikely that breeding was confirmed, so apart from Bharucha & Gogte (1990), where the term is used more strictly to mean breeding [and even these records seem inconsistent, for example Tawny (sic) Pipit is given as a common resident in 1996 and 1989 and yet it is stated that only one nest was found], others should be treated with caution.

The Bombay area has been well covered by local birders and records have been included herein, from the messages of <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>. In the files of this yahoo group can also be found the detailed 'Checklist of Birds of the Mumbai Region (with notes on status),' by Monga. I have included only extracts from the group, of species to which Monga has given the 'uncommon' to 'rare' status, but this has included some species which have been reported many times by the group, and it seems that species such as Grey and Purple Heron, Great and Intermediate Egret, Western Reef Egret, Lesser Flamingo, Eurasian Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Plum-headed and Alexandrine Parakeets, Common Hoopoe, Black-rumped Flameback, White-bellied Drongo, Clamorous Reed Warbler and Red Avadavat are seen more frequently than some which are listed by him as present in 'small numbers.' The records from this group are given informally and the more scarce records underline the need for an authorised record committee.

In 2001, BirdLife International published the mammoth work 'Threatened Birds of Asia' which gives detailed information on virtually every record of Critical, Endangered and Threatened species, with full references and grid references for each site.

It should be noted that since the 19th century, apart from Pune district and Bombay, the region has had very little coverage. For example since then there has been only one survey of Sholapur district, one 12 day trip list from Ratnagiri district, one list for each of the following: Dhule district (plus a commentary); Ahmednagar city;

Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad, plus a 12 day visit to that area by Ali and Abdulali (Ali & Whistler 1933–34); north-central Maharashtra (Berar). Many of the records show a tremendous bias towards the well-worked areas. For example, Pune, Bombay, and Khandala produce many apparent ‘rarities’ but this is surely only due to increased coverage; Khandala was the nearest accessible location to the Western Ghats proper, from both Pune and Bombay and had a railway station to boot! The same can be said to be true of Bombay and Goa with regard to seabirds, only Vidal (1880) and Gole (1994a & 1994b) have given any attention to the region in between, which surely must have similar birds, whilst the sea-board north of Bombay has no published records except from Dativare (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994). Pelagic records are almost entirely from the Royal Naval Birdwatching Society magazine *Sea Swallow* and the Society database.

According to my list (present one) 532 species of birds have been recorded in western Maharashtra.

Interpretation

The numerical status values are my personal opinions based on over a thousand hours of fieldwork over four winters from 1992 to 1996 in Pune district combined with research into all the published works on the region. The area of fieldwork covered was limited to the Mula-Mutha river, Simhagad and Mahabaleshwar, with single visits to Malvan-Lonavla for three days and single day visits to Ujjani and Veer.

After reading through numerous papers covering over one hundred and seventy years, it is astonishing to see the variations in opinion within sometimes very small areas. Davidson and Wenden (1878) would often write that one would find a particular species common and the other would find it uncommon. Butler (1881) is very surprised at Davidson and Wenden finding Grey Hornbill as “neither Mr Vidal, Mr. Laird, or myself, have ever met with it,” but it is simply that he had not been collecting in the northern region. I have found this to be equally true today and it is doubtlessly due to the fact that birdwatchers usually stick to favourite haunts.

The criteria for status estimates herein are mostly conservative. The scale from ‘rare’ to ‘common’ should be looked at as logarithmic, so that ‘common’ is more common than ‘fairly common’ by several factors, and so forth, so that within one level there is still lots of scope for differences in population size. For example, if the

status ‘common’ is ten times more common than ‘fairly common’, a species could still be up to nine times more common than another and still be within the same ‘fairly common’ status level.

When interpreting these records, it is advisable to take into account the different authors, location and dates. The survey of Gole (1998), for example, concentrated on the forest birds of the Ghats, whilst that of Mahabal and Lamba (1987) is from an earlier period from 1952 to about 1974 and was only from the area surrounding Pune (Mulshi in the west, Patas in the east, Bhatghar in the south and Wadgaon in the north). Davidson and Wenden (1878) worked in Satara and Sholapur districts of the Deccan. They wrote that the area they covered was principally the valley of the Bhima River and that excursions to Khandala, Mahabaleshwar and Egutpoora (=Igatpuri, Nasik district) ‘may be termed casual’; Fairbank (1876) covered mostly the Western Ghats; and Butler (1881) in the Deccan, south Konkan and Belgaum, covered a much larger area than more recent papers.

Regarding the notes on breeding birds, the general references in Barnes 1888–1891 are from the whole of western India (including Pakistan) unless specified otherwise, whilst those of Burgess (1854–55) are from the Deccan, mostly from near Ahmednagar, while those of Betham (1899–1904) are from the Pune area unless otherwise specified. For more updated and more general breeding information see Ali & Ripley (1983) and Grimmett *et al.* (1998).

Changes in status can be seen over the time periods of the various papers and have been mentioned where noticeable. Care must also be taken when interpreting the terminology of different authors. For example, each author will have his own understanding of the values ‘common’, ‘uncommon’ and ‘occasional’ and it is useful to become acquainted with the relative terms of each author. Most authors are fairly conservative, particularly Abdulali (1981), but a notable exception, due to the nature of the survey, is Mahabal (1989), who in his systematic survey of each taluka in the Sholapur district, uses the term ‘rare’, to mean a species was recorded rarely within a particular taluka during the time limit of the survey (five months). For example a very common species like Indian Bushlark is recorded as rare in four talukas, occasional in one and absent from the remaining five talukas; and five common to fairly common duck species are not recorded at all. It is a great pity that the term ‘rare’ was not accurately defined in that paper, especially since two of the species are on

the Red Data List (Indian Bustard and Sociable Lapwing). Another pitfall is the term 'No recent records', which is used in Kalpavriksh (2001), to mean no records in the 1990s whereas in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) the term is used much more broadly and may mean there have been no records for a century. Kalpavriksh (2001) covers only post 1964 records from Pune district. Allowances should also be made for the lengths of time in the field of the different collectors. Vidal (1880) collected for only three years in the south Konkan (although he was stationed there for a longer period). Fairbank (1876) mentions having collected near Ahmednagar for several years but it seems that he only spent a few weeks at Savantvadi and mainly collected at Mahabaleshwar. He admits that 'with the exception of a visit to Mahabaleshwar in the cold season, my opportunities have been confined to the hot months of March, April and May'. Davidson (1882) was stationed in Western Khandesh for a year and a half, before writing his main paper and it is unclear how much time he spent there afterwards. The time spent in the Deccan by Davidson and Wenden (1878) is not mentioned; Mahabal and Lamba (1987) worked in the Pune area a total of over 20 years but presumably not intensively; Mahabal's survey of Sholapur (Mahabal 1989) was for five months (148 species). Gole has been birding many years around Pune and has also made several intensive field trips in the Sahyadri (Gole 1998, Gole 2000). Purandare has also spent many years birding the Pune area and his study of Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav lasted over 2 years (Purandare 1989). Although in Pune for a shorter period of time, Sanjay Sondhi (Kalpavriksh 2001) has more than made up for it with his care and accuracy. Bharucha and Gogte (1990) spent five years studying the Ujjani wetland, Pune district. Bradbeer (1987) went on at least 60 field trips around Pune within a one year period.

The paper by Davidson (1882) on west Khandesh, gives details on birds in the north of the region and gives hints as to the possibilities of range expansion, which can sometimes be seen occurring later on.

In the absence of any record committees, all records are unconfirmed. Some records will however be based on collected specimens, as are some listed in Mahabal & Lamba (1987). Further research would be needed to distinguish between sight records and collected specimens, for example, the record of Long-legged Buzzard in Mahabal & Lamba (1987).

Locations derived from the distribution maps in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) must not be taken as being too precise, as the small map size makes exact locations difficult to assess. Grimmett *et al.* (1998) has been used as the primary source and references from Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) have only been used when adding or differing from Grimmett *et al.* (1998). Although the more general range of some species seems to vary somewhat from local knowledge, isolated records have been found to be a great reference source.

It should be noted that several species have been found in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Ali 1954, Ali 1955) and in the Western Ghats north to Goa/Belgaum and have therefore been presumed to occur throughout the intermediate area by Ali and Ripley (1983), and, except for Large Woodshrike, are replicated in the distribution maps of Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000). However, in fact, one species, Large Woodshrike has not been known to occur in Maharashtra (see deletions), Blue-bearded Bee-eater has only been recorded once at Savantvadi, and Malabar Trogon and Greater Flameback have not been recorded between the Surat Dangs and Bombay. The Surat Dangs and SGNP, Bombay, have unique biotopes, which may be the only such habitats north of Goa (Abdulali 1986). Similarly, there are only five records of the White-bellied Woodpecker at three separate localities in the Western Ghats at South Konkan, Suryamal, Thane district and Phansad W.S. Raigad district. There is only one record of Eurasian Woodcock from near Thane, Thane district, from 1878 and there are no definite records of Streak-throated Woodpecker from western Maharashtra.

Pelagic records are biased towards the shipping lane from the Gulf to Sri Lanka, where almost all the pelagic sightings are concentrated, as can be seen from the collective map of 25 pelagic species (RNBS database). There is a second group of bird sightings along another shipping lane further south running from the Red Sea to Sri Lanka. There are very few sightings away from these two areas and as coastal sea-watching has been almost exclusively restricted to Goa, the true distribution of pelagic species is unknown.

Key to geographical terms

Barar: The area within Maharashtra includes Buldana, Akola and Amravati districts. The area covered by Mrs. Wright (1942) was mostly, if not totally, within Maharashtra.

Deccan: The central Indian plateau to the east of the Western Ghats; Sykes (1832-1833), Fairbank (1876), Burgess (1854-55), Butler (1881) and Davidson and Wenden (1878) have concentrated on the western part.

Dhule district: Equivalent to the old 'Western Khandesh'.

Hyderabad State: Comprised of present day Maharashtra districts: Osmanabad, Beed, Latur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani and Nanded, as well as northern Andhra Pradesh and north-west Karnataka.

Konkan: The coastal strip to the west of the Sahyadri. See south Konkan.

Khandesh: At the time of Davidson (1882), included Dhule and Jalgaon districts, although he wrote that earlier, it included the Dangs States (present day Gujarat and possibly Nasik district) and earlier still, at its original formation in 1818, included most of the Nasik Collectorate.

Malvan coast: The coastal strip in southernmost old 'Ratnagiri district, which borders Savantvadi; the coast of present day Sindhudurg district.

Pigeon Rock: (Karup Kaura) 'a rock islet a couple of miles north of Malvan,' (Abdulali 1942).

Ratnagiri: The Ratnagiri district of Vidal (1880) and Butler (1881) was strictly made up of present day Ratnagiri district plus the northern half and coastal strip of present day Sindhudurg district, i.e. the narrow district which extends from the Savitri River (18°N.), south through Savantvadi to Goa. The southern most section is a narrow tapering coastal strip (Malvan), which borders the west of Savantvadi, otherwise it extends eastwards to the ridge of the Western Ghats. Ratnagiri is a coastal town in the centre of the district at 17°N. Butler actually uses the term 'Ratnagiri' to mean the whole of south Konkan. Any doubtful references have been indicated in the species accounts. In the Maharashtra list, Abdulali (1981a), several species have the only location in Maharashtra as being in Ratnagiri or Mahabaleshwar. It is unclear in his list what he meant by Ratnagiri but from inference and from personal communications with HA (Kannan & Bertrand 1980) it is clear that he meant south Konkan, i.e. including Sindhudurg district (see Chestnut-headed Bee-eater).

Savant Vadi (erstwhile princely state): Savantvadi, present day Sindhudurg district, i.e. the area just to the north of Goa, except the coastal strip.

Sahyadri range: The northern section of the Western Ghats.

South Konkan: This term is used by Vidal (1880) to include the Ratnagiri district and 'Savant Vadi Native State'; present day Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.

Surat Dangs: 'The cluster of tiny Bhil States known as the Surat Dangs...The tract of hilly jungle country south of the Tapti River, which lies between the Nasik-Khandesh Deccan and the south Gujarat plain,' (Ali 1954). At least part is in Nasik district, specimens of Tytler's Leaf Warbler labelled Malegaon, Surat Dangs and shot by Salim Ali (1955) were from this locality; (see Khandesh).

Vidarbha: Northeast Maharashtra region (north of the districts which were once in 'Hyderabad State'), comprising Buldana, Akola, Yavatmal districts and northeastwards.

Western Khandesh: The western half of the British region, which is roughly present day Dhule district. According to Sinclair, 'Khandesh may be classed with the Deccan, which it resembles in its geology and hydrography,' (Keswal 1886).

Western Maharashtra: The area covered herein technically covers the western districts including and up to eastern districts of Jalgaon, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad, although these areas are very poorly surveyed.

Conservation concerns

There have been many changes in the numerical status of several species since the first surveys were conducted. The reduction in the status of many forest birds can be accounted for by the loss of forest habitat, especially the insectivorous species e.g. woodpeckers, Large Cuckoo Shrike and perhaps Large Wood Shrike, which may have been present before record taking, began. This fact is well illustrated by the lack of any woodpeckers or hornbills in a study of Degraded Forest at Panshet in Gole (1988). In talking to long-term resident birdwatchers, a picture of the extent of this loss becomes evident. Erach Bharucha (pers. comm. 1996) recounts wooded habitat extending right up to the outskirts of Koregaon Park, a city suburb of Pune, as late as the 1970s. Fragmentation of the more intact forest is doubtless having a deleterious effect on the forest dwelling species, particularly the larger ones. As pointed out by Nigel Collar in the *Oriental Bird Club Bulletin* 34: 61, large birds are the ones which most obviously suffer from habitat degradation, and the apparent decrease in species such as the large woodpeckers is probably influenced by this factor, but it

does seem that the large hornbills have been uncommon since the first studies were made. Birds which have little or no movement outside of the forest will also obviously be badly affected by the fragmentation that loss of forest cover must cause. The negative effect of fragmentation will not be prevented solely by the protection of temple groves, and plans to create a continuous forest belt and to link up the present patches of forest is to be applauded and should be given the utmost priority in the area. Gole (1988) refers to a statement by E.G. Garland, a Forest Officer, who in 1934 wrote a Working Plan for Poona Forest Division, and apparently expressed surprise in finding these hills so barren and bereft of trees, citing shifting cultivation as the main cause. It is possible that some of these hills have been grasslands for a long time, but certainly this is not the case for the crest and western slopes, which are described in Vidal (1880) as thick and lush.

This loss of forest, if unaccounted for, may explain the rather optimistic distribution maps shown in Grimmett *et al.* (1998), for species such as Eurasian Woodcock, Blue-faced Malkoha, Dusky Eagle Owl, Short-eared Owl, Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Greater Flameback, White-bellied Woodpecker, Streak-throated Woodpecker and Lesser Yellownappe whose distributions have been exaggerated. Also Malabar Pied Hornbill, Great Hornbill, Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Spangled Drongo and Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike have also restricted ranges, or are now either rare or very rare.

E. Bharucha (pers. comm. 1996) also recounts the loss of raptor numbers. In the 1970s it was normal to see raptors on many of the telegraph poles throughout the Deccan. Ingalhalikar *et al.* (2000-01) describe the decline of Crested Serpent Eagle, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, Booted Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, Pallid Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Common Kestrel, Laggar Falcon, Peregrine Falcon (Shaheen), and Red-necked Falcon, and the drastic decline in Indian, White-rumped and Egyptian Vultures around Pune. Owls in general have also become less common. Reasons given are possible eggshell thinning for the forest raptors, and the closing of the bone crushing factory at Konhava, as well as the possible epidemic or environmental poisoning in the case of the vultures. The Red-headed Vulture was once found throughout the Deccan (Fairbank 1876).

The increase in some of the water and wetland species is harder to describe. Perhaps the high number

of tanks in the valleys of the Deccan has attracted birds. Although some of the less common ducks such as Comb Duck and even Tufted Duck and Eurasian Wigeon appear to have increased during the time of these surveys, these represent fluctuating population levels and recently there has been a dramatic decline in the overall duck numbers in the 1990s, which are not shown in the surveys herein (AP, pers. obs.). At Pashan Lake, Pune, and the Mula-Mutha, Pune, the numbers of wildfowl has fallen considerably.

It is possible that though hunting is still a factor today, it has probably decreased considerably, since Independence, although it is difficult to say without more hard data on the distribution and numbers of the British hunting/shooting class. Certainly, large game (including Indian Bustard and Lesser Florican) was decimated by hunting, but how much effect did hunting have on other game birds? Trevenen (1922) described how he had to search for unknown tanks, in order to find good numbers of birds, but this was around Pune, with a military camp, and presumably many hunters. It would be interesting to know how the situation would be in more remote areas. Barnes (1891a) wrote of the Cotton Pygmy-goose "In places where they are not much interfered with, they are very bold and confiding, allowing one to approach quite closely; but in the vicinity of garrison towns they are much more wary, keeping well out of range in the centre of the jheel or else hiding themselves amongst the rushes and lotus leaves on the border". Sinclair (Keswal 1886a) wrote of Bombay Harbour "The firing there, all Sunday morning in the cold weather is enough to make one think the country up in arms," and Aitken (1900) described the local shikaree hunting technique whereby 14 ducks could be killed with one shot, and was sure that this was the reason that ducks were so rare at Bombay. He also claimed that the Grey Heron was rare in Bombay due to heavy persecution by local shikarees. Also in Bombay, Abdulali (1951a) wrote 'With the sustained restrictive use of firearms within the city limits during the last few years, stilts together with many other waders and large numbers of duck have frequented this area, and an interesting hour may be spent watching a galaxy of water birds.' It is possible that the increase in water birds (up to the early 1990's) is due to a lack of hunting pressure, but this does not account for the increase in birds such as Glossy Ibis and Purple Swamphen, which are probably genuine range expansions.

The loss of well-managed grassland is obvious to any visitor to the Deccan. Over-grazing is rampant. This, and continued hunting and trapping, easily explains declines such as Painted Sandgrouse, Quail and Buttonquail species and more obviously Lesser Florican and Indian Bustard. The plains of the Deccan are producing grasses of a very poor quality and species diversity. Perhaps because of the difficult terrain, some of the drier parts of the Ghats are still producing harvestable quantities of grass, for example at Bopdeo Ghat, Pune, but how widespread this practice is, is unknown.

Other notable reductions in populations include: Darter (was very common in the 1880s), White Stork, Black Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill, Red-crested Pochard, Tawny Eagle, Small Buttonquail, Black-bellied Tern, Malabar Parakeet, Short-eared Owl, Greater Flameback, White-browed Fantail, Indian Blue Robin and White-rumped Munia. Near Bombay, notable reductions include: Great Bittern, Ferruginous Pochard, Baillon's Crake, Ashy Woodswallow and Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike. The House Sparrow has declined in the late 1990s near Pune and the Large-billed Crow has become more numerous in the urban areas such as Koregaon Park, to the detriment of the House Crow (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01).

Notable increases in population or range extensions, include: Indian Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Painted Stork, Glossy Ibis, Purple Swamphen, Small Pratincole, Bronze-winged Jacana, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Common Redshank, Ruff, River Tern, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, Black-rumped Flameback, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, Clamorous Reed Warbler, Oriental Magpie Robin, Black-headed Munia and Crested Bunting. Near Bombay, notable increases or range extensions include: Asian Spoonbill, Spot-billed Duck, Black-headed Ibis, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo and Red Avadavat. In the Deccan the Osprey has become more common. For further population changes see individual species accounts.

Birds from western Maharashtra include 10 species endemic to the Western Ghats: Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-cheeked Barbet, Malabar Lark, Grey-headed Bulbul, Rufous Babbler, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Nilgiri Pipit and Crimson-backed Sunbird. Of these only the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon is considered Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

Birds endemic to the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka are: Sri Lanka Frogmouth, Indian Swiftlet, Crimson-fronted Barbet and Southern Hill Myna none of which are considered threatened (BirdLife International 2001).

Birds endemic to India are: Indian (Cliff) Vulture, Rock Bush Quail, Painted Bush Quail, Painted Spurrowl, Red Spurrowl, Grey Francolin, Forest Owllet, Sykes's Lark, Broad-tailed Grassbird, Malabar Whistling Thrush and Green Avadavat, of which Indian (Cliff) Vulture, Forest Owllet, Broad-tailed Grassbird and Green Avadavat are threatened, the first two being considered Critical and the last two vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

The birds of western Maharashtra also include a further 41 species endemic to the Indian Subcontinent which includes the following species of conservation concern: Indian Spotted Eagle, Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Kashmir Flycatcher, Bristled Grassbird and Tytler's Leaf Warbler (BirdLife International, 2001 and BirdLife International, 2004).

Species categorized as critically endangered in BirdLife International (2001) are: Indian (Cliff) Vulture, White-rumped Vulture and Forest Owllet.

Species categorized as endangered are: Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican and Greater Adjutant.

Species categorized as Vulnerable are: Spot-billed Pelican, Lesser Adjutant, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Marbled Duck, Greater Spotted Eagle, Imperial Eagle, Lesser Kestrel, Sarus Crane, Sociable Lapwing, Wood Snipe, Spoon-billed Sandpiper (unconfirmed), Indian Skimmer, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Bristled Grassbird, Broad-tailed Grassbird, Kashmir Flycatcher and Green Avadavat. The recently split Indian Spotted Eagle has been classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2004). All of these species (except Nilgiri Wood Pigeon) are rare in the region. Spot-billed Pelican, Indian and White-rumped Vulture were once more common and have declined recently, whilst Indian Bustard has not been common since British rule. Pink-headed Duck was once recorded and is now probably extinct.

Species categorized as Near Threatened in 'Threatened Birds of the World' (BirdLife International 2000) are: Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Lesser Flamingo, Ferruginous Duck, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Cinereous Vulture, Red-headed Vulture, Pallid Harrier, Black-bellied Tern, Malabar Pied Hornbill and Great Hornbill. Of these, only Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Ferruginous Duck and Pallid Harrier are not

rare. There is also an unconfirmed record of Nilgiri Pipit from Lonavla, Pune district.

Tytler's Leaf Warbler has been upgraded to Near Threatened in the website of 'Threatened birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book', BirdLife International (2001) at <<http://www.rdb.or.id/home.html>>. Sociable Plover has been upgraded to endangered, Indian Spotted Eagle has been classified as vulnerable and Black-bellied Tern has been upgraded to vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2004). Red-necked Falcon and White-bellied Minivet were previously considered 'near threatened' (Collar *et al.* 1994) but have been taken off the endangered list (BirdLife International 2001).

First number is species number in Ali & Ripley (1983), large brackets enclosing species accounts, indicates species not recorded within Pune district.

Nomenclature

The common names, taxonomy and scientific nomenclature follow Lindsey & Duckworth (1996), except for more recent splits (Kazmierczak & van Perlo, 2000). The sequence follows Ripley (1982).

3. Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Two records; one undated record at Panshet, Pune district (Ingalthalikar *et al.* 2000-01); one on 3/5/1992 at Papdi Tank, near Bassein, Thane district (Beattie 1995).

4. Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Two collected from Pashan, Pune on 20/12/1955 and one on 14/11/1972 at Mulshi, Pune district (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); one on 20/10/1960 at Patas, Pune district (Kalpavriksh, 2001); one recorded on 20/10/1960 at about 48km to southeast of Pune on Sholapur road (Abdulali 1961a, Abdulali 1981a).

5. Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from throughout the year at

Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gay 1979, Barnes 1891a); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1979, Navarro 1978); Rantalai Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Kambala Tank, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Sálím Ali Lake, Aurangabad (Ashwini 5/11/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay (APE 31/3/2003 & 11/3/2003, SM 22/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>), Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Mumbra, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Virdeil taluka, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

[*Puffinus* sp.]

Distribution: One unidentified shearwater observed at Juhu, Bombay, diving in July (Creado 1972); Bombay, 'At times in violent storms, these may be wrecked on our shores, but they do not belong to the Common Birds of Bombay,' (Aitken 1900).]

[8 Flesh-footed Shearwater *Puffinus carneipes*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: Records from about 850km west of Ratnagiri at 17°09'N 64°08'E, 2 on 29/9/1987, ALO (Bourne 1989); About 50km west of Goa, 1 on 3/5/64 (Gill 1967); 'Area: Whole of (Arabian Sea)?' 'Arabian Sea. Migrant from south-west Australia,' (Bourne 1960); About 550km west of Goa at 15°N 69°E, 1 seen closely on 27/11/1963, 'he mentions the pale bill,' PHA (Bourne 1965).]

[9 Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus*

Status: Rare. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Goa coast, 1 on 12/7/2001 (Pittie 2001) at about 200km west of Goa at 15°N 72°E, 1 on 20/1/1984 (Chapman 1985); between coast of Oman and Bombay High (19°37'N 71°23'E), 6 in October 1980, DSI (Chapman 1982); 'Area: Whole of (Arabian Sea)?' 'Arabian Sea. May be resident or migrant from the south?' 'Normally a summer breeder in either hemisphere,' (Bourne 1960); About 900km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E on 01/07/1953 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 7:11); About 1000km east of Daman at 20°45'N 62°45'E, 1 on 6/7/1945, many further south-west on previous days (Phillips 1947); About 900km west of Ratnagiri, at about 17°N 64°E between

Bombay and Aden, a few sighted on 7/8/30 (Alexander 1931).]

[11 Audubon's Shearwater *Puffinus ibermieri*

Status Rare.

Distribution Records from: About 350km off Ratnagiri, at 17.1°N 70°E, 40+ on 8/8/58, S. Gorton Green (Cheshire 2003); About 900km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 1 'Dusky Shearwater' possibly this species on 01/07/1953 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 7:11)]

[12 Persian Shearwater *Puffinus persicus*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: Records from Colaba Light-house, Bombay, 1 female found alive on 3/7/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Alibag, Raigad district 1 obtained in July 1885 by Sinclair (Ali & Abdulali 1939). The Sinclair specimen and one female wing from Bombay taken in July are in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); About 950km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, on 01/07/1953 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 7:11).]

[13 Mascarene Petrel *Pterodroma aterrima*

The specimen found alive near Bombay in June 1940 and identified by G. M. Henry at the Colombo Museum is now lost and its identification uncertain and Ripley (1964) suggests that it may have been a Jouanin's Petrel (Abdulali and Ali 1940, Jouanin 1957, Ripley 1961, Bailey & Bourne 1963, Abdulali 1968, Jouanin 1970, Ripley 1982, Robertson 1994).]

[13a Jouanin's Petrel *Bulweria fallax*

See above.

Status: Rare, possibly under-recorded. It is not uncommon on passage, on the west side of the Arabian sea in February (Cheshire 1990) and August (Cheshire 1995) and off southern India in June/July 1984/5 (Van den Berg et al. 1991).

Distribution: Records from about 225 miles west of Goa, 50+ flying north on 23/2/2003 (KS 1/4/2003 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); About 550km

west of Ratnagiri at 16°00'N 68°00'E, 3 probables on 10/3/1984, DSI (Chapman 1985); About 800km west of Daman, at about 20°N 65°E, undated (RNBS database map); About 1000km west of Daman at 20°27'N 63°21'E, 5 on 2/8/1985, DSI (Chapman 1986); Arabian Sea between 5°-21°N and 52°-65°E, 'six records of varying reliability from the breeding area, between July and September,' (Bourne 1989); About 900km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 'Reunion Petrel' on 12/57 was more likely this species (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 12:12).

Off Anjuna, Goa, 407+ seen flying north at 2-9km on 23/9/2001, HL (Pittie 2002).]

[14 Wilson's Storm-petrel *Oceanites oceanicus*

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from about 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913273 Marsden's squares = 19.37°N 71.23°E (although given as 19°37'N 71°23'E in the Chapman 1984), Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 27/09/1983 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 35:54); About 150 km off Bombay, common in September 1983 (Chapman 1984); Between Sharjah, UAE and Bombay High (19°37'N 71°23'E), regular in October 1981, CR (Chapman 1982); About 900km west of Goa at 06655 Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E 'a number of positive identifications' in July 1956 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 10:09); Goa coast, common in September in some years, unrecorded in others (Lainer 1999, HL pers. comm. 10/9/2003, MN in litt. 2002, AP pers. obs. 2003).

All further records: Near entrance to Bombay Harbour, 1 was collected from a flock of 8-10 on 22/10/1947, when several were observed a few miles southwards by HA, (Abdulali 1948); About 150 miles off Bombay towards Aden, 1 on 15/9/27 (Alexander 1929); Colaba Point, Bombay, 2 on 17/11/74 with several days observing between 26-28/10/74 and 17-20/10/74 (Sinclair 1977); Konkan coast, 'rare,' (Keswal 1886a).]

**[15 Black-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregatta tropica* /
White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregata grallaria***

Status: Rare

Distribution: Records from about 1000km west of Ratnagiri, at 18°N 64°45'E, 1 seen on 25/7/1967, PC (Bourne & Dixon 1973); About 475km west of the Ratnagiri coast

at 17°00'N 69°00'E, one '*F. grallaria*' with a white breast on 13/7/1964, PHA (Bourne 1966); About 650km west of Goa at 14°30'N 67°30'E, 3 on 22/7/64 (Bourne 1966); About 1000km west of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 4 on 6/7/45, many further south-west on previous days (Phillips 1947)

[15 Black-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta tropica*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Records from about 600km west of Goa at 14.6°N 67.8°E, 1 'in wintering area' on 30/09/1987 (Bourne 1989); 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea)' (Bourne 1960); 'Numerous sight records of storm petrels of the genus *Fregetta* by Phillips (1947) and a number of subsequent observers suggest that this species is a common visitor to the central Arabian Sea during the winter, arriving about May and leaving about September,' (Bailey & Bourne 1963); 4 on 6/7/1945 About 1000km west of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E and many further south-west on previous days (Phillips 1947).]

[White-faced Storm-petrel *Pelagodroma marina*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Records from: About 900km west of Goa, at 14.7°N 65.8°E, 1 on 7/8/58, S. Gorton Green (Cheshire 2003); 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea).' 'Arabian Sea. Migrant from south-west Australia.' 'Both seen and collected far offshore around the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, Ceylon, and Java in the middle of the summer, leaving again about September,' (Bourne 1960); One bird on board ship, about 100km off Mangalore, Karnataka, 13°00'N 74°00'E on 12/7/1964 (Bourne 1966).]

[White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta grallaria*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Records from: 'Area: Whole (of Arabian Sea)?,' (Bourne 1960); Birds identified as this species but not definite *F. grallaria* were observed 300km west of Goa at 15°04'N 70°56'E, 2 on 27/8/57, PC and 1000km west of Bombay 19°54'N 64°40'E, 1 on 25/7/57, PC (Anon 1970); Birds identified as this species but 'without distinguishing either Dark-bellied or White-faced, which should also have been there': About 450km west of Ratnagiri District 16°45'N 69°E, 3 on 8/8/69, WCU.

About 750km west of Thane District 19°30'N 65°30'E, 6 on 9/8/69, WCU. About 700km west of Bombay 19°N 65°45'E, 2 on 17/8/69, WCU (Bourne & Dixon 1975); About 850km west of Thane coast at 19.9°N 64.66°E, undated although possibly= previous record (RNBS database); About 900km west of Bombay at 0669402 Marsden's squares = 19°00'N 64°20'E, on 30/06/75 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 34:37); About 1,100km west of Goa at 066034303 Marsden's squares = 10°40'N 63°33'E, 3 on 18/07/58, MJ (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 16:67 & 17:26); About 700km west of Goa at 14.46°N 67.50°E, undated (RNBS database); About 300km west of Goa at 15.06°N 70.93°E, undated (RNBS database).]

[17 Red-billed Tropicbird

Phaethon aethereus

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from: Juhu, Bombay 1 found on 7/7/72, (Creado 1972); Versova Creek, Bombay, 1 seen on 11/2/1962 at Marine Drive, Bombay, 1 caught taking bait off a fisherman's hook on 1/7/1962 (Navarro 1962). Kihim, Alibag shore, Raigad district, 1 found dead on 8/5/1966 (Ali 1967, Anon 1966) '[suggests the possibility that (it) is commoner ashore than is generally realized. Eds.],' (Ali 1967); Between the Straits of Hormuz (Oman-Iran) and 65°E on passage between Sharaj, UAE and Bombay High, 19°37'N 71°23'E, '9 positive and 7 uncertain,' in October 1980, DSI, (Chapman 1982); about 900km west of Ratnagiri at 17°09'N 64°08'E, 1+ on 29/9/1987 (corrected date), ALO (RNBS database, Bourne 1989); about 50km west of Goa at 15°30'N 73°30'E, on 27/2/1969, PC (Bourne & Dixon 1973); The following record is deduced. Records from the same reference, on the preceding 3 days, were apparently corrected in the RNBS database from western to eastern latitude and from 1996 to 1997. About 200km west of Goa at 14.4°N 72.0°E, on 15/2/1997, MC/MHU, (RNBS database, Bourne 1997); about 900km west of Goa at 06655b Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, on 01/07/1953 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 7:11); About 900km west of Goa at 06655c Marsden's squares = about 15°30'N 65°30'E, 1 on 11/86 at 15N in Indian Ocean, FJA (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 36:62); About 1000km east of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 2 pairs on 6/7/1945, (Phillips 1947); Three days out from Bombay on a steamer 'some (tropicbirds) probably *Phaethon flavirostris*,' were seen (Magrath

1910); Bombay 'At times in violent storms, these may be wrecked on our shores, but they do not belong to the Common Birds of Bombay,' (Aitken 1900); 'All down the west coast of India, it is only in a zone between 7 and 30 miles off the shore that they are at all common,' (Hume 1876).]

[20 Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Once seen in Khandesh,' (Keswal 1886).]

21 Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2001). Rare.

Distribution: Records from Khadakvasla, Bhatgar and Mulshi, Pune district, 'occasionally small parties at the end of the rainy season,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Deccan, 'Very rare. D. observed a single specimen on the tank at Pundharpur, in September this year,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district, 'I found eight Pelicans, I believe of this species at the Mukhti tank in the beginning of May 1881,' (Davidson 1882); Deccan and Khandesh 'occasionally met with all over the region, and may breed in it,' (Keswal 1886).

[23 Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra*

Status: Rare. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Nasik, July 1957 (Editors 1958a); Bombay, 2 sightings, undated and 1 dead bird in June (SM 25/7/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Near Naval Dockyard, Lions gate, Bombay, 1 on 2/7/1979 (Rodrigues 1979); Specimens from: Bombay coast on 25/7/2002; Parel on 28/7/1927; Bombay Port, 2 captured by Jackson in 1909 and 1912; Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 10/8/1914 (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Kinnear 1912); Specimens from Bombay probably included in previous entry: 3 female, 1 unsexed, from July (2), August and December, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 washed up alive on 21/7/2001 and 1 about 15 years ago, delivered to BNHS (BA 3/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 on 15/6/1890 'It is not uncommon for these birds to be brought up here by south-westerly gales and caught by hand,' (Sinclair 1890); Konkan 'A

few birds are driven on to the coast every year by south-westerly gales, and are generally easily captured by hand,' Sinclair (Keswal 1886a); Bombay, during storms, undated (Aitken 1900).

About 1000km west of Bombay at 19°03'N 63°05'E, about 60 on 19/2/1987, DSI (Bourne 1989); On passage between Sharaj, UAE and Bombay High 19°37'N 71°23'E, a total of 14 immatures off Oman and in the Arabian Sea in October 1980, DSI (Chapman 1982); 'Numerous people saw them in the Arabian Sea as usual,' (Bourne & Dixon 1973); About 1000km east of Daman 20°45'N 62°45'E, 1 flying north-east on 6/7/45 (Phillips 1947); 300-350 miles from Bombay, a flock of 8, undated (Wait 1933).]

26 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Status: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Unrecorded in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992), uncommon in the Bombay Konkan and possibly absent from south Konkan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bradbeer 1987); Sholapur district (Mahabal 1987); Berar (Wright 1942); Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968). Unlisted in Bombay by Monga (2001) although there are records from Tansa in April 1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 5/7/2003, SM/API (SM 5/7/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panvel, Bombay, 1 in April 2003 SM/SCH (SM 5/7/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Andheri West, Bombay, 2 undated but recent (SDa 6/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'Not nearly so common (as Little). Breeds during the rainy season,' (Aitken 1900).

Breeding records from Mulshi, Pune district 'mainly between October and February,' (Mahabal & Lamba, 1987).

Population changes: Populations have expanded its range southwards from the late 1890's when there were no reliable records from the Deccan. Sinclair (Keswal 1886) probably was the least reliable recorder for that region and stated that it is not common in Deccan (including Dhule district), and Barnes (1891a) wrote 'in most other parts of Western India (including Gujarat and Pakistan), it is a more or less common visitant'.

27 Indian Cormorant
Phalacrocorax fuscicollis

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Bombay (<birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district, (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994), Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 270 on 20/12/1998 (Pittie 1999a), Shahpur before Igatpuri on the Bombay-Nasik highway, undated but recent (MS 9/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Nasik, 1 female specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968), Uran Raigad district, 1 on 9/2/2003 (SCH 9/2/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran/JNPT, Bombay, 1 on 23/12/2001 (SM 23/12/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 'Not nearly so common (as Little). Breed during the rainy season,' (Aitken 1900); Dombivli, Thane district, on 22/9/2001 (SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from Mulshi, Pune district from July to February (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Rajewadi, on the Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district and nests with eggs found in January, (Betham 1904).

Population changes: In Dhule district it had declined from 'very common' (Davidson 1882) to 'not common' (Vyawahare 1992).

In the Deccan it was uncommon in the late 19th century (Keswal 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

28 Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Pune, (Purandare 2001, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Bombay (SDa 9/9/2001, SM 17/8/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900); Dhule district 'Very common,' no signs of breeding, (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from November to February and April to September (Purandare 2001, SDa 9/9/2001 & SM 17/8/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ali & Abdulali 1939, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Aitken 1900).

29 Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare, ?resident and winter visitor.

Distribution and population changes: Seems to have decreased as the Great Cormorant has increased although both are uncommon in the Konkan. Was locally common in Pune district before 1987, but no records since then (Singh 1984, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Common resident at Ahmednagar, where Great Cormorant was unrecorded (Kurahde 1996). Very few recent records in the Konkan near Bombay, but previous to 1971 it was fairly common when 'two dozen used to be guests over several mornings,' (De, G. 1972), although according to HA it was occasional resident around Bombay (Abdulali 1981a). In 1939 it was not common around Bombay, (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

At the turn of the last century it was common in the Konkan and fairly common in the Deccan and Dhule district (Aitken 1900, Keswal 1886a, Keswal, 1886, Butler 1881, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880), although Sykes (1833) found it rare in the Deccan and frequent in the Konkan.

Breeds during the rainy season (Aitken 1900).

[31-32 Frigatebird species *Fregata minor/ariel*

Unidentified Frigatebird records from Marine Drive, Bombay, 1 on 22/6/2002, 2 on 27/7/2001, 1 possible male on 26/7/2001 and one on 25/7/2001 (VM 25/6/2002, RN 23/7/2001-27/7/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Taraporevala Aquarium, Bombay, 1 on 25/7/2001, 1 probably *minor* on 24/7/2001 (RN 23/7/2001-27/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); US Club, Bombay, 1 on 22/7/2001 (RN 23/7/2001-27/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Cuffparade, Bombay, undated (SM 25/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, during storms, undated (Aitken 1900).]

[31 Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: Records from Cuffparade, Bombay, probably 2 males on 19/6/1996 (Srivastava & Jamdar 1998); Colaba, Bombay, 1 on 29/6/1953, 2 on 5/7/1953 (Taylor 1954);. Bandra Creek, Bombay, 1 on 26/6/1945 (Taylor

1954); Pali Hill, Bombay, 1 and possibly the same individual on 27/6/1945 (Taylor 1954); Bombay, 1 possible, undated (SM 25/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).]

[32 Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*

Status: Rare but regular migrant (see unidentified Frigatebird species), no records away from Bombay, but most probably occurs elsewhere along the coast.

Distribution: Records from Bombay at Madh beach, 3 females and 1 male on 27/7/2001 (SM 27/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay 1 adult in mid-July 1988 (Naoroji 1991); Bombay, '1 juvenile found exhausted on 4/6/1970 was originally ringed on Aldabra Island, Indian Ocean, 09°22'S 46°28'E on 18/4/1969, and was present at there until 29/8/1969. Distance between these points is 4400km,' (Ali 1970, Ali 1970a); Bandra, Bombay, 1 male shot in July 1960 (Abdulali 1961, Abdulali 1968).]

35-6 Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855).

Breeding records from February and March (Burgess 1855).

Population changes: Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon in the 1960's and 1970's (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) becoming more common in 1987 (Bradbeer 1987) and fairly common in the 1990's (AP pers. obs.). Also in Sholapur district, it was fairly uncommon in the 1980's (Mahabal 1989). Previously uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939) but in 2001-02 the species was reported on 42 field trips from <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>.

In the late 19th century it was common in the Deccan and Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) and only thought to be uncommon at Bombay due to heavy hunting pressure (Aitken 1900).

Migration records: About 170km northwest of Bombay, 19.37°N 71.23°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 27/9/1983 (Simpson 1984); About 500km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066690453 Marsden's squares = 16.05°N 69.43°E, 1 on 10/8/1987 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 37:39);

About 900km west of Bombay at 0669444 Marsden's squares = 19.4°N 64.4°E, 2 on 8/9/1984 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 34:61).

37 Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout except apparently rare (?absent) from Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989).

Population changes: Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon in the 1960's-1980's (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) The species had increased somewhat by 1986 (Bradbeer 1987).

Previously uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939) but in 2001-02 the species was reported on 20 field trips in <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>.

In the late 19th century populations seem slightly less common than to today (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880) although Davidson and Wenden (1878) observed it 'sparingly' in Satara/Sholapur district although it is apparently now rare (?absent) from Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989).

Migration: Latest date 15/5/1986. Earliest date: recorded in Pune on 2/9/1986 (Bradbeer 1987).

38 Little Heron *Butorides striatus*

Status: Fairly common resident along the coast. Uncommon in the Deccan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Khamgaon (RP in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla (KS, <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Erandwane, between 1980-1985 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune (Gole, 1984); Baudun south of Pune, (Bradbeer 1987). Further non-coastal records from Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Dhule district 'permanent resident, not very common' (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Bombay (McCann 1937a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from April, May (McCann 1937a, Vidal 1880).

Population changes: In the late 19th century it was more common above the Ghats. In Satara district, it was 'very common wherever the river and canal banks are well wooded,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

42 Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant throughout.

Breeding records from Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, SM 17/8/2001, SDa 9/9/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Back Bay, Bombay (Aitken 1900).

Breeding records from May to September (Mahabal 1990, SM 17/8/2001, SDa 9/9/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882).

Migration records: About 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 2 on 12/10/1980, 4 on 13/10/1980 (*Sea Swallow* 30:85).

44 Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Raigad district (Mahabal 1990); Bombay (SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Wasind, Thane district (Barnes 1891); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pimpalner, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a).

Breeding records from April to August and the 'hot weather' (Mahabal 1990, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a).

46 Great Egret *Casmerodius albus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Fairly uncommon in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Karjat, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Bombay (SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Deccan (Keswal 1886).

Breeding records from April to July, (SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Keswal 1886).

Population changes: Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was uncommon to rare in the 1970's & 1980's (Mahabal and Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987). Also near Bombay it was reported as rare by Ali and Abdulali (1939) and Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) also found it uncommon near Bombay but in 2001-2002 the species was reported on 37 field trips in <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>. In the late 19th century populations were similar to today.

47 Intermediate Egret *Mesophoyx intermedia*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, Naik 1987a, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Thane district (Barnes 1891); Satara district (Betham 1904).

Breeding records from January, June, July, August (Mahabal 1990, Naik 1987a, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Betham 1904, Barnes 1891).

Population changes: Populations fluctuate locally, for example in Pune it was rare in the 1970's (Mahabal and Lamba 1987). Also near Bombay the species was reported on 35 field trips in 2001-2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, although Monga (2001) found it uncommon near Bombay and Abdulali (1981a) from the Bombay area found it 'occasional', Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it fairly common. In the late 19th century populations were similar to today.

49 Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Raigad district (Mahabal 1990, Ali and Abdulali 1939); Bombay (SDa, 9/9/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Naik 1987a); Thane district (Barnes 1891); Panjra, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to August (Mahabal 1990, SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Naik 1987a, Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882).

Local movements: Barnes (1891) and Butler (1881) found it leaves the Deccan in the breeding season (July and August) and Bradbeer (1987) noted that the species was common in Pune district and surroundings, 'except

in monsoon, when 5 were seen at Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district on 9/8/1986.

Migration: Recorded about 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E in Bombay High Oilfield and 7 on 13/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

50 Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common ?resident along the coast, fairly uncommon inland. No breeding records.

Inland records in Pune district at Lonavla (KS 23/9/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Ujani (Kalpavriksh 2001, Adelson 1998); Mula-Mutha, regular (AP, PG, VKE, ABA pers. obs. Kalpavriksh 2001, Kelkar 1967, Bapat 1982); Khadakvasla, regular (Vyas 1967); Deccan (Fairbank 1876, Sykes 1833, Butler 1881, Jerdon and Laird in Butler 1881).

Migration: Recorded about 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 15/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

52 Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant throughout.

Breeding records from Pune (Purandare 2001, Adelson 1998); Bombay (PV 25/6/2002, SMH 11/11/2001, SDa 9/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>), Naik 1987a, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891).

Breeding records from June to September (Purandare 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Population changes: Around Bombay numbers have apparently increased since Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon, although Aitken (1900) knew of a tree ten miles from Bombay, which was 'absolutely full of nests'.

Migration: Recorded about 500km west of Ratnagiri at 066790014 Marsden's squares = 17.01°N 69.04°E, 1 juvenile on board on 13/11/1973 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 25:40).

55 Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

Status: Rare winter visitor in Deccan.

Distribution: Records from Khamgaon, Pune district in 1988 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); U.S.

Club, Bombay, 1 on 13/10/2003 (KS 14/10/2003 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com); According to Abdulali (1981a) it is uncommon around Bombay but there are only two published records, 1 from Thana in BNHS Collection and 1 from Belapur, Thane district, shot on 21/10/1956, in BNHM collection (Abdulali & Grubh 1966, Abdulali 1968).

56 Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon, recorded 3 times between 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002); Lonavla, 1 on 18/9/2002, 4 on 23/9/2002 1 (KS 23/9/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Telco Lake, 'not uncommon' in September 1981 (Mundkur 1983a); Pune, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968). Further records from: Mothi Bagh, Sholapur district, 1 on 2/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987), Malshej Ghat Thane district, 2 on 23/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district 'rare' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan 'rare' (Sykes 1833); Malvan, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and Dapuli, Ratnagiri district 'found sparingly' (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, one possible pair (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887); Khandala, Pune district, and Karjat, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Pune (Betham 1902a).

Breeding records from May to August (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Betham 1902a).

Population changes: Near Bombay numbers have fluctuated from 'small numbers' (Monga 2001) in Bombay to 'uncommon' in Bombay and surrounds (Abdulali 1981a) from 'fairly common' in Bombay and Salsette (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

57 Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant. Less common than Cinnamon Bittern.

Distribution: Records from Pune, ?first record in September 1981 (Mundkur 1983a, Gole 1984); Khamgaon, Pune district, 2-3 times between 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); At Bombay, recorded as an 'occasional,' (Monga 2001) and an uncommon resident (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali 1981a, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Madha, Pandhapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal

1989); Pundharpur, Sholapur district, 'a single specimen in October,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Dighi, Raigad District, 'Recently recorded (P. Mestri, J. Khasglwale, A. Pawashe)' (Pande et al. 2003); Near Pune, Pune District, 'Recently recorded (P. Mestri, J. Khasglwale, A. Pawashe),' (Pande et al. 2003);

Breeding records from Telco Lake, Pune district (Mundkur 1983, Mundkur 1986); Bombay (SM 17/8/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from July to early August (Mundkur 1983, Mundkur 1986).

58 Black Bittern *Dupetor flavicollis*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Two records from Mula-Mutha, Pune, in 1982 (Kalpavriksh 2001) and Borivli, Bombay, 1 on 23/2/1987 (Jamdar & Shrivastava 1990).

59 Great Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

Status: Rare winter migrant.

Distribution: Records from Mulshi, Pune district, December 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987), Pashan, Pune, 'recent,' (Kalpavriksh 2001); Deccan 'rare' (Sykes 1833, Keswal 1886); Melghat, Amravati district, 1 on 29/10/2001 (LP <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968).

Population changes: Apparently more common in the 19th century around Bombay when Inverarity (1887) shot 9 and saw one between 1877-1884 and had 'seen two or three others beside,' and writes, 'this year is very common about here. I have seen one or two almost every day I have been out shooting snipe,' (Inverarity 1887a). There is another specimen from December 1916 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Sinclair also found it as rare as the 'night heron,' around Bombay (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer 1909).

60 Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Bombay Konkan and possibly absent from south Konkan.

Breeding records from Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990);

Ahmednagar district, (Fairbank 1876); Bhima river, Ahmednagar district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khatpal, about 10 miles east of Mhaswad tank, Sholapur district (Betham 1904); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Barnes 1891).

Breeding records from February, May and June (Naik 1989, Barnes 1891).

Population changes: In Bombay has apparently increased in numbers from a straggler (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to an occasional (Monga 2001), although in the Konkan (Raigad district?) Sinclair found it 'well represented,' (Keswal 1886a) and it was unlisted in south Konkan by Vidal (1880).

Seems to have increased in numbers since the late 19th century, except perhaps in Dhule district, where Vyawahare (1992) found it 'not very common' because he had observed them only on three occasions in two years, although it was considered not uncommon by Davidson (1882). In the Deccan, Sinclair found it 'not uncommon,' (Keswal 1886) however, Butler found it occurring sparingly and Davidson and Wenden (1878) wrote that it was 'sparingly observed, but Davidson has seen it constantly on the Pundharpur tank,' and Vidal (1880) found it 'comparatively common on the rivers of the adjoining Satara districts.'

61 Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Less common in the north Konkan and absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); ten miles from the Godavari, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess (1855a).

Breeding records from February (Burgess (1855a).

Population changes: Population in Bombay has apparently increased in numbers from rare (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to an occasional (Monga 2001), although in the Konkan, probably around Bombay, Sinclair found it 'locally common,' (Keswal 1886a).

62 Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan, less common in Dhule district and rare near the coast and near Bombay.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district, (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay-Pune highway (Gole 1984); Landewadi, Pune district (UR 17/12/2001, VA 18/11/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a).

Breeding records from December, January, February, March and 'during the rains' (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Keswal 1886, Burgess 1855a).

Population changes: In Pune district it has increased from an uncommon winter visitor to fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

63 White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, decreasing in the south. No published records from south Konkan.

Distribution: Several records from Pune district at Dapodi, few sightings in 1987 (Ingahalikar et al. 2000-01), Kawadi, in December 1985 (Kalpavriksh 2001), Mula-Mutha, 1 on 11/1/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Patas and Khamgaon, 'a couple of times' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further records from Dhule city, 40+ on 5/9/1988 (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, twice (Davidson 1882); Patan, Satara district, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); In Bombay was recorded as rare by Ali & Abdulali (1939), uncommon in the Bombay area by Abdulali (1981a) and occasional by Monga (2001), although no records between 1988 and 1997 (VK 6/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Veer, near Mahad, in the Konkan, in 1997 & 1998 (P. Mestri, S. Pande). 'Also one record in 1880-Gazeteer,' (Pande et al. 2003);

Population changes: Population appears to have been fairly common in the Deccan in the late 19th century (Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

65 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor to the Deccan.

Distribution: Records from Pune District at: Tanks along Sholapur Road, small flocks (Kalpavriksh 2001); Veer, 8 on 25/2/96 (AP pers. obs); Khamgaon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); About 10-15 miles west of Ujani, 10-15 in 1987 (RM in litt. 2002); Saswat (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, regular but uncommon, undated (Purandare 1989); Shindovani Lake, 6 undated (Anon. 1989). Further records

from Banganga Tallor, Satara district, 12 on 1/2/1987 (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar 'uncommon' (Kurahde 1996); Goma river, Shada and Panjra river, Dhule district 'not uncommon' (Davidson 1882); About Jalgaon district, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Sholapur district, once in November and once in January (Davidson & Wenden 1876); Nira river, Satara district, once by Vidal (Butler 1881); Deccan, 'rare' (Fairbank 1876, Keswal 1886).

66 Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare but records from many places.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Mulshi, in January 1965, Khamgaon in December 1967 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khutbav in 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); 10-15 birds at about 10-15 miles west of Ujani in 1987 (RM in litt. 2002). Further records from Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Near Dedargaon tank, Dhule district, once, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Listed in Bombay and neighbouring area as uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) but only three published records from the Konkan: 1 on 26/2/1967, HA+1, at Wada Tank Bhiwandi Taluka, Thane district; 1 at Dasgam on the Bankot River, Raigad district, by E.H. Aitken, on 4/4/1897 (Abdulali 1967) and 1 seen by Sinclair at an unspecified locality in the Konkan, probably in Raigad district (Keswal 1886a).

Population changes: Recorded as rare in the Deccan in the late 19th century (Keswal 1886, Barnes 1891, Butler 1881).

[67 Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius*

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and no recent records.

Distribution: Listed in Maharashtra (excluding Bombay Konkan) as uncommon, resident? by Abdulali (1981a) and 'Rare in Deccan,' (Ali & Ripley 1983). Described as rare in the Konkan by Sinclair, (Keswal 1886a) who gives more detail in (Keswal 1886a), 'Rare. I have seen once below the Ghat, and once in the Konkan Ghat-Mátá (= 'Jungle hill top'), to the best of memory,' who also states 'The Adjutant, is rare in the Deccan, much less so in Khandesh,' (Keswal, 1886). Recorded as rare in the Deccan by Sykes (1833) and Fairbank (1876), and

'very rare, but we have observed it. Davidson saw one feeding with a lot of vultures,' in the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Butler (1881) states it is "rare. Occurs sparingly in the Deccan, but I have no record of its occurrence from any other portion of the region. Jerdon remarks, 'not rare about Hyderabad in the Deccan,'" and in Dhule district Davidson (1882, 1886) records it in January 1881 and July 1886 and about 10 more solitary individuals within five or six years.]

68 Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Ujani, Pune district, and a pair was released in Telco Lake Pune, 'approx. 15 years ago. Sightings in the area could be of this pair,' but no details are given of where this pair originated (Kalpavriksh 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 21/1/2001, present until 27/1/2001 (Andheria 2003, SDa 23/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 1 on 13/4/2003 (VA 13/4/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, about 16 years previously (AA 22/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

69 Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs); Ujani (AP pers. obs); Kawadi (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987); Wurwund (Brad-beer 1987); Lonavla (KS 23/9/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar city 'Uncommon,' (Kurahde, 1996); Pandharpur taluka, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989).

Breeding records from Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854).

Breeding record from March (Burgess 1854).

Population changes: Population seems to have increased around Bombay where it was apparently unrecorded until 1933 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); recorded as uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and is now considered occasional (Monga 2001). Elsewhere population seems

to have changed little since the late 19th century, except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it common.

70 Black Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan and Dhule district. Rare in the Konkan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Kawadi and Khutbav. Further records from Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Barshi talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Viholi Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Gondur tank and Mukti tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); 'Uncommon' in Ahmednagar city (Kurahde, 1996); In the Konkan records from Tansa WLS between 7/11/1995 and 10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tansa, Thane district (1/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>) and the comment by Sinclair that it was 'rather rare,' (Keswal 1886a) and it was on Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but this list was not greatly trusted by Butler (1881). Near Niphad, Nasik, (Pande et al. 2003);

Breeding records from Indapur, Pune district (Naik 1989); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Rajewadi, Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district (Betham 1904); Sholapur (Barnes 1891); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a).

Breeding records from February to June and October to December (Betham 1904, Barnes 1891, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a).

Population changes: Appears to have been common in the Deccan in the late 19th century (Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

71 Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Less common in the Bombay Konkan and Ahmednagar city (Kurahde 1996) and possibly absent from south Konkan and Sholapur district.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kapurwadi Reservoir, Ahmednagar district in May (Pittie 1999f).

Population changes: Appears to have been unrecorded in Pune until 1981 (Mundkur 1981).

Near Bombay, population has apparently increased in numbers, Monga (2001) records only '2 sightings (Thane & Bassein creeks),' which would make it seem rare which it certainly was in *Abdulali & Ali 1940*, which records only one, shot in 1933 in Raigad district and a pair at Bassein, Thane district in 1939 but between 2000-2002 there were 17 records from <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, sometimes in flocks of up to 100 birds.

Has definitely increased dramatically in numbers in the Deccan and Konkan since the late 19th century when it was considered rare, (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Keswal 1886, Keswal, 1886a) although Vidal (1880) reported it as 'comparatively common on the rivers of the adjoining Sattara districts,' and Davidson (1882) found it common in Dhule district.

72 Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Rare in south Konkan where Vidal (1880) saw only one pair, and rare in the Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a).

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Lonavla; Khutbav; Wurwund and Ujani in flocks of up to 125 (Bradbeer 1987 etc). Further records from Ahmednagar city (Kurahde 1996); Madha, Pandharpur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, (Pittie 2000); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Nasik district, 'not uncommon' (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Dedargaon, Nakana, Gondur, Mukti, Devbhane, etc. tanks, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992).

Breeding records from Deccan probably Sholapur/Satara districts in April and May, (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Rajewadi, on the Mhaswad tank, about 50 miles east of Satara, Satara district (Betham 1904); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855a).

Breeding records from January, April, May, (Betham 1904, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855a).

Population changes: Population has increased in Pune where it appears to have been unrecorded until 1981 (Mundkur 1984) and unrecorded by Mahabal & Lamba (1987). Has also increased in numbers near Bombay, where it was unlisted in Monga (2001) although between 2000 and 2002 there were 19 records from <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, in flocks of up to

25 birds. Previously at Bombay and Salsette it was considered rare by Ali & Abdulali (1939) unrecorded by Aitken (1900) and in the area up to and including the Ghats, occasional by Abdulali (1981a). Has increased in numbers in Dhule district, since the late 19th century when Davidson (1882) wrote 'I have only seen two or three pairs in the 18 months I have been in Khandesh.' However it has decreased in numbers in the Deccan where it was found to be common (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881).

