

# PHOTOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THE **WILDLIFE** OF BANGLADESH



Text and Photos by  
**M. Monirul H. Khan**

Published by



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**Eye of the Tiger**



Greater Painted-snipe female displaying (painting by M. Monirul H. Khan)

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**Dedicated to Juthy, Audri and Dipro**

for adding a new dimension in my life that gave me a better understanding of the bonds between different components of the living world

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Front cover photographs: Footprints of waders on sandflat in the background, and Bengal Slow Loris, Kalij Pheasant (male), Ornate Flying Snake and Twin-spotted Tree Frog in the circles from left to right

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Wildlife in the postage stamps of Bangladesh

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Tribal Mro girl with orphaned baby Western Hoolock Gibbon in Sangu Wildlife Sanctuary, Bandarban

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# INTRODUCTION

A photograph showing a Rhesus Macaque monkey perched on a thick, dark tree branch. The monkey is silhouetted against a bright, overexposed sky. The background is filled with dense green foliage and other branches, creating a sense of depth and a natural habitat.

Rhesus Macaque preparing for night roost in the Sundarbans



## INTRODUCTION

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The rich and diverse wildlife of Bangladesh is vanishing rapidly due to habitat loss and indiscriminate killing. The country has already lost at least 15 species of wildlife and many species are facing the threat of extirpation. Today a total of 138 mammal, 690 bird, 171 reptile and 64 amphibian species are expected to occur in Bangladesh, including 94 globally threatened species. Legal protection for wildlife and their habitats exists in Bangladesh, but the enforcement is poor. Conservation goals cannot be achieved easily and instantly, but with the adoption of visionary and imaginative initiatives, the wildlife will have a chance to survive.



Mixed flock of waders flushed by a fisherman over the Meghna River

## Wildlife

Wildlife literally means the life forms (animals, plants and other organisms) living in the wild, that is the life forms living independently of humans. The official definition of wildlife differs from country to country, but typically focuses on wild vertebrates except fish: wild mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act of 2012 of Bangladesh defines wild animals as 'different types and species of animals or different stages of their life cycle, the source of which is considered as wild'. According to this definition, all vertebrates and invertebrates living in the wild are considered as wild animals. Domestic animals and pet animals are not wild because they are dependant on humans, but even the Common House Gecko (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) that lives in human houses is wild because it is living independently of humans. For the remainder of this book, the term 'wildlife' or 'wild animals' refer to 'wild mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians', principally because these are more readily accessible to the layman.

### Values of Wildlife

The extensive economic and social values of wildlife are particularly significant in Bangladesh. The complex ecosystems that support wildlife and other biodiversity also filter water, allow for the reproduction of fish stock and protect against cyclone or storm damage. Wildlife plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance, which is well-demonstrated by the case of frog-leg export from Bangladesh during the 1970s-1980s. Following the decline of frogs in nature the insect pests boomed and the country had to import surplus pesticides from abroad. Ultimately the amount of money spent for importing the surplus pesticides had exceeded the amount of money earned from frog-leg export, so the export was banned. The more attractive or charismatic wildlife can help develop ecotourism and contribute to the country's economy. Viewing and study of wildlife is now an increasingly well-developed pursuit of Bangladesh's common citizens as well as its scientific community. The same ecosystems upon which wildlife depend are considered as reserves for domestication or improvement of domestic stock. For if all the domestic individuals of a species were to be wiped out, we could capture wild individuals (which

are more resilient and more resistant to diseases) of the same species and then domesticate them again. Well-managed populations of game wildlife, when periodically culled or hunted, can provide high protein supplements to poor households, or can help develop the local economy through well-managed sport hunting. Some groups of wildlife are often used as experimental animals in biological and medical research. Wildlife also has its own intrinsic value and the fundamental right to survive and reproduce. The beauty, grace and complexity of wildlife is valued across all levels of society and its rich heritage in human culture is evidenced through countless songs, poems and other literature with nature and wildlife as their theme. Finally, wildlife and the ecosystems in which they are found are the stage upon which the continuous evolutionary journey of life is played out.

### Wildlife in Human Cultures

Bangladesh's wildlife is prominent in the culture of the country. The Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the national animal of Bangladesh. Its image is often used as the icon of the nation, most notably the national cricket team. The Hindu and Buddhist temples dating back hundreds of years, include well-decorated terracotta plaques depicting Tiger, Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), rhinoceros, Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Spectacled Cobra (*Naja naja*) and many other wild animals that indicate close association between the wildlife and people of this region. The Muslims pay homage to the supernatural powers of Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) in Khan Jahan Ali's lake in Bagerhat, Black Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonia nigricans*) in Bayezid Bostami's pond in Chittagong, and Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) in Shah Jalal's shrine in Sylhet. The Hindus throughout the country revere Asian Elephant, Tiger, Capped Langur (*Trachypithecus pileatus*), Northern Plains Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Indian Peafowl, owls, geese and Spectacled Cobra for their association with the Gods. Those primates that have adapted to urban areas; notably Rhesus Macaque and Northern Plains Langur; would not survive in Bangladesh without the help and tolerance of the Hindu people. Moreover, the diverse ethnic minority cultures in Bangladesh are renowned for the respect they pay to wildlife and to the natural world.



**Eye of the Asian Elephant**



## Status of Wildlife

Bangladesh has a rich biological heritage as a consequence of its location in the subtropical belt at the confluence of the two major biotic subregions of the Oriental Region: the Indo-Himalayan and Indo-Chinese. Thus the country acts as an important convergence of biological zones, a land bridge and an ecological corridor for the flora and fauna between these two subregions. This strategic location makes Bangladesh a very ecologically significant and biologically rich landscape. The ranges of many wildlife species typical to each of the two biotic subregions overlap in Bangladesh, making the country's wildlife very diverse. The ranges of two langur species can be taken as a typical example: the Northern Plains Langur is distributed in the Indo-Himalayas with its easternmost range in Bangladesh, whereas the Phayre's Langur (*Trachypithecus phayrei*) is distributed in the Indo-China with its westernmost range in Bangladesh. The species richness of Bangladesh is well recognized when compared with other areas. For example, the total number (690) of bird species in Bangladesh is the same as all of Europe, which is about 69 times larger area than Bangladesh. The rich wildlife of the country, however, is under tremendous pressure as habitats are altered or destroyed to meet the growing demands for economic resources as well as widespread indiscriminate killing of wildlife. Bangladesh has already lost a number of charismatic species, which were icons of the wildlife heritage of the country. In 2015, IUCN-Bangladesh in partnership with the Bangladesh Forest Department updated the national Red List of wildlife and the assessment shows that a significant proportion of species are nationally threatened (Table 1).



Training of tame Asian Elephants in order to capture wild ones in Bhomariaghona, southern Cox's Bazar, in early 1900s (photographer unknown)



Last 'kheda' or stockade in Bangladesh used to capture wild Asian Elephants was in operation until 1959 in Baghaichari, Rangamati (photo by G.M.M.E. Karim in 1956)

**Table 1. National Red List status of wildlife species in 2015 (according to IUCN-Bangladesh).**

Category	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians
Regionally Extinct (RE)	11	19	1	0
Critically Endangered (CR)	17	10	17	2
Endangered (EN)	12	12	10	3
Vulnerable (VU)	9	17	11	5
Near Threatened (NT)	9	29	18	6
Least Concern (LC)	34	424	63	27
Data Deficient (DD)	39	55	27	6
Not Evaluated (NE)	7	0	20	0
Total	138	566	167	49

[Key: RE = extirpated in Bangladesh; CR, EN and VU = threatened (high, medium and low); NT = about to become threatened, but not threatened yet; LC = not threatened, DD = not enough data available to assess the species, i.e. little known species; and NE = status not evaluated. N.B. The vagrant species of bird were not included.]

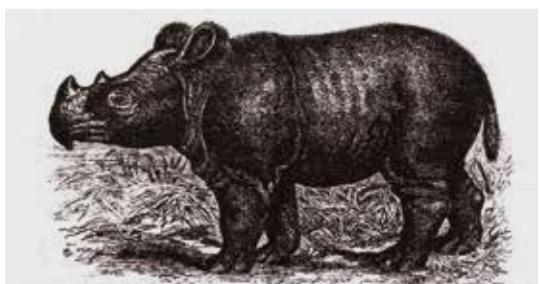


Wildlife in the history and culture of Bangladesh (by row from left to right): clay bird from around 450 BC (nearly 2,500-year-old) excavated from Waris Bateshaw, Narshingdi; worshipping of Black Softshell Turtles in Bayezid Bostami's pond, Chittagong; fight between a Leopard and a Eurasian Wild Boar in a terracotta plaque of 770-810 AD in Paharpur Buddhist Vihara/monastery (a UNESCO World Heritage Site), Joypurhat; worshipping the image of a Tiger in the vicinity of the Sundarbans; hunt of Indian Rhinoceros and Tiger in a terracotta plaque of the 18th century in Pancharatna Govinda Temple, Rajshahi



## Extripated Wildlife

It is difficult to say which wildlife species had historically existed in the geographic area of Bangladesh, have been extirpated or extinct. Firstly, the political boundary of today's Bangladesh is rather recent. In 1947, the colonial India was divided into India and Pakistan, creating some completely new political boundaries. The boundary of Bangladesh, as seen today, appeared for the first time as East Pakistan and that eventually got separated from Pakistan in 1971, when Bangladesh started its journey as an independent country. Most of the historical distributional records of the different species of wildlife of this region were made by the British naturalists, taxonomists and sport hunters during the colonial era. The geographic boundary they had referred as Bengal, or Lower Bengal, was different from the present boundary of Bangladesh. Therefore, if an old document mentions the occurrence of a species in Bengal or Lower Bengal it does not necessarily means it had occurred in Bangladesh. Secondly, many species of wildlife included in the country's checklists were hypothetical and it was assumed they were present on the basis that their known ranges were along the border of Bangladesh. Some of the hypothetical species have been since recorded in Bangladesh, but others had probably never existed in Bangladesh. There are even names of species included in the national checklists that were basically misidentified at some point. Thirdly, the potential habitats of many species that have not been recorded for many years have not been sufficiently surveyed. The importance of surveying appropriate habitats at appropriate times, informed by sufficient information on the species, was demonstrated by the rediscovery of the Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*), which was assumed to be extirpated from



Extirpated rhinoceros of Bangladesh (from top): Indian Rhinoceros was the most widespread (photographed in Terai, Nepal); a female Sumatran Rhinoceros, named 'Begum', was captured in Greater Chittagong in 1868, then sent to London Zoo in 1872 where a hand-drawn picture was published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London; arrival of Begum in London Zoo made a lead news story with a hand-drawn picture in a British weekly named The Graphic



Bangladesh. This bird was rediscovered in Bangladesh in 2014 after nearly a century, but soon afterwards it was found to be seasonally common in a number of areas of the country. The reason why it had not been sighted for many years was that it is a secretive bird, only easily observed during the breeding season (summer) when the male frequently calls and performs display flights. In the light of the IUCN Red List guidelines it is advised not to declare a species extirpated without sufficiently surveying the potential habitats. Therefore, the author does not agree with the assessments of 16 out of 19 species of bird identified as 'Regionally Extinct' (i.e. extirpated) by IUCN-Bangladesh in 2015, as surveys have not covered enough of their potential range, to be conclusive.

The bits and pieces of reliable information available in old records on the occurrence of wildlife indicates that at least 15 species of wildlife have definitely been extirpated (i.e. gone extinct) from Bangladesh, most of which were relatively large species. Large species require large habitats to survive, they are frequently in conflict with people, directly or indirectly, and they are more visible to people, making them more vulnerable to extirpation. Sadly, the large species are the most important both ecologically and economically, and are often used as flagship species. Therefore, the extirpation of 15 relatively large species from Bangladesh is a great loss. It is feared that the actual number of species extirpated from Bangladesh is greater than 15, but others are yet to be confirmed. The extirpated species have no stable population in Bangladesh, but it is possible that vagrant individuals from the neighbouring India or Myanmar may visit the border areas of Bangladesh. The 15 species that have extirpated from Bangladesh are as follows –

**Striped Hyena** (*Hyaena hyaena*; local name: Dagi Hayena, Naukra-bagh) – Occurred in the dry areas of the northwest until the end of the 19th century. There are confirmed records of its past occurrence in the neighbouring areas of West Bengal, India.

**Grey Wolf** (*Canis lupus*; local name: Nekrey-bagh) – Occurred in the northwest and southwest, and had existed until the 1940s. According to an old record a wolf had killed a man in Noakhali in 1943/1944, but it is likely to be a misidentification because its known range is far away from Noakhali.

**Sloth Bear** (*Melursus ursinus*; local name: Bhalluk, Bhaluk) – Occurred in the deciduous forests of the northwest, north and central region nearly a century ago, and in the mixed evergreen forests of the southeast and northeast even until the 1980s. There have been confirmed sightings in the southwest (Kassalong Reserved Forest and Teknaf Peninsula) in the early 1980s. Vagrant individuals might still be found in the border forests of the southeast and northeast.

**Swamp Deer** (*Cervus duvaucelii*; local name: Barasingha Harin) – Had a wide distribution in the forests of the northeast, north, northwest, central, southeast and southwest (Sundarbans). It had existed in the forests of Greater Sylhet until the 1950s. One deer was hunted in Greater Sylhet in 1947 and the antlers are in a private collection in Srimangal.

**Blackbuck** (*Antilope cervicapra*; local name: Krishnamriga, Krishnashar, Kalshar) – Occurred in the dry grassy areas and swampy riparian delta of the northwest

Extirpated wildlife of Bangladesh (from top): Grey Wolf, Sloth Bear, Blackbuck and Nilgai

and southwest until the end of the 19th century. There are confirmed records of its past occurrence in the neighbouring areas of northern and southern West Bengal, India.

**Nilgai** (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*; local name: Nilgai, Chamri Garu) – Occurred in the northwest (Tetulia) until the 1940s. A stray individual (adult) was captured in Setabganj, Thakurgaon, in March 2000, which was sent to Bangladesh National Zoo in Dhaka.

**Banteng** (*Bos javanicus*; local name: Gaura) – Occurred in the Greater Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts in the southeast until the 1930s. The local Mro tribesmen claimed to have seen it in border forests of Bandarban in the southeast, but no records have been confirmed.

**Wild Water Buffalo** (*Bubalus arnee*; local name: Buno Mahis) – Had a wide distribution in the forested, grassy and marshy areas almost all over the country a hundred years ago and had existed in the eastern Sundarbans and in the Madhupur Tract until the 1930s. Groups of buffaloes used to be seen in the tall reeds along the riverbanks in Sarankhola Range, eastern Sundarbans, until 1925-1930. The discovery of a fossilized bone of buffalo in the peatland of Chanda Beel, Gopalganj, proves that the species once had existed further east where the Sundarbans once stretched. A buffalo was hunted in Attiya jungle, Tangail, in the 1930s. Buffaloes were commonly hunted by pitfall traps in the Madhupur Tract until the 1900s.

**Sumatran Rhinoceros** (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*; local name: Gandar, Gara) – Occurred in the forested and grassy areas of southeast (Chittagong Hill Tracts, Greater Chittagong and Greater Comilla) and probably also the northeast until the 1880s. One particular record of capturing one female trapped in mud was in 1868, from southern Greater Chittagong (south of the Sangu River), which was named 'Begum' and finally ended up in London Zoo in 1872, where it survived until 1900. Its hand-drawn picture was published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, and in a British weekly named The Graphic, in 1872. In February 1876, a rhinoceros was shot 20 miles south of Comilla.

**Javan Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*; local name: Gandar, Gara) – Occurred in the Sundarbans in the southwest. The animal dealer William Jamrach, based in London, had tried to import a live rhinoceros from the Sundarbans. His men had captured one specimen in 1876 at the bank of Raimangal River (along the border between India and Bangladesh), but it died and only the skin reached London. In the next year, however, Jamrach had succeeded to import a live specimen to London. In 1881, the British hunter Edward Baker had encountered three rhinoceros in the eastern Sundarbans where they were 'enjoying a mud-bath ... half asleep', and he shot all three. The last authentic record of the sighting of rhinoceros in the Sundarbans was by Viscount Edmund de Poncins in January/February 1892. Poncins believed that there could not be more than a maximum of six specimens alive at that time, although he only saw one. These lived on islands near the 'River Pizon Khalee, some 15 miles south of Issuripore', in the south-central part of the Bangladesh Sundarbans. According to the Bengal District Gazetteer of 1908, the rhinoceros was rare and restricted within the southern portion of the Sundarbans, but the authenticity of this information is questionable.

**Indian Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros unicornis*; local name: Gandar, Gara) – Occurred in the forested and grassy areas of northwest (Rangpur-Dinajpur), north (Greater Mymensingh),



Exterminated wildlife of Bangladesh (from top): antlers of Swamp Deer hunted from Greater Sylhet in 1947 displayed by Sitesh Dev who was badly injured by a wild Asiatic Black Bear, Wild Water Buffalo in Northeast India, and Wild Water Buffalo hunted by the landlord of Karatia in Attiya jungle, Tangail, in the 1930s (photographer unknown)

northeast (Greater Sylhet) and central region (north of Greater Dhaka) of Bangladesh. It had existed probably until the end of the 19th century. Some bones of rhinoceros (presumably Indian Rhinoceros) were unearthed in Kapashia, Gazipur, in early 1980s while digging a pond. The species still exists along the Terai (Gangetic plains just below the Himalayas) in India and Nepal. A stray individual (pregnant female) came along the river Karatoa in Boda, Panchagarh, in the northwest, in February 1993, which was returned to the Indian authorities. Two 18th century temples of the northwest (Kantajew in Dinajpur and Pancharatna Govinda in Rajshahi) have terracotta plaques showing rhinoceros hunting, which indicates that rhinoceros hunting was probably a common practice in the region.



Extricated wildlife of Bangladesh (from top): Pink-headed Ducks exported from India to a captive breeding centre in the UK in 1929 (photo by Raymond Sawyer, hand colour by John Bass), Indian Peafowl, and Marsh Crocodile

**Pink-headed Duck** (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*; local name: Shoknol Hans, Lal-shir Hans) – A resident bird that had occurred mainly in parts of India, Bangladesh and Myanmar, but the main range was the area north of the river Ganges and west to the river Brahmaputra. It is now feared globally extinct. In Bangladesh it had occurred in wetlands in the northwest, southwest, northeast, north and central region until the early 20th century. A flock of 5/6 birds was seen in a lake near Benapole Railway Station in the southwest in 1923. The last confirmed record from Bangladesh is the collection of specimens from the confluence of Tista and Brahmaputra Rivers in the northwest around 1930. Globally, the last confirmed record in the wild was in 1935 in Darbhanga, Bihar, India, but there are unconfirmed later records in Bihar and northern Myanmar. This duck used to be sold (dead or alive) quite commonly in the markets of Kolkata, India, during the winter period until around 1890. The last individual died in captivity in Kolkata, India, in 1948.

**Indian Peafowl** (*Pavo cristatus*; local name: Mayur, Dudy – in Garo language) – Used to be a resident that was widely distributed in the deciduous forests and dry regions in the central, northwestern and northern areas. The last confirmed record (calls heard at night) was in the deciduous forest in Rathura, Sreepur, Gazipur, in central Bangladesh in March 1986. Vagrant individuals are occasionally found in the border areas of northwestern Bangladesh. Two birds were captured in Panchagarh in November 2013, one female was captured in Burimari, Lalmonirhat, in March 2014, and one adult male was captured in Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat, in March 2017. All were rescued from the local villagers by the Bangladesh Forest Department officials.

**Bengal Florican** (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*; local name: Dahir) – Used to be a common resident in the grassy and bushy areas of the northeast, north, northwest, central and southwest until the 1880s. According to an old record this bird was always found in the warm season in a large wetland northwest of Dhaka, and it was common from the north of Dhaka towards Rangpur. It probably had existed in northern Bangladesh until 1953–1954. The species still exists in northeastern India and Nepal not far from the northern border of Bangladesh.

**Marsh Crocodile** (*Crocodylus palustris*; local name: Mechho/Mithapanir Kumir, Kumbhir) – Occurred widely in freshwater marshes and rivers, until the 1950s. Used to be hunted in many parts of the country. In the northwest (Greater Rangpur) there were professional crocodile-hunters who used to hunt crocodiles with harpoons for their fat (used in lamps and as traditional medicine), skin and other body parts. There are a few Marsh Crocodiles in Khan Jahan Ali's lake in Bagerhat in the southwest, but they are being fed and taken care of in such a way that they cannot be considered as wild. Moreover, whether they were brought to the lake by people or they arrived and settled there on their own is not clear. They have laid eggs many times, but there are no reports of successful hatching. A wild subadult individual was caught in a fishing net in Madhumati River, Mohammadpur, Magura, in October 2015, which was sent to the crocodile breeding centre in Karamjal, Sundarbans. Since no other crocodile was found in the area it is assumed that this individual came from India or Nepal along one of the rivers.