73 Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Khutbav, Varvand, Malshej, Ujani, Madh, Patas since 1969 in flocks of up to 1500 (Gole 1984, Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further records from Ahmednagar city- 'uncommon' (Kurahde 1996); Rui Chatrapati Reservoir, Ahmednagar district (Pittie 2000); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (Pittie 2000); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998d); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, from about 1983 (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Manmad, Nasik district (Abdulali 1968); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2000; Editors 1992); Malati Creek, Raigad district (Sinclair 1889); The following record of 'flamingo' is presumably this species, Mobar, about nine miles south of Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1942).

Population changes: In Bombay was considered a common passage migrant by Ali & Abdulali (1939), although Abdulali (1981a) listed it as uncommon in the area up to and including the Ghats. In Bombay there is large flock (up to 2000) regularly present at Sewri, and smaller flocks elsewhere (Monga 2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Has increased in numbers since the late 19th century where it was considered rare in the Deccan and Konkan, (Aitken 1900, Keswal 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

74 Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare in the Deccan. Large numbers are regular near Bombay.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Khamgaon, twice in December 1964 and Patas, January 1969 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mula-Mutha, single 29/6/

1982-17/7/1982 (Mundkur 1983a, Mundkur 1984b, TM in litt. 4/6/2002, Gole 1984); Khutbav, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989). Further records from Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 'Two-three parties of Lesser Flamingo' on 7/12/2002 (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Salim Ali Lake, Aurangabad, flock of 10-12, undated (Ashwini 5/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995); Ratnagiri district, isolated records (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Population changes: Near Bombay, listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) although between 2000-2002 there were 16 records from around Bombay from Sewri, Uran, Thane Creek, and Trombay Creek of flocks of up to 3000 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>. Has increased recently around Bombay, as it was previously considered to be a stray (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Mason 1898, Ali & Ripley 1983).

The only early record from western Maharashtra is from Butler (1881) who wrote, 'Captain Feilden procured this species at Secunderabad in the Deccan and there can be little doubt as to its right to a place in this list,' (Butler 1881).

80 Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record near Pune in winter of 1918-19 (Trevenen 1922, Ali & Ripley 1983).

[81 Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One traced record from Gorai, Bombay, 3 flying on 16/12/2000 (SM 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Ali & Ripley (1983) write 'virtually absent from the Deccan,' and the distribution map in Grimmett *et al.* (1998), shows it wintering in Thane district, although this species is not listed in the Abdulali (1981a) list of Maharashtra species.]

82 Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Veer and regular since 1983-84 in flocks of up to 40 (Yardi 1997);

Ujani, occasionally reported (Yardi 1997); Near Pune, Mahabal & Lamba (1987) considered it 'extremely rare,' and apparently only saw one flock of 6 in December 1971 at Mulshi, so it has apparently become more common; and once near Pune (Trevenen 1922). Further records from Rajewadi, Satara district, regularly in flocks of up to 80 since 1985 (Yardi 1997); Hippargaum tank, Sholapur district, about 10 regularly recorded since 1985 (Yardi 1997); Near Aurangabad, up to 30 recorded since 1995 (Yardi 1997); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, a pair on 15/2/1999 (Pittie 1999c); Godavari River near Nasik (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Dhule district, a flock of 15 recorded once on 15/12/1989 (Vyawahare 1992); Bombay a flock of 3 recorded in 1981 (Summers-Smith 1983); Bombay, 1 in 1948 (Blundell 1949); Bombay, a pair from Crawford Market in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a); According to Ali & Whistler (1933-34) it was 'fairly generally distributed in the Deccan.'

87 Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record of a single from Kasurdi, Pune district on 11/11/1922 (Trevenen 1922a, Ali & Ripley 1983).

88 Lesser Whistling-duck

Dendrocygna javanica

Status and distribution: Fairly common. Apparently rare in south Konkan and apparently uncommon in Sholapur district, where it was unrecorded by Mahabal (1989).

Breeding records from near Bombay (Monga 2001); Kambala Tank, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a).

Breeding records from October, November (Pittie 1999a).

Population changes: Population around Pune appears to have been less common in about 1922 when it was not included in the bag for the year by Trevenen (1922). Recorded at various tanks in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) although the distribution maps in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) show the species as being absent from there and to the south, probably as a result of it not being listed in the list for western Khandesh (Davidson 1882). Near Bombay appears to have increased in number from uncommon (Ali & Abdulali 1939) to common by Abdulali (1981a) and fairly good numbers (Monga 2001).

In the 19th century recorders varied in opinions from abundant (Sykes 1833) to 'somewhat rare,' in more open areas (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1891a). In Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, Vidal (1880) found it very rare.

89 Fulvous Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Mulshi, Khadakvasla, Khamgaon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mula-Mutha, 1 on 9/5/1982, and about 1975 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Mundkur 1983a); Unrecorded near Pune by Trevenen (1922) who in 5 years had 'shot regularly throughout each season' and had 'shot fourteen varieties of duck and teal'; a few birds on 11/11/2000 at Pashan, Pune are almost certainly an error and should read Lesser Whistling Teal (Anon. 2001). Further records from Bombay, listed as stray, but resident in the neighbouring areas, (Abdulali 1981a); Powai Lake, Bombay, 2 on 17/6/1958 and Dhamangaon 8 miles from Lake Beale, Nasik district, 2 on 8/12/1957, 'There are exceptionally few records from peninsular India,' (Abdulali 1958).

Population changes: Rare in the late 19th century with the only records as follows: Fairbank (1876) shot a pair in Ahmednagar district and Sinclair also observed it there, but wrote 'it is certainly rare' (Keswal 1886).

According to Butler (1881) 'Jerdon found it tolerably plentiful at Jalna in the Deccan, in fact as common as *D. javanica*.'

90 Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan.

In the Konkan, records from Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Records of up to 18 on 5 occasions around Bombay between 11/11/2001 and 3/2/2002 at Uran Raigad district, Vasi, Thane district, on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Records from Bombay at Tansa, 1 sighting (Monga 2001); Bombay, in 1972 & 1973 (De, G. 1972, De, G. 1973); Bombay, in 1973 (Amladi 1973a); SGNP, Bombay, 9 on 14/11/1971 (Futehally 1971); Bombay, in 1967 (Jose 1968a); Rewas, Raigad district, in 1932, 'straggler' (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Population changes: In Pune district appears to have been uncommon before 1980 (Mundkur 1981, Mundkur 1983a); around Pune, Trevenen (1922) included in his list for last years bag. Near Bombay numbers have increased recently.

The only late 19th century record in the Konkan was once at Bombay in 1886 (Keswal 1886), but not uncommon in the Deccan (Butler 1881).

91 Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Kawadi and Ujani, Pune district in January 1997, possibly the same individual (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pashan, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Pune in 1900 (Betham 1900a). Further records from Bhima river near Pandharpur, Sholapur district (Betham 1900a); Bombay, a small flock some years ago. Other records from the Deccan shows that (it) occasionally occurs further south (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

92 Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Mulshi, Pune district, in November 1965 and January 1968 and Khamgaon, Pune district in December 1967 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ravengaon, Pune district, 1 on 15/12/1934 (Hickie 1935); Kapurwaddi Tank, Ahmednagar one shot on 26/1/1947 (Abdulali & Shekar 1966, Abdulali 1968a).

93 Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor in the Deccan. Uncommon in south Konkan.

Population changes: In Bombay listed as 'uncommon, good numbers in some years,' by Monga (2001) and only five records of up to 330 between 2000-2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; At Borivli, Bombay, 1000 were present for a few years previous to 1972 when 100 were present (De, G. 1972, De, G. 1973), and is listed as common by Abdulali (1981a), Ali & Abdulali (1939) found it 'in small numbers' as did Sinclair (Keswal 1886a).

Migration: Latest date 15/5/1986. Earliest date: 2/9/1986, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

In the late 19th century Vidal (1880) records it in small numbers in some years in Ratnagiri district.

94 Common Teal *Anas crecca*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Migration: Latest date 25/3/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

97 Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan.

Breeding records from Pune, (Gole 1984); Niphad, Nasik district (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

Population changes: In Bombay it is present in 'small numbers' (Monga 2001), and was listed as occasional by (Abdulali 1981a) but has increased dramatically from a straggler in Ali & Abdulali (1939), with the only records up to that time being in 1900, 1909, 1930 at Kihim, Raigad district and a further record in 1940 (Ali & Abdulali 1940).

In late 19th century Butler (1881) stated it to have been absent from Ratnagiri district, but in the Konkan (presumably Raigad district), Sinclair found it 'not very common, nor as my observation goes, a permanent resident,' (Keswal 1886a). In Dhule district it was rare and only recorded once by Davidson (1882), although today it is a 'not uncommon' winter visitor to Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992).

100 Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Status: Rare winter visitor to the Deccan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Telco Pimpri, 2-300 on 26/10/2000 (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Pashan, in 2000 (SDa in litt. 2000); Wurwund, 1 on 8/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Telco February 1980 (Gole 1984); Khamgaon, 1987-89 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Veer, 2 on 25/2/1996 (AP pers. obs); Khamgaon, 1 male and 3 females on 12/1/1987, 19/11/1987, 30/1/1988 (Purandare 1997); Near Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922).

Records from Bombay at Andheri, 1 in about 1992, (KG 5/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Bombay Market, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali

1968a); Near Bombay in 1900 (Anon 1900, Aitken 1900); 1 at Nagotna in Dharamtar Creek (Keswal 1888); Taluja Panwell, 1 male shot by Borrissow on 17/11/1924 and 1 a week later (Abercrombie 1924).

Population changes: No late 19th century records from elsewhere in western Maharashtra.

101 Gadwall *Anas strepera*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan.

Population changes: Near Pune numbers may fluctuate from year to year, from common to uncommon (Mahabal and Lamba 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01). Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Population densities were perhaps higher in the 19th century, when Sykes's (1833) found it abundant and Butler (1881) recorded it common in the Deccan and less common in Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880). In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'much the commonest duck,' which is similar to the statement of Mahabal and Lamba (1987) that it was 'one of the commonest wintering ducks,' around Pune. Davidson (1882) saw a pair in Dhule district on 25th April, 'but one was evidently a cripple.'

102 Falcated Duck *Anas falcata*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Two records (probably the same individual) from Pune district at Khutbav, a pair on 25/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Wurwund, 1 in January 1987, KP (PB in litt. 2002).

103 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Common in the Konkan but uncommon near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887). Very few recent records near Bombay, Monga (2001) has 5 records and there is one from Waller (1972) and from a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it common.

Population changes: Numbers can fluctuate from year to year, for example at Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Near Pune it has apparently increased in numbers since Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it uncommon. In the late 19th century, common throughout,

although may be absent in the Konkan in years of high rainfall (Butler 1981, Vidal 1880, Keswal 1886a).

Latest migration date: 29/3/1986, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

104 Garganey *Anas querquedula*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Vidal 1880).

Population changes: Population seems to have changed little since the late 19th century.

Migration: Latest date 15/5/1986. Earliest date: 18/9/1986, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

105 Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

Status: Common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon in south Konkan (Butler 1981, Vidal 1800, Vidal 1883).

Distribution: In Bombay, Monga (2001) reports 'very small number,' and around Bombay there were 6 reports from <birdsofbombay@yahogroups.com>, between 2000-02. Ali & Abdulali (1939) found it not uncommon and from the area up to and including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) found it common.

Population changes: Population seems to have changed little since the late 19th century.

Migration: Latest date 19 May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). In Dhule District 'there were considerably flocks about Dhulia as late as 7/5/1881,' (Davidson 1882).

[106 Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Probably extinct.

Distribution: Records from Jalna, before 1878 (Hume and Marshall 1879–1881, Ali & Ripley 1968–1998, BirdLife International 2001) and Ahmednagar (assumed) once (Fairbank 1876, Hume 1879c, Bucknill 1924a, BirdLife International 2001). 'Khandesh area (?),' probably referring to Salvadori (1895) (Ali & Ripley 1983); 'Jerdon also heard of it as an occasional visitant to the Deccan, but says that it is rare in southern India, which is doubtless the case. In fact it seems to be rare everywhere,' (Butler 1881).]

107 Red-crested Pochard *Rhodonessa rufina*

Status: Rare winter visitor south of Dhule district. Common in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882).

Distribution and population changes: No records from Pune district since early 1980's when it was apparently fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar et al. 2000-01); Around Pune, included in Trevenen's list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922). Bombay neighbouring up to and including the ghats, listed as uncommon (flocks), although Forest Owllet which at that time was thought to be possibly extinct was also listed as uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968a); Deccan, 'rare' (Sykes 1833); Deccan, Fairbank in Butler (1881); Konkan, probably Raigad District, 'rare' (Keswal 1886a).

108 Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, becoming less common in the south. Less common in the Konkan possibly absent from south Konkan.

Population changes: Near Pune the species has increased in numbers (Bharucha & Gogte 1990), since Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it 'not so common'. Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Has increased in Dhule district from rare, one record (Davidson 1882) to 'numbers' at least in 6 tanks (Vyawahare 1992).

In the late 19th century common in the Deccan (Butler 1881) but presumably patchily distributed as considered tolerably common by Davidson but rare by Wenden in their combined paper (Davidson & Wenden 1878). In Ratnagiri district unrecorded by Vidal (1800), although in the Konkan was included in Lloyd's list (Butler 1881) and Sinclair found it rare, probably in Raigad district (Keswal 1886a).

Migration: Latest date, late March in Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

109 Ferruginous Pochard *Aythya nyroca*

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common winter visitor in the Deccan. Rare in south Konkan.

Population changes: In Bombay listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) and there have been no recent records on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> although it was considered not uncommon by Abdulali & Ali (1940) and in the Konkan, probably Raigad district, it was found to be 'the most plentiful Duck on the coast,' by Sinclair (Keswal 1886a). In south Konkan it is probably rare, Vidal (1880) found it only once.

In the late 19th century reports were varied in the Deccan with it being reported as 'rare' (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and 'not uncommon but occurs sparingly throughout,' (Butler 1881). In Dhule District numbers seem to have decreased from common (Davidson 1882) to 'very few,' (Vyawahare 1992).

111 Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

Status: Common winter visitor in the Deccan decreasing to the south. Rare in the Konkan.

Distribution: Rare near Bombay with only 2 recent records (Monga 2001). Considered scarce by Abdulali and Ali (1939, 1940) who gave following records: Tilsa in 1940, Thane in 1899, undated at Alibag and at Pen, Raigad district in 1887 (Inverarity (1887)). From a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it occasional. In late 19th century it was rare in the Bombay Konkan (Inverarity 1887, Keswal 1887, Keswal 1886a).

Population changes: Numbers may fluctuate dramatically from year to year from very common to uncommon at the same locality, e.g. Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Mundkur 1983a) and around Pune, where it was 'seen not more than twice in 7 years 1965-1971,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

In late 19th century Davidson and Wenden (1881) found it fairly common in the Deccan, although Butler (1881), probably further south, found it rare. In south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found it absent except in 1880 when there were large flocks.

Migration: Latest date 14th March near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

112 Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

Status: Rare

Distribution: Three records from Mulshi, Pune, in November 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); White Temple Lake, Ahmednagar, 1 on 6/2/1949 in BNHS collection

(Aspinall 1950, Abdulali 1968a); Panvel, Bombay, a female on 13/1/1884 (Inverarity 1887, Inverarity 1887a).

114 Cotton Pygmy-goose *Nettapus coromandelianus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Uncommon in the north Konkan, rare in south Konkan.

Breeding records from near Indune near Bombay (Inverarity 1887); possibly breeding in Khandala, Pune district when 'a family party was seen in this tank in last September,' (Stairmand 1970).

Population changes: Common around Pune although has increased in numbers, it was unrecorded by Treveven (1922) who shot regularly throughout each season for nearly five years, and had 'shot fourteen varieties of duck and teal'; In Bombay it has also increased to a possible resident, and 'small numbers,' (Monga 2001) but was considered rare by Abdulali & Ali (1939) with records only from 1909, 1934 and 1887 (Inverarity 1887), and from a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it a common resident.

In the late 19th century fairly common in the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) but uncommon to rare in the Konkan where in Ratnagiri district Vidal saw it only at Chiplun and Armstrong (Vidal believed) shot some in Ratnagiri (Vidal 1800). Sinclair found it also 'rather uncommon' in the Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a).

In Dhule district it has also increased from when Davidson (1882) found it rare and recorded a small flock once although Vyawahare (1992) found it 'at tanks like Gondur in considerable numbers.'

115 Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan, possibly absent from south Konkan. No definite breeding records.

Population changes: In Pune district it has increased in numbers and was considered rare. Shot once in December 1955 at Patas (Mahabal and Lamba, 1987) and Trevenen (1922) found it rare. Unrecorded in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989) but this survey had limited coverage. Further records from Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Dhule district 'Observed at

Gondur tank only, number varies between 10-15,' (Vyawahare 1992). Unrecorded near Bombay by Monga (2001) although there were 5 individuals reported on <birdsofbombay@yahogroups.com> from 2000-2002 and the following records: solitary bird recorded twice in 1971 (De, G. 1971, Ashford 1971); one was shot at Kihim, Raigad district, in May in 1930's (Ashford 1971); a solitary young collected by Inverarity at Penn on 28/11/1887 (Inverarity 1887). From a slightly larger region Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon.

In the 19th century numbers seem little changed from today. In the Deccan and Dhule district it was 'found more or less (generally less) over the whole region,' (Keswal 1886) and in the Deccan 'moderately common in the rains and cold weather,' (Wenden & Davidson 1878), although Butler (1881) found it less common as did Sykes (1833). Unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although in the Konkan, probably Raigad district, Sinclair found it 'rather uncommon,' (Keswal 1886a). In Dhule district numbers have increased since Davidson (1882) saw it only once.

[121 Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record in 'Shewa just across Bombay Harbour, 1 shot on the 2nd instant (December)' = 2/12/1886 (Aitken 1887, Keswal 1887, Aitken 1900, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Listed as *mergus* sp. in the Bombay list of Abdulali (1981a).]

124 Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Uncommon in north Konkan, possibly absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune University (Ingalhalikar 1988); Pune (Gole 1984, Betham 1904, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888, Yule 1879); Gangapur, Nasik district (Pittie 1999c); Sholapur district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1879, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from all months.

Population changes: Population has crashed at times in the Deccan e.g. in 1900-1904 (Betham 1902a, Betham 1904) and 1876-78 and 1880 (Davidson 1882),

probably due to drought years in 1877 (Vidal 1880), 1897 (Ali & Abdulali 1939) and 1899 (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Aitken 1900), but the population seems to recover very quickly possibly due to double brooding (Davidson 1879). 1973 was also a drought year, i.e. rains failed in the 1972 monsoon (Navarro 1974) and it would be interesting to know of any population changes at that time. Considered rare (four records) around Bombay by Ali & Abdulali (1938a, 1940), although from the area up to and including the Ghats. Abdulali (1981a) records it as occasional and more recently has increased in numbers, Monga (2001) found 'small numbers, but quite regularly seen,' also recorded by De, G. (1973).

127 Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: One record from Bhimashankar, Pune district on 1/1/1986 (Rane & Borges 1988).

130 Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1992, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Thane, Thane district (Barnes 1888); Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from March to May (Editors 1992, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: In the late 19th century it was unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in south Konkan, although undoubtedly occurs and in Sholapur district, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it a 'rather rare'.

133 Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding: September to April (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

Local movements: Aitken (1900) found it absent from the Konkan (except Bombay) between early June and late August.

Subspecies: *M. m. lineatus* is also a fairly common winter visitor (Soman 1963, Vyawahare 1992), with records

from Pune district at Mula-Mutha Pune; Bhimashankar; Ujani; Khamgaon; Lonavla. Further records from Bombay; Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district; Ratnagiri; Dhule district; Gangapur dam, Nasik district.

Migration: Recrod about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 7/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

135 Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*

Status and distribution: Common resident along the coast. Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant, inland.

Inland records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001, Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Kawadi and Khutbav (Bradbeer 1987); Patas (Adelson 1998); Bhigwan (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-200, Ingalhalikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further inland records from Koyna W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Supa/Rehekuri/Bhigwan Lake (ASH 25/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Panjra and 'elsewhere' Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Wright 1942).

Breeding records from North Konkan (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); South Konkan (Hume & Oates 1890a, Vidal 1880); Khatpal, about 10 miles east of Mhaswad tank on Bhima river, Sholapur district (Betham 1904); Bhima river, probably Sholapur/Ahmednagar districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854); Near Pune (Betham 1902); Dhule district (Davidson 1880); Ahmednagar surrounds, listed as a rare resident (Kurahde 1991); Bombay (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from January to May (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Hume & Oates 1890a, Betham 1902, Davidson 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

Population changes: Appears to have been more common until fairly recently at Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) and Berar (Wright 1942).

136 Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

Status: Rare winter visitor

Distribution: Three records from Pune which probably refer to the same individual. Near Khadakvasla, 1 on 18/10/1981 and 1 on 4/11/1981; Baner area, 1 on 22/10/1981 (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 1988, Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Ingalhalikar 1988) and one possible at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district on 18/10/2000 (VK in litt. 16/12/2003).

137-8 Shikra *Accipiter badius*

Status: Fairly common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Pune (Ingalhalikar 1988); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad near Aurangabad and Akola (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from March to June (Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

144-45 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*

Status: Rare, probably resident.

Distribution: Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, a pair in flight on 22/10/2000 (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Sinhad, Pune district, 1 on 3/5/1981 (Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhalikar 1988); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 possible, displaying on 1/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Rajgad, Pune district, in 1984 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Panchgani, Satara district, on 3/8/2002, 2/11/2002, 15/12/2002 'and occasionally at other times in between,' (RP in litt. 12/02); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, seen in courtship display in March 1999 (RP in litt. 2002); Sahyadris 'Seen by others in these hills-RP pers. comm.,' (Gole 1998); Deccan/W. Ghats? [The specimen collected by Sykes (1832) is apparently too large for the southern form and the location is therefore doubted by Ali & Ripley (1983), although there is a specimen of the Himalayan form *A. t. indicus* from Anantagiri, Madras Presidency on 28/4/1930 (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37)] '*Astur hyder*. Longitudo corporis 16½-17 inches, *caudae* 6½-7 inches,' (Sykes 1832).

148 Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Under-recorded in recent literature.

Distribution: In the Pune district I had three sightings in the winter of 1993/1994 and seven in 1994/95. Listed as uncommon in Pune district in 1987-89 (Purandare 1989), occasional (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) and common in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) and also recorded by Bradbeer (1987) and Gole (1980, Gole 1988, Gole 1998) and a possible (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, on 14/12/1994 (AP pers. obs.) and undated (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad District (AA 29/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Gole 1998); Ahmednagar city listed as uncommon by Kurhade (1996); Dhule district, records from 4 sites and 'not very common' Vyawahare (1992) although Davidson (1882) thought it rare; unlisted in Abdulali & Ali (1938a) and listed as 'occasional' in Monga (2001); from the Bombay neighbourhood up to the Ghats, listed as 'uncommon' (Abdulali 1981a); From 2000-2002 there were 8 records from the Bombay area posted to <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Elephanta, Bombay, recorded in October 1990 and 'over a dozen times since then.' (Clark 1994); One in 1972 (G. De 1972).

Population changes: In the late 19th century Davidson and Wenden (1881) found it common in the Deccan although Butler (1881) who worked mostly around Belgaum found it uncommon occurring only as a straggler. Fairbank (1876) collected two specimens between Pune and Mahabaleshwar. In Dhule district Davidson (1882) shot only one specimen but added, 'but doubtless had I been shooting small hawks as a rule, others would have turned up.'

151 Besra *Accipiter virgatus*

Status: Rare ?resident of the Ghats and Konkan. Possibly under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Tansa W.S. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 2000), Lonavla, Pune district between 13-14/3/2002 (KS 19/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Pune city, undated (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Bombay, 'occasional winter migrant' (Monga 2001); Kandivli, Bombay, regular

winter visitor from 1997-2000, with 3-4 sightings per week from mid-October to early December 2000 (SM 5/12/2000, 11/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 4/11/2001 (SM 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, one record on 16/12/1912 (Abdulali & Ali 1938a); recorded as 'stray' in Bombay and neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

153 Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus*

Status: Uncommon to rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Apparently not uncommon in Pune district, but records lack details and there is possible confusion with *Buteo buteo*. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it fairly common around Pune but did not record *Buteo buteo*, which Clark (1994) found more common near Bombay.

Records from Pune city, 1+ in 1986 (RP in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Records from near Bombay at Sewri, 1 on 12/10/2003 (KS 14/10/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in October 1990 (Clark 1994); Powai, Bombay, 2 singles in December 1981 (Summers-Smith 1983).

Population changes: In the late 19th century Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) found it not uncommon above the Ghats, although Davidson & Wenden (1878) record it only once at Pandharpur, Sholapur district. Unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in the south Konkan. No early records of *Buteo buteo*.

[155 Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

Status: Apparently a rare winter visitor but possibly confused with *Buteo rufinus*. Probably under-recorded (?on passage) near Bombay.

Distribution: Unlisted in Maharashtra by Abdulali (1981a). Gole (1998) lists this species and not *Buteo rufinus* in the Western Ghats.

Records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 in March 1994 (RP in litt. 7/02); Mahabaleshwar, 1 on 1/3/1996 (AP pers. obs); Panchgani, Satara district, 1 in February 1998 (Adelson 1998); Bombay, 'rare' (Monga 2001); Elephanta, Bombay, in October 1990 and 'on most visits' (over 12) since then (Clark 1994); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1 possible on 21/10/2000 (VK in litt. 16/12/2003).

Population changes: No early records of *Buteo buteo*.]

157 White-eyed Buzzard *Butastur teesa*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Less common in the Konkan.

Records from the Konkan at Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7&10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Ratnagiri district, 1 between 7&19/01/1963 (Soman 1963); Bombay 'occasional' (Monga 2001); Bombay, several records (possibly the same individual) in November-December 1944 (Martin 1944); Marve, Bombay, 1 in 1970 (Stairmand 1970g); Bombay and Salsette, 'uncommon' (Abdulali & Ali 1938a); Bombay 'Not common, except in famine years,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats, 'uncommon' (Abdulali 1981a); Palgad and Lanje, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding recorded from Mahalunge Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Pune city (Ingalhalikar 1988); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854).

Breeding records from February to May (Bradbeer 1987, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854).

Population changes: Has decreased in numbers although it is still one of the most common raptors. In the late 19th century it was common in the Deccan (Butler 1881) and Dhule district (Davidson 1882) although in south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it scarce and it was apparently erroneously omitted from the Deccan list of Davidson and Wenden (1878).

161 Changeable Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus cirrhatus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident throughout.

Records from Lonavla, Bhimashankar, Sinhadag, Khandala, Pune, Katraj, Panshet, Pune district; Matheran, Raigad district; Kalamba, Chandoli, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur district; Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Satara district; Sholapur district; Ratnagiri district; Hedvi Konkan; Tansa WLS and Dativare, Thane district; Bombay; Ahmednagar. Akrani and Satpuras, Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr and Nandurbar taluka, Dhule district.

Breeding records from Pune (Ingalhalikar 1988, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panchgani, Satara

district (RP in litt. 2002); Kalamba, Kolhapur, calling (PJ 29/12/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); South Konkan (Hume & Oates 1890a, Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from November to May (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880). Calls noted in mid September at Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Population changes: Near Bombay appears to have increased in numbers, Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although it is unlisted by Ali & Abdulali (1938a) and Abdulali (1981a) listed it as uncommon resident in the area including the Ghats.

In the late 19th century was more common elsewhere; Vidal (1880) found it to be the commonest eagle in south Konkan and Davidson (1882) found it very common in Dhule district.

163 Bonelli's Eagle *Hieraaetus fasciatus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan. No reliable records from the Konkan, although it appeared in Lloyd's list for the Konkan (Butler 1881). In the Bombay neighbourhood, up to and including the Ghats, listed as uncommon, resident by Abdulali (1981a). Uncommon in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) had only three records, and Vyawahare (1992) records it only at Toranmal.

Breeding recorded from Sinhadag, Pune district, displaying 5/3/1994 (AP pers. obs); Pashan, Pune district (AP pers. obs., Watve *et al.* 1990, Ingalhalikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1984); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Sholapur district (Betham 1902a, Betham 1900); Kassaigum, Sangli district, Dhatri, Sholapur district and Subjar, ?Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854).

Breeding records from: late November to early April, but mainly December and January (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Watve, *et al.* 1990, Betham 1902a, Betham 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

164 Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Deccan. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan.

In Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as an occasional, Clark (1994) did not record this species whilst raptor watching at Elephanta and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records and in the area including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon. In Dhule district (Davidson 1882) found it rare although Vyawahare (1992) observed it many times over Dhule city and in Toranmal area.

Population changes: In the late 19th century Butler (1881) and Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it not uncommon and occasional, respectively, in the Deccan. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare.

165 Rufous-bellied Eagle *Hieraaetus kienerii*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Record from Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 immature recorded on 10 days between 27/12/1993 and 29/1/1994 and presumably the same individual on 11/11/1994 (AP pers. obs.).

167 Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Nandur-Madhameshwar, 40km east of Nasik-Pune road, Nasik district, 1 adult on 17/12/1983 (Goenka *et al.* 1985). Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon and there have been the following recent records: SGNP, 1 on 6/10/2002 (SDa 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandivli West, 2-4 adults on 9/2/2001 (SM 11/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandivli West, 6 undated, and 2 on 10/1/2001 (SM 10/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bainganwadi 1 undated (SM 19/12 2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Andheri West, 1 undated (SDa 6/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Borivli, 2-6 on 28/10/2001 (SDa 28/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay between Mankhurd & Vashi bridge, 1 on 12/1/2001 (AS 12/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vashi, undated (ASH 30/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Deonar dump, undated (BA 20/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, specimen dated December 1939 in the Field Museum of Natural History, (BirdLife International 2001).

Population changes: In the 19th century Davidson (Davidson & Wenden 1878) shot an immature male in August at Sholapur (Butler 1881). Sykes (1832) gives a description of specimen 'A. bifasciata' from the Deccan, which Butler thought could have been an Imperial Eagle but Steppe Eagle is much more likely.

168 Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Deccan. Undoubtedly confused with Steppe Eagle, which is more common in the winter.

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as an uncommon winter migrant, although Ali & Abdulali (1945) wrote 'it is often seen,' and in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional. There have been at least 7 unconfirmed records from Bombay between 2000 and 2003 from <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, and W. Clark saw it in February 1996 (MD 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Records from Mula-Mutha, Pune, about 2 records per month, in winter 1993-1996 (AP pers. obs); Bombay (2), Lonavla, Pune district (1), Panchgani, Satara district (3), specimens in the BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969).

Breeding records from Bhugaon, Pune district (Purandare 1998); Pune district (Betham 1902); Sholapur district (Davidson 1879); Akola district, (Hume & Oates 1890a).

Breeding records from September to February (Davidson 1882, Davidson 1879, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Hume & Oates 1890a).

Population changes: Numbers have dramatically dropped since the late 19th century when in the Deccan, Fairbank (1876) found it common and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'extremely abundant' and breeding. In Dhule district (Davidson (1882) found it very common and breeding abundantly. Unrecorded by Vidal (1880) in south Konkan and Butler (1881) wrote 'appears to be scarce,' in Ratnagiri district.

169 Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

Status: Fairly common winter visitor. More common than Tawny Eagle in the winter (AP pers. obs). Around Pune many are mis-identified as Tawny Eagle.

Distribution: Large gatherings of up to 200 *Aquila* eagles, originally identified as Tawny Eagle were reported at garbage dumps at Panchgani, Satara district and Pune and Hadapsar, Pune (RP in litt. 7/11/2003, RP in litt. 11/9/2003, 2/1/2003 11/3/2003. Ingahalikar, 1988, Gole, 1980, Gole, 1975, Gole, 1984), subsequent examination of photographs from these gathering has shown the predominant if not only species of these gatherings to be Steppe Eagles (RN in litt. 9/9/2003, PG pers. comm. 2002, AP pers. obs.).

Near Bombay unlisted by Monga (2001) although there have been 11 reports from around Bombay between 2000 and 2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> and Clark (1994) recorded it on a few visits at Elephanta Island. In the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon and near Bombay, Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records and considered it a straggler.

Population changes: The only definite record of this species in the 19th century is from Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it very abundant, so it appears to have expanded its range (19th century Collectors would surely have detected the species if it had been present) and the fact that it is also unrecorded in Vyawahare 1992 at Dhule district is presumably an identification error. Two records record from the Deccan by Sykes (1832) of '*A. bifasciata* Hardwicke and Gray' probably also refers to this species.

170 Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*

Status: Vulnerable (Birdlife International 2001). Uncommon winter visitor. Difficulty in separation from Indian Spotted Eagle makes records uncertain but Greater/Indian Spotted Eagles are not uncommonly sighted in the Deccan, often near water.

Distribution: The following unconfirmed records are claimed from the Pune district: Ujani, between 11-12/1/1997 (SS in litt. 2002); Ujani, Pune district, 1 on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Bhimashankar, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khamgaon, 1 adult on 22/12/2002 (RP in litt. 2/1/2003); Varvand, 1 adult on 22/12/2002 (RP in litt. 2/1/2003); Pashan, Pune, 'a few records,' (RP in litt. 2002).

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and there have been 12 reports from around Bombay between 2000 and 2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Clark (1994)

recorded it once in October 1990 and again in February 1996 (MD 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). In the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon; Ali & Abdulali (1938a) had only two records from Bombay and Salsette and considered it a straggler. The quote from Abdulali (1981a) in BirdLife International 2001 'uncommon' has been mis-interpreted, as the species is un-bracketed and therefore refers only to the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats and not the whole of Maharashtra. Further records from near Bombay: 1 in January 1987 (BirdLife International 2001); Bombay, January 1939, male in Field Museum of Natural History (BirdLife International 2001); There are 2 specimens from Lake Beale, Nasik district in the BNHS collection, presumably the same specimens given as Lake Beale (December 1949) and Ghoti (December 1957) in BirdLife International (2001) (Abdulali 1969).

Population changes: In the 19th century Davidson and Wenden (1878), observed it several times in the Deccan and 'believed (it) to breed near the Ekroot tank,' Sholapur district and Butler (1881) found it to be not common and very local. The breeding mentioned in Khandesh by Ali & Ripley (1983) is discounted in BirdLife International (2001).

171 Indian Spotted Eagle *Aquila (pomarina) hastata*

Status: Recently split from Lesser Spotted Eagle (Parry *et al.* 2002), and status classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2004).

Distribution: Apparently many records of this species actually refer to *clanga* (Krys Kazmierczak <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>). Greater/Indian Spotted Eagles are not uncommonly sighted in the Deccan, almost always near water. The following unconfirmed records are claimed from the Pune district: Pune, Law College Hill, in 1980's (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, 1 in 1986, 1 in 1987, 0 in 1988, 0 in 1989 from an annual count on/around 15 January in the same segment of lake. Common (possible resident) in 1986, common (possible resident) in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and there have been 9 reports from around Bombay between 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> and W. Clark observed it in February 1996 (MD 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). In the Bombay area

including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon and near Bombay it was unrecorded by Ali & Abdulali (1938a). There is a specimen from Kalyan, Thane District in the BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969).

172 Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Regularly recorded at Lonavla and Bhimashankar, Pune district and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district. Near Bombay appears to be more scarce, there have been 7 records since 1940 (Prater 1940, Rao 1968, Monga 2001, 26/1/2001 and 18/12/2000, <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>, Clark 1994), and Abdulali & Ali (1938a, 1940) had several records. From the Bombay area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon, resident. Further records from Pune district at Sinhagad, Tamhini (Kalpavriksh 2001); Katraj (Ingalhalikar 1988); Panshet (Gole 1988); Further records from: Panhalagad, Kolhapur (Bradbeer 1987, PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vasota and Radhanagiri, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, Gole 1998); Gondur road, Dhule (Vyawahare 1992).

Breeding records from Bhimashankar, displaying (2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar, carrying nesting material (Gole 1998); Khandala, nest building (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Mahabaleshwar (Adelson 1998); Radhanagiri (Gole 1998); Satpurus, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Nest building noted in late November and in May (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Gole 1998).

Population changes: In the late 19th century was recorded as rare in the Ghats (Butler 1881). Fairbank (1876) found it rare at Mahabaleshwar and Lloyd records it on his Konkan list (Butler 1881), although it was unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880). In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'by no means common'.

173 White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident on the coast, north to Bombay.

Rare inland, with record from Koyna WLS, Satara district, between 15&19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Khadakvasla, Pune district in 1994 (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01) and Gole (1998) refers to it as a vagrant in the Sahyadri, perhaps referring to the same record.

Breeding records from all along the coast south of Bombay from mid September to March (Katdar & Mone 2003, Anon. 2000, Gole 1994a, 31/1/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Hume 1876).

[174 Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare.

Distribution: One record at Vihar Lake, Bombay on 7/8/1983 (Banerjee, 1984).]

175 Grey-headed Fish Eagle

Ichthyophaga ichhyaetus

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Bombay 1 on 25/3/2000, and 1 present from about 12-26/1/2001 (SM 26/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Listed as uncommon around Bombay up to and including the Ghats by Abdulali (1981a).

178 Red-headed Vulture

Sarcogyps calvus

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare, possibly still resident.

Distribution: Recent records from Taloda and Dhule, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Malshiras taluka, Sholapur district, undated, 'rare' (Mahabal (1989); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986). Phansad W.S. Raigad district, 1 between 18&20/5/2001 (SM 24/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from Pune (Betham 1902), Gotekindee, Satara district (Davidson 1874), Sholapur district (Betham 1902, Davidson & Wenden 1878), Deccan, probably Ahmednagar District (Burgess 1854).

Breeding records from December to April (Betham 1902, Davidson 1874, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: There has been a dramatic decline in numbers.

In Pune district recorded at Dhayari, in November 1996 and Katraj Ghat, in October 1984 (Kalpavriksh 2001, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01), which are the only two records

since about 1970 (Gole 1984) although in the 1960's it was 'often seen' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). In Ratnagiri district, Soman (1963) also found it 'occasionally' within a 12 day period in January 1963. In Berar it was still considered 'frequent' by Wright (1942) and was noted at Kaulas and Kannad near Aurangabad by Ali (Ali & Whistler 1934a). Near Bombay there have been only two records since 1970 (Monga 2001) when 1 was recorded on 19/1/1970 by Stairmand (1970f). Previously Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it 'singly or twos and threes in every vulture assemblage at animal carcasses,' and in the area including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) list it as resident, now uncommon.

In the 19th century Butler (1881) found it 'not uncommon as a rule, but less abundant in some districts than others,' and Vidal (1880) found it rare in the south Konkan. Earlier still Burgess (1854) found it 'Much more common than either *Indicus* or *Bengalensis*. I have never, however, seen more than two or three together'.

[179 Cinereous Vulture *Aegypius monachus*

Status: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001).

Distribution: The only definite records are from Dhule district where Vyawahare (1992) 'Occasionally observed (it) in flight at Dhule and Sakri,' and 'south to about the latitude of Dhulia in Khandesh (c. 21°N.),' (Ali & Ripley 1983). Gole (1998) writes that it is 'Rare in the Sahyadri', no details given but probably refers to the following record; Khandobachi Pali, Satara district, 1 taken into care in last week of December 1992 and taken to Katraj Snake Park, Pune on 1/1/1993, SN/KP/SNAI (RP in litt 2002, SN in litt. 20/11/2003).]

180 Eurasian Griffon *Gyps fulvus*

Status: Rare winter visitor. All records need to be scrutinised for possible confusion with *Gyps indicus* in immature plumage. Early records from Bombay, Londa and Aurangabad (and probably Berar) were actually of *Gyps indicus* (Ali & Abdulali 1951, Ali & Abdulali 1945a).

Distribution: Records from Matheran, Raigad district, on December 1995 (Gole 1998); Sinhadga, Pune district, twice in 1987/1988, and 'by others' in the 1980's (RP in litt. 2002); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, undated (Ingalhalikar 1988); Sutarwadi near Kolad, Raigad

district, 2 on 31/12/2001-1/1/2002 (LP 2/1/2002. <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Kurla, Bombay, specimen in BNHS collection from February 1893 (Abdulali 1969); Dhulia and Nandurbar, Dhule district, 'Decidedly rare, but noticed by me on two or three occasions in the cold weather' (Davidson 1882).

182 Indian or Cliff Vulture *Gyps indicus*

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon resident.

Distribution: Recent records 10km from Nasik towards Bombay, about 50 on 12/11/2001 (VM 13/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 65 on 13/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district, 4 on 14/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Sutarwadi near Kolad, Raigad district, 15- between 31/12/2001-1/1/2002 (LP 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Near Bombay there have been a few recent records of small numbers in 2001 posted on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, which include 1 single from Karnala, 3 from Matheran (maximum 6 birds), and only 1 record of 4 from Bombay between 2000-2002.

Breeding recent records from Tungarli dam at base of Rajmachi Fort, where a nest with 1 young was found 'and three adults flew off from other locations,' (APE 30/10/2002 <maharashtrapakshimitra@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, about 10 pairs were thought to be breeding, 13-14/3/2002 and 20/9/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Igatpuri region, Fort of Mordhan or Moracha Dongar, 'There were a couple of nests in the cliff walls. These forts overlook the Vaitarna catchment area' (RV 19/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kavnai Fort, 'There were indications of nests on this cliff wall. These forts overlook the Vaitarna catchment area' (RV 19/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Previous breeding records from near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Junnar, Pune district (Betham 1902); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from September to March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900).

Population changes: Dramatic decline in numbers from 'common' near Pune (Mahaba & Lamba 1987) to uncommon. The decline was from as early as the late 1980's in the Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). At

Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Adelson (1998) saw vultures, which may have been this species.

185 White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*

Status and distribution: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon resident in the Deccan.

Breeding records from SGNP, Bombay in 2001 (SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Pune (Ingalhalikar 1988, Gole 1984); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding season ill defined but generally October to April (SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: Dramatic decline in numbers from common. The decline was apparently noticed first in the south where in Sholapur district, Mahabal (1989) found it present but rare in four talukas, occasional in five and absent in one. Near Bombay it is still not uncommonly seen, there have been 35 reports (mostly solitary individuals) between 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>. Recent records of small numbers in 2000-02 from Lonavla, Pune district; Bhor Ghat, Raigad/Pune district; Murud to Janjira, Raigad district; Bhimashankar, Pune district; Phansad WLS, Raigad district; Hedvi, Konkan; 10km from Nasik; Ratangad near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district; Marleshwar, Satara district; Tungareshwar, Thane district, have been posted on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>. Further recent record from: Kambala Tank, Nasik district, (Pittie 1999a); Koyna W.S. Satara district, between 15-19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district, on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003).

In the late 19th century it was common except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it 'very rare. Only noticed on one or two occasions.'

187 Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. Usually seen in small numbers and at favourite haunts. Less common near Bombay.

Breeding records from Mumbara, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Pune city (Ingalhalikar 1988); Near

Pune (Betham 1902); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854); south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to May (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

Population changes: Rare near Bombay (Monga 2001), and has declined. The only recent Bombay records found are, 1? on 3/2/2001 (VM 5/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>) and (Satheesan 1988). Abdulali (1981a) listed it as uncommon resident, in the area including the Ghats (although this is the same status given to Forest Owllet at that time thought to be possibly extinct); at Bombay and Salsette Abdulali & Ali (1938a) found it locally common, and Aitken (1900) only found it on a couple of occasions in Bombay city.

Elsewhere populations and distributions seem little changed since the late 19th century, except in south Konkan, where Vidal (1880) found it a scarce resident although Soman (1963) saw it many times within a 12 day period in January 1963 in Ratnagiri district.

190 Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

Status and distribution: Near threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly common winter visitor throughout.

Population changes: Apparently more common in the 19th century when Davidson (1882) and Burgess (1854) both found it 'exceedingly common' in Dhule district and Ahmednagar district, respectively.

Migration: Earliest date: 4th September. Latest date: 8th April, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

191 Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor throughout, except apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune; Bopdeo Ghat; Ujani; Bhimashankar; Wurwund. Records from Raigad district at: Sutarwadi near Kolad; Between Nagothane and Kolad; Uran; Karjat. Further records from Kagal, Kolhapur district; Near Wada, Thane district; Nanaj, Sholapur district; Gangapur dam, Nasik district; Dhule district; Bombay.

Population changes: In the 19th century numbers seem little changed except perhaps in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it common and it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993).

[192 Pied Harrier
Circus melanoleucos

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Bombay at: Gorai Creek, 1 adult male on 30/12/2001, Vishal Nagar, 1 in January 1986, and 1 further undated record (Monga 2001, 1/1/2001 & 21/11/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Panvel, 1 shot in early November, Panvel, 1 seen on 25/2/1934, Sion causeway, 1 on 8/4/1934 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Further records from Shahpur; Thane district, undated (Monga 2001); Dighe village, Shriwardhan Taluka, Raigad district, 2 on 22/11/1998 or 20/12/1998 and 2 on 13-14/3/1999 (Mestri & Pande 2001); Parzana river in Dhule city, 1 undated (Vyawahare 1992).]

193 Marsh Harrier
Circus aeruginosus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Less common in the Konkan.

Not uncommon in Bombay (Monga 2001) where it was previously rare (Ali & Abdulali 1938a) although around the turn of the century Aitken in "Common Birds of Bombay" found it be fairly common. Rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880). All 19th century collectors found it to be common in the Deccan except Fairbank (1876) lists it as rare so presumably there are periodic fluctuations. Remarkably unrecorded by Mahabal (1989) in his limited survey of Sholapur district, although in nearby Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) found it very common in 1986 and 1989.

Migration: Latest date, 17/5/1986, Ujani, Pune district. Earliest date 9/8/1986, Hippargaum, Sholapur district (Bradbeer 1987). One in Bombay on 2/6/2001, was thought to be an over summering individual (KG 4/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Burnt Island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 immatures on 30/9/1997 (Lainer 2003); 500 miles west of Bombay on 14/9/1927 (Alexander 1929).

195 Short-toed Snake Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district at Bhimashankar, Lonavla, Katraj Ghat, Bopdeo Ghat, Kasurdi, Ujani, Pune. Records from Dhule district at Toranmal, Dhadgaon, and Dhule. Further records from Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district; Tansa WLS, Thane district; Matheran, Raigad district; Dativare, Thane district; Ghoti, Nasik district. Unrecorded by Mahabal (1989) in his limited survey of Sholapur district.

Breeding records in Pune district from Pune (Ingallhalikar 1988, Gole 1984); Katraj Ghat (Mundkur 1983a); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bopdeo Ghat (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

Breeding in the western subcontinent from January to March (Barnes 1888).

Population changes: In Pune district and Bombay has apparently increased in numbers (Monga 2001) from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) and Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it a rare resident and uncommon, respectively. In the 19th century was similarly distributed as today except Davidson (1882) found it uncommon in Dhule district.

197 Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela*

Status: Fairly common resident.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Sinhadga, Bhimashankar, Panshet, Katraj Ghat, Lonavla/Khandala. Records from Sholapur district at Madha, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas. Records from Dhule district at Satpura hills and Laling hills, Dhule. Records from Thane district at Tansa WLS, Suryamal, Tungareshwar. Records from Raigad district at Phansad WLS, Matheran, Sutarwadi near Kolad and Karnala. Records from Satara district at Satara Fort, Panchgani, Mahabaleshwar and Koyna. Further records from Aurangabad district; Ratnagiri district; Hedvi, Konkan. Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon but there were 17 records from SGNP between 200-2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) saw pairs 'sometimes'.

Breeding records from Pune (Gole 1984); Phansad WLS, Raigad district (SM/RN 23/5/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Unapdeo, Dhule district

(Vyawahare 1992); Akola district (Hume & Oates 1890a); Karnala, Raigad district (SAL 7/3/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from March and April (Vidal 1880).

Population changes: In Pune district has apparently increased in numbers from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it an uncommon resident.

203 Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Status: Fairly common (but local), winter visitor.

Distribution and migration: Around Bombay including the Ghats the usually conservative Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon although it seems to be regularly seen by Ali and Abdulali (1938a) who even give a latest date of 17 June. Aitken (1900) saw one at Bombay in August. Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1-3 in February, March, May, September, October, and December (Lainer 2003).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was common along the coast but was unrecorded in the Deccan (Keswal 1886a, Vidal 1880, Butler 1881), so has increased in numbers although it has apparently become rare in Dhule district where Vyawahare (1992) recorded it once at Gondur tank, although Davidson (1882) found it not uncommon.

208 Laggar Falcon *Falco jugger*

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Recent records from Aurangabad district: 2 undated (SM 22/2/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 22/10/2002 (KS in litt. 29/9/2003). No further recent records from the Deccan.

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although there were only two records from 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, earlier in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon, local migrant and Ali & Abdulali (1938a) found it to be not common. There are no records from elsewhere in the Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Pune (Ingalhalikar 1988, Barnes 1888); Katraj Ghat (Purandare 1998); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further breeding records from: Sholapur district (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess

1854); University Tower, Bombay, possible breeding (Aitken 1900).

Breeding records from January to May (Aitken 1900, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854).

Population changes: In Pune district has drastically declined from when Mahabal & Lamba (1987) found it common. It was seen occasionally at Ujani in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Bradbeer (1987) did not see this species in one whole year in Pune and the surrounding districts. A pair bred in Pune city up until the early 1990's but very few records since then. Purandare (1998) last saw the species in April 1994. I had 2 sightings from early 1995 and 2 from early 1996 with 1000hrs of raptor watching.

In the late 19th century Fairbank (1876) found it common and Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it very common in the Deccan, where Burgess (1854) found it to be the most abundant falcon. In Dhule district Davidson (1882) found it moderately common.

209-11 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Status: Uncommon resident and winter visitor.

Distribution: Records of Shaheen *F. p. peregrinator* from Murud-Janjira, Raigad district; Bhimashankar, Pune district; Harishchandragad, Ahmednagar district; Satpuras and near Dhadgaon, Toranmal, Akkalkuva, Dhule district; Wada, Thane district; Ratangad, near Bhandardara; Ahmednagar district; Kihim Raigad district.

Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and in the area up to and including the Ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists both races as uncommon although Ali and Abdulali (1938a) record the migrant race as not uncommon along the coast and had only one record of Shaheen as probably this species breeding at Karnala.

Breeding records from Lonavla/Khandala, Pune district (Butler 1881); Sinhagad, Pune district (Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Matheran, Raigad district (Barnes 1888); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay (SM 10/7/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Bhameir fort, Dhule district, 'calling vigorously' (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March to May (Barnes 1888), although birds have been heard calling in September (KS 23/9/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>) and December (Davidson 1882).

Subspecies: Migrant birds may be seen anywhere but more common near the coast for example at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, singles in March, October and December (Lainer 2003).

Population changes: Little changed since late 19th century.

212 Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, 1 on 5/10/2002 and 1 on 13/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 10 sightings in November-December 1994 probably of same individual (AP pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, 1 on 13/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Pashan and Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingallhalikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi and Khutbav in 1987-89 (Purandare 1989). Records from Satara district at Kas and Vasota in 1994 (Gole 1998).

Near Bombay listed as uncommon by Monga (2001) who lists 9 sightings between 1989-2000, but it is apparently more common than supposed as there were 5 records posted on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> from 2000-02 and Clark (1994) saw it on most (of 12) visits to Elephanta and near Alibag, Raigad district, Purandare (1996) saw a flock of 12-14 on 22nd November. Ali and Abdulali (1938a) and Abdulali (1981a) also list the species as uncommon in the area including the Ghats but the status of 'resident' in the latter is an error.

Population changes: The only 19th century record is one shot by Jerdon at Jalna (Butler 1881).

Migration: Records about 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable flying northwest on 09/10/1980, (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85); About 650km west of Bombay at 066871217 Marsden's squares = 18.11°N 67.27°E, 1 juvenile probable board on 05/11/1986, (RNBS database, Casement 1987).

219 Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan and the Ghats.

Rare near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a), with the following records: SGNP, 1 on 31/3/2002 (SDa 31/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>),

Goregaon, 1 on 26/11/2000 (AA 26/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>), Ambernath/Mumbra (Monga 2001), Kihim, Raigad district, female specimen shot on 24/10/1933 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a), Thana (=Thane) and Kolaba (possibly same as Khim specimen) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969). In Ratnagiri district, Vidal (1880) found it rare but more recently Soman (1963) found it very common.

Records from Pune district at Lonavla (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mula-Mutha and Pashan, Pune, several records (AP pers. obs); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Records from Sholapur district at Pandharpur, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas (Mahabal 1989). Records from Nasik district at Nandur-Madhameshwar (SM 11/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gangapur dam (Pittie 1999e). Further records from Kalamba, Kolhapur district (SM 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Aurangabad district (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>), Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Pune (Ingallhalikar 1988, Gole 1984, Gole 1980, Dharap 1977, Betham 1902a); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854); Sholapur district (Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Observed defending a nest in November. Breeding records from January to April (Dharap 1977, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Davison and Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854).

Population changes: Has declined slightly in numbers since the 19th century when most observers record it as common in the Deccan (Sykes 1832, Butler 1881) and Davison and Wenden (1878) recorded it as very common and in Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it fairly common but it is apparently scarce there today as it was apparently unrecorded by Vyawahare (1993). Conversely it has increased in the Konkan (see above).

220 Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis*

Status: Rare passage migrant. Possibly under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune District, 2 males between 1-2 /2/2004 (KS, 4/2/2004,

<orientalbirding@yahoo.com>. Sinhad, Pune district, undated (Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01), Matheran, Raigad district, 6 in December 1995 (Gole 1998); Jasai-Uran, Raigad District, 6 perched on 2/4/2004 flew off in northerly direction (SM 2/4/2004 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); SGNP. Bombay, 1 on 24/11/2002 (NJ 24/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Elephanta Island, Bombay, 1 in October 1990 (Clark 1994); Ambarnath near Kalyan, Raigad district, 1 on 3/12/1950 (Ali 1957, Abdulali 1969, Ali & Ripley 1983); About 600km west of Ratnagiri at 066772433 Marsden's squares = 17.23°N 67.43°E, 2 flying northeast, settled for 4 days on 18/04/1973 as ship headed towards the Gulf and then flew north northeast (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 24:56).

221 Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

Rare passage migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Khamgaon, 1 in 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Kasurdi, 1 in 1987-89 and 1 in about 1996 (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhad, 1 undated (RP in litt. 2002); Banner Hill, Pune, undated (Ingalhalikar 1988); Bhimashankar, in April–June 1994 (Gole 1994, BirdLife International 2001); Pune, in April–June 1994 (Gole 1994, BirdLife International 2001). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Dhule city, winter undated (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Charkop, Talzan, Bombay, 3-15+ on 4/11/2001 (SM 6/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 9/4/2000. (Andheria 2003a); Matheran, Raigad district, in January 2000 (SM 6/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Nasik '(Raha, B. pers. comm., 1999),' (Andheria 2003a); Nasik, undated, probably same as previous entry (AA 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Population changes: In the late 19th century near Ahmednagar, Fairbank (1876) shot 2 out a flock of about 24 in January 1861 and in the Deccan, probably the Bhima valley, Sholapur/Satara districts, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it "Common in the cold season. D. one evening on 4th January, in the Sholapur district, saw a flock of several hundreds roosting on about twenty big trees near a village. In the middle of May it was apparently

breeding i.e., it was 'calling' at the Genna Falls and Arthur's Seat, at Mahabaleshwar."

222/4 Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and winter visitor. Less common in the Bombay area (Monga 2001).

Breeding records from Pune district (Ingalhalikar 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1984); Lonavla (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Borges 1988). Further breeding records from Harishchandragad, Ahmednagar district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Nasik district (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from January to May (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Barnes 1888).

Population changes: Perhaps less common than in the 19th century when Sykes (1832) found it very abundant in the Deccan. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'Not by any means very common, and none remaining to breed about the Satpuras or Kondabhari ghat,' although it was recorded there by Vyawahare (1992) as 'resident throughout, less common in the hilly areas.'

Migration: Records about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 female joined vessel at 0662313 (12.1°N 63.3°E) Arabian Sea from 03/10/1980 until arrived at BHO on 05/10/1980 *Sea Swallow* 30:85; About 400km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066690580 Marsden's squares = 16.08°N 69.50°E, 1 on board 30/09/1986 (RNBS database, Casement 1987).

241 Painted Francolin *Francolinus pictus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. More easily seen during the breeding season (when calling) from July to early October, although calling also occurs at dusk as early as mid- April (Abdulali 1943 & 1964a & 1965).

Records from Pune district at Katraj Ghat (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, Gole 1998); Sinhad and Bhimashankar (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Buckton 1995); Panshet (Gole 1988),

Nasrapur (Gay 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Trevenen 1922); Wadgaon (Abdulali 1969a); Karli, near Lonavla (Sykes 1833, Barnes 1891c, Butler 1881); Kadkalla, east of Karli (Butler 1881). Records from Thane district at: Kelwe beach/Dativare (SM 23/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Dombivli (SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Further records from: Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998d); Laling area near Dhule (Vyawahare 1992); Ghats near Nasik and between the Godavery and the Bheema probably Ahmednagar/Aurangabad (Burgess 1855); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Near Bombay, not common (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a), although in the area including the ghats Abdulali (1981a) lists it as a common resident.

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998b), and calling in the monsoon at: Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Nasrapur, Pune district (Gay 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

Population changes: Has apparently declined since the 19th century when in the Deccan, Sykes (1833) found it abundant and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common. Near Bombay it has declined at least partly due to trapping (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900). Butler (1881) mentions it as 'unknown in Ratnagiri district, though included in Major Lloyds list of Konkan species,' and Soman (1963) also records it in present day Ratnagiri district. In Dhule district Davidson records it as 'very common in Satpurus, moderately common elsewhere' although Vyawahare (1992) only records it from Laling.

246 Grey Francolin *Francolinus pondicerianus*

Status, distribution and population changes: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Absent in the Ratnagiri district (and possibly the whole Konkan) in the 19th century (Butler 1881a) and was also absent from the Bombay Konkan until Abdulali (Editors 1972) released 28 confiscated birds at Kalyan, Thane district and the species seems to be expanding its range in the north Konkan (SM 23/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Also recorded north of Bombay at Dativare, Thane district (SM 6/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Hosur and Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding season not well defined and recorded in every month except June, July (Davidson 1882).

250 Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor in Deccan, possibly resident in small numbers. Apparently scarce in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880). The distribution map in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) shows the wintering range as only in northwest Maharashtra although Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as very common in the Satara and Sholapur districts, which they worked. Ali and Ripley (1983) record the species as resident to southern Maharashtra (Satara) and give the reference in the Deccan as Peters, but this is ignored by Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Abdulali (1981a) although Satara is shown as an isolated breeding record by Kazmierczak and van Perlo (2000). Abdulali (1981a) may not be a reliable source on this species as the distribution is given as only in the Deccan and not in the Bombay area, which is obviously an error (see below) and there are similar errors of both range and status for the next species on his list (Rain Quail). One Common Quail was recorded at Malshej Ghat, Thane district on 24/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986) and Mahabal and Lamba (1987) list it as a common resident around Pune, which is repeated by Ingalhalikar *et al.* (2000-01).

Records from Andavan, Pune district, 2 on 13/11/2000 (Anon. 2001); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, Pune district (Purandare 1989); Dhule, Sakri and Shahada, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

Population changes: Perhaps more common in the 19th century when most collectors found it common in the winter although Sykes (1833) records it as rare in the Deccan in the winter.

Migration: Records about 170km northwest of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 5/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

252 Rain Quail *Coturnix coromandelica*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. More easily located when calling in the breeding season.

Distribution: Breeding records: From Pune district at Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Mula-Mutha, Pune on 9/1/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Laling, Shada and Taloda, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Bombay area (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Ahmednagar (Butler 1881).

Abdulali (1981a) lists this species as present only in the Deccan (not around Bombay) and also as only a migrant but this is an error as it occurs around Bombay and also breeds in Maharashtra at Lonavla Pune district, heard on 18/9/2002 (KS, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a, Pittie 1998d); Ahmednagar (Pawar 1979).

Breeding records from August to mid-October (Pawar 1979, Davidson and Wenden 1878). Male with enlarged testes found as early as 23rd June (Monga & Rane 1986).

Population changes: In the 19th century appears to have been more common in the Deccan. Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as very common and Sykes (1833) found it very abundant, although it was less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

253 Blue-breasted Quail *Coturnix chinensis*

Status: Uncommon local migrant, possibly resident.

Distribution: Recorded at Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district on 18/1/1996 (AP pers obs.); Lohgad Fort ?Pune district, in April 1989/90 (KK in litt. 30/12/2002); Pune 'Uncommon. Resident,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, undated, shot but it was not included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Pune 'some years ago,' (Wenden 1881); Murbad, Malshej, Thane district (Monga 2001); Near Vehar Lake, Bombay (Wenden 1881).

No confirmed breeding. Abdulali (1981a) records it as an uncommon resident in the Bombay area including

the Ghats and is usually reliable although the previous two species on his list (Rain and Common Quail) have three errors. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) record it similarly but they have frequent errors. Ali and Ripley (1983) quote Baker's statement that it is a common breeding bird along the Malabar Coast to Bombay and write, 'it is certainly not true today.' Butler (1881) has no records at all from western Maharashtra.

255/7 Jungle Bush Quail *Pardicula asiatica*

Status: Fairly common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Aitken 1900); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Taloda, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding season ill defined, practically all months (Ali & Ripley 1983).

260 Rock Bush Quail *Pardicula argoondah*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Rare in the Konkan where the only traced reference is 'Bassein,' Thane district (Hume 1878a), although Lloyd included it in his Konkan list (Butler 1881).

Breeding records from Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from August to April (Barnes 1891, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855).

**262 Painted Bush Quail
*Pardicula erythrorhyncha***

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: The type locality for Sykes's specimen is definitely Karli east of Lonavla as suggested by Abdulali (1969a) [and not North Konkan as given by Ripley (1961) and Ali and Ripley (1983)], Blanford (1869) describes the locality as 'close to Khandalla.'

Records from Panchgani, Satara district, on 7/7/2002 (RP in litt. 12/02); Panshet, Pune district, 'once,' (Gole 1998); Karleh, = Karli, Pune district, 'Abundant,' (Sykes 1833); Pune, 'Finn' (1915/16), in (Trevenen 1922); near Pune (Hume & Marshall 1879-1881); Satara and Poona 'in which it is a constant resident,' (Burke 1928); 'Khandala,

Mahabaleshwar etc.,' (Fairbank 1876); Khandala 'I also obtained it at Khandalla close to Col. Sykes's locality,' (Blanford 1869); Sholapur 'Once,' Poona 'one,' and Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878); 'Permanent resident. Locally not uncommon. Occurs all along the Sahyadri range as far north as Khandala, extending often into the well-wooded districts adjoining. According to Mr. Vidal it does not occur in Ratnagiri (District), but it is included in Major Lloyd's list of Konkan species. Near Poona, I procured a specimen on the hills. Jerdon says that it occurs all along the Ghats, from Wynaad to near Poona,' (Butler 1881).

Breeding reported at Radhanagari, Satara district (Gole 1998).

Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season not well defined, variable locally and covering most months of the year,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Population changes: Appears to have declined in numbers, Sykes (1833) found it 'abundant,' and Butler (1881) 'not uncommon,' although Trevenen (1922) did not find it near Pune and there have been very few recent records.

275 Red Spurfowl *Galloperdix spadicea*

Status: Fairly common resident.

Distribution: In Pune district recorded at Lonavla, Khandala, Sinhagad, Bhimashankar, Panshet and Mulshi and Khadakvasla hills. In Thane district recorded at Malshej Ghat, Tungreshwar, Suriamal, Panvel and Pen. Also recorded at Mahabaleshwar, Koyna, Satara district; Ratnagiri district; Satpura and Pimpalnir hills, Dhule district; Matheran, Raigad district; Bombay.

Breeding records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Lonavla and Khandala, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855).

Breeding records from March to June (Panday *et al.* 1968, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Barnes 1891c, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

278 Painted Spurfowl *Galloperdix lunulata*

Status: Rare, presumably resident.

Distribution: Recorded at Sinhagad, Pune district, a male on 9/5/1982, and again a single (sex unspecified) on 15/5/1982 (Mundkur 1983a, Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 'around 1990,' (RP in litt

2002); 'Vagrant/rare in Sahyadri,' presumably referring to the previous records (Gole 1998).

Population changes: No records in the 19th century.

299 Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus*

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: Recorded at Lonavla, Pune district, 1 male on 24/9/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahogroups.com>); Khandala, Pune district, 'Brother Navarro remarks that he has (observed it) in the previous years' (Dubash 1966); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Borivli, Bombay, 1 on 24/2/1929 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Ali & Ripley 1983); Nasik/Gujarat border, 'isolated records for a country without a specified locality' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Nasik/Gujarat border (two), isolated records (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

301 Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident.

The only record from outside the Konkan, Western Ghats and Satpuras was at Ahmednagar, where it is recorded as a common resident (Kuruhade 1991). In the Konkan appears to be confined to the sides of the Ghats (Vidal 1880) and the Bombay area (Monga 2001).

In Pune district records from Bhimashankar, Khandala, Lonavla (calling), Panshet, and the Mulshi hills. Further records from Koyna WLS, Satara district; Radhanagari WLS, Kolhapur district; Phansad WLS, Raigad district (calling), Dhule district (rare), and Bombay.

Breeding records from Pune area (Betham 1900); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Satpuras/Akrani hills, Dhule district (Davidson 1882),

Breeding records from March to mid June (Panday *et al.* 1968, Betham 1900, Barnes 1891c, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Numbers little changed since the 19th century.

311 Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident.

Near Bombay has been subject to drastic hunting pressure but has now recovered somewhat (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

Breeding records from Bombay (Stairmand 1970f); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855).

Breeding records from September to October (Stairmand 1970f, Burgess 1855, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Apparently more common in some localities in the 19th century when Burgess (1855) found it plentiful in 'the districts of Jamkhair and Scogao,' although Butler (1881) found it 'not very common,' in the Deccan due to hunting persecution.

313 Small Buttonquail *Turnix sylvatica*

Status: Apparently a rare resident and local migrant. May be under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Kalyan, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1-3 disoriented in fog and taken into care, 'recently,' (UD 15/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 2 records Bhayander/Virar (Monga 2001); Borivli, Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Near Dhule at Gondur road and also at Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Nizampur, Dhule city, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Deccan (Fairbank 1876, Sykes 1833); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding in the rains (Barnes 1891c) and eggs taken in September (Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Appears to have declined drastically in numbers in the Deccan, where Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common. Vidal (1880) found it scarce in the south Konkan and Davidson (1882) found it rare (but perhaps under-recorded) in Dhule district.

314 Yellow-legged Buttonquail *Turnix tanki*

Status: Uncommon. Possibly resident, no breeding records.

Distribution: Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); N.D.A. Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole

1987); Patas, Pune district, once (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon/Kasurdi/Khutbav, Pune district, undated (Purandare 1989); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 5 on 7/7/1984 and the most common victim to weather casualties (Monga & Rane 1986); Pune, shot but it was not on his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); near Dhule and Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Satpuras, Dhule district, 1 specimen (Davidson 1882); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 weather casualty in late May 1949 (Ferreira 1950); near Murbad, Thane district (Monga 2001); Pune, 1 collected by Butler (Butler 1881); Sholapur, 1 collected by Wenden (Butler 1881); Deccan "Jerdon mentions it as 'rare in the Deccan'," (Butler 1881).

318 Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, more common near Bombay including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

Recorded in Pune district at Lonavla, 1 on 11/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Kattraj Ghat, undated (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Aundh, Pune, Jan/Feb 1998 (RP in litt. 2002, Adelson 1998); Bhugaon (RP in litt. 2002); Law College Hill, Pune and Bhamburda (RP in litt. 2002); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Buckton 1995); Mula-Mutha, Pune on 18/1/1994 and 23/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Khamgaon/Kasurdi/Khutbav 'uncommon, 1987-89,' (Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Yewat & Kamshet, 1 specimen from each locality in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a). Further records from Ahmednagar city (Kurahde 1996); Dhule, Shirpur and Shahada, Dhule district, 'in large numbers,' (Vyawahare 1992); Daulatabad, Aurangabad (1), Nasik (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1), Bombay (12), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969a). Kihim, Alibag and Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Guhagar, Palgad, Khed, Ratnagiri district, Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Shirpur, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March to September (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891c, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In 19th century numbers seem little changed from today, although numbers seem to fluctuate. Fairbank (1876) and Sykes (1833) found it common in the Deccan, although Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it sparingly scattered and Barnes (1891c) did not think it was common anywhere. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) found it 'decidedly scarce,' whereas Vyawahare (1992) found 'large numbers.' Although Butler (1881) and Barnes (1891c) thought it was rare in Ratnagiri district, Vidal (1880) found it 'not very common, but is occasionally flushed.'

320 Common Crane

Grus grus

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. Rare in the Konkan.

Distribution: Records from Ujani, Pune district, small flock on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs); Ujani, 150 in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Near Mulshi, Pune, 2 in December 1968 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, undated (Ingalhalikar *et al.*, 2000-01); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 20-25 on 7/12/2002 (NJ/MK/VT <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 8-10 on 30/10/1999 (Pittie 2000); Gondur Tank, Dhule district, 6 for a week or so (Vyawahare 1992); 'Bombay Deccan to c. 18°N. lat.' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay, in 1899 (Aitken 1900); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876).

Population changes: Appears to have been more common in the 19th century in the Deccan where Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'tolerably common,' and Butler (1881) 'not uncommon,' although Fairbank (1876) found it 'rare'.

323 Sarus Crane

Grus antigone

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: The only references above the Ghats are Katraj Ghat, Pune district, undated, PG (Ingalhalikar *et al.*, 2000-01); Tapti, Dhule district, 1 on 21/4/1881. 'I have been told a pair used to breed in hills in Nizampur,

but in January 1881, there were none,' (Davidson 1882); Possibly referring to the previous record. Deccan/Khandesh 'Is very rare,' (Keswal 1886). Records below the Ghats are: Near Bombay, no numbers given, in 1899/1900. Ali & Abdulali (1939) and BirdLife International (2001), quote 'several,' although there is no figure in the original reference (Aitken 1900, Anon 1900); Santa Cruz, Bombay, 1 on 9/12/1908 (Symons 1909a, Ali & Abdulali 1939); one found dead a few days before 9/12/1908 near Bandara in Bombay (Symons 1909a); Panvel, Bombay, in '1897, the famine year' (Symons 1909a); Tembhi, Dhanu Taluka, Thane district, 4 on 4/3/1883, and in Thane district contiguous to the Daman territory on 2 occasions in January 1883 (Inverarity 1887a).

326 Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon non-breeding visitor to the Deccan. Regular in large flocks at certain localities. Rare in the Konkan.

In Pune district recorded at Khadakvasla, Yewat and Bhima river below Koregaon (Trevenen 1922); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Naik 1984); Veer (Naik 1987, Gole 1984, Gole 1977, Kalpavriksh 2001, Buckton 1995); Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Bhatgar dam (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Wurwund (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from Shirwal, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Vijapur, Aurangabad district, in 1925 (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Ahmednagar surrounds (Kurahde 1991); 'Near Waterphul' on River Sina, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule, Shirpur and Shahada, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Tapti valley and Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882). The only record from the Konkan: Near Bombay, no numbers given, in 1899/1900, Ali & Abdulali (1939) quote 'several,' although there is no figure in the original reference (Anon 1900, Aitken 1900).

Population changes: Numbers perhaps decreased since the 19th century when Davidson and Wenden (1878) recorded 'immense flocks,' in the Deccan and in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) described it as 'abundant.'

Migration: Usually arrive in late November and depart in late March/early April (Burgess 1855).

Earliest date: 23/11/1986, Veer, Pune district (Naik 1987). Latest date: 24th May and possibly on 12th June, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855).

[327-28 Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Thane Creek, Bombay, 1 photographed on 25/12/1994 (Punjabi 1997); Nasik/Gujarat border, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Konkan 'Not unfrequently (sic) shot among Snipe and Quail. I have no note of species observed,' (Keswal 1886a).]

329 Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus*

Status: Uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, 1 on 10/2/1995 (AP pers. obs); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba); Further records from Karjat, Raigad district, 1 undated but recent (BA 13/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Goregaon and Powai, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Vashisti, Ratnagiri district, a small colony in 1879 (Vidal 1880); one near Malvan, Sindhudurg district in 1880 (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Pune (Betham 1902a); Khandala (Barnes 1891).

Breeding records from August and September (Barnes 1891, Betham 1902a, Butler 1881).

**332 Slaty-legged Crake
*Rallina eurizonoides***

Status: Uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, 1 juvenile on 17/9/2002, 1 adult on 23/9/2002 (KS 23/9/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 4 dead weather casualties between 23-24/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba); Further record from: Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district, where many clutches were found (Betham 1903c, Betham 1903); Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen off the nest, in

BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 male had enlarged testis in late June (Monga & Rane 1986).

Breeding recorded in August, September and probably earlier (Betham 1903c, Betham 1903).

***Porzana* sp.**

Bombay 'Pigmy Rail (*Porzana pygmaea*) is the one ('Waterhen') most likely to be met with in Bombay. I believe I have seen this bird in one of the cages of a strolling bird-seller, but that was many years ago,' (Aitken 1900).

335 Little Crake *Porzana parva*

Status: Rare winter visitor. Possibly under-recorded.

Distribution: Recorded at Kawadi, Pune district, 2 juveniles on 9/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 female specimen in BNHS collection from November 1914 (Ali & Abdulali 1968, Abdulali 1969b).

337 Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: In Pune district records from Ujani, undated, PG (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khutbav, 1 on 18/2/1996 (AP pers. obs.); Wurwund, 1 juvenile on 12/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Records from around Bombay at Powai, Tulsi and Vihar lakes, Vilé Parlé (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Specimens in BNHS collection from Wada, Pune district (2); Diva, Thane district (1); Mumbra, Thane district (1); Dharamtar, Raigad district (1); Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (1) (Abdulali 1969b). Further records from Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Ratnagiri and Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, probably the specimen in BNHS collection and possibly the specimen Vidal donated to BNHS collection in 1886 (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b).

Breeding: The following has been overlooked in later literature, breeding from July to September at 'Milana near Deesa,' (=Malan 30km east of Disa, Gujarat) where Barnes (1891) found it very common.

Population changes: Numbers have decreased near Bombay where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common, it was already found uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and there were no records between 2000-02 from <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>.

In 19th century Vidal (1880) flushed it occasionally in south Konkan but apart from the Fairbank (1876) record there were no other records.

[338 Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*

Status: Rare winter visitor. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists 'small numbers, overlooked' although there were no records between 2000-02 from <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1939) saw it rarely although from a larger area up to the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional.

Specimens in BNHS collection from Nasik (1); Ambarnath, Thane district (2), Bombay (2), Panvel, Raigad district (2) (Abdulali 1969b, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1887a). Further records from Powai Lake (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule and Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Gundoor (=Gondur), Dhule district, 1 in October 1879 (Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Apparently more common in the 19th century when Inverarity (1887) found it fairly common and shot it occasionally near Bombay. In the Deccan, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'not rare,' and Davidson obtained several specimens and Butler (1881) wrote 'not uncommon.'

Migration: Latest date 12 April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

340 Ruddy-breasted Crake *Porzana fusca*

Status: Uncommon local migrant and resident. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pashan, Pune, no details (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Khutbav Pune district, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Pune, no details (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Vikhroli, Bombay, 1 on 24/9/2001 (VK 25/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay 'small numbers (N Mumbai/outskirts), overlooked,' (Monga 2001); Powai Lake, Bombay 1 male specimen on 21/6/1936, 'rare,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Thana (1), Bombay (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Mukhti nulah, Dhule district, 1 possible in September 1880 (Davidson 1882); Dapuli, Ratnagiri district, 1 probable (Vidal 1880, Butler 1881).

In western Maharashtra shown as confined to the Konkan and Ghats north to Bombay (Grimmett *et al.* 1998 and Ali & Ripley 1983) although there is a possible record from Dhule district.

Breeding confirmed with a nest found at Charkop, Kandivli, Bombay, on 27/7/2001 (SM 27/7/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

No definite 19th century records.

342 Brown Crake *Amaurornis akool*

Status: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. No records from the Konkan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, 5 records within three weeks (KS 14/10/2002, <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 on 10/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Telco, Pune, on 27/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Telco (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Khutbav, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 3 on 29/3/1993 (Purandare 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, fairly common (AP pers. obs.), Pune, between 1-7/3/1979 (Gole 1980); Pune, undated (Gay 1977a); Pune, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune and other parts of the Deccan, common (Betham 1904). Further records from Rantalai Lake, Nasik district, 1 on 18/12/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Dadergaon tank near Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 3 or 4 possibles in 1879 (Davidson 1882); Deccan (Sykes 1833); Deccan, Jerdon in Butler (1881).

Breeding records from Pune (Ali & Ripley 1983, Betham 1904).

Breeding record from August to October (Ali & Ripley 1983, Betham 1904).

Population changes: Probably under-recorded in 19th century when Butler (1881) knew only of the records of Sykes (1833) and Jerdon from the Deccan.

344 White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay from July to September (LM 3/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1891).

346 Watercock
Gallicrex cinerea

Status: Rare local migrant and resident.

Distribution: Records from Pune, no details (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 female and several severed heads between 23&24/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Goregaon, Bombay, heard and saw 2 on 2/6/1974, and heard on 16/6/1974 (Jose 1976); Colaba, Bombay, undated (Jose 1972); Bombay, 6 specimens in BNHS collection, 1 in dark breeding plumage (Abdulali 1969b); Bombay, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an occasional resident in the Bombay neighbourhood there are very few records.

Breeding record from Bombay: A male was shot by H.A. at Powai Lake on 16/7/1933 had enlarged testes (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Breeding in the Peninsula from June to September (Ali & Ripley 1983).

347 Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Status and distribution: Common local migrant and resident. Less common around Bombay (Monga 2001).

Population changes: Population can fluctuate (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an occasional resident in the Bombay neighbourhood up to and including the Ghats but there are no specific breeding records.

Population seems little changed since the 19th century, except in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it not common and Vyawahare (1992) common, but this may have been a short-term fluctuation.

349 Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. May still be rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1883) and uncommon in Berar (Wright 1942).

Breeding records from Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Near Bombay (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Talegaon (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from July to September (SDa 11/9/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Has apparently increased in numbers fairly recently in the Deccan as Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it rare near Pune, although by 1987 Bradbeer (1987) found it plentiful.

In the 19th century was considered uncommon to rare in the Deccan (Barnes 1891, Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881) and was also rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882) and the Konkan (Vidal 1883, Keswal 1886a).

350 Common Coot *Fulica atra*

Status and distribution: Common resident in the Deccan, less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Soman 1963, Abdulali & Ali 1939).

Breeding records from Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala (Navarro 1980, Navarro 1979); Rantalai Lake, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Kambala jheel, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a, Khacher 1978, Khacher 1979); Pune (Navarro 1980, Betham 1904, Betham 1902c); Singwa tank, Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b, Barnes 1891); Mahalaxmi, Bombay (Navarro 1980).

Breeding records from July to December (Pittie 1999a, Navarro 1980, Khacher 1978, Khacher 1979, Betham 1904, Betham 1902c, Burgess 1855b).

Population changes: In the Konkan, the population may fluctuate drastically presumably with rainfall (Keswal 1887, Inverarity 1887, Vidal 1880). Aitken (1900) found it very common outside of Bombay.

354 Indian Bustard *Ardeotis nigriceps*

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and local resident.

Distribution: Records not included in BirdLife International (2001) are one male near CME, Pune, in Dec 2000 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Hosur Hindustani Aeronautics Limited Factory (H.A.L.), 20km from Nasik towards Dhulia, on N.H. 3, Nasik district, 3 on 2/9/1998, 1 on 24/9/1998, 3 on 25/9/1998, BR. 'The birds are seen regularly on the runway by the Air Traffic Control staff (Mr. Kale pers. comm.) Two chicks were observed in 1998, while displaying males are regularly sighted in the monsoon. According to

the ATC staff, a maximum of nine birds have been recorded in the area, since at least 1974 (Mr. Kale pers. comm.),' (Raha & Prakash 2001); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 4 on 15/3/1999, and 3 on 23/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 1 male, 4 females and 1 young on 21/1/1999 and 27/1/1999 (Pittie 1999c); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, confirmed breeding, 5 adults, 1 young on 6/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 2 males, 2 females and 1 young on 2/10/1998. 2 males, 1 female on 8/10/1998 (Pittie 1999); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 1 male on 24/9/1998, 3 on 25/9/1998. "According to Mr. P. Kale of the air traffic control, bustards have been 'residing in the premises' since 1974!" (Pittie 1998e); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 2 males 4 females 1 & 2/11/2001 (BA 8/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 2 males, 4 females, 1/11/2001, 2/11/2001 (BA 8/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Nanaj, Sholapur district, 'B S Kulkarni, mentions 4 male and 12 female Great Indian Bustards at Nanaj on 22 Sept 2002, including a male and two females courting,' (PB in litt. 28/1/2003); Sholapur district, 'Noticed once near Karmala village (Karmala taluka) and near Nanaj village (Sholapur taluka) in September 1983.' Listed as rare in Karmala taluka, and occasional in Barshi (this should probably read Sholapur as previously in text) taluka. Resident and local migrant (Mahabal 1989); Gautala, Aurangabad area?, 'occasionally recorded,' undated (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Pune, 'Last season I heard of three being shot, but did not see them personally,' (Trevenen 1922); Deccan, 'Found in flocks, varying in size, in the open plains of the Deccan. May be said to breed all the year round. I have had an egg brought to me in February, another on the 4th May, containing a young bird. A gentleman told me that he had seen a young Bustard covered with down, in the early part of October. I have had a young bird brought to me in November, as well as eggs in November and December. The female generally lays but one egg,' (Burgess 1855); Dhule district 'Moderately common in hot and cold weather in plains along Tapti, and Pimpalnir and Nizampur. I have seen flocks of at least 20 birds in Nandurbar taluka,' (Davidson 1882); W. Subcontinent 'I think most eggs are found in July and August, but occasionally they are met with as early as March and as late as September. I had received one egg from Sholapur,' (Barnes 1891c). See BirdLife International (2001) for further details of the records and decline of this species.

[355 MacQueen's Bustard *Chlamydotis macqueeni*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: One record about 170km northwest of Bombay at Bombay High Oilfield, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, one landed on sea exhausted and was photographed apparently swimming on 07/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85); Gulf of Kambay, Gujarat, at 101120254 Marsden's squares = 21.05°N 72.24°E west of Suvali Point, one circled the rig and flew to the southeast on 5/11/1983 (Simpson 1984).]

357 Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indica*

Status: Endangered (BirdLife International 2001). Rare and local resident.

Distribution: Records not included in BirdLife International (2001) are Pune 'Resident. Uncommon. Seen only a couple of times in scrub in Sinhagad Hills and hills around Mulshi. Not seen after 1973,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Saswat-Dive Ghat Pune district, 1994, RP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Hosur, Hindustani Aeronautics Limited Factory (H.A.L.), 20km from Nasik towards Dhulia, on N.H. 3, Nasik district, 1 on 24/9/1998, 1 adult male in breeding plumage and displaying on 25/9/1998 (Raha & Prakash 2001a); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 2 on runway on 6/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, probable breeding, 1 male displaying 2/10/1998. 1 male displaying on 8/10/1998 (Pittie 1999); Hosur H.A.L. Factory, 1 male displaying on 2/9/1998, 1 male displaying on 24/9/1998, 1 male displaying on 25/9/1998. "According to Mr. P. Kale of the air traffic control, bustards have been 'residing in the premises' since 1974!" (Pittie 1998e); No location given, 2 specimens contributed to BNHS collection by C.H. Kirkpatrick (Anon. 1896); Bombay "In a letter dated the 9th October 1941, Mr. E. Sheehy of the Bombay Police writes, 'From the remarks in your book one is led to believe that the painted partridge is scarce owing to constant destruction by sportsman. I admit that within Salsette they are fast disappearing but I do not put this down to the sportsman. The advance of fast and heavy traffic together with the easy access to places by motor car, would tend to drive the game. Not far beyond Salsette, say within 15 miles, I have had some of the finest shooting available. In 1939 with 4 guns we bagged 30 brace. In 1938 with 2 guns the days' bag, shooting from 8 a.m. to noon (inc. birds only) was 18 brace partridge (painted),

15 brace quail (grey), 1 florican. On the other occasions in the same season, a morning's shoot produced 12 brace, 9 brace, 8 brace with 2 guns," (Abdulali 1943); Bombay 'Rare also are the lesser florican,' (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer, 1909); Pen, Raigad district, 'Mr. N.C. Macleod recorded having shot a specimen across the harbour near Pen towards the end of last month (=November 1896),' (Anon. 1898); Deccan 'Dakhan,' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district 'Breeds during the end of the monsoon, laying three eggs,' (Burgess 1855). Breeding records from the end of August to early November (Barnes 1891c). See BirdLife International (2001) for further records and details of the decline of this species.

358 Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, SM 22/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Breeding records from July to September (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, SM 22/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Population changes: Apparently less common in the late 19th century in the Deccan, where Davidson and Wenden (1878) and Butler (1881) found it occurring sparingly.

**359 Bronze-winged
Jacana *Metopidius indicus***

Status: Fairly uncommon but local resident. Rare or absent from Ratnagiri district (Butler 1881) and Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993, Davidson 1882).

Distribution: Recorded at Katraj and Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Singh 1984, etc.). No further records from the Deccan. Further records from; Bombay, 9 records between 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Bombay, Amladi 1973a); Alibag, Raigad district (Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1968); Uran, Raigad district (AV 26/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Thane district (Butler 1881).

Breeding records from Bombay (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dombivli, Thane district (SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kalyan, Thane district (Hume & Oates 1890a); Panvel, Nagotne and Ashtami, Raigad district (Keswal 1887).

Breeding records from July to September (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Hume & Oates 1890a).

Population changes: In the 19th century, rare in the Deccan (Fairbank 1876), where it was unrecorded by Wenden and Davidson (1878).

**[360 Eurasian Oystercatcher
*Haematopus ostralegus***

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Occurring all down the Maharashtra coast in suitable habitat.

Records from Thane district at Dativare, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Dativare, a few on 6/8/2000 (SU 8/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, 2 on 3/2/2001 (SM 6/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Records from Raigad district at Alibag-Akshi Beach, 1 on 5-6/1/2000, 7-8 on 19-20/2/2000 (Pittie 2000); Shreevardhan and Alibag, 8 in total between December 1993 and February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Kihim, in 1993 (Gole 1994b); Kihim, between 28&10-23/11/1998 (Editors 1999); Alibag, 2 on 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Mandwa, 1 undated (Creado 1980); Malati Creek, Janjira 'fiord', a group, undated (Sinclair 1889, Anon.1889); Specimens from Alibag on 22/10/1933 and October 1893, 1 of which is in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Records from Ratnagiri district at Kelsi, Ratagiri, 'A few are to be seen at the estuaries of the principal creeks,' (Vidal 1880).

Near Bombay, Ali & Abdulali (1939) wrote of it as common but this is not supported by the number of records and is altered to uncommon by Abdulali (1981a) and Monga (2001) finds it in 'small numbers'. Records from Bombay at Colaba, 1 in November 1968 (Jose 1968); Madh beach, undated (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); in Panvel 3 purchased specimens, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b); Bombay island, a few and Back Bay, several in January 1875 (Hume 1876); Near Bombay,

15+ on 29/6 (Aitken 1900); Bombay undated (Anon 1909, Bombay Gazetteer 1909); Konkan, probably Raigad District (Keswal 1886a).

Migration: Earliest date 28 September. Latest date: 29 June (Ali & Abdulali 1939).]

429 Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident, probably under-recorded and population may fluctuate probably with local migration.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, common (18/9/2002 KS, <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Khamgaon, rare, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, very common in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further records from Panzara river and Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Madha, Pandharpur and Barshi talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Singwa, Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b); south Konkan, common, (Vidal 1880); Bombay (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Aurangabad (Gubbins 1879); Singwa, Ahmednagar, 'very probable that some breed,' (Burgess 1855b).

Breeding records from late September to early May (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Inverarity 1879, Gubbins 1879).

430 Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Rare in the Konkan (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Vidal 1880) except around Bombay.

Breeding recorded at Bombay from May to July (Abdulali 1951).

Migration: In the Bombay area, (Ali & Abdulali 1939) had been recorded only from late September to early November; Stairmand (1969b, 1969c, 1970h) has records from January, February, early September and December 1969, and Abdulali (1951) has non breeding records from April to June and at Uran, Raigad district, nearly 300 were seen on about 8/4/2001 (AA 8/4/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>).

In Pune district, late records includes 40 birds seen at Kawadi on 14/4/1986, 8 at Pashan on 15/5/1986, and 2 at Ujani on 18/5/1986, and early arrivals: 3 on the Mula-Mutha on 2/9/1986 (Bradbeer 1987). In Bombay earliest record is 4th September (Martin 1944).

432 Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon along the coast. Rare inland.

Inland records at Veer, Pune district, a small flock on 25/2/1996 (AP pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Shirwal on Neera river, Satara District, 'recently recorded,' (Pande *et al.* 2003); Near Pune, 1 on 19/1/2002 (Betham 1902d); Panzara river near Dhule city, Dhule district, on 2/10/1989 (Vyawahare 1992).

Although Ali and Ripley (1983) record it all down the Maharashtra coast, the only traceable records are near Bombay, north of Revadanda, Raigad district and south of Bassein and Bhyander, Thane district. Vidal (1880) had no records from Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg districts.

There were 7 records of up to 110 birds in the Bombay neighbourhood between 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Further records from the Bombay area: (Bradbeer 1987, Creado 1973, Abdulali 1970a, Stairmand 1970f, Nilakanta 1966, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Abdulali 1951, Aitken 1900, Keswal 1888, Inverarity 1887).

Migration: Earliest date 23/9/1918 at Bhyandar (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Latest date: Madh Fort, Bombay in early April 2002 (SDa 12/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

[434 Crab-plover *Dromas ardeola*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor along the coast. One record from inland at Kolhapur.

All coastal records are from the Bombay vicinity north of Murud, Raigad district and south of Dativare, Thane district, but no doubt it occurs all down the coast to Goa.

Records from Raigad district at Kihim Raigad, 4 in late 1999 (AA 11/12/2000, <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, January 1999 (LP 11/2/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Agardanda village near Murud-Janjira, Raigad district, 6 on 22/11/1998, 6 on 20/12/1998 (Mestri & Pande 2001); Thal,

Raigad district, 1 on 26/10/1930 and Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 26/10/1935 (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Nagaum Sands, 1 undated (Keswal 1888). Records from Bombay at Colaba Point, 1 adult and 1 immature on 27/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Madh Fort, 1 undated (SDa 12/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Thana Creek, 5 on 'World Wetland Day' (SB 2/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gorai, a flock of 4 in 1989 (Monga 2001). Further records from Dativare Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994) and inland at Rankala Tank, Kolhapur city, 24 on 27/3/1983 (Bharucha & Samant 1985).

436 Eurasian Thick-knee *Burhinus oedicnemus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan where its habitat is under-watched and it is therefore under-recorded. Less common in the Konkan (Butler 1881).

In Pune district recorded at: Mula-Mutha, fairly common, 5 seen 23/1/1994 (AP pers. obs.); NDA, Peacock Bay (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Cooney Mission, Khandala, 1 on 24/5/1966 (Dubash 1966); Ambegaon, calling on 3/2/1972 (Futehally 1972). Further records from Pune and Nasik districts, common (Navarro 1974); Chandoli and Mahabaleshwar, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Specimens: E. Khandesh (1), Karjat, Raigad district (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Deccan (Fairbank 1876, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district, four pairs and Ratangiri station, 1 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880).

Records from Bombay at Gorai and near Esselworld, undated (SM 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dahisar, Gorai, 1 undated but recent (API 13/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gorai, Panvel, Wada, undated (Monga 2001); Andheri, 1 on 4/2/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Marol, recently (December) and 'some years ago,' (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Panvel (Inverarity 1887).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district, BN (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably about Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b).

Breeding records from March, April, May (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Burgess 1855b).

437 Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident in the Deccan, rare in the Konkan.

Records in Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune and Bopdeo Ghat, less than 6 times (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pashan, Pune, undated (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Veer, 1 on 25/2/1996 (AP pers. obs.); Veer (Bradbeer 1987); Ujani, 5 on 18/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Ujani, common in 1986 and occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further records from Karanja tank, Akola district, on January 19th (Wright 1942); Prakasha, and abundant below Kukurmoonda on the Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara districts, not uncommon (Davidson & Wenden). Records from near Bombay at Panvel, Raigad district, 1 specimen shot in 1887 in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Virar (=Vihar), undated (Monga 2001); Karanja-Uran, 1 on 19/11/2000 (KS 20/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 12/3/1930 (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

Breeding records from Ujani, 2 nest building (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Below Kukurmoonda on the Tapti, Dhule district in March (Davidson 1882); Bheema river near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b).

Breeding record from March (Burgess 1855b).

440 Indian Courser *Cursorius coromandelicus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Rare in the Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Records in Pune district from Pashan, Pune; Mula-Mutha, Pune; Kirki; Veer; Lonand; Khamgaon; Khutbav; Ujani; Alandi; Records from Sholapur district at: Karmala, Sangola, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas. Records from Bombay at: Charkop, small flocks in 1984 and 1986 (Monga 2001); Gilbert Hill, Andheri, 40 on 23/4/1930 and 2 on 24/4/1930 and occasionally at 'Kutcherpatti' on Trombay Island, 3 juvenile on 3/6/1933 (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Further records from Dhule district; Jaikwadi dam, Aurangabad district; Ratnagiri district 'occasionally seen in small flocks' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, scarce (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998b); Sholapur (Hume & Oates 1890a); Khandala and Lonavla, Pune district (Ali

& Abdulali 1939); Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855b); Dhule district (Barnes 1891c).

Breeding records from February to August (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1998c, Pittie 1998b, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Hume & Oates 1890a).

**442 Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* &
443 Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum***

The following most probably refers to Oriental Pratincole. Ujani, Pune district, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Charkop, Bombay one large flock in December 1987 (Monga 2001); Vishal Nagar, Bombay 1 large flock in early 1985 (SM 21/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, a flock on 29/12/1931, 30/12/1931 and 1/1/1932 (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Prakasha on the Tapti, Dhule district, 'a considerable,' flock in November 1879 (Davidson 1882).

[442 Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record from Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, 1 of 2 shot on 22/8/1879 (Vidal 1880).]

**443 Oriental Pratincole
*Glareola maldivarum***

Status: Rare winter visitor and probable resident.

Distribution: Breeding Records from Pune district at Kawadi between November 1993 and January 1994 (KK in litt. 30/12/2002); Ujani, 3 mobbing Bradbeer on 17/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, 'rather rare,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Records from Bombay at Bhyander, 1 on 1/9/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1970a); Revadanda, Raigad district, 1 shot out of 12, undated (Keswal 1888). Further records from Ratnagiri district, flocks between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Bheema river, 40-50 miles south of Sholapur, in winter (Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878). The birds mobbing Paul Bradbeer, were obviously showing breeding behaviour.

444 Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan. Rare in the Konkan except near Bombay (Monga 2001).

Breeding records from Lonavla, Pune district (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988, Bradbeer 1987).

Breeding records from March to May (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988, Bradbeer 1987).

Population changes: Breeding has increased in numbers at Bombay where numbers have increased from uncommon (Abdulali 1981a) to occasional (Monga 2001). Recorded at Panvel, Raigad district, 5-6 on 27/10/1962 (Abdulali 1962), but was previously unrecorded around Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939) and although Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common in winter on the Bheema probably near Sholapur. Butler (1881) had no other record of this species, although on the Bheema river probably near Ahmednagar, Burgess (1855b) was mobbed by many in March and concluded that they were nesting and shot a female with large ovaries, but could find no nests.

**[362 White-tailed Lapwing
*Vanellus leucurus***

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Bombay, (JBNHS 98(2): 280); Gondur tank, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Nandurbar, Dhule district. 4 in December 1880 (Davidson 1882); Near Manor, Bombay, undated (Monga 2001); Tank a few miles from Kalyan Thane district, 1 shot on 3/2/1952 (Abdulali 1952a).]

**363 Sociable Lapwing
*Vanellus gregarius***

Status: Vulnerable upgraded to Endangered (BirdLife International, 2004). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Mula-Mutha, Pune, a couple of sightings in 1965-71 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalthalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Karmala, Barshi and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Esplanade, Bombay, 40-50 in December 1899 for some weeks, 3 shot on 7/12/1899 (Abdulali 1969b; Ali & Abdulali 1939, Anon. 1909, Aitken 1900, Anon. 1900); Ratnagiri station, Ratnagiri district, 3 on 31/10/1978 (Vidal 1880); About Jalna, (Jerdon 1862-64); Deccan, probably the Bheema valley, Sholapur /Satara districts 'Common in some parts of the district

during the cold weather,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar (Ali & Ripley 1983); Shada, Dhule district, 'Considerable flocks in February 1881,' and 'I have noticed it in Nandurbar,' This is misquoted as 'four, December 1880' in *BirdLife International 2001* (Davidson 1882); "Dhamarkud, Shahada, February 1884 (male in NMS), with specimens seemingly labelled 'Shada' probably from here. February 1991 (two in BMNH); Dhule, (Dhulia), January 1884 (female in BMNH); Wadala, (Wadale), Godavari river, undated (specimen in AMNH); 'Kakanathan', north of Ahmednagar, March 1874 (male in BMNH), and 'Khairitringar' (illegible), 80 km north of Ahmednagar (both labels partly illegible), February 1875 (female in BMNH)," (BirdLife International 2001).

364 Northern Lapwing

Vanellus vanellus

Status: Rare winter visitor

Distribution: Untraced isolated record from about Pune (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

[365 Grey-headed Lapwing

Vanellus cinereus

Status: Rare winter visitor

Distribution: Untraced isolated record from about Nasik (Grimmett *et al.* 1998)].

366 Red-wattled Lapwing

Vanellus indicus

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Lonavla, Pune district (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c); Airoli/Uran, near Bombay (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Rasayani, Raigad district and Nav Sayahdri, Pune (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Salsette, Bombay, Kihim, Raigad district and Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Tulsi Lake, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably Bheema valley (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan probably near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from late March to August (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Ali & Whistler 1934a, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

370 Yellow-wattled Lapwing

Vanellus malabaricus

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Deccan, uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939) and fairly uncommon in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c; Pittie 1998b); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Ali & Whistler 1934a); Erangal, Marve, Bombay (Stairmand 1970d); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Deccan probably Bheema valley (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from from May to July (Stairmand 1970d, Ali & Abdulali 1939, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and '?' in the cold weather,' (Davidson 1882).

[371 Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast.

Population changes: In the 19th century it was apparently less common, Vidal (1880) only saw it at Malvan, Sindhudurg district, Sinclair did not see it at all in the north Konkan around Bombay (Keswal 1886a) and Aitken (1900) thought it is unlikely that it would be seen in Bombay.

Migration: Latest date mid- May, Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1983).

373 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast, more common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963) and less common in the Deccan.

Recorded inland from Pune district at Pashan, Pune, 1 on 11/10/1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Katraj Ghat, undated (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Wurwund (RP in litt. 2002); Kasurdi Pune district, 1 or twice between 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Kawadi

(Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonavla, small flock on 8/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 9/9/1986 (Bradbeer 1987).

Population changes: In the 19th century numbers seem little changed along the coast (Inverarity 1887) although it was apparently unrecorded at Bombay by Aitken (1900). In the Deccan it was found to be rare (Ali & Whistler 1934a, Fairbank 1876, Sykes 1833, Butler 1881); Davidson and Wenden (1878) only saw it 2 or 3 times in the Satara/Sholapur districts and in Dhule district Davidson (1882) only saw it once or twice in small flocks.

Migration: Earliest date 17th July, Bombay. Latest date: first half of May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

[374 Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii*

Status: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, common around Bombay (Abdulali 1981a). Along the whole coast, Gole (1994a, 1994b) recorded a total of 17 times more Lesser Sand Plover than the Greater Sand Plover whilst around Bombay Ali and Abdulali (1939) found the ratio to be only 2 to 1.

Population changes: In the 19th century Vidal (1880) found it rare in south Konkan, but presumably this is an identification error.

Migration: Latest date 25/5/1968, Kihim. Raigad district (Futehally 1968).

Recorded from about 250km west of Sindhudurg coast at 0657111 Marsden's squares = 17.1°N 71.1°E, 1 on 15/04/1977 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 27:42).]

[376 Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Sewri, near Bombay, 1 unconfirmed from 12/10/2003 (KS 14/10/2003 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com); One record from Ratnagiri (station), 1 collected on 10/10/1879 (Vidal 1880).]

379-80 Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*

Status and distribution: Common throughout; resident (*C. d. jerdoni*) and winter migrant (*C. d. curonicus*).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district from 1986 to at least 1989 (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990,

Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Lonavla, Pune district (Abdulali 1951); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Aksa beach, Madh, Bombay (Soman 1964); Deccan, probably the Bheema valley (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bheema river probably about Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855b/1855c); Tapti river and Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Birds seen at Lonavla, Pune district, in late May 2001 were presumably breeding birds (AL 4/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from December to June (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Soman 1964, Abdulali 1951, Abdulali & Ali 1939/1940, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1855c).

Migration: Earliest migration date of migrants 11th August, Bombay. Latest date: 6th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

381 Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*

Status and distribution: Resident and winter visitor.

Breeding records from the Peninsula are very rare and local. Fairly common along the coast (Gole 1994a, 1994b), less common inland and apparently around Bombay, although Alexander (1950) and Abdulali (Sinclair 1977) point out that this species is under-recorded there.

Inland records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Lonavla, 1 on 9/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Wurwund Lake, common on 10/1/1987, 26/1/1987, 8/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Khutbav, occasional 1987-89 (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from Panchgani, Satara district, March 1996 (Gole 1998); Gondur and Dedargaon, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); See Lesser Sand Plover (Vyawahare 1986).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district, from 1986 to at least 1989 (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988).

Population changes: In the 19th century there were no inland records for the Deccan.

Migration: Latest date: 15 on 1/5/1999 in Alibag's Akshi Beach, Raigad district (Pittie 1999d). Earliest date: 50+ on 23/9/2001, Vasai, Bombay (AA 25/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

384 Lesser Sand Plover
Charadrius mongolus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor along the coast, rare inland.

Inland records from Ujani, Pune district, on 1-2/6/1997 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001). This species was according to Vyawahare (1986) over wintering at the Panzara river, Dhule from about September to March in 1981, 1982, 1983, with up to 50 birds present but there is a possibility of mis-identification with Kentish Plover which was unrecorded. Similarly the listing at Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986) needs confirmation.

Migration: Earliest date 17/8/1969, Marve, Bombay (Stairmand 1969e). Latest date: 14th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

385 Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast.

Inland records from Ujani, Pune district, 1987-88, KP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Ahmednagar 'Occasional' (Kurahde 1996); Gondur, Nakana, and Dedargaon tank, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

Population changes: No traced records in the 19th century (Butler 1881 etc.).

Migration: Earliest date 20 July, Bombay. Latest date: 23 May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

388 Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the coast. Uncommon inland.

Inland records from Pune district at Lonavla on 16/9/2002 (KS 23/9/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, undated (Gole 1998); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 23/12/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Kawadi, 1 on 14/4/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Khutbav, 2 on 25/1/1981 (Mundkur 1984); Pune (Gole 1984); Ujani, 7 in 1987, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Around Pune, not common. Shot but not included in his list for last year's bag (Trevenen 1922). Further inland records from Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni

1986); Hippargaum Sholapur district, 3 on 2/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar 'Occasional' (Kurahde 1996); Deccan probably the Bheema valley, 'observed but very rarely,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Mukhti tank, Dhule district, 1 in October (Davidson 1882).

Although Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon at Bombay, there were 17 records in 2000-02 from the area in <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>.

Migration: Apparently some birds are present in the Konkan all year round (Keswal 1886a) and recently there are the following summer records: Alibag, Akshi Beach, Raigad District, 3 on 1/5/99 (Pittie 1999d); Dativare, Thane district, 'right up to June' (Chandrasekaran 1994); 2 in Colaba Coast, Bombay, on 22/7/2001 (NJ 23/7/01 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>) Rewas/Mandwa, Raigad district, in July in about 1999 (UR 25/6/2001 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 20 August (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

389 Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor in the Deccan and more common in the Konkan at least south to Raigad district.

Inland records from Pune district: 1 in June 1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated (AP pers. obs.); Ujani, a few on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Supa/Rehekuri/Ujani, between 20-21/1/2001 (ASH 25/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ujani, 10 in 1986, 3 in 1987, 15 in 1988, 7 in 1989 from an annual count on/around 15 January in the same segment of lake (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kawadi, 3 on 15/9/1986, 2 on 9/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Wurfund, 16 on 26/1/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi, common, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Katraj Ghat, Pashan and Mula-Mutha, but 'rare' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Further records inland at: Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur District 2 flock of about 50 on 7/12/02 (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik District, 4 on 20/12/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Nasik, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970); Gondur and Shanmandal tanks, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

Population changes: Unrecorded in the 19th century in the Deccan, although Davidson (1882) found it 'by no means common,' in Dhule district. In the Konkan it was very rare until at least 1939 when Ali and Abdulali (1939)

knew of only Inverarity's (1887) record of 1 in February 1884 from Pen, Raigad district, and 3 on 22/11/1932 at Rewas, Raigad district. By 1973 the numbers had increased and Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional in the Bombay neighbourhood and Stairmand (1970h) records a flock of 20 in December 1969 which were present for at least three weeks so it appears to have expanded southwards fairly recently.

Migration: Latest date 4+ on 21-22/4/2001, Airoli/Uran, near Bombay (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Earliest date: 225-250 on 14/10/2001, Uran Raigad District (NKO 14/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

391 Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast at least south to Raigad district, rare in the Deccan. Fairly common in Dhule district.

Inland records from Pune district at Kasurdi, 1 in winter of 1988 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gondur, Dedargaon, Shanimandal tanks, etc, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Nasik, isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

Population changes: Previously this was a very rare species in the Konkan, when Ali and Abdulali (1939) knew only of the following records, all from around Bombay: Alibag, Raigad district, 2 specimens contributed to BNHS by Sinclair in 1889 (Anon. 1889): Bhyander, Thane district, specimen on 23/9/1918 and near Rewas Pier, Raigad district, 1 on 12/3/1930. By 1973, Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon, although by that time Stairmand (1970h), Creado (1973) and Abdulali (1970) are reporting flocks. Monga (2001) still lists it as uncommon at Bombay, although there were 13 records, (usually of solitary birds, but with up to 50) in 2000-02 from the neighbourhood reported on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>.

392 Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 in November/December 1994 (AP pers.

obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 2/5/1986. Ujani, 1 on 18/5/1986. Kawadi, 3 on 9/11/1986. Wurwund, 1 on 10/1/1987, 2 on 8/2/1987, 3 on 12/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Ujani, occasional in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Patas, Khamgaon, 'occasionally met' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay 'small numbers' (Monga 2001); Airoli/Uran, Bombay, 9 in breeding plumage between 21-22/4/2001 (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900); Uran Raigad district, about 20 on about 8/4/2001 (AA 8/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Migration: Bombay "('Shank' *Tringa* Sandpipers including Spotted Redshank) coming in September and leaving in about April," (Aitken 1900).

394 Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor, more common along the coast.

Population changes: According to Davidson (1882) it was rare in Dhule district in the late 19th century, and he only obtained one specimen there, but it is now apparently common (Vyawahare 1992) and the map in *Grimmett et al. 1998* which shows it absent in eastern Dhule district and northern Aurangabad district needs reviewing.

Has greatly increased in numbers in the Deccan, since the late 19th century, when Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare.

Migration: Earliest date 29th July. Latest date: 25th May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

395 Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Recorded at several tanks in Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992). The map in *Grimmett et al. 1998*, which shows it absent in Dhule and Jalgaon districts, needs reviewing.

Population changes: Has apparently decreased near Bombay, where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common and Monga (2001) lists it as present in 'small numbers.' Has increased in numbers in Dhule district since the 19th century when Davidson (1882) found it scarce. Vidal (1880) did not record it in south Konkan although Gole (1994b) recorded 5 in his survey of the west coast from Alibag to Goa and Soman (1963) saw 2 flocks within two weeks in Ratnagiri district.

Migration: Earliest date 23/9/2001, Vasai, Bombay (AA 25/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Latest date: 5/4/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

396 Common Greenshank
Tringa nebularia

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939).
Migration: Earliest date: 8th August. Latest date: 18th June, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

397 Green Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout although Vidal (1880) found it 'comparatively scarce,' in south Konkan.

Population changes: Has apparently decreased near Bombay, where Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common and Monga (2001) lists it as present in 'small numbers.'

Migration: Earliest date 28/7/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Latest date: 15/5/1986, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

398 Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout although Vidal (1880) found it 'scarce' in south Konkan.

Migration: Earliest date 9/9/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Latest date: 18/5/1986, Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

[400 Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor along the coast, probably under-recorded. No records south of Raigad district, although undoubtedly occurs.

Records from Raigad district: 'very common' at Kihim and many recorded on 10/12/2000 (AA 11/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, on 7/11/1999 (Andheria 2000); Kihim between 28/10-23/11/1998 (Editors 1999); Kihim, a group on 14/10/1972 (Futehally 1972a); Kihim, Raigad district, in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5-6/1/2000, 19-20/2/2000, (Pittie 2000); Alibag Akshi Beach, 5 on 1/5/1999

(Pittie, A. 1999d); Alibag, Raigad district, numerous on 19 & 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Murud-Janjira beach, over 25 years ago and between 23-28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Nagaon beach, a few between 23-28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Shreevardhan creek, 20 between 23-28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Raigad district from Harihareshwar to Alibag-Kihim, 11 beaches and 5 creeks surveyed between 23&28 February 1994, a total of 37 recorded. None recorded south of Raigad district (Gole 1994b); Specimens: 1 Bhyander Bombay, 2 Rewas, Raigad district, in BNHS Collection, (Abdulali 1970); Malad (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Record from Manorvi beach, Bombay, 3 on 8/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987).

Population changes: Unrecorded in 19th century.

Migration: Earliest date 15th September. Latest date: 12th April, Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1939).]

401 Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

Status: Common winter visitor throughout.

Migration: Generally arrive in early August and remain until mid-May (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Recorded in Bombay in every month (Martin 1944) and some remain on the wintering grounds (Ali & Abdulali 1939, Ali & Whistler 1934a). Records in the rainy season: 2 at Pashan, Pune on 15/5/1986 and 10 at Mula-Mutha, Pune on 28/7/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Bombay Salt Pans, 1 on 2/8/1970. Erangal, Marve, Bombay, 6 on 11/7/1970, and 5 on 12/7/1970 (Stairmand 1970a); Marve, Bombay, 'a handful' on 15/8/1969 (Stairmand 1969e); Alibag, Raigad district 'as late as 24 July while another was observed to frequent a tank throughout the monsoon,' (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Bombay, in July (Aitken 1900); 150 miles west of Bombay one on 15/9/1927 (Alexander 1929).

402 Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor on the coast.

Inland records from Yerawada, Agakhan Palace, Pune, 1 on 26/9/1971? (Gole 1971); Khamgaon, Pune district, about 3 present for two days between 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Deccan, 200 miles inland, specimen shot by Jerdon (Butler 1881).

Coastal records from Vasai to Arnala, Thane district (LP 20/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay (SC 15/12/2002, SM 17/8/2001,

SDa 12/4/2002, KS 20/11/2000, SM 14/11/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>, Bradbeer 1987, Abdulali 1970, Stairmand 1969e, Alexander 1950, Martin 1944, Hume 1876); Alibag, Raigad district (Pittie 2000, Pittie 1999d, Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district (AA 11/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Andheria 2000, Editors 1999); Rewas, Raigad district (Abdulali 1970); Konkan, probably Raigad district (Keswal 1886a); Malwan, Sindhudurg district, in 1979 and 4 between 27 December 1993-6 January 1994 (Gole 1994a); Malvan, 4-5 in April 1880 (Vidal 1880); Burnt island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, up to 4 in mid May 1989 and 16/8/98 (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, 4 on 10/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983).

Population changes: Numbers appear to fluctuate. Previously it was considered very rare around Bombay and the only record known to Ali and Abdulali (1939) was that of Hume (1876) who found it 'pretty abundant.'

405 Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2001). Rare.

Distribution: Records from about a mile from the village of Mahalunge near Chakan (25km north of Pune), 1 shot on 15/1/1950, specimen in BNHS collection (Suter 1950, Abdulali 1970a); A few miles from Thana, Thane district 1 female shot on 18/1/1917, specimen in BNHS collection (Ferrari 1917, Abdulali 1970a); Near Bombay, female shot by T.H. Moore in January 1896, according to *BirdLife International 2001* the specimen is in BNHS collection but not listed by Abdulali (1970a) (Ferrari 1917); Ambarnath, Kalyan, Thane district, shot by H.M. Molesworth, 'last Sunday,' (given as December in *BirdLife International, 2001*). Written on 3/1/1940 (Hackney 1940); Nasik, 1 shot by Lieut. Boddam on 5/1/1847 (Burgess 1855b).

406 Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, less common around Bombay (Monga 2001).

Migration: Earliest date 11/9/1923, Pune (Trevenen 1923). Latest date: 3 April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

More common than Common Snipe around Bombay and Davidson (1882) found the reverse to be true in Dhule district. Trevenen (1922) found that the

Pintail was more common near Pune at the beginning of the season and the Common Snipe was more common towards the end of the season. Davidson and Wenden (1878) found the Pintail slightly less common in the Deccan, probably the Bheema valley and Vidal (1880) found them in equal numbers in south Konkan. Whistler & Kinnear (1930-37) found that in south India the Common Snipe becomes less common towards the south.

[407 Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: Record from Malangad, Bombay, 1 specimen and Thane, Bombay, 1 specimen, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a).]

409 Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor to the Deccan, less common and becoming more rare around Bombay (Monga 2001).

Migration: Earliest date 11/9/1923, Pune (Trevenen 1923). Latest date: 4th May, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

410 Jack Snipe *Gallinago minimus*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, 1 on 1/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <oriental birding@yahoo.com>); Kawadi 1 on 1/2/2000 (AP pers. obs.); Kawadi, 1 on 14/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Kawadi, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khutbav, 1 on 25/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Around Pune, included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Ghoti, Nasik district, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a).

Population changes: Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common, although Abdulali (1981a) listed it as occasional and it is apparently much less common today (Monga 2001).

[411 Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

Status: Rare winter visitor but may be overlooked owing to its crepuscular behaviour. Look for the honey combed patches on wet earth.

Distribution: One record almost 2 miles from Thane, Thane district, 1 shot by R. D. Cairns on 25/12/1878 (Inverarity 1879).]

[412 Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor on the coast. Probably under-recorded.

Records from Raigad district at Uran, 29-35 on 2/12/2001 (SM 3/12/2001, <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 13 on 22/8/1999 (NJ 4/12/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 1 on 5-6/1/2000 (Pittie 2000). Further record from between Savitri Estuary and Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 in December 1993 (Gole 1994a).]

[414 Sanderling *Calidris alba*

Status and distribution: Uncommon coastal visitor. Probably under-recorded.

Apparently found to be common in 1986 and 1989 at Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) and presumably on this basis is listed as uncommon for the Pune district by Ingalhalikar *et al.* (2000-01), but no confirmation received from authors and as both Dunlin and Curlew Sandpiper were un-recorded in this survey, needs confirmation.

Coastal records from Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Kihim, Raigad district, 2 in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Baker (1934) wrote, 'it is a common bird down the west coast as far as Malabar. Comparatively common, but is much more numerous on the west than on the eastern side. A few birds of the western coast arrive in August but the majority not until late September,' although Vidal (1880) only saw this species once in south Konkan, at Malvan, Sindhudurg district in January 1879.

Population changes: Apparently uncommon around Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a) although it was previously considered very rare with only the following records: Arnala Island, Bombay, 8-10 on 8/1/1971 (Navarro 1971); Gorai, Bombay, 1 specimen in St. Xavier's College from 16/11/1936 shot by G. Palacios (sic) (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1970a).]

416 Little Stint *Calidris minuta*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Sporadic in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Migration: Latest date 18/5/1986, Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Earliest date: 2/8/1970, Bombay Salt Pans (Stairmand 1970a).

Migration: 140km west of Thane coast, 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/1983 (Simpson 1984).

417 Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Less common near Bombay (Monga 2001).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was only recorded by Fairbank (1876) at 'Ahmednagar &c.' and by Sykes (1833) in Western Maharashtra. Davidson (1882) thought it probably fairly common in Dhule district but only on the basis of some stint skins sent to and identified by Hume, so the species was very probably under-recorded. Vidal (1880) did not record it from south Konkan.

Migration: Latest date 21-22/4/2001, Airoli/Uran, Bombay (SM23/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Earliest date: 9/11/86, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987), although probably arrives earlier.

420 Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast, less common inland.