Estuarine Crocodile, the world's heaviest reptile, is found in the Sundarbans

## Extant Wildlife

Today a total of 138 species of mammal (including 9 marine species), 690 bird (337 residents, 208 winter visitors, 12 summer visitors, 14 passage visitors and 119 vagrants), 171 reptile (including 16 marine species) and 64 amphibian are expected to occur in Bangladesh (Appendix I). These include some species whose occurrence is predicted on the basis of their known occurrence very close to the Bangladesh border, and some species that have historically occurred but whose recent status is uncertain. New species of wildlife are occasionally discovered and are added to the national checklist. There are no wildlife species that occur only in Bangladesh (endemic), because Bangladesh has never been isolated from Mainland Asia and the habitat types found in Bangladesh are available in neighbouring countries. However, seven species of frog (*Microhyla mukhlesuri*, *M. mymensinghensis*, *M. nilphamarensis*, *Euphlyctis kalasgramensis*, *Fejervarya asmati*, *F. dhaka* and *Hoplobatrachus littoralis*) reported as new to science are not yet known to occur outside Bangladesh.

Although the number of wildlife species that are resident or seasonal visitors in Bangladesh is relatively high, the relative abundance (see 'About This Book' section for relative abundance codes) shows that a large portion of the species that have been recorded are Rare and for many species there have been no recent records. In the case of mammals, a total of 24 (17%) species are Very Common, 12 (9%) Common, 24 (17%) Uncommon, and 78 (57%) Rare. In the case of birds, a total of 122 (18%) species are Very Common, 123 (18%) Common, 140 (20%) Uncommon, and 305 (44%)

Rare. In the case of reptiles, a total of 15 (9%) species are Very Common, 23 (13%) Common, 44 (26%) Uncommon, and 89 (52%) Rare. In the case of amphibians, a total of 13 (20%) species are Very Common, 13 (20%) Common, 14 (22%) Uncommon, and 24 (38%) Rare.

Even after significant losses of wildlife and wildlife habitats, Bangladesh still supports relatively healthy populations of many wildlife species of global and national importance. Each of these species plays a key role in its respective ecosystem and is necessary to ensuring the delicate ecological balance. The Tiger is the most iconic animal of all, since it is the national animal of Bangladesh. Bangladesh may support a total of 30 mammal, 35 bird, 27 reptile and 2 amphibian species that are globally threatened according to the IUCN Red List. These include most of the flagship species and megafauna as well as other important species of wildlife of Bangladesh.

The notable mammalian species of Bangladesh that are globally threatened include the Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Tiger, Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Oriental Small-clawed Otter (*Aonyx cinerea*), Smooth-coated Otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*), Northern Pig-tailed Macaque (*Macaca leonina*), Phayre's Langur, Capped Langur, Western Hoolock Gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*), Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), Irrawaddy Dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) and Asian Elephant. The Tiger population in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh and India is one of the largest in the world and the only population living in mangroves. The Asian Elephant is one



Tranquil sunset over Tanguar Haor (a Ramsar Site), Sunamganj





of the largest living creatures on earth and is considered as the flagship species of the hill ecosystems. Although not globally threatened, the Crab-eating Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) is at the verge of extirpation in Bangladesh, and only a few individuals survive in the far southeast of Bangladesh.

Many globally threatened birds are found in Bangladesh, notably: Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Great Slaty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*), Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*), Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*), Indian Spotted Eagle (*C. hastata*), White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Pallas's Fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*). The coastal areas of Bangladesh support the world's largest non-breeding aggregations of Spoon-billed Sandpiper (total number 70-100) and Indian Skimmer (total number 1,000-1,500).

Among the reptiles, the majority of the turtle and tortoise species found in Bangladesh are globally threatened, such as Malayan Box Turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), Arakan Forest Turtle (*Heosemys depressa*), Northern River Terrapin (*Batagur baska*), Spotted Pond Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*), Yellow Turtle (*Morenia petersi*), Sylhet Roofed Turtle (*Pangshura sylhetensis*), Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*), Asian Giant Tortoise (*Manouria emys*), Asiatic Softshell Turtle (*Amyda cartilaginea*), Ganges Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonia gangeticus*), Peacock-marked Soft-shell Turtle (*Nilssonia hurum*), Black



Tiger's present and past (from top): a male Tiger in its last stronghold in Bangladesh, the Sundarbans; Tiger hunted by the Prince of Bhawal named Ramendra Narayan Roy (popularly known as Bhawal Raja Sannysis) in Bhawal forest, central Bangladesh, in the 1900s (photographer unknown)

Softshell Turtle (*Nilssonia nigricans*), Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle (*Chitra indica*) and Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). The Arakan Forest Turtle, discovered in Bandarban in the southeast in 2014, is a very important species, because it was previously considered as endemic to the Arakan Hill Range of Myanmar. Among other groups of reptiles there are virtually no globally threatened species except the King Cobra

Sundarbans Forest Division.

Annual Administration Report for the year 1907-08.

Chapter - V.

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G E N E R A L.

Eleven tigers including two tiger cubs were shot in the Reserved Forests during the year and Rs. 770/- <sup>was</sup> distributed in rewards. Of these <sup>Tigers</sup> three were killed in the Forests lying on the east of the Passur and the remainder on the west of that river.

120 (one hundred and twenty) men - were killed by tigers as compared with 83 of the last year, and 79 for the average of the preceding 5 years. It is uncertain if all cases were reported during these 5 years 1902-3 to 1906-07. The writer regrets to have to record this heavy increase specially in Khulna Coupe which created a considerable sensation among the Bowalies and capital was made out of the accidents by some of the monopolists to induce section-holders to abandon work in view of the approaching sale in Barrhat Coupe. The above figures show that the tiger question is becoming increasingly serious, and efforts are being made to get at these pests by putting down poisoned deer, but so far with little success.

*Prairie*

Deputy Conservator of Forests,  
Sundarbans Division.

B.C.Mitter.  
15/8/08

(*Ophiophagus hannah*), but some species like the Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*) and Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) are nationally important. The Reticulated Python is the largest snake and the King Cobra is the largest venomous snake on earth. The Estuarine Crocodile is the flagship species for the aquatic ecosystem of the Sundarbans. Among the diverse species of amphibians, the two globally threatened species found in Bangladesh are Northern Frog (*Indiranana borealis*) and Khare's Stream Frog (*Pterorana khare*). The latter species was discovered in Bandarban in the southeast in 2012, which was previously considered as endemic to Northeast India. This is the only frog in the world with skin folds in the lateral sides of body that enable it to glide.

For many wildlife species that are surviving today, a notable reduction of range is evident. The Tiger, for example, was once found in all the forests of Bangladesh. In his book *Banglar Shikar Prani* (Animals for Hunting in Bengal), published in 1957, Satish Chandra Mitra writes that the Tiger was present in 11 of the 17 civil districts of the eastern Bengal (now Bangladesh) until the 1930s. In 1900s, the Prince of Bhawal named Ramendra Narayan Roy (who is well-known as Bhawal Raja Sannyasi) had killed a Tiger in Bhawal forest, central Bangladesh. A Tiger was hunted in Ghatail forest, Tangail, in 1952, and another one was hunted in Srimangal, Moulvibazar, in 1962. Today, none of the above-mentioned

areas support any large predator or prey, let alone the Tiger, but the Tiger still survives in the Sundarbans and in the remote areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Similarly, the Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) used to occur in all over Bangladesh except the Sundarbans a hundred years ago, but today it mainly occurs in the far northwest of the country. A male Black Francolin was hunted in Savar, Dhaka, in May 1970, which was the last record of the species in Dhaka.



Black Francolin's past and present (from top): a stuffed specimen of a male Black Francolin hunted in Savar, Dhaka, in May 1970; a male Black Francolin foraging in a bush in Tetulia, Panchagarh



## Bangladesh as the Abode of Wildlife

Bangladesh is a South Asian country that stretches from 20°34' to 26°38' north latitudes and from 88°01' to 92°41' east longitudes. The total area of the country is 147,570 sq km, and most of it forms part of a delta located on the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river system – one of the largest river systems on earth. The northeast and southeast portions of the country are hilly, with the highest peak Saka Haphlong (also known as Tlang Moy; 1,052 metres above sea level) is situated at the eastern end of Bandarban at the border between Bangladesh and Myanmar. About 80% of the country is floodplain, 12% hills, and 8% terrace or uplifted blocks. In addition, Bangladesh has 106,613 sq km of marine area. In Bangladesh, about 8-10% of the land area is under good canopy cover, supporting about 5,000 species of angiosperm plants. The climate is tropical monsoon, with marked seasonal variations. The monsoon occurs during July–October followed by a cool winter during November–February, and a hot and dry summer during March–June. The annual rainfall normally ranges between 1,100-5,700 mm, temperature 11-34°C and relative humidity 55-88%. The population totals about 160 million, which includes a high diversity of different ethnic groups, especially in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bangladesh is the seventh most populous country on earth.



Sundarbans' (a Ramsar Site and a UNESCO World Heritage Site) present and past (from top): aerial view showing the huge area covered by the forest; view of Jhansi Coupe, northern Sundarbans of Bangladesh, taken in 1932-1933 (photo by S. Choudhury)

Bangladesh was originally a country of rich wetlands and tropical forests, but those vast expanses of wetland and forest habitats have been largely converted to agricultural fields, human settlements, industrial areas, and fish and shrimp farms, particularly during the last fifty years. We get some idea of the original geography and wildlife habitats of

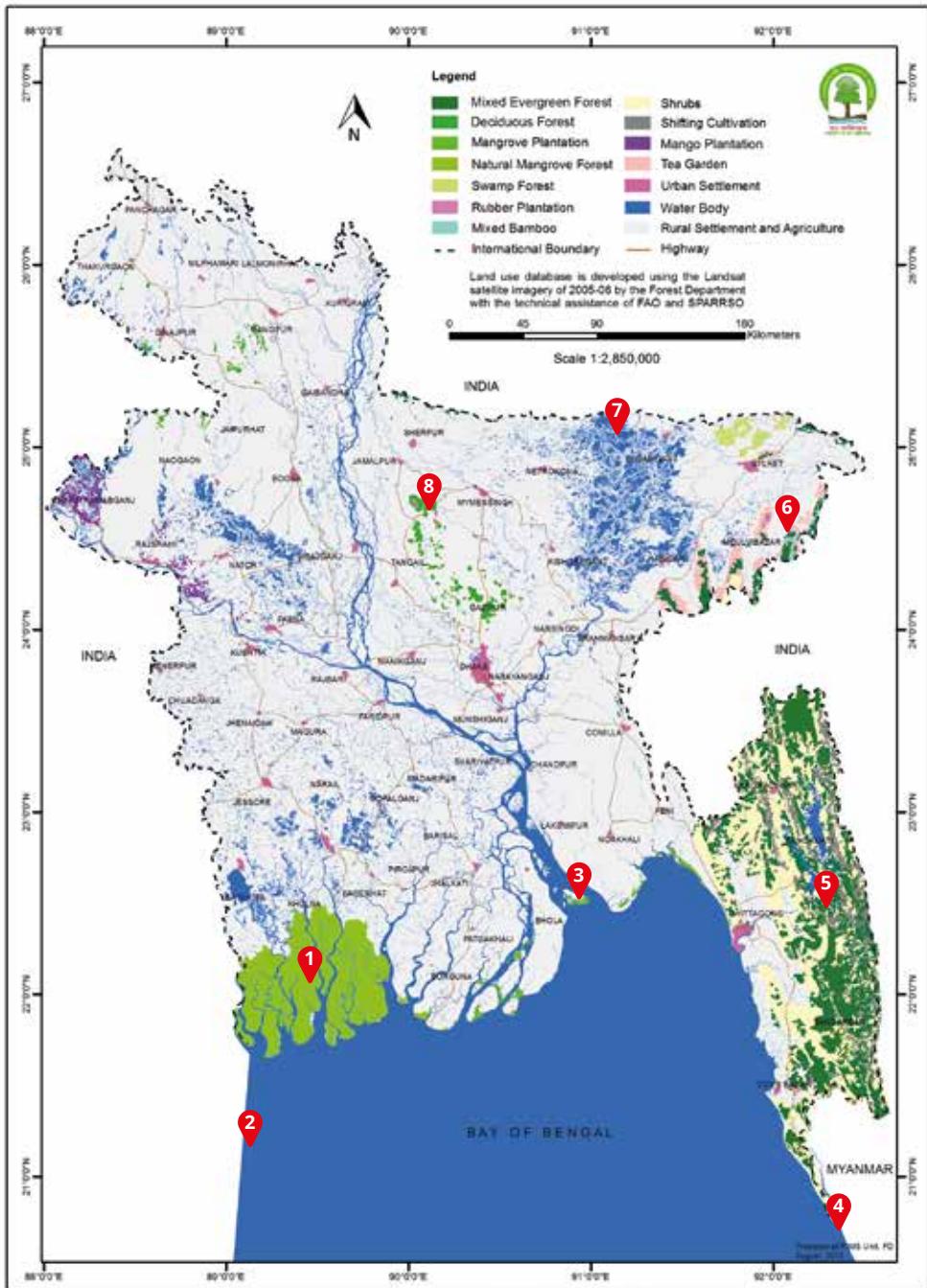


Figure 1. Land use map of Bangladesh showing the most important areas for wildlife: 1) Sundarbans, 2) Swatch of No-Ground, 3) Meghna Estuary, 4) beaches of Teknaf Peninsula and St. Martin's Island, 5) mixed evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6) mixed evergreen forests of Greater Sylhet, 7) Haor Basin, and 8) deciduous forests of Madhupur

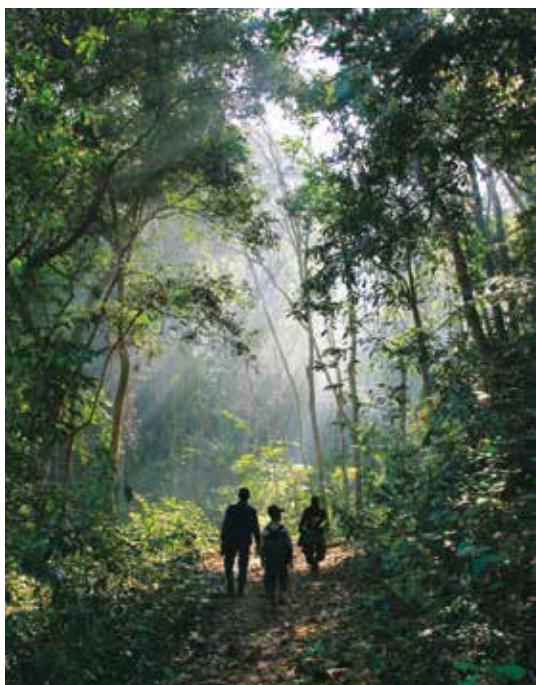
Bangladesh from the experiences of early visitors. The Chinese traveler Xuanzang (also spelled as Hiuen Tsiang) who visited Samatata in eastern Bangladesh in around 640 AD mentions: 'The land lies low and is rich'. Ibn Battutah, a fourteenth century Moroccan traveler and scholar who visited Bengal (Chittagong and Sylhet) in 1346 AD, described this region as a water-soaked garden of immense fertility. The British surveyor Francis Buchanan, who surveyed southeastern Bangladesh in 1798 in order to identify places most suitable for the cultivation of spices, saw most of the area covered by dense mixed evergreen forests that supported the Tiger, Asian Elephant and many other wildlife, and in Karnafuli River the crocodiles were so numerous that the inhabitants were obliged to surround their bathing places with a strong bamboo fence. Lord Guy Montfort, who flew as a Royal Air Force pilot in the second World War and then returned in 1969 to lead a World Wildlife Fund expedition, noted that the nearly continuous mixed evergreen forests of Greater Sylhet from the 1940s had been decimated in the intervening years. The deciduous forests of Madhupur and Bhawal were very dense and rich in wildlife even a hundred years ago, as described by the local rulers who used to venture the forest for hunting. Only the complexity of mangroves of the Sundarbans have remained relatively unchanged from how they were described by colonial visitors, but the area has reduced in size during the last two hundred years. Originally, the eastern boundary of the Sundarbans had stretched as far as the estuary of the Meghna River. The rich wetlands of the country are, in some areas, still quite close to their original state, but forests have suffered severely from overexploitation.

Today, the entire country of Bangladesh serves as an abode of wildlife and other biodiversity, but the main concentrations of wildlife, especially the important species, are in the remaining natural forests and wetlands. The hilly area in the southeast of Bangladesh forms part of Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot – one of the 35 most biodiverse areas on earth. Moreover, the country has two biodiversity rich areas of global renown – the Sundarbans and Tangail Haor. The five main types of wildlife habitats in Bangladesh include forests, wetlands, marine area; bushy, grassy and bamboo-dominated areas; and village groves (Figure 1). Other major land uses are agricultural areas (9.19 million ha or 62.26% of Bangladesh) and housing areas (0.15 million ha or 1.02% of Bangladesh), which are not such good habitats for wildlife.

## Forests

There are mainly three types of natural forests in Bangladesh, namely: mangrove forests, mixed evergreen forests, and deciduous forests. One-tenth or 9.82% (1.45 million ha) of the country's surface area is situated within the 'forest belt', but the actual coverage of natural forests is much lower than this. In fact, Bangladesh has one of the world's lowest forest-to-population ratios (probably less than 0.02 ha forest land per person). The natural forests are the most important habitats for wildlife since most of the flagship and threatened species are found there.

Mangrove forests (including coastal plantations) cover an area of 0.78 million ha along the coast, with most of this (0.60 million ha) accounted for by the Sundarbans – the largest and least disturbed forest of Bangladesh, and the rest are planted mangroves. The Bangladesh and Indian Sundarbans



Mixed evergreen forests (from top): Kassalong Reserved Forest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Rajkandi Hill Reserved Forest in Greater Sylhet



**Keokradong Hill Range in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is covered by luxuriant vegetation that supports diverse species of wildlife**





Deciduous forest dominated by 'Sal' (*Shorea robusta*) trees in Madhupur National Park, Tangail



Grasslands of Greater Sylhet support many species of wintering warblers and other wildlife



Short bamboos cover the major portion of natural habitats in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as evident in the view over Sajek Valley



Some areas of Greater Sylhet are covered by very tall bamboos

together form the largest single mangrove forest accounting for 6% of all mangroves on earth. The mangrove forests are characterized by unique plants that grow below the high tide level and can survive through the use of various types of aerial roots, including pneumatophores. The vegetation is mainly composed of mangrove trees such as *Heritiera fomes* (Sundri), *Excoecaria agallocha* (Gewa), *Sonneratia apetala* (Keora), *S. caseolaris* (Choila/Ora) and *Avicennia* spp. (Baen), and smaller plants such as *Ceriops* spp. (Goran), *Phoenix paludosa* (Hental), *Nypa fruticans* (Golpata), *Acanthus ilicifolius* (Hargoza), *Imperata* spp. (Chhan) and *Typha* spp. (Hogla).

The mixed evergreen forests have become heavily fragmented and degraded but together cover an area of 0.55 million ha in the southeast and northeast of Bangladesh. Some relatively large patches of mixed evergreen forests still exist in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' Kassalong Reserved Forest, Sangu Wildlife Sanctuary and Kaptai National Park as well as Greater Sylhet's Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Lawachara National Park and Rajkandi Hill Reserved Forest. The mixed evergreen forests are dominated by evergreen trees, but also have some deciduous trees. The principal tree species include *Artocarpus chaplasha* (Chapalish), *Swintonia floribunda* (Civit), *Bombox* spp. (Shimul), *Magnolia champaca* (Champa), *Syzygium* spp. (Jaam), *Dipterocarpus* spp. (Garzan), *Mangifera* spp. (Ury-aam/Buno-aam), *Albizia* spp. (Koroi), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Hargaza/Azuli), *Lagerstroemia* spp. (Jarul) and *Ficus* spp. (Bot). Other common plants include different species of bamboo (*Bambusa* spp., *Melocanna* spp., etc.), epiphytes (*Vanda* spp., *Dendrobium* spp., etc.), climbers and ferns, including the *Cyathea* spp. or tree fern that gives the forest a primitive look.

The deciduous forests have also become heavily fragmented and degraded throughout the country. The 0.12 million ha of deciduous forests are distributed in the central, northern and northwestern regions of the country. Only in the Madhupur Tract are relatively large areas of forests still existing, although they are not in a primary state. The most dominant tree species of the forest is *Shorea robusta* (Sal), which forms 80% of the trees, but mature trees in the forest are now extremely rare. Other species that form the vegetation include trees such as *Dillenia pentagyna* (Hargaza/Azuli), *Adina cordifolia* (Kaikka), *Spondias mangifera* (Bon-amra), *Ficus* spp. (Bot), *Albizia* spp. (Koroi) and *Syzygium* spp. (Jaam), and plants including *Zizyphus* spp. (Bon-boro), *Phyllanthus emblica* (Amloki), *Curcuma* spp. (Shoti), *Bambusa* spp. (Bansh) and *Lantana camara*. A wild variety of paddy (*Oryza rufipogon*) grows in the floor of deciduous forests of Madhupur National Park. The deciduous forests have many large grassland pockets, dominated by *Imperata* grasses.