Records from Pune at Ujani, on 8-9/3/1997 (SS in litt. 2002); Lonavla, 1 on 8/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Lonavla, 1 on 26/9/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Wurwund, 2 on 25/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, Pune district, two records, 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Panzara river, Dhule district 'once' (Vyawahare 1992); Panzara river, Dhule city, max 25 between 3rd week of September to 2nd week of October 1981. Max 50 between 3rd week of September to 1st week of October 1982. None in winter of 1983/84 (Vyawahare 1986); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

Records from Raigad district at Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5-6/1/2000, 19/20/2000 (Pittie 2000). Alibag, 3 on 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Alibag, flock of 20 only recorded here on survey of Maharashtra coast between December 1993 and February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Uran, Karanja and

JNPT, 1+ on 6/12/2000 (SU 8/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Rewas, 4 in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a). Near Bombay Ali and Abdulali (1939) and Abdulali (1981a) found it uncommon, but Martin (1944) noticed seven on 25/8/1943 and by 7th September found it as common as Lesser Sand Plover and Monga (2001) records it in 'small numbers.' Further records from: Dativare Thane District, recorded sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994).

Migration: Record from about 1000km west of Goa at 066451362 Marsden's squares (14.16°N 65.32°E), one on 12/10/1972 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 23:63).

422 Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor on the coast, rare inland.

Recorded inland at Kawadi, Pune district, December 1985, KP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, Pune district, 2 on 18/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, rare (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panzara river, near Dhule city, once (Vyawahare 1992); Panzara river, Dhule city, max 10 between 4th week of September to 7th of October 1981. Max 25 between 3rd week of September to 2nd week of October 1982. None on winter of 1983/1984 (Vyawahare 1986); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Sholapur, 2-3 in June 1874 (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it common but overlooked, Abdulali and Ali (1940) found it common at Nala Sopara on 17/9/1939, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional and Monga (2001) finds it in 'small numbers,' Records from Raigad district at: Alibag, Akshi Beach, on 5-6/1/2000 & 19/20/2000 (Pittie 2000); Alibag-Kihim, 2 on 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Uran, Karanja and JNPT, 1+ on 6/12/2000 (SU 8/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Airoli/Uran, 'vast congregations' on 21-22/4/2001 (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Further records from Dativare Thane district, recorded sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Ratnagiri station, Ratnagiri district, large flocks in October 1879 (Vidal 1880); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 'considerable numbers,' sometime between October 1879 and August 1880 (Vidal 1880).

[424 Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor along the coast but probably under-recorded.

Records from Sewri, Bombay, 1+ on 31/12/2000 (MS 31/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 17/12/2000 (SM 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Karanja and JNPT, 150 on 6/12/2000 (SU 8/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Rewas, Raigad district (1) Dharamtar Creek, Raigad district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Revadanda Creek, Raigad district, noted in 1st week of November 1933 by Rev. Palacios (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Salsette, 5 specimens, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a.)

426 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, winter visitor and passage migrant.

Population changes: In the 19th century it was rare, in the Deccan where Davidson and Wenden (1878) saw only two flocks in September 1877 or 1888 at Pandharpur, Sholapur district. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) had collected one specimen at Ratnagiri station on 22/10/1879 and in Dhule district Davidson (1882) also found it rare and only noticed it once or twice along the Tapti.

Numbers had increased at least in the north Konkan when Ali and Abdulali (1939) found it 'uncommon but possibly often overlooked,' and Abdulali (1981a) lists it as occasional. Also in Pune numbers seem to have increased fairly recently, as Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it rare up until 1987, but in 1987 Bradbeer (1987) had several records.

Migration: Latest date 2/5/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune. Earliest date: 28/7/1986, Mula-Mutha, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

[428 Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*

Status: No coastal records but could occur.

Distribution: Records from about 350km west of Daman at 20°28'N 69°19'E several large groups on 21/1/1984, WW (Chapman 1985); There have been many reports in *Sea Swallow* from the western side of the Arabian Sea in January, February and March and one was recorded at Chapora estuary, Goa on 10/10/2003 (AP pers. obs.)

[*Catharacta sp*

Identified as probable Great Skua *Catharacta skua* although more likely to be the following species. About 1000km west of north Thane coast at 20°30'N 62°30'E, 1 on 13/9/1962, NC (Bourne 1965).]

[446 Brown Skua *Catharacta antarctica*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record from Malvan, Sindhudurg district, a male washed up at the Stone of Moria about two miles south of Malvan on 5th August, date given as June 1957 in Ali & Ripley 1983, specimen in BNHS collection (Editors 1958; Abdulali 1970a).]

447 Pomarine Jaeger (Skua) *Stercorarius pomarinus*
448 Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus*

Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 adults on 25/3/1989 (Lainer 2003).

[447 Pomarine Jaeger (Skua) *Stercorarius pomarinus*

Status: Rare, but probably much more common than supposed (AP pers. obs. in Goa).

Distribution: Records from ten miles off Bombay, 1 chasing terns on 18/10/1962 (Bourne 1965); Colaba Point, Bombay, 2 adults between 26-28/10/1974 or 17-20/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Thane district coast, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).]

[448 Parasitic Jaeger (Skua)
Stercorarius parasiticus

Status: Rare, but probably much more common than supposed (AP pers. obs. in Goa).

Distribution: Records from: Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Sighted almost daily and may have involved five individuals,' on several days observing between 26-28/10/1974 and 17-20/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); About 150km west of Cochin, Kerala, tentative record of 20 on 27/2/1990, MFI (Cheshire 1991); Near Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks, ?flock in monsoon 2000, 'seen by authors.' The authors follow Ali and Ripley (1983) and list Pomarine as a vagrant which may have prejudiced the identification, (Pande *et al.* 2003)].

[449 Sooty Gull *Larus hemprichii*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record near Prongs lighthouse, Colaba Point, Bombay, 1 in January 1875 (Hume 1876); Bombay 'Only occasionally appears in Bombay harbour' presumably referring to previous record (Aitken 1900).]

450 Yellow-legged Gull *Larus cachinnans*
451 Heuglin's Gull *Larus heuglini*

Inland records: Gondur tank, Dhule district, '*Larus argentatus* (Pontoppidan) Herring Gull,' 2 on 5/1/1989 (Vyawahare 1992); Visapur dam, Ahmednagar district, 'Herring Gull(?),' 6 on 4/1/1998 (Pittie 1998a); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated, 'Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* (Sushkin),' (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

[450 Heuglin's Gull *Larus heuglini*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor along the whole Maharashtra coast, but less common than *cachinnans* (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994).

There is a difficulty in ascertaining to which species of the *heuglini/cachinnans* group many of the inland records refer. Inland records (probably of this species) at Ujani, Pune district, on 11-12/1/1997, given as Herring Gull with Handbook number 450 and the scientific name *L. heuglini* (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh, 2001), and at Khadki, Pune district, undated, PG, given as Herring Gull with the Handbook number 450 (Ingalthalikar *et al.* 2000-01).

Population changes: In the 19th century there is an inland record of '*Larus affinis*-Reinh.' (= ?*L. heuglini*) of which Butler (1881) wrote 'probably it was this species that Dr. Jerdon obtained at Jalna in the Deccan and not *L. fuscus* the occurrence of which in India seems to be very doubtful.' In south Konkan Vidal (1880) only shot two specimens and thought that it 'does not appear to be common,' and Butler (1881) wrote that it 'occurs sparingly along the Coast.'

Migration: Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 9 on northward migration on 26/3/1989 (Lainer 2003).

Earliest date 4/10/2003, Bombay (KS in litt. 4/10/2003), although birds were noted in Goa as early as 16/8/2003 (AP pers. obs).]

[451 Yellow-legged Gull *Larus cachinnans*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor on the coast from Bombay to Goa (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b).

No records north of Bombay but no doubt it occurs. There is a difficulty in ascertaining to which species of the *heuglini/cachinnans* group many of the records refer.

Inland record: Dhule district, two untraced isolated records (Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Possible inland record: Ujani, Pune district, listed as *L. argentatus*, Herring Gull, which probably refers to *cachinnans* as at that time the darker *L. heuglini* were thought to be Lesser Black-backed Gull *L. fuscus*. 1 in 1986, 3 in 1987, 2 in 1988, 12 in 1989 from an annual count on/around 15 January in the same segment of lake. Checklist: common in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Subspecies: Birds in Goa are thought to be *L. c. barabensis* (K. M. Olsen pers. comm. 2/99). There is also the possibility of confusion with Armenian Gull *Larus armenicus*, (W. Harvey, in litt. 27/2/2002).

Population changes: Unrecorded in 19th century by Vidal (1880) and Butler (1881).

Migration: Latest date 29th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939). Earliest available date in Goa: 23/8/2003 (AP pers. obs).]

453 Pallas's Gull *Larus ichthyaetus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor on the whole of Maharashtra coast (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994), rare inland.

Inland records from Ujani, Pune district, on 11-12/1/1997 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, Pune district, on 20-21/1/2001 (AL 30/1/2001 <birds of bombay@yahoo.com>); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 1 on 26/4/1989 (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar, untraced isolated record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

Population changes: Apparently rare in south Konkan in the 19th century when Vidal (1880) saw a flock of 5-6 only once at Guhagar on 26/3/1879, although Butler (1881) wrote that it 'occurs sparingly along the Coast.'

Migration: Earliest migration date available was in Goa on 27/8/2002 (MN in litt. 2002).

454 Brown-headed Gull

Larus brunnicephalus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor on the coast, fairly uncommon inland.

Inland records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs); Pashan, Pune (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani (Bradbeer 1987, Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

455 Black-headed Gull

Larus ridibundus

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor on the coast, uncommon inland.

Inland records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 in 1995/96 (AP pers. obs.); Pashan, Pune, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989). Further inland records from: Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 40 on 13/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Gangapur dam, 62 on 12/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Gangapur dam, 12 on 12/10/1998 (Pittie 1999); Gondur tank, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district, 2 on 30/10/1999 (Pittie 2000); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 27/12/1986 (NJ 19/2/2001 <birds of bombay@yahoo.com>).

Near Bombay this is the commonest gull (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1939), whereas in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, Brown-headed is the most common (Gole 1994a).

Population changes: In the 19th century in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found Brown-headed abundant and although he saw Black-headed at several places he did not obtain one specimen. Hume (1876) found *L. occidentalis* (=Brown-headed) much more common in Bombay Harbour than Black-headed and so did Aitken (1900), so it seems that Black-headed has increased in numbers.

Migration: Latest date 4th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

[456 Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*

Status and distribution: Uncommon along the coast. Probably under-recorded. Recorded only near Bombay but no doubt occurs all down the coast to Goa.

Records from Bombay (Monga 2001); Sewri, Bombay, 'a few,' on 23/12/2001 (SM 23/12/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Airoli/ Uran, 19 on 21-22/4/2001 (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 19 on 28/4/2001 (AA 8/4/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Colaba Point, Bombay, 1 on 26/10/1974, 2 on 18/11/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Manori Creek, Bombay, 1 collected on 4/12/1957, and small parties on 28/12/1960 and 9/1/1964 (Navarro 1968).]

458 Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common non-breeding visitor throughout. Unrecorded in Sholapur district in a limited survey by Mahabal (1989), although in nearby Ujani, Pune District it was an uncommon and questionably resident in 1986 and a common resident in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Population changes: Numbers have increased since the 19th century. In the Deccan where Butler (1881) found it 'not common,' Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare although Sykes (1833) found it common, so presumably there was some regional or seasonal variation, but Vidal (1880) did not record it in south Konkan, and it was unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882).

No breeding records although at Ujani, Pune district it is listed as a resident in 1989 with no further details (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Migration: Latest record 11th June. Earliest record, 4th August, Bombay, (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

**[459 White-winged Tern
*Chlidonias leucopterus***

Status: Rare winter visitor. Most probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from near Bombay at Madh Fort, 5, undated (SDa 12/4/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 undated (AV 26/8/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Colaba Point, 4 on 27/10/

1974 (Sinclair 1977); Mahim Causeway, Raigad district, 1 on 26/3/1950 (Abdulali 1950a).]

**460 Gull-billed Tern
*Gelochelidon nilotica***

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor on the coast, the Deccan and Dhule district.

Apparently not common in some parts as it was unrecorded in Sholapur district in a limited survey by Mahabal (1989) although in nearby Ujani, Pune district it was common in 1986 and common in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Also unrecorded in limited lists from Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986) and Ahmednagar (Kurahde 1996).

Population changes: Apparently declining near Bombay (Monga 2001).

Apparently much less common in the 19th century. In Dhule district it was unrecorded by Davidson (1882) and in the Deccan, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare and Fairbank (1876) did not record it. In south Konkan it was seen occasionally by Vidal (1880).

Migration: Latest date, 16th June. Earliest date: 24th July, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1939).

462 Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor on the coast, uncommon inland.

Inland records from Ujani, Pune district, one on 1/4/1995 and 11/1/1997 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, small numbers on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Ujani, common in 1986, uncommon in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 5 present for about 2 weeks in December 1989 (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district, undated (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Mukhti tank, Dhule district, 1 shot in May and 'have seen them at other seasons,' (Davidson 1882); Near Ahmednagar, isolated untraced record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Recorded along the coast at Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, SDH 10/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kelve, Thane District (SM 3/12/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 7 records in 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Bombay (Monga 2001, De, G 1971, Hume 1876); Alibag, Raigad district (Pittie 2000, Bradbeer 1987); Kihim,

Raigad district (Editors 1999, Gole & Gole 2000); Uran, Raigad district, 9 records in 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Unspecified locality/localities between Alibag and Goa (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b); Mobar about nine miles south of Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1942); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 10 on 25/3/1989 and between the Rocks and the mainland, 2 on 30/9/97 (Lainer 2003).

Population changes: Around Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as occasional so it has greatly increased since 1939 when the only record around Bombay known to Ali and Abdulali (1939) was that of Hume (1876) who saw one near Prongs Lighthouse/Colaba Point in January 1875, although Sinclair (Keshwal 1886a) wrote of 'moderate numbers,' of this species in the Konkan presumably near Bombay. The only other 19th century record was by Davidson (1882) in Dhule district, (see above).

Migration: Latest date 18/4/1971, Borivli, Bombay (De, G. 1971); Earliest date: 26/8/2002, Uran, Raigad district/Vashi Bombay (AV 26/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

463 River Tern *Sterna aurantia*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Less common in the Konkan.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987; Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Lonavla, Pune district, (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, SDA 10/4/2002, KS 19/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khutbav, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Doodhganga reservoir, south of Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998).

Breeding records from early March to early May (Unnithan & Unnithan 2002, Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Population changes: Numbers have increased as the Black-bellied Tern had decreased. Apparently rare near Bombay before 1939 (Ali & Abdulali 1939). In the 19th century it was considered a straggler although seen occasionally by Davidson (1882) in Dhule district where today it is common (Vyawahare 1992). In the Deccan Sykes (1833) found it rare and it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) although Fairbank (1876) did record it there.

[464 Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor/passage migrant on the coast. Possibly under-recorded, I saw many of what I am almost certain were this species on passage in September off the Goa coast and small numbers of definite *S. hirundo* roosting in the Chapora estuary also in September 2003 (AP pers. obs.).

Records from Murud, Raigad district, 'almost 50' on 28/8/2003 (KS in litt. 14/9/2003, KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Madh Fort, Bombay, 2? undated (SDA 12/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gorai, Bombay, 1 small flock in 1981 (Monga 2001); Borivli, Bombay, 2 on 25/12/2000 (KG 26/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, status "??," (Abdulali 1981a); Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Over 400 birds in October with a few present in November,' with several days observing between 26-28/10/1974 and 17-20/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Burnt Island, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 'Status: Uncertain,' A desiccated head found on 15/12/1989 was identified as this species by S.A. Hussain at the BNHS (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, on 8/9/2001 (Pande 2002).]

[466 Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*

Status and distribution: Common visitor to Vengurla rocks where it breeds, but not so far definitely recorded outside the breeding area, although Aitken (1900) includes it in his book Common Birds of Bombay (see below).

Lainer (1999a) saw over 4,000 feeding on 9/9/1997 at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district and Abdulali (1983) on 10-11/5/1981 saw large numbers of small terns (Roseate/White-cheeked); Bombay 'There is the...Roseate Tern. These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent. The Roseate Terns breed on the Vengurla Rocks during the monsoon, when they are inaccessible to every enemy except man and almost so to him. Among the rank grass which covers the tops of the islands the birds lay their eggs,' (Aitken 1900).

Subspecies: Although *kurustes* is thought by Abdulali (1981a) and Ali & Ripley (1983) to be the form resident at Vengurla Rocks, birds noted at Goa (Lainer 2004, AP pers. obs.) and two photographs taken at Vengurla by

Saleel Tambe and published in *Pande et al.*(2003) (one captioned as Common Tern), were both taken at Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks (SP in litt.) and appear to be of the form *bangsi*.

Breeding recorded at Vengurla Rocks (Pande 2002, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Ripley 1983, Abdulali 1942, Abdulali 1940, Aitken c.1880). First positive observation of 800 on Vengurla on 5/6/1997. An estimated 5,000-7,500 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989 (Lainer 2003).

Breeding during the monsoon from early June to late September. Probably double brooded (Lainer 2003). Post-breeding migration noted in October and Goa in August, September and October (Lainer 1999, AP pers. obs.).]

[467 White-cheeked Tern *Sterna repressa*

Status and distribution: Has bred on Vengurla Rocks. Under-recorded on passage but must be fairly common judging by the numbers passing Goa (AP pers. obs., MN in litt. 2002, Lainer 1999).

Records from near Bombay: US Club, 100+ on 4/10/2003 (KS in litt. 4/10/2003); Karanja beach, Uran Raigad district, 1 undated (AV 26/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 1 found on the beach on 26/6/1973 (Menon 1976); Bombay 'These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay (Anon 1909); Bombay Harbour, between February and March 1990, small groups of terns flying north were tentatively identified as this species or Whiskered Tern (RNBS database, Casement 1990);

Identification: The ivory tip to the bill mentioned by Ali & Ripley (1983) and emphasised by Lainer (2004) is not a diagnostic feature of this species and appears to be a feature more common to Common Tern.

Records from Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, about 20 probables on 22/5/1988 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, possible in May 1989 but probably only present on passage in southern migration from July to September and less so in the northern migration from March to May (Lainer 2003); Ratnagiri, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a) ?S. Konkan, 1 skin presented to BNHS by G.W. Vidal (Anon 1886b); Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Harnai, Suvamdurg, Ratnagiri district, large flocks, sometimes exhausted, in at

least September, October and March (Vidal 1880); Harnai, Ratnagiri district (= 'near Hurnee?', Bombay,'), 2 shot on the 25/3/1875 (Walden 1876); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, a large exhausted flock in February 1879 (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Vengurla Rocks; Possible breeding, chicks of all ages (species unspecified) on 8/9/2001 (Pande 2002); Lainer (2003) found no evidence of breeding in 1989, 1997 and 1998 and considered it only a passage migrant in those years; Abdulali (1983) did not find any evidence of breeding in 1981, although he was there very early (10-?11/5/1981) he saw a large numbers of small un-identified terns and they would not have started breeding; Remains of eggs (Abdulali 1942); On 7/2/1938, most of the eggs and mummified remains collected, were of this species (Abdulali 1940).]

470 Black-bellied Tern *Sterna acuticauda*

Status and dsitribution: Near threatened upgraded to Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2004). Uncommon to rare local migrant and resident.

No definite recent breeding records. No records from south Konkan. In Pune district it was apparently 'often seen,' on the Mula-Mutha by Mahabal and Lamba (1987), but there is only one traced record since then in late 1997 (AP pers. obs.). At Ujani, Pune district, it was a common (possibly resident) in 1986 and common (possibly resident) in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Further Pune district records from: Wurwund, undated (RP in litt 2002); Khamgaon, 2-3 times, 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989).

Records from Bombay: Mira Bhayandar, 3-4 during late-March/early-April in about 2000 (SM 17/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Powai, flock of 24, in about 1999 (SDa 15/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Naga Block, 4 on 15/4/2001 (Anand 2/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mira Road, late March (SM 15/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Population changes and breeding: Has declined in numbers. Records from the 19th century: Bheema River, probably near Ahmednagar, common, breeding during the months of March and April (Burgess 1855c); Deccan, probably the Bheema valley, Sholapur and Satara districts 'Very common on all the rivers, where it also breeds,'

(Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan 'Shot 160 miles inland and at an elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea. Gregarious. Common in Dukhun,' (Sykes 1833); Dhule district 'not common,' (Davidson 1882).

[471-3 Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus*

Status and distribution: Common breeding visitor on Vengurla Rocks. Under-recorded on passage.

Records from Bombay near Apollo Bunder, 1 on 15/8/2002 (NJ 19/8/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Specimens from: Bombay (8), Alibag, Raigad district (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); Konkan, probably near Bombay, 'not very common,' (Keswal 1886a). Further records from Alibag, Dighi and Rajhuri creeks, ones and twos were noted between 23-28 February 1994, total 11 (Gole 1994b); Between Karachi and Bombay, several (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Records from Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district: seen about 60 birds per hour between Vengurla Rocks and the mainland, migrating southwards on 17/9/1989, presumably from the breeding grounds in the middle-east (Lainer 2003), 200+ feeding on 9/9/1997 (Lainer 1999a); 15-20 on 22/5/1988 (Madsen 1988); About 50 on 10-?11/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983); Off Goa at 0655325 at 15.2°N 73.5E, 1 killed by a raptor whilst at anchor on 07/12/1981 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 31:32); About 50km west of Goa at 14.3°N 73.8°E, undated possibly refers to previous record (RNBS database).

Breeding records at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district: An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989. 50 present on 10/5/1981 and 200+ on 17/9/1989, none on 30/9/1997. Probably double brooded (Lainer 2003); 4 wings (Abdulali 1942); Chicks of various ages on 8/9/2001 (Pande 2002); 'Numerous desiccated specimens of this species, the majority no doubt young birds, but two or three of them old adults. It is quite certain that this species breeds on these rocks during the monsoon, and it is clearly entitled to a place in the present list.-A.O. Hume' (Vidal 1880); 'February 4th (1875). Everywhere we found, innumerable addled, broken and more or less decayed Terns' eggs, while all about, Mummies, desiccated corpses, of young birds of all ages and a few old *Sterna anosthatetus* lay scattered, leaving no possible doubt as to the species which chiefly breeds there. I dare say, I saw the remains of more than 100 young and old ones, and all belonged to the same species, I have therefore,

not the smallest doubt that the few eggs which I was able to bring away also belonged to this species,' (Hume 1876).]

[474 Sooty Tern *Sterna fuscata*

Status and distribution: Rare coastal migrant. Possible breeding records from Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg District.

Records from Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. One dead male specimen picked up on 26/5/1980 and added to the BNHS collection (Ambedkar 1981); About a mile south of Bombay and 5 miles off the mainland, 2 collected out of a loose party of 5 or 6 (Abdulali 1970c); 250km west of Thane coast, 1 on board at 20°N 70°30'E, on 22/9/1963 (Bourne 1965); 'Mr. Hume mentions one shot in the Bombay harbour,' (Butler 1881); Vengurla, Sindhudurg District, 8 possibles on 30/4/1998 'Status: Rare or occasional visitor (at Vengurla). Uncommon but far from rare, visitors off the South Konkan coast especially in August-September,' (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, 1+ probables on 22/5/1988 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, a few amongst a flock of 50 Bridled on 10-?11/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983); The following Konkan record by Sinclair was later re-identified by Abdulali (1970c) as a Bridled Tern on 'a beacon-tower on an exposed reef, the remains, apparently, of a Sooty-tern,' (Keswal 1886a); The following Alibag record is probably the Sinclair (=Keswal 1886a) specimen re-identified as a Bridled Tern by Abdulali (1970c), 'once taken on the Konkan coast (Alibag),' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Breeding: Possible breeding at Vengurla; 1 pair on 8/9/2001, no further details (Pande 2002); Vengurla, 2 wings collected in March 1941 identified as probably Sooty Tern (Abdulali 1942), later Abdulali (1970c) thought it needed further confirmation, which he felt he had when he also found a body and wings on 10/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983, Ambedkar 1983). Heinz Lainer has pointed out (HL in litt. 2002, HL pers. comm. 2003, Lainer 2003) that the remains of wings and a beak of adults is not proof of breeding and Ripley (1982) did not include this breeding record. The presence of the species in the breeding season plus remains being found twice is circumstantial evidence of possible breeding, especially when one takes into account the difficulty in observation (there are confirmed breeding records of White-cheeked and Little Tern which have not actually been observed breeding).

Breeding (see above) on Vengurla 'apparently between c. April and August/September,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).]

[476 Saunders's Tern *Sterna saundersi*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: Records from Dharamtar Creek, Raigad district, 2 shot on 10/4/1967 (Navarro 1968a); Ratnagiri station, Ratnagiri district, 1 'which Mr. Hume discriminated as (saundersi), was got in October 1879,' (Vidal 1880).]

475-77 Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*

Status and distribution: Common local breeding visitor, fairly common in the winter (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b) less common inland.

Inland winter records from Pune district near Ujani, 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Ujani, undated (SS in litt. 2002); Ujani, numerous on 18/5/1986 with no sign of breeding (Bradbeer 1987); Pashan, Pune, 1 on 29/3/1986, 6 on 15/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, a few records 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, 'Often met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further inland record from: Hippargaum, Sholapur district, 2 on 2/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987).

Recorded at Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts between December 1993 and February 1994, total recorded 330 (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b).

Breeding: Records from Ujani, Pune district, in 1986, 1987 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Bharucha *et al.* 1988); Uttan Washi, off Bombay coast, from before 1936 to at least 1970 and probably 2002 (SM 10/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1939); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, remains of chicks collected on 10-11/5/1981 (Abdulali (1983), Lainer (2003) doubted the identification of these specimens, saying there were other small terns breeding (although Roseate and Bridled are much larger) and he verified the identification again with Dr Jon Fjelds .

Breeding from late April to June (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Ali & Ripley 1983).

Population changes: In the 19th century numbers on the north Konkan coast seem little changed (Keswal 1886a) but it was unrecorded in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and there were no definite inland records.

[478 Great Crested Tern *Sterna bergii*

Status and distribution: Fairly common breeding resident to Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district and fairly uncommon winter visitor along the coast south of Bombay.

Records from near Bombay: Utan Washi, 1 on 28/5/1937 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); From just south of Bombay southwards on Bombay-Goa ferry, 'prominent,' on 3/2/1938 (Abdulali 1940); Bombay, 'Very common all along the coast. These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Bombay, Prongs lighthouse and Colaba Point, 1+ on January 1875 (Hume 1876).

Malvan, Sindhudurg district, flocks on 7/3/1941 (Abdulali 1942); Dighi creek, Raigad district, 15 between December 1993 and February 1994, were the only records along the whole coast (Gole 1994b). Although Gole found it uncommon from a land based survey, Abdulali (1940) found it common from Bombay to Goa at sea; Vengurla, 3 on 10/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983); Vengurla, a large flock on 6/2/1938 (Abdulali 1940); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, common and always present in the winter but no records from Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Vijayadurg, Sindhudurg district, 2 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880).

Breeding: Records from Vengurla: An estimated 2000 to 2,700 pairs bred on Burnt Island in 1989. Breeding from about mid-June to mid-September (Lainer 2003); Breeding on 8/9/2001 (Pande 2002); Vengurla, '8 eggs (collected in March 1941) appear to be those of the Large Crested Tern,' (Abdulali 1942); Vengurla, on 7/2/1938 1 egg fragment and mummified remains of unfledged birds, most probably of this species were collected (Abdulali 1940).]

479 Lesser-crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor on the coast south of Bombay (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b, Ali & Abdulali 1939). Rare inland.

Record from inland at Ujani, Pune district, 1 on 18/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987). Breeding recorded on Vengurla Rocks, needs verification (Pande *et al.* 2003); In the 19th century recorded by Vidal (1880) along the whole south Konkan coast.

Records near Bombay at; 5 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1970a); 2 sightings, undated (Monga 2001); Karanja-Uran, 1+ on 19/11/2000 (KS 20/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay harbour, (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Bombay, 'These (and other tern species) visit the coast in large numbers during the cold season all, and even during the height of the monsoon they are seldom altogether absent,' (Aitken 1900); Prongs lighthouse and Colaba Point, January 1875 (Hume 1876). Records from Raigad district at: Korlai creek, 100 between 23-28 February 1994 (Gole 1994b); Alibag, Akshi Beach, 10-15 between 5-6/1/2000, 10-15 between 9/20/2000 (Pittie 2000); Alibag, common on 19 & 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahim Causeway, 1 on 26/3/1950 (Abdulali 1950a). Occurs more commonly further south.

Migration: Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 50+, in small groups, on northward migration on 26/3/1989 and on southward migration in twos and threes in September and October 1989 and 1997 (Lainer 2003).

[480 Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor south of Bombay.

Records from Bombay, 'Uncommon' (Monga 2001); Elephanta Island, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); Alibag, Akshi Beach, Raigad district, 20-25 between 5-6/1/2000 (Pittie 2000); Guhagar Ratnagiri district, 7 on 28/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Savitri Estuary to Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, just under 500 in December 1993, which were along with Lesser Crested the most numerous tern species (Gole 1994a); Aravali beach, Sindhudurg district, 3 between 27/12/1993-6/1/1994 (Gole 1994a); south Konkan, 'common visitors all along the coast throughout the year (Lainer 1990)' (Lainer 2003).

Previous to 1987 this species was unrecorded on the west coast.

Migration: Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 3+ on 25/3/1989 and many groups of 20-25 on northward passage on 13/5/1989 (Lainer 2003).]

[481 Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*

Status: Rare passage migrant. Possibly more common than previously thought, Mark Newsome saw 1

adult off the Goa coast on 28/8/2002 and 1 juvenile on 3/9/2002 (MN in litt. 2002) and I saw 1 off the coast of Goa on 27/9/2003 and 1 probable on 11/9/2003.

Distribution: One record from Burnt Island, Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district, 18 on 9/9/1997 and 1 on 30/9/1997 (Lainer 1999a).]

[483 White Tern *Gygis alba*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record from about 100 miles west of Ratnagiri, 1 on 27/4/2003 (KS 18/5/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).]

484 Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Rare resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Khamgaon, once in 1989 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated, DS, PG, (Kalpavriksh 2001); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 14/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, 'Rarely met,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Records from near Bombay at Dativare, Thane district, 3 on 7/11/2001 (SDH 10/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 specimen shot in March 1890 by E. L. Barton (Ali & Abdulali 1939); Chedda Salt Pans, Bombay, 2 on 29/8/1970, 2 on 30/8/1970, 3 on 31/8/1970, 3 on 6/9/1970 (Stairmand 1970b); Dharamtar Creek, Raigad district, several flocks ranging from 10/50 birds on 16/11/1940 and some in November 1950 (Stairmand 1970b); Dhule district, distribution map (Grimmett et al. 1998); Deccan, probably the Bhima river, Sholapur district, 'Observed by D. who says it is not common,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan & S. Mahratta Country 'Rare. Mr. Davidson procured a single specimen on the Bhima River,' (Butler 1881); Dhule, 1 male specimen, August 1883 in BMNH museum (BirdLife International 2001).

Breeding Bhima River, probably near Ahmednagar, 'Most abundant on the river Bheena (sic). I first noticed these birds in the month of January. On visiting the same place in April, I was rewarded by finding four or five nests. The Rynchops lays four eggs. In some nests I found young ones,' (Burgess 1855c).

487 Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles exustus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident above the Ghats. One record from the Konkan at Bassein, Thane district, specimen collected by P. Lyons in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

Breeding records from Wurwund, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Ujani, Pune district, common resident (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan (Burgess 1855, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeds throughout the year (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

[489 Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One reference from Khandesh: 'Khandeish, *P. arenarius*, occasional straggler,' (Hume 1878b.)

492 Painted Sandgrouse *Pterocles indicus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident above the Ghats. Unrecorded in the Konkan.

Records from Pune district at Katraj Ghat, 1 in late May 1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Katraj Ghat, 1 on 10/3/82 (Mundkur 1983a); Katraj Ghat, 7, undated (Mundkur 1984c); Khamgaon, rare, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Pune, in 1979 (Gole 1984); Pune 'I have shot (it) occasionally.' Not included in his list for last years bag (Trevenen 1922); Alegaon, 5 birds between the Commissariat Cattle Farm and the Bhima (Vidal 1883a); Pune district, Davidson wrote 'I know of it in one or two places in the Poona district,' (Barnes 1890b). Further records from: Nanaj, Sholapur district, 10+ on 9/8/1986, many on 1/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Sholapur district, Davidson wrote 'only two places during the four years I was at Sholapur,' (Barnes 1890b); Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Base of Satpuras and in Nandurbar, Pimpalnir, Janner and Dhulia talukas, Dhule district, 'moderately common' (Davidson 1882), Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876).

Breeding records from Deccan probably the Bheema Valley (Davidson and Wenden 1878).

Breeding records of eggs from all months from October to May (Barnes 1890b, Davidson and Wenden 1878, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was apparently extremely common in the Deccan according to Davidson and Wenden (1878) who describe it as abundant but Vidal 1883a) commenting on this, goes to great length to explain how he found it uncommon, so it is very local to a specific habitat. Vidal describes finding it on rocky scrub-clad slopes; Butler (1881), Fairbank (1876) and Sykes (1833) record it from the base of hills and Burgess (1855) found it on low stony hills. Sykes (1833) found it rare. Davidson later clarifies 'I would hardly call this bird common anywhere,' (Barnes 1890b).

496 Pompadour Green Pigeon

Treron pompadora

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant of the Western Ghats. One record from the Deccan and rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district at Sinhagad (AP pers. obs.); Bhimashankar (Gole 2000, Kalpavriksh 2001); Tamhini (Kalpavriksh 2001; Pune, 'very common in rainy season' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Stairmand 1971a); Khandala (Fairbank 1876). Further records from Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara District (Panday *et al.* 1968); Shahada, Navapur, Sakri, and Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Kondai Bari, Dhule district (Sinclair 1898); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Phansad WLS. Raigad district, (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, (SDH 7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Abdulali 1935); Alibag, Raigad district (Sinclair 1898); Bombay 'uncommon' (Monga 2001; Bombay and neighbouring area including the Ghats, occasional (flocks), local migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Tungar, Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS. Sindhudurg district, 6-7 and also heard on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Pen, Kolaba, Raigad district (1), Pune (1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971).

Breeding: Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details. The nearest definite breeding records are from northern Karnataka (Koel 1942, Davidson 1898a)

Population changes: Appears to have increased in Dhule district where it was unrecorded by Davidson (1882) although Vyawahare (1992) found it at several localities (see above).

504 Yellow-footed Green Pigeon
Treron phoenicoptera

Status: Fairly common resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, Sinhagad, Panshet, Bhimashankar, Shindewadi, Khandala, Bhor, Pune-Satara road, Pune-Gaud road. Further records from Panchgani, Satara district; Sholapur; Igatpuri, Nasik district; Malshej Ghat, Tansa, Thane district; Dhule, Shirpur, Sakri, Shahada, Akrani and Satpuras, Dhule district; Phansad WLS, Raigad district; Guhagar, Ratnagiri district; Panvel, Karnala and Kihim, Raigad district; Bombay and Salsette.

Breeding records from Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878), Akrani, Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882), Nasik (Barnes 1890b). Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details.

Breeding records from February to May (Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

506/7 Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea*

Status: Rare. Resident. No breeding records

Distribution: Records from Borivli, Bombay, 1 on 1/6/2003 (KS 1/6/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, 'many' on 29/8/2003 (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Phansad WLS, 2 between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, Pune, undated (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, Pune district, in about 1989 (RP in litt. 26/11/2002); Vasota Fort, Satara district, about 1988 (RP in litt. 26/11/2002); Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 19/1/1919 shot by Mr. Frei (Kinnear 1919); Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 26/5/1935 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Bombay, skin in the British Museum labelled 'Bombay' and presented by Col. Sykes, included in Lloyd's Konkan list (Kinnear 1919); 'May occur in the Tanna and Kolaba (=Raigad) forests,' (Sinclair 1898); Ghats west of Pune, possibly seen by Butler (Blanford 1894).

[511 Mountain Imperial Pigeon
Ducula badia

Status: Rare. Resident. No breeding records.

Distribution: Recorded at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, one on 24/11/1995 (Santharam 1996); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, 2 at Chikal Ghan at about 9.00 am and 2 at Dharanachi Ghan at about 5.00 p.m. both on 22/2/2000 (BK in litt. 14/2/2003, BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole in litt. 5/02, Gole 2000); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district, 4 possibles on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS. Sindhudurg district, 2, and 1 on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); The following record needs confirmation, Silonda Trail, SGNP, Bombay 1 'Imperial Pigeon' on 11/4/2001 (SBA 13/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).]

517 Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout, except perhaps south Konkan where Vidal (1880) found it 'not at all common.'

Breeding: Breeds throughout the year. Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1983, Lainer 2003).

521 Nilgiri Wood Pigeon *Columba elphinstonii*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Fairly uncommon resident. No breeding records.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, in 1995, SI (Gole 1998); Khandala, undated (Murray 1889); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, April-June 1994, PG (BirdLife International 2001); Pune, undated (Vyas 1967a); Bhimashankar, Pune district, April-June 1994 (Gole 1988, Gole 2000, BirdLife International 2001); Bhimashankar, 1 in April 1986, 'present but shy' (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (1), Kirma Valley, Satara district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, common (RP in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, 'present but shy' (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, between 22/1/1998 and 26/2/1998 (Adelson 1998); Mahabaleshwar, 'fairly common' in April

1968 (Panday *et al.* 1968); Mahabaleshwar (Fairbank 1921); Mahabaleshwar, 'and along the hills but rare' (Fairbank 1876); Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Matheran, 1 on 23/4/1944 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Chandoli and Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Near Ambonay, Pune district, 'present but shy' (Bradbeer 1987); Amboli, 600m, (in the Gazeteer of BirdLife International (2001) this is given as the grid reference for the Amboli in Dadra and Nagar Haveli but this is not in Maharashtra, there is also the hill station Amboli, Sindhudurg district, which has the correct elevation and is more probably the correct locality), 1 in May 1994 (Uttangi 1994b, BirdLife International, 2001); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 23/4/1944 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 record, undated (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 record, undated, SM pers. comm. with HA, which probably refers to Daniel & Amladi 1975 (Monga 2001, SM in litt. 28/10/2003); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 17/11/1973, 1 still present on 18/11/1973 (Daniel & Amladi 1975); Tungar, Bassein, Thane district, Kolaba, Raigad district and a pair at Landur near Rohe, Raigad district on 19/2/1888 and many other places (Sinclair 1898); Durga Vadi, Ratnagiri district, 1 specimen (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Ghats, type specimen. 'It is a rare bird in the Dukhun and met with only in the dense woods of the Ghauts' (Sykes 1833).

Breeding season elsewhere, March to July, principally April and June (Ali & Ripley 1983).

531-33 Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common. Resident and migrant. Rare in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts (Soman 1963, Vidal 1880). Recorded at Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 mid-December 1989, and see below 'On migration' (Lainer 2003); Near Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it rare and only knew of two previous records 1 on 26/1/1924 and of 2 in March and then Abdulali and Ali (1940) recorded several at Godhbunder on 23/3/1938. There are specimens from the Bombay area at: Wada (1), Bhiwandi (3), Vajrabai, Thane district (1), Panvel (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971) and Monga (2001) now lists it as occasional at Bombay.

Breeding: No known breeding records, although in Dhule district Davidson (1882) thought it was probably resident and 'certainly found from December to the end of April in Satpuras' and Abdulali (1981a) lists *S. o. erythrocephala* as an occasional resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats.

Migration: Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 in mid-October 1989 (Lainer 2003); 140km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 2 on 28/9/1983 (Simpson 1984); About 850km west of Ratnagiri at 066750560 Marsden's squares = 17.06°N 65.50°E, 1 on 11/10/1972 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 23:63); About 250km west of Thane coast at 19°41'N 70°37'E, 1 seen on 22/9/1962 (Tuck 1964).

534 Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Uncommon in the Konkan (absent from Bombay), common in south Konkan after drought years (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855).

Breeding at all seasons (Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882).

Migration: Record about 225 miles west of Goa, on 23-24/2/2003 (KS 1/4/2003 <oriental birding@yahoo.com>).

535 Red Collared Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. More rare in the Konkan.

Records in Pune district from Ujani (common), Saswat to Lonand road, Khamgaon. Further record from Malshej Ghat, Thane district; Ahmednagar (common); Berar; Kalyan, Thane district; Panvel, Raigad district.

In the Bombay area Ali and Abdulali (1938a) found it uncommon although Monga (2001) records 'small numbers.' In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it very rare and only saw one pair at Khed, Ratnagiri district in the winter of 18/7/1978.

Breeding records from Deccan, probably Bheema valley, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson and Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson (1882); Bombay, resident, no further details (Monga 2001).

Breeds in the rains (Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Numbers have apparently decreased in the Deccan since the late 19th century when Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common, although Butler thought it locally not uncommon. In Dhule district, Davidson (1882) also found it very local and it was unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) and in Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989).

537 Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to May and August to November (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

541 Laughing Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Rare in south Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Pune (AP pers. obs.); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934a); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to May, September, November and 'all seasons' (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Hume & Oates 1890, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855).

Population changes: Near Bombay numbers have fluctuated from common (Aitken 1900, Kinneer 1914) to a rare straggler (Ali & Abdulali 1938a), to 'small numbers' (Monga 2001), apparently dependent on water/drought conditions in the Deccan (Aitken 1900, Anon 1900).

Migration: Record from 140km West of Thane coast at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 2 on 27/9/1983 (Simpson 1984).

542 Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Status and distribution: Rare in the Ghats although possibly under-recorded.

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon although there were 11 records from 2000-2002 in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com> and Ali and Abdulali (1938a) heard it often and found it 'not abundant but frequent', it was also recorded at Bombay by Waller (1972) and Creado (1971). In Ratnagiri, Vidal (1880) found it rare and did not personally see it, whereas Soman (1963) found it common.

Records from the Ghats: Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 on 25/1/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Vasota, Satara district, 'other observers,' undated (Gole 1998); Khandala, Pune district, 2 on 21/3/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala, 1 in 1871 (Butler 1881, Butler 1877a). Further records from Tungashwar, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, Thane district, on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (Barnes 1889b); Narendra Hill, Savantvadi WLS. Sindhudurg district, 1 on 22/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Pacheri, six miles from the coast near the Shastri river, Ratnagiri district, 1+ undated (Anon 1886b, Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from SGNP, Bombay, enlarged Gonads in late March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season variable locally, covering practically the whole year. In areas with a definite cold winter chiefly March to May,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

546 Alexandrine Parakeet

Psittacula eupatria

Status and distribution: The only definitely 'natural' populations are from the hills of Dhule district (see breeding), other records probably refer to escaped cage-birds.

Rare above the Konkan with records from Sinhadag and Mulshi hills, Pune district (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar Satara district, between 9-14/11/1996 (Thakkar & Patel 1998).

In the Konkan, regularly sighted in Bombay with 23 records, mostly within SGNP in 2000-2002 from

<birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; although Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) list it as uncommon, it was previously rare and thought to be escapes (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Further records from; Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tansa, 'last week' (Sachin 1/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Padgah off Bhiwandi Road, Thane district, 'last week' (APE 16/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Breeding records: SGNP, Bombay (Abdulali 1985a); Akrani and Satpurus, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from November to March (Abdulali 1985a, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

550 Rose-ringed Parakeet

Psittacula krameri

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Kailas, Ellora, and Aurangabad city, Aurangabad district, probable breeding (Ali & Whistler 1934); Satpurus, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from December to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1934, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854e).

Population changes: Aitken (1900) had heard that in about the 1850's this species was not common in Bombay.

551-2 Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri*

Status: Escapes first recorded from Andheri, Bombay in 1994 (AA 13/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Andheria 1998).

558 Plum-headed Parakeet *Psittacula cyanocephala*

Status and distribution and local movements: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Ali & Abdulali (1938) found it absent from the Bombay area from April to July, although it has since then been recorded also in April, May, June by <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, in

2000-2002 and Stairmand (1971d). In Berar it arrives in June after an absence of several months (Hume & Oates 1890a). In Dhule district it leaves the plains in February for the Satpurus where it breeds commonly (Davidson 1882).

Near Bombay Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon although there were 25 records in 2000-2002 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, mostly in SGNP.

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Barnes 1889); Hills and plains, Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan probably Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854e); Pimpalnir Ghats and Satpurus, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from November, December and February, March (Burgess 1854e, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Apparently first seen at Bombay only at the beginning of the 20th century although previously there were hundreds on sale in Crawford Market (Anon 1909, Aitken 1900).

564 Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident in the Ghats.

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, rare (Gole 2000, Gole 1998); Lonavla, Pune district, 4 on 30/10/2002 & 3 on 2/11/2002 (KS in litt. 29/9/2003); Khandala, Pune district, 1 male on 2/5/1971 (Stairmand 1971b); Khandala, in May 1970 (Navarro 1971a); Khandala, some on 14/5/1966 and in previous years (Dubash 1966); Khandala, 3 on 4/2/1940 and 3 on 15/4/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala, specimens obtained (Butler 1881); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, 7, undated (VV 17/10/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Specimens from: Bhimashankar (1), Kopeli, Khandala Ghat (1), Ratnagiri (3), in BNHS collection, (Abdulali 1971a); SGNP, Bombay on 19/8/2001 (SM 22/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>). Vasai/Virar, Tungar/Chinchoti in 2000 (SM 22/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 3 in early 2001 (SM 22/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tungar Hill near Bassein, Thane district, on 2/4/1934 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Kasa

(=20°N. lat not 19°N. lat, as given), Thane district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bavda, present day Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); South Konkan, 4 skins presented to BNHS by Vidal (Anon 1886b); 'Sahyadris at least as far north as Khandala,' (Fairbank 1876).

Breeding record from Ghats probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Barnes (1889) wrote about 'great numbers,' on sale at Crawford Market, Bombay every hot season, which were said to come from the Ghats. Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details.

Breeding probably January, February, an adult feeding a juvenile in March (Ali 1949, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: Apparently more common in the 19th century when Vidal (1880) found it tolerably common near Mahabaleshwar and Davidson and Wenden (1878) record it as moderately common in the Ghats probably about Satara district and Butler (1881) records it as not uncommon in the Ghats. Gole (1998) records it as rare at Mahabaleshwar today.

567 Vernal Hanging Parrot *Loriculus vernalis*

Status and distribution: Uncommon, possibly under-recorded in the Ghats. More common in the Konkan, especially in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Soman 1963, Vidal 1880). Rare in the Deccan. No breeding records but probably resident.

Records from 'throughout the Sahyadri' (Gole 1998); 'Western slopes of the Sahyadris at least as far north as Khandala,' (Fairbank 1876); Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Khandala, Pune district, 1+ between 24-28/6/1971 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, between 6/6/1970 and 9/7/1970 (Stairmand 1970); Pune-Satara road, Pune district, 1 collected during the rains (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Sakri, Navapur etc., Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar city (Kurahde 1996); Koyna WLS. Satara district, not too common, heard on 16/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, between 9-14/11/1996 (Thakkar & Patel 1998); Ratnagiri district, 'more common than Rose-ringed and Plum-headed Parakeet' (Soman 1963); 8 miles north of Bhiwandi along Wada Road, Thane district, common on 28/7/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940);

Bombay, 'not uncommon' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Malabar Hill, Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, in February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 24/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district, fairly common between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); South Konkan, 'Plentiful.' Specimens from Ratnagiri, Dapoli, Rajapur, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Bombay (1), Karjat (1), Pune (2), Ratnagiri (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1971a).

Breeding season elsewhere, January to April (Ali & Ripley 1983).

[569 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus*

Status: Rare winter migrant.

Distribution: Records from Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 24/1/1880 in BNHS collection (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Abdulali 1972); Sion, Bombay, specimen from 1997 collected by AS, in BNHS collection (SM in litt. 22/10/2003); Bombay, 1 bird flew into the Society's rooms, Apollo Street on 7/11/1900 (Comber 1901).]

570 Pied Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common breeding visitor, small numbers over-wintering. Rare in Ratnagiri and no records from Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district, Sholapur district, Kolhapur district, Satara district, Ahmednagar district, Dhule district, Nasik district, Aurangabad district and Thane district.

Over-wintering record from Koyna WLS. Satara district, between 15-19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Alibag, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/1966 and presumably the same bird present for about 20 months (Futehally 1966) and one also in mid-winter Karjat, Nasrapur village, Raigad district, on about 8/1/2002 (BA in litt. 27/5/2003, BA 8/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Subspecies: All 9 specimens from the Bombay area in the BNHS collection are of the migrant race *C. j. serratus*

(Abdulali 1972). Breeding records from Buldana district (Wright 1942); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali 1931a); Bombay, possible breeding (Nilakanta 1975, Hume & Oates 1889).

Breeding records from July to September (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882).

Migration: Bombay High Oil-rig in early-May (SM 10/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Apart from over-wintering records, latest date, 19/11/1972, Juhu, Bombay (Creado 1973). Earliest date: 18th May, Bombay (SM 22/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

573 Common Hawk Cuckoo

Hierococcyx varius

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant although rare in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Bombay, possible breeding, immature specimen from Pali Hill Bandra on 13/11/1908 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kondabhari Ghat, Pimpalnr, Dhule district: 1 fully fledged young in a Jungle Babbler's nest on 16/7/1886 (Davidson 1886).

Calling normally from May to September (Ali & Abdulali 1938) and heard calling at Pune on 7/2/1976 (Gay 1976).

576 Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus*

Status: Fairly uncommon, probably resident.

Distribution: Owing to its uncertain status, all records are given.

Records from Pune district at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 4-5 on most days between 18-21/10/2000 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003); Sinhagad (Ingahalikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, possible on 14/2/1995, 20/11/1993 (AP pers. obs.); Pune, NDA, a few occasions in the 80's and early 90's (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet, undated (Gole 1988); Pune, occasional winter migrant (Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01; Pune, 'Resident. Common' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, heard on 2/5/1971 (Stairmand 1971b). Further records from Hedvi, Konkan, between 25-29/1/2001 (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, vocal between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/

2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 4 on 16/9/1998 (Pittie 1998e); Bombay, possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal, June-August (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay 'very vocal at two sites' on 5/7/2003 (SM 5/7/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated, heard (VK 23/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Lokhandwala, Bombay, 1 seen and calling loudly on 2/5/2001 (SCH 2/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, heard on 17/6/1973 (Serrao 1973b); Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972); SGNP, Bombay, heard several on 30/5/1971 (De, G. 1971); Bombay, 'appears more common than indicated before (Ali & Abdulali 1938), at least during the monsoon. A male was shot on 28/7/1940, at Tansa River north of Bhiwandi (Thane district),' (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Powai, Bombay, specimen in St. Xavier's College. And seen near Tulsi Lake on 30/7/1935, 'uncommon' but see previous entry (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Nasik/Gujarat border, 2 isolated records (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Common during the rains' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri station, October, collected by Crawford (Vidal 1880); 'Probably a permanent resident on the Ghats. Common all along the Sahyadri range and in the adjoining forest tracts,' (Butler 1881); 'Throughout the ghats from July to August, and its metallic cry can be heard from a considerable distance. It is a shy bird and undoubtedly breeds at this time,' (Barnes 1889); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district, 2 males shot in August 1885. 'Not very common, (although) heard every day, this is the only place I have noticed it in Khandesh,' (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season poorly known. April and June and probably other months,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

578-79 Eurasian Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

Status: Uncommon, status uncertain, migrant and possibly resident in the Satpuras.

Distribution: Owing to its uncertain status, all records are given.

Records from Pune district at Lonavla and at least 2 daily from 4-14/10/2002, with 4 adults and 1 juvenile on 7/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Sinhagad,

undated (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); NDA, Pune, one or two sightings per season in the 1980's (RP in litt. 2002); Pune University, undated (PG pers. comm. 2002); Pune, occasional winter migrant (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01). Records from Bombay: Bombay 'Occasional' (Monga 2001); Talzan, a hepatic female, undated but recent (SM 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 17/12/2000 (AA 17/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 15/10/2000, and 2 in previous 3 weeks (SM 11/11/2000, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Bassein, Thane district, 1 on 13th October (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Further records from Kas Lake, Vasota, Satara district, heard between 24/10-27/10/1992 (SS in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, undated (Gole 1998); Randha Falls near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, appeared to be common and 1 *C. c. bakeri* shot on 12/10/1952 (Abdulali 1954); Berar, 'Fairly common in April and May' (Wright 1942); Nasik, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); 'The Cuckoo appears to be abundant on passage in central India in September and October (Butler 1877, Barnes 1889 and others),' (Desfayes 1974); 'In winter (distributed) over the whole of India. This cuckoo undoubtedly breeds sometimes, if not regularly, in the hill ranges of Southern and Central India,' (Baker 1927); Deccan, probably Satara and Sholapur districts, 'Appears sparingly during the rains and cold weather,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); "I wrote to Mr. Davidson, and he replied that he had observed it several times in the Deccan, but had never shot a specimen, being satisfied by the call it uttered "cuckoo" that it was *canorus*," (Butler 1881); Deccan, almost certainly western Maharashtra where he collected, 'Rare in Dukhun,' (Sykes 1832); Dhule district, 'It passes through Dhulia in the early part of June, (at which time they call vigorously), and in July is very common throughout the Satpuras, a dozen often being heard at one time. It returns again in (August and) September, and no doubt breeds abundantly (in the Satpooras) in the interval,' (Davidson 1886); W. Subcontinent, 'I have no doubt of its breeding freely on Mount Abu and other wooded hills in western India, as I, in common with other observers, have procured young birds that must have bred in the vicinity,' (Barnes 1889).

Subspecies: '*C. c. canorus*. Between early August and mid March both this race and *bakeri* are dispersed

practically throughout the Peninsula. Good circumstantial evidence of breeding in Maharashtra (Chikalda, Amravati district)...between May and July/August, during SW monsoon,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Specimens: *C. c. canorus*, Rewas, Raigad district, 1 juvenile from 20/10/33. *C. c. bakeri*, 1 Bhandardara, Ahmednagar, obtained between 19 March and 20 October, probably same specimen as obtained on 12/10/1952 (Abdulali 1954) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

[580 Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus*

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: One record from Sholapur (17°43'N 75°56'E), adult male shot on 18 May, labelled as Sulapur, specimen in either British or Leiden Museum (Wells 1972).]

581 Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor, more common at Khandala and Dhule.

Records from SGNP, Bombay, 1 hepatic female on 15/10/2000 (SM 11/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Pune, 'Uncommon' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Kalpavriksh, 2001); Panchgani, Satara district, on 14/10/2002 (RP in litt. 12/02); Khandala, Pune district, 1 collected on 15/10/1935, 1 in St. Xavier's College Collection collected in October 1931, another also collected in October, 'appears to indicate that it is a common passage migrant,' (Abdulali 1942a, Abdulali 1972); Dhule district, 'Passed through Dhulia in large numbers from the middle of September to the middle of October,' (Davidson 1882); Dhule district, 'Local migratory. Near Dhule city,' (Vyawahare 1992); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 5/11/1879 (Vidal 1880); Deccan probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Scarce, but seen and procured during the rainy and cold seasons,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

582 Banded Bay Cuckoo *Cacomantis sonneratii*

Status and distribution: Rare resident probably under-recorded. More common in south Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Records from Sinhagad, Pune district, undated (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01);

Pune, 'common during rains,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); 'Vagrant in Sahyadri' (Gole 1998); Bombay, 'Possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal June-August,' (Monga 2001); Bombay, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972); Tulsi-Vihar, Bombay 1 seen on 10 October (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Tansa WLS. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, heard on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Malvan and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 specimen from each locality, 1 of which is from 21/2/1880 (Vidal 1880); Matheran, Raigad district (Butler 1881); Although Ali and Ripley (1983) write that it is 'fairly common in Deccan,' it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) and the only traced record from the Deccan is at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district, 1 female with a shelled eggs in the oviduct shot on 3rd August (Abdulali 1943a); Bombay up to and including the ghats, uncommon, breeding migrant (Abdulali 1981a).

Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, variable and prolonged (February to August), synchronizing locally with that of its hosts,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

584 Grey-bellied Cuckoo *Cacomantis passerinus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Rare in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and apparently absent from Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993).

Breeding records from Pune, fostered by Common Tailorbird (Mundkur 1983a), Pune, fostered by Purple Sunbird and fed also by a Common Tailorbird (Suter 1945); Pune, fostered by Purple-rumped Sunbird (Gole 1984); ?Bombay, (Aitken 1900); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

Breeding records from August, September, October (Mundkur 1983a, Suter 1945).

Population changes: Numbers seem to have increased in the Deccan, since the 19th century when it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) and Fairbank (1876) 'seldom obtained' it from Ahmednagar and the Goa frontier although Butler (1881) found it more common in the south and records it from Satara and

Vengurla. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) only obtained two specimens from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 21/2/1880 and 1 on 25/2/1880.

588 Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris*

Status and distribution: Rare, probably under-recorded. More common near Bombay. Probably resident.

Records from Sinhadag, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'rare' (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Rare. Occurs during rains' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Near Aurangabad, questionable isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Malshej Ghat Thane district, 1 dead weather casualty on 24/6/1984 and 1 juvenile exhausted on 7/7/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Kelwe beach/Dativare, Thane district, heard on 22/7/2001 (SM 23/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Matheran, Raigad district, 'common' (Gole 1998); Bombay, heard on 21/7/2002 (NJ 22/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Aarey, Bombay, 'very vocal' on 22/8/2001 (SM 22/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Talzan, Bombay, 1 on 2/8/2001 (LM 3/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, Bombay, earliest call 5th June (SM 25/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kanheri Caves, Bombay, 1 on 31/5/1970 (Stairmand 1970d); Bombay, 'The last specimen collected by the Bombay-Salsette Survey was towards the end of September Ed.' (Stairmand 1970d); Bombay, 'Possible breeding visitor. Small numbers. Vocal June-August,' (Monga 2001); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, breeding migrant? (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay 'only between 2 June and 27 September. Specimen of 27 September 1933, had a fully mature ovary, obviously preparing to lay,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay, 3 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972).

Breeding records from elsewhere, 'Breeding season, presumably March to October,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

590 Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopacea*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson &

Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from around Bombay in May, June, July (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1934); Deccan during the rains (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district lays in June (Davidson 1882).

[595 Blue-faced Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*

Status and distribution: Rare. Probably resident. Possibly more common in the Konkan bordering Goa where it is regularly recorded.

Records from Phansad WLS, Raigad district, 1 on 29/8/2003 (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Guneka Mond, Phansad WLS, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Daulatabad near Aurangabad, undated (Abdulali 1953); Karnala Fort, Raigad district, 1 on 10/5/1953 (Abdulali 1953); Malvan, Sindudurg district, 'rare. A few pairs Not observed elsewhere (in South Konkan),' (Vidal 1880); 'Mr. Davidson got a nest from Malwa (?=Malwara, Rajasthan) in July containing two eggs, (vide Bombay Gazetteer, 1880),' (Barnes 1889). Recorded in Surat Dangs and Baroda, Gujarat (Abdulali 1953, Ali 1954).]

598 Sirkeer Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon but local, resident. Rare in the Konkan.

Records from Pune district at NDA, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Bopdeo Ghat, fairly common (AP pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Sinhagad (RP in litt. 2002); Mulshi (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Bhor Ghat and Lonavla (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Further records from Dhule district, common (Mahabal 1993); Satpurus and Pimpalnir, Dhule district, common and occasionally elsewhere (Davidson 1882); Pandharpur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district, rare (Mahabal 1989); Kannad, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1934); Near Vaiturna River, Khardi, Thane district, 2 on 21/6/1942 (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Hills at Satara, common (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala/Mahabaleshwar/Sahyadri/Ahmednagar, throughout but rare (Fairbank 1876); Jalna, recorded by Jerdon (Butler 1881);

Peve, Mandangad and Durga Vadi, Ratangiri district, Malvan, Sindhudurg district. Rare (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b).

Breeding records from Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, 'The behaviour of a pair on 23 April suggested that they were breeding,' (Ali & Whistler 1934); Dhule district, nest in May (Barnes 1889); South Konkan, nest with 1 fresh egg on the 8th April (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records generally '*P. l. leschenaulti*. Breeding season, chiefly March to June,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

602 Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to May and July to September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1854e).

606 Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune city, fairly uncommon (AP pers. obs., Gole 1988a, Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc); Pandharpur, Barshi, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district, rare (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district, very common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'Base of the Satpurus, and in the Akrani, in the hot weather. In April 1880, 30 and 40 in the Shada district, none there in December,' (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Bombay, not uncommon (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Ratnagiri district, not common (Vidal 1880); Deccan, probably Sholapur and Satara district, pretty common (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from Spicer College, Aundh, Pune (Gole 1988); Pune (Betham 1902); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Satara district (Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from November to March (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

[608 Grass Owl *Tyto capensis*

Status and distribution: Possible records from the Deccan: '*Strix candida*.- As I have not collected, this Owl perhaps it has no business in this list. But I have more than once flushed a Grass Owl that I believe to be this,' (Fairbank 1876). Butler (1881) wrote that, as Fairbank had not seen Short-eared Owl that perhaps he had mistaken Grass Owl for that species but Short-eared Owl was listed as '*Brachyotus accipitrinus*' at Ahmednagar. One record from Chiplun, Ratnagiri District, observer V. Katdare (Pande et al. 2003).]

Otus sp.

Bhimashankar Pune district, between 28/12/2001-31/12/2001, NJ, "Saw a smallish slim pale brown cream colored 'eared' owl," (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Sinhadagad, Pune, in mid 1980's RP (Purandare 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); ARDE, Pashan, Pune, a pair on 5/2/1987, photographed, SN (RP in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Dhule district 'Otus scops (Lin). Resident. Common' (Vyawahare 1992).

614 Pallid Scops Owl *Otus brucei*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: No confirmation received from authors of the following records. Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995); Specimens in BNHS collections from Padgha, Thane, one from 25/12/1960; Pune, 1 (presumably the same specimen donated by Vidal in Anon 1886a) from 22/12/1882; Ratnagiri, 1 from 8/6/1874 (according to Vidal 1880 a female was also shot at Khed on 9/1/1879); Specimen in St Xavier's High School collection, Andheri, Bombay from 18/11/1965 (this is given as 11/11/1934 in Ali & Abdulali 1938a) (Abdulali 1972a, Anon 1886a, Anon 1886b); Rahuri, Ahmednagar district, 3 specimens (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district 'A Scops Owl is common in the Akrani and in the deep valleys running into the Satpuras. A very young specimen sent to Mr. Hume, probably belongs, he informs me, to this species,'

(Davidson 1882); Ali and Ripley (1983) doubt the previous records 'because of ecological incompatibility and in the absence of supporting specimens.'

615 Eurasian Scops Owl *Otus scops*

Status: Rare (unclear).

Distribution: Records from Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, specimen from September 1891 and Colaba, Bombay, female specimen from 26/10/1925 (Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

616-67 Oriental Scops Owl *Otus sunia*

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune district, 1 injured bird in 1987, NK (Kalpavriksh 2001); Sinhadagad, Pune district, heard a few times mainly during Dec-Jan to May between 1995 and 1997 and at Torna, in 1992/93 (KK in litt. 23/12/2002); Sinhadagad, possible on 22/4/1982 and on 9/5/1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Khandala, Pune district, 1 specimen from 10 November and Sholapur, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a, Abdulali 1980a); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Andavan, Pune district, 'triple-notes of *Otus sunia*. But the description of the voice in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) makes me doubt whether it was not a different bird' on 13/11/2000, ZF (Anon. 2001); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'once obtained' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts, 'Not very uncommon at any season, but chiefly observed in cold and rainy months,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); 'Messrs. Davidson and Wenden procured specimens at Sholapur, Sangola and other places. Major Lloyd has also entered it in his list of Konkan species, and Jerdon mentions it from the Western Ghats,' (Butler 1881); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district on 13/7/1886 (Davidson 1886).

622 Collared Scops Owl *Otus bakkamoena*

Status and distribution: Apparently uncommon resident, probably under-recorded. More common in Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880).

Records from Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 'Very vocal and numerous, December 1995,' (Gole 1998); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Khandala, Pune district (2), Dhulia (1), Bombay (1), specimens in

BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay area up to and including Ghats, occasional, resident (Abdulali 1981a); SGNP, Bombay, undated, (SM 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP; pair on 27/5/2001 (SDa 29/5/2001, 30/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, Possible resident. 'Small numbers' (Monga 2001); North of Shahada, Dhule district (King & Rasmussen 1998); Satpura hills, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Khandesh (Ali & Ripley 1983); Satpuras, Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Koyna WLS. Satara district, 1 heard on 16/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Peve, Ratnagiri, Palgad, Dapuli, Khed, Ratnagiri district, Malvan, Vengorla, and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Dhule district (Barnes 1888); Nasik (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from November to March (Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880).

Migration: Recorded about 170km west of Bombay 1 at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 15/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

627 Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo bengalensis*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Pune (Buckton 1995, Gole 1988a, Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bhimashankar (Borges 1988, Gole 1998); Sinhadga (Gole 1998); Katraj (Ingalhallikar & Gole 1987); Bopdeo Ghat (AP pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989). Further records from Karmala, Pandharpur, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Satpuras, Pimpalnir hills, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Kannad, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (Pittie 2000); Specimens: Ahmednagar (1), Bombay Market (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, 6 records in 2000-02 in <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Bombay 'Resident? Sporadic' (Monga 2001); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsof

bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (AA 11/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Kelshi, Ratnagiri station, Palgad and Dhamni, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Pune (Gole 1988a, Gole 1984, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1888); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); in Deccan probably in Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); Sholapur (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from October, November, December, January, March and April (Betham 1902a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1855a).

Population changes: Probably more common in the 19th century when Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it common and Sykes (1832) found it very common in the Deccan, Davidson (1882) found it common in Dhule district and Vidal (1880) found it fairly common in south Konkan.

628 Spot-bellied Eagle Owl *Bubo nipalensis*

Status: Rare probably resident.

Distribution: One record from Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000).

630 Dusky Eagle Owl *Bubo coromandus*

Status and distribution: Breeding and resident but rare. The record from around Pune (see below) is somewhat doubtful, as no other records exist for that region.

Records from: Pune, 'Resident. Found in forested hill tracts,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Dhule District, 'scarce. I only came across it twice, in both cases in December, breeding (eggs),' (Davidson 1882); Dhule District, 'J. Davidson found eggs at Khandesh on 2nd January,' (Barnes 1888).

631 Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident. More common in northern Ratnagiri District (Vidal 1880).

Records from Khandala, Pune district (Fairbank 1876); Khandala 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali

1972a); Bhimashankar, Pune district, on 24-25/5/1986 (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); NDA, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Dhadgaon, Akkalkuva, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district, 1 on 21/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Met Indavli, Koyna WLS. Satara district, 1 on 18/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Deccan, rare (Sykes 1832); Talzan, Charkop, Bombay, 1 on 24/8/2001 (SM 25/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, 'Resident? Uncommon' (Monga 2001); Konkan, probably near Bombay, rare (Keswal 1886a); Kelshi, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Palgad and Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882); Mina river, Pune district (Betham 1902); Nasik (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from January to March (Betham 1902, Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

636-37 Jungle Owlet *Glaucidium radiatum*

Status and distribution: Resident. Fairly common in the Konkan. Fairly uncommon in the Ghats, probably under-recorded. Un-recorded in the Deccan.

Records from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary, Thane district, between 7-9/11/1995, 'fairly common' (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 5/12/2003); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 1998); Sinhadgaon, Pune district (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar, et al. 2000-01; Ratnagiri district, common (Soman 1963); Ratnagiri (4) Bombay (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, not uncommon (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Stairmand 1970e); Kelshi, Dapuli, Khed, Chiplun, Lanje, Rajapur, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, Vaghotan, Fanasgaon, Vengorla, Savantvadi, Kasarde, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, 'once or twice in the cold weather in Nizampur and Nandurbar. Resident in the Pimpalnr ghats and is abundant in Satpurus and Akrani.' Specimens in Natural History Museum (Davidson 1882, Whistler & Kinneer 1930-37).

Breeding records from Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Abdulali 1981a); Nasik (Barnes 1888); Dhule district (Davidson 1882). Listed as resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) with no further details.

Breeding records from March to June (Barnes 1888, Vidal 1880)

Population changes: In the 19th century Butler (1881) found it common along the Ghats and adjacent forests and although there are very few records today, it is probably under-recorded in suitable remaining habitats. In Ratnagiri district the numbers seen unchanged. Unrecorded in Deccan by Davidson and Wenden (1878). Unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) but presumably due to lack of coverage.

642-44 Brown Hawk Owl *Ninox scutulata*

Status and distribution: Resident. Uncommon in the Konkan. Rare above the Ghats, probably under recorded.

Records from north of Shahada, Dhule district (King & Rasmussen 1998); Sahyadri 1980's-90's (Gole 1998); Empress Gardens, Pune, SI (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Khandala Pune district, on 18/5/1966, and several times in the previous years (Dubash 1966); Ratnagiri district, once between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a) although there were 6 records from April and May in 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>; Ahmednagar district, several (Fairbank 1876); Sholapur, rare, probably breeding (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 specimen (Vidal 1880).

Breeding record from Bandra, Bombay, male with dormant testes shot on 13/1/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940) and listed as resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

652 Spotted Owlet *Athene brama*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout although it may be rare in northern Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Aitken 1900); Aurangabad city (Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Gole 1988a, Betham 1902); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); West Khandesh 'Common up to the edge of the jungles. Never seen in the Akrani or deep valleys of Satpurus. Lays in March and April,' (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Betham 1902, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a).

[653 Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti*

Status: Critical (BirdLife International 2001). Rare resident. The minimum number of birds for Maharashtra is 25, plus 2 more from Khaknar forest range, Madhya Pradesh (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000a, Rithe 2003).

Distribution and breeding records: From Malur (2), Jomodapadao, Melghat (4), and Mahendri, about 100km. east of Melghat (1), Amravati District, in 1999, 'We estimate the presence of around 50 birds in Melghat and the adjoining forests of Betul and Burhanpur districts, M.P.' (Rithe 2003).

Taloda, Dhule district, Davidson's specimens 1 from 5/12/1880 in Natural History Museum (BMNH), 1 from 5/12/1880 in American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), 1 from 4/12/1884 in BMNH (Rasmussen & Collar 1998, Davidson 1882); Taloda reserve forest: on 26/3/1999 a pair nesting, on 26/3/1999 and another pair calling on 26/3/1999 and possibly another pair calling (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000); Three nests were found in 1998-1999 (Ishtiaq 2000a). Rapapur, Taloda, Dhule district, 1 on 5/12/1883 in Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) (Rasmussen & Collar 1998).

Shahada, Dhule district, Davidson's specimen, 1 from 20/4/1881 in BMNH (Rasmussen & Collar 1998, Davidson 1882); North of Shahada (=Toranmal range), Dhule district, 2 from 25-27 November 1997 (King & Rasmussen 1998) and between 15 and 27 June 1998, (Rasmussen & Ishtiaq 1999).

Toranmal forest range, Dhule district, on 29/1/2000 (also 1999) pair A roosting, on 29/1/2000 (also 1999) pair B foraging, on 30/1/2000 (also 1999) pair C calling, on 30/1/2000 (and in 1999) pair D calling, on 30/1/2000 pair E calling, on 30/1/2000 pair F calling, on 30/1/2000 pair G calling (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000). Five nests were found in 1998-1999 (Ishtiaq 2000a).

Raipur village, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amravati district, 1 male on 5/2/2000 (Ishtiaq & Rahmani 2000).

Breeding from October to the end of March (Ishtiaq 2000a.)

657 Mottled Wood Owl *Strix ocellata*

Status: Uncommon resident.

Distribution: In Pune district records from Khadakvasla present for several years (RP in litt. 2002); Ujani, uncommon in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bhimashankar (Gole 2000); Pune, 'The only known breeding pair in Pune abandoned its home near the Pune-Sholapur road because of the construction of a heavy fly over bridge,' (Purandare 1998); Pune, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune, occasional (Ingahalikar *et al.*, 2000-01); Pune, uncommon (Kalpavriksh 2001): Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (PG pers. comm. April 2002, Gole 1998); North of Shahada (=Toranmal forest reserve), Dhule district (King & Rasmussen 1998); Buldana district (Wright 1942); Barsi, in May, and Akalkot, Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Satara, (Davidson & Wenden 1878); East Khandesh (1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 25/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> Monga 2001); Bombay up to and including the Ghats, uncommon resident (Abdulali 1981a); Elephanta, Bombay, heard on 28/3/1942, Trombay Hill, undated, Khordi on the Vaiturna River, Thane district on 18/4/1943, Kihim, Raigad district on 22/4/1943 (Ali. & Abdulali 1945); Palgad, Aroli, Ratnagiri district, not common (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Pune (Fairbank 1876); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Bhadgaum, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1888).

Breeding records from December to March (Barnes 1888, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

659 Brown Wood Owl *Strix leptogrammica*

Status: Rare, probably under-recorded. Probably resident.

Distribution: Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 seen and heard on 30/12/2001 (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); Panshet, Pune district, (Gole 1988); Pune district (Ingahalikar *et al.*, 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonauli (=Lonavla), type of *S. l. indraneae*. 'Inhabits the woods of the Ghauts. Rare,' (Sykes 1832, Whistler & Kinnear

1930-37); Vasota, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Matheran, Raigad district, common (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 25/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); 'Western Ghats and their associated hill ranges south of Mahabaleshwar (c. 16°N),' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, 1 pair on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Fanasgaon, Sindhudurg district, 1 from Armstrong's collection (Vidal 1880); South Konkan, undated, addition to his list (Vidal 1883).

No breeding records, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident of the Deccan.

[664 Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor in the Deccan, more common in the Konkan south to Bombay.

Records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 4/1/1999 (Pittie 1999c); Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Satara and Sholapur districts, 'occurs in numbers' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district, 'Moderately common' (Davidson 1882); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrase-kharan *et al.* 1994); Godhbunder, Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938a); Talzan, Bombay, 'two sightings,' undated (SM 15/12/2000 & 30/7/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thane creek, Bombay, 1 on 20/2/2000 (KG 13/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); HP Nagar Mahul, Bombay, undated (SB 10/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Panvel-Kalamboli marshes, Raigad district, 1 on 29/3/1999, and Mahalaxmi racecourse, undated (NJ 10/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mahim nature park, Bombay, on 6/2/2000 and Kalina campus, regularly in the late eighties (MD 10/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); southernmost tip of Bombay and over the Leela Kempinski Hotel, Andheri East, undated (KSR 9/12/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay 'Small numbers' (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay specimens: Andheri, female on 7/2/1924, Kurla, female on November 1890, Juhu on 10/11/1933. 'Somewhat sparse' (Ali & Abdulali 1938a, Abdulali 1972a).

Population changes: There has only been one record from above the Ghats since the 19th century, which was at Nasik (Pittie 1999c). In the 19th century it was considered 'tolerably common' by Butler (1881) and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it 'occurs in numbers' in the Deccan and Davidson (1882) found it 'moderately common' in Dhule district. Obviously this species has drastically declined in numbers, except in the Konkan.

Migration: latest date 18/4/1934, Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1938a).

Migration records: At sea, 3-4 hrs out from Bombay, coming from Kutch, 3 on 19/10/1936 (McCann 1936); Bombay, over the sea (Jamdar & Shrivastava 1988); About 900km west of Vengurla at 15°29'N 66°33'E, 1 aboard all day on 11/12/1982 (Casement 1983); About 450km west of Ratnagiri at 066790014 Marsden's squares = 17.01°N 69.04°E, 1 possible on board on 13/11/1973 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 25:40).]

[666 Sri Lanka Frogmouth *Batrachostomus monileger*

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: One record from Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 1 on 21/11/1998 and 1 nestling at nest, undated (Giri 2002).]

671 Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. Less common in the north Konkan (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e, Borges 1988); Khandala, common (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Fairbank 1876); Lonavla, Pune district, (AP pers. obs.), Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (AP pers. obs. Panday *et al.* 1968); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.*, 2000-01, etc); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts 'moderately common' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Guhagar, Dévrukh, Ratnagiri district, Vengurla, Sindhudurg district. 'Less common than *asiaticus* and *monticolus* (=affinis),' (Vidal 1880); Specimens from Bassein, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), Chauk, Raigad district (1), Mahabaleshwar (1) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Bombay, 'small numbers' (Monga 2001); Chembur on Trombay Island, Bombay, specimen sent to St. Xavier's

College in December 1939. 'May be a rare resident' (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khardi, near Atgaon, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

Breeding records from Khandala (Navarro 1976a, Abdulali & Ali 1940); Sahyadris, probably Pune district (Betham 1900); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Nasik (Barnes 1889).

Breeding records from April, May (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Whistler 1934, Barnes 1889).

Population changes: Possibly declining, as it was unrecorded in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989) and in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993).

[673 Eurasian Nightjar
Caprimulgus europaeus

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record from Colaba, Bombay, 1 female caught in Mr. Prater's room in October 1915. Specimen in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1972a).]

[674 Sykes's Nightjar
Caprimulgus mahrattensis

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Radhanagari Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998); Kalyan, Thane district, female specimen from October 1915 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1972a); Nasik, Ratnagiri, stragglers (Ali & Ripley 1983); Rahuri, Ahmednagar district, 'It is rare' (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, 'Appears scarce' (Davidson 1882); 'Major Lloyd includes it in his list of Konkan species though Mr Vidal has not as yet met with it at Ratnagiri (= S. Konkan),' (Butler 1881); 'Dukhan' almost certainly western Maharashtra, Butler (1881) gives this location as the Western Ghats for the type locality (Sykes 1832); Pune district, untraced isolated record which could be an approximate location for the Sykes specimen (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Purandar, Pune district, 1 doubtful record i.e. no photograph or call heard on 17/2/2001. Thick-billed Warbler and Tickell's Warbler (no Sulphur-bellied) were recorded on the same day (Pande & Pawashe 2001).

Breeds in Sind, Pakistan from February to August (Barnes 1889).]

676 Jerdon's Nightjar *Caprimulgus atripennis*

Status: Rare probably resident. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 heard on 14/12/1994 (AP pers obs.); Vasota, Satara district, 1980's-90's (Gole 1998); Foot of Sinhagad hills and Mulshi hills, Pune district 'occasionally' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay, 'Winter migrant. Uncommon' (Monga 2001); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS. Sindhudurg district, 1 heard on 23/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Maharashtra (excluding Bombay Konkan), uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); 'S. Maharashtra roughly south of lat. 18°N.' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Population changes: No records from the 19th century.

680 Indian Nightjar *Caprimulgus asiaticus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. In Bombay, Ali & Abdulali (1938) found all the record to be between October and May, latest 20th May, although Monga (2001) listed it as resident and local migrant with no further details.

Breeding records from Pune (Lamba 1967); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900).

Breeding records from from mid-March to mid-October (Lamba 1967, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: Drastically declined recently at Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a).

682 Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis*

Status and distribution: Rare resident and local migrant. Probably under-recorded. Apparently common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Post 1900 records: Ujani, Pune district, PG (Kalpavriksh 2001); Sinhagad, Pune district (Gole 1998); Vasota, Satara district, in 1980's and 1990's, SI (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Borges 1988); Specimens from Padgha, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (1), Pen, Raigad district (1), Ratnagiri district (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972a); Near Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as a winter migrant in 'small numbers' (Monga 2001), although there is only one published record, from

Kurla on 10/1/40 and it was considered a straggler by Abdulali & Ali (1940).

Breeding record from Dhule district, a juvenile 'barely able to fly' in August (Davidson 1882); Dhule, Dhule district, many calling in July (Davidson 1886); Nasik, eggs from April to June (Barnes 1889).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was a common species in south Konkan and may still be today. Vidal (1880) recorded it at Kelshi, Palgad, Dapuli and Khed, Ratnagiri district and Malvan, Sindhudurg district and Fairbank (1876) recorded it on the Goa frontier, presumably Sindhudurg district. It was also very common in the Satpurus, Dhule district, in the winter and around Dhule in the rains (Davidson 1882) but was unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993); In the Deccan it was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) although Sykes's (1832) took a specimen almost certainly from western Maharashtra.

[685 Indian Swiftlet *Collocalia unicolor*

Status and distribution: Common resident at Vengurla Rocks, Sindhudurg district.

The only records so far away from this site is Narendra Hill, Savantvadi WLS. Sindhudurg district, 1 small loose flock on 23/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Kochra, Sindhudurg district, probably a hundred pairs on 7/2/1938 (Abdulali 1940) although Grimmett *et al.* (1998) show its distribution as north to about Satara.

Records from Vengurla: 'tens of thousands, a virtual cloud over Burnt Is.' on 25/3/1989 (Lainer 2003); Vengurla, a few dozen on 22/5/1988 (Madsen 1988); Vengurla, some seen at about 9.30 a.m. on 10-11/5/1981 (Abdulali 1983); Vengurla, about 5,000 birds at dusk (none were seen during the day) and over a thousand nests, in all stages of construction on 7/3/1941 (Abdulali 1942). Breeding records from Vengurla: Apparently breeding at Vengurla between February and April. In April 1878 Vidal's shikaree collected nests, eggs and birds (Vidal 1880); On 7/2/1938 and 4/2/1875 all the nests were empty (Abdulali 1940, Hume 1876).]

[691 Brown-backed Needletail *Hirundapus giganteus*

Status: Rare local migrant.

Distribution: One record from Doodhganga, Satara district (Gole 1998).]

692 White-rumped Needletail *Zoonavena sylvatica*

Status and distribution: Rare local migrant. Possibly regular at Bombay, where there have been 4 recent records.

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25-29/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); SGNP, Bombay, 25+ on 25/2/2001 (AA 26/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, 100+ on 21/1/2001 (AA/SDa 21/1/2001, 22/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, between 1750-2000 on 5/11/2000 (AA 7/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); SGNP, enormous flock on 29/10/2000 (SM 11/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Resident in eastern Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983).

693-95 Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Apparently less common in the Konkan north of Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880).

Distribution and population changes: Records from Pune district at: Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, Sinhadag (Ingahalikar & Gole 1987, Adelson 1998); Bopdeo Ghat, Ghats between Saswat and Lonand, Lonavla (AP pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Ujani, Kawadi (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01). Further records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Purandare & Purandare 1998, AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968); Outram Ghat, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Dhule district, not common (Davidson 1882); Matheran, Raigad district and Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Tansa W.S. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (VV 17/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Savantvadi, Malvan, Sindhudurg district, not seen further north (Vidal 1882); Hedvi, Konkan, between 25-29/1/2001 (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/2001 (SDH 7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Matheran,

Raigad district, 1 between 26-28/1/2001 (AA 29/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP/Kandivli, Bombay on 28-29/10/2000 (KSR/SM/SDa 11/11/2000, 28/10/2001, 26/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); At Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and in the area including the Ghats, Abdulali (1981a) records both *A. m. tuneti*, and *A. m. dorabtatai*, as uncommon (flocks) although Ali and Abdulali (1938) did not record this species at Salsette and only knew of a specimen shot by Aitken (1900) a few miles from Bombay, so it appears to have become more common there. Specimens of *A. m. tuneti*: Apte on Patalganga, Raigad district (1 male). Specimens of *A. m. dorabtatai* (= *nubifuga*): Ghoti, Nasik district (3 including type), Tungar, Bassein, Thane district (1), Yewat, Pune district (2), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b).

Breeding records: Saptashring, Nasik district, 'James Davidson took a half-feathered chick, now in the British Museum, at Saptashring, Nassik on 11 April 1887,' and Davidson saw thousands entering a fissure in the cliff in late May 1885 and took eggs in early February, (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1886); Satara district, Davidson saw them throughout the year and thought they may be breeding at a fort near Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Possible breeding at Gawilgarh, near Chikalda and Chiklada, Amravati district in April and May (Hume & Oates 1890a).

Breeding season in Karnataka, December to February (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Local movements: Between Malvan and Vengurla, and for many miles inland, Vidal (1880) saw flocks every evening at sunset, flying south.

700 Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

Status: Rare winter migrant. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, 5-6 on 29/9/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Walkeshwar, Bombay, 1 found on 11/11/1957. Specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1964, Abdulali 1972b, Abdulali 1981a); Konkan (Ali & Ripley 1983); Jerdon obtained a specimen from western Deccan which Whistler and Kinnear (1930-37) saw no reason to doubt.

703-05 House Swift *Apus affinis*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bombay, one colony in use from 1880 to 1938 at least (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Near Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855).

Breeding records from February to April, September, October and 'at all seasons' (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1855).

Subspecies: *A. a. nipalensis* 1 stray specimen from Bombay city, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b).

Population changes: Strangely, Jerdon and Sykes, both found it rare in the Deccan (Ali & Whistler 1934, Sykes 1832).

707 Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident dependent on Tad Palm or Palmyra *Borassus flabellifer* and Betulnut Palm *Areca catechu*. Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare in the drier parts of the Deccan.

Records from Pune district (Purandare 1989, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.* (2000-01), Purandare 1989, Kalpavriksh 2001, Adelson 1998, Butler 1881); Dhule city, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Berar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Pandharpur and Sholapur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Akalkot, Sholapur district, (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900); Raigad district (Andheria 2000, Futehally 1983).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Shahada and Taloda talukas, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Malvan, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from January to April and August, September and the 'hot weather' (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

709 Crested Treeswift *Hemiprocne coronata*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Sinhagad (AP pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002, Ingahalikar & Dharap 1979); NDA, Pune (RP in litt. 2002, Ingahalikar &

Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998); Khandala (Dubash 1966, Butler 1877a, Fairbank 1876). Further records from Lower Satpurus, Kondabhari Ghat and Nandurbar (Mahabal 1993, Davidson 1882); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district (Bradbeer 1987); Tansa WLS. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Suryamal, Thane district (SM/NJ 19/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Near Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1945) had very few records at: Sagaradh, near Alibag, Vajrabai Hot Springs, Khardi, Mandwa on Wada Road, although Monga (2001) lists it as an occasional, as did Abdulali (1981a) from the area up to and including the Ghats; Savantvadi W.S. Sindhurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Mahapral, Mandangad, Durga Vadi, Ratnagiri district. Fanasgaon, Savantvadi Kasarde, Sindhurg district (Vidal 1880); Wada, Thane district (1), Veral, Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b).

Breeding records from Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987, Gole 1984; Ingalhalikar & Dharap 1979); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Wurgum, Shada, Dhule district (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to April (Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhalikar & Dharap 1979, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

710-11 Malabar Trogon *Harpactes fasciatus*

Status and distribution: Rare, probably resident.

More common at Bombay. No definite breeding records. There are specimens in the Tweeddale and Hume Collections from Khandesh and Davidson procured a male, now in the British Museum, in Dangs, Khandesh on 25/4/1886 (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37) but all these locations could be from the Dangs, Gujarat, which was part of old Khandesh. Abdulali (1986) pointed out that the Surat Dangs is the only example of the Indo-Malayan avifauna, north of Salsette, Bombay, which includes species such as Malabar Trogon. This species may be only regularly found north of Bombay at the Surat Dangs (Ali 1954).

Records from Khandala, Pune district, a pair on 21/12/1969 (Stairmand 1970h); Western slopes of Bhimashankar, Pune district, Vagrant (Gole 1998, Gole 2000); Suriamal, Thane district (1), SGNP.

Bombay (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1972b); Bombay, undated (SM 29/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay about 1974/75, the male, during the breeding season, would respond to a three-whistle call (SH 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 15/12/2000, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tulsi Lake and Tungar Hill, Bassein, Thane district, only 3 records: on 24 November, 30 December (specimen date given as 31 December 1934), and 3 March (Ali & Abdulali 1938). In Bombay, Monga 2001) lists it as occasional and Abdulali (1981a) as uncommon and Ali and Abdulali (1938) as rare; Savantvadi woods, Sindhurg district (Fairbank 1876); South Konkan, specimen donated to BHNS by Vidal (1883), but unrecorded on his first list Vidal 1888.

Breeding records from Ram Ghat between Belgaum and Vengorla, Goa/Maharashtra, Bingham took a nest with eggs about the middle of May (Hume & Oates 1890). Breeding from elsewhere 'principally from February to May,' (Ali 1949).

719 Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

Status and distribution: Common resident.

Uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Akola (Hume & Oates 1890a); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (Aitken 1900).

Breeding records from January to April (Aitken 1900, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

724 Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Rahuri, Ahmednagar (Hume & Oates 1890a); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Breeding records from mid March to September (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>; Ali

& Abdulali 1938, Hume & Oates 1890a, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

[725 Blue-eared Kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: Records from Hedvi Konkan, Maharashtra, 1 between 25-29/1/2001 (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Thalket Garden, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 24/11/1995 (Santharam 1996).]

727 Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithacus*

Status and distribution: Breeding migrant. Rarely recorded except at Bombay and Khandala, at the latter site it has not been recorded since before 1966 but probably still occurs. Probably under-recorded elsewhere.

Records from Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 11/10/1995 (Purandare 1999); Sinhadga, Pune district, undated, KP (Kalpavriksh 2001); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 1 on 7/7/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 7/7/1909 (Kinnear 1909); Near Ratnagiri, 2, undated but recent (VK 24/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). More general records are from the 'Konkan Ghát-Mátá (=Jungle hill top),' probably the Pune/Bombay area (Keswal 1886a); Konkan, included in Lloyd's list (Butler 1881); The 'Dukhan' which also included the Ghats of Pune/Satara (Sykes 1832).

Records from the Khandala area near Cooney Mission, Khandala, 'on several previous occasions' (Dubash 1966); Khandaka, below the reversing station, 2-3 pairs and 1 shot in 1871 (Butler 1877a); About half way down the Ghat on road 'between Ambolee and Danowlee', (interpreted as near Lanowli=Lonavla in Kinnear 1909, although Ambolee Ghat is west of Belgaum where Butler worked), 1 in July 1880 (Butler 1881); Khandala, below the reversing station, in about 1879, Dreckman (Kinnear 1909).

Records from Bombay's SGNP, 1 on 21/7/2002, 1 on 3/6/2001, 2 on 2/6/2001, 2 records from 2000 monsoon (NJ/SM/VM 22/7/2002, 3/6/2001 2/6/2001, 14/11/2000, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vashi, undated (ASH 30/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); UDCT office, 1 exhausted

bird entered the building on 3/11/2001 (AA 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 14/6/1970 (Stairmand 1970d); SGNP, 1 in early July 1969, 'my first (sighting) occurred about 15 years ago (1) flew into my house at Marol village (on the Aarey colony Road),' (Creado 1969a); Bombay, specimens from 18/6/2002, 3/10/1910, 12/9/1924 and 1 undated in BNHS collection and sight records from Godhbunder, Deonar-Chembur, Trombay Hills, Powai, all between June and October (Abdulali 1973, Abdulali & Ali 1938); Bombay 'Rare' (Anon 1909).

Breeding records from Powai, Bombay 1?+ found in a hole on 5/7/1936. Suryamal, Thane district, 2 newly hatched chicks with 2 eggs in a hole at Suryamal, Thane district, during monsoon of 1936 (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

730 Stork-billed Kingfisher *Halcyon capensis*

Status and distribution: Rare inland. More common on the south Konkan coast. Resident.

Records from Khandala, Pune district, 3+ between 27-28/6/1970 (Stairmand 1970); Mulshi and Bhatgar, Pune district, 'a few times' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Dhule district, 'Rare. I have, however, seen specimens along most of the rivers running among the Satpura hills, (and) on the Panjra at Pimpalnr,' (Davidson 1882); Bombay, unrecorded in Monga (2001) and Ali & Abdulali (1938) although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats but this may refer to the Khandala record; Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); in Ratnagiri district, 'seen occasionally' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district. Malvan, Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district, although Vidal found it rare and no further record north than Ratnagiri 'station' (Vidal 1880); Koyna river near Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 'once,' (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Konkan, 'Rather common, and it is to me surprising that Barnes seems to think it a rare bird,' (Keswal 1886a).

Breeding records from Nasik and Dhule district in April and May (Barnes 1889).

736 White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938; Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Betham 1901); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar (Burgess 1855); Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2000).

Breeding records from March to July (Anon. 2000, SDa 11/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1901, Davidson & Wenden 1878; Burgess 1855).

Population changes: In the 19th century Davidson (1882) found it scarce in Dhule district whereas today it is common (Vyawahare 1992).

[739 Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata*

Status and distribution: Uncommon along the coast, rare inland. ?Local migrant.

Records north of Bombay in Melghat, Amravati district, on 29/1/1998 (Pittie 1998a, Kothari 1998, Kothari 1998a); Bordi, near Dahanu, northern Thane district, November 2000 (KG 5/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district, 1 on 24/2/2002 (PV 26/2/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan et al. 1994).

Bombay records on 8/9/2002, 2 on 13/3/2001, on 22/1/2001, 1 on 16/12/2000, 1 on 15/11/2000, 1994-96, 3 sightings undated, 1 undated (NJ 9/9/2002, MD 24/9/2001, DG 23/9/2001, KS 20/9/2001, SM 13/3/2001, AA 22/1/2001, SM 18/12/2000, SM 15/11/2000, SM 15/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Elephanta, Bombay, 1 in January 1996 (Wanders 1996); Specimens in BNHS collection: Kolsette Bunder, Thana Creek from 31/10/1908, Godhbunder from 11/11/1928. Specimen St Xavier's College: Godhbunder from 11/11/?. Sight records from Chowpati on 7/10/1926, Salsette Tulsi Lake in January, Andheri in January and February. All records are between October and February (Ali & Abdulali 1938); North side of Thane Creek near the Colsette Bunder, 3 on October 31st (Savile 1909).

Records south of Bombay: Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 20/12/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 13/11/1998 'where it has often been seen,' (Editors

1999); Kihim, a pair 'recently' and 1 in 1950's, written on 10/4/1996, ZF (Anon. 1996); Kihim, between 20-30/12/1988 (Futehally 1989); Kihim, 1 in mid 1996 (KS 20/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Rewadanda Creek, Raigad district in January (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Jaitapur 'in the Rutnagri' (=Ratnagiri District), Rewadanda and Alibag, Raigad district, one 'recently' in the cold season (Aitken 1897); Rewadanda, specimen taken 'a fortnight ago,' from minutes of 16/12/1896, given as 13 December by Ali & Abdulali 1938 (Anon 1898); Kalyan, Raigad district, live specimen contributed to the BNHS collection by J. Brand, given as December by Ali & Abdulali 1938 (Anon. 1896); Between Goa and Alibag-Kihim, on a survey of 50 beaches and 10 creeks between December 1993 and February 1994, only 2 were recorded, 1 north of Ganpatipuli and 1 to the south (Gole 1994a, Gole 1994b); Ratnagiri district, 'not very common,' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 28/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Malvan, Sindhudurg district, 1 female on 18/1/1880, 1 undated (Vidal 1880).

[740 Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris vidali*

Status: Rare ?resident.

Distribution: Records from Bombay, '3 sightings Gorai Creek, Nirmal and Elephanta' (Monga 2001); Donavali creek, Guhagar, Ratnagiri district in about 1999, twice V. Katdare (Pande et al. 2003, UR 20/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratnagiri district, 'seen only twice,' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Ratnagiri, 1 specimen of G.W. Vidal from 1/2/1878, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973); Keshi, Ratnagiri district, a small colony. Near Ratnagiri station, a small colony. Vashishti river, Ratnagiri district, 1 specimen. One of these specimens is from 1/2/1878 and is in the BNHS collection (Vidal 1880, Vidal 1879, Abdulali 1973).]

Merops sp.

Unidentified record from Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Many Palaearctic migrants were seen (including) bee-eaters,' between 26-28/10/1974 and 17-20/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977).

[744 Chestnut-headed Bee-eater *Merops leschenaulti*

Status: Rare local migrant and breeding migrant.

Distribution: Records from Savantvadi, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); Khandala, Pune district, possible between 24-28/6/1971 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, Pune district, 1+ on 28/6/1970 (Stairmand 1970); 'Vagrant in Sahyadri' (Gole 1998); SGNP, Bombay, 'occasional' (Abdulali 1981a, 1981b); Bombay, 2 on 30/8/1978 (Kannan & Bertrand 1980); Bombay, possible, undated (AA 17/3/2001, APE 15/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, 4-5 on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Savantvadi. Sindhudurg district, twice, undated (SM 17/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); south Konkan, specimen (Vidal 1883); Savantvadi hills, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, not uncommon in January, according to Bingham (Vidal 1880).

Breeding record: Trimbakeshwar, Nasik district, 'constantly entering and coming out of a hole in an earth-bank, catching butterflies and taking them to the nest hole,' on 9th to 16th May (Vaishampayan 1977).]

747 Blue-cheeked *Merops persicus*
748 Blue-tailed Bee-eater *M. philippinus*

Kihim, Raigad district, overnight 19/5/1943-given as 24/5/1943 in Anon. 2000 (Editors 1992); Kihim, Raigad district, 'passage migrant, (to the south?) in September-October only. Once (28 April) a bird was heard passing over Santa Cruz, probably on return passage,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Maharashtra coast/Gulf of Khambay, 2 on 29/10/1983 (Simpson 1984); Arabian Sea about half way between Bombay and Aden, a large flock on 8/5/1852 or 9/5/1852 (Burgess 1855).

Migration: Recorded in flocks of unidentified *persicus/philippinus* have been seen in the Arabian Sea in early May and late October and Ticehurst 'who saw them in November in Sind (Pakistan), suggests that they migrate north by the 'Arabian route' in April, returning in October,' (Baker 1922-30).

747 Blue-cheeked Bee-eater
Merops persicus

Status and distribution: Rare passage migrant. Common at Dhule district and fairly common at Bombay. Many early Bombay sight records are undetermined

persicus/philippinus (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1945b, Abdulali 1942b).

Records away from Bombay: Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Dindori Nasik district (1), Thane district (7), Kihim, Raigad district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); Gondur tank, Dhule district, common in early winter (Vyawahar 1992); Mukti and Gondur, Dhule, Dhule district, large flocks from early October until about the November (Davidson 1882); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, possibly seen at 'considerable height' on 19-20/10/2000, 1 on 19/10/2000 and 3+ on 20/10/2000. Call 'Preoo' (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Pashan, Pune, 1 in early winter mid 1990's (DP pers. comm. 1996); Pandharpur, Sholapur district, an immature specimen collected in October, 'Not common' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dativare, Thane district, sometime between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994).

Bombay area passage records: Monga (2001) lists it as occasional and Abdulali (1981a) as common; 'migrates at night in loose sprawling flocks from April-May, September-October, the flocks often mixed with Blue-tailed,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay 12-14 on 15/11/2000, 2 other sightings undated (SM 15/12/2000, 15/11/2000, 30/7/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Wadala salt pans, 4 on 2/12/1960 (Rao 1963). Further passage records: Kihim, a small flock on 20/5/1943 and 11/5/1944 on return passage (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Bhyander, Thane district, 1 on 19/10/1941. Dharamtar Creek, Thane district, 1 on 17/11/1940. Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 17/10/1926. Kandivli, 1 on 19/9/1926 (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1942b); Bassein, Thane district, abundant and 1 male shot on 13/10/1933 (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Abdulali 1945b, Abdulali 1942b).

748 Blue-tailed Bee-eater
Merops philippinus

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon passage migrant. Breeds in the Satpurus. Probably still a fairly common winter migrant in Sindhudurg, Buldana and Akola Districts (Wright 1942, Vidal 1880).

Records from: Dhule District, uncommon (Mahabal 1993); Pimpalnir, Dhule District, a flock (probably this species) apparently migrating to the southwest in May 1880. Nizampur, Dhule District, 1 (probably this species) in May 1880 (Davidson 1882); Khandala, Pune District, 'once,' and Ahmednagar, 'once' (Fairbank 1876); Katraj

Ghat Pune District, undated, (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Pune District, rare, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune on a few occasions (RP *in litt.* 2002); Pashan, Pune, 1 on 2/11/94 (AP *pers. obs.*); Pune, uncommon (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Kamgaon tank, Buldana District, a large flock on April 10th, present until at least December. Balapur, Akola District, a few in April and September (Wright 1942); Dombivli, Thane District, many on 11/3/01 (AA 12/3/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, a flock between 28/10-23/11/98 (Editors 1999).

Bombay records: Charkop, Kandivli, 7+ on 8/12/2001 (SM 8/12/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Andheri West, 2 undated (SDa 6/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Talzan, 2, undated (SM 4/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Talzan, undated (SM 15/12/2000, 30/7/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gorai Creek, 3 times undated (SM 15/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, occasional passage migrant in flocks (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a); Godhbunder, 1 male and 1 female obtained in August 1949. Thane creek, 1 shot on 9/10/49 (Abdulali 1950); Bombay, on September 19, and large numbers up to October 5th (Martin 1944); Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900); Konkan, 'pretty common' (Aitken 1900). Further records from: Thana Creek, Bombay (1), Ratnagiri (=south Konkan) (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1973a); Dhamapur, Sindhudurg District, common. Savantvadi, Sindhudurg District, common (Vidal 1880); Vengurla, Sindhudurg District, not uncommon according Bigham (Hume in Vidal 1880).

Breeding record: Davidson found eggs in the Satpurus (?Maharashtra) in May (Barnes 1889).

750 Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records: From Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1971a); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); SGNP, Bombay (VV 27/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad District (Anon. 2000, Futehally 1968); Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district

(Burgess 1855); Pune (Betham 1901); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from late March to May (Anon. 2000, Stairmand 1971a, Futehally 1968, Ali & Whistler 1934, Davidson 1882, Burgess 1855).

Local movements: Majority leave Pune and Bombay areas in the hot season, in Bombay the majority are absent from the middle of April until late August (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Hume & Oates 1890a, Ali & Whistler 1934).

[753 Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctornis athertoni*

Status: Rare and resident. Possibly only present in Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district.

Distribution: Although referred to, as being present throughout the Western Ghats in Maharashtra (Ali and Ripley 1983) there was no evidence to support this and although this assumption has been replicated by Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) it was disputed by Abdulali (1973a) and there is only one recent record from Narendra Hill, Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, 2 seen and also heard on 23/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/03, VS in litt. 1/12/03).]

754 European Roller *Coracias garrulus*

Status: Uncommon passage migrant and winter migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Lonavla, 1 on 5/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Khandala, 2 on 25/3/1934 and 2 in October-November 1935 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Purandar, up to 30 in January and February 1999, 2000 and 2001 (SP in litt. 2002, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Saswat, January- February 2002 (SP in litt. 2002); Law College Hill, Pune, 6 in October 1986 (RP in litt. 2002, KP Kalpavriksh, 2001); Pune, uncommon. (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); about 35km to northeast of Pune on Pune Ahmednagar Road, 1 on 22/10/1976 and about 55km to northeast of Pune on same road, 1 on 22/10/1976 (Khanna 1977). Further records from: Dhule, Dhule district common in winter (Vyawahare 1992); Dhulia (=Dhule), Dhule district, 'some numbers' from about the middle of August until October (Davidson 1886); Dhule, Dhule district, 1 in September 1880 (Davidson 1882); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 3 on 16/9/1998 (Pittie 1998e); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 in 1968 (Futehally 1995).

Records from near Bombay: Between Mira Road and Bhayander, 1 in late December 1985. Manori, 1 in January 1992. Near Karjat, (1?) in the mid-1980s (SM 11/11/02 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Monga 2001); Andheri, 1 on 13/10/2002 (PN 1/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vashi, undated, (ASH 30/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay City, specimen on December 1938 (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1973a); Between Thane and Talaje, 1+ on 21/12/1969 (Stairmand 1970h); Bombay (Anon 1900).

Migration: Recorded from 140km West of Thane coast at 19° 05'N, 72° 23'E, 1 on 26/9/1983, 1 on 27/9/1983 (Simpson 1984); 30 nautical miles (55km) west of Dabolim Goa, 1 on 10/10/1987 at 2424 metres hit by aircraft (Satheesan 1990).

756 Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis*

Status and Distribution Common local migrant and resident. Less common at Bombay.

Local movements Leave the Deccan in the hot season and the plains of Dhule District from beginning of June until about mid-August (Davidson 1886, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889).

Breeding records from: Berar (Ali & Whistler 1934); Satpurus, Akrani and Nandurbar, breeding abundantly (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882); S. Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from: March to July (Ali & Whistler 1934, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

764-65 Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Status: Common throughout, resident and winter migrant.

Distribution: At Bombay, Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon, local migrant, although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as common in the area up to and including the Ghats and there were 8 records from Bombay, 1 from Uran, Raigad district and 2 from Dativare, Thane district on 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>. Further Bombay records from Juhu, undated, (Creado 1972a); Bombay, undated, (Newsome 1963).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990, Burgess 1855); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Pune (Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Burgess 1955); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Breeding records from March to May (Ali & Whistler 1934, Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Burgess 1955).

Migration: Earliest date 22/8/2001, Colaba, Bombay (NJ 25/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Latest date: 21st March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

On migration: Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 14/10/1989 (Lainer 2003); About 450km west of Sindhudurg district at 066695093 Marsden's squares = 16.59°N 69.03°E, 1 on board on 30/09/1973 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 25:39).

767 Indian Grey Hornbill *Ocyroceros birostris*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident.

Breeding records from Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (SM 10/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a, Anon 1996); Kannad, Aurangabad, showing breeding behaviour (Ali & Whistler 1934).

Breeding records from February to June (Anon. 2001a, Anon 1996, Davidson 1882, SM 10/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Population changes: Previously uncommon at Bombay (Abdulali 1974a, Ali & Abdulali 1945) but now it is a not uncommon resident (Monga 2001) and up to 25 have been seen together (SM 29/12/2000, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

The increase in numbers at Bombay since 1945 may not only be a local phenomenon, as it was not seen by Vidal (1880) or Laird in the Konkan nor by Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) in western Maharashtra, and Barnes (1889) doubted its presence in the Deccan although he notes it as fairly common in Nasik and Dhule districts. Davidson however found it 'moderately numerous,' in Satara and also records it in Dhule district, where he found it scarce in the Satpurus but common in Dhule and Pimpalnr and fairly common in Nandurbar (Davidson 1882, Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

768 Malabar Grey Hornbill *Ocyroceros griseus*

Status: Uncommon resident and local migrant of the Western Ghats and Konkan.

Distribution: Records from Pune district: Bhimashankar, thought to appear 'when the *Ficus callosa* is fruiting,' (Borges 1988); Bhimashankar, pair on 25/1/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Khandala, listed (Kalpavriksh 2001);

Khandala, reversing station, undated (Fairbank 1876); Khandala, undated (Butler 1881); Khandala, 5 on 22/1/1978, 1 female shot from a nest on 5/5/1943 and 1 female in 1950, a male shot near the nest on 14/4/1941, from which chicks were taken where the female was (Navarro 1978, Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c, Abdulali 1974, Ali & Abdulali 1945); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987).

Further records from Karnala, Raigad district, undated (Monga 2001); Karnala, 1 on 17/2/1970 (Stairmand 1970g); Phansad W.S. Raigad district, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, 'commonly seen,' (Anon 1996); SGNP, Bombay, several on 17/3/02 (BA 22/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 7/2/1971 (Ashford 1971); SGNP, 2 on 27/12/1969 (Stairmand 1970f); Godhbunder, 1 on 17/4/1934 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Savantvadi, 1 specimen obtained by Fairbank, undated (Fairbank 1876a, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880); south Konkan, not recorded in his first list (Vidal 1880) but listed later in his additions (Vidal 1883).

Breeding records from Khandala (Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c).

Breeding records from April (Abdulali 1952, Abdulali 1942c).

Population changes: Apparently declining, not recorded by Gole (1998) in his survey of the Sahyadri.

[775 Malabar Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros coronatus*

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International, 2001).

Uncommon resident of the Konkan. No records from the Ghats. Recently one female (and once one other individual) has been regularly seen at SGNP, Bombay since 6/2/2000 (Monga 2001, Monga 2000), from where there were 4 more records between 6-16/2/2000 (Monga 2001) and 24 records in 2000-02 all between October and May on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, until 9/3/2003 at least (Andheria *et al.* 2003).

Further records from Tungreshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Koyna W.S. Satara district, 2 on 15/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 2-3 on 1/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S.

Sindhudurg district, 1 pair heard on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Between Ganpatipuli and Goa border, Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg district, 1 between 27 December 1993-6 January 1994 (Gole 1994a); Ratnagiri district 'very common in flocks of 5-15,' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Nevati, Ratnagiri district, sightings of up to 15, during Diwali 2002 (ABO 12/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Rajapur, Ratnagiri district, 2-3, undated but recent (VA 16/4/2001, 17/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratnagiri district between Chiplun and Hatkhamba, 25-30 on 5/3/1941 (Abdulali 1942); Hedvi, Konkan, Maharashtra, 2-3 between 25-29/1/2001 (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); 'Ratnagiri (station or region), on the coast south of Bombay,' (Fairbank 1876); Aroli, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district and Kasarde and Fanasgaon, Sindhudurg district, where at one of the localities a male and a female specimen were shot on 4/11/1879 (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b).

Kansardey (see Kasarde, Vidal 1880) (1) and Fanasgaon, Sindhudurg district (1), collected on 21/3/1875 and 16/3/1878 by 'J.A.' (probably =Armstrong), Ratnagiri (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1974).

Breeding: No breeding records although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon resident only at Ratnagiri and/or Mahabaleshwar.]

776 Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*

Status and distribution: Rare ?resident of the Konkan and Ghats.

Recorded from Sinhagad, Pune district, once in 1965 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koyna forest, Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); 'Hornbill' on Malabar Hill, Bombay, undated (Aitken 1900, Ali & Abdulali 1938); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 8/2/2000 and 1 between 8-16/2/2000 and 1 of what was probable this species found dead later (Monga 2001, Monga 200, SM 29/12/2000, 11/2/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Below Mahabaleshwar, in the forests of the Kolaba (=Raigad) district not very uncommon on 25/12/1885 (Sinclair in Abdulali 1972c); 'Konkan and western slopes near Mahabaleshwar,' (Fairbank 1876); Khed (17°45'N.), Dapuli (17°45'N.), Devrukh (17°5'N.) 'a great number (once),' Ratnagiri district and Manbet (16°35'N.), Sindhudurg district. A specimen was shot in south Konkan on 6/11/1879 (Vidal 1880); Paladhur, (=Poladpur), Raigad district

(1), Ratnagiri (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1974, Anon 1886b).

Breeding: No breeding records although Vidal (1880) had 'been told that it breeds at Poladur, in the Kolaba (=Raigad) district twenty miles north of Khed.'

780-81 Brown-headed Barbet *Megalaima zeylanica*

Status and distribution: Uncommon in the Ghats, common in the Konkan. Resident.

Records from the Ghats: Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 2/10/2002, and heard 1 on 8/10/2001 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Khandala, Pune district, in May 1970 (Navarro 1971a); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Khandala, Pune district, on 18/5/1966 (Dubash 1966); Bhimashankar, Pune district, undated (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar, on 6/2/1972 (Futehally 1972); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Radhanagari or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar between 9-14/11/1996 (Thakkar & Patel 1998). Further records from: Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 27/2/1948, specimen from 28/2/1948 (Ali 1954).

Bombay (2), Karnala, Raigad district (1), Khandala (3), Ratnagiri (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Panchgani, Satara district, 'Green Barbet', nest between 6-9 May 1984 (Mundkur. 1984a).

Breeding records from March and April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In the 19th century it appears to have been more common in the Ghats and Davidson (1882) found it fairly common in the Akrani, Satpurus and Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district although it was not listed by Mahabal (1993) and Vyawahare (1992) so presumably it has become less common there.

785 White-cheeked Barbet *Megalaima viridis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Ghats and Deccan, not definitely recorded away from base of the Ghats. Presumably resident.

Abdulali (1981a) lists it as resident in the Bombay area, including the Ghats and at Ujani, Pune district, 100km to the east of the Ghats it was also listed as a common

resident in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990). Also recorded in 6 out of 10 talukas in the Sholapur district including Akalkot in the far east of the district, which is 250km east of the Ghats (Mahabal 1989) and at Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 28/2/1948 (Ali 1954). Records from the Konkan at Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 and many heard between 26-28/1/2001 (AA 29/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, undated (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); SGNP, Bombay heard (needs confirmation) on 10/2/1977 (Khan 1977); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, at the foot of the Ghats, common (Vidal 1880; Anon 1886b); Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Ratnagiri (1), Gowadsagar, Goa frontier, Maharashtra (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975); Hedvi, Konkan, Maharashtra, between 25-29/1/2001 (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Population changes: In Dhule district, although it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992), it was found too common by Mahabal (1993), but in the 19th century Davidson (1882) only saw it once or twice in the Satpurus so it appears to have increased in numbers.

[790 Crimson-fronted Barbet *Megalaima rubricapilla*

Status: Rare, possibly resident.

Distribution: Only recorded at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district by Fairbank (1876) and Vidal (1883) although Lloyd included it on his Konkan list presumably from the same area (Butler (1881). It was at that time rare, as Vidal had not recorded it on his main list (Vidal 1880).]

792 Coppermith Barbet *Megalaima haemacephala*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Kihim, Raigad district (Anon. 2001a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from February to April and excavating in late August (Anon. 2001a, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882).

796 Eurasian Wryneck
Jynx torquilla

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Fairly common around Pune and no evidence of decline (AP pers. obs.) but possibly more scarce to the south with it reported at only one taluka in Sholapur district by Mahabal (1989). Records from Pune district at Katraj Ghat (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Koregaon Park, Pune (RM in litt. 2002); Bopdeo Ghat, (AP pers. obs.), Law College Hill, Pune (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pandharpur taluka, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule city, at Laling forest and in Satpura hills, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1999a); Aurangabad, common (Ali & Whistler 1934); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Population changes: In the 19th century, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it moderately common in the Deccan although Butler (1881) presumably overlooked the species when he wrote 'occurs sparingly, in the northern portion of the region about Poona and Nagar (Ahmednagar), but it is decidedly uncommon.'

Migration: Earliest date 31st August, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Latest date: 21st April, Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934).

[799 Speckled Piculet
Picumnus innominatus

Status: Rare, resident.

Distribution: One record from Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998).]

804 Rufous Woodpecker *Celeus brachyurus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Soman 1963). Uncommon above the Konkan and was apparently fairly common around Pune before 1987 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987) but un-recorded by other observers around Pune.

Records above the Konkan at Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Often met' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, 1 between 6/6/1970-9/7/1970 (Stairmand 1970); Khandala, a pair on 22/5/1966

(Dubash 1966); Vasota, Satara district, Mahabaleshwar Satara district, SI/RP in 1980-90's (Gole 1998); Khandala and Mahabaleshwar 'on western declivities' (Fairbank 1876); No records from Dhule district.

Breeding records from Bombay (SM 28/3/2001, 13/2/2001, 10/1/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Near Thane, Thane district (Wilson 1898)

Breeding records from late January to late June (SM, 28/3/2001, 13/2/2001, 10/1/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Wilson 1898).

816 Lesser Yellownape *Picus chlorolophus*

Status and distribution: Rare, resident. Recorded only at three or four sites. Probably under-recorded and probably more common in Dhule district although no recent records.

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25-29/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, near Forest Dept. Lodge, Lingmala, a pair on 20-21/4/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, flock of 7 between 6-9/5/1984 (Mundkur 1984a); Mahabaleshwar, 'mainly in spring and summer' (Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur District, 2 heard on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Dhule district, 'Scarce, throughout all the jungle districts,' (Davidson 1882); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 25/2/1948 (Ali 1954).

Breeding records from 'Khandesh (Davidson) in April and May,' (Baker 1927).

Breeding records from elsewhere: 'Breeding season, overall January to June, varying with locality-chiefly March, April and May on the mainland,' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

821 Black-rumped Flameback
Dinopium benghalense

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident.

Listed as uncommon in Bombay by Monga (2001) although there were 18 records in 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> and Ali & Abdulali (1938) found it quite common, also noted by Creado (1969) and Stairmand (1971d).

Breeding records from Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from February to June (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Has increased in numbers near Pune since 1987 when Bradbeer (1987) and Mahabal and Lamba (1987) found it uncommon. In the 19th century it was thought to be confined to the Konkan, Western Ghats and Dhule district (Vidal 1880, Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881) and was unrecorded by Davidson and Wenden (1878) in the Deccan although Barnes (1889) wrote 'In the Deccan it appears to retire to the hills to breed,' and today it is recorded as far from the Ghats as Paithan, Aurangabad (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986).

[825 Common Flameback *Dinopium javanense*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One reference almost certainly refers to Sindhudurg district: Ratnagiri (old term, including Sindhudurg district), (or possibly Mahabaleshwar), uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a.)

[830 White-bellied Woodpecker *Dryocopus javensis*

Status: Rare but resident.

Distribution: Although Ali and Ripley (1983) give the distribution as the 'Western Ghat complex from Kerala, northward to the Tapti river (c. 21°N) through western Maharashtra (north to Khandesh),' although there are only the following traced records: Melghat Tiger Reserve (Akhtar 1994); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, in February 2001 (BK in litt. 14/10/2003, BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 1/6/1941 (Abdulali 1941); Suryamal, Thane district, in June 1950 and March 1953, HA (Santharam 2003); South Konkan, undated, addition to his main list Vidal 1880 (Vidal 1883); Occurs in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Santharam 2003, Ali 1954).