## Wetlands

Bangladesh is a country of wetlands, totally covering 19.65% of Bangladesh (2.90 million ha), including rivers (0.48 million ha), estuarine areas (0.55 million ha), and the rest (1.87 million ha) are deeply flooded floodplains (seasonal), lakes and marshlands. During the rainy season more than 50% of the country turns into seasonal wetlands. Wetlands of different kinds and sizes are scattered all over the country. Some important wetland areas are the Haor Basin (particularly Tangar Haor, Hakaluki Haor and Hail Haor) in the northeast, the Sundarbans in the southwest, the Meghna Estuary in the south, Kaptai Lake in the southeast, Chalan Beel in the



Tanguar Haor (a Ramsar Site) in Sunamganj is a globally important wintering ground for migratory waterbirds

northwest, and the coastal areas adjacent to St. Martin's Island and the Teknaf Peninsula in the far southeast. Two sites have been recognized as internationally important wetlands (Ramsar Sites) include Tanguar Haor and the Sundarbans – both are important wintering grounds for waterbirds. The riverbeds of large rivers like the Jamuna (Brahmaputra), Padma (Ganges) and Meghna, together with their sandflats and reedlands, are good habitats for many birds. The sandflats, mudflats, and grassy areas along the coast are also important for coastal and marine birds, and other wildlife. The common vegetation of the wetlands are reeds like *Saccharum* spp. (Kansh) and *Phragmites* spp. (Nol), and other plants such as *Barringtonia racemosa* (Hijal), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Kochuri Pana), *Lemna* spp. (Khudi Pana), *Chara* spp., *Nitella* spp., *Sagittaria* spp., *Ipomea* spp. (Kolmi) and *Nymphaea nouchali* (Shapla, i.e. the national flower of Bangladesh). Two special wetland plants grow only in the Haor Basin are *Rosa clinophylla* (Guzar Kanta) – a variety of wild rose, and *Duchesnea indica* (Sokka) – a variety of wild strawberry. Some species like *Myriostachya wightiana* (Dhanshi/Ury Ghash) and *Typha* spp. (Hogla) grow only in the coastal wetlands.

## Marine Area

Bangladesh has 106,613 sq km of marine area, comprising 12 nautical miles of territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) extending up to 200 nautical miles into the high seas. This is a part of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem – one of the world's 64 large marine ecosystems. The marine ecosystem is completely different from the freshwater ecosystems and serves as a habitat for whales, dolphins, pelagic birds, marine turtles and sea snakes as well



Riverbed of the Padma provides habitats for wildlife in both wet and dry areas



Marine habitats in and around St. Martin's Island support many marine species of wildlife



Notable wild plants of Bangladesh (by row from left to right): Elephant Foot Yam (*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*) in Savar, Dhaka (largest flower of Bangladesh); Burmeese Sundew (*Drosera burmannii*) in Gazni, Sherpur, with trapped insects; Sundri (*Heritiera fomes*) flowers in the Sundarbans; Wild Rose (*Rosa clinophylla*) in the Haor Basin; Wild Nongmangkha (*Phlogacanthus curviflorus*) in Lawachara National Park, Moulvibazar; Wild Paddy (*Oryza rufipogon*) in Madhupur National Park, Tangail; Wild Strawberry (*Duchesnea indica*) in Tanguar Haor, Sunamganj

as many other valuable marine species. The most important marine area is the Swatch of No-Ground Marine Protected Area (a special Wildlife Sanctuary) that covers 1,738 sq km, situated about a hundred km south from the Sundarbans coast. In this area, the water is very deep due to the presence of a submarine canyon where the nutrient-rich water upwell, making the area a hotspot for marine organisms.

### Bushy, Grassy and Bamboo-dominated Areas

The hilly areas in the southeast, particularly the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and in the northeast, have huge hilly areas covered by natural short vegetation. The total of such areas is 5.42% (0.80 million ha) of the country's total area, most of which (0.73 million ha) are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and legally designated as 'unclassed state forests (USFs)'. Plants such as *Lantana camara*, *Eupatorium* spp., *Clerodendrum* spp., *Melastoma* spp., many species of bamboo (*Melocanna bambusoides*, *Bambusa* spp., *Oxytenanthera* spp., *Teinostachyum griffithii*, *Neohouzeaua dullooa*, etc.) and grass (*Imperata* spp., *Phragmites* spp., etc.) grow in these areas. Several species of wild bamboos grow in Bangladesh, and more species are waiting to be discovered. Some of the areas previously had good forest cover, but once the trees were logged the areas were occupied by bushes, grasses and bamboo. Yet the areas serve as a corridor between the patches of mixed evergreen forests.

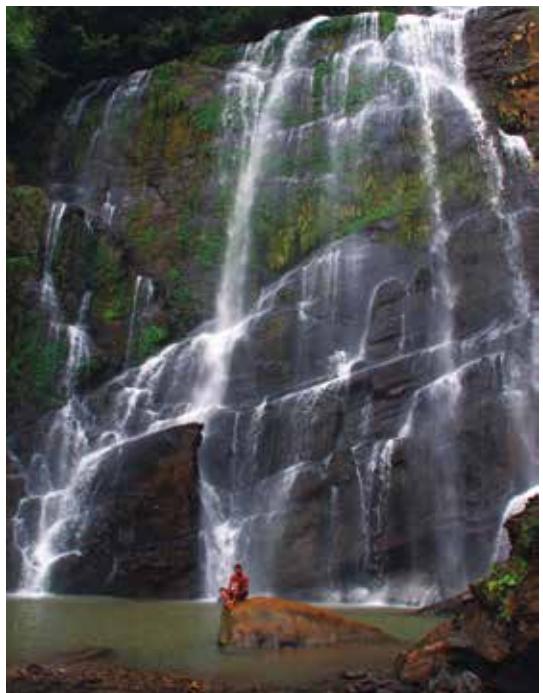
### Village Groves

Most villages in Bangladesh are lush with vegetation. The backyards of village homes often have dense growths of planted and natural vegetation, which are important in supporting a number of wildlife species. These wildlife species

use the homestead vegetation for their food and shelter, but also use the surrounding crop fields (rice, wheat, jute, sugarcane, etc.). Homesteads account for 1.83% (0.27 million ha) of the country's total area. The common vegetation of the homesteads include the trees like *Mangifera indica* (Aam), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Kanthal), *Syzygium* spp. (Jaam), *Litchi chinensis* (Lichu), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Boroi), *Diospyros peregrina* (Gaab), *Tamarindus indica* (Tentul), *Bombax ceiba* (Shimul), *Anthocephalus cadamba* (Kadam), and *Albizia* spp. (Koroi), and other plants like *Bambusa* spp. (Bansh), *Musa* spp. (Kola), *Phoenix sylvestris* (Khejur), *Borassus flabellifer* (Taal), *Cocos nucifera* (Nariker), *Barringtonia racemosa* (Hijal), *Ficus* spp. (Bot and Dumur), *Citrus aurantifolia* (Lebu), *Calotropis gigantea* (Akand), *Ricinus communis* (Bherenda), *Cassia* spp., *Clerodendrum inerme* (Bhant) and *Coccinia grandis* (Telakucha).



Village groves (from top): elevated dry area in Babudaing, Chapai Nawabganj (Barind Tract), and low-lying wet area in southern Bhola



Minor habitats for wildlife (by row from left to right): Ratargul freshwater swamp forest in Sylhet, Kudum Cave in Cox's Bazar, dipterocarp forest in Cox's Bazar (Meda-Kacchapia National Park), Jadiapai Fall in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Kris Taung (steep hill) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Saka Haphlong Hill (highest elevation in Bangladesh; 1,052 m) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts



Burning of natural forests for 'jum' or shifting cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

## Threats to Wildlife

Wildlife in Bangladesh face a complex and formidable array of threats, some of which are direct with immediate impacts and others are indirect with long-term impacts, manifested most importantly in a steady loss and degradation of habitats. These threats are created mostly by humans, of which some major threats are the following –

**Steady loss and degradation of wildlife habitats –** In the wake of the devastating economic upheavals of the Liberation War and subsequent natural calamities of past decades, the Government has made it a national priority to do whatever required to increase the productivity of rural areas. The natural and diverse ecosystems required to sustain wildlife have generally been perceived as 'unproductive' in recent decades, and have accordingly fallen to conversion to agriculture, single species forest plantations, industrial use and human habitation. Conversion of natural forest ecosystems to forest plantations, usually of exotic species, has accounted for the largest portion of this conversion process and the subsequent loss of wildlife. Moreover, intentional or accidental fire in the forests causes severe damage to the wildlife and their habitats, particularly in the hilly areas where the natural vegetation is burnt for 'jum' or shifting cultivation. The natural wetlands have either been filled by soil to increase crop fields and areas for human habitation, or converted for commercial fish culture, destroying the rich and complex biodiversity of the natural wetlands. The reduction of upstream flow of



Logged mother trees from natural forests deposited in Baghaihat, Rangamati



Great Egret and mangrove vegetation affected by oil-spill in the Sundarbans (December 2014)



Illegal hunting of wildlife (from top): hunting by bow-and-arrow, and hunting by gun

freshwater through the rivers of Bangladesh due to dams and climate change is another impact contributing to the decline of wetland habitats. There is no estimate of the rate of habitat loss in Bangladesh, but it is certainly one of the highest in the world with obvious signs of degradation and fragmentation of both terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

**Illegal hunting and retribution killing of wildlife –**

A large number of wildlife species are commonly hunted for meat and other body parts. Since there is no provision for legal hunting or sport hunting in Bangladesh, all hunting is illegal, i.e. poaching. Hunting is done by guns, arrows and catapults as well as by using poison-baits, traps and nets. The type of hunting that has the most serious impact is commercial hunting for sale in the market. Subsistence hunting for meat is restricted mainly to the small ethnic groups in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. There is no estimate of the number of wild animals killed and captured every year, but based on scattered information it is certain that the rate is high. Even the national animal, i.e. the Tiger, is being poached (3.2 per year) and vagrant tigers are being killed (about 3 per year) in and around the Sundarbans. In addition, birds and some other wildlife are captured live for the pet trade and there are permanent and weekly markets all over the country where pet animals are sold. Other than illegal hunting, animals are also killed on the grounds of retribution because they are often perceived as a threat to human beings, their property, their cattle and their crops.

**Outdated and inadequate policy framework, and insufficient enforcement of law –**

The policy instruments most relevant to wildlife and their habitats have become outdated and are in many cases inappropriate. The protected area categories and management prescriptions included in the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act of 2012, particularly for National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, are only marginally relevant in the situation where interference by rural populations is so extensive. To date, there is no systematic policy framework for protected areas that can include not only these two categories but also the various other kinds of areas important for wildlife that are or could be recognised including: Ecologically Critical Areas, internationally-recognized protected areas, and community-conserved areas. Most importantly, the existing policy framework includes very little systematic and clear provision for benefits sharing and access rights for local communities in and around protected areas. In many cases the laws and policies are sufficient, but the enforcement is insufficient due to the lack of management capacity, particularly in the Bangladesh Forest Department.

**Corruption and abuse of power –**

The corruption at different levels of the society makes it easier for people to destroy natural habitats and even encroach or occupy the land through the help of corrupt persons. Furthermore, the country's policy emphasis on land productivity has often converged with the less laudable interests of persons of power and influence to have an accelerating effect on habitat loss. Support for natural forest clearing and plantation development has often been accelerated by those that can benefit from it. A range of self-interested parties have supported illegal felling of timber from existing plantations and from natural forest areas.



Asiatic Golden Cat hunted by a tribal Mro in Chimbuk Hill Range, Chittagong Hill Tracts



Skins of Tiger, Reticulated Python and Spotted Deer seized from poachers by the Bangladesh Forest Department



Frogs for sale in a market in Khagrachari



Trophies of wild animals for sale in Bandarban



Different body parts of rare and peculiar wild animals are displayed or used in folk medicines and beads ('tabij') in rural areas

**Lack of broad-based public support for natural ecosystem conservation** – Although Bangladesh has been blessed by a number of leading wildlife enthusiasts, these interests have yet to coalesce into a broad-based coalition that can advocate effectively on behalf of natural ecosystem conservation. Although sporadic protests have occurred as vast areas of natural habitats have been converted, in past decades, such protests are small in scale and have generally not been effective, primarily because they are not broad-based.

**Expansion of alien/invasive species** – Rapid expansion of fast-growing tree species brought from abroad (particularly acacia, eucalyptus and teak) have spread all over Bangladesh including the forested areas and village groves, severely altering the wildlife habitats. These trees do not provide food and shelter for the majority of the local wildlife species. The undergrowth cannot grow in the monocultures of these trees and their shed leaves take a long time to degrade, which contribute to the decline of moisture and humus of the soil, making the area inhospitable for many wildlife taxa, particularly for reptiles and amphibians. Moreover, these trees are known to increase the risk of fire outbreak. Meanwhile, over the last six decades as many as 24 fishes have been introduced into Bangladesh from abroad, several of which are carnivorous and feed on eggs and young of aquatic wildlife. The invasive species rapidly disperse over the wetlands like biological explosives during the rainy seasons. The majority of the alien species are invasive in Bangladesh and outcompete the local species living in the same ecological niche.

**Pollution** – The aquatic ecosystem is polluted by discharges of untreated industrial effluents, domestic organic and inorganic wastes as well as agro-chemicals, i.e pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and chemical fertilizers. Motorized vehicles also release oil and other wastes into rivers causing pollution. Oil-spills from ships and accidental sinking of ships with toxic compounds is a formidable threat to the wildlife and their habitats in the Sundarbans and the Meghna Estuary. Indiscriminate dumping of all forms of waste, both solid and liquid, is also a threat to aquatic and terrestrial habitats and organisms. Some wildlife species are intolerant to pollution and die soon after the spreading of pollutants. Others are slowly affected, leading to the decline of breeding potential and shortening of lifespan.

**Unplanned and uncontrolled tourism** – Unplanned and uncontrolled tourism is becoming a major cause of the degradation of biodiversity hotspots. The biodiversity of St. Martin's Island, Lawachara National Park, and Sundarbans, for example, have been facing a continuous threat from uncontrolled or poorly controlled tourism. The number of visitors are often excessive in some popular spots, together with a lot of noise and indiscriminate littering.

**Climate change** – Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to global climate change. Climate change is predicted to affect primarily the coastal ecosystems including the Sundarbans, Meghna Estuary, Teknaf Peninsula and St. Martin's Island, which are important habitats for wildlife in Bangladesh. The land-loss in the sea-facing areas of the Sundarbans is already evident due to the rising sea-level. Furthermore, if global warming continues, the change in rainfall pattern is anticipated, which may alter the soil moisture and the vegetation types, and affect the wildlife.



## Conservation of Wildlife

The famous Bengali writer Sanjibchandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1899) once visited the deciduous Sal forest of Palamau, Jharkhand, India, where he was mesmerized by watching the beauty of different wildlife in their natural habitat. Beside the forest he saw a cottage where a young tribal mother was making hand fans by Palmyra Palm leaves with a lactating baby in her lap. He realized that "bonneyra boney sundar, shishura matricorey (in Bengali)" meaning "the wild is beautiful in the wilderness, children in their mothers' laps", which is the fundamental concept of wildlife conservation, i.e. wildlife should be conserved in their natural habitats.

Bangladesh is committed to conserve biodiversity, including the wildlife, which is reflected in the Clause 18A of the Constitution of Bangladesh where it is mentioned: 'The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safeguard the natural resources, biodiversity, wetlands, forests and wildlife for the present and future citizens'. As a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Bangladesh is working with the international community to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including its wildlife.

Good legal protection for wildlife and their habitats exist in Bangladesh under the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012; Forest Act, 1927 (2010); and Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995. Bangladesh is also a signatory to a number of conservation related international conventions like Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species



Wildlife research and monitoring (from top): shorebird census and camera-trap survey of large mammals

of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention), and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). International protected areas of Bangladesh cover internationally important wildlife-rich areas. The Government of Bangladesh has produced necessary strategies and policies to ensure good wildlife conservation and management, the most notable of which are Bangladesh Wildlife Conservation Master Plan 2015-2035, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016), and Bangladesh National Conservation Strategy (2017).



Captive breeding programme of the Northern River Terrapin in Bhawal, Gazipur



Wooden boxes set-up in Hail Haor, Moulvibazar, have assisted the breeding of Cotton Pygmy-geese



Annual Bird Fair at Jahangirnagar University helps to raise awareness for bird conservation

Other than the national protected areas for the conservation of wildlife, there are some globally important wildlife areas in Bangladesh, for which there are global mandates adopted by Bangladesh. In 1997, the UNESCO declared the southern area (139,500 ha) of the Sundarbans East, South and West Wildlife Sanctuaries of the Sundarbans of Bangladesh as the World Heritage Site as a recognition of its importance as the heritage of mankind. The Sundarbans (of Bangladesh and India) is not only the largest single mangrove forest on earth, but also the habitat for the Tiger and 14 other species of globally threatened wildlife. In Bangladesh, there are two wetlands of global importance, especially as waterbird habitats, which were declared under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands. These two Ramsar Sites are the Sundarbans Reserved Forest (i.e. the entire Sundarbans of Bangladesh, area 601,700 ha, declared in 1992) and Tangar Haor (area 9,500 ha, declared in 2000). Both sites are key wintering grounds of many waterbirds and breeding grounds of resident birds, several of which are globally threatened species. Moreover, BirdLife International has identified and declared a total of 20 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Bangladesh. Since birds have been shown to be effective indicators of wider biodiversity, the protection of these sites would help ensure the survival of a correspondingly large number of other animal and plant species. These sites are the key habitats for many globally threatened migratory waterbirds like the Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Spotted Greenshank.

The Government of Bangladesh has included a number of wild fauna and flora as the nationally protected species under the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act of 2012. In addition, in 2000 and 2015, IUCN-Bangladesh assessed the species of some groups of fauna (including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians) to identify the nationally threatened species. At the global level, IUCN categorized the species of fauna and flora to identify the globally threatened species and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) included a number of species in the Appendices I and II, as threatened species, for which the international trade is restricted. As a party to the CITES, Bangladesh has endorsed it and imposed necessary bans and controls. Both IUCN Red Lists and CITES Appendices serve as an important tool in formulating policies and developing programmes for species-based conservation. Other than *in-situ* conservation, some *ex-situ* conservation initiatives are going on in Bangladesh, notably the captive breeding programmes of some important species of wildlife like Northern River Terrapin, Asian Giant Tortoise, Arakan Forest Turtle, Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), Marsh Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile, White-rumped Vulture, Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*) and Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*).

## Protected Areas

Bangladesh has a network of designated protected areas, primarily for the conservation of wildlife. While some of these were declared in the 1960s, the history of forest management by the state goes back at least to the Mughal era. During the Mughal Empire and the rule of local kings there were areas preserved for sport hunting for the elite. This trend continued until the British Colonial era. During the Colonial era, however, forests were brought under the Government's jurisdiction and parts of the forests were declared as Reserves where clear

felling was not permitted. In 1793, the Government of British India officially took control of the forests, and in 1865 the Forest Department was created and the first Forest Act was promulgated. A significant improvement in the legal status of the protected areas occurred after the independence of Bangladesh through the formulation and implementation of the Bangladesh Wildlife Order in 1973, which was refined as Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation) (Amendment) Act in 1974. This was replaced by the new and up-to-date Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act in 2012.

There are 38 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Bangladesh, which are the major protected areas of the country and the biggest *in-situ* conservation arrangement (Table 2). These include one marine protected area, viz. 'Swatch of No-Ground Marine Protected Area' (a special Wildlife Sanctuary), that covers an area of 173,800 ha (1,738 sq km), which is 1.63% of the total marine area (106,613 sq km) of Bangladesh. Moreover, the Department of Fisheries declared a marine reserve in the year 2000 under the Marine Fisheries Ordinance of 1983. The total area of the reserve is estimated to be 69,800 ha (698 sq km). Except the marine protected area, the total area of 17 National Parks (45,746.51 ha) and 20 Wildlife Sanctuaries (398,503.02 ha) is 444,249.53 ha, which is 3.01% of the total area of Bangladesh. The National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are defined under the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act of 2012. National Park means comparatively large area of outstanding scenic and natural beauty with the primary object of providing education, research and recreation to the public and

managed for conservation of natural environment of plants and wild animals and outstanding charming scenery. Wildlife Sanctuary, on the other hand, means an area where capturing, killing, shooting or trapping of wildlife is prohibited and managed for the conservation of all natural resources such as vegetation, soil and water, mainly for undisturbed breeding of wildlife. Other than the major protected areas, the country has many minor protected areas like Eco-Parks, Safari Parks, Botanical Gardens, Special Biodiversity Conservation Areas, and Community Conservation Areas (Table 2).

Establishing and maintaining an effective network of protected areas that will include all the best habitat types available is the best way to conserve biodiversity in the natural state, and is practiced worldwide. IUCN defines protected area as 'a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values'. In Bangladesh, the protected areas are legally protected, but complete protection on the ground is yet to be ensured. Therefore, the network is partially successful in protecting the wildlife and wildlife habitats. For instance, the resource harvest has been partially controlled in the protected areas and designating an area as 'protected' helps to make people aware of the importance of that area for conservation. However, most of the protected area boundaries are not well-demarcated and are guarded and managed by very limited manpower and logistics of the Forest Department, leading to illegal exploitation of resources.

**Table 2. Protected areas of Bangladesh.**

#### **National Parks**

Sl. No.	Name of National Park	Type	Location	Date of Notification	Area (ha)
1	Himchari	Bush, bamboo and plantation in hills	Cox's Bazar	15 Feb 1980	1,729.00
2	Bhawal	Deciduous forest in highlands	Gazipur	11 May 1982	5,022.27
3	Madhupur	Deciduous forest in highlands	Tangail	24 Feb 1982	8,436.13
4	Lawachara	Mixed evergreen forest in low hills	Moulvibazar	07 Jul 1996	1,250.00
5	Kaptai	Mixed evergreen forest and teak plantation in hills	Rangamati	09 Sep 1999	5,464.78
6	Nijhum Dweep	Planted mangroves on coastal island	Noakhali	08 Apr 2001	16,352.23
7	Ramsagar	Man-made lake surrounded by plantation	Dinajpur	30 Apr 2001	27.75
8	Meda-Kacchapia	Dipterocarp forest in hillocks	Cox's Bazar	04 Apr 2004	395.92
9	Satchari	Mixed evergreen forest in hillocks	Habiganj	15 Oct 2005	242.91
10	Khadimnagar	Plantation in hillocks	Sylhet	13 Apr 2006	678.80
11	Baryadhala	Plantation and bush in hills	Chittagong	06 Apr 2010	2,933.61
12	Kadigarh	Deciduous forest in highlands	Mymensingh	24 Oct 2010	344.13
13	Singra	Deciduous forest in highlands	Dinajpur	24 Oct 2010	305.69
14	Nawabganj	Deciduous forest in highlands	Dinajpur	24 Oct 2010	517.61
15	Kuakata	Sandy beach with mangrove remnants	Patuakhali	24 Oct 2010	1,613.00
16	Altadighi	Deciduous forest in highlands	Naogaon	24 Dec 2011	264.12
17	Birganj	Deciduous forest in highlands	Dinajpur	24 Dec 2011	168.56

## **Wildlife Sanctuaries**

Sl. No.	Name of Wildlife Sanctuary	Type	Location	Date of Notification	Area (ha)
1	Char Kukri-Mukri	Planted mangroves on coastal island	Bhola	19 Dec 1981	40.00
2	Pablakhali	Mixed evergreen forest and bush in hills	Rangamati	20 Sep 1983	42,087.00
3	Rema-Kalenga	Mixed evergreen forest in hillocks	Habiganj	07 Jul 1996	1,795.55
4	Chunati	Bamboo, bush and dipterocarp forest in hills	Chittagong and Cox's Bazar	18 Mar 1996	7,763.97
5	Sundarbans East	Mangrove forest on coast	Bagerhat	06 Apr 1996	122,920.90
6	Sundarbans South	Mangrove forest on coast	Khulna	06 Apr 1996	75,310.30
7	Sundarbans West	Mangrove forest on coast	Satkhira	06 Apr 1996	119,718.88
8	Fasiakhali	Plantation in hillocks	Cox's Bazar	11 Apr 2007	1,302.43
9	Teknaf	Plantation, bamboo and bush in hills	Cox's Bazar	24 Mar 2010	11,614.57
10	Hazarikhil	Plantation, bamboo and bush in hills	Chittagong	06 Apr 2010	1,177.53
11	Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari	Mixed evergreen forest in hillocks	Chittagong	06 Apr 2010	4,716.57
12	Sangu	Mixed evergreen forest in hills	Bandarban	06 Apr 2010	2,331.98
13	Tengragiri	Planted mangroves on coast	Barguna	24 Oct 2010	4,048.58
14	Sonarchar	Planted mangroves on coastal island	Patuakhali	24 Dec 2011	2026.48
15	Chandpai*	River inside mangrove forest	Bagerhat	29 Jan 2012	560.00
16	Dudhmukhi*	River inside mangrove forest	Bagerhat	29 Jan 2012	170.00
17	Dhangmari *	River inside mangrove forest	Bagerhat	29 Jan 2012	340.00
18	Nagarbari-Mohanganj*	Freshwater river	Pabna	01 Dec 2013	408.11
19	Shilonda-Nagdemra*	Freshwater river	Pabna	01 Dec 2013	24.17
20	Nazirganj*	Freshwater river	Pabna	01 Dec 2013	146.00
21	Swatch of No-Ground**	Marine	Bay of Bengal	27 Oct 2014	173,800.00

\* River protected areas established mainly for the conservation of the Ganges River Dolphin.

\*\*Marine protected area established mainly for the conservation of marine dolphins and whales.

## **Eco-Parks, Safari Parks, Botanical Gardens, and Special Biodiversity Conservation Area**

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Type	Location	Year of Establishment	Area (ha)
1	Sitakunda Eco-Park and Botanical Garden	Planted and natural vegetation in hills	Chittagong	1998	808.00
2	Madhutila Eco-Park	Planted vegetation in hillocks	Sherpur	1999	100.00
3	Madhabkunda Eco-Park	Planted and natural vegetation in hills	Moulvibazar	2001	266.00
4	Banskhali Eco-Park	Planted and natural vegetation in hills	Chittagong	2003	1,200.00

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Type	Location	Year of Establishment	Area (ha)
5	Tilagarh Eco-Park	Deciduous forest in hillocks	Sylhet	2006	46.00
6	Borshijora Eco-Park	Deciduous forest in hillocks	Moulvibazar	2006	325.00
7	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park - Dulahazara	Mixed evergreen forest in highland	Cox's Bazar	1999	900.00
8	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park - Gazipur	Deciduous forest in highland	Gazipur	2013	1,493.34
9	Baldha (Botanical) Garden	Planted vegetation in highland	Dhaka	1909	1.37
10	National Botanical Garden	Planted vegetation in highland	Dhaka	1961	84.00
11	Ratargul Special Biodiversity Conservation Area	Freshwater swamp forest in lowland	Sylhet	2015	204.25

### Ecologically Critical Areas

Under the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1997, the Government of Bangladesh has so far declared 13 wetlands and coastal-marine areas of biodiversity significance as Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) (Table 3). These are adversely affected ecologically defined areas or ecosystems, which have reached a critical state due to changes brought through human activities. The government shall specify which of the operations or processes cannot be initiated or continued in an ECA. The following activities, however, are prohibited in all ECAs: i) cutting and harvesting of all natural forest and trees; ii) hunting and poaching of wild animals; iii) collection or trapping of shell, corals, turtles and other animals; iv) activities inducing the destruction of animal or plant habitat; v) installations of soil, water, air and noise polluting industries; and vi) activities affecting fish and other aquatic life forms. Although the above-mentioned activities could not be fully eliminated, the initiative was found effective in a sense that it gave a legal ground to recover the areas that had become critical due to uncontrolled and unplanned human activities, particularly the indiscriminate disposal of pollutants.

Table 3. Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) of Bangladesh.

Sl. No.	Name of ECA	Type	Location	Year of Notification	Area (ha)
1	Sundarbans periphery buffer	Scattered mangroves, cultivation and human settlements	Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Barguna	1995	292,926.00 (strip of 10 km around the forest)
2	Teknaf Peninsula (Cox's Bazar-Teknaf) sea beaches	Sandy coastal beach	Cox's Bazar	1995	10,465.00
3	St. Martin's Island	Coral ecosystem on offshore island	Cox's Bazar	1995	590.00
4	Sonadia Island	Sandy island near shore	Cox's Bazar	1995	4,916.00
5	Hakaluki Haor	Freshwater wetland (marshland)	Moulvibazar	1995	18,383.00
6	Tanguar Haor	Freshwater wetland (marshland)	Sunamganj	1995	9,727.00
7	Marjat Baor	Freshwater wetland (oxbow lake)	Jhenaidah	1995	200.00
8	Gulshan-Baridhara Lake	Freshwater wetland (lake in urban area)	Dhaka	1995	101.00

Sl. No.	Name of ECA	Type	Location	Year of Notification	Area (ha)
9	Buriganga River (including shores)	Freshwater river (bordering Dhaka City)	Dhaka	2009	1,335.50
10	Turag River (including shores)	Freshwater river (bordering Dhaka City)	Dhaka	2009	1,183.82
11	Shitalakshya River (including shores)	Freshwater river (bordering Dhaka City)	Dhaka	2009	3,770.93
12	Balu River (including shores)	Freshwater river (bordering Dhaka City)	Dhaka	2009	995.40
13	Jaflong-Dauki River (including shores)	Freshwater river (coming from Meghalaya hills)	Sylhet	2015	1,493.00

## Conservation Needs

Immediate action should be taken to address the major threats to wildlife and their habitats. Conservation goals cannot be achieved easily and instantly, but if proper vision is adopted and initiatives are taken accordingly, threats will reduce gradually and there will be hope for a day to come when all the wild animals will live safely in their natural habitats. The priority needs for Bangladesh in order to strengthen the conservation and management of wildlife and wildlife habitats are: i) effective and well-managed protected area network and inclusion of strategically chosen new areas, i.e. representative areas of all ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic) and biodiversity rich areas that are not yet in the protected area network; ii) broad-based awareness and advocacy to the general public, media and policymakers for proper management of protected areas and wildlife conservation; iii) formulation and implementation of updated policy, and proper implementation of laws; iv) regular monitoring and research on different aspects of wildlife, particularly the population trends, breeding and conservation needs of the key species; v) national capacity building for

scientific management of protected areas and wildlife; vi) development and formalization of processes by which local stakeholders can take part in protected area governance, wildlife conservation and benefits sharing; vii) avoidance of the introduction of alien/invasive species of animals and plants, and prevention of the expansion of existing alien/invasive species populations; viii) control of industrial pollution and agrochemicals, especially around the major wildlife habitats; ix) careful development of non-consumptive uses of protected areas and wildlife through ecotourism; and x) climate change mitigation measures, especially for the Sundarbans to allow its landward migration in response to the rising sea level.

Some important areas for wildlife that are not included in the country's protected area network, but should be considered for inclusion are: Kassalong Reserved Forest (southeast), Rajkandi Hill Reserved Forest (northeast), Gazni forest (north), Haor Basin (northeast), Kaptai Lake (southeast), Chalan Beel (northwest), Padma River (northwest), Meghna Estuary (south), and St. Martin's Island (southeast). Both terrestrial and aquatic habitats under the protected area network should be managed by one authority.



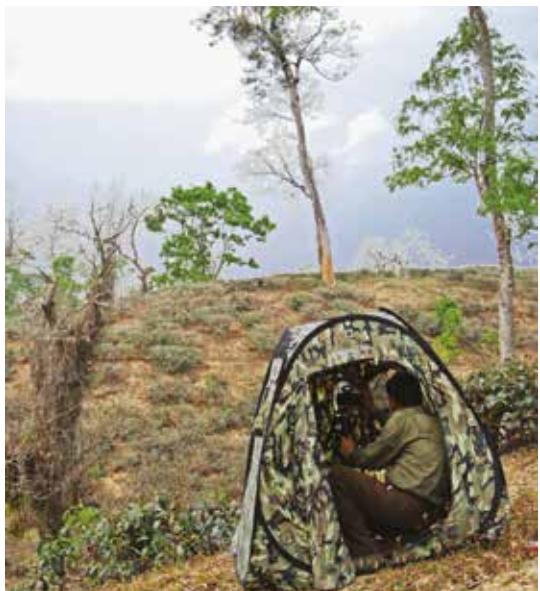
Protected areas of the Sundarbans are relatively undisturbed, which ensures the survival and successful breeding of wildlife



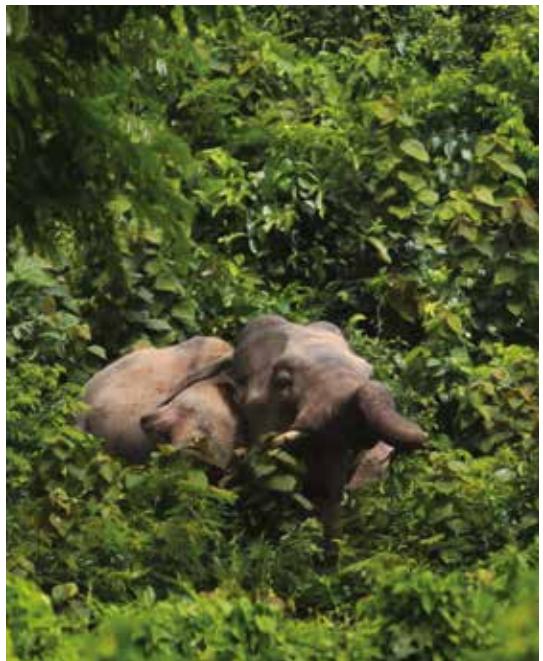
## Watching and Photographing Wildlife

As the world famous naturalist Sir David Attenborough has said, 'The natural world is the greatest source of excitement; the greatest source of visual beauty; the greatest source of intellectual interest. It is the greatest source of so much in life that makes life worth living.' Watching and/or photographing wildlife in its natural habitat not only contributes to the knowledge of natural history, but a major source of pleasure and excitement. Many people take it as a hobby or passion, others do it as profession. The welfare of wildlife, however, must get the highest priority while attempting to do so. The nesting birds and young wild animals with their parents are the most vulnerable, so a sufficient distance from them must be maintained to make sure that the subject is neither disturbed nor exposed to the local people and predators. Maintaining sufficient distance is also necessary to ensure personal safety from wildlife.

One has to do a lot of homework before going to the field to make the trip successful. The basic ecology and behaviour of the target species should be studied from published sources and experts of the relevant field should be consulted to decide where, when and how to search. In general, the majority of wildlife species are most active early in the morning, followed by late afternoon, but there are exceptions like nocturnal and crepuscular animals. Some are seen only in a particular season, such as birds that are



Watching and photographing wildlife (from top): a group of photographers photographing the grazing Spotted Deer in the Sundarbans, and a hide for observing and photographing the nesting White-rumped Vulture in Moulvibazar



Deformity in wildlife (from top): Asian Elephant with backward-pointing tusks, Sand Lark with abnormally long lower mandible, and Common House Gecko with two tails

winter visitors visiting only in winter and some amphibians only seen in the monsoon. Identification guide books should be consulted before going to the field so that the key characteristics of the target species are known, particularly the minor differences between the target species and other similar species.

Just for watching it is not necessary to stalk wildlife and get close, but for getting good quality photographs it is crucial to get the subject sufficiently close. Therefore, the wildlife watcher or photographer should maintain a low profile and try to conceal himself as much as possible. A camouflaged hide can be used or the natural cover like bush and tree trunk can be used. Camouflaged or dull coloured clothes should be worn; old and faded clothes are better than new ones. The majority of wildlife have better sighting, hearing and smelling abilities than human beings, so they often react to movement, sound, and unnatural colours, structure and smell. All animals have a 'fight-or-flight zone', which is generally large for large animals and small for small animals. If an intruder, including a wildlife lover human being (since the animal does not know whose intention is what), enters this zone the animal will either attack or move away. Therefore, the individual animal's temperament should be observed while approaching or stalking an animal. As long as the animal continues the normal activities it is not alarmed, but when it stops the normal activities, raises its head and observes, it is alarmed. In that case a pause is required until the animal starts its normal activity. It is good to crouch or crawl towards the target animal so that the observer looks smaller than the actual size, which will be less threatening to the animal.

There are two fundamental approaches of searching for wildlife: 'hot search' and 'cold search'. In hot search the observer actively moves through the habitats looking for the target animal, but in cold search the observer will find a suitable spot, conceal himself and wait for the target animal to come to the spot. The first approach is good for covering diverse habitat types and watching many species in limited time, whereas the second approach is good for watching secretive animals and getting good photos from close-by. Secretive animals, particularly small birds, can be brought to the open and close-by playing its call back, but it should be done only when necessary and with sufficient care and limit since the call can distract the pairing and territory maintenance of the animal.

Some basic field equipment will make the experience of watching wildlife more enjoyable and more scientifically useful: a pair of binoculars, Global Positioning System (GPS), at least one field guide, a pocket note book and pen are must. There are wide range of binoculars of different qualities and prices. Higher price indicates higher optical quality, but any good quality binoculars of 10x (or close to it) magnification with a field of view i.e. diameter of 30-50 mm are enough. Zoom binoculars are not advised due to their poor performance. By carefully observing in the field one can identify the species, sub-species, geographic race, sex and age as well as any abnormal feature (e.g. albino, melanistic, hybrid or deformed) of an animal. A good quality telescope fitted on a sturdy tripod can be very useful in watching animals from far, or examining the details of an animal closely (e.g. colour of iris of an animal). A telescope of 20-30x zooming facility (or close to it) is ideal. A telescope is more suitable for watching waterbirds from a distance since it cannot be done by binoculars. For any



notable sighting the geographic coordinate should be saved in GPS and visible landmarks should be noted for future reference. The field guide should be consulted whenever there is any confusion regarding the identification. The field notes on an important observation should be taken in a pocket note book. If there is any confusion regarding the identification of the species the details of size (approximate), outline, structure and colour of different parts of the body, together with the habitat, date and time of sighting should be recorded. Taking a photo (doesn't have to be a good quality photo) will be extremely helpful in this case. Back home, the information can be checked with published information and relevant experts to identify the species.

Wildlife photography is a big sector and the equipment required depends on the purpose of photography and the desired quality of photographs. There is no point of photographing wildlife aimlessly, or just for uploading to social media, because it requires a lot of time and money. As the basic set of equipment for wildlife photography to serve documentation and ordinary publications, one might consider carrying two digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera bodies, one fitted with a telephoto lens to shoot wildlife portraits, and one mini-zoom lens to shoot wildlife with its habitats, groups of wildlife and other photos of general interest. Carrying two cameras has another advantage, for if one camera stops working in the field another one can be used. A 300 mm F4 telephoto lens is a good choice for wide range of wildlife photography. Since it is not very long and heavy, it will allow photographing wildlife without using a tripod, although using a tripod is advised to get sharp images. Even if the tripod is not used, it is advisable to hold the breath while pressing the shutter and use natural support (tree trunk, rock, etc.) to keep the camera as steady as possible. Ordinary zoom lenses of



Golden Jackal with abnormal features (from top): an albino male paired with a normal female, and a melanistic young male foraging with its kin

short to long focal lengths are not advised due to relatively poor performance. Top quality professional lenses and camera bodies are required to get top quality photographs for world-class publications and enlarged prints. The telephoto lenses of long focal lengths (e.g. 300, 400 or 500 mm) with good optical quality, aperture with widely opening options (F2.8 or 4) and with image stabilizers are preferable.



Using a teleconverter (1.4x or 2x) to increase the focal length can also be considered. Since the telephoto lenses are long and heavy, these must be used with a good quality tripod. Using a monopod as a substitute of tripod is not very wise, because the monopod can stop the vertical movement only. Quick use of monopod is not a logical argument, because the tripod can also be used as a monopod by keeping the three legs close to one another. If the animal gives enough time, the legs of a tripod can be spread to stop the movement of the camera in all directions. In the case of insufficient light conditions, an additional flashgun (reflecting or deffused light is better) or light should be used.

As a general rule the soft light coming from the photographer's side is ideal for photography, but artistic photos (e.g. silhouettes) can be taken in any kind of light situation. The best angle for wildlife photography is horizontal, so if the target animal is on the ground the photo should be taken from close to the ground, but if the target animal is on the tree the best angle would be from the top of a tower or another tree of similar height. A view from the side, front or back of the animal can produce good photos provided that the animal's eye is visible. The eye is the centre of attraction of wildlife photos, so at least one eye must be visible in the photo. The catch-light (minor reflection of light) on the eye makes the photo most attractive and 'alive'. It is good to take photos of wildlife in action, such as two mammals fighting, a bird feeding the nestlings, a snake displaying its hood or a frog calling with swelled vocal sac. There are wide range of actions happening at all times in the animal kingdom and a photographer has to catch these properly. A photographer who can anticipate the action before it is happening is the most successful in taking this type of photo, because if the photographer reacts after watching the action it might be too late by then to capture it on camera. If a woodpecker is expected to enter to the nest in a tree hole or a rat to come out of the burrow, the photographer should take position at any side, not directly facing the hollow or burrow. This will allow the photographer to get the subject's side view. If a bird in flight is photographed, it is good to photograph when the bird is flying towards the sun to show the details of head.

Wildlife in captivity (zoos, safaris and breeding centres) can offer the opportunity to take good photographs from up close. Even in captivity the animal should look as wild as possible to make it an attractive photo. The bars or net between the photographer and the animal, or the wall behind the animal, can be removed (i.e. out-focused) by using shallow depth of field and holding the camera close to the bars or net. Even in captivity there might be some vegetation or some vegetation can be set behind and in front of the animal so that the animal in photograph looks as if it was in the wild. Close-up photos of the face can also be taken in captivity. In the cases of close-ups, both horizontal and vertical frames should be taken, because it is not known whether the photo will be published in horizontal or vertical frame. One ingenious technique that can be considered for photographing the secretive and rare wildlife is the motion-triggered camera-traps, but the factory-made camera-traps normally produce low quality photos.