There was only one record previous to 1941; despite the intense collecting efforts of Fairbank, Davidson, Wenden, Sykes, Butler, Vidal, Lloyd etc. and the survey work of Sálím Ali in Malegaon, Nasik district and Bombay/Salsette, there were no further records of a very conspicuous species. Vidal did not locate the species after three years of collecting in the south Konkan (Vidal

1880) and only subsequently obtained a specimen there (Vidal 1883). Therefore contrary to the implication in Santharam (2003) and Grimmett *et al* (1998) that this is a species that was more common which has now been extirpated, this is an extremely rare species, which is still present in western Maharashtra.]

847 Yellow-crowned Woodpecker *Dendrocopos mahrattensis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune (Betham 1900); Nasik (Barnes 1889); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889).

Breeding records from February to April (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1900, Aitken 1900).

Population changes: Declining at Bombay (Monga 2001). Populations may be locally distributed or fluctuate as Sykes (1832) 'met with three birds only in Dukhun during six years.'

852 Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker *Dendrocopos nanus*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident.

Distribution and population changes: Fairly common at Sinhagad, Pune district (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987). Has apparently become more common at Bombay where Monga (2001) lists it as occasional although it was unrecorded until 31/12/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940), but this species is apparently overlooked as Gole (1998) thought it scarce in the Sahyadri and at Pune it was also thought to be uncommon by many observers.

Further records from Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Lonavla, Pune district, (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Khandala, Pune district (Butler 1881); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Fairbank 1876); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi, Thane district on Wada road (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 23/2/1948 (Ali 1954); Murud Janjira, Raigad district (Abdulali & Ali

1940); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880); Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); Taloda, Dhule district, rare (Davidson 1882).

In the 19th century it was also thought to be rare, but again possibly overlooked (Butler 1881).

The following statement by Barnes (1889) needs confirmation as Davidson (1882) recorded the species only once up until 1882, 'In west Khandesh, where it is abundant, in one week in the beginning of March, Mr. Davidson, took twenty nests.'

Breeding record from Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1934); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Bombay up to and including the Ghats, listed as resident (Abdulali 1981a).

Breeding dates: A male on 22nd April had finished breeding (Ali & Whistler 1934).

856 Heart-spotted Woodpecker *Hemicircus canente*

Status and distribution: Rare resident, more common at Bombay (Monga 2001).

Bombay records: Bombay, 'Resident. Small numbers,' (Monga 2001); Kanheri Caves, 1 on 26/5/1970, 2 on 31/5/1970 (Stairmand 1970d, Stairmand 1970e); SGNP, about 1974/75 a few in May-June (SH 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Salsette, rare, on 31/3/1936 and on 31/12/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, rare, 1 female on 24/11/1935 (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali 1975a).

Further records from Dhadgaon, Dhule district, once (Vyawahare 1992); Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions, Jalgaon district, undated (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala, pair in May 1871 (Butler 1877a); Sinhagad, Pune district, Vasota, Satara district, 1980's-90's (Gole 1998); Near Suryamal on Wada road, Thane district, a pair on 21/5/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Karnala, Pune district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, a pair between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district, 1-2 heard on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003).

Breeding records from near Suryamal on Wada road, Thane district, near a nest hole (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Breeding records from November (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

858 White-naped Woodpecker *Chrysocolaptes festivus*

Status and distribution: Rare resident. More common at Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938) and fairly common in Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Records from Bombay: Bombay 'Resident. Uncommon,' (Monga 2001); SGNP, 1 on 25/2/2001 (AA 26/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 undated (AA 22/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 7/1/2001 (KSR 9/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 12/11/2000 (AA 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, undated (SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP/Karnala, about 1974/1975 a few May-June (SH 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 1 on 22/10/2000 (SM 11/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 'not uncommon' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); SGNP, a pair regularly from September 1971 at a dead tad palm, and a pair on 4/6/1972 (Serrao 1972); SGNP, 1 nest with 1 young about ¾ fledged on 24/2/1983 (Abdulali 1985a).

Further records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 on 17/2/2001 (NJ 19/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, a pair between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, a pair on 23rd April (Ali & Whistler 1934); Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district and Vaghotan, Fanasgaon and Kasarde, Sindhudurg district. 'Rare. I have not seen the species north of Ratnagiri (town),' (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Abdulali 1975a); Satpurus, western Nandurbar, Pimpalnir Ghats, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Bombay (Abdulali 1985a); Hills of Dhule district (Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from: early November to January (Abdulali 1985a, Barnes 1889, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: No recent records from Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) or Mahabal (1993), possibly it was overlooked.

[862 Greater Flameback *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*

Status: Rare resident, apparently more common in the Western Ghats north to Koyna, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003).

Distribution: Records from Malegaon, Nasik district, 3 specimens from 27/2/1948 (Ali 1954); SGNP, Bombay, 1 possible in March 1970 (Stairmand 1970i); Bombay, 'May occasionally visit us' but no mention of Black-rumped, AP (Aitken 1900); 'Valley beyond Kas', Koyna W.S. Satara district, heard on 16/11/1995 and at Met Indavli heard on 16/11/1995 and a nest hole located at Koyna on 18/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Radhanagari WLS, Kolhapur district, 3 seen and also heard on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district, 2 heard on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Malegaon, Surat Dangs (1) (see Ali 1954), near Kasa, Dahanu Taluka Thane district (1 from 18/2/1951), Funnell Hill, Pen, Raigad district (1 from 25/4/1964), Satara (1 from 13/12/1914), Morda, Goa frontier (?Maharashtra) (1 from 7/10/1913), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1975a, NCH in litt. 22/10/2003).

Breeding records from Ghats, probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and listed as resident in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats by Abdulali (1981a).

Population changes: In the 19th century there were several records and it was thought to be 'not uncommon,' along the Ghats (Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Fairbank (1876) records it 'all along the Sahyadri.' Vidal did not record the species in south Konkan but Armstrong took 2 specimens 'at or near Ratnagiri' (Vidal 1880). It was unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) although Ali & Ripley (1983) give the distribution as the Western Ghats north to Khandesh, although the term 'Khandesh' in its broadest sense includes the Surat Dangs, Gujarat, where it has occurred (Ali 1954).]

867 Indian Pitta *Pitta brachyura*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon breeding visitor and passage migrant.

In Salsette, Bombay it is fairly common on passage in May and June and October, according to Monga (2001).

Although Ali and Abdulali (1938) have noted it near Bombay between 15th May and 15th October (most have departed by mid- September) and there are three records of dead birds being found in July, August, thought to be victims of crows (Soman 1963a). Across the harbour in Raigad district it is fairly common during the monsoon. Earliest date 28th April (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Further records Dhule district, rare (Mahabal 1993); Tungreshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 seen, 2+ heard on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, 6 weather casualties on 23 & 24/6/1984, 5 exhausted on 7/7/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Lonavla, Pune district, regularly heard between 20/9/2002-14/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Law College Hill, Pune, 1 on 24/5/1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Mula-Mutha, Pune, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Kothrud, Pune district, dead specimen found on 27/5/2002 (RP in litt. 2002); NDA, Pune, listed (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Pune, 'in June every year,' (Gole 1984); Khandala, Pune district, once, undated (Palkhiwalla 1972); Khandala, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976); Valley west of Duke's Nose, Khandala, none in April, plenty before the end of May (Fairbank 1876); Pune 'occasionally' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koregaon Park, Pune, in 19/9/1980 (RM in litt. 2002); Deccan Gymkhana, Pune, 7-8 in second week of June (Ingalhalikar 1977); Sholapur, on passage in September and October and in April and May (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881); Ahmednagar city, 3 undated (Fairbank 1876); Kihim, Raigad district, 2 between 2/4-25/5/1997 (Editors 1997); Kihim, 1 on 24/5/1943-given as 19/5/43 in *Anon. 2000* (editors 1992); Near Ratnagiri, many undated but recent (VK 24/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Malvan, Fanasgaon, Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district and Durga Vadi and Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. More common near the Ghats and in Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880, Abdulali 1976).

Breeding records from Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Khandala (Barnes 1889b); Powai, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay environs (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Breeding records from June, July (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

877 Indian Bushlark
Mirafra erythroptera

Status and distribution: Common resident above the Ghat. Unrecorded in the Konkan.

Present in Madha, Pandharpur, Bashi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989), although shown as absent from Sholapur in Grimmett *et al.* (1998).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Nasik (Barnes 1890b).

Breeding records from April, (enlarging testes), June to November (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Davidson 1882, Barnes 1890b).

Population changes: In the 19th century was common in Dhule district (Davidson 1882) but was perhaps under-recorded by Mahabal (1993) who found it uncommon.

878 Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark *Eremopterix grisea*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e; Pittie 1998b); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854e); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from all months (Pittie 1999e; Pittie 1998b, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a). In the western subcontinent Barnes (1890b) found breeding in all months except July and August although Davidson (1882) has records from June to December in Dhule district.

882 Rufous-tailed Lark *Ammomanes phoenicurus*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Uncommon in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) only saw it at P  v   and Dapuli, Ratnagiri district.

Breeding records from Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998b); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Koyna W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1890b); Pune (Betham 1901, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik (Barnes 1890b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1890b).

Breeding records from February to April (Pittie 1998b, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890b, Betham 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

885-86 Greater Short-toed Lark
Calandrella brachydactyla

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor occurring in large flocks. Vidal (1880) had no records from south Konkan.

Fairly uncommon in Pune district although possibly over-looked. Records from Pune at Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 30-40 birds seen in October 2000 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003); Wurwund, Pune district, on most visits (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi Pune district, uncommon, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune, in 1980's (RP in litt. 2002, Ingalthalikar. & Gole 1987); Pune outskirts, large flocks in December and February (Navarro 1974).

Subspecies: *Calandrella brachydactyla longipennis* Gangapur dam, Nasik District, (1 ringed on 29/11/1999), first record for Maharashtra, the more common race being *dukhunensis* (BR in litt. 12/10/2003).

Population changes: In the 19th century Davidson and Wenden (1876) did not record it in the Sholapur/Satara districts although Bradbeer (1987) saw large flocks at Nanaj, Sholapur district and Adelson (1998) saw large flocks at Hippargaum, Sholapur district.

Migration: Records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 flocks of about 25 on 15/10/1989 (Lainer 2003); 140km west of Thane coast at 19°05'N, 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/1983 (Simpson 1984).

[892 Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: Records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 2 ringed on 2/12/1999 (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 on 8/4/2000 and 2 in 9/4/2000 (Andheria 2003a); Dhule district, untraced, isolated record. 'south to northern Maharashtra,' (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).]

901-02 Malabar/Sykes's Lark
Galerida malabarica/deva

Distribution: 'Nest of Crested Lark with 3 eggs, and the bird sitting, found on a grassy hill-slope at Malavali, Poona district, on 28 October. This extends the recorded nesting season for this bird by some four months,' (Gay 1979a); Breeding record of Malabar claimed from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990) needs confirmation as it is 100km east of the Ghats and may have been mistaken for Sykes's Lark which was unrecorded; Bombay, Aitken (1990) thought Malabar and Sykes's Lark were present but this has not yet been confirmed; Records claimed as Sykes's Lark but are probably Malabar Lark from Uran Raigad district, 1 on 6/3/2001 (AA 6/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994, Chandrasekaran 1995).

901 Malabar Lark *Galerida malabarica*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident in the Ghats.

Uncommon near Bombay (Monga 2001), although Ali and Abdulali (1938) found it a common resident at Salsette. Recent records from Bombay area at Dombivli, Thane district, on 22/9/2001 (SCHO 23/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Common at Pune, which is to the east of the Ghats (AP pers. obs.) and also on the eastern edge of the Ghats at Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003).

Breeding records from Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1976); Airoli/Uran, Bombay (SM 23/4/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Erangol, Marve (Creado 1971); Salsette and Thal, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay (Aitken 1900); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Nasik (Barnes 1890b).

Breeding records from April, June and October to January (SM 23/4/2001 <birdsof

bombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880).

902 Sykes's Lark *Galerida deva*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident above the Ghats.

Records from Valvan Lake, Lonavla, Pune district (AP pers. obs. 1995), Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district (AP pers. obs. 1994; RP in litt. 2003); Kasurdi, Pune district (Purandare 1989); Pune, Pune-Sholapur Highway (BA 16/12/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Veer, Pune district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Buckton 1995); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Nasik Road, Pune district (PG pers. comm. 2001); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh, 2001); Phaltan, Satara district (PG in litt. 2002); Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Mangalvedha, Mohol, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a); Aurangabad, Sholapur (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Jalna (Jerdon 1862-64); Virdeil, Dhulia and Pimpalnir, Dhule district, 'moderately common' (Davidson 1882); Dhule district, uncommon (Mahabal 1993); Deccan type specimen (Sykes 1832); Devlali (2 juv.), Dindori, Nasik (2), Nasik (3), Aurangabad (1), Khangaon, Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976).

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, (Pittie 1998d, Pittie 1998c); Nasik (Barnes 1890b); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1890b); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854d); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to October (Pittie 1998d, Pittie 1998c, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854d).

907 Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs. 1995); Bopdeo Ghat, Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Wadgaon Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01,

Kalpavriksh 2001); Harishchandragad, Pune district (VV 4/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Hippargaum, Sholapur district (Adelson 1998); Karmala, Madha, Pandharpur, Sholapur talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Rajapur, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1976); Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Satara and Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South of Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, uncommon (Vidal 1880, Vidal 1883).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune, singing (Gole 1980).

Breeding records from March singing, April, May, June, September, October (Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: In the 19th century was unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882), whereas Vyawahare (1992) found it common.

**[910-11 Pale Martin *Riparia diluta*
Sand Martin *Riparia riparia***

Distribution: Records of 'Collared Sand Martin': Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, Kasurdi and Sinhagad, Pune district, 2-3 times each locality (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Ujani, Pune district, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Dhule district, common (Vyawahare 1992).

[910 Pale Martin *Riparia diluta*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Veer, Pune district, 1 probable on 25/2/1996 (AP pers. obs.); Nandur-Madhmeshwar, Nasik district, 2 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977, Abdulali 1976a).]

[911 Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Status: Rare winter migrant.

Distribution: Records from about '15 m off Bassein' (1), Mahim, Bombay (1), Thane district (1), specimens of *Riparia riparia ijimae* in BNHS collection

(Abdulali 1977, Abdulali 1976a); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 8 on 22/1/1999, photographs taken (BR in litt. 9/9/2003, Pittie 1999c); Sewri, Bombay, 50+ on 20/12/2002 & 22/12/2002, with description (AV 22/12/2002 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Over 500 miles west of Bombay, 1 on 14/9/1927 (Alexander 1929); Patas, Pune district, possibly this species, 'seen occasionally' (PG pers. comm. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, probably *riparia* rather than *diluta*, 5/4/1986 (PB in litt. 2002, Bradbeer 1987); East of Bombay, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Jalna, specimen taken by Jerdon (Butler 1881).]

912 Plain Martin *Riparia paludicola*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. No definite records from the Konkan.

Records from Dhule district, common in winter (Vyawahare 1992); Taloda, Shada and Nandurbar, Dhule district, common in the cold weather (Davidson 1882); Shahpur, before Igatpuri, Bombay-Nasik highway, Thane district, undated (MSH 9/2/2001 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kasurdi, Pune district, 2-3 times in 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 16/12/1994, 1 on 25/12/1994, and 1 possible on 28/3/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Wurwund, Pune district, common on 10/1/1987, 26/1/1987, 8/2/1987, 12/2/1987, otherwise overlooked (Bradbeer 1987); Patas, Pune district, common in large flocks between 1951-1955 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Sinhagad and Panshet, Pune district and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (RP in litt. 2002); Matheran, Raigad district, Chandoli, Kolhapur district, Radhanagiri, Satara district (Gole 1998); 'Resident south to Maharashtra to Bombay, Nasik, Satara (c. 18°N.),' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts, 'Tolerably common' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Near Satara (Fairbank 1876).

Breeding records from Aundh, Mula-Mutha, Pune (PG in litt. 2002); Sangola (near Pandharpur), Sholapur district and the Bheema river probably Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Tapti, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from November, December, March (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

913 Eurasian Crag Martin *Hirundo rupestris*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Recorded in Pune district; Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Sinhagad (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Lonavla, flocks on 8-11/2/1995 (AP pers obs.); Lonavla, hundreds on 13-14/3/2002 (KS 19/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 2 between 6-9/4/2002 (SDa 10/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Khandala, on 30/11/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Khandala, Karli and between Poona and Bombay fairly common at the end of October (Blanford 1869); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01 etc); Bhimashankar, flocks between 28/12/2000-31/12/2001 (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Further records from Satara Fort, several on 17/1/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876); Devbhane, Songir, Laling, etc., Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (flocks), migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Lake Beale, Nasik district, common on 1/1/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Niphad, Nasik district, common on 17/3/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Karnala and Panvel, Raigad district, on 16/2/1936 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay, 'Small numbers' (Monga 2001); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 possible undated (Aitken 1900); Ambolee, Khandala, Singhur and Satara fort, etc. (Butler 1881); Bhameir and Lalling forts, Satpurus, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In the 19th century was unrecorded in the Deccan by Davidson & Wenden (1878) and in south Konkan (1880) but was presumably overlooked.

914 Dusky Crag Martin *Hirundo concolor*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970); Kampoli-Bhor Ghat, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Sholapur district, Egutpoora, Nasik district, Lonavla, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from February to November (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

916-17 Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, winter visitor.

Migration: Late date 5/5/1994, Bombay (SM 14/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Earliest migration date: 30/9/1972, Bombay (Palkhiwalla 1973).

921 Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*

Status and distribution: Common throughout and resident.

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bhiwandi, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Dharamtar, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Berar (Aitken 1875); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1855); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to July (Stairmand 1970, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Aitken 1875, Burgess 1855).

922 Streak-throated Swallow *Hirundo fluvicola*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan.

Records from Pune district: In Pune (AP pers. obs., Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01; Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kawadi and Wurwund (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi (Purandare 1989). Further records from Visapur dam, Ahmednagar district (Pittie 1998a); south of Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1942); Madhmeshwar, Nasik district (1), Ambernath (1), Shil (1), Sanpada, Badlapur, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977); Virar & Panvel, Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Sholapur and probably Satara districts, very common (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur (Barnes 1889); Satara (Barnes 1889, Butler 1881); In south Konkan only 1 specimen at Dhamapur, Sindhudurg district on 12/2/1880 (Vidal 1880); Panjra river, Dhule district, from

August to March, very local (Davidson 1882); Nasik, common but local (Barnes 1889).

Breeding records from Pavna River, Pune (Anon. 1980); Pune (Betham 1899); Panjra river, Dhule district, in immense colonies (Davidson 1882); Sholapur, Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Akola (Aitken 1875).

Breeding records from September, October, January, February (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1889, Betham 1899, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Unrecorded in Dhule district by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although probably overlooked as Davidson (1882) found it very local.

925-27 Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and winter visitor.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Wadgaon, Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Karnala; Raigad district (Abdulali 1977); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay (Aitken 1900, Monga 2001); Berar (Aitken 1875); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from May, June, July, 'in the hot season' and 'in the rains' (Abdulali 1977, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900).

930 Northern House Martin *Delichon urbica*

Status: Rare winter visitor. Possibly more common than supposed (Mahabal 1989).

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, 1 between 5-7/4/2002 (SDa10/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar, Pune district, December 1993 (KK in litt. 30/12/02); Pashan, Pune, undated (Ingallhalikar & Gole 1987, Ingallhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Kasurdi, Pune district, once in about 1998? (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Sinhagad, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhagad, Pune district (Editors 1968); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 between 5-7/4/2002 (PP/SDa <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 on 11/12/1993 (AP pers obs.); Karmala, Madha, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Sangola, Mohol, Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Singhur ?Karnataka possible (Butler 1881);

Prakasha on the Tapti, Dhule district, 100+ in November 1880 and about 6 present for several days in April 1881 (Davidson 1882).

933 Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Rare in the Konkan. Apparently rare in Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1998d); Kannad, Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Pune (Betham 1902a, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik (Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to July (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999c, Pittie 1998d, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Betham 1902a, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although it was on Lloyd's Konkan list and was considered a stray in the Bombay Konkan by Abdulali (1981a).

940 Bay-backed Shrike *Lanius vittatus*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Uncommon in the Konkan.

Konkan records: Between Pen and Alibag, Kihim Raigad district frequently in October and early November (SAL 8/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gorai, on 16/12/2000, and 2 undated (SM 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Sea-front near Church Gate Street Station, Bombay, 'Occasional stragglers' (Aitken 1900); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, local migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Konkan, stragglers in October to March (Hume & Oates 1889); Palgad, Ratnagiri district, Bávda, Mánbet, Dajipur, Kolhapur district. Rare (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Hume & Oates 1889); Pune (Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a); Satpuras and plains, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March and May to July (Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

943 Rufous-tailed Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 1 seen once between 29/1/2001-4/2/2001 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003); Pashan, Pune, twice (RP in litt. 2002); Kawadi, 1 on 14/12/1986 and Wurwund 1 on 10/1/1987 & 26/1/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Kasurdi, 2-3 times 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002; Purandare 1989); Patas, once (RP in litt. 2002); Patas (PG pers. comm. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 probable on 16/1/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Pune (Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01). Further records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 'Uncommon. Regular sighted every winter from Oct to March,' (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Hippargaum, Sholapur district, Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 28/1/1938 (Serrao 1973); Kihim, Raigad district, 'little brown shrike' between 20-30/12/1988 (Futehally 1989); Bombay, in September 29 (Martin 1944); Rewas, Raigad district, male shot on 3/12/1939 and another shot at Ghoti, Nasik district on 1/1/1940 where common, Trombay Island, Bombay, 1 on 26/1/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Esplanade, Bombay, 1 shot on 14/12/1999, Andheri, Bombay, 1 shot on 13/2/35, Bombay in 1899 the famine year (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Subspecies: *L. (c.) isabellinus*, Ghoti (2) Igatpuri (1), Nasik District, Thana (2), Bombay (3). Hybrid *L. (c.) isabellinus / phoenicuroides*, Nandur-Madhmeshwar, Nasik (1) from 5/12/1942, specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a).

946-48 Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Migration: Record 140km West of Thane coast at 19°05'N, 72°23'E, 2 on 26/9/1983 (Simpson 1984); About 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E) Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 7/10/1980, 2 on 11/10/1980, 1 on 13/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

Local movements: Around Bombay (Aitken 1900) and Lonavla, Pune district (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>) it is a winter visitor, the earliest date: 13th August, Kihim, Raigad district. Latest date: April 19th Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Population changes: In the 19th century Davidson (Davidson & Wenden 1878) found it rare in Sholapur district although Mahabal (1989) recorded in 8 out of 10 talukas.

949 Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Pashan, Pune (Ingahalikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav, uncommon, 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Aundh bridge, Pune, 1 on 15/1/1997 (AP pers. obs.); Lonavla 1 probable on 9/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 30/11/2000, (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 22/1/1999 (Pittie 1999c); Gangapur dam, 2 on 14/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Ahmednagar district, rare (Fairbank 1876); Near Viral Raigad/Ratnagiri district, north of Chiplun on 5/3/1941 (Abdulali 1942); Uran, Raigad district, 2 on 17/12/2000 and twice near Bombay in previous 3 weeks (SM 18/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Godrej Vikhroli, Bombay, 15+ on 1/10/2001 (SB 6/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Aarey Colony, Bombay, undated (SCH 2/10/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Vikhroli, Bombay, 1 on 24/9/2001 (VK 25/9/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Aarey colony, Bombay, recently (SM 29/1/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Sea-front near Church Gate Station, Bombay 'Occasional stragglers' (Aitken 1900); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 29/1/2001 (SM 29/1/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); In Ali and Ripley (1983) the map shows distribution south of line starting in Ratnagiri running north to just east of Surat and then northeast to U.P. The following statement mentioning Ahmednagar must be a typing error as a line cannot be drawn through these points and is also contrary to the map. This error has been carried through to Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000), 'Roughly south and east of a line from Ahmednagar through the Surat Dangs (Gujarat), Mhow (M.P.) Lucknow (U.P.) and Nepal.'

953 Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Pune (Mundkur 1983a, Gay 1979a, Monga & Rodrigues 1983); Bombay (Monga & Rodrigues 1983, SM 20/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854b); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to July, (Monga & Rodrigues 1983, Mundkur 1983a, Gay 1979a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878), calling noted in October and early November (Gay 1979a).

Local movements: In Bombay mostly a winter visitor from September to April (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900) and in Dhule district, most leave in June (Davidson 1882).

Migration: Record from about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E) Bombay High Oilfield, 1 juvenile on 13/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

[954 Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis*

Status: Rare winter visitor, probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Karnala, Raigad district, 4 female/immatures on 25/11/1985 (Banerjee 1987); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 24/11/2002 and at least once in every winter for last 5-6 years (NJ 24/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 31/3/2001 (VM 31/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1-3 on 16/3/2002 (VV 19/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 4/3/2001 (KSR 5/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 4 records since 1976(?) (Monga 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, stray migrant (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay city, 1 in February 1944, 1 in February 1946 (Ali & Ripley 1983). Further record: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, this could be the specimen shot by Crawford also mentioned (Vidal 1880); Phansad W.S., Raigad District, undated, observers, S. Pande, P. Mestri (Pande et al. 2003).]

959 Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common, resident and local migrant. No records traced from the Deccan.

Breeding records from Phansad W.S., Raigad district (SM 23/5/2001). <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Nasik (Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from May to July (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

**962-63 Black Drongo
*Dicrurus macrocercus***

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1899); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from late April to August, singing from February (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1854a).

Local movements: An unusual record from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 14-15/10/1989 (Lainer 2003).

Migration: Record from about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 13/10/1980, 1 present all day on 15/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

965 Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Small numbers apparently over-summer in Lonavla, Pune district (KS in litt. 14/9/2003), which would explain the 19th century belief that it was resident.

Population changes: In the 19th century it was obtained in Satpuras and in Pimpalnir, Dhule district by Davidson (1882) and was presumably overlooked by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) who did not record it.

Migration: Early recorded date was 28/8/2003, Phansad W.S., Raigad District (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>), 14/10/1973, Bombay (Serrao 1973c, Serrao 1974). Latest date: 15/4/1995, Kihim, Raigad District (Futehally 1995).

967 White-bellied Drongo *Dicrurus caerulescens*

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at: Lonavla (KS 14/10/2002, 19/3/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>, AP pers. obs.); Sinhagad (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, etc.); Pune city (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998). Further records from Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Barshi, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955); Dhule, Dhadgaon. Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Koyna WLS, Satara district, between 15-19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district (Bradbeer 1987); Phansad WLS, Raigad district (BK 11/7/2002, KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tansa WLS, Thane district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungreshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district (SDH 7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Listed as uncommon in Bombay by Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a) and rare by Ali and Abdulali 1937) although there were 9 records in 2000-2002 in <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com> and further records from Bombay (De, G 1972, Ashford 1971, Stairmand 1971d, Acland 1942); Sholapur, once or twice (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880); Between Ratnagiri and Savantvadi, 1 specimen got by Armstrong, not seen by Vidal outside Savantvadi (Vidal 1880); Kalyan, Thane district (1), Khandala, Pune district (1), Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1) in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a).

Breeding records from: Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule District, on 16/7/1886 fledged young (Barnes, 1889a gives dates presumably erroneously as April) (Davidson 1886); Nasik, March to May (Barnes 1889a).

971 Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor to the Ghats and Konkan, more common around Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1937). Possibly under-recorded particularly in the south at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. No traced records north of Bhimashankar.

Records from Sinhagad, Pune district, 1 on 26/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole, 1998); Khandala, Pune district, low valleys (Fairbank 1876); Bombay, occasional (Monga, 2001); Bombay and neighbouring area, uncommon, local migrant? (Abdulali 1981a); Thane, Thane district, 1 on 7/4/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Tungar, near Bassein, Thane district, undated (Ali & Abdulali 1937); SGNP, Bombay, on 2/2/2002 (SDH 3/2/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated (VK 23/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 2 undated (SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Near Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 28/1/2001 (SCH 28/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/2001 (SDH 7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Funnel Hill, Panvel, Raigad district, 1 shot on 16/2/1936, fairly common (Ali & Abdulali 1937); SGNP, Bombay, a pair on 31/12/1939 (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Thalket, Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg District, 3-4 on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg District, very rare (Vidal 1880).

[973 Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor to the Konkan and the Ghats, possibly under-recorded. At Bombay it is an occasional according to Monga (2001), although Abdulali (1981a) lists it as a stray in the area up to and including the Ghats. Not uncommon at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b, Butler 1881).

Records from Sahyadri, in 1980's-1990's (Gole 1998); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, undated (SBA 3/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 4/3/2001 (SDH

7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay undated (SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 7/1/1973 (De, G. 1973); Narendra Hill, Savantvadi WLS, Sindhurg district, 1 on 23/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhurg district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a); Mahabaleshwar southwards (Ali & Whistler 1942, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Oates & Blanford 1889-98).]

977 Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Dicrurus paradiseus

Status and distribution: Resident. Fairly common in Dhule district (Mahabal 1993), near Bombay (Monga 2001, Bradbeer 1987) and Savantvadi, Sindhurg district (Vidal 1880), very few other records from the Konkan, rare elsewhere.

Records away from Bombay: 'Extremely rare in the ghats,' (Gole 1998); Tansa WLS, Thane district, on 8 & 9/11/1995, 'common' (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 5/12/2003); Suryamal, Thane district, on 17/2/2001 (NJ 19/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Wada, Suryamal on Wada- Khodala road, 1 juvenile on 25/11/2000 (HB 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS, Raigad District, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS, on 28/8/2003 (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Murbad, Raigad district, 2/10/2001 (VV <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 on 4/3/2001 (SD 7/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district, on 10/12/2000 (ASA 16/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tulsi Flume, Bombay on 18/6/1939. Dahisar several on 7/4/1940 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Raigad district, several places (Ali & Abdulali 1937). Karnala, Raigad district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Khandala, and rarely all along the base of the Ghats (Fairbank 1876); Savantvadi WLS, Sindhurg district, on 24/11/1995, 'fairly common' (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 5/12/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhurg, rather common. Vengurla, Sindhurg district, 1 specimen, no records further north (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Sahyadri and bases as far north as Khandala (Butler 1881); Dhule district, common (Mahabal 1993); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 24/2/1948, specimen from 29/2/1948 (Ali 1955); Western Dangs, Gujarat,

'I have been told (it has) been seen in the W. Dangs', see breeding (Davidson 1882); Bombay (1), Vengurla (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a).

Breeding records from Bombay (SM 5/7/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Savantvadi (Vidal 1880); Dangs, Western Nasik, possibly present day Gujarat, nests taken by Davidson (Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from April to August (SM 5/7/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880).

Population changes: It is apparently common in Dhule district (Mahabal 1993) although in the 19th century there were no definite records in Davidson 1882, although he later found nests (see Barnes (1889a) above).

982 Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. All records from the Konkan, Ghats and Dhule district, except one reference to it being a rare visitant to the Deccan by Jerdon (Butler 1881).

Records from Sinhadag, Pune district (AP pers. obs.); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar et al. 2000-01); Dhule district uncommon (Mahabal 1993); Near Dativare, Thane district (SM 12/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Alibag, Raigad district (Bradbeer 1987); Near Karjat, Raigad district (BA 13/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karanja-Uran, Raigad district (KS 20/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vengurla, Sindhurg district, 'rare. Not observed elsewhere,' (Vidal, Anon. 1886b); Bombay (1), Vengurla, Sindhurg district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1977a).

Breeding records from Bombay area from March to June (VV 6/6/2001, SM 12/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Stairmand 1970i, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

Population changes: Drastically declined recently around Bombay, only 10 records of max. 27 birds in 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, but was previously common (SDa 11/3/2001, SM 14/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Serrao 1973b, Creado 1972a, Creado 1969, Creado 1969a; Ali & Abdulali 1937) and at Kihim, Raigad district, 2 on 19/11/2000 (Anon. 2000) although previously numerous (Editors 1997, Anon. 1996, Futehally 1983).

In the 19th century, unrecorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) where Mahabal (1993) found it uncommon.

987-88 Chestnut-tailed Starling
Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus

Status and distribution and subspecies: Uncommon resident and local and winter migrant, more common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Vidal 1880). *S. m. blythii* is more rare although fairly common at Bombay.

S. m. malabaricus records away from the Konkan: NDA, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Pune University, 1 on 13/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, small parties on 23-24/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Satpuras, Dhule district, small flocks in April (Davidson 1882); Bombay, market, bird dealers 'assert that they come from Khandalla,' (Barnes 1889a).

S. m. blythii records from Bombay: (VK 24/9/2001, VK 28/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, Serrao 1973b, Creado 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a). Further records from Lonavla, Pune district, 1 female on 12/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Ahmednagar, August (Ali & Ripley 1983). Bombay (1), Shil, Thane district (1), Ratnagiri (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1979).

Breeding record from Khandala, Pune district on 18/6/1939 (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

994 Brahminy Starling *Sturnus pagodarum*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Satara (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Nasik Ghats (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from May, June, July (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Barnes 1889a, Davison 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Local movements: Near Bombay it is winter visitor arriving about September/October and leaving March/April (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

996 Rosy Starling *Sturnus roseus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout.

Migration: Latest date 14th April, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Earliest migration date: 20/8/1939, Bhyander, Bombay although most arrive in January (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

[997 Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Rewas, Raigad district, 1 male, 3 females of *S. v. poltaratskyi* shot out of a flock of about 12 on 29/11/1964 (Abdulali 1965a, Abdulali 1979). There is an untraced listing from Pune in Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, which is repeated in Kalpavriksh 2001, the authors could give no further details.

1002 Asian Pied Starling *Sturnus contra*

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: Presumed wild populations found at Dhule, Dhule district, once (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Ujani, Pune district, till 1992 (Kalpavriksh 2001). At Bombay a small number of presumed escapes have been resident since 1939 (Naik 1987b, Ali & Ripley 1983, George 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Abdulali & Ali 1953).

Breeding records from June and July (George 1971, Abdulali & Ali 1953).

1006 Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay, 'Breeding right now,' (SM 17/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900); Konkan, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); Dhule district

(Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from May to July and 'monsoon' (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c).

1008 Bank Myna
Acridotheres ginginianus

Status: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla railway station, Pune district (KS <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Kawadi, Pune district (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Sinhagad, Pune district (AP pers. obs.); Kawadi, Loni on Pune-Sholapur Road, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002, Gole 1984, Khanna 1976); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Mahabal 1993); Bombay in 1900 and from 1953 to 1973 (Ambedkar 1976, Stairmand 1970h, Abdulali & Ali 1953, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Anon 1900, Barnes 1890a); Ghoti, Nasik, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1979); Nasik district (Barnes 1890a); Dhule district, winter visitor, not common (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ambedkar 1976, Abdulali & Ali 1953, Barnes 1890a); Navapur, Dhule district (Barnes 1890a).

Breeding records from March to August (Ambedkar 1976, Barnes 1890a).

1010 Jungle Myna
Acridotheres fuscus

Status: Fairly common resident.

Distribution: Extends eastwards to at least to Akalkot taluka, eastern Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). In Dhule district unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992) and Davidson (1882) although Mahabal (1993) found it uncommon. Davidson (1882) did however find it common in the hills south of Dhule district, i.e. Nasik. In Bombay it is uncommon (Monga 2001, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

Breeding records from Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Kihim, Raigad District (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from May, June (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880a).

[1016 Southern Hill Myna *Gracula indica*

Status: Rare. Resident. No breeding records.

Distribution: Records from Bombay, possibly escapes; Pali hill, 1 on 174/24; Tulsi Lake, 2 on 29/3/1931; Salsette, 1 shot in about 1924 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Greater Bombay, once a party of five (Ali & Ripley 1983). South Konkan, Lloyd apparently found it in the Sahyadri (Butler 1881). Jerdon (1862–1864) set the northern limit as 16°N or 17°N and Ali and Ripley (1983) extended this to about 17°N (=Ratnagiri town). The furthest north traced record is from Londa, 15°30'N (Koelz 1942), the record from the south-west of Belgaum (Butler 1881) was retracted by Laird=MacGregor=Laird-MacGregor (MacGregor 1887).]

1031-32 Rufous Treepie
Dendrocitta vagabunda

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident.

Breeding: Records from Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Akrani, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to July (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1049 House Crow *Corvus splendens*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Aurangabad city (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878), Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from mid-February to December (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c).

Local movements: Unusual records from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, singles in March and December (Lainer 2003).

Population changes: Appears to have become less common at least in Pune and possibly other cities (AP pers. obs.).

1057 Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880, Barnes 1898a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from late November to June (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854c).

Population changes: Appears to have become more common in urban areas at least in Pune and possibly other cities (AP pers. obs.).

1063 Grey Hypocolius *Hypocolius ampelinus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Valvan Lake, Lonavla, Pune district, in the mid 1990's for 2 successive years, sighting of 3 birds and 1 bird respectively, photographed (EB pers. comm. 1995, Kalpavriksh 2001); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 male shot on 14/11/30, specimen in BNHS collection (Ali 1931, Abdulali 1980).

1065 Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike *Hemipus picatus*

Status: Uncommon localised resident.

Distribution: Records from Phansad WLS, Raigad district, on 28/8/2003 (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad W.S., 2 males and 1 female, very vocal on 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 5/11/2002 (KS in litt. 29/9/2003); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 27/2/1948 (Ali 1955); Anser dam, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Akrani and Satpur, Dhule district, small flocks in April (Davidson 1882); Deccan including Ghats, the type specimen (Sykes 1832);

'Ahmednagar, but more common along the Sahyadris,' (Fairbank 1876); Rajapur, southern Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, a few shot by Crawford. None seen by Vidal who wrote of it as rare (Vidal 1880).

Breeding record from Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); west of Nasik, under the crest of the Ghats, eggs taken on 25/5/1887 (Barnes 1889a).

Population changes: In the 19th century Butler (1881) mentions it as being not uncommon along the Ghats, perhaps based on the statement of Fairbank (1876) that it is 'more common along the Sahyadri (than Ahmednagar).'

1070 Common Woodshrike *Tephrodornis pondicerianus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bhamarvadi and Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay, Kihim, Raigad district and Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1900); Nasik district (Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from February to May (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Betham 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880).

1072 Large Cuckooshrike *Coracina macei*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident and local migrant. More common in the Konkan (Gole 1998), especially to the south (Vidal 1880).

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district (Gole 2000); Near Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1998); Pune, 'Common. Numbers reduced significantly during winter,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingahalikar et al. 2000-01, etc.); Dhule, Sakri, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Kannad, Aurangabad, April 1932 (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Murbad, in the Konkan, Raigad district, 2 vocal on 2/10/2001 (VV 4/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, on 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratnagiri district, many times between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan et al.

1994); Bombay, resident, uncommon (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 2 on 1/12/2002, 1 on 24/11/2002, 1 on 31/3/2002, on 26/3/2001, heard on 7/3/2001, on 3/3/2001, on 2/12/2002, 1 on 7/1/2001, (SD 2/12/2002, NJ 24/11/2002, SDa 31/3/2002; AA 26/3/2001, SDa 11/3/2001, VM+ 3/3/2001, AA 10/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, common on 16/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); SGNP, Bombay, on 23/3/1972? (De, G. 1972); SGNP, Bombay, February? (Waller 1972); SGNP, Bombay, 2 on 23/5/1971 (Stairmand 1971d); Bombay, undated (Newsome 1963); Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1 in January and a pair in March (Acland 1942); Malabar Hill, Bombay, frequently seen (Aitken 1900); Bombay, Panvel, Kihim, Karnala, Tungar, 'decidedly uncommon' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kelshi, Guhagar, Khed, Rajapur, Ratnagiri district, common (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Satara, straggler (Butler 1881); Deccan & Western Ghats, 'everywhere but not abundant,' (Fairbank 1876); Dhule, Dhule district, common, absent from July till October (Davidson 1882); Bombay (1), Ratnagiri (3), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981).

Breeding records from South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Nasik district (Barnes 1889a); Khandesh (Barnes 1889a); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from February, March, May, July, August, September (Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1886, Vidal 1880).

1077 Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune, 'Rare. Seen only half a dozen times in 9 years,' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg, 'Rare. Only two specimens obtained,' presumably the same specimens presented to the BNHS (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Abdulali (1981a) lists it as an uncommon 'resident' in the Bombay area up to and including the Ghats which is presumably an error. It is not included in his list for SGNP, Bombay (Abdulali 1981b).

1079 Black-headed Cuckooshrike *Coracina melanoptera*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Less common in the Konkan (Monga 2001, Aitken 1900, Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); SGNP, Bombay (SCH 12/5/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Near Bombay (Aitken 1900); Vasind, Bombay (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Dhule district (Barnes 1889a); 'All along scrub jungle between Khandesh and Nasik Collectorates,' (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from May to July (SCH 12/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a).

Local movements: Unusual record from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 juvenile on 16/10/1989 (Lainer 2003).

Population changes: At Bombay Ali & Abdulali (1937) found it not uncommon, although (Monga (2001) lists it as uncommon and there were just 7 records (January and May only) on 2000-02 on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>

1081 Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus flammeus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Konkan and Ghats. Common in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880). Apparently absent from Dhule district where it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992), Mahabal (1993) and Davidson (1882 & 1886).

Records from Pune district at: Lonavla, uncommon (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Near Ambonay (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (Bradbeer 1987, Gole 1998); Sinhagad (Gole 2000); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune, fairly common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970). Further records from: Matheran, Raigad district, common (Gole 1998); Koyna WLS, Satara district, between 15-19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, rare (Gole 1998); Lingmala, Pratapgad Forest, Dhobi waterfall, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, (Bradbeer 1987); Tansa W.S. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 28/2/1948 (Ali 1955); Murbad, Raigad district (VV 4/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tungarli dam base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/2002 <maharashtra pakshimitra@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay (Bradbeer 1987); SGNP, 1 on 7/1/1973, (De, G. 1973); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, occasional, resident

(Abdulali 1981a); SGNP, 1 specimen (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Tungar, Bassein, 1 specimen (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Western Ghats, probably Satara district, not uncommon (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala and all along the western slopes of the hills (Fairbank 1876); South Konkan, common (Vidal 1880); Suryamal, Thane district (1), Bhimashankar, Pune district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (1), Savantwadi Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981).

Breeding records from Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Breeding records from June, July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

[1085 Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: The following Maharashtra record is given under Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus* in recent literature. Davison's record is originally given as *Pericrocotus brevirostris*, Vig, which Butler (1881) calls the Short-billed Minivet. Salim Ali has re-identified his specimens from M.P. to Long-tailed and as there are two more specimens of Long-tailed from Rangobeli, Melghat (Abdulali 1981) has obviously treated other records similarly. 'Pericrocotus brevirostris Vigors. D. saw a flock of six of this at Sangola, (Sholapur district) but they are not common in those districts,' (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Butler 1881, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Ripley 1983).

The following specimens were later re-identified as Long-tailed Minivet (Abdulali 1981). Madhya Pradesh 'Pericrocotus brevirostris brevirostris (Vigors). Short-billed Minivet. Specimens collected: Gwalior: Male on 17/3/1938, 2 males and 1 female on 21/3/1938 all at Surwaya. Elsewhere recorded in Bhopal, Sanchi, Gwalior, Narwar Fort but not common,' (Ali & Whistler 1939).

1089 Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Khandala, Pune district, BN (Kalpavriksh 2001); Khandala, Pune district, 3 specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1981); Bombay up to and including the Ghats (presumably =Khandala records) uncommon (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay, untraced

isolated record, probably refers to the following record (Grimmett et al. 1998); 'Bombay environs,' =?Khandala (Ali & Ripley 1983); Outram Ghat Road at Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, 2 on 23/4/1932 (Ali & Whistler 1933a).

1089a Ashy Minivet *Pericrocotus divaricatus*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, pair on 11/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Karnala, Funnel Hill, Raigad district, 6 on 31/1/1965, (1 pair calling), 1 was shot and presented to BNHS collection (Navarro 1965; Navarro 1965a, Abdulali 1981, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Ripley 1983; Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Goregaon, Bombay, 1 on 15/12/1990, 1 on 14/11/1993 (Paralkar 1995).

1091 Small Minivet *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding: Records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Pune (Hume & Oates 1889); Bhamarvadi and Aurangabad city (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Marve Island, Bombay (Stairmand 1969a); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854a); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from late April to mid November (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Burgess 1854a).

1096 White-bellied Minivet *Pericrocotus erythropgius*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident. No records from the Konkan.

Records from Pune district at Katraj Ghat (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, PB in litt. 2003); Bopdeo Ghat (AP pers. obs.), Pashan, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987, Buckton 1995); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Sahyadri

up to 600m altitude (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01, Purandare 1989, Kalpavriksh 2001, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Khadakvasla (Gay 1977). Further records from: Ghats near Ajanta (given as near Jalna in Butler 1881), Aurangabad district, type specimen (Jerdon 1839-40); Ahmednagar, rare (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, 'Resident, and a pair seen breeding,' (Mahabal 1993); Satpurus, Nandurbar, Nizampur etc. Dhule district, 'the common Minivet of the district,' (Davidson 1882); Pimpalnir to Dhulia, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Nasik district, very common (Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from Vadgaon Dhayri, Pune-Panshet road (PB in litt. 2003); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Dhule district (Mahabal 1993); Arvee, Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882, Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from Vadgaon, Dhayri, Pune District, male carrying food, RP (PB in litt. 28/1/2003); Pune, in courtship display (Mundkur 1983a); Arvi, Dhule District (Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Although Davidson (1882 & 1886) found it common in the hot and cold season in Dhule district and Barnes (1889a) found it very common in Dhule district and Nasik district it was not recorded by Vyawahare (1992) although it was found to be breeding by Mahabal (1993) it does not seem as common today in Dhule district.

1101 Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Pittie 1998e); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Lonavla, Pune district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); NDA, Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900); Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March, April (Vidal 1880), May to early September (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

[1102 Marshall's Iora *Aegithina nigrolutea*

Status: Uncommon resident. Only recorded at Dhule district, no recent published records.

Distribution: Records from Dhule district, 'Permanent resident. Noticed by me in the Dhulia and Nizampur talukas only, and there apparently pretty much restricted to the dry scrub jungles. It breeds in June and July,' (Davidson 1882).]

1104 Golden-fronted Leafbird

Chloropsis aurifrons

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant, probably under-recorded. Fairly common at Bombay (Monga 2001). Apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880) although is present at least as far south as Phansad, Raigad district (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>). Unrecorded in Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993).

Records from Pune district at Sinhagad (AP pers obs., Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Lonavla (AP pers. obs., KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from Sahyadris from Khandala to Goa (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Bombay, fairly common (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Kihim & Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district, adult feeding fledged young in December (Stairmand 1970h); Bombay, listed as resident (Monga 2001).

1107 Blue-winged Leafbird

Chloropsis cochinchinensis jerdoni

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Konkan, less common near Bombay (Monga 2001) and uncommon in the Ghats and Deccan and Dhule district.

Records away from the Konkan south of Bombay Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Tungareshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district, possible(s) on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Sahyadris from Khandala to Goa (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Igatpuri, Nasik district, 2 specimens in November (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Below Kondabhari Ghat in May and June, and a pair at Taloda in December 1880. Rare (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Khandala (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886, Barnes 1889b); Nasik district (Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from February, March, April, June, August (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886).

Subspecies: The subspecies *jerdoni* or Jerdon's Leafbird has recently been considered as a full species, and may be fully accepted in the future (Wells *et al.* 2003, Collar 2003).

1109 Asian Fairy Bluebird *Irena puella*

Status and distribution: Rare, and resident of the Ghats. No breeding records.

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, 'occasional visitor,' (Borges 1988); Bhimashankar, till 1990 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Abdulali 1981); Phansad W.S. Raigad district, February 2000 and/or, February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); 'Old records from Mahabaleshwar, Khandesh, Vidarbha-(Berar),' Vidarbha River is in Amravati district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Fairbank 1876); Savantvadi, 1 specimen obtained by Crawford. Very rare (Vidal 1880).

[1114 Grey-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus priocephalus*

Status: Rare, and resident. Probably under-recorded near the Goa border.

Distribution: One record from Narendra Hill reserved forest, next to Savantvadi town, Sindhudurg district, 2 heard, and 1 seen on 23/11/1995 (Santharam 1996).]

[1116 Black-crested Bulbul *Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis*

Status: Rare and resident. Probably under-recorded near the Goa border.

Distribution: One record from Thalket Garden, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 24/11/1995 (Santharam 1996).]

1120/1 Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Satara hills (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala, Pune district and Nasik district (Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from March to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936).

Population changes: Has apparently spread east from the Ghats into Pune city since 1987 (Mahabal 1987) and occurs at least as far east as Akalkot taluka in eastern Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989). Not recorded in Dhule district by Davidson (1882) although Mahabal (1993) found it rare.

1123 White-eared Bulbul *Pycnonotus leucotis*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident at Bombay since at least 1900, possibly from escapes (Abdulali 1982, Monga 2001, McCann 1937, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Abdulali 1934, Aitken 1900), rare elsewhere.

Records outside Salsette/Bombay: Sinhagad, Pune district in 1970's (Gole 1998); Dharamtar Creek, Raigad district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1982); Rewas, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Nala Sopara (Abdulali 1934).

1128 Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Konkan (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay and surrounds (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Ahmednagar (Burgess 1854a); south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933, Vidal 1880, Burgess 1854a).

1138 White-browed Bulbul *Pycnonotus luteolus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident near Bombay (Monga 2001) although Ali and Abdulali (1936) found it common and in the surrounding area

Abdulali (1981a) found it 'occasional.' Uncommon in south Konkan (Vidal 1880) and the Western Ghats (Gole 1998) no records from the Deccan. Apparently very local.

Records away from Bombay area in Pune district at Katraj Ghat, uncommon (RP in litt. 2002); Sinhadgad (Gole 1998, Ingahalikar & Gole 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon, 2-3 times, 1987-89 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Khandala (Kalpavriksh 2001, Gole 1998); western slopes of Bhimashankar (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further non-Bombay records at Kihim, Alibag and Uran, Raigad district, common (Anon 1996; Ali & Abdulali 1936); Karnala, Raigad district (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/87 (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district, twice between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Vijaydurg, Malvan and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, rare (Vidal 1880); Ghatprabha river, 20 miles north of Belgaum, (?=Karnataka), Fairbank (Butler 1881); Bombay (5), Raita, Kalyan, Thane district (1), Malwan Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1982).

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-3, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889).

Breeding records from early March to early October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-3, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889).

1143 Yellow-browed Bulbul *Iole indica*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Western Ghats north to Bhimashankar and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district. More common in the Ghats south of Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998).

Records from Pune district at Lonavla (KS <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Khandala (Gole 1998, Dubash 1966, Betham 1903a); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, SS in litt. 2002, Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001, NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Bradbeer 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Tamhini (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001);

Further records from Koyna W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, AP pers. obs., Panday et al. 1968, Bradbeer 1987, Abdulali 1982, Fairbank 1876, Strickland 1844); Vasota, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari,

Kolhapur District (Gole 1998, VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880); Ratnagiri district (Abdulali 1982); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Betham 1903a).

Breeding records from March, April (Betham 1903a).

1149 Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Ghats (including Matheran) south of Bhimashankar, rare at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district according to Vidal (1880) although recorded there by Santharam (VS in litt. 27/11/2003) between 22-24/11/1995.

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (GG 10/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran (Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from June and August (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Barnes 1889b) and fledged young in September (GG 10/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

1154 Puff-throated Babbler *Pellorneum ruficeps*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats and Konkan. Less common and local in south Konkan according to Vidal (1880) who found it scarce and local away from the Ghats and had records from Kelshi, Mandangad, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and also recorded at Savantvadi by Santharam (VS in litt. 27/11/2003) on a three day visit in November 1995. Rare in Dhule district, where Davidson (1882) found one specimen at Nandurbar although also recorded by Vyawahare (1992).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday et al. 1968); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Matheran, Raigad district (Betham 1903a).

Breeding records from April, May and August to mid September (Navarro 1971a, Panday et al. 1968, Ali & Whistler 1933, Betham 1903a).

**1173 Indian Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus
horsfieldii***

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats (including Malegaon, Nasik district). Less common in the Konkan, where it occurs at least at Bombay (Monga 2001) and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, Vidal 1880). Rare in Dhule district where Davidson (1882) found it at Pimpalnir taluka.

Breeding records from Phansad WLS, Raigad district (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Near Satara, Satara district (Barnes 1889b); Western Ghats, probably Satara district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South of Satara (Betham 1900).

Breeding records from February, March, April, May and November (Mundkur 1984a, Panday *et al.* 1968, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Barnes 1889b, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

**1220-1 Tawny-bellied Babbler
*Dumetia hyperythra***

Status and distribution: Fairly common but local resident in suitable habitat throughout, including Konkan and Dhule district and the Deccan at Aurangabad and Jalna district (Ali & Whistler 1933). In the south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it scarce and at Savantvadi absent although Soman (1963) saw it occasionally in Ratnagiri district. Despite the claims of Wenden in (Butler 1881) the race *hyperythra* is only likely to occur in the Satpuras and Jalna district, within our region (Ali & Ripley 1983, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37).

Breeding records from Dhule district (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Nasik district (Barnes 1889b); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Butler 1881); Thane, Thane district (Butler 1881); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from April to September (Stairmand 1972, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Butler 1881).

**[1224 Dark-fronted Babbler
*Rhopocichla atriceps***

Status: Rare and resident.

Distribution: One record from Indavli area, Koyna W.S. Satara district, a small flock and another group of 3-4 on 18/11/1995 (Santharam 1996, Gole 1998).]

**1231 Yellow-eyed Babbler
*Chrysomma sinense***

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Hume & Oates 1889); Igatpuri, Nasik district (Hume & Oates 1889); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from July to October (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1882).

1254 Common Babbler *Turdoides caudatus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident although locally common (e.g. Ujani, Pune district and Dhule district). Uncommon in the north Konkan and absent in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Records from north Konkan at Dativare, Thane district (SDH 10/11/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Bombay (Monga 2001, SM 26/1/2001 & 15/12/2000, <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>, Bradbeer 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Nasik (1), Bombay (2), Dhond, Pune district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1983a).

Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Ujani (AP pers. obs., Bharucha & Gogte 1990; Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Katraj Ghat (Ingahalikar & Gole 1987); Pune (Kalpavriksh 2001, Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Purandare 1989, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Nanaj, Sholapur district, (Bradbeer 1987); Aurangabad/Ajanta/Ellora (SM 22/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from all seasons (Barnes 1889b, Davidson 1882) and March, April and September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1936, Ali & Whistler 1933).

1258 Large Grey Babbler *Turdoides malcolmi*

Status and distribution: Common resident of the Deccan and Dhule district. Rare in the Konkan.

Record from the Konkan at Trombay Hill on 2/8/1942 (Ali & Abdulali 1945).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (1882).

Breeding season ill defined, records from May to December (Ali & Whistler 1933, Davidson 1882).

1259 Rufous Babbler *Turdoides subrufus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon and resident of the Western Ghats south of Lonavla, Pune district. No breeding records.

Records from Lonavla, 1 on 8/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, undated (Gole 1998); Khandala, Pune district, this locality is doubted by Whistler and Kinnear (1930-37) who cite Talmat as the northernmost record (Baker 1922); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, small flock in March 1996 (AP pers. obs.); Talmat, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, one collected (Fairbank 1876); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district, 2 flocks on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Konkan, 'doubtless recorded' in Lloyd's list but doubted by Butler (1881).

1262-63 Jungle Babbler *Turdoides striatus*

Status and distribution: Common resident of the Ghats, Konkan and Dhule district. The only records from the Deccan were of *T. s. malabaricus* (presumably they meant *orientalis*) from around Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933). Also recorded at Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955).

Breeding records from Bombay area (Ali & Abdulali 1936, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889b, Hume & Oates 1889); Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from 'in almost every month but principally April to November,' (Ali & Abdulali 1936).

1389 Brown-cheeked Fulvetta *Alcippe poioicephala*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats and bases and at Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, Vidal 1880). Uncommon in other parts of the Konkan, absent in Dhule district away from the Western Ghats (Davidson 1882) although recorded at Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 24/2/1948, specimen from 27/2/1948 (Ali 1955).

Konkan records from Phansad WLS, Raigad district (February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 pair between 12-19/5/1943 (Editors 1992, Anon. 2002); Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungreshwar, Thane district, many on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP. Bombay, undated, 31/3/2001 and 11/3/2001 (VM 17/2/2002 & 31/3/2001, SDa 12/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay, rather scarce (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Parol Para, Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1936); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Rajpura, Ratnagiri district, Malvan, Dhamapur, Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Vidal 1880), Bombay (1), Matheran, Raigad district (1), Nagothna Raigad district (1), Dhanapur, Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1984).

Breeding records from: Bhimashankar, Pune district (NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday et al. 1968); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Khandesh (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalner, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from mid July to October and January to May (NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Ripley 1983, Panday et al. 1968, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Davidson 1886).

1407 Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e); Sinhadgad (AP pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Khandala (Dubash 1966); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.*, 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001, Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Dhule district, not uncommon passage migrant in September (Davidson 1882); Lingmala, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Bhamarvadi 'most abundant' and Aurangabad 'not uncommon', Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933); Panhala, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a); Bombay, common on passage during October and again in March, a few are winter visitors (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim, Raigad district (1), Khandala, Pune district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1985); Pune (Sykes 1832); Deccan & Western Ghats, 'not abundant' (Fairbank 1876); Ratnagiri, Khed, Ratnagiri district, Vaghotan, Dhamapur and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, rare in the north of south Konkan, more common in the south (Vidal 1880, Anon 1886b); Sholapur and at Igatpuri, Nasik district, both in October (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Migration: Latest date Khandala, Pune district; 2 on 12/5/1966 (Dubash 1966).

Migration record from Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 on 15/10/1989 (Lainer 2003).

[1408 Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Indavli area, Koyna W.S., Satara district, 1 on 18/11/1995 (Santharam 1996); Ratnagiri or Kolhapur district, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).]

[1409 Rusty-tailed Flycatcher *Muscicapa ruficauda*

Status: Rare visitor, including one record from July.

Distribution: Only three definite records from Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1-2 seen once between 29/1/2001-4/2/2001 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003 & 16/12/2003); Sholapur, 1 shot in July! (Davidson &

Wenden 1878); Ahmednagar, undated (Fairbank 1876); SGNP, Bombay, 2 possibles on 23/12/2001 (KSR 24/12/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, 1 possible on 9/11/1996 (Thakkar & Patel 1998).]