Albino wildlife (from top): Fishing Cat, Lesser Whistling-duck, Common Myna and Peacock Softshell Turtle



Variation in wildlife (by row from left to right): Palla's Squirrel with rufous tail (Gazni forest, Sherpur), Spotted Redshank in breeding (dark) and non-breeding (light) plumage, the juvenile Pallas's Fish-eagle has very different plumage from the adult, the female Bristled Grassbird has very different bill from the male (Tangar Haor), Black-headed Bulbul has yellow and grey morphs as can be seen in the mixed pair, a green-coloured Common Garden Lizard (NW Bangladesh), and Common Tree Frog with heavily spotted back (NW Bangladesh)



Spectacular procession of 'Mangal Shovajatra', a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage, at dawn on the first day of the Bengali New Year with many giant replica of wildlife

## About This Book

The information on wildlife in Bangladesh is limited and scattered in different institutions. Such information may be found in scientific papers, survey reports, Government documents and personal records that are generally not accessible to the layman. This book has been prepared for general audiences who may have no expert knowledge on wildlife. The book is designed to give an overview of the wildlife and wildlife habitats and to convey sufficient information to allow identification, and know the status and distribution of the mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians of Bangladesh. Photos of species are included to help the reader identify the species quickly. Distribution maps are included to give a general understanding of species presence in different parts of the country. The Appendix I include the complete checklists of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians that are expected to occur in Bangladesh, together with their status and distribution as well as the key characteristics of orders and families. These updated checklists will be useful to both general and specialist readers to get a thorough knowledge of wildlife of the country.

## Information

The information presented in the Introduction chapter and the description, voice, habits, and status and distribution of different species is a combination of both primary information from the author as well as from published and unpublished sources (see Bibliography and Acknowledgements). The species profiles and Appendices have been written in telegraphic style in order to accommodate more information in limited space. The description, voice and habits of the species mentioned in the species profiles are mainly the features that will be useful to identify the species in the field.



Traditional 'Pata' song programme in a village beside the Sundarbans where stories about the Sundarbans, wildlife and people are told through song while being pictorially shown in scrolls

In the case of species that has long breeding process, the breeding season refers mainly the season when the young are born. The taxonomy and nomenclature (scientific and English names) used in this book are from recent authentic and commonly referred publications in the relevant fields. This book is focused on the species level, so the subspecies and the regional variations were not sufficiently covered.

The local names mentioned in this book are the names that people use, as recorded by the author and collected from published sources. The local names that were collected are not only in Bengali but also in languages of 12 small ethnic groups. These local names are vanishing rapidly since the

unique languages of the small ethnic groups are becoming less used day by day. Apart from a few minor modifications and standardizations, no local names have been proposed by the author. Moreover, Bengali names given by other authors were avoided. An effort should be undertaken to systematically clarify local name usage for wildlife in Bangladesh. Existing local names may be gathered by a formal committee of concerned people so that the 'given' names do not suppress the actual local names in usage. Once this is done, the declared committee should standardize the local names usage and for the species for which there is no local name available, the committee may propose the names in Bengali. The abbreviations for 12 small ethnic groups, used in round brackets after the local name in species profiles, are –

B	-	Bawm	L	-	Lushai
C	-	Chakma	Ma	-	Marma/Rakhain
G	-	Garo	Mr	-	Mro
Kh	-	Khasia	P	-	Pangkhoa
Ku	-	Khumi	S	-	Santal
Ky	-	Khyang	T	-	Tripura

The globally (according to IUCN Red List) and nationally (according to IUCN-Bangladesh Red List) threatened wildlife species found in Bangladesh are the most important species of the country, so the categories of the globally and nationally threatened species have mentioned in the species profiles. If no category is mentioned in a species profile, it will mean that the respective species is in any category (Near Threatened, Least Concern or Data Deficient) other than the three categories of threatened species. The categories of threatened species are as follows –

- ▶ Critically Endangered (CR: global, cr: national) – A taxon facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild
- ▶ Endangered (EN: global, en: national) – A taxon facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild
- ▶ Vulnerable (VU: global, vu: national) – A taxon facing a high risk of extinction in the wild

The relative abundance of every species is given so that the reader gets an instant idea of the relative status of the species in Bangladesh. In the case of migratory species it refers only the season it spends in Bangladesh. Due to the lack of sufficient information, the relative abundance is rather crude and is not derived from any scientific study. Four categories were used to express the relative abundance of different species, which are –

- ▶ Very Common (V) – Species with 76-100% chance of being identified in its habitats at the time when it is most active
- ▶ Common (C) – Species with 51-75% chance of being identified in its habitats at the time when it is most active
- ▶ Uncommon (U) – Species with 26-50% chance of being identified in its habitats at the time when it is most active

- ▶ Rare (R) – Species with 25% or less chance of being identified in its habitats at the time when it is most active

The distribution of species is based on the available information that is insufficient for many species. The area (often with specific locations in round brackets) and the habitats where the species is found has mentioned. The special status of particular sites, if any, have mentioned in abbreviated form: NP for National Park, WS for Wildlife Sanctuary, RF for Reserved Forest and EP for Eco-Park. The distributional records before the independence of Bangladesh in December 1971 have mentioned as 'historical'. The country has divided into seven regions (Figure 2) so that the distribution could be expressed more easily. If a species occurs in all regions it has designated as 'widely' distributed. The regions are as follows –

C	-	Central	NW	-	Northwest
N	-	North	SE	-	Southeast
S	-	South	SW	-	Southwest
NE	-	Northeast			

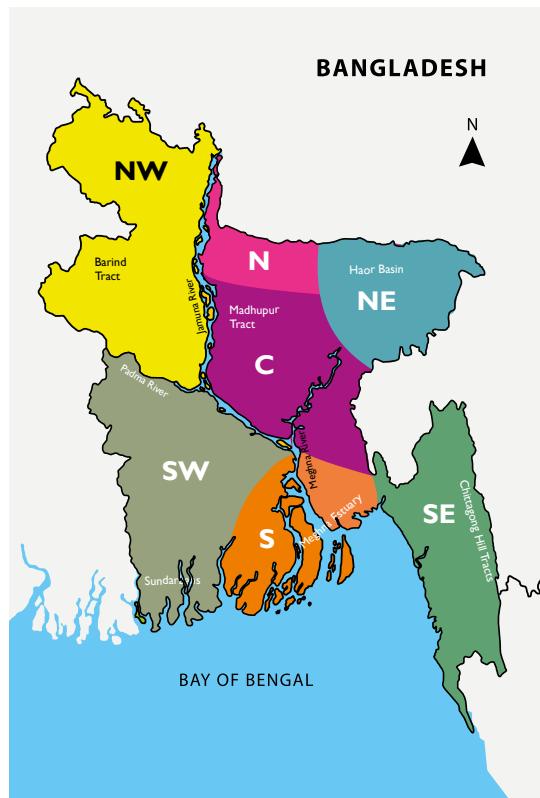


Figure 2. Bangladesh showing seven regions that has referred in the distribution of different species of wildlife.



Coexistence of people and wildlife (from top): fishing with the help of Smooth-coated Otters in the Sundarbans, raised watch-post to watch for Tigers attempting to stray into villages in the north of the Sundarbans, and 'machan' or platform in a tree beside crop fields to watch for Asian Elephants attempting to raid crops in Chittagong

## Distribution Maps

Since there is very little information on the national distribution of most of the wildlife species, the distribution maps are rather crude. These were made on the basis of scattered records that are available and by adding ranges on the basis of suitable habitat for the species. Only the records after the independence of Bangladesh in December 1971 were considered for the distribution maps. The meanings of different colours and patterns used in the distribution maps are as follows –

- Resident (r) – Occurs year-round and breeds in Bangladesh; includes local and altitudinal migrants
- Winter Visitor (w) – Visits in winter and does not breed in Bangladesh
- Summer Visitor (s) – Visits in summer and breeds in Bangladesh
- Passage Visitor (p) – Passes through Bangladesh during the autumn and/or spring
- Vagrant (v) – Occasional, scarce or erratic in Bangladesh
- Individual record or very few records (colour of the dot refers to the status of species)

## Photographs

All of the photographs in this book except six historical black-and-white photos used in the Introduction chapter were taken by the author. Most of the photographs were taken in the wild in Bangladesh and are being published in this book for the first time. Therefore, this book will serve as a photographic documentary of the wildlife of Bangladesh. In the checklists of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, the photographs of wildlife species taken in Bangladesh has indicated (the author has seen and photographed probably the highest number of wildlife species in the wild in Bangladesh) (Appendices I-II). The rest of the photographs, whether in the wild or in captivity, were taken in other countries; mostly from neighbouring countries. The sex, age and breeding/non-breeding status of wildlife in photographs in species profiles have mentioned, wherever necessary, in abbreviated form: M for Male, F or Female, Y for Young, J for Juvenile, B for Breeding, and N for Non-Breeding.

## Topography and Measurements

The topography or names of different parts of the body of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, together with measurement keys are shown in Figures 3-6. These will be useful to identify the different species of wildlife. The measurements of different individuals of a species are slightly variable, but the measurements mentioned in this book are the average, mostly from published sources, but some are from primary information. In the case of most mammals the head-body length (from tip of snout to vent/anus; also called snout-vent length) and tail length (from vent to tip of tail) have referred to the species profiles, but in the case of bats (a special group of mammals) the forearm (from outside of the elbow to outside of the wrist) length has mentioned instead of tail length. In the case of birds only the total length (from tip of bill to tip of tail) has mentioned. In the case of reptiles the total length has mentioned for snakes, both snout-vent (i.e. head-body) length and tail length have mentioned for lizards, and carapace length has mentioned for turtles and tortoises. In the case of most amphibians the snout-vent length has mentioned. Notably, the total length of tailed wildlife is the sum of snout-vent (i.e. head-body) length and tail length.

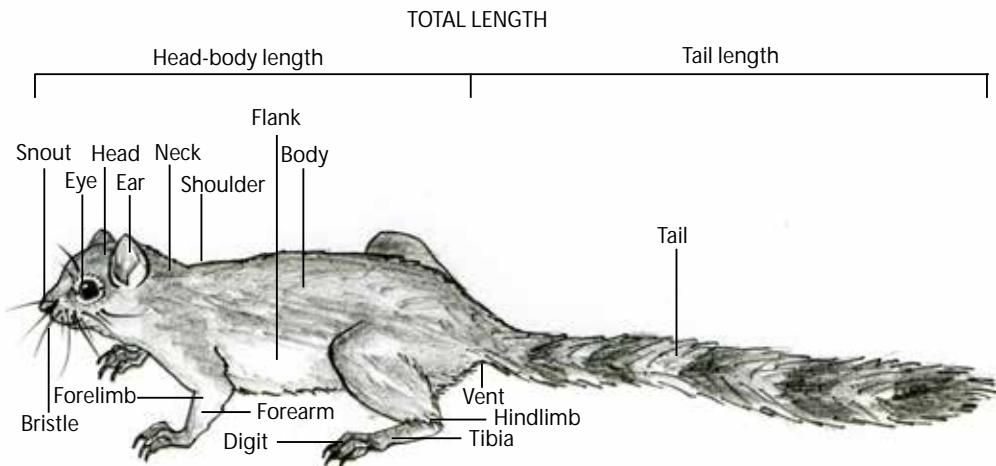


Figure 3. Topography, measurements and identification keys for a mammal.

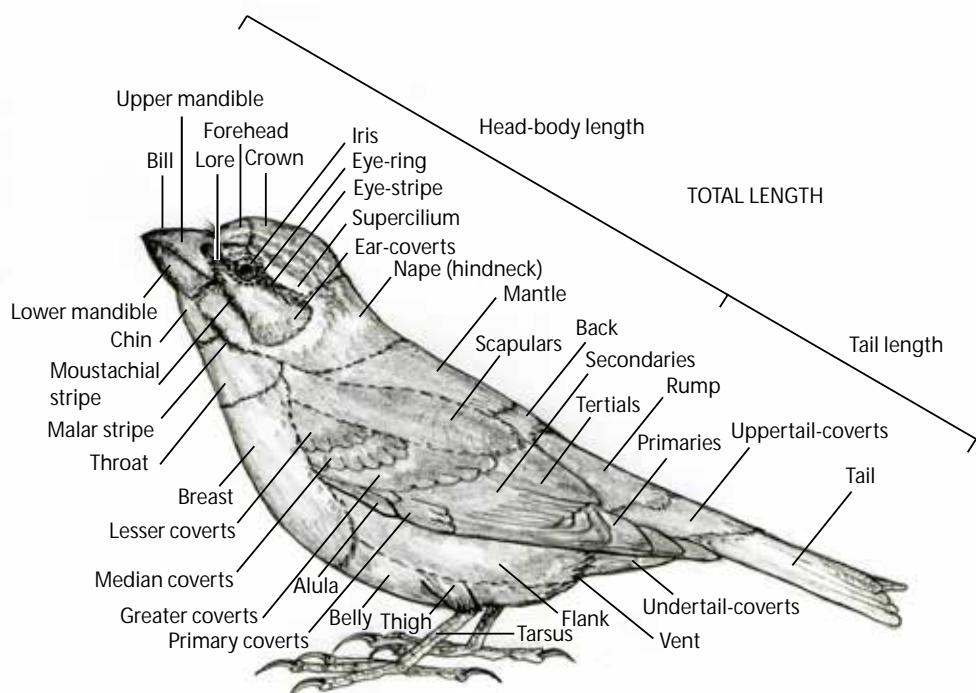


Figure 4. Topography, measurements and identification keys for a bird.

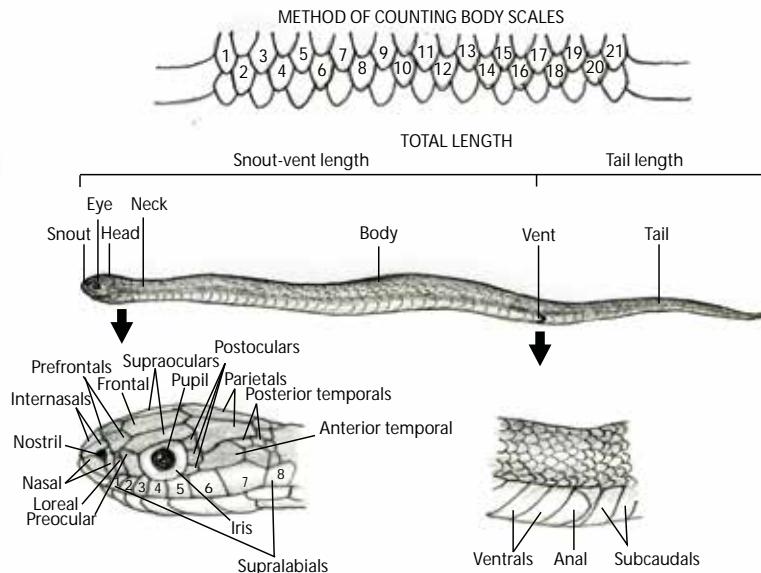


Figure 5. Topography, measurements and identification keys for a reptile.

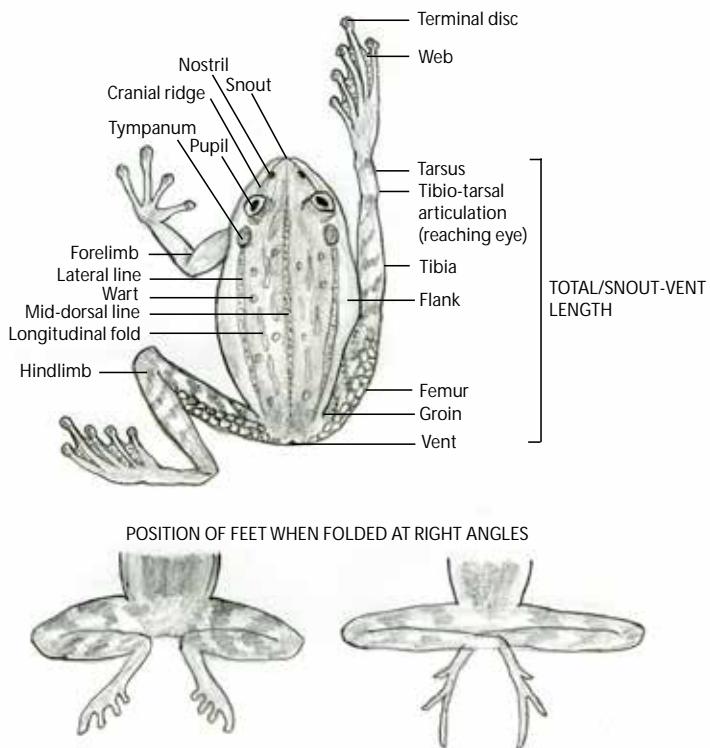


Figure 4. Topography, measurements and identification keys for an amphibian.

# MAMMALS



Young curious Tiger in the Sundarbans



## MAMMALS

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Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrate animals with mammary glands. The young suckle their milk from the mother. The body is usually covered by a hairy coat and the skin has numerous glands. Mammals can live on land, in trees, under water or underground. Some mammals are able to fly (e.g. bats) or glide (e.g. flying squirrels). Of all the animals, mammals are the most developed group. Humans are also mammals. The largest mammal in Bangladesh is the Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and the smallest is the Least Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus tenuis*). Of about 5,416 species of mammals in the world, a total of 138 species is expected to occur in Bangladesh, including 9 marine species. Moreover, at least 11 species of mammals have been extirpated from Bangladesh.

## INDIAN HARE

*Lepus nigricollis*

**Local name:** Khargosh, Shashak, Sosha, Lafa, Jugnam Pee (B), Mattak (G), Meo Se (Ku), June (Ky), Motong/Meyoung (Mr), Mujukuri (P), Kulai (S)

**Family:** Leporidae

**Length:** head-body 45 cm, tail 10 cm

**Description** Mainly rufous-brown upperparts mixed with black on back, with rufous tail and whitish underparts. Very long and ovate ears, upwardly positioned eyes and split upper lip. Hindlimbs significantly longer than forelimbs. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Mainly crepuscular and nocturnal; terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; highly territorial. Hindlimbs remain folded, which enable leaping. Feeds on grasses, leaves, roots, tubers, fruits and seeds. Breeds during October–February.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Widely distributed (patchy), but absent in Sundarbans interior.

## PALLAS'S SQUIRREL

*Callosciurus erythraeus*

**Local name:** Kalo Kathbirali, Kapsen/Beang (B), Chachia (Kh), Eka Apa (Ku), Pulhe (Ky), Hlei Kapsen (L), Taiu-ing (Mr), Reihakbom (P), Mandar (T)

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 23 cm, tail 22 cm

**Description** Dark black or blackish brown upperparts and bright red underparts. Some individuals with reddish tip of tail. **Voice** Harsh and vibrating chuk-chuk-chuk. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, vegetables, nuts and barks. Breeds year-round. Makes a roughly globular nest in trees by aggregating leaves and small sticks. Nest has an inner chamber with an entry in one side.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N in deciduous forests.



## IRRAWADDY SQUIRREL

*Callosciurus pygerythrus*

**Local name:** Badami Kathbirali, Kota, Chorkota, Thealai (B), Sogoda (C), Rashang (Kh), Omo (Ku), Hle Hlop (Ky), Tha-hlei (L), Taiyou (Mr), Leibong (P), Mandar (T)

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 21 cm, tail 18 cm

**Description** Unpatterned brown to olive-brown upperparts, and buff underparts and eye-ring. Blunt muzzle and long tail.

**Voice** Harsh and vibrating chuk-chuk-chuk. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal, but occasionally comes to ground. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, vegetables, nuts and barks. Breeds year-round. Makes a roughly globular nest in trees by aggregating leaves and small sticks. Nest has an inner chamber with an entry on one side.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed; mainly in forests and well-wooded villages.



## ORANGE-BELLIED SQUIRREL

*Dremomys lokriah*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 19 cm, tail 13 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown to grey-brown upperparts and pale orange underparts. Orange underparts might not be visible in field condition. Distinctive orange-based and black-tipped tail hairs. Pointed snout, small ears and short limbs. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal, arboreal and terrestrial; often occurs in dense vegetation close to ground. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Shy and secretive. Feeds on fruits, vegetables, nuts and barks. Breeds year-round. Nests in tree holes close to ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## NORTHERN PALM SQUIRREL

*Funambulus pennantii*

**Local name:** Dora Kathbirali, Tour (S)

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 15 cm, tail 15 cm

**Description** Five whitish stripes along back, separated by greyish brown to olive-brown. Pale underparts. **Voice** Mild bird-like shrill *chuk-chuk-chuk* that repeats up to 10 times. **Habits** Diurnal, arboreal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Comes to ground more frequently than other squirrel species found in Bangladesh. Seem solitary or in pairs. Feeds on a variety of food like fruits, vegetables, seeds, nuts, barks and insects. Breeds mainly during July-October. Makes a roughly globular nest in trees by aggregating leaves and small sticks. Nest has an inner chamber with an entry in one side.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NW, SW (except mangrove forest) and central region (Dhaka) in wooded areas.