1411-12 Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Uncommon to rare in the Konkan (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Vidal 1880, Aitken 1900).

Records from the Konkan at Tansa W.S. Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay. Ambernath, Kalyan, Thane district. Nagotna, Raigad district (Abdulali 1985); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Migration: Record from About 170km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 11/10/1980, 1 on 13/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

1413 Kashmir Flycatcher *Ficedula subrubra*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune, once (Baker 1924, Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Dhule (Dhulia), Jalgaon district (should probably read Dhule district, AP), male from October 1885 in BMNH (BirdLife International 2001).

1419/20 Little Pied Flycatcher***Ficedula westermanni***

Status: Rare.

Distribution: One record: Near Pune 'recently (Satish Pande),' (Pande *et al.* 2003).

1421 Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor, regular at Sinhadgad, Pune.

Records from Sinhadgad, Pune district, 1 on 26/2/1995, 1 in Jan 1997 (AP pers. obs.); Sinhadgad, undated (RP in litt. 2002); Khamgaon, Pune district, once between

1987-1989 (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Bhimashankar, Pune district, 1 between 28/12/2001-31/12/2001 (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Moti Bagh, near Wai, Satara district, 1 on 7/2/1989 (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Sahyadri, vagrant (Gole 1998); Pune (Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Mahabal & Lamba 1987 etc.); Bombay, occasional (Monga 2001); Northern Maharashtra (Ali & Ripley 1983); Ajunta (=Ajanta), 'Ajunta' Aurangabad district, type specimen from 'after May 1840' (Jerdon 1839-1840, Jerdon 1862-1864, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Akrani, Dhule district, 1 specimen shot in March 1881 (Davidson 1882).

1435 White-bellied Blue Flycatcher

Cyornis pallipes

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident of the Western Ghats north to Bhimashankar, Pune district.

Records from Pune district at Bhimashankar (Gole 1998, NJ 2/1/2002 & 12/11/2002, RI 11/11/2002, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali 1951); Panshet (Gole 1988); Lonavla (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Sinhadga (AP pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002); Pune (Ingahalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Further records from: Phansad W.S., Raigad District (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Adelson 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968); Koyna W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Bhimashankar (1), Mahabaleshwar (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1985).

Breeding records from Mahabaleshwar (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Overall breeding season February to September (Ali & Ripley 1983).

[1440 Blue-throated Flycatcher

Cyornis rubeculoides

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1981a); 'Major Lloyd also includes it as a Konkan species, I also heard of a specimen being seen at Savantvadi (Sindhudurg district),' (Butler 1881).]

1442 Tickell's Blue Flycatcher

Cyornis tickelliae

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Pune (Baker 1932-25, Betham 1902a, Betham 1902, Betham 1899); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Chembur, Trombay, Greater Bombay (Abdulali 1980b); Nasik (Barnes 1889a); Khandesh (Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from May to August (Abdulali 1980b, Baker 1932-25, Betham 1902a, Betham 1902, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1886).

Local movements: Majority leave Bombay area from June to September (Abdulali 1980b, Ali & Abdulali 1937), strangely unrecorded there by Aitken (1900) and appears to be only a winter visitor to parts of the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1445 Verditer Flycatcher

Eumyias thalassina

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Ghats and Konkan. Less common in Dhule district and the Deccan, where it has been recorded at: Rajgurunagar, Pune district (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Pune (AP pers. obs.); Ahmednagar and Sholapur (Butler 1881).

Population changes: In Dhule district, Vyawahare (1992) saw it occasionally at Nandurbar, although Davidson found it a rare straggler and obtained only one specimen (Davidson 1882).

Migration: Earliest date. Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district, mid October (VV 17/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Latest date: Shada, Dhule district, in March (Davidson 1882).

1448 Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher

Culicicapa ceylonensis

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Ghats, Konkan and Dhule district (contrary to Grimmett *et al.* 1998). Also records from the Deccan at: Nasrapur, Pune district (Gay 1972); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

Population changes: Has expanded its wintering range southwards in the Konkan since the late 19th century when it was unrecorded by (Vidal 1880). Recorded at Kalambushi and Chiplun Ratnagiri district in 2000-2001 (Pande & Pawashe 2001).

Migration: Earliest date: 23/12/1943, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1945). Latest date: between 25-29/3/1999, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e).

1451 White-browed Fantail *Rhipidura aureola*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon and local resident. More common in Dhule district. Uncommon in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a) and un-recorded in south Konkan (Butler 1881, Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district at Sinhagad (AP pers. obs.); Lonavla (AP pers. obs., SDA 10/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Gole 1980); Bhimashankar (Gole 1998). Further records from Matheran, Raigad district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Alibag, Raigad district (VA 16/4/2001 & 17/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kalyan, Panvel, Thane district (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay (SBA 11/3/2002, AA 17/12/2000, ASH/SB 8/12/2000, ASH 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vashi, Bombay (CS 6/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts, 'tolerably common' (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune area, 'very common' (Betham 1899); Satara, 'common' (Butler 1881); Dhule district, 'common' (Vyawahare 1992, Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Tyabji 1964); Pune area (Betham 1899).

Breeding records from April to July (Tyabji 1964, Ali & Whistler 1933, Betham 1899, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Has declined since the 19th century except in Dhule district.

1458 White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis albogularis*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout. Less common than White-browed in Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882) although in Malegaon, Nasik and in Gujarat, Ali (1955) recorded only this species.

Breeding records from Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a); Pune (Betham 1899); Igatpuri, Nasik district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from March to September (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1461 Asian Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi*

Status and distribution, local movements and subspecies: Fairly common throughout, resident and winter migrant. The northern population of *T. p. paradisi* is thought to be nomadic and southern population resident (Ali and Ripley 1983) but no indications of the demarcation line is given. In Bombay latest date 3/5/1934 (Abdulali & Ali 1940), returns in mid October (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Breeding record from Khandala, Pune district in March (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

Population changes: Ali and Ripley (1983) wrote 'rare and very sporadic in the Deccan,' although Butler (1881) found it 'not uncommon' throughout the Deccan and South Mahratta Country.

1465 Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Few records from the Deccan (Butler 1881).

Breeding records from Bombay, Kihim (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from May to July (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889a).

[1496 Bright-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: Two to three records from Radhanagari Sanctuary, Kolhapur district, 'Seen in *Strobilanthus* (at) around 800m,' (Gole 1998); Ahmednagar, undated (Ali & Ripley 1983). Near Pune, 'Recently recorded.' Photograph by Saleel Tambe, (Pande et al. 2003).]

1498 Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Apparently less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

According to Gole (1998) it is rare in the Ghats south of Mahabaleshwar although Butler (1881) found it common throughout our area and Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it common in all grasslands. Unrecorded by Ali in one week around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and by Mahabal (1989) in Sholapur district.

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 adult with 4 young September 1998, BR (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kondabhari Ghat, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from June to October (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d, Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1503 Grey-breasted Prinia *Prinia hodgsonii*

Status and distribution: Common in the Ghats and Dhule district (Davidson 1882): Resident and local migrant. Apparently absent from the Deccan interior (Butler 1881, Fairbank 1876, Davison and Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from Bombay (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Dhule district (Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from July to October (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Barnes 1890).

Local movements: Present near Bombay generally only from July to about December (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1506 Rufous-fronted Prinia *Prinia buchanani*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, north of Pune and Bombay. Uncommon near Pune, the southern edge of the known range.

Records from 'Pune University Campus, radio telescope near Narayangaon, Junnar taluka, Pune District, about 15 on 28/12/2003 (RA, 27/1/2004, <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); On Manchar-Bhimashankar road 20 km before Bhimashankar, Junnar taluka, Pune District, about 15 on 3/12/2004 (RA 27/1/04 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 2 in August 2003 (RP in litt. 17/9/03); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 27/11/1993, 1 on 30/11/1993 (AP pers. obs.); Khamgaon, Pune district, 1987-1989, 'frequency ?' (Purandar 1989); Pune 'Occasional, resident' (Ingahalikar et al., 2000-01); 'Torangan, near Trimbak, Nasik District about 15 on 25/1/2004 (RA 27/1/2004 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>);' Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district, 2 on 21/2/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Wadala near Belapur, Ahmednagar district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986); Chembur, Bombay, 1 on 7/6/1932 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, very common (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Dhule district from June to October (Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: Has apparently drastically declined in Dhule district where it was recently un-recorded but possibly overlooked by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although in the late 19th century it was common.

1511 Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant. Davidson (1882) did not find it common in Dhule district and unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a).

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Kihim, Raigad district (Hume & Oates 1889); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from August to October (Pittie 1998e, Pittie 1998d, Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1517 Ashy Prinia *Prinia socialis*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and apparently rare in Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963).

Breeding records from Bombay (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from July to October (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Ali & Whistler 1933a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1521 Jungle Prinia *Prinia sylvatica*

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Pune district (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01) but perhaps locally distributed as unrecorded by Ali around Aurangabad in April (Ali & Whistler 1933a) and not common around Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1945). In Bombay, unlisted in Monga 2001 but listed by Abdulali (1981a) as an occasional local migrant in the area up to and including the Ghats. In the distribution map in Grimmett *et al.* 1998 it is shown as resident throughout except the south Konkan although Vidal (1880) records it (=Drymoeca rufescens, Hume) 'here and there.'

Records from Nasik, Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Sagardadh, Raigad district and Suryamal, Thane district, Shil near Kalyan, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Dhule district, common (Mahabal 1993, Barnes 1890).

Breeding records from Panchgani (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Bombay area including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Laling, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from June to September (Ali & Whistler 1933a, Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882)

1535 Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Pune (Mundkur 1983a); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from May to October (Mundkur 1983a, Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1545 Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor. More common near Bombay (Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1945) and the area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a).

Records from Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Kalyan (1), Thana, Thane district (2), Panvel, Raigad district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986); Alibag-Roha, Raigad district, 2 on 10/11/2002 (SDa 13/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Population changes: Unrecorded and possibly overlooked in 19th century in our area.

1546 Broad-tailed Grassbird

Schoenicola platyura

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2001). Rare possibly breeding. Perhaps more common than previously supposed, on the unexplored grassy hills of the Ghats.

Distribution: Records from: Pune (Pande *et al.* 2003); Ramshej Ghat, Nasik district, 'Displaying at about 1000m elevation,' in 'half of August 2003. Uncommon,' video footage taken (BR in litt. 12/10/2003, JBNHS in prep., BR in litt. 9/9/2003, ZI in litt. 30/8/2003); INS Shivaji, Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 10/11/2002, 'hillsides interspersed with low bushes. The coarse grasses have grown to 2-3 feet high,' (KS 11/11/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoogroups.com>); Amba valley, Pune district, 2 on about October-November 2001. 'They were in a thicket with clumps of *Carissa* and plenty of undergrowth. There were a couple of large Mango trees and the thicket was bounded by agricultural land on one side and open scrub interspersed with open grassy meadows with 3 foot high grass on the other sides,' (VB in litt. 3/4/2003); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 2 between 29/1/2001-4/2/2001 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003, VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Dhule district, untraced isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, BirdLife International, 2001).

Breeding in Karnataka from March to May and from July to September (Ali & Ripley 1983, Baker 1924, Butler 1881).

1547 Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striatus*

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International, 2001). Rare resident.

Distribution and breeding records: Breeding at Sinhagad, Pune (Gole 1998, Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987). The statement by Mahabal & Lamba (1987), that it is

'occasionally met with in wet grassy patches, near lawns and river banks,' needs confirmation all other sighting near Pune have been on the top of Sinhagad at about 1300m (Gole 1998) from December 1992-April 1996 (Gole 1996 in BirdLife International 2001), Maharashtra unspecified locality, undated (Abdulali 1981).

Breeding over all its range between March and September (BirdLife International 2001).

[1548 Striated Grassbird *Megalurus palustris*

Status and distribution: Apparently not uncommon in the far north of the region.

Records from Dhule district at Nandur Madhmeshwar near Niphad and around Niphad, where NJ found it regular (26/1/2001, 28/1/2001, <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Tapti and Mahanadi rivers (Ali & Ripley 1983); Nakana tank area (Vyawahare 1992). Untraced isolated record from about Aurangabad (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Breeding records from the western subcontinent from March to September, with at least two broods (Barnes 1889b).]

[1549 Thick-billed Warbler *Acrocephalus aedon*

Status: Rare.

Distribution: The only references/references found were: South-western Maharashtra, uncommon (Ali & Ripley 1983); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 30/11/2000, uncommon (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Panchgani, Satara district, in Feb 1998, DA/RP (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01); Purandar, Pune district a doubtful record in early December 2000, and on 17/2/2001 (Pande & Pawashe 2001).]

1550 Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout, with at least some breeding occurring.

Breeding records from Tapti river, Dhule district (Ali & Ripley 1983); Bombay area, probable breeding (Ali & Ripley 1983, Monga 2001), although no nests yet found (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

Breeding season, overall May to August (Ali & Ripley 1983). At Dombivli Thane district, on 11/3/2001, 'A

bird kept singing incessantly from its perch in a mangrove tree for over half an hour,' (AA 12/3/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>).

Population changes: In the late 19th century apparently rare in the Deccan where Butler (1881) knew only of Fairbank's (1876) record at Ahmednagar and Vidal's (1880) record at Khed, Ratnagiri district, although in Dhule district Davidson (1882) found it at 'Mukhti tank, Dhulia in September and October. Abundant on Tapti below Prakasha in December and April (singing) and I cannot help thinking they were going to breed.'

Migration: Earliest record 9/11/1986, Pune district. Latest date: 24/3/1986, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1556 Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

The distribution map in Grimmett *et al.* (1998) shows it as absent in Dhule district and northern Thane and Nasik districts but Vyawahare (1992) records it and Davidson (1882) found it tolerably common in Dhule district.

Migration: Latest date 25/5/1943, Kihim Raigad District (Anon. 2000, Editors 1992). Earliest date: 13/9/1986, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1557 Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola*

Status and distribution: Uncommon winter visitor. Possibly under-recorded. More common near Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a) although unrecorded by Monga (2001).

Records from Pune district at Bhimashankar (Gole 2000); Pashan, Pune, singles on 17/12/1987, 18/1/1990 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Pashan, singles on 2/11/1994, 4/12/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 21/11/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Ujani, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Ujani, 1 on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Loni and Manjri, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from Sakri area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Godhbunder creek, Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Mira/Bhayander, Bombay, 'occasionally sighted,' (Monga 2001); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 29/11/2000, 'common' (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Madhmeshwar (1), Ghoti, Nasik district (2), Belapur, Road (2), Wada (1), Thane district (2), Murbad, Kalyan (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986).

Population changes: No 19th century records, probably overlooked.

Migration: Records from 140km west of Thane coast offshore drilling rig Bonito 1, Bombay High Oilfield at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 possible on 26/9/1983 (Simpson 1984); About 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable on 08/10/1980, 1 probable on 11/10/1980, 1 probable on 14/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

1562-63 Booted Warbler *Hippolais caligata*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Apparently rare in south Konkan, where Vidal (1880) shot a single specimen (*H. c. caligata*) at Khed, Ratnagiri district although it was obviously highly under-recorded in the 19th century (Butler 1881).

Subspecies: The subspecies *rama* or Sykes's Warbler has been considered as a full species, which may well be split in the near future (Knox *et al.* 2002, Collar 2003), and appears to be equally as common in the Deccan and Dhule district as the nominate race (Davidson 1882, Butler 1881, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Migration: Earliest record 16th October, Bombay. Latest date: 4th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

Records from about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 on 9/10/80 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85); About 450km west Raigad coast, at 066880545 Marsden's squares = 18.04°N 68.55°E, 1 on board on 25/11/1983 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 33:33).

1565 Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Rare in north Konkan (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). No records from south Konkan (Vidal 1880 etc.).

Records from Pune district at Katraj Ghat (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (RP in litt. 2002); Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Kasurdi (Addition to Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, etc.) Further records from Pandharpur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Dhule district, common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, generally distributed

but not common (Davidson 1882); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay, 'I believe may occasionally be seen,' (Aitken 1900); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Jalna (Jerdon 1862-64); Ahmednagar, 8 specimens in the British Museum (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 ringed on 1/12/2003 (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Madhmeshwar, Nasik district (1), Bombay (1), Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986, Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, not uncommon (Butler 1881); Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Migration: Latest date, May, Sholapur (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Earliest date: 3/12/1994, Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.).

[1566 Greater Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 on 22/1/1999 (BR in litt. 9/9/2003, Pittie 1999c). This record is not entirely surprising as Ali (1955) recorded the species as an 'abundant passage migrant over Kutch and Saurashtra. First observed August 31, literally swarming between September 8 and 18.' Perhaps the following two species may also occur: Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* and Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* (see Deletions).]

1567 Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*

Distribution: Common winter visitor. Possibly less common in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a), apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Butler 1881).

Migration: Earliest date 7th October, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1570 Hume's Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia althaea*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Recent records confused by lack of separation from *curruca*, and earlier records by the reliability of the identification of *affinis* (Ali & Ripley 1983). The following

works recorded both *curruca* and *althaea* and therefore should be reliable: western Maharashtra (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); Pune area, common (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, not as common as *curruca* (Davidson 1882).

There are no specimens from Maharashtra in BNHS collection, although there are only 4 specimens of *curruca* (Abdulali 1986).

1575 Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Less common near Bombay where Monga (2001) records small numbers, although it was apparently overlooked by (Ali & Abdulali 1937a). Unrecorded in south Konkan by Vidal (1880) although it is on Lloyd's list of the Konkan (Butler 1881).

Migration: Earliest date. *P. c. tristis* 1 on 4/9/1966, Pune (Navarro & Unnithan 1990). Latest date: 21/4/86, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987).

1578 Tytler's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tytleri*

Status and distribution: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001). Uncommon winter visitor to the Western Ghats, although fairly common at Bhima-shankar, Pune district (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>) and Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Price 1999, NJ 13/2/2001 & 28/1/2001, VTI 13/2/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>, Kazmierczak, & Singh 1998, Drymond 2003, AP pers. obs.).

Records from Bhimashankar: between 3-7/11/2002 (NJ 11/11/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Between 25-29/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); undated (Gole 2000); common between 28/12/2001-31/12/2001 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>). Records from Mahabaleshwar: by far the most *Phylloscopus* with 140+ between 13-16/1/2001 (Drymond 2003); common in November 1998, the most common phylloscopus (KKA in litt. 1999); The most common phylloscopus, 0.9 birds heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); Common on all winter visits (e.g. 14-18/12/1993 and early March 1996), originally mis-identified as Tickell's (AP pers. obs.); Locality deduced, specimen in Royal Ontario Museum collected by Winsor, 'quite possibly at Mahabaleshwar,' (Rasmussen 1998a). Further records from Karnala, Raigad district, only two recorded, in

January and February (Price. 1999); Around Bombay, NJ twice and TP (Rasmussen 1998a); Lonavla, Pune district, 2 probables on 10/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Amboli Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 'good numbers' (Kazmierczak & Singh 1998); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 shot by Woodman on 7/1/2005, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a, Rasmussen 1998a); Khandala, Pune district, 1 shot by Fairbank on 4/3/1876, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a, Ali & Ripley 1983, Fairbank 1876); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1 shot by Fairbank in April 1875, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a, Fairbank 1876); Malegaon, Surat Dangs, Dhule district, 2 shot on 27/2/1948, 1 shot on 28/2/1948 by Salim Ali & Horace G. Alexander. 'Not uncommon where the specimens were collected,' (Ali 1955, Abdulali 1986a, Alexander 1969); Dhule, 1 shot by Davidson on 14/3/1870, originally identified as *viridanus* (Rasmussen 1998a).

1579 Tickell's Leaf Warbler

Phylloscopus affinis

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, 1 in January/ February 2001 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003, VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Lonavla, 1 on 9/10/2002 (KS 4/10/2002 <oriental birding@yahoogroups.com>); Lonavla, 1 possible on 9/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Karti, east of Lonavla (Fairbank 1876); Bhimashankar, 1 between 28/12/2001-31/12/2001 and between 25-29/3/1999 (NJ 2/1/02 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>, Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 2000); Sinhadga, 1 on 5/12/1999 (SS in litt. 2002); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, undated (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Purandar, Pune district, doubtful records in early December 2000 and on 17/2/2001, Sulphur-bellied was unrecorded and Thick-billed warbler were claimed on the same days and Sykes's Nightjar on the second date (Pande & Pawashe 2001). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, abundant in March 1999 (NJ 13/2/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Gole 2000); Mahabaleshwar, 1 in early March 1996 (AP pers. obs.); Panhala, Kolhapur, 1 probable on 23/12/2002 (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoogroups.com>); Doubtful records at Madha, Malshiras, Pandharpur, Barshi, Sholapur,

Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (no other phylloscopus species listed) (Mahabal 1989); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district, 6 on 14/11/1998 (Pittie 1999a); Gulf of Khambay/Thane coast, 1 probable on 29/10/1983 (Simpson 1984); Trombay Hill, Chembur, Bombay, specimen shot on 7/3/1926 in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1581 Sulphur-bellied Warbler
Phylloscopus griseolus

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Less common in the north Konkan. Apparently absent from south Konkan. No records from Dhule district.

Records from Pune District at: Sinhagad, fairly common (AP pers. obs, Bradbeer 1987, SS in litt. 2002); Lonavla, fairly common (AP pers. obs.); Kurkulla, between head of Bhore Ghat (Lonavla) and Pune, 1 shot in February (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Khandala, specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Mula-Mutha, Pune, twice (AP pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, once (AP pers. obs.); Katraj Ghat (Buckton 1995); Ambonay, common (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar, common (Bradbeer 1987); Pune area (Adelson 1998). Further records from Malegaon, Nasik district, specimen from 28/2/1948 (Ali 1955); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, common (AP pers. obs.; Bradbeer 1987, Drymond, 2003); Mahabaleshwar (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Satara Fort, common (Bradbeer 1987); Nanaj, Sholapur district (Bradbeer 1987); Ellora Caves, Aurangabad district (Bradbeer 1987); Rehukuri Ahmednagar district, (Bradbeer 1987); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Ahmednagar, possibly referring to previous record (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Chandgad, Kolhapur district, common (Bradbeer 1987); Panhala, Kolhapur, 'exceedingly common,' (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); South-east Berar (Ali & Whistler 1933a); Jalna, Jerdon in (Butler 1881); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 29/1/2001 & 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, small numbers (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 16/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Goregaon, Bombay, only Salsette record, 1 shot on 9/3/1934 (Ali & Abdulali 1937a, Abdulali 1986a).

Migration: Earliest date 26/10/1986, Sinhagad, Pune District (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: 19/3/1934, Goregaon, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937a).

1586 Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

Status Rare winter visitor.

Distribution Only three records from: Mahabaleshwar, Satara District, number unspecified but more recorded than Western-crowned Warbler between 13-16/1/2001 (Drymond 2003); Palm Beach Avenue, Bombay, 1 unconfirmed sighting on 20/1/2002 (BA 22/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Pune, Pune District, 1 possibly two on 18/3/1946 (Alexander 1948).

1590 Hume's Warbler *Phylloscopus humei*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mahabaleshwar, Satara District, number unspecified but more recorded than Sulphur-bellied Warbler between 13-16/1/01 (Dymond 2003); Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar, Pune district, 1 possible seen on 21/10/2000 (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 0.05 birds heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); Kamala, Raigad district, 0.1 bird heard per minute in January and February (Price 1999); SGNP, Bombay (NJ 24/11/2002 & 24/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Suryamal, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Malegaon, Nasik district, 2 specimens from 27/2/1948, 1 specimen from 28/2/1948 'Common in the Surat Dangs in February 1948,' (Ali 1955); Nandur, Beed district and Ahmednagar, 5 specimens in the Natural History Museum, U.K. collected by Fairbank in 1874-6, who originally identified them as *inornatus* and found it common (Mark Adams in litt. 26/2/2003, Pamela Rasmussen in litt. 29/10/2002, Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882).

The following records are unspecified Yellow-browed/Hume's Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus/humei* but are probably this species: Sinhagad, Pune district (SS in litt. 2002, Bradbeer 1987); Tamhini, Pune district (SS in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e, Gole 2000, NJ 24/1/1987 25/1/1987, Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, Pune district (AP pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (AP pers. obs.).

Migration: Earliest date 26/10/1986, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: between 25-29/3/1999, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e).

[1592 Yellow-browed Warbler

Phylloscopus inornatus

Status: Uncertain but probably rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 possible ringed on 26/11/2000 & 1 possible ringed on 1/12/2000 (?), no confirmation received on clarification of subspecies (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Dhule district, 1 male shot on 30/12/1961 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990).

1601 Large-billed Leaf Warbler

Phylloscopus magnirostris

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Bhimashankar, 1 on 26/9/1999 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Bhimashankar, 1 heard singing between 20-22/9/2002 (NJ 7/10/2002 birdsofbombay@yahoo.com); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Below Nagphani, 1 probable, undated (SS in litt. 2002), Lonavla, 1 on 9/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district, 1 possible on 1/2/1984 (Madge 1986); In Maharashtra recorded at Mahabaleshwar and/or Ratnagiri district only (Abdulali 1981a).

Population changes: No 19th century records.

1602-03 Greenish Warbler

Phylloscopus trochiloides

Status: Fairly common winter visitor.

Distribution: The only traced record from outside the Konkan and Western Ghats was of *P. t. lugubris* (=?) at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

Subspecies: Records of specimens of *P. t. viridanus* from Amarnath, Thane district on 1/7/1962 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990) and at Malegaon, Nasik district, on 28/2/1948 (Ali 1955).

Migration: Earliest date 6/9/1986, Sinhadgad, Pune district (Bradbeer). Latest date: 21/4/1968, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968).

1605 Green Warbler

Phylloscopus trochiloides nitidus

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, possibly under-recorded.

Distribution: The only traced record from outside the Konkan and Western Ghats was at Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

Further records from Pune, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Buckton 1995); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional (Abdulali 1981a); Bombay (Price 1999); Suryamal, Thane district (1), Kihim, Raigad district (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1986a); Kihim, specimens in St. Xavier's College (Ali & Abdulali 1937a); Ratnagiri town, several specimens shot in October (Vidal 1880); Dhule district, 'not common, only one specimen obtained at Dhulia in beginning of November,' (Davidson 1882).

1606 Western Crowned Warbler

Phylloscopus occipitalis

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor to the Western Ghats and Konkan. Un-recorded near Bombay until 1984 (Jamdar 1987).

Records from Pune at Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e; Bradbeer 1987, Gole 2000); Lonavla (AP pers. obs.); Sinhadgad (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987); Pune area (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from Koyna WLS, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 2000, Abdulali 1981a, Bradbeer 1987); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa, Dhadgaon area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); SGNP, Bombay (NJ 28/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Monga 2001, Jamdar 1987); Karnala, Raigad district (Navarro & Unnithan 1990, Madge 1986, Jamdar 1987); In Maharashtra, Mahabaleshwar and/or Ratnagiri district only (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876); Ratnagiri town and Devrukh, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district, between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Dhulia, Dhule district, 1 specimen in early November (Davidson 1882).

Migration: Earliest date 26/10/1986, Sinhadgad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987). Latest date: between 25-29/3/1999, Bhimashankar, Pune district (Pittie 1999e) and there is a specimen from Karnala, Raigad district, dated 21/6/1965 (Navarro & Unnithan 1990).

1645 Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout.

Migration: Earliest date 9/11/1986, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Latest date: 5th March, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Population changes: Apparently rare in south Konkan in the 19th century, when Vidal (1880) saw it only once, at Palgad, northern Ratnagiri district, although Soman (1963) found it common in the mangroves of Ratnagiri district.

[1643 Siberian Rubythroat *Luscinia calliope*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record; specimen on board ship, a little south of Bombay, in November, Jerdon in (Butler 1881, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Abdulali 1981a).]

1650 Indian Blue Robin *Luscinia brunnea*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at: Bhimashankar, 1 between 25-29/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, in December 1992 & December/January 1995 (KK in litt. 2002); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); Panshet, undated (Gole 1988). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, end of March (KS 10/3/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Near Lingmala Forest Dept. Lodge, Mahabaleshwar, 1 male on 21/4/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Mahabaleshwar (Fairbank 1876); In Maharashtra present only at Mahabaleshwar (by inference) (Abdulali 1981a); Mahabaleshwar (2), Sholapur, (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1987); Pali Hill, Bombay, in the middle of February for at least 3 years from 1994 to 1996 (SAL 10/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Gotne, Ratnagiri District, 1 shot by Crawford (Vidal 1880).

Population changes: Has decreased in numbers. In the 19th century Davidson & Wenden (1878) found it moderately common in the Sholapur/Satara districts.

1661 Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987,

Barnes 1890, Betham 1899); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1971a); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890); Satara (Barnes 1890, Davidson & Wenden 1878); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1968); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from March to June, (January to April, singing), (AP pers. obs., Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Navarro 1971a, Futehally 1968, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Barnes 1890, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Local movements: In Dhule district Davidson (1882) found no nests.

Population changes: In the 19th century Fairbank (1876) found it rare in the Deccan, where Butler (1881) also found it less common (than at Belgaum) and seasonal.

1665 White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon local resident of the Western Ghats and Konkan, although locally not uncommon.

Records from Pune district at Ambonay, 1 on 9/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Lonavla, occasional heard between 16-23/9/2002 (KS 23/9/2002 <oriental birding@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, heard between 5-7/4/2002 (SDa 10/4/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala, in May 1970 (Navarro 1971a); Khandala, often heard on 13/5/1966, 14/5/1966 (Dubash 1966); Valley between the reversing station and the Duke's Nose, Khandala (Fairbank 1876); Bhimashankar, heard between 3-7/11/2002 (NJ 11/11/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bhimashankar, 1 on 24/5/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998); Sinhagad, very uncommon (RP in litt. 2002, Ingahalikar & Gole 1987); Sinhagad, a pair on 22/4/1982 (Mundkur 1983a); Pune, undated (Ingahalikar et al. 2000-01, Kalpavriksh, 2001). Further records from: Mirgaon, Koyana W.S. Satara district, 1 heard on 16/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, summer only (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district, resident (Gole 1998); Tungreshwar, Thane district, about 20km north of Dahisar Naka, 1 on 22/5/2003 (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 13/4/2003, 1 on 1/12/2002, 1 male on 14/7/2002, 2 on

31/3/2002, 2 on 31/3/2002, 1 on 28/10/2001, 1 on 3/6/2001, 1 seen calling on 15/4/2001, heard on 7/3/2001, heard on 4/3/2001, 1 on 3/3/2001, 2 on 18/2/2001, 1 on 'Republic Day' (VA 13/4/2003, SD 2/12/2002, KG 16/7/2002, SDa 31/3/2002, SDa 28/10/2001, SM 3/6/2001, APE 2/5/2001, SDa 11/3/2001, KSR 5/3/2001, VM 3/3/2001, APE 20/2/2001, AG 26/1/2001, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 'by no means common,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 between 26-28/1/2001 & undated (AA 29/1/2001 & 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, undated (Monga 2001, Gole 1998); Matheran, male heard on 26/4/1995 (Futehally 1995); Matheran, quite common, undated (Panday *et al.* 1968); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001); Karnala Funnel Hill, Raigad District, plenty in June 1964 (Navarro 1965a); Karnala, Raigad district and Kankeshwar (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kihim, Raigad district, one heard on 11/5/1996 and almost every visit (Anon 1996); Kankeshwar, Raigad district, in March 2000 (Gole & Gole 2000); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, undated (SBA 3/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Hills near Thana, Thane district (1), Koyana River, Satara district (1), Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1987); Rajapur, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district, and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, rare (Vidal 1880); Thalket, Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district, 1 heard on 24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Western Ghats north to Khandala (Butler 1881); Western Ghats, rare (Sykes 1832).

Breeding records from Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001); Thana-Godhbunder Road, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Khandala, Pune district (Abdulali & Ali 1940).

Breeding records from April to June and September (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937).

1672 Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, winter visitor.

Population changes: In the 19th century Vidal (1880) found it 'decidedly rare' in south Konkan, with records from Palgad and Chiplun, Ratnagiri district although Soman (1963) had one sighting in a 12 days visit to Ratnagiri district.

Migration: Earliest date. Mid- September, Dhule district (Davidson 1882) and September, Bombay (Stairmand 1970c). Latest date: 26/3/1934, Panchgani Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

[1692 Brown Rock-chat *Cercomela fusca*

Status and distribution: Rare and resident. Only reliably recorded from the extreme north of western Maharashtra. Saswad, Pune District. The photograph by Satish Pande, if from this area would verify the statement 'Recorded as a vagrant, at Saswad near Pune (authors).' (Pande *et al.* 2003).

Records from Dhule district: Resident in distribution map (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Abdulali (1981a) lists it as a common resident in Maharashtra, excluding the Bombay Konkan, which probably refers to Dhule district.

Population changes: Davidson (1882) did not record this species in Dhule or Nasik district (Barnes 1890), so presumably there has been a more recent extension to the region.]

1695-97 Common (Siberian) Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Breeding activity was noted at Pen, Raigad district, with a male singing on 17/2/1970 (Stairmand 1970g) and Navarro is reported to have taken eggs at Khandala, although this was unconfirmed (Ali & Abdulali 1937).

Subspecies: Recently the subspecies *maura*, which is apparently uncommon in the Deccan (Abdulali 1981a), has been considered as a full species and may be fully accepted in the future (Urquhart 2002, Collar 2003). The subspecies *indica* is also present and more common (Abdulali 1981a).

Migration: Earliest date 19/10/1932, near Kihim, Raigad district (Abdulali & Ali. 1940). Latest date: 30/3/1986, Pashan, Pune (Bradbeer 1987).

Migrants record from off Thane coast Gulf of Khambay, 8 between 15-29th September (Simpson 1984).

1700-01 Pied Bushchat***Saxicola caprata***

Status and distribution: Common resident and winter migrant.

Unrecorded in Salsette/Bombay by Ali & Abdulali (1937), who saw it only once at Kihim, Raigad district and otherwise knew only of the record by Aitken (Aitken 1900, Hume & Oates 1890) across the harbour in Raigad district, although Monga (2001) lists it as occasional in Bombay. Apparently only a winter visitor to Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1890); Panchgani, Satara district and probably Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Karad, Satara district (Betham 1899); Pune (Betham 1900); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from April to July (Mundkur 1984a, Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1890, Betham 1899, Vidal 1880).

In north Kanara, breeding records from February to May (Davidson 1898).

***Oenanthe* sp.**

Records from about 800km west of Vengurla at 15°35'N 66°27'E, 1 on 5/9/1979 (Casement 1983); The following records was not mentioned in Ali & Abdulali 1937 probably due to the doubt of its true identity but it probably refers to Desert Wheatear as Aitken mentions seeing that species in drought years (Anon. 1900). Bombay, "The other is a sandy-coloured bird, with black-and-white tail, which Jerdon called the Wheat-ear (*Saxicola aenanthe*). It is not the true Wheat-ear (=Northern Wheatear), however, but a spurious imitation, and is stigmatized in 'The Fauna of British India' as the 'Isabelline Chat.' On cold weather mornings you will sometimes find it perched on railings about the Esplanade," (Aitken 1900).

1706 Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune area, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khutbay, Pune District, 1 on 5/

11/1967 (Abdulali & Pimento 1968); Shirpur area, Dhule district, undated (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'rare. Noticed however on several occasions,' (Davidson 1882); Dhond, Pune district, specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988); Ahmednagar 'Rare' (Fairbank 1876).

[1707 Rufous-tailed Wheatear***Oenanthe xanthopyrmyna***

Status: Rare migrant.

Distribution: One record about 170km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 2 females on 7/10/1980, (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).]

1710 Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, certainly more common than the isolated records shown in Grimmett et al. 1998.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Pashan, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Mula-Mutha, Pune, in rocky areas with surface quarrying, 20/11/1993, 28/11/1994 at least (AP pers obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, between 1-7/3/1979 (Gole 1980); Pune, uncommon (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khamgaon, undated (Purandare 1989); Varvand, undated (Kalpavriksh 2001); Patas, 1 on 20/2/1982 (Mundkur 1984); Reservoirs around Pune (Gole 1984). Further records from: Nanaj, Sholapur district, 4 on 1/11/1986 (Bradbeer 1987); Karmala, Malshiras, Sangola, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Ahmednagar, rare (Fairbank 1876); Dhule district, once or twice (Davidson 1882); Kihim, Raigad district, 1 on 8/11/1954 (Futehally 1995, Editors 1992); Vashi, Bombay, 1 on 20/1/2002 (BA 22/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Elephanta, Bombay, regular since 1982 (KSR 26/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Manori Beach to Gorai Beach, undated (KSR 26/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay Airport, 1 on 24/11/2001 (SDa 24/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Sewri, Bombay, 1 on 21/10/2001 (BA 21/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Erangal, Bombay, 2 in December 1985 (SM 24/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, a few on 28/1/1973 (Amladi 1973a); Erangel, Bombay, 1 on 21/2/

1970, and 2 'previously' (Stairmand 1970g, Stairmand 1970c); Bombay (5), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988); Bombay, sea wall, 2-3 on November 14th (Martin 1944); Worli Hill, Bombay, 1 undated (Acland 1942); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Arnala Island, Bombay, a few on 10 on 8/1/1971 (Navarro 1971); Bombay specimens: 27/2/1924 from Pali Hill Bandra, male 12/11/1912 and male 14/2/1913 from Santa Cruz, 3/1/1933 and 10/11/1933 from Andheri. 'Sparse but regular visitor to our area. 12 November and 27 February are our earliest and latest dates,' (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay, in 1990 (Anon. 1900); The following record probably refer to this species. Colaba Point, Bombay, 'Many Palaearctic migrants ...mostly wheatears, (etc),' on several days observing between 26-28/10/1974 and 17-20/10/1974 (Sinclair 1977); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or February 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); 'South to central Maharashtra (Poona. Ahmednagar),' (Ali & Ripley 1983).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was rare, Butler (1881) knew of only Fairbank's (1876) record.

1712 Variable Wheatear *Oenanthe picata*

Status and distribution: Rare winter visitor. More common in Dhule district.

Records from Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 1 male on 12/01/2003 (RP in litt. 13/1/2003); Alandi Grasslands, Nasik district, 1 on 14/3/2003 (BR in litt. 12/10/2003); Gondur tank, Dhule district, 'only males observed at area,' (Vyawahare 1992); Tapti river and in Nizampur and Virdeil, Dhule district, 'rare and only noticed singly on perhaps a dozen occasions,' (Davidson 1882). Ahmednagar, 'Probably the black and white stonechat I have twice observed but failed to secure,' (Fairbank 1876).

1719 Indian Robin *Saxicoloides fulvicata*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Aitken 1900); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali. & Whistler 1933); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e); Pune (Betham 1899, Betham 1900); Deccan, probably Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878);

Deccan, probably Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854c); south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March to August (Pittie 1999e, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Ali. & Whistler 1933, Aitken 1900, Betham 1899, Betham 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1723 Blue-capped Rock Thrush *Monticola cinclorhynchus*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor. Less common in the Konkan except Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Abdulali 1981a, Vidal 1880). Apparently absent from Dhule district (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992, Mahabal 1993), although recorded at Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955).

Population changes: Near Bombay it was thought to be rare by Ali & Abdulali (1937) who knew of only two records in 25/3/29 and 23rd February but more recently Monga (2001) records 'small numbers, often overlooked,' Bradbeer (1987) records it from SGNP on 16/3/1987 with very few visits, and also recorded by De, G. (1973).

Migration: Latest date April, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Fairbank 1876); Earliest date: October, Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

1726 Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*

Status and distribution: Fairly common throughout, winter visitor.

Migration: Latest date The end of April, Khandala, Pune district (Fairbank 1876). Earliest date: 29/9/2001, Pune (NJ 29/9/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Also present on Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, on all of the islets in February, March and October (Lainer 2003).

On migration at Thane coast/Gulf of Khambay, 1 female on board drill-ship on 23rd September (Simpson 1984).

1728 Malabar Whistling Thrush *Myophonus horsfieldii*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant in the Western Ghats, Konkan and Dhule district. Locally fairly common and dependent on very wet habitat for breeding (Navarro 1976). Rare in the Deccan.

Records from Pune district at Lonavla (KS in litt. 14/9/2003; KS 1/9/2003, APE 23/9/2002, KS 23/9/2002, AL 4/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala (Navarro 1974, Dubash 1966, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931, Blanford 1869, see breeding); Sinhagad (RP in litt. 2003, Bradbeer 1987, Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Purandar (Butler 1878); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Borges 1988); Harishchandragad (VV 4/10/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Panshet (Gole 1988, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Pune area (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from: Ahmednagar (Kurahde 1996); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); North of Nasik, 40 miles to the south of Kondabhari Ghat (Davidson 1886); Tungreshwar to Parole trek, Sahyadri (LM 31/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tungarli dam, base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/2002 <maharashtrapakshimitra@yahoo.com>); Nechal and Near Kas, Koyna W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Adelson 1998, Gole 1998, Ambedkar 1991, McCann 1931, Fairbank 1876); Mahabaleshwar, 'fairly common' in early June 1968 (Futehally 1968); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a, Ali & Abdulali 1937); Ratangad near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district (VV 17/10/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Wada, Suryamal, Thane district (HB 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Navarro 1965a); SGNP, Bombay (Monga 2001, SM 11/11/2001, VM 26/1/2001, SM 3/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Serrao 1973b, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931); Hills across the creek, north of Salsette (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Vengurla, Vaghotan, Fanasgaon, Savantvadi, Kasarde, Sindhudurg district. Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. Bavda, Kolhapur district (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); Narendra Hill and Thalket, Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Bombay (1), Khandala (3), Western Ghats (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1988).

Breeding records from Purhandar, Pune district (Barnes 1889b); Khandala, Pune district (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1976, Navarro 1974, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971a, Stairmand 1970, Betham 1903b, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Bhore Ghat, near Lonavla (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Wada, Suryamal, Thane district, 1 juvenile on 25/11/2000 (HB 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Karnala, Raigad district (SDa 22/8/2001, LP 17/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records: singing in late April (Stairmand 1971a). Juvenile on 25/11/2000 (HB 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>). Breeding records from: June to September (LP 17/7/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1937, McCann 1931, Betham 1903b, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Local movements At Mahabaleshwar 59 were mist-netted between 12 April and 18 June 1972, one of which was found at North Coorg, Karnataka on 18 /1/1976, approximately 650km south of the ringing place (Ambedkar 1991).

[1732 Siberian Thrush *Zoothera sibirica*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record at Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 specimen from 7/4/1969 in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). Interestingly Abdulali (1981a) lists it as uncommon at Mahabaleshwar!]

1733-4 Orange-headed Thrush *Zoothera citrina*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident, local migrant and rare winter migrant. Rare in Dhule district, where Davidson (1882) had only two records in July and August at Dhule, before discovering small numbers of breeding visitors at Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr (Davidson 1886). At Bombay it is also a breeding visitor (Abdulali & Ali 1940). No traced records from the Deccan.

Records from Pune district at: Sinhagad, fairly common (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Koregaon Park, Pune, uncommon (AP pers. obs.); Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Lonavla (APE 23/9/2002, AL 4/6/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala, Pune district, seen singing between 24-28/6/1971 (Stairmand 1972); Khandala, Pune district, singing and seen on 2/5/1971 (Stairmand 1971b); Khandala (Betham 1901, Blanford 1869, see breeding); Ambonay (Bradbeer 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune area (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Mulshi hills (Mahabal & Lamba 1987). Further records from: Koyna W.S. Satara District (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998, Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district, on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungreshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga & Rane 1986); Tungarli dam, base of Rajmachi Fort (APE 30/10/2002 <maharashtra.pakshimitra@yahoo.com>); Bombay (Stairmand 1969, Stairmand 1970d, Stairmand 1970e, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Monga 2001); Matheran, Raigad District (AA 15/1/2001, NN 11/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Gole 1998); Karnala, Raigad district (Madge 1986); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district, common (Soman 1963); Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1997, Anon. 1996, Andheria 2000, Futehally 1983); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); south Konkan, common (Anon. 1886b Vidal 1880); Kalyan, Thane district (1), Khandala, (1), Mahabaleshwar (2), Koyna, Satara district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991).

Subspecies: *Z. c. citrina* is rare winter visitor obtained at Ratnagiri or Sindhudurg district by Crawford (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b, Abdulali & Unnithan 1991). It is also included in Lloyd's list of the Konkan, which Butler (1881) doubted. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) also record both *cyanotus* and *citrina* and the latter 'occasionally' in winter at Sinhagad and Mulshi hills, Pune district, but their paper is not 100% reliable. Needs confirmation.

Breeding records from Khandala, singing (Navarro 1971a, Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1971a, Dubash 1966), confirmed breeding (Navarro 1974, Ali &

Abdulali 1937, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Kihim, Raigad district, singing in May 1968 (Futehally 1968); Bombay singing (Stairmand 1971d); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Mahabaleshwar, singing in early June (Futehally 1968); Dhule, Dhule district, specimen in August 'had been sitting on eggs,' (Davidson 1882); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886); Dhule district (Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records: Singing from March onwards (Gole 1998). Breeding from June to August (Ali. & Whistler 1933, Davidson 1886, Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889b).

1748 Tickell's Thrush *Turdus unicolor*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, 1 possible between 29-31/8/2003 (KS in litt. 14/9/2003, KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, loose flock of 4-5 on 1/10/2002 and 2/10/2002 (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Marunji, Pune, in March 2001 (SS in litt. 2002, Kalpavriksh 2001); Khandala, Pune district, in November (Blanford 1869, Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881, Baker 1924).

The records of this species appearing regularly at Khandala, Pune district in mid-May and breeding (Navarro 1974) is obviously an error due to a confusion with female Eurasian Blackbird.

1753 Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula nigropileus*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon breeding visitor to the Western Ghats and Konkan. Rare in Dhule district where Davidson (1882 & 1886) had only one record. Breeds at above 900m and disperses in the winter (Ali & Ripley 1983)

In recent literature, Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) have given the Maharashtra population as a breeding migrant presumably based on the following statement on *nigropileus* by Ali and Ripley (1983), 'Birds from the northernmost part of the range...are migratory, ranging in winter....through the Western Ghats etc.' The northernmost part of the range is not clearly defined but is more probably southern Rajasthan, Eastern Gujarat, the Vindhya Range and the Satpuras. Ali himself (Ali & Abdulali 1937) states that it is a 'regular non-breeding

(i.e. October to March),’ visitor to Salsette, Bombay, which is supported by Monga (2001) and Abdulali (1981a, 1981b). In the 19th century Butler (1881) records it as a permanent resident in the Western Ghats and adjacent forests ‘being most abundant in the rains,’ and Vidal (1880) found it common in south Konkan which is not within the known breeding range and were presumably winter visitors and is supported by Soman (1963), see below. This species is definitely present in winter in moderate numbers in the Western Ghats, Konkan as the following records illustrate.

Winter records from Malegaon, Nasik district, 2 specimens from 25/2/1948, 1 specimen from 28/2/1948 (Ali 1955); Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 28/12/2001-31/12/2001 and between 25-29/3/1999 (NJ 2/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Pittie 1999e); Sinhagad, Pune district, on 10/11/1994 at least (AP pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district between 14-18/12/1993 (AP pers. obs.); Koyna W.S. Satara district, between 15-19/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Bombay, regular non-breeding (i.e. October to March) visitor (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Bombay, winter migrant and local migrant (Monga 2001); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, February 2000 and/or 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Guhagar, Ratnagiri district, 1 on 1/3/1987 (Bradbeer 1987); Ratnagiri district ‘common’ between 7-9/1/1963 (Soman 1963); Radhanagari WLS, Kolhapur district, on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/03); Panhala Kolhapur, ‘numerous’ on 23/12/2002 (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Further records from Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987); Panshet, Pune district (Gole 1988); Lonavla, Pune district, ‘particularly numerous’ between 29-31/8/2003 (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Lonavla (SDa 10/4/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Khandala, Pune district, arrive mid-April and leave early August to mid September (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1974); Khandala (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971a, Dubash 1966); Pune area (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998, Bradbeer 1987, Panday *et al.* 1968, Fairbank 1876); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Karnala, Raigad district (Monga 2001, Navarro 1965a); Kihim, Uran, Roha, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Kelshi, Peve, Ratnagiri, Mandangad, Dapuli, Khed, Devrukh, Ratnagiri district. Malvan, Fanasgoan, Savantvadi, Phonda,

Sindhudurg district. Bavda, Kolhapur district. ‘Common everywhere, both on the coast and inland,’ (Vidal 1880); Panchgani, (7), Koyna Valley (1), Mahabaleshwar (3), Satara district. Pune (1), Khandala (1), Pune district. Bombay (1). Uran (1), Karnala Hill (1), Matheran (1), Raigad district. Lanja, Ratnagiri district (2), Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg (1), Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991).

Breeding records from Mahabaleshwar (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, many singing in early June (Futehally 1968); Khandala (Navarro 1981, Navarro 1971a, Ali & Abdulali 1937, Betham 1901, Barnes 1889b); Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Abdulali 1937); Saptashring Range, Nasik (Davidson 1886, Barnes 1889b).

Breeding records from June to August (Ali & Abdulali 1937, Barnes 1889b).

Subspecies: Specimen of *T. m. spencei* from Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1991).

[1763 Dark-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: One record from Jalgaon. (approximately), untraced isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).]

1794 Great Tit *Parus major*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Less common in the north Konkan [Aitken (1990) did not think it came below the Ghats] and apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963), although Lloyd had it on his Konkan list (Butler (1881).

North Konkan records from Murbad, undated (Monga 2001); SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 18/2/2001 (APE 20/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); 20 miles north of Bhiwandi along the Wada Road, Thane district, several on 13/2/1938 (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Tansa, Thane district, late July 2002 (Sachin 1/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vasind, Tansa Lake, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1936).

According to recent literature (Grimmett *et al.* 1998, Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000) it is absent from Sholapur district, presumably on the basis of the absence of this species on the Deccan list of Davidson and Wenden (1878) from the Sholapur/Satara districts but as Butler

(1881) mentions this is strange and is probably an error. This species was recorded in seven out of ten talukas, in the survey of Sholapur by Mahabal (1989).

Breeding records from Lonavla (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Pune (Mundkur 1983a, Betham 1990); Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

Breeding records from June to August (Mundkur 1983a).

1810 Black-lored Tit *Parus xanthogenys*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats (including Malegaon, Nasik district) south Konkan and Dhule district. Apparently absent from the Konkan north of Ratnagiri district.

Breeding records from Igatpuri, Nasik district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Malpur, Pimpalnir (Davidson 1882, Barnes 1889a); Pune (Betham 1901).

Breeding records from late May to September (Betham 1901, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1830-31 Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch *Sitta castanea*

Status and distribution: Fairly common in the Satpurus, Dhule district from April to May (Davidson 1882, Vyawahare 1992). According to Ali and Ripley (1983) it should also be present in Aurangabad and Jalgaon districts.

Rare elsewhere, with records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, once in 1968 (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Panshet, Pune district, undated (Gole 1988); Matheran, Raigad district, 1 in October 1968 (Parikh 1968).

Breeding records 'Abundant in the Akrani (Dhule district) in April, and was no doubt breeding,' (Davidson 1882).

1838 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis*

Status and distribution: Rare, resident of the Western Ghats and Satpurus, Dhule district. No breeding records.

Records from Bhimashankar and Sinhagad hills, Pune district, rare (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Sahyadri, 'no recent records,' (Gole 1998); Suryamal, Thane district, twice, undated (Monga 2001); Satpurus, Dhule district, 'uncommon,' and unrecorded in Davidson 1992 and Vyawahare 1992 (Mahabal 1993);

Bombay and neighbouring area, up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident? (Abdulali 1981a); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 'A single specimen,' (Vidal 1880).

[1841 Spotted Creeper *Salpornis spilonotus*

Status and distribution: Breeding Uncommon resident of Dhule and Aurangabad district. According to Whistler and Kinnear (1930-37) and Ali & Ripley (1983) it is present south to Ahmednagar but this may have been only an isolated record at Ahmednagar as no other records have been found.

Records from Dhadgaon area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule, Dhule district, a pair shot in October 1880 (Davidson 1882); Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad, male and female shot off the nest on 22/4/1932, the only pair encountered (Ali & Whistler 1933); Kannad, Aurangabad, 1 specimen in BNHS collection, (possibly the same as the previous record, as Kannad is only 12 km SE of Bhamarvadi, (Abdulali & Unnithan 1992); Kondabhari Ghat, Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); All along the lower and higher Satpurus, Dhule district and the plain jungle below, 'not at all uncommon, so much so that I frequently saw three or four pairs in an ordinary morning stroll. I found no nests,' (Davidson 1882).]

1852 Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor to the Western Ghats, less common in the Konkan, with records only from Bombay. No traced records from the Deccan or Dhule district.

Records from Pune district at Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.), Sinhagad (AP pers. obs.); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Kalpavriksh 2001); Koyana W.S. Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Mahabaleshwar, 2 specimens of *A. h. hodgsoni* in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995); Panhala, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay (VM 17/2/2002, SM 28/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Monga 2001); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats (Abdulali 1981a); Deccan, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878). Butler doubts the validity of the previous

record on the basis that they did not list Tree Pipit and claims that he has not seen Olive-backed in Belgaum, but the same argument could be used against Butler's own omission of Olive-backed since Koelz (1942) found both equally common at Londa.

Migration: Latest date 25/4/1971, Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1971a). Earliest date: 19/7/1970, Wadgaon, Pune district (Stairmand 1970).

1854-45 Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

Status and distribution: Fairly common winter visitor throughout.

Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 14/12/2003 & 16/12/2003); Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Sinhadgad (Bradbeer 1987); Hills south of Satara (Bradbeer 1987); Pune (Gole 1980, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalthalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Panchgani, Satara district (Gole 1998); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Panday *et al.* 1968); Ahmednagar (Kurahde 1996); Dhule, Shahada, Shirpur, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 29/1/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay-Goa road, Raigad district (Abdulali 1942); Bombay (SDa 1/4/2001, SM 28/3/2001, VV 27/12/2000, KSR 20/11/2000 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>, Monga 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938); South Konkan, common (Vidal 1880).

Subspecies: Specimens of *A. t. trivialis* from: Ghoti, Nasik district (1), Raita, Thane district (1), Bhiwandi, Thane district (1); Thane district (1), Bombay (2), Mehda, Satara district (1), Rajapur, Ratnagiri district (1) and specimens of *A. t. haringtoni* from Bhiwandi, Thane district (2), Wada, Thane district (1), Thane, Thane district (1), Bombay (1), Kihim, Raigad district (1), Walwan, Lonava, Pune district (1), Satara (1), in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995).

Migration: Latest date 21/4/1986, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987) and late March 1970, Bombay (Stairmand 1970i). Earliest date: 12th September, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

On return migration: 140km West of Raigad coast, Bombay High Oilfield at 18°17'N 72°23'E, 1 on 13/9/1983 (Simpson 1984).

1857 Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi*

Status: Winter visitor, very few records although probably greatly under-recorded.

Distribution: Records from Rajgurunagar, Pune district, a few between 18-22/10/2000 and fairly common with 4-5 birds present on more than one occasion in January/February 2001 (VK in litt. 24/12/2003, VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 'a few' on 12/01/2003. 'Not an uncommon visitor to this area,' (RP in litt. 13/1/2003); Pashan, Pune in April 1995 (Kalpavriksh 2001); Bombay Vashi, 1 on 20/1/2002 (BA 22/1/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 1 on 27/1/2002 (BA 5/2/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Near Mumbra, Bombay, several on 11/1/1942 and Chembur-Katcherpatti, Bombay, 1 on 25/1/1942. 'It appears to be another regular winter visitor, so far overlooked,' (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1981a, Unnithan 1995); Bhiwandi, Thane district, 1 specimen in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995).

1859 Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Bombay (VA 13/4/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998c).

Breeding records from March to June (VA 13/4/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Pittie 1998c).

1861 Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*

Status: Fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Sahyadri School, Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Ujani (Kalpavriksh 2001); Saswat-Dive Ghat and Mula-Mutha, Pune (AP pers. obs.); Kasurdi and Veer (Addition to Bradbeer 1987). Further records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e); Ratnagiri district (Soman 1963); Bombay (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1981a); Bassein, Thane district (1), Bombay (5), Satara (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Buldana, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Deccan, common (Fairbank 1876); Deccan "Jerdon remarks, 'most abundant

in the Deccan',” (Butler 1881), Dhule, Dhule district, a few in October (Davidson 1882).

Migration: Earliest date Female specimens, 27/9/1934, Andheri, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Latest date: 6 on 13/3/1999, Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999e).

1863 Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*

Status: Very few records but probably a fairly uncommon winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 14/11/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Mula-Mutha, Pune, 1 on 8/1/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district, 1 on 20/1/1996 (AP pers. obs., Kalpavriksh 2001); Dativare, Thane district, 1 on 7/11/2001 (SDH 10/11/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay and neighbouring area, occasional, migrant, (Abdulali 1981a); Juhu, Bombay, female specimen shot on 31/10/1933 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Bombay/Salsette, 'I do find a few other specimens (apart from the Fairbank record) listed as *godlewskii* from the Bombay/Salsette area and was assuming they were correct,' (Pamela Rasmussen in litt. 29/10/2002); Ahmednagar, specimen (1888.7.12.686) labeled 'Sheh Dougar[?], Ahmedmugger' shot in October 1874 in The Natural History Museum. 'Less common than (Paddyfield and Tawny),' (Fairbank 1876, Mark Adams, NHM, UK. in litt. 26/2/2003); South-east Berar, female specimen shot by Blanford in February 1870, in The Natural History Museum (Ali & Whistler 1933b).

1866-68 Long-billed Pipit *Anthus similis*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident to north of Pune/Bombay. Rare in the Konkan. Possibly locally distributed. Winter migrant in Dhule district.

Records from Pune district at: Pashan, Pune (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Saswat-Dive Ghat (AP pers. obs.); Veer (AP pers. obs.); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Pune (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001, Gole 1980, Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Further records from: Ambernath, Thane district (1), Bawamalang, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995); Imampur/Mainpur Ghat near Ahmednagar, 1 obtained and several seen in same area (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881, Ali & Ripley 1983).

Subspecies: *A. s. decaptus* records from Khandesh (Ali & Ripley 1983); Presumably the following are also of

the migratory race: Shirpur, Dhule, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, 'scarce, but generally distributed,' (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Jalna, birds displaying (Jerdon 1839-40, Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Ali & Ripley 1983, Butler 1881); Two Sister's (2,300 ft) near Pune, Gosse obtained a female with 3 eggs on 11th August (Whistler & Kinnear 1930-37, Ali & Ripley 1983); Ujani, Pune district, a nest was reported of Tawny Pipit, which was listed as resident in 1986 and 1989! Very possibly this was Long-billed Pipit *A. similis* (Bharucha & Gogte 1990), Satara, breeding population (Pande *et al.* 2003); Pune, breeding population (Pande *et al.* 2003);

Migration: records 140km west of Thane coast, Bombay High Oilfield at 19°05'N 72°23'E, 1 on 26/9/1983 (Simpson 1984).