## PARTICOLOURED FLYING SQUIRREL

*Hylopetes alboniger*

**Local name:** Choto Uranta Kathbirali, Sailuk (B), Biang (L), Showi (Ky), Oleunauleu (P)

**Family:** Sciuridae

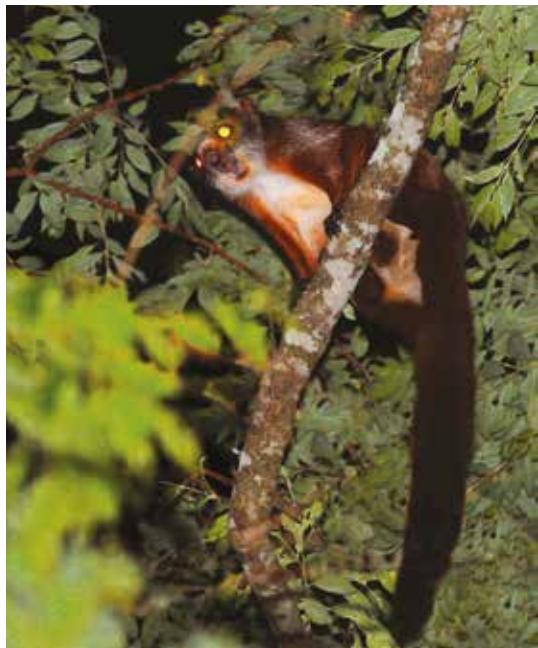
**Length:** head-body 22 cm, tail 20 cm

**Description** Small flying squirrel with skin fold between fore- and hindlimbs and between hindlimbs and base of tail. Dark greyish or brownish upperparts and white or buffy underparts except tail. Greyish to greyish brown tail, paler at base and darker at tip. **Voice** High pitched voice heard at night. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in family groups. Feeds on fruits, nuts, bark including gum and its exuding resin (has particular taste for gum and resin of betel *Piper betel*), and insects; very fond of tamarind fruits. Sleeps during day in tree hole or very shady place. Glides from high to low branches of trees. Puts head under body while sleeping, forming a globular shape. Breeds mainly during February-June.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, betel plantation and other well-vegetated areas.



## RED GIANT FLYING SQUIRREL

*Petaurista petaurista*

**Local name:** Baro Uranta Kathbirali, Sailuk (B), Sarang (Kh), Spai (Ku), Hlup (Ky), Vahluk (L), Luk (Mr), Phalaulei (P), Bukhrang Ganang Mandar (T)

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 45 cm, tail 50 cm

**Description** Large flying squirrel with skin fold between fore- and hindlimbs and between hindlimbs and base of tail. Orange-brown upperparts with white speckling, especially on head, and off-white underparts. Brownish or greyish tail with black tip. **Voice** Rarely utters a monotonous call at night.

**Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Usually occurs solitary. Sleeps during day in tree hole or very shady place. Glides from high to low branches of trees. Feeds on fruits, nuts, seeds, bark including gum and its exuding resin, and leaves. Often puts head under body while sleeping. Breeds mainly during March-July. Nests in hole in large trees.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, betel plantation and other well-vegetated areas; N (Haluaghat) in well-vegetated areas.



## BLACK GIANT SQUIRREL

*Ratufa bicolor*

**Local name:** Ram Kota, Baro Kathbirali

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 39 cm, tail 60 cm

**Description** Black, maroon-black or reddish black upperparts and whitish underparts. White cheeks with dark mark like a moustache. Bushy tail and large ears black; ears have hairy tufts. **Voice** Loud and vibrating *chudd-chudd-chudd*. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, seeds, leaves and barks, and rarely insects. Breeds during March-September. Makes a huge roughly globular nest in trees by aggregating leaves and small sticks. Nest has an inner chamber with entry in one side.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE (Rema-Kalenga WS, Adampur forest and Lawachara NP) in mixed evergreen forests.

## HIMALAYAN STRIPED SQUIRREL

*Tamiops macclellandi*

**Local name:** Thelai Te (B)

**Family:** Sciuridae

**Length:** head-body 12 cm, tail 13 cm

**Description** Mottled grey and brown upperparts, and buff underparts. Five dark stripes and four pale stripes down middle of back; central black stripe usually darkest. **Voice** Bird-like chirp repeated for long periods at intervals of about one second. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, vegetables and insects. Uses tree holes as shelter. Breeding season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Keokradong Hill Range) in mixed evergreen forests.



## LESSER BANDICOOT RAT

*Bandicota bengalensis*

**Local name:** Dhari/Baro Idur, Chousen (P), Gudo (S)

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 25 cm, tail 12 cm

**Description** Heavy body, but smaller and browner rather than blackish colouration of Greater Bandicoot Rat. Greyish underparts. Dark feet and tail. Tail shorter than head-body length. Rounded face and a broad muzzle. Rounded and pinkish ears. **Voice** Rarely grunts when excited. **Habits** Mainly nocturnal; terrestrial and semi-fossorial. Usually lives in small groups. Very aggressive. Good swimmer. Feeds on a variety of food, but mainly grains and vegetables. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## GREATER BANDICOOT RAT

*Bandicota indica*

**Local name:** Dhari/Baro Idur, Chousen (P), Gudo (S)

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 26 cm, tail 23 cm

**Description** Heavy rat with coarse hairs ranging from dark brown to blackish. Greyish underparts. Dark feet and tail. Tail nearly as long as head-body length. Slightly elongated snout and elongated slender tail that has sparse hairs. Moderate and rounded ears. Differs from Lesser Bandicoot Rat by larger size and darker nearly black coat. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Mainly nocturnal; terrestrial and semi-fossorial. Usually occurs in small groups. Good swimmer. Feeds on a variety of food, but mainly grains and vegetables. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## LESSER BAMBOO RAT

*Cannomys badius*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 21 cm, tail 6 cm

**Description** Long and dense fur of rufous-brown colour, blunt face and short tail. Small eyes and ears. Smooth foot pads. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular. Usually occurs solitary or in groups. Sluggish burrowing mammal that lives mainly in self excavated burrows that it digs into side of a bank, under bamboo or elsewhere. Comes out at night to feed on bamboo roots and shoots, grass seeds, fallen fruits and others. Sleeps during day. Breeds mainly during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in hills.

## EASTERN HOUSE MOUSE

*Mus musculus*

**Local name:** Nengti/Shola Idur, Batai, Baitan

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 7 cm, tail 8 cm

**Description** Dark brown to grey upperparts, often with reddish brown patches, and slightly paler underparts. Short and blunt muzzle. Tail longer than head-body and may be lighter below or wholly dark. Feet may be white or dark with white toes. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and mainly terrestrial. Usually occurs in family groups. Feeds on wide range of plant and animal food. Quick runner; good climber, jumper and swimmer. Occurs in crevices and burrows. Occasionally stores food. Constructs nest by soft substances. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.



## HOUSE RAT

*Rattus rattus*

**Local name:** Gharoa Idur, Jungnam (B), Sazu (L), Hue (Ky), Mujo (P)

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 17 cm, tail 20 cm

**Description** Grizzled olive-brown, greyish or reddish upperparts and buffy brown underparts. Moderately spiny dorsal fur. Thinly furred large ears. Dark tail always longer than head-body length. White hairs on toes. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and terrestrial. Usually occurs in family groups. Feeds on wide range of plant and animal food. Quick runner and good climber, but poor swimmer. Occurs in crevices and burrows. Occasionally stores food. Constructs nest by soft substances. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.





## ASIATIC LONG-TAILED CLIMBING MOUSE

*Vandeleuria oleracea*

**Local name:** Gecho Idur, Banour (S)

**Family:** Muridae

**Length:** head-body 8 cm, tail 11 cm

**Description** Small body, but very long tail and large ears. Orange-brown to pinkish brown upperparts and white or off-white underparts; underparts not sharply demarcated from upperparts. Uniformly brown tail with short hairs. Outer toes on hindfeet have nails instead of claws and opposable, allowing grip around vegetation. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on shoots, buds and fruits, and rarely insects. Breeds year-round. Builds globular nest of grasses and leaves in trees or canes 1-2 m above ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.



## HIMALAYAN CRESTLESS PORCUPINE

*Hystrix brachyura*

**Local name:** Shojaru, Hazar, Chhada, Chakku/Sku (B), Kuduk (C), Matmachi (G), Scot (Kh), Sungpuhu (Ku), Ku (Ky), Sakuh (L), Fru (Ma), Chipana/Chepoi/She (Mr), Surkul (P), Jhik (S), Musandui (T)

**Family:** Hystricidae

**Length:** head-body 60 cm, tail 6 cm

**Description** Body covered by strong quills; dorsal quills have one dark band that differentiates it from other similar porcupines. Quills along back of neck may form a short crest. Small tail not very visible. **Voice** Usually silent, but rarely makes sound by rattling quills. **Habits** Nocturnal and mainly terrestrial. Usually occurs in family groups. Digs extensive burrows under forest floor. Feeds on fallen fruits, bark, roots and tubers. Erects and rattles quills when in danger. If threat persists, will rush backwards and pierce quills into attacker. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.

## CHINESE PANGOLIN

*Manis pentadactyla*

**Local name:** Banrui, Saphu (B), Malmuro (C), Shopu (Ki), Spahrub (Ku), Saphu (L), Chaingkhrai (Ma), Boo/Taboo (Mr), Suphoo (P)

**Family:** Manidae

**Length:** head-body 66 cm, tail 31 cm

**Description** Large brown scales in upperparts including tail. Ear lobes better developed and more conspicuous than other pangolin species. Front feet with very long claws, about twice as long as hind claws. Thick and strongly prehensile tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and mainly terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in family groups. Shy and slow-moving. Digs tunnel that terminates in a den. Defends by curling up into a ball, and protects from predators by hard scales covering body. Feeds on termites and ants that it digs out. Breeds during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE, NE and N (Gazni forest) in and around forests.



## BINTURONG

*Arctictis binturong*

**Local name:** Gach Feuwa, Samui/Chai Chao (B), Midong Hangeoy (Ky), Zamphu (L), Chitawaing (Ma), Mor/Chang (Mr), Surmui (P)

**Family:** Viverridae

**Length:** head-body 80 cm, tail 70 cm

**Description** A civet that looks somewhat like a miniature bear, but with a tail that is long, thick and prehensile. Fully black coat with head speckled with grey, white edges of ears and white whiskers. Relatively short limbs. **Voice** Usually silent, but makes loud noise and hisses if attacked. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary, but also in pairs and family groups. Feeds on fruits, leaves, small vertebrates and invertebrates. Uses prehensile tail to climb trees and maintain balance. Spends daytime lying down curled up; occasionally basks in sunlight. Breeds year-round, but mainly during January-March.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## MASKED PALM CIVET

*Paguma larvata*

**Local name:** Sajow (B), Wiamphoi Naitha (Ma), Nang (Mr), Surhumpui (P)

**Family:** Viverridae

**Length:** head-body 60 cm, tail 57 cm

**Description** Overall dark brown or blackish with buffy underparts. Very few or no markings on body and tail. Face has a dark mask. Buffy band below eye and a broad buffy line down forehead and nose. Black chin, throat and tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but may be active during early morning and late afternoon. Mainly arboreal, but also comes to ground. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, small vertebrates and insects. Sleeps during daytime in foliage or in tree hole. Ejects a foul-smelling liquid when disturbed. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## COMMON PALM CIVET

*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*

**Local name:** Gandhagakul, Nongar, Shairel, Hailla, Sujo (B), Kulai (Mr)

**Family:** Viverridae

**Length:** head-body 55 cm, tail 53 cm

**Description** Coat colour highly variable from light to dark brown or reddish, with darker limbs, top of head and tail. Dark spots coalesce into stripes on sides of body. Dark mask around eyes and on muzzle, and white on cheeks. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and arboreal, but also terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits and small animals. Sleeps in tree holes or forks during daytime. Ejects a foul-smelling liquid when disturbed. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.



## LARGE INDIAN CIVET

*Viverra zibetha*

**Local name:** Baro Bagdash, Huicha, Meingan (B), Wiamphoi (Ma), Cloma (Mr)

**Family:** Viverridae

**Length:** head-body 83 cm, tail 33 cm

**Description** Largest civet in Bangladesh with head and body somewhat similar to a dog, but with short limbs and very long and thick-based tail. Greyish coat, but with broad black and white bands on throat and forechest, and tail. Dark dorsal crest from shoulder to tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and largely terrestrial, but able to climb trees. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on a variety of animal and plant food like rodents, birds, frogs, insects, fruits and roots. Prefers to defecate at same spot. Spends daytime hiding in a burrow. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.



## SMALL INDIAN CIVET

*Viverricula indica*

**Local name:** Choto Bagdash, Shogod (S)

**Family:** Viverridae

**Length:** head-body 55 cm, tail 35 cm

**Description** Grey or buffy coat with numerous dark spots forming longitudinal rows along back and sides of body. White throat with dark lines. Tail with black and white rings ending to pale tip. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and terrestrial, but sometimes active during daytime. Usually occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small vertebrates, insects and fruits. Sleeps in burrows during daytime. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.





## JUNGLE CAT

*Felis chaus*

**Local name:** Ban Biral, Wap, Sijo (B), Brimni Mengong (G), Wok (Ki), Tkaislong (Ku), Tokrong (Ma), Mar (Mr), Sajao (P), Runda (S)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 72 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Body outline and size similar to domestic cat. Grizzled grey-brown coat usually with black-tufted reddish ears and a few black stripes towards the distal ends of limbs and tail. Tail has black tip. Black 'tear' stripe running from eye to cheek. **Voice** Loud and repeated *mob*. **Habits** Mainly nocturnal, but often active during dawn and dusk. Solitary hunter that can efficiently hunt vertebrates of its own size. Preferably hunts rodents, birds and large insects, and often pilfers domestic chicken and ducks. When attacking chicken farms, it kills many chickens. If chased off by people, usually returns same night. Breeds during December-March.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, particularly in villages, crop fields, bushes and forests.



## CLOUDED LEOPARD

*Neofelis nebulosa*

**Local name:** Gecho/Lota Bagh, Lamchita, Tkai Khe (Ku), Tai Tokeya (Ma), Tam (Mr)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 85 cm, tail 72 cm

**Description** Medium body, but relatively long tail and large head. Coat has a very striking 'cloud' pattern. Ground color of coat ochre on which black-bordered elliptical grey markings. Black spots on face and legs, stripes on cheek and black markings or rings on tail. Has longest canine in proportion to skull size. **Voice** Occasionally utters meowing. **Habits** Nocturnal, mainly arboreal and very secretive, hence rarely seen by humans. Ambush hunter that hunts in trees and on ground. Hunts medium and small vertebrates, including ungulates, primates, rodents and birds. Body relatively light and can hang with head downward by the help of hindlimbs and tail. Can climb down from trees head first. Breeds mainly during October-January. Keeps its young in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests, and N in deciduous forests.



## LEOPARD

*Panthera pardus*

**Local name:** Chita/Tikkapora/Fuleshwari/Nageshwari Bagh, Ngaural (B), Theikkapora Bagh (C), Machak (G), Taki Phu (Ku), Toui Jemo (Ky), K-archei (L), Kegouchea (Ma/Mr), Mar/Prerang/Pre Raingcha (Mr), Kei Chiel (P)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 200 cm, tail 90 cm

**Description** Big cat with yellowish or golden coat that has black rosettes. Rosettes become spot-like on face, limbs and tail. White ground color of underparts. Relatively long tail. Black or melanistic form rarely found and called 'Black Panther' or 'Panther'. **Voice** Quite loud and deep, resembles sound of sawing of wood, i.e. *haw-a-haw-ahaw*. **Habits** Nocturnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Solitary hunter that hunts ungulates, hares, galliform birds, cattle, dogs and even children. Expert climber and often hides its kill in treetops. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and well-vegetated areas; vagrants rarely visit border areas of N and NW.



## TIGER

*Panthera tigris*

**Local name:** Bagh, Mama, Gobagha, Goira Goma, Loha Faitta, Kaipe/Kaitae (B), Bagh (C), Tkai Phu (Ku), Toui (Ky), Sakei (L), Khaiagri/Bakke (Ma), Pree (Mr), Marnga-kei (P)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 275 cm, tail 100 cm

**Description** Biggest of all wild cats with strongly built body and very strong forepaws. Golden or orange coat with broad black stripes on most of body. White ground color of underparts. Black ears with a prominent white spot at back. Long tail has black bands. Male much larger than female, with longer hairs at two sides of head. **Voice** Very loud and deep *aaw-aaw-aaw-aaw*, particularly when looking for mate. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but often active during daytime; terrestrial and highly territorial. Solitary except mating pair and mother with cubs. Good swimmer, but reluctant to climb trees. Solitary hunter that prefers to hunt large ungulate prey like deer or wild boar. Breeds year-round, but mainly during November–February.

### Status and Distribution

National animal of Bangladesh. Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs mainly in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forest; rarely in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts, particularly Kassalong RF and Sangu WS) and NE (vagrants in Lathitala forest) in mixed evergreen forests.





## MARBLED CAT

*Pardofelis marmorata*

**Local name:** Chang (Mr)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 52 cm, tail 45 cm

**Description** Apparently a miniature of Clouded Leopard. Soft and thick coat mainly brownish yellow or reddish yellow with pale-bordered (unlike dark-bordered in Clouded Leopard) dark patches of various sizes forming marbled pattern. Smaller and more numerous black spots on legs and tail. Short ears have a white spot on back. Long and fairly bushy tail. **Voice** Occasionally utters *meow*, similar to that of domestic cat. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal, but occasionally forages on ground. Tail with uniform thickness throughout. Solitary hunter that hunts mainly on birds, but also on rodents and other small mammals. Breeding season poorly known; probably during September–February.

### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests.



## LEOPARD CAT

*Prionailurus bengalensis*

**Local name:** Chita Biral, Kaitei/Sangar (B), Tmmau (Ku), Wok Krum (Ky), Sanghar (L), Tokrong (Ma), Mar/Min (Mr), Sangar (P)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 60 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Apparently a miniature of Leopard. Buffy coat has solid black spots or patches almost all over body that merge into two broad streaks at shoulders. Two black chick stripes. White spots at back of black ears. Limbs longer than other lesser cats. Spotted tail; spots form indistinct rings towards tip. **Voice** Similar to that of domestic cat. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and terrestrial, but also active during dawn and dusk. Solitary hunter that hunts on small vertebrates and large insects. Prefers tree holes for diurnal roost. Able to climb and swim. Breeds during February–May.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## FISHING CAT

*Prionailurus viverrinus*

**Local name:** Mecho Biral/Bagh, Baghailla, Dash Bagh, Bagh Biral, Klhe (Kh), Tokrong (Ma), Mar/Klam Pre (Mr), Musa (T)

**Family:** Felidae

**Length:** head-body 86 cm, tail 32 cm

**Description** Stocky with relatively short limbs and short muscular tail. Olive-brown coat with black elongated spots running in parallel lines over its back that form longitudinal lines on neck. Pale cheeks have two dark stripes; dark stripes on top of head. Paler underparts, but not white.

**Voice** Rarely utters a chuckling sound. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Solitary hunter that hunts fish, crabs, birds and small mammals. Good swimmer and likes wetlands where it searches for prey. Breeds mainly during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally and nationally. Common. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas near wetlands.



## SMALL INDIAN MONGOOSE

*Herpestes auropunctatus*

**Local name:** Choto Benji, Nakul, Benji (C), Benji (Ku), Mewacha (Ky), Min (Mr), Sangpui-chepa (P), Biju (S)

**Family:** Herpestidae

**Length:** head-body 28 cm, tail 23 cm

**Description** Elongated body with short ears, very short limbs, and long bushy tail. Dark brown coat with black and golden speckles. Paler and more uniform underparts. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very agile and active. Primarily a hunter, but feeds on a variety of food like small vertebrates, insects and fruits. Makes den in a burrow. Breeds mainly during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, but absent in Sundarbans interior.



## INDIAN GREY MONGOOSE

*Herpestes edwardsii*

**Local name:** Baro Benji

**Family:** Herpestidae

**Length:** head-body 40 cm, tail 39 cm

**Description** Elongated body with short ears, very short limbs, and long bushy tail. Grizzled grey coat much coarser than in other mongooses. Limbs darker than body. Pale yellow or white tip of tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Rarely climbs tree. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Opportunistic hunter that hunts rodents, birds, snakes, lizards and insects, but also eats fruits and roots. Capable of tackling venomous snakes adeptly. Makes den in a burrow. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, but absent in Sundarbans interior.



## CRAB-EATING MONGOOSE

*Herpestes urva*

**Local name:** Boish Benji/Neowl, Mewacha (Ky), Sarngai-par (P)

**Family:** Herpestidae

**Length:** head-body 48 cm, tail 28 cm

**Description** Elongated body and very short limbs, but body larger and bulkier than other mongooses. Tail very bushy at base, but hairless at tip. Coarse fur metallic grey in colour, having a distinctive white stripe on either side of neck. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and shy. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds mainly on aquatic animals such as crabs, frogs, fish and molluscs, but takes many other prey as well. Capable of swimming and diving. Known to squirt a fluid from anal glands in defense. Makes den in a burrow. Breeds mainly during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N in deciduous forests.



## GOLDEN JACKAL

*Canis aureus*

**Local name:** Shial, Feuwa, Kolui (B), Shial (C), Sebal (G), Mrakho (Ku), Khewa (Ky), Sihal (L), Khewa (Ma), Mrenkhui (Mr), Kol-oui (P), Tuyu (S)

**Family:** Canidae

**Length:** head-body 80 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Body outline and size like that of domestic dog, but with much more bushy and downwardly directed tail. Shaggy coat mainly buff-grey with black hairs at back and tip of tail. Pale throat and underparts. **Voice** Very loud *hua-hua-huua* howls, also short calls. **Habits** Nocturnal, but often active at dawn and dusk; terrestrial. Occurs mainly in groups, but also solitary or in pairs. Skilled in both hunting and scavenging. Feeds on medium to small vertebrates, insects, fruits and vegetables. Often pilfers domestic chicken and ducks. Breeds mainly during December-March. Cubs usually laid in a burrow.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, but absent in Sundarbans interior.



## BENGAL FOX

*Vulpes bengalensis*

**Local name:** Khek/Pati Shial, Kheki, Baoral, Khickri (S)

**Family:** Canidae

**Length:** head-body 50 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** A miniature of Golden Jackal, but more elegant. Greyish coat with legs slightly darker than body. Black-tipped long and bushy tail. Large and broad ears, and slender limbs. **Voice** Very loud howls, also short calls. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but often active during daytime; terrestrial. Occurs commonly in family groups. Hunts rodents and other small vertebrates as well as insects including termites. Spends daytime sleeping in burrows dug by itself. Breeds mainly during January-April. Cubs usually laid in a burrow.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in NW and SW in village groves and deciduous forests, and NE in village groves and mixed evergreen forests.





## ASIATIC BLACK BEAR

*Ursus thibetanus*

**Local name:** Baro/Kalo Bhalluk, Gaiccha Bhalluk, Vam (B), Bhalluk (C), Lengyam (Kh), Touong (Ku), Hom (Ky), Sabum (L), Lu Wai (Ma), Tom (Mr), Vom-pui (P), Gangrang (T)

**Family:** Ursidae

**Length:** head-body 150 cm, tail 9 cm

**Description** Huge and strongly built glossy black bear with characteristic V-shaped (instead of U-shaped in Sun Bear) white or creamy mark on chest. Broad head with small eyes and rounded ears. Large paws with very long and strong claws. Stumpy tail. Long and protrusible tongue. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and arboreal, but does not sleep on trees like Sun Bear. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in family groups. Omnivorous and feeds on fruits, honey, carrion and agricultural crops. Most bipedal of all bears. Occasionally paws people when surprised or with cubs. Spends daytime sleeping in a den or a cave. Breeds during November-February.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER

*Aonyx cinerea*

**Local name:** Dhaira Ud, Ud Biral, Bhodor

**Family:** Mustelidae

**Length:** head-body 41 cm, tail 29 cm

**Description** Smallest otter in the world with thick and elongated body, small head and flat tail. Overall earthy brown upperparts and pale brown or yellowish underparts. Almost white lips and throat. Face and tail have virtually no hairs. Thick body with flat tail. V-shaped nostrils. Webbed feet have small claws. **Voice** Often screeches while feeding. **Habits** Diurnal and aquatic. Occurs in extended family groups. Excellent diver and swimmer. Hunts aquatic organisms like crabs, crustaceans, molluscs and fish. Stands on hind feet to watch surroundings when alarmed. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in SW in mangrove forests (Sundarbans) and in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in wetlands.



## HOG BADGER

*Arctonyx collaris*

**Local name:** Bali/Khuduk Shukar, Pak Shurua (Mr)

**Family:** Mustelidae

**Length:** head-body 63 cm, tail 15 cm

**Description** Somewhat like a miniature of Eurasian Wild Boar due to its long and hairless snout with a terminal disc. Coat colour varies from dirty greyish to brown. Stripes on head vary from dark brown to black. Limbs and head darker than rest of body. White tail and claws. Claws on forefeet considerably longer and stronger than those in hindfeet. Short but hairy tail. **Voice** Usually silent, but utters a loud grunting noise when cornered. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Sleeps in burrows during daytime. Digs earth by snout and forepaw and feeds on tubers, roots, worms insects and other small animals. Relies more on scent than sight. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N (Bakshiganj) in plantation.



## SMOOTH-COATED OTTER

*Lutrogale perspicillata*

**Local name:** Baro Ud, Ud Biral, Bhodor, Uud (C), Sarlam (P)

**Family:** Mustelidae

**Length:** head-body 67 cm, tail 41 cm

**Description** Large and stoutly built otter with well-groomed grey-brown upperparts and distinctly paler (buffy) underparts. Cream-coloured throat and sides of neck clearly demarcated from dark upperparts. Large and webbed paws with short but strong claws. V-shaped nostrils set on a dusky nose. Tail clearly flattened towards tip. **Voice** Occasionally screeches while feeding. **Habits** Diurnal and aquatic. Occurs in family groups. Excellent diver and swimmer. Prefers to hunt fish, but other aquatic organisms like crabs, crustaceans and molluscs are also hunted. Rolls around grassy bank after defecation. Stands on hind feet to watch surroundings when alarmed. Breeds year-round. Young born in a burrow or shelter near water.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## YELLOW-THROATED MARTEN

*Martes flavigula*

**Local name:** Moula, Mouchaki

**Family:** Mustelidae

**Length:** head-body 55 cm, tail 41 cm

**Description** Long and slender body with short limbs; long and moderately bushy tail. Black face, crown, tail and legs, and yellowish or golden rest of body. Throat contrasting with upperpart of head. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Primarily diurnal, also occasionally active at night; terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs in pairs or small family groups. Very agile and moves quickly on ground and in trees. Hunts small vertebrates and invertebrates; also attacks bee hives. Breeds during February-August.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE in mixed evergreen forests.



## LARGE-TOOTHED FERRET BADGER

*Melogale personata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Mustelidae

**Length:** head-body 36 cm, tail 19 cm

**Description** Brownish to greyish coat with paler underparts; bushy tail pale in colour with whitish distal half. Head distinctly patterned with black and white (more white than Small-toothed Ferret Badger). White stripe from back of neck at least up to middle of back. White speckles on sides of body. Large teeth, especially fourth premolar. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, secretive and terrestrial, but occasionally climbs trees. Occurs solitary. Digs burrows where it sleeps during daytime. Curls body and hides head between forelimbs while sleeping. Feeds on invertebrates such as insects, snails and earthworms. Breeding season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE (Kulaura) and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## WHITE-TAILED MOLE

*Parascaptor leucura*

**Local name:** Kalo Chika

**Family:** Talpidae

**Length:** head-body 11.5 cm, tail 0.8 cm

**Description** Small and oval-bodied mole with black coloured dense and velvety fur. Long and pinkish snout almost naked. Dirty white or creamy paws; very broad forepaws with long claws and simple hindpaws. Stubby white tail with sparse white hairs differentiates it from Himalayan Mole that has black tail, although it is difficult to see tail in field condition.

**Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, secretive and semi-fossorial. Occurs solitary and maintains territory. Feeds mainly on insects and earthworms. Feeds while digging by forepaws or while foraging on surface at night. Breeding season not recorded. Makes underground nest with access tunnel.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE (Srimangal) in and around mixed evergreen forests and tea gardens.

## ASIAN HOUSE SHREW

*Suncus murinus*

**Local name:** Chika, Chhucho, Mitier (P), Chut (S)

**Family:** Soricidae

**Length:** head-body 13 cm, tail 7 cm

**Description** Mouse-like outline, but with very long and pointed snout. Thick coat. Greyish brown upperparts and paler underparts. Large ears pinkish in colour. Relatively short and thick tail with a few bristles. Male has large and well-developed scent gland. **Voice** Utters chirps and buzzes when threatened or excited. **Habits** Nocturnal, terrestrial and very active. Usually occurs solitary. Has good smelling and hearing abilities, but with poor eyesight. Feeds on a wide range of invertebrate and plant food as well as leftovers of human food items. Deters predators by producing strong odour of musk. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREATER SHORT-NOSED FRUIT BAT

*Cynopterus sphinx*

**Local name:** Kola Badur, Dubak (G)

**Family:** Pteropodidae

**Length:** head-body 9 cm, forearm 7 cm

**Description** Silky brown coat and short nose. Large ears fur-lined and light brown with pale borders. Dark brown wings with pale 'finger' markings. Only first and second digits have distinct claws. Male has orange chin, sides of chest, belly and thighs, but female has pale grey belly and tawny collar. Small tail half-free of membrane between thighs. More brown coat and absence of deep groove between nostrils separate it from Leschenault's Rousette. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts usually in small groups. Feeds primarily on fruits such as banana, guava and mahua, but also flowers and leaves. Male constructs a tent using leaves and stems where entire family roosts during daytime. Usually low-flight with fast wingbeats. Breeds mainly during February-March and August-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## LESSER DAWN BAT

*Eonycteris spelaea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pteropodidae

**Length:** head-body 11 cm, forearm 7 cm

**Description** Elongated and thin muzzle, and claw only on thumb and not on second digit. Grey-brown upperparts and paler underparts. No 'finger' markings on uniform brown wings; no pale ear borders. Long and protrusible tongue. Male has short ruff. Short tail. **Voice** Screeches while roosting. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Usually roosts in large groups. Feeds on pollen and nectar. Flies long distance from roosting cave in search of flowering trees.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (one large colony roosts in Kudum Cave, Teknaf) in mixed evergreen forests.



## INDIAN FLYING FOX

*Pteropus giganteus*

**Local name:** Baro Badur, Balak-pe (B), Badol (C), Phalama (Ku), Plok (Ky), Bak (L), Mylap (Mr), Ramte-bag (P), Bagdur (S)

**Family:** Pteropodidae

**Length:** head-body 25 cm, forearm 17 cm

**Description** Very large bat with long muzzle, and long and black ears, giving it a fox-like face. Prominent chestnut-brown coat. Huge wings black in color; a long claw in first digit of forearm. Large feet, with claws in all five digits. No tail. **Voice** Screeches while fighting with each other during roosting. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in large groups in large trees and bamboo clumps. Feeds on fruits and nectar. Flies over water to drink. On hot days cools itself by moving wings while roosting. Likes to groom body while roosting. Breeds during January-February. Young carried by mother.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## POUCHED TOMB BAT

*Saccopteryx saccolaimus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Emballonuridae

**Length:** head-body 8.4 cm, forearm 6.5 cm

**Description** Small ears, pointed snout and a distinct glandular pouch under chin in both sexes, though smaller in female. Dark brown or black upperparts and paler grey-brown underparts. Upperparts either uniform or with small and irregular white patches. Long and narrow wings attached to ankles; black wing membranes. Feet do not have long hairs. Medium tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in small to large groups in tree holes, rock crevices and narrow passages in buildings. Forages high above ground with strong and rapid flight. Hunts termites, beetles and other insects. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in central region (Savar and Madhupur NP) in well-vegetated areas.



## GREATER FALSE VAMPIRE BAT

*Megaderma lyra*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Megadermatidae

**Length:** head-body 8 cm, forearm 6 cm

**Description** Greyish brown coat with paler underparts and almost white belly. Tall noseleaf with straight sides. Long 'arrow mark' on noseleaf with triangular 'arrow-head' helps to differentiate it from slightly smaller Lesser False Vampire Bat. Large, thin and greyish ears joined at base about two-thirds of their length. Targus (fork-like structure inside ear) long and forked in two. Broad wings with greyish black membrane. No tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in small to large groups in very shady places like narrow caves, culverts or abandoned buildings or houses. Silent flight; emerges about an hour after sunset. Hunts mainly vertebrates such as lizards, small mammals and birds as well as large insects that it catches while flying close to ground, water or tree-trunks. Breeds during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## LESSER FALSE VAMPIRE BAT

*Megaderma spasma*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Megadermatidae

**Length:** head-body 7 cm, forearm 6 cm

**Description** Deep brown coat with paler underparts. Short noseleaf with convex sides. Short 'arrow mark' on noseleaf with heart- or V-shaped 'arrow-head' helps to differentiate it from slightly larger Greater False Vampire Bat. Large, relatively thick and greyish ears joined at base for short length. Targus (fork-like structure inside ear) very long and forked in two. Broad wings with greyish black membrane. No tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in small groups in very shady places like narrow caves, culverts or abandoned buildings or houses. Might roost with Greater False Vampire Bats. Silent flight; emerges about an hour after sunset. Hunts mainly insects, but occasionally small vertebrates. Insects probably picked from vegetation. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Kaptai NP and Sitakunda) in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## ASHY ROUNDLEAF BAT

*Hipposideros cineraceus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhinolophidae

**Length:** head-body 4.5 cm, forearm 3.9 cm

**Description** Buffy brown to greyish brown upperparts and very pale brown to buffy white underparts. Simple noseleaf without lateral leaflets; anterior noseleaf as a slight notch. Large and almost rounded ears. Short tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in small groups in caves, often with other small bats. Breeds mainly during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Ruma) in high hills.



## INDIAN ROUNDLEAF BAT

*Hipposideros lankadiva*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhinolophidae

**Length:** head-body 9.7 cm, forearm 8.6 cm

**Description** Strongly built bat with dense and soft coat, and thick and blunt snout. Coat colour greatly variable from fulvous-brown to orange with paler belly. Forehead, shoulders and rump darker than rest of body. Uniform dark brown or black wing and tail membranes. Four supplementary leaflets bordering horseshoe with fourth leaflet greatly reduced, which helps to differentiate it from smaller Intermediate Roundleaf Bat. Medium tail with free terminal tip. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in large groups in caves, old houses and old buildings; sometimes in single sex roosting groups. A high flyer and may be seen in early evening hawking high up in air. Hunts insects (including hard-bodied beetles) and small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in N (Gazni forest and Netrakona) in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## INTERMEDIATE ROUNDALEAF BAT

*Hipposideros larvatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhinolophidae

**Length:** head-body 7.6 cm, forearm 6.2 cm

**Description** Strongly built bat with dense and soft coat, and thick and blunt snout. Dark grey-brown to reddish brown upperparts and slightly paler underparts. Brown noseleaf, ears and wing membranes. Three lateral leaflets on noseleaf, which helps to differentiate it from larger Indian Roundleaf Bat. Medium tail with free terminal tip. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts in small to large groups in caves, under culverts, old houses and old buildings. Hunts invertebrates and small vertebrates, particularly from forest streams. Breeds mainly during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE, SE and N in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## INTERMEDIATE HORSESHOE BAT

*Rhinolophus affinis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhinolophidae

**Length:** head-body 6.8 cm, forearm 5.3 cm

**Description** Dark brown to reddish brown upperparts and slightly paler underparts. Simple, relatively large and horseshoe-shaped noseleaf covering muzzle; no extra lappets on sella. Tall and triangular lancet (pointed structure above noseleaf) with straight sides. Moderately large ears. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, arboreal and aerial. Roosts solitary or in small groups in caves; often with other small bats. Emerges at dusk and forages between tree trunks only a few metres above ground. Hunts small insects. Breeds during April-May and October-November.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and NE (Sylhet) in hills.

## BLYTH'S HORSESHOE BAT

*Rhinolophus lepidus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhinolophidae

**Length:** head-body 4.5 cm, forearm 4 cm

**Description** Grey-brown to reddish brown coat with pale tips to fur giving a 'frosted' appearance. Noseleaf narrower than muzzle. Relatively broad and rounded off sella (structure on nose), and long forearm and tibia. Bluntly pointed lancet (pointed structure above noseleaf) usually with concave sides. Three grooves on lower lip. Medium tail fully within membrane.

**Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, but also active at dawn and dusk; arboreal and aerial. Roosts during day at lower areas of caves; also roosts in old houses and temples. Usually roosts solitary. Maintains small hunting territory where it hunts alone with a slow and low flight, exploring foliage. Hunts small insects such as mosquitoes, small moths and flies from leaves and in mid-air. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests, and SW in mangrove forests.



## WRINKLE-LIPPED FREE-TAILED BAT

*Chaerephon plicata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Molossidae

**Length:** head-body 6.9 cm, forearm 4.6 cm

**Description** Dense and soft coat made up of very short hairs. Dark brown upperparts and paler underparts with grey tips to hairs. Very thick upper lip heavily wrinkled; nostrils protruding slightly in front of upper lip. Thick, broad and rounded ears joined across front of head by skin-flap. Feet sparsely covered by long hairs. Moderately long tail, mostly free. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, but often flies out before dark; arboreal and aerial. Roosts during day in caves and old buildings. Roosts in large to very large groups. Flies fast and high. Hunts small insects. Breeding season not recorded, but probably only spends winter months in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Occurs in central region (Savar) in well-vegetated areas.



## LEAST PIPISTRELLE

*Pipistrellus tenuis*

**Local name:** Cham Badur, Chamchika, Bhaule (S)

**Family:** Vespertilionidae

**Length:** head-body 3.9 cm, forearm 2.8 cm

**Description** Smallest mammal in Bangladesh. Brown to dark blackish brown upperparts and similar or slightly paler underparts. Relatively short and squarish ears with weak folds on posterior edge; short and rounded tarsus. Long tail enclosed in membrane. Differs from Indian Pipistrelle by slightly smaller size, usually darker coat and absence of paler wing margin. **Voice** Usually silent, but screeches if threatened. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Roosts solitary or in family groups; occasionally with Indian Pipistrelles. Roosting places include hollow branches, among dead leaves and in houses. Feeds on flying insects including mosquitoes, particularly while flying around marshlands and human habitation. Breeds year-round.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREATER ASIATIC YELLOW BAT

*Scotophilus heathi*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Vespertilionidae

**Length:** head-body 7.5 cm, forearm 6.1 cm

**Description** Smooth and shiny coat. Yellowish brown to reddish brown upperparts and bright yellow underparts. Naked and swollen muzzle dark in colour. Small ears with transverse ridges. Long tail enclosed in membrane. Differs from Lesser Asiatic Yellow Bat by larger size and bright yellow underparts. **Voice** Usually silent, but screeches when threatened. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Roosts solitary or in family groups; often in houses but also inside Palmyra Palm fronds and tree holes. Silent flier that usually flies straight and low. Hunts flying insects above human habitation, open fields and forests. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## LESSER ASIATIC YELLOW BAT

*Scotophilus kuhlii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Vespertilionidae

**Length:** head-body 6.9 cm, forearm 5.0 cm

**Description** Soft coat, not very shiny, and made up of short hairs. Brownish upperparts and pale yellowish brown underparts. Naked and swollen muzzle dark in colour. Small ears with transverse ridges. Long tail enclosed in membrane. Differs from Greater Asiatic Yellow Bat by smaller size and pale yellowish brown underparts. **Voice** Usually silent, but screeches when threatened. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Roosts solitary or in family groups, rarely in large groups, in houses, inside Palmyra Palm fronds and tree holes. Slow and steady flight. Hunts flying insects above wetlands, bushes, aquatic vegetation and human habitation. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BENGAL SLOW LORIS

*Nycticebus bengalensis*

**Local name:** Lajuk/Lozzawati Banor, Sahuai (B),  
Mulua Bandor (C), Stain (Ku), Sahuai (L),  
Klak/Klap/Klakcha (Mr), Sahoi (P)

**Family:** Lorisidae

**Length:** head-body 34 cm, tail 2 cm

**Description** Smallest primate in Bangladesh that is somewhat like a miniature of panda. Often has rounded outline when roosting or sleeping. Dense coat buffy to light brown in colour with paler head and shoulders. Dark brown mid-dorsal line and brown eye-patches. Rounded face with large and rounded eyes. Small ears and stumpy tail. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal, but rarely comes to ground. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Able to hang upside down. Sleeps during daytime in tree holes or inside very dense vegetation that is always dark. Uses urine to mark its territory. Feeds mainly on fruits, plant gums and nectar, but occasionally large insects, bird eggs and nestlings, and lizards. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally.  
Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, and N in deciduous forests.





## ASSAMESE MACAQUE

*Macaca assamensis*

**Local name:** Lungjong (P)

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 62 cm, tail 23 cm

**Description** Similar to Rhesus Macaque, but heavier with thicker face and lacks orange tinge on back. Greyish brown upperparts and pale underparts; lower body darker than upper. Purplish or dark brownish facial skin. Adult male has prominent beard of long facial hairs. Medium tail. **Voice** Rarely a musical and low *pio*. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs in medium to large groups. Drops from trees and runs away when alarmed. Often carries tail parallel to ground. Feeds on fruits, leaves, flowers, grains and insects; often raids crops. Breeds mainly during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests.



## LONG-TAILED MACAQUE

*Macaca fascicularis*

**Local name:** Parailla Banor

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 50 cm, tail 49 cm

**Description** Long tail and relatively short legs, although specimens in Bangladesh have shorter tail than those in Southeast Asia. Grizzled olive-brown coat with pale underparts. Long and prominent cheek whiskers; often with small crest on head. **Voice** Occasionally utters *kra* type of sound to communicate with each other. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs in groups. Good swimmer. Feeds on crabs and other crustaceans, but also fruits and insects. Breeds mainly during March-May.



Last three in Teknaf

### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Teknaf and Fasiakhali WS) in mangrove forests and mixed evergreen forests.



## NORTHERN PIG-TAILED MACAQUE

*Macaca leonina*

**Local name:** Kulu/Singha Banor, Ganguilla Bandor (C), Gilbi (G), Jaha (P)

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 53 cm, tail 19 cm

**Description** Similar to Rhesus Macaque in outline, but a short and mostly naked tail like that of a pig, and depressed black crown distinctive. Olive-brown upperparts and white underparts. Pinkish face. Adult male larger than female and with mane. **Voice** Utters a harsh coughing *khok* when alarmed. **Habits** Diurnal; largely arboreal, but also terrestrial. Occurs in medium to large groups headed by a dominant male. Feeds on fruits, leaves, grains and insects. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



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## RHESUS MACAQUE

*Macaca mulatta*

**Local name:** Kota Banor, Jong (B), Tharinga Bandor (C), Gilbi (G), Uchria (Kh), Kelai (Ku), Phetoi Yong (Ky), Joujong (L), Paingraja Miok (Ma), Yok/Youou (Mr), Phaisen-jong (P), Makhra (T)

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 53 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Stocky with reddish brown upperparts and paler underparts. Reddish tinge on upperparts, especially in hindquarters, distinctive. Often with reddish exposed skin of face and rump. Medium tail held partially erect. Individual variations commonly observed. **Voice** Utters a harsh coughing *khok* when alarmed, often screeches while fighting. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs in small to large groups headed by a dominant male. Shakes tree branches as threat display. Omnivorous in diet and feeds on various types of fruits, flowers, leaves, grains, roots, invertebrates and small vertebrates. Often raids crops. Breeds mainly during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats including forests and urban areas.



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## NORTHERN PLAINS LANGUR

*Semnopithecus entellus*

**Local name:** Jessorer Hanuman

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 65 cm, tail 83 cm

**Description** Long limbs; extremely long and forwardly looped tail. Greyish brown or yellowish brown upperparts and pale buffy underparts. No crest, mane or moustachial stripe. Deep black face and black paw up to wrist. **Voice** Far-reaching hoop.

**Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs in medium to large groups headed by a dominant male. Feeds purely on plant food such as fruits, leaves, flowers, buds, shoots and grains; also feeds on food offered by people. Breeds during January-May. Male can be infanticidal.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SW (Greater Jessore and Kushtia; few records in Satkhira) in urban areas



## PHAYRE'S LANGUR

*Trachypithecus phayrei*

**Local name:** Chosmapora/Kalo Hanuman, Ngau-dum (B), Sagolokkhi Bandor (C), Laiho (Ku), Khoiho Yong (Ky), Ngaudor (L), Dor/Klak (Mr), Ngaodarken (P)

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 57 cm, tail 73 cm

**Description** Mainly slaty grey or blackish coat with white breast and belly. Distinctive white patches around eyes and mouth. Adult has a cap of long hairs on crown. Long limbs and very long tail. **Voice** Harsh *ghangoh* when excited or alarmed.

**Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs in medium groups headed by a dominant male. Feeds on leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, and rarely insects and insect larvae. Breeds during January-April. Male can be infanticidal.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.

## CAPPED LANGUR

*Trachypithecus pileatus*

**Local name:** Mukhpora/Lal Hanuman, Er-ang (B), Hanuman (C), Tingya (Kh), Laido (Ku), Pheisou Yong (Ky), Ngausen (L), Charma (Mr), Ngaosenpong (P)

**Family:** Cercopithecidae

**Length:** head-body 60 cm, tail 90 cm

**Description** Greyish back and bright or pale reddish breast. Black face and a cap of dark erect hairs. Long limbs and very long tail. **Voice** Harsh bark when alarmed; screeches while fighting. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs in medium groups headed by a dominant male. Prefers large and dense trees for roosting; lays on big branch for sleeping. Feeds on leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, and rarely insects and their larvae. Breeds during January-April. Male can be infanticidal.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Common. Occurs in central region and N (Gazni forest) in deciduous forests, and NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## WESTERN HOOLOCK GIBBON

*Hoolock hoolock*

**Local name:** Ulluk, Hoo How (B), Ulluk/Laga Bandor (C), Hulu (Kh), Khoiho (Ky), Hahuk (L), Khedukhida (Ma), Huu/Tohu (Mr), Hoolock (T)

**Family:** Hylobatidae

**Length:** head-body 55 cm, no tail

**Description** Tail-less primate with forelimbs much longer than hindlimbs. Male fully black with separated white eyebrows. Female golden brown with white eyebrows and face-ring. Newborn of both sexes whitish or yellowish that turns dark brown in nine months, turns black in two years after which it becomes mature when male remains black and female turns golden brown. **Voice** Very loud and somewhat ascending *ee-uuu-uuua-uuua-uuua*, usually in male-female duets. **Habits** Diurnal and purely arboreal. Occurs in pairs or small family groups of adult pair with young and infants. Prefers top canopy, but comes to lowest level of forest if necessary. Brachiates from branch to branch by long forelimbs. Feeds mainly on ripe fruits, but also on leaves, flowers, buds, insects and bird eggs. Makes life-time pair. Breeds mainly during September-January.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.





## NORTHERN TREE SHREW

*Tupaia belangeri*

**Local name:** Gecho Chhucho, Che-pa/Sharekhek (B), Maitta Sogoda (C), Jewlong (Ku), Showei (Ky), Che-pa (L), Lajui (Mr)

**Family:** Tupaiidae

**Length:** head-body 20 cm, tail 20 cm

**Description** Looks like an animal between a squirrel and a rat, but absence of whiskers on face differentiates it from those. Finely speckled olive-brown upperparts and buffy underparts. Elongated snout and bushy tail (less bushy than in squirrels). Large ears with unique ear-flaps. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and semi-terrestrial; often on ground, and in low bushes and lower parts of trees. Occurs solitary. Holds food in forepaws while feeding. Feeds mainly on insects and fruits. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region and N in and around deciduous forests.



## BRYDE'S WHALE

*Balaenoptera edeni*

**Local name:** Timi

**Family:** Balaenopteridae

**Length:** total 1,240 cm

**Description** Dark grey upperparts and whitish underparts. Slate-grey baleen. Three longitudinal ridges on head. Erect and usually sickle-shaped dorsal fin. Large tail flukes have whitish underside. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; marine. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Indistinct and thin blow can rise up to four metres. Rolls sharply and exposes fin and base of tail before diving. Feeds on small schooling fish and krill. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs offshore in Bay of Bengal, particularly in Swatch of No-Ground.



## GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN

*Platanista gangetica*

**Local name:** Nadir Shushuk/Shishu, Hucchum, Nga (B)

**Family:** Platanistidae

**Length:** total 240 cm

**Description** Stocky with constricted neck, rounded belly and low-humped back. Overall dark slatey or earthy brown with slightly paler underparts. Distinctive long narrow beak bearing sharp and interlocking teeth. Upward-curving mouth. Extremely small eyes. Paddle-shaped flippers, very short and triangular dorsal fin, and tail with broad and wide flukes with concave rear margin. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal, but more active during daytime; aquatic. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in family groups. Suddenly emerges to water surface after every 1.5-2 minutes to breathe. Hunts fish and shrimp by echolocation. Concentrates in areas where food is available; may undergo local migration. Breeds during October-March.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Vulnerable nationally.  
Common. Widely distributed in freshwater rivers.



## IRRAWADDY DOLPHIN

*Orcaella brevirostris*

**Local name:** Mohonar Shushuk/Shishu

**Family:** Delphinidae

**Length:** total 250 cm

**Description** Blunt-headed and beakless with neck-crease. Overall greyish or bluish with slightly paler underparts. No curving of mouth. Long broad flippers, small triangular dorsal fin, and tail with broad flukes notched in middle. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal, but more active during daytime; aquatic. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in family groups. Unlike Ganges River Dolphin, do not suddenly emerge to water surface, but often swims and plays on water surface. Hunts fish and shrimp by echolocation. Breeds during December-June.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Very Common. Occurs in brackish water rivers and inshore.



## INDO-PACIFIC BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN

*Tursiops aduncus*

**Local name:** Dolphin

**Family:** Delphinidae

**Length:** total 255 cm

**Description** Stocky with short beak; crease between beak and head. Fairly uniform drab grey colour with slightly darker back and paler sides, forming indistinct cape; whitish belly occasionally with dark spots. Slim and moderately long flippers, falcate dorsal fin with hooked tip, and tail with broad and notched flukes. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal, but more active during daytime; marine. Usually occurs in small to medium groups; often with other cetaceans. Shows forehead, not beak, when breaching. Often slaps water with flukes, leaps and performs aerial display. Hunts fish and invertebrates by echolocation. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs offshore in Bay of Bengal.



## EURASIAN WILD BOAR

*Sus scrofa*

**Local name:** Buno Shukar, Shuar, Poimal, Bonnya, Ngal (B), Suar (C), Oak (G), Renyan (Kh), Mo (Ku), Wok (Ky), Vawk (L), Woo (Ma), Paa/Pak (Mr), Sakkhat/Sarwal (P)

**Family:** Suidae

**Length:** head-body 143 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Overall black or dark brown often with whitish markings on face, chicks and throat. Young dark brown with elongated white stripes along body. Long black hairs on upper back and neck, forming a mane. Long snout ends to a cartilaginous disc that helps in digging soil. Large head with large ears. Long narrow limbs; even-toed with well-developed outer toes. Small tail mostly naked. **Voice** Utters low grunts, especially while feeding. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial. Occurs solitary (especially adult males) or in groups. Likes to wallow in mud. Rarely attacks enemies with curved tusks. Feeds on roots, tubers, grains, invertebrates and small vertebrates, also scavenges; often raids crops. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE, SE, SW, N and central region in and around forests.

## SPOTTED DEER

*Axis axis*

**Local name:** Chitra/Fota Harin, Gaus, Gonnal (stag)

**Family:** Cervidae

**Length:** head-body 148 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Yellowish brown to rufous-brown coat with numerous white spots; spots present in all seasons and all stages of life. White or whitish throat, underparts and distal parts of limbs. Male larger than female and has long antlers, with three tines on each, during breeding season.

**Voice** Often utters sharp and repeated *tou* call either for communication or as an alarm; stags make a loud harsh noise during rutting. **Habits** Primarily diurnal, but often active at night; terrestrial. Usually occurs in medium to large groups. Primarily a grazer and feeds on sungrasses, grasses, leaves, fruits and flowers. Takes shelter in forest for safety. Breeds mainly during January-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forest; introduced populations in S (Nijhum Dweep NP, Char Kukri-Mukri WS, Hatiya and Patharghatia) in planted mangrove forests.



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## HOG DEER

*Axis porcinus*

**Local name:** Paara Harin, Shorno Huring (C), Shishi (Ku), Nekeei (Mr)

**Family:** Cervidae

**Length:** head-body 145 cm, tail 19 cm

**Description** Stocky with short legs and large ears; stout rump. Due to lowered forequarter, outline resembles a hog. Unmarked olive-brown coat, but young and juvenile have a few white spots, particularly along back. Pale undersides of body and tail. Male has short antlers, each with three tines, during breeding season. **Voice** Utters a whistling sound; barks low when frightened. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Preferably a browser and feeds on grasses, young leaves, fruits and flowers. Breeds mainly during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Chunranghat) in well-vegetated areas with grassland pockets.



## BARKING DEER

*Muntiacus muntjak*

**Local name:** Maya/Ruru/Chagoilla/Khaoil/Khatia Harin, Mayamrigo, Sakkhe (B), Huring (C), Maraka (G), Ska (Kh), Skhee (Ku), Shoki (Ky), Sakhee (L), Khea (Ma), Nekee (Mr), Sakhee (P), Mosui (T)

**Family:** Cervidae

**Length:** head-body 100 cm, tail 18 cm

**Description** Curved back and head held low. Chestnut-brown upperparts and whitish or greyish underparts. Prominent V-shaped bony ridge on forehead, often with dark lines along ridges. Male with very large pedicles and relatively short antlers with two tines on each; tip of longer tine curved inwards. Short tail with chestnut-brown upperparts and whitish underparts. **Voice** Often utters a very loud and harsh bark, somewhat similar to that of a dog. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but also active during day; terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary, but also in pairs. Long upper canines occasionally used to attack enemies. Primarily a browser that feeds on leaves, fruits and grasses. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Common. Occurs in SE, NE, SW, central region and N in forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## SAMBAR DEER

*Rusa unicolor*

**Local name:** Sambar/Moisha/Kaleshawr/Porboti Harin, Sajuk (B), Chongra (C), Rei (Kh), Saipo (Ku), Kiang Kiang (Ky), Sajuk (L), Chah (Ma), Neheu/Khe (Mr), Sajok (P), Mosokorong (T)

**Family:** Cervidae

**Length:** head-body 175 cm, tail 25 cm

**Description** Largest deer in Bangladesh with unmarked coarse dark brown coat. Female lighter and less shaggy. Underparts having same colour as back or darker. Well-developed throat mane in both sexes. Relatively large ears and tail. Male typically with large and spreading antlers, with three tines on each. **Voice** Utters distinctive yelp or shrill bark; alarm call is loud *dhunk*.

**Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Rests during day in dense forest cover. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds on sungrasses, grasses, leaves and fruits. Often visits marshy areas for food and drink. Breeds year-round, but most commonly during September-January.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## GAUR

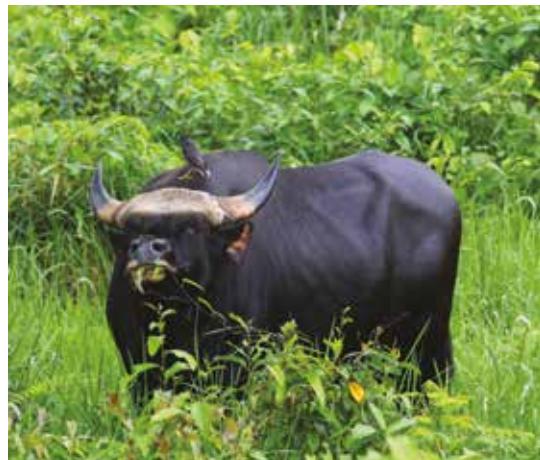
*Bos gaurus*

**Local name:** Gaur, Buno Gayal, Jongli Garu, Metna, Foun (B), Gobo (C), Ramsial (L), Tonque (Ma), Chiarang/Cherow/Chenom (Mr), Saleh (P)

**Family:** Bovidae

**Length:** head-body 290 cm, tail 85 cm

**Description** Large and muscular bovid with relatively short neck and flap of skin under neck (dewlap). Adult male with high ridge of muscles on back. Overall black or dark brownish black with greyish white from knees down. Both sexes have relatively short horns rise from a hairy and pale temporal area of head. Large and naked muzzle. Moderately long limbs and tail. **Voice** Utters a moo similar to that of cow; male utters a mating call of clear and resonant tones. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but also active during day; terrestrial. Occurs in groups. Probably do not bathe or wallow. Browser and grazer; feeds mainly on grasses and bamboos as well as other plant leaves. Breeds year-round, but most commonly during December-June.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts, particularly Kassalong RF and Sangu WS) in mixed evergreen forests.



## RED SEROW

*Capricornis rubidus*

**Local name:** Ban Chhagol, Saja (B), Shoyo (Ky), Touno (Ma), Chenom (Mr), Chepa (P)

**Family:** Bovidae

**Length:** head-body 148 cm, tail 14 cm

**Description** Somewhat like domestic goat in outline. Overall red-brown coat (few individuals have very dark coat); usually with a dark dorsal stripe, white patches on throat and eyes, and white belly. Short mane. Both sexes have small black horns with wrinkles towards base. Moderately long limbs and tail. **Voice** Screams to communicate each other; alarm call a combination of snort and whistle. **Habits** Primarily crepuscular; terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary, but occasionally in small groups. Preferably moves through traditional routes. Capable of ascending and descending through steep and rocky slopes. Feeds on grasses, shoots and leaves. Breeds mainly during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas in hills; vagrants in N in well-vegetated areas.





## ASIAN ELEPHANT

*Elephas maximus*

**Local name:** Hati, Hosti, Oirabot, Sai (B), Aete (C), Mui (Ky), Chai (L), San (Ma), Mesai/Nashai (Mr), Sai (P)

**Family:** Elephantidae

**Length:** head-body (including trunk) 450 cm, tail 125 cm

**Description** Largest and heaviest land mammal of Bangladesh. Long trunk and very broad ears. Skin wrinkled and grey-brown in color; looks pale when dry and dark when wet. Adult male (except 'makhna') has large tusks, while female has small dental protuberances called tushes. Few bristly hairs on body. Double-domed forehead and humped back with a ridge along spine. Pillar-like limbs. Short tail with long and coarse hairs towards tip. **Voice** Deep *oink* by its trunk. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal, but rests during mid-day; terrestrial. Likes to play in water and mud. Occurs in small to large groups except rogue loners. Moves long distances in search of food, water and shelter following historical corridors. Herbivorous and feeds on leaves and branches of trees, bamboos, tall grasses and cultivated crops. Young can be born at any time of year.

### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE in well-vegetated areas in hills; vagrants in border areas in N and NE.



# BIRDS



Thick-billed Green Pigeon roosting after a heavy meal



## BIRDS

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Birds are warm-blooded vertebrate animals with feathers and a bill. They have adapted to a wide range of habitats. They are mainly arboreal and aerial, yet some species are mainly terrestrial. Birds make a nest where they lay their eggs. The nestlings stay in the nest until they have grown feathers. A few brood-parasitic birds (e.g. cuckoos) do not make their own nest but lay their eggs in other bird's nest. The largest bird in Bangladesh is the Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) and the smallest is the Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum cruentatum*). There are about 9,026 species of birds in the world of which a total of 690 species is expected to occur in Bangladesh, (337 residents, 208 winter visitors, 12 summer visitors, 14 passage visitors and 119 vagrants). Moreover, at least three species of birds have been extirpated from Bangladesh.

## WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE

*Arborophila atrogularis*

**Local name:** Baroi, Nakkon (C), Varung (L), Haquai (Ma), Wakam (Mr)

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** White cheeks and supercilium; black mask and throat. Orange hindneck with black streaks. Light brown upperparts barred with black; grey breast and flanks. Black bill and dull orange legs. **Voice** Loud and ascending series of *flew-hew*, usually at dawn and dusk. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily terrestrial. Runs away when disturbed. Often roosts at same spot at night on bamboo or on tree above ground. Usually occurs in small groups. Feeds on seeds, berries, shoots and insects. Breeds during March-April. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## COMMON QUAIL

*Coturnix coturnix*

**Local name:** Botera

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Mostly brown upperparts with pale streaks; buffy underparts. Broad buffy supercilium and throat-patch. Male has black 'anchor' mark on throat. Dark ashy bill and yellowish legs. **Voice** Repeated *chuk-chak-chak* when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Forages by slowly strolling on ground. Feeds on seeds, grains and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NW and SW in grassy and bushy areas, and crop fields.





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## BLACK FRANCOLIN

*Francolinus francolinus*

**Local name:** Sheikh Farid, Pan-biri-cigarette, Bon Murgi, Kalo Titir

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 34 cm

**Description** Male mostly black with variable white marks; black face, white cheek-patch, chestnut collar and black underparts with white spots on flanks. Female mostly brown with variable white marks; chestnut nuchal collar, dark cheek-stripe on rufous-buff face and streaked mantle. Black bill and orange legs. Juvenile male similar to female. **Voice** Quite noisy; loud and harsh series of *twit-twidi-twidiwit*, usually at dawn and dusk. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily terrestrial. Runs or flies away when disturbed. May roost on tree at night. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on seeds and shoots of grass and weed, fruits and insects. Breeds during March–October. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in NW (Panchagarh and Thakurgaon), SE (Sangu Valley), NE (Satchari NP) and C (Madhupur Tract) in grassy and bushy areas, crop fields and tea gardens.



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## RED JUNGLEFOWL

*Gallus gallus*

**Local name:** Bon Morog/Murgi, Jongla Kukhra, Aartaw (B), Jarbo Kura (C), Dumysal (G), Seei Karmia (Kh), Trang (Ku), Howa (Ky), Ram-aar (L), Tograk (Ma), Waram (Mr), Varcha Khong (P), Tomsa (T)

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 66/43 (male/female) cm

**Description** Similar to native domestic chicken. Male has yellow-orange neck hackles and mantle, white base of tail and blackish underparts. Bluish black tail with two long and drooping mid-feathers. Female streaked brown with darker upperparts and tail, and rufescent head and breast. Red muscular comb on head and red facial skin distinct in male, reduced in female. Greyish bill and legs. Juvenile male duller and lacks elongated central tail feathers. **Voice** Loud and explosive *akk-kroo-doo*, usually at dawn and dusk. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on grains, seeds, vegetables and insects. Breeds during February–September. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## KALIJ PHEASANT

*Lophura leucomelanos*

**Local name:** Mothura, Gikra, Dhirga, Varhik/Varoho (B), Morkuru (C), Khrut (Kh), Trei (Ku), Hokhat (Ky), Vahrit (L), Roi Rata (Ma), Uriklang/Urik (Mr), Varit (P), Tokru (T)

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 64 cm

**Description** Long and low crest, red face and arched tail. Male overall glossy blue-black with white scales on rump (indicating subspecies *lathami*). Female more or less brown with pale scales all over except distal parts of wings and tail. Ashy bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely medium loud and harsh *jerk-jerk-caw*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on seeds, fruits, insects and reptiles. Breeds during March–October. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas; and N (Gazni forest and Lauchapra forest) in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



M



F

## GREY PEACOCK PHEASANT

*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*

**Local name:** Katmayur, Khoier, Deodarik, Var-hou (B), Sanghuru