1874 Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus*

Status and distribution: Uncommon, resident, possibly under-recorded. Possibly more common around Bombay, where Monga (2001) lists it as occasional as does Abdulali (1981a) in the larger area up to and including the Ghats. No breeding records.

Records from Pune district: Veer (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, a few records (Kalpavriksh 2001); Pune, in November 1998 (Gole 1998); Khandala Pond, Pune District, 1 on 21/1/1978, 'Not the first time I have seen this wagtail at Khandala,' (Navarro 1978); Further records from: Mirgaon, Koyna W.S. Satara district, 1-2 heard on 16/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Radhanagari WLS, Kolhapur district, 1-2 heard on 21/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Matheran, Raigad district, in 1970's, rare in the Sahyadri (Gole 1998); Andheri, Bombay, 1 on 22/10/1972 and a few years ago (Serrao 1972); Vashi, Bombay, undated (ASH 30/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, Bombay, undated (SM 15/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); SGNP, 5 on 7/1/1973 (De, G. 1973); Deonar, Chembur, Bombay, specimen on 30/3/1924 (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kihim, 'only at the end of March and in the first week of April,' (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, February 2000 and/or 2001 (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); 'From Mahabaleshwar south through Goa,' (Ali & Ripley 1983); Mahabaleshwar and Goa frontier (?Maharashtra), rare (Fairbank 1876); Narendra Hill and Thalket, Savantvadi

W.S. Sindhudurg district, heard between 22-24/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003, VS in litt. 1/12/2003); Rajapur, Ratnagiri district and Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 1 of which is a specimen from 21/2/1880 (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b).

1875-78 Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Subspecies: The following races have been recorded (principal reference given): *M. f. thunbergii* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. melanogrisea* = *M. f. feldeggii* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. beema* specimens (Unnithan 1995); *M. f. lute* (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); *M. f. taivana*, Uran, Raigad district, on 8/4/2001 (AA 8/4/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Migration: Latest date: 4/5/1934, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Earliest date: September 12th, Bombay (Martin 1944).

Migration records from 100 miles west of Bombay, a probable 'Ashy-headed, *cinereocapilla*', 1 on board ship on 5/12/1981 (Casement 1983); 600km west of Goa, 1 *cinereocapilla* on board for three days from 19/10/1962 at 15°18'N 68°54'E, sailing west (RNBS database, Tuck 1964); About 850km west of Sindhudurg coast at 066654356 Marsden's squares = 16.45°N 65.36°E, 2 *thunbergii* 18/11/1972 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 23:64); 140km off Thane coast/Raigad coast/Gulf of Khambay singles almost daily between period 13-30th September (Simpson 1984); About 900km west of Ratnagiri at 066750560 Marsden's squares = 17.06°N 65.50°E, 1 on 11/10/1972 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 23:63); About 550km west of Goa at 066581584 Marsden's squares = 15.18°N 68.54°E, 1 on board on 19/10/1962 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 16:59).

1881-82 Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Subspecies: The following races have been recorded: *M. c. citreola* (Unnithan 1995); *M. c. wera* (Unnithan 1995); *Budytes calcaratus* Hodgs. = *M. c. calcarata* (Fairbank 1876) although Butler (1881) doubted the identification. The Fairbank collection is in the Natural History Museum, UK, and need verifying.

Migration: Latest date 14/4/1986, Kawadi, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

1884 Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Migration: Latest date late April, Pune. Earliest date: 6/9/1987, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

Migration records from 200km west of Raigad coast, 1 seen on 2/10/1962 at 18°06'N 71°07'E and off Goa coast, 2 on 15/10/1962 at 15°36'N 73°30'E (Tuck 1964); Vengurla, Sindhudurg district, 2 on 15/10/1989 (Lainer 2003).

1885-86 White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor throughout.

Subspecies: The races *M. a. dukhunensis* and *M. a. personata* have been recorded, the latter is uncommon (Unnithan 1995, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Migration: Latest date: 8th April, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938). Earliest date: 2nd October, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Migration records from about 500km west of Goa at 066583556 Marsden's squares = 15.35°N 68.56°E, 2 on 29/10/1968 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 21:41); About 700km west of Sindhudurg coast at 06667 Marsden's squares = about 16°N 67°E, 1 on board on 29/10/1968 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 21:41); Over 500 miles west of Bombay one on 14/9/1927 (Alexander 1929).

1891 White-browed Wagtail *Motacilla maderaspatensis*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Unrecorded in Bombay and apparently uncommon in north Konkan (Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

North Konkan records from Wada, Thane district, 1 on 25/11/2000 (HB 7/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vaitarna and near Shahpur, Thane district (Monga 2001); Bombay (Aitken 1900); Tansa, Thane district and Roha, Mahad, Panvel, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1900, Betham 1902, Barnes 1890); Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1970); Khandala (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Deccan, probably Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeds in all months except November and most of December (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Stairmand 1970, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1900, Betham 1902, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1890, Davidson 1882).

Barnes (1890) recorded a pair in Pune, which had at least five clutches of eggs in one year, between February and September.

1892 Thick-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum agile*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident. Possibly absent from the Deccan (Davidson & Wenden 1878) and in south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare and had records from Devrukh, Ratnagiri district and Dhamapur and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district only. He probably under-recorded the species (as he has appears to have done with a few of the flowerpecker and sunbird species) as Soman (1963) found it common in Ratnagiri district, in a 12 day period in January.

Breeding records from Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Nasik district (Barnes 1898a).

Breeding records from late February to May (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Barnes 1898a).

1899 Pale-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*

Status and distribution: Common resident, although rare in Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

In Dhule district recorded at Dhadgaon and Toranmal (Vyawahare 1992) and Nizampur and Pimpalnir (Davidson 1882).

In south Konkan Vidal (1880) found it rare although Soman (1963) found it very common in Ratnagiri district and Santharam ((VS in litt. 27/11/03) records it on a 3 day visit to Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district in November 1995 so presumably overlooked by Vidal.

Breeding records from Bhiwandi, Thane district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Bombay (Aitken 1900, Ali &

Abdulali 1938); Khandala, Pune district (Barnes 1889a); Pimpalnir, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from February to April and August (Abdulali & Ali 1940, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

1902 Plain Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor*

Status and distribution: Uncommon, resident of the Konkan and Western Ghats north to Bombay and Bhimashankar, Pune district. More common to the south. No breeding records.

Records from Bhimashankar, Pune district, between 25-29/3/1999 (Pittie 1999e); Bhimashankar, undated (Gole 1998, Kalpavriksh 2001); Lonavla, Pune district, 1 on 10/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Khandala, Pune district (Baker 1922-35); Pune, undated (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, 1 between 14-18/12/1993 (AP pers. obs.); Mahabaleshwar, observed by BNHS ringing camps (Abdulali & Unnithan 1996); Mahabaleshwar, undated (Baker 1922-35); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari, Kolhapur district or Dajipur or Mahabaleshwar, Satara district, between 9-14/11/1996 (Thakkar & Patel 1998); Phansad W.S., Raigad district, common between 18-20/5/2001 (SM 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, uncommon, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (1), specimen in BNHS collection (Abdulali & Unnithan 1996); Konkan, entered on Lloyd's list, although doubted by Butler (Butler 1881).

1907 Purple-rumped Sunbird *Nectarinia zeylonica*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Not observed by Ali near Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b), scarce in Dhule district (Davidson 1882), eastern Nasik district (Barnes 1889a) and rare in Gujarat including the Surat Dangs and Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955). Salim Ali (Ali & Whistler 1933b) points out that Davidson (Barnes 1889a) also did not record it in Sholapur east of Pandharpur although recently, Mahabal (1989) found it present in all of the eastern talukas in his survey of Sholapur district.

Record from Dhule district: 1 immature obtained at Dhule, Dhule district in May (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Pune district at Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1899, Hume & Oates 1889); Konkan, probably around Bombay (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Barnes 1889a); South Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from every month between January and October (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882, Hume & Oates 1889).

1909 Crimson-backed Sunbird *Nectarinia minima*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident of the Western Ghats south of Suryamal, Thane district. Present in the Konkan at the given localities.

Records from Pune district at Harishchandragad, Bhimashankar, Sinhagad, Lonavla, Khandala, Panshet. Also found at Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Satara district; Chandoli, Radhanagari WLS, Kolhapur district; Phansad W.S., Matheran, Karnala, Raigad district; SGNP, Bombay, rare (Creado 1971, VM 3/3/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Ratangad, near Bhandardara, Ahmednagar district; Bawa Malang, Vajrabai, and Suryamal, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Koyna WLS, Satara district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Resident Western Ghats north to Khandala (Grimmett *et al.* 1998); Savantvadi WLS, Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, common (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Ali & Abdulali 1945); Matheran, Raigad district (Barnes 1889a); Barnes 1889a); Kamala, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1945).

Breeding records from February to April (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Barnes 1889a), although it should also breed in December and January (Ali & Ripley 1983).

1911 Loten's Sunbird *Nectarinia lotenia*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident in the Western Ghats north to Khandala, Pune district. More common in the Konkan, particularly at SGNP, Bombay (23 records on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, in 200-2002), north to Dativare, Thane district.

Records from the Western Ghats at: Lonavla, Pune District, 1 female on 20/9/2002 (KS 23/9/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Lonavla, 1 female on 8/2/1995 (AP pers. obs.); Pune, occasionally seen

(Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, 1 on 2/5/1971 & 1 on 25/4/1971 (Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1971a); Matheran, Raigad district, undated (AA 15/1/01 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dativare, Thane district, between November 1993 and June 1994 (Chandrasekharan *et al.* 1994); Bombay, fairly common (Abdulali 1981a, Monga 2001, Khan 1977, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Butler 1881, Unnithan 1995); Bassein, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Karnala Fort & Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Ratnagiri district, 'often seen' between 7-19 January (Soman 1963); Phansad WLS, Raigad district, undated (KS 1/9/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Karanja Island, Raigad district, 'not uncommon' Aitken 1887a).

Breeding records from Karnala, Raigad district (NJ 10/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, 4 records (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Uran, Karanja Island, Raigad district (Aitken 1887a).

Breeding records from February, March, June, July, October, November (NJ 10/11/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1887a).

Population changes: In the 19th century it was considered rare but presumably it was overlooked. In south Konkan Vidal (1880) thought it rare and recorded it only at Kelshi and Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri district, however more recently Soman (1963) found it fairly common there. In the Ghats it was unrecorded by Fairbank (1876) and Butler (1881) considered it not common even including the southern portion of the region.

1917 Purple Sunbird *Nectarinia asiatica*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Bhamarvadi and Aurangabad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Akola, Akola district (Hume & Oates 1890); Bombay (BA 22/3/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from January to June (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Hume & Oates 1890).

1929 Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga (siparaja) vigorsii*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant of the Konkan and Western Ghats. Fairly common at SGNP, Bombay (16 records on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, in 200-2002). Common at Khandala, Pune district in May.

Records from Pune district at Lonavla, uncommon (KS 14/10/2002 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>); Khandala, common in May (Stairmand 1972, Stairmand 1971b, Stairmand 1970, Dubash 1966, Barnes 1889a, Butler 1881, Fairbank 1876); Panshet (Gole 1988); Bhimashankar (Pittie 1999e, Gole 1998). Further records from Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Gole 1998, Fairbank 1876); Panchgani, Satara district (RP in litt. 2002, Mundkur 1984a); Phansad W.S., Raigad district (BK 11/7/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Hedvi ?Konkan, (NN 31/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tansa WLS, Thane district, between 7-10/11/1995 (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungreshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tansa, Thane district ('Sachin' 1/8/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Suryamal, Thane district (NJ 19/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bordi near Dahanu, Thane district (KG 5/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Tansa, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Malegaon, Nasik district, 'Common in the Surat Dangs' (Ali 1955); Bombay (Stairmand 1970e, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Matheran, Raigad district (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Karnala, Raigad district (SB 30/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kamala Fort, Panvel, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); South Konkan (Vidal 1880, Anon. 1886b); Bombay (2), Matheran (1), Khandala (2), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 1995).

Breeding records from Chiplun, Ratnagiri district (Katdare *et al.* 2003); Bhor Ghat Tunnel, near Khandala (Hume & Oates 1890); Khandala (Barnes 1889a); Suryamal, Bhiwandi-Igatpuri Ghat, Thane district (AA 15/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Mahabaleshwar (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bombay, listed as resident with no further details (Monga 2001).

Breeding records from August, September (Katdare *et al.* 2003, Hume & Oates 1890, Barnes 1889a).

Subspecies: Recently the subspecies *vigorsii* has been treated as a full species (Cheke & Mann 2001, Collar 2003).

**[1931 Little Spiderhunter
*Arachnothera longirostra***

Status: Rare, and resident. Possibly under-recorded on the Goa border.

Distribution: One record but may be regular at this locality: Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district, 1+ on 24/11/1995 (Santharam 1996).]

1933 Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus*

Status and distribution: Common resident and local migrant, appears to much less common in parts of the Konkan.

At Salsette/Bombay Aitken (1900) had no records and Ali and Abdulali (1938) found it 'not common', although both found it common on the mainland. Also in south Konkan, Vidal (1880) found it 'decidedly scarce' but saw it occasionally at Khed, Ratnagiri district and Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district and Soman (1963) had no records in 12 days in Ratnagiri district.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Panchgani, Satara district (Mundkur 1984a); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Doyle 1933, Betham 1901, Barnes 1890a, Hume & Oates 1889); Bombay and surrounds (Abdulali 1980b, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Kondabhari Ghat, north of Pimpalnr, Dhule district (Davidson 1886).

Breeding records from April to September (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Mundkur 1984a, Abdulali 1980b, Ali and Abdulali 1938, Doyle 1933, Aitken 1900, Barnes 1890a, Hume & Oates 1889, Davidson 1886).

1938 House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Status and distribution: Common resident throughout but appears to have declined drastically in numbers in certain urban localities (Ingallhalikar, *et al.* 2000-01, AP pers. obs.). Apparently less common in the south Konkan (Vidal 1880).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (AP pers. obs.); Kannad, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Breeding records from throughout the year (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

1949 Chestnut-shouldered Petronia
Petronia xanthocollis

Status: Fairly common/fairly uncommon resident and local migrant.

Distribution: Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Sinhagad (AP pers. obs., Bradbeer 1987, Adelson 1998, Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Panshet (Gole 1988); Khamgaon (Purandare 1989); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001). Further records from Malegaon, Nasik district (Ali 1955); Javli, near Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987); Chandoli, Kolhapur district (Gole 1998); Radhanagari W.S. Kolhapur district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tansa WLS, Thane district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Tungreshwar, Thane district (SM 23/5/2003 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kihim, Raigad district (Futehally 1989, Futehally 1983); Bombay, common except during rains (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Ratnagiri, Palgad, Rajapur, Khed, Ratnagiri district (Vidal 1880); Savantvadi W.S. Sindhudurg district (VS in litt. 27/11/2003); Kihim, Alibag, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Rita (3), Bhiwandi, (4) Thane district, Pune (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2000).

Breeding records from Khandala, Pune district (Stairmand 1972); Kihim, Raigad district (Editors 1997); Bombay, breeding commonly (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Bradbeer 1987, Aitken 1900); Kannad and Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Sholapur district (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Pune (Betham 1899, Betham 1900); Satpuras, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from March to June (Editors 1997, Bradbeer 1987, Stairmand 1972, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

Population changes: In the 19th century appears to have been more rare at least in certain localities. In the Sholapur/Satara districts, Davidson and Wenden (1878) found it rare (although breeding) and Sykes (1832) found it very rare in the Deccan.

1957 Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus*

Status and distribution: Common throughout, resident and local migrant.

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987

etc.); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900); Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); South Konkan (Vidal 1880); Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from July to mid October (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Aitken 1900, Davidson 1882, Vidal 1880, Davidson & Wenden 1878).

[1961 Black-breasted Weaver
Ploceus benghalensis

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: Records from Bhandep (=Bhandup), Bombay, Wenden found 8-10 nests on 28th August in about 1880. There is also a breeding male specimen in the Natural History Museum, UK, shot by Hume at Bhandup, presumably at the same time (Hume & Oates 1890, Unnithan 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938; Abdulali 1981, Keswal 1886a); About Chipun, Ratnagiri district, untraced isolated breeding record (Kazmierczak, & van Perlo 2000, SM in litt. 2001, SM 15/9/2002, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Vasai, Bombay, 1 flock undated (Monga 2001); Uran, Raigad district, 1+ on about 20/9/2002 and at unspecified location about 52 years previously (AS 9/10/2002, <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad district, 5 + males in breeding plumage and several females, one carrying nesting material and at least 11 nests on 15/9/2002 (SM 15/9/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay Market (4), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001).]

[1962 Streaked Weaver *Ploceus manyar*

Status: Rare resident.

Distribution: Near Chiplun, Ratnagiri District, a colony of immatures practicing nest building, seen for a few years near Chiplun, observer Jayant Kanade (Pande *et al.* 2003); about Chiplun, Ratnagiri district, untraced isolated breeding record (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000); 'Distribution of *P. m. flaviceps*- South India as far north as Bombay, the Deccan and south Orissa,' (Baker 1926); Bombay Market (2), specimens in BNHS collection, probably captive birds (Unnithan 2001, Ali & Abdulali 1938); Konkan, 'Is more frequent at its northern end, where it opens into the plains of Gujerat,' (Keswal 1886a).]

1964 Red Avadavat *Amandava amandava*

Status: Fairly common, resident, locally distributed.

Distribution and population changes: Fairly uncommon in north Konkan, apparently absent from south Konkan (Vidal 1880), rare or absent from Sholapur/Satara districts (Mahabal 1989, Davidson & Wenden 1878) and Jerdon found it rare in the Deccan (Butler 1881). At Salsette/Bombay, Ali and Abdulali (Ali & Abdulali 1938 and Abdulali & Ali 1940) found it rare and had only three or four records of possible escapes, although Aitken (1900) found there were always some on the island (presumed escapes). Recently Monga (2001) records small numbers and there were 11 records from Salsette/Bombay on <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>, in 200-2002. Further records from Dombivli, Thane district, on 11/3/2001 and on 22/9/2001 (AA 12/3/2001, SCHO 23/9/2001<birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Uran, Raigad District, on 3/2/2002, 27/1/2002, several on 23/12/2001, on 10/12/2000 (BA 5/2/2002, BA 5/2/2002, SM 23/12/2001, NKO 10/12/2000 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>).

Breeding records from Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Nasik District (Barnes 1889a); Dhule, Panjra in Pimpalnir and Mukhti and Gundur, Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Kandivli and Gorai, Bombay (Monga 2001); Tardeo, Bombay (Aitken 1900); Pune (Betham 1901, Betham 1900, Betham 1899).

Breeding records from May to October and January, February (Pittie 1998e, Betham 1901, Betham 1900, Betham 1899, Barnes 1889a, Davidson 1882).

[1965 Green Avadavat *Amandava formosa*

Status and distribution: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001). No recent records away from Dhule district and Melghat, where it is a fairly uncommon resident. No breeding records.

Records from Melghat Sanctuary, Kolkaz, Amravati district, specimen in USNM from February 1976 (Sawarkar 1987, BirdLife International 2001); Melghat Sanctuary at Semadoh, on the road to Chikhaldara, undated, and at Chikhaldara, groups of 7 and 10 in March 1995 (BirdLife International 2001); Melghat, 'common' (Sawarkar 1987); 'Khanapur Sarai', Pimpalnir, (shown in BirdLife International 2001 gazetteer as Pimpalnir, Beed district, but is more probably the Pimpalnir, 40km north of

Pandharpur, Sholapur district), 3 specimens in Natural History Museum, UK (BirdLife International 2001); Dhadgaon, Toranmal, Dhule area, Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Konkan, present on Lloyd's list of species (Butler 1881, Ali & Whistler 1933b); Tansa Lake, Thane district, 4 in September 1943 (Ali & Abdulali 1945, Abdulali 1981a); Kolkas (Melghat, Amravati district), (1), Bombay Market (1) cage bird, specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001); Near Mahabaleshwar, 'Rare' (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, 'rare in Dukhun' (Sykes 1832); Along the Tapti in the extreme west of Taloda, considerable flocks in late April and west of Nandurbar, a small flock in May (Davidson 1882); 'Tapti valley,' a specimen in Natural History Museum, UK from May 1874 (BirdLife International 2001).]

1966 Indian Silverbill *Lonchura malabarica*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Less common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963).

Breeding records from Ujani, Pune district (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1998e); Bombay and Kihim, Raigad district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); south Konkan (Vidal 1880); Pune (Betham 1901); Deccan, Satara/Sholapur districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a); Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from all months except December, January and February (Pittie 1998e, Ali & Abdulali 1938) and 'at all seasons' (Davidson 1882, Davidson & Wenden 1878, Barnes 1889a).

1968 White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata*

Status and distribution: Uncommon resident of the Western Ghats and Dhule district. Common in south Konkan (Vidal 1880, Soman 1963), although uncommon today at Kihim and Alibag, Raigad district, where it was previously common (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Records (apart south Konkan) from Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Khandala, Pune district, not uncommon (Barnes 1889a); Khandala to Goa along the Western Ghats (Fairbank 1876, Butler 1881); Dhule district, presumably rare, unrecorded in Davidson 1882 (Vyawahare 1992); Malshej Ghat, Thane district, a pair between 23-24/6/1984 (Monga & Rane 1986); Bombay, uncommon (Monga 2001); Bombay, 1 undated, and undated 10 years previously

(APE 23/5/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, on 3/1/2001 (VM 3/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay, undated (Newsome 1963); Bombay, not common (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Dharamtar Creek, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/1966 (Futehally 1966); Bombay (4), Panvel, Thane district (1), specimens in BNHS collection (Unnithan 2001);

Breeding records from Bombay (Monga 2001); Kihim and Alibag (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Near Savantvadi, Sindhudurg district (Betham 1902a); Khed, Ratnagiri district (Betham 1902a); Khandala (Barnes 1889a).

Breeding records from March to December (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Betham 1902a).

Population changes: In the 19th century appears to have been fairly common in the Ghats where Butler (1881) found it common along the Sahyadri range south of Khandala and Barnes (1889a) found it not uncommon at Khandala.

[1971 Black-throated Munia *Lonchura kelaarti*

Status: Rare but resident.

Distribution: The only traced reference is the listing in Abdulali (1981a) from either Mahabaleshwar or Ratnagiri/Sindhudurg district, 'uncommon, resident.' Presumably this record is from Sindhudurg district; Bombay market (no locality), one specimen in BNHS collection, (Unnithan 2001).

1974 Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata*

Status and distribution: Common resident. Apparently rare around Ahmednagar (Fairbank 1876).

Breeding records from Pune (Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Betham 1902a); Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b); Dhule district (Mahabal 1993); Arvi, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from June to December (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1902a).

1978 Black-headed Munia *Lonchura malacca*

Status and distribution: Fairly common resident and local migrant. Considered absent from the north-western districts of Jalgaon, Dhule, Nasik and Thane (Ali & Ripley 1983) although there were at that time records from Thane and Nasik district (see below). Rare in south Konkan where Vidal (1880) had only one record at Ratnagiri station

and absent from Bombay until about 1966, now listed as occasional (Monga 2001, Abdulali 1966).

Further records from Thana Creek, on the Agra road, near Bombay, Thane district, 4 and a pair, possibly breeding on 4/8/1965 (Abdulali 1966); Beale Lake, Nasik district, a party, undated (Abdulali 1966); Thane district, specimen # 19733 in BNHS collection had trimmed wing feathers and was 'undoubtedly' an escape (Abdulali 1966).

Breeding record from Bombay (SM 17/8/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay and surrounds, listed as resident (Abdulali 1981a); Khandala, Pune District, eggs taken on 28/10/1938, BN (Abdulali 1966).

In north Kanara the breeding season is July, August (Davidson 1898).

Subspecies: Although *L. m. rubroniger* was reported from south Konkan and at least 3 skins were supposedly presented to BNHS by Vidal and Armstrong (Anon. 1886b, Vidal 1880, Butler 1881), the only specimen examined located by Abdulali (1966) was listed as a *atricapilla-malacca* hybrid and due to the missing primaries in one wing was thought to be a hybrid. All 7 specimens from the Konkan in BNHS are of the resident race *L. m. malacca* (Unnithan 2001), and it seems that the specimens were either originally misidentified or were escapes.

Population changes: In the 19th century it was recorded only in south Konkan and there too, sparingly, so there seems to have been a definite expansion northwards of this species (Monga 2001, Butler 1881, Vidal 1880, etc.).

2011-13 Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*

Status and distribution: Common winter visitor. Rare in south Konkan where Vidal (1880) found it a pair once at Chiplun, Ratnagiri district.

Population changes: It is not included in the Deccan list of Wenden and Davidson (1878), which is presumably an error as Fairbank (1876) records it from that area.

Migration: Latest date 20/4/1986, Mahabaleshwar, Satara district (Bradbeer 1987). Earliest date: 26/10/1986, Sinhagad, Pune district (Bradbeer 1987).

Migration record from about 170km west of Bombay at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 juvenile on 11/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

2043 Black-headed Bunting
Emberiza melanocephala

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon winter visitor, although sometimes in large flocks. Rare in south Konkan, where Vidal (1880) recorded it only at Khed, Ratnagiri district (Anon. 1886b).

Records from Pune district at Ujani (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Pune (Kalpavriksh 2001; Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01, AP pers. obs.); Katraj Ghat (Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987); Khamgaon, Kasurdi, Khutbav (Purandare 1989); Kawadi (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from Maheshmal, Gautala, Pal-Yawal, Jayakwadi regions (UR 23/2/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Near Ghoti, Nasik district (Abdulali & Ali 1940); Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002, Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a); Nanaj, Sholapur district (Adelson 1998); Hippargaum Lake, Sholapur district (NJ <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Kalamba, Kolhapur (PJ 29/12/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Ahmednagar district (Fairbank 1876); Deccan, Sholapur/Satara districts (Davidson & Wenden 1878); Bhima river, Ahmednagar district (Burgess 1854d); Deccan (Sykes 1832); Dhule district (Davidson 1882); Bombay (Monga 2001, Singh 1981, Serrao 1973a, Ali & Abdulali 1938, Abdulali & Ali 1940, Aitken 1900); Bombay surrounds (Singh 1981, Abdulali 1981a, Ali & Abdulali 1938).

Migration: Latest date 16/4/1973, SGNP, Bombay (Serrao 1973). Earliest date: 9/11/1986, Kawadi Pune district (Bradbeer 1987) and a male shot on 9/11/1912, Santa Cruz, Bombay (Ali & Abdulali 1938).

2044 Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps*

Status: Uncommon winter visitor, although sometimes in large flocks.

Distribution: Records from Ujani, Pune district, common in 1986 and 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990); Kasurdi, Pune district, between 1987-89 (Purandare 1989); Pune in mid 1990's (Kalpavriksh 2001); Mula-Mutha, Pune, on 20/11/1993 at least (AP pers. obs.); Pune, 'Not very common' (Mahabal & Lamba 1987); Nanaj, Sholapur district, large flock in Jan/Feb 1998 (Adelson 1998); Dhule

district, common (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district 'I believe I have seen this species in cold weather, but I have never got any specimens,' (Davidson 1882); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, mixed flock of 40 Red/Black-headed on 13/3/1999, 12 on 20/11/1998, and mixed flock of 400 Red/Black-headed on 20/12/1998 and regularly from October to March (Pittie 1999e, Pittie 1999a, Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002); Jaikwadi dam, Paithan, Aurangabad district (Vyawahare & Kulkarni 1986); Colaba Golf Course, Bombay, 8 on 2/3/1980, 14 on 4/3/1980, 7 on 11/4/1980, 4 on 6/5/1980, and in March 1981 on two occasions-in groups of three and four (Singh 1981); Bombay 'On 30th March 1973 we obtained a pair of Redheaded Buntings,' (Sequeira 1973); Between Kalyan & Murbad, Thane district, undated (Monga 2001); Bombay and surrounds, occasional (flocks) (Abdulali 1981a); Ahmednagar district 'An individual is now and then found... particularly in the eastern part,' (Fairbank 1876); Akulkote (=Akalkot), Sholapur district, in February (Davidson & Wenden 1878).

2049 Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*

Status: Rare winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from: Nasik, 'Recently recorded,' probably refers to following record (Pande et al. 2003); Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 1 photographed on 19/11/1997 and present until 12/2/1998 and further undated records (BR in litt. 12/10/2003, Raha & Gudsoorkar 2002); Pashan, Pune (Ingalhalikar et al. 2000-01) photograph of the previous record were taken which Salim Ali has apparently confirmed as this species (PG pers. comm. 2002) The observers of this record in the reference are given as PG/PB, but Paul Bradbeer has not seen this species near Pune (PB in litt. 2003).

The following records are all unconfirmed: Awasari Ghat, Pune district, no further details (Kalpavriksh 2001); Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district, one possible, on 18/12/1994 (AP pers. obs.); Bhuleshwar, near Yavat, Pune district, a possible, no dates given (RP in litt. 2002); Garade dam, Saswat, Pune District, present in 1st week of February 2001 and 3rd week of January 2002 (ST in litt. 2002), photograph published (Pande et al. 2003);

2050 Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani*

Status and distribution: Fairly common, locally distributed winter visitor. Rare in the Konkan.

Konkan records from: Records from Bombay airport, 2 on 23/11/2001 (SDa 24/11/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Bombay surround up to and including the Ghats, listed as, 'uncommon (flocks),' (Abdulali 1981a).

Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar, Saswat-Dive Ghat, Bopdeo Ghat, Kasurdi, Katraj Ghat, Panshet, Lonavla, Wurwund, Bhuleshwar near Yavat. Further records from Panharpur, Sholapur and Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district; Nandur-Madmashwar area and Gangapur dam, Nasik district; Amravati; Rehukuri Ahmednagar district; Ellora Caves, Kannad and Aurangabad, Aurangabad district.

Population changes: It is not included in the Deccan list of Wenden and Davidson (1878) which is possibly an error as Fairbank (1876) records it from the Deccan as 'Everywhere and abundant on some Ghats.' In Dhule district, there has been a quite dramatic decrease in numbers, it was unrecorded by Vyawahare (1992) and Mahabal (1993) although Davidson (1882) found it very common.

Migration: Latest date 18/4/1932, Kannad, Aurangabad district (Ali & Whistler 1933b). Earliest date: 23/10/1998, Gangapur dam, Nasik district (Pittie 1999).

2057 House Bunting *Emberiza striolata*

Status: Fairly uncommon (local) winter visitor.

Distribution: Records from Saswat-Dive Ghat, Pune district (Kalpavriksh, 2001, AP pers. obs., RP in litt. 2002); Katraj Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002), Bopdeo Ghat, Pune district (RP in litt. 2002); Pune area (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kalpavriksh 2001); Sahyadri (Gole 1998); south to central Maharashtra (Davlatabad- Aurangabad) (Ali & Ripley 1983); Aurangabad, isolated record (Grimmett *et al.* 1998).

Breeding: Record probably from Pune/Satara area although locality deduced, observers Amit Pawshe, Satish Pande (Pande *et al.* 2003).

2060 Crested Bunting *Melophus lathami*

Status and distribution: Fairly uncommon resident and local migrant. Rare in the Konkan away from the hill bases (Ali & Abdulali 1938, Vidal 1880).

Records from Pune district at Rajgurunagar (VK in litt. 16/12/2003); Bhimashankar (NJ 7/10/2002 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>); Sinhadgad (AP pers. obs., Ingalhalikar & Gole 1987, Bradbeer 1987); Bopdeo Ghat (AP pers. obs.); Kasurdi (RP in litt. 2002, Purandare 1989); Panshet (Gole 1988); Pune area (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01, Kazmierczak & Singh 1998, Mahabal & Lamba 1987, Barnes 1890b); Parvati Panchgaum, Pune (Bradbeer 1987); Katraj Ghat (Bradbeer 1987). Further records from Malshej Ghat, Thane district (Monga 2001); Madha, Pandharpur, Sangola, Sholapur, Akalkot talukas, Sholapur district (Mahabal 1989); Pandavleni Hill, Nasik district (Pittie 1999a); Nasik Ghat (Monga 2001); Kalyan, Raigad district, specimen in BNHS collection (Ali & Abdulali 1938); Vasind, Thane district (Ali & Abdulali 1938); south-western Maharashtra (Satara) (Ali & Ripley 1983); Sides and spurs of Western Ghats (Fairbank 1876); Base of the hills, west of Pune (Butler 1881); High mountains of the Deccan, rare (Sykes 1832); Kannad (one pair) & Bhamarvadi (abundant), Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Khandesh (Barnes 1890b); Hilly area of Toranmal, Sakri, Dhadgaon, etc. Dhule district (Vyawahare 1992); Dhule district, common (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from Panchgani, Satara district (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Satara Fort (Betham 1902a); Bombay area up to and including the Ghats, resident (Abdulali 1981a); Kannad & Bhamarvadi, Aurangabad (Ali & Whistler 1933b); Laling, Dhule, Dhule district (Davidson 1882).

Breeding records from April to early September (Ali & Whistler 1933b, Betham 1902a, Barnes 1890b, Davidson 1882).

Population changes: In the 19th century uncommon (except in Dhule district). Butler (1881) recorded it from the base of hills to the west of Pune but knew of only the records of Fairbank's (1876) and Sykes's (1832) who also found it rare.

**DELETIONS AND RECORDS, WHICH NEED
FURTHER VERIFICATION**

**Matsudaira's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma
matsudairae (melania)***

About 700km west of Goa at 14.36°N 67.48°E, 10 possible on 30/09/1987 (Bourne 1989).

24 Red-footed Booby *Sula sula*

One possible record from US Club, Colaba, Bombay 3-4 probables on 15/8/2001 (NJ 15/8/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>).

25 Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*

Could occur.

Distribution: Specimen from Karwar just south of Goa (1), in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1968); Anjuna. Goa 1 adult in early June 1997 (Lainer 1999).

131 Red Kite *Milvus milvus*

SGNP, Bombay, 1 possible record on 9/2/1971 'Rich rusty underparts, deeply forked rufous tail and the large white underwing patches which are diagnostic of the Red Kite. I have complete confidence in this observation as I have had many opportunities to compare the Red Kite with the Black Kite in Switzerland,' (Ashford 1971).

**166 Golden Eagle
*Aquila chrysaetos***

Deccan? '*Aquila chrysaeta. Falco chrysaetos*, Linn. Golden Eagle, Lath. Colonel Sykes specimen differs so slightly from the European bird as not to justify separation,' (Sykes 1832).

189 Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

Status: Possibly a rare winter visitor. All female/Immature records need to be scrutinised for possible confusion with other *Circus* species.

Distribution: Records from: from Gangapur dam, Nasik district, 2 on 12/10/1998 (Pittie 1999); Dharamtar

Creek, Raigad district, 1 on 20/11/1966 (Futehally 1966); There were 4 postings on <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com> of a male from Uran Raigad district, on 28/1/2002 and 29/1/2002 and a female on 6/3/2001 (SCH/SM 29/1/2001, AA 6/3/2001 <birdsof bombay@yahoo.com>).

206-07 Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*

About 350km west of Sindhudurg coast at 065504282 Marsden's squares = 15.48°N 70.22°E, 1 identified as a probable Lanner *Falco biarmicus* on board on 29/09/1990 may have been this species (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 40:51); SE Arabian Sea (no further details), 1 on board ship for 4 days from 3-6/10/1980 (Casement 1983).

215 Oriental Hobby *Falco severus*

Withdrawn by authors, (RP pers. comm. 2002). 'Local migrant' (Ingalhalikar *et al.* 2000-01). Also, listed as rare at SGNP, Bombay, in Kazmierczak & Singh (1998) and later omitted in Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000).

325 Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*

Status: Critical (BirdLife International, 2001). No definite records from western Maharashtra.

Victoria Gardens, Bombay, 1 male specimen, presumably a captive as not mentioned in any subsequent literature, in BNHS collection (Abdulali 1969b).

**378 Common Ringed Plover
*Charadrius hiaticula***

Status: No definite records, the following records needs confirmation. Very probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Doubtful records from Ujani, Pune district, uncommon in 1986, occasional in 1989 (Bharucha & Gogte 1990).

415 Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Could occur as this species has been recorded 3 times in Goa recently (Pittie 2002a, Pittie 2002, Frost & Lainer 2002, Pittie 1999h).

418 Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

Status: No definite records. Probably under-recorded.

Distribution: Sewri, Bombay, 1 unconfirmed on 30/3/2003 (BA 1/4/03 <birdsofbombay@yahoo.com>); Recently recorded in Goa (Pittie 2001, PH 2/12/2000 <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>).

Untraced isolated record near the border of Sholapur district and Karnataka State (Kazmierczak & van Perlo 2000).

**423 Spoon-billed Sandpiper
*Calidris pygmaeus***

Status: Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2001).

One unconfirmed record from Nandurmadhmeshwar wet land, Nasik district, 2 in February 2003 (BR in litt. 12/10/2003).

452 Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*

The following records may refer to Heuglin's gull although there is one record of *fuscus* from Goa (GF/HL in press, GF/HL pers., comm. 10/03).

Off Bombay at 065920544a Marsden's squares = 19.04°N 72.54°E, 2-3 on 03/03/1986 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 38:26); Bombay Harbour, in January 1956 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 09:06).

457 Little Gull *Larus minutus*

Status: One possible record from Bombay harbour 'a very small gull which may possibly have been the Little Gull (*L. minutus*)?' written December 1909 (Magrath 1910).

575 Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx fugax*

Collected in the Deccan according to Sykes (1832), but as this record is not mentioned in any subsequent literature, is presumably an error.

696 Common Swift *Apus apus*

Distribution: One possible record: at Lonavla, Pune district, 10 on 10/11/2002 (KS <orientalbirding@yahoo.com>).

**746 European Bee-eater
*Merops apiaster***

The record of this species from Pandharpur, Sholapur district (Baker 1922-30) is according to Whistler & Kinnear (1930-37) actually the Davidson and Wenden (1878) record of *M. persicus* an error which has been carried though to Grimmett *et al* (1998) and Kazmierczak & van Perlo (2000) and the species should therefore be deleted from the Maharashtra list.

**808 Streak-throated Woodpecker
*Picus xanthopygaeus***

Status: No reliable records. Mahabal and Lamba (1987) refer to it as the most common woodpecker around Pune which is doubtful as no one else has recorded it and it is not on Abdulali's list for Maharashtra (Abdulali 1981a), (there were other major errors on their list).

Davidson and Wenden (1878) have a possible sighting of 'A green woodpecker, probably (Streak-throated), observed near the top of the Bhore Ghat (Lonavla) in September. Not thoroughly identified.'

**872 Singing Bushlark
*Mirafraga cantillans***

This species is listed as an 'uncommon resident' in Ahmednagar City in Kurhade 1996, but this claim needs verifying as no other lark species is listed in this paper and this species has not been recorded in Dhule district in Davidson (1882) nor in Vyawahare (1992). It is however resident in eastern Maharashtra according to Grimmett *et al.* (1998) and this record could be a stray from that population but the possibility of misidentification of Indian Bushlark is most likely.

**898 Crested Lark
*Galerida cristata***

Apparently erroneously listed in Dhule. 'Resident, observed around Dhule, Shahada,' (Vyawahare 1992). According to Grimmett *et al.* (1998) only Sykes's out of the three *Galerida* should be present in Dhule district. Vyawahare (1992) records only Crested Lark but in his paper on western Khandesh, Davidson (1882) recorded

only Sykes's Lark. He wrote that Sykes's is a 'permanent resident. Moderately common in Virdeil, Dhulia and Pimpalnir (all within present day Dhule district), breeding from July to October.' Davidson would probably have identified his species in hand after shooting. Also in Additions to the Birds of Dhule, Mahabal (1993) states that Sykes's Lark is a 'resident, seasonal movements and uncommon.' Mahabal in the same paper also found another eight species which were found to be common (plus nine which were found to be uncommon, three rare and one unspecified), all of which were unrecorded in Vyawahare (1992). I therefore conclude that Vyawahare has probably misidentified this species. Also apparently recorded 'Around Pune,' needs verification (Pande et al. 2003).

903 Eurasian Skylark
Alauda arvensis

Uran, Raigad district, 2 possible records on 29/1/2001, 'At least two other larks seen along with Oriental that lacked a warm buffy plumage, lacked rufous wing lining and had pale-white outer-tail feathers. My doubt is on these being the Eurasian Skylark but deserves proper look into,' (SM 29/1/2001 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>); Listed in Gole 1998, but no details given, needs verification, especially as 'Black-crowned finch lark' is mentioned in the text (along with Ashy-crowned) as being 'found throughout (Sahyadri) in barren and rocky area and plateau.'

941 Red-Backed Shrike
Lanius collurio

More details needed for what would be a first for Maharashtra and the most southerly record in the sub-continent. Ratnagiri district, 'seen only one tailless individual (between 7-19 January),' (Soman 1963).

1068 Large Woodshrike *Tephrodornis gularis*

No definite records.

Although Ali & Ripley (1983) state it occurs in 'Gujarat south through Maharashtra,' there is no evidence to support this and it is not included on the Maharashtra list (Abdulali 1981a). Baker (1922-30) also states that it 'occurs

almost up to Bombay city,' but Whistler and Kinnear (1930-37) seriously doubted this. The species is included in Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but was very much doubted by Butler (1881). Recorded in Goa (Lainer 1999, AP pers. obs.) and in the Surat Dangs, Gujarat (Ali 1955).

1543 Rusty-rumped Warbler *Locustella certhiola*

Status: Possibly a rare and passage migrant.

Distribution: Records from Lonavla, Pune district, 6 on 25/10/2002 and on 4/11/2002 (KS 26/10/2002 <birdsofbombay@yahoogroups.com>, KS in litt. 14/9/2003 & 7/11/2002).

1554 Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis*

Ujani, Pune district, 1 possible (as Clamorous but with cream tail tips) on 5/2/1994 (AP pers. obs.).

1403-04 Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*

Could occur, see Greater Whitethroat.

'Autumn passage migrant through Kutch and Saurashtra. First noted September 1; last October 20. At the height of passage, between 2nd and 4th week of September, fairly common,' (Ali 1955).

1641 Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin
Cercotrichas galactotes

Could occur, see Greater Whitethroat.

Kutch and Saurashtra, 'Earliest date August 30; latest October 12. Peak between September 5 and 20 (1943). During this short period, quite common,' Ali (1955).

1731 Pied Thrush *Zoothera wardii*

Status: Doubtfully recorded.

Distribution: It is included in Lloyd's list of Konkan species, but Butler (1881) found it doubtful.

1741-44 Scaly Thrush *Zoothera dauma*

About 170km west of Bombay, at 065913240 Marsden's squares = 19.34°N 71.20°E, Bombay High Oilfield, 1 probable on board briefly on 9/10/1980 (RNBS database, *Sea Swallow* 30:85).

1762 Eye-browed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*

One possible record near SGNP, Bombay, 1 on 7/2/1971, 'Thrush. Brown. Broad pale superciliary stripe. Russet flush on sides of breast. Rest of lower parts off white,' (Ashford 1971).

1870 Nilgiri Pipit *Anthus nilghiriensis*

Status: Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2001).

One unconfirmed record about 1000km north of the known range.

Khandala, Pune district, 3 on 2/11/2002, with description (KS 5/11/2002 <oriental birding@yahoo.com>, KS in litt .5/11/2002).

1872 Buff-bellied Pipit

Anthus rubescens

Purandar, Pune District (Kalpavriksh 2001). Further details needed but probably refers to the following record; Satara, undated photograph identified as a Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* (Pande et al. 2003) although this may be a photograph of a Tree or Olive-backed Pipit (Per Alström in litt. 2/5/04).

2051 Rock Bunting

Emberiza cia

The following record has been retracted by the finder (SI pers. comm. 1995). Pune (Ingalhalikar 1983).

■ ■ ■

Key to the Observers and Contributors

The first letter is the abbreviated first name. The second or middle letter is abbreviated surname, a third letter (the second letter of the surname) is used to distinguish between two similar abbreviated surnames. Listed in alphabetical order of the code, not full name.

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Index to common names

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Adjutant, Greater	21	Yellow-browed	117
Adjutant, Lesser	22	Bunting, Black-headed	147
Avadavat, Green	145	Crested	148
Red	145	Grey-necked	147
Avocet, Pied	52	House	148
Babbler, Common	118	Ortolan	147
Dark-fronted	118	Red-headed	147
Indian Scimitar	118	Rock	152
Jungle	119	Bushchat, Pied	132
Large Grey	119	Bushlark, Indian	101
Puff-throated	117	Singing	150
Rufous	119	Bustard, Indian	49
Tawny-bellied	118	MacQueen	50
Yellow-eyed	118	Buttonquail, Barred	45
Barbet, Brown-headed	96	Small	45
Coppersmith	96	Yellow-legged	45
Crimson-fronted	96	Buzzard, Common	31
White-cheeked	96	Long-legged	31
Baza, Black	29	Oriental Honey	29
Bee-eater, Chestnut-headed	91	White-eyed	32
Blue-bearded	93	Chiffchaff, Common	127
Blue-cheeked	92	Cisticola, Bright-headed	123
Blue-tailed	92	Zitting	123
European	150	Coot, Common	49
Green	93	Cormorant, Great	15
Streak-throated	149	Indian	16
Bittern, Besra	31	Little	16
Black	20	Coucal, Greater	80
Cinnamon	19	Coursar, Indian	53
Great	20	Crake, Baillon's	47
Little	19	Brown	48
Yellow	19	Little	47
Blackbird, Eurasian	135	Ruddy-breasted	48
Bluebird, Asian Fairy	116	Slaty-legged	47
Bluethroat	129	Spotted	48
Booby, Brown	149	Crane, Common	46
Masked	15	Demoiselle	46
Red-footed	149	Sarus	46
Bulbul, Black	117	Siberian	149
Black-crested	116	Creeper, Spotted	137
Grey-headed	116	Crow, House	112
Red-vented	116	Large-billed	111
Red-whiskered	116	Cuckoo, Banded Bay	78
White-browed	116	Chestnut-winged	76
White-eared	116	Common Hawk	77

Index to common names (*contd.*)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Drango	79	Tawny	33
Eurasian	77	White-bellied Sea	35
Grey-bellied	79	Egret, Cattle	18
Hodgson's Hawk	150	Great	18
Indian	77	Intermediate	18
Lesser	78	Little	18
Oriental	78	Western Reef	19
Pied	76	Falcon, Amur	40
Cuckoo-shrike, Black-headed	113	Lagger	39
Black-winged	113	Peregrine	39
Large	112	Red-necked	40
Curlew, Eurasian	57	Saker	149
Darter	16	Fantail, White-browed	122
Dove, Emerald	74	White-throated	122
Eurasian Collared	73	Flameback, Common	98
Laughing	74	Black-rumped	97
Oriental Turtle	73	Greater	100
Red Collared	73	Flamingo, Greater	23
Spotted	74	Lesser	23
Drango, Ashy	107	Flowerpecker, Pale-billed	141
Black	107	Plain	141
Bronzed	108	Thick-billed	141
Greater Racket-tailed	109	Florican, Lesser	50
Spangled	108	Flycatcher, Asian Brown	120
White-bellied	108	Asian Paradise-	122
Duck, Comb	28	Blue-throated	121
Falcated	26	Brown-breasted	120
Marbled	25	Grey-headed Canary	121
Pink-headed	27	Kashmir	120
Spot-billed	26	Little Pied	120
Tufted	28	Red-throated	120
Dunlin	61	Rusty-tailed	120
Eagle, Black	35	Spotted	151
Bonelli's	32	Tickell's Blue	121
Booted	32	Ultramarine	120
Changeable Hawk	32	Verditor	121
Crested Serpent-	38	White-bellied Blue	121
Golden	149	Flycatcher-shrike, Bar-winged	112
Greater Spotted	34	Francolin, Grey	42
Grey-headed Fish	35	Painted	41
Imperial	33	Frigatebird, Great Frigatebird	16
Indian Spotted	34	Lesser Frigatebird	17
Palla's Fish	35	Frogmouth, Sri Lankan	85
Rufous-bellied	33	Fulvetta, Brown-cheeked	119
Short-toed Snake	38	Gadwall	26
Steppe	33	Garganey	27

Index to common names (*contd.*)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Godwit, Bar-tailed	58	Iora, Common	115
Black-tailed	57	Marshall's	115
Goose, Bar-headed	24	Jacana, Bronze-winged	51
Cotton Pygmy-	28	Pheasant-tailed	51
Greylag	24	Jaeger, Parasitic	63
Lesser White-fronted	24	Pomarine	63
Goshawk, Northern	30	Junglefowl, Grey	44
Crested	30	Red	44
Grassbird, Broad-tailed	124	Kestrel, Common	41
Bristled	124	Lesser	41
Striated	125	Kingfisher, Black-capped	91
Grebe, Black-necked	12	Blue-eared	90
Great Crested	12	Collared	91
Little	12	Common	89
Greenshank, Common	59	Oriental Dwarf	90
Griffon, Eurasian	36	Pied	89
Gull, Black-headed	64	Stork-billed	90
Brown-headed	64	White-throated	90
Heuglin's	63	Kite, Black	29
Lesser Black-backed	150	Black-shouldered	29
Little	150	Brahminy	30
Palla's	64	Red	149
Slender-billed	65	Knot, Great	61
Sooty	63	Koel, Asian	79
Yellow-legged	64	Lapwing, Grey-headed	55
Harrier, Hen	149	Northern	55
Pallid	37	Red-wattled	55
Pied	38	Sociable	54
Marsh	38	White-tailed	54
Montagu's	37	Yellow-wattled	55
Heron, Black-crowned Night	19	Lark, Ashy-crowned Sparrow	101
Grey	17	Bimaculated	101
Indian Pond	17	Crested	150
Little	17	Greater Short-toed	101
Purple	17	Malabar	102
Hoopoe, Common	94	Rufous-tailed	101
Hobby, Eurasian	40	Sykes's	102
Oriental	149	Leafbird, Blue-winged	115
Hornbill, Great	95	Golden-fronted	115
Indian Grey	94	Malkoha, Blue-faced	80
Malabar Grey	94	Sirkeer	80
Malabar Pied	95	Mallard	26
Hypocolius, Grey	112	Martin, Dusky Crag	104
Ibis, Black-headed	22	Eurasian Crag	104
Black	22	Northern House Martin	105
Glossy	22	Pale	103

Index to common names (contd.)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Plain	103	Pallid Scops	81
Sand	103	Short-eared	85
Merganser, Common	29	Spot-bellied Eagle	82
Minivet, Ashy	114	Owlet, Forest	84
Long-tailed	114	Jungle	83
Rosy	114	Spotted	83
Scarlet	113	Oystercatcher, Eurasian	51
Small	114	Parakeet, Alexandrine	74
White-bellied	114	Malabar	75
Monarch, Black-naped	122	Plum-headed	75
Moorhen,	49	Red-breasted	75
Myna, Bank	111	Rose-ringed	75
Common	110	Parrot, Vernal-hanging	76
Jungle	111	Peafowl, Indian	44
Southern Hill	111	Pelican, Great White	15
Munia, White-rumped	145	Spot-billed	15
Black-throated	146	Petrel, Black-bellied Storm	13, 14
Scaly-breasted	146	Jouanin's	13
Black-headed	146	Mascarene	13
Needletail, Brown-backed	87	Matsudaira's Storm	149
White-rumped	87	White-bellied Storm	13, 14
Nightjar, Eurasian	86	White-faced Storm	14
Grey	86	Wilson's Storm	13
Indian	86	Petronia, Chestnut-shouldered	144
Jerdon's	86	Phalarope, Red-necked	62
Savana	86	Piculet, Speckled	97
Sykes's	86	Pigeon, Green Imperial	72
Noddy, Brown	70	Mountain Imperial	72
Nuthatch, Chestnut-bellied	137	Nilgiri Wood	72
Velvet-fronted	137	Pompadour Green	71
Openbill, Asian	20	Rock	72
Oriole, Black-hooded	107	Yellow-footed Green	72
Black-naped	107	Pintail, Northern	25
Eurasian Golden	107	Pipit, Blyth's	139
Osprey	39	Buff-bellied	152
Owl, Barn	80	Long-billed	139
Brown Fish	82	Nilgiri	152
Brown Hawk	83	Olive-backed	137
Brown Wood	84	Paddyfield	138
Collared Scops	81	Richard's	138
Dusky Eagle	82	Tawny	138
Eurasian Eagle	82	Tree	138
Eurasian Scops	81	Pitta, Indian	100
Grass	81	Plover, Caspian	56
Mottled Wood	84	Common Ringed	149
Oriental Scops	81	Crab	52

Index to common names (*contd.*)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Greater Sand	56	Marsh	58
Grey	55	Spoon-billed	150
Kentish	56	Terek	59
Lesser Sand	57	Wood	59
Little Ringed	56	Scaup, Greater	28
Pacific Golden	55	Shama, White-rumped	130
Pochard, Common	27	Shearwater, Audubon's	13
Ferruginous	27	Flesh-footed	12
Red-crested	27	Persian Shearwater	13
Pratincole, Collared	54	Wedge-tailed	12
Oriental	54	Shelduck, Ruddy	25
Small	54	Common	25
Prinia, Ashy	123	Shikra	30
Grey-breasted	123	Shoveler, Northern	27
Jungle	124	Shrike, Bay-backed	105
Plain	123	Brown	106
Rufous-fronted	123	Long-tailed	106
Quail, Blue-breasted	43	Red-breasted	151
Common	42	Rufous-tailed	106
Jungle Bush	43	Southern Grey	105
Painted Bush	43	Silverbill, Indian	145
Rain	43	Skimmer, Indian	70
Rock Bush	43	Skua, Brown	63
Rail, Slaty-breasted	47	Skylark, Eurasian	151
Water	47	Oriental	102
Redshank, Common	58	Snipe, Common	60
Spotted	58	Greater Painted	52
Redstart, Black	131	Jack	60
Robin, Indian	133	Pintail	60
Indian Blue	130	Swinhoe's	60
Oriental Magpie	130	Wood	60
Rufous-tailed Scrub	151	Sparrow, House	143
Rock-chat, Brown	131	Sparrowhawk, Eurasian	31
Roller, European	93	Spoonbill, Eurasian	23
Indian	94	Spiderhunter, Little	143
Rosefinch, Common	146	Starling, Asian Pied	110
Rubythroat, Siberian	130	Brahminy	110
Ruff	62	Chestnut-tailed	110
Sanderling	61	Rosy	110
Sandgrouse, Black-bellied	71	Stilt, Black-winged	52
Chestnut-bellied	71	Stint, Little	61
Painted	71	Long-toed	150
Sandpiper, Broad-billed	62	Red-necked	149
Common	59	Temminck's	61
Curlew	62	Stonechat, Common	131
Green	59	Stork, Black	21

Index to common names (contd.)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Black-necked	21	Thrush, Blue-capped Rock	133
Painted	20	Blue Rock	133
White	21	Dark-throated	136
Woolly-necked	20	Eye-browed	152
Sparrow, House	142	Malaber Whistling	133
Spurfowl, Painted	44	Orange-headed	134
Red	44	Pied	151
Sunbird, Crimson	143	Scaly	151
Crimson-backed	142	Siberian	134
Loten's	142	Tickell's	135
Purple	142	Tit, Black-lored	137
Purple-rumped	141	Great	136
Swallow, Barn	104	Treepie, Rufous	111
Red-rumped	105	Trogon, Malabar	89
Streak-throated	104	Tropicbird, Red-billed	14
Wire-tailed	104	Turnstone, Ruddy	59
Swan, Mute	24	Vulture, Cinereous	36
Swamphen, Purple	49	Egyptian	37
Swift, Alpine	87	Indian or Cliff	36
Asian Palm	88	Red-headed	35
Crested Tree	88	White-rumped	37
Common	150	Wagtail, Citrine	140
Fork-tailed	88	Forest	139
House	88	Grey	140
Swiftlet, Indian	87	White	140
Tailorbird, Common	124	White-browed	140
Teal, Common	26	Yellow	140
Tern, Black-bellied	67	Warbler, Blyth's Reed	125
Bridled	68	Booted	126
Caspian	65	Clamorous Reed-warbler	125
Common	66	Dusky	128
Great Crested	69	Grasshopper	124
Gull-billed	65	Green	129
Lesser-crested	69	Greenish	129
Little	69	Hume's	128
River	66	Large-billed Leaf	129
Roseate	66	Oriental Reed	151
Sandwich	70	Orphean	126
Saunder's	69	Paddyfield	125
Sooty	68	Rusty-rumped	151
Whiskered	65	Sulphur-bellied	128
White	70	Thick-billed	125
White-cheeked	67	Tickell's Leaf	127
White-winged	65	Tytler's Leaf	127
Thick-knee, Eurasian	53	Yellow-browed	129
Great	53	Western Crowned	129

Index to common names (*contd.*)

	<i>Page No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>
Watercock	49	Lesser	126
Waterhen, White-breasted	48	Wigeon, Eurasian	26
Weaver, Baya	144	Woodcock, Eurasian	60
Black-breasted	144	Woodpecker, Brown-capped Pygmy	98
Streaked	144	Hearts-spotted	99
Wheatear, Desert	132	Rufous	97
Isabelline	132	Streak-throated	150
Rufous-tailed	132	White-bellied	98
Variable	133	White-napped	99
Whimbrel	57	Yellow-crowned	98
Whistling-Duck, Fulvous	25	Woodshrike, Common	112
Lesser	24	Larger	151
White-eye, Oriental	143	Woodswallow, Ashy	109
Whitethroat, Greater	126	Wryneck, Eurasian	97
Humes Lesser	126	Yellownape, Lesser	97

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Founded in 1883 for the study of natural history, the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is now one of the premier research and conservation organisations in the country. The Society publishes a journal, the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, devoted to natural history and also has a popular publication, *Hornbill*, for the layman. It has also published a number of books on wildlife and nature. Its library has a large collection of books and scientific journals on wildlife and the environment. The Society's invaluable collection of bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, insect and plant specimens has been recognised as a National Heritage Collection.

Membership of the Society is open to individuals and institutions within India and abroad. For more details, please write to:

**Membership Officer,
Bombay Natural History Society,
Hornbill House,
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road,
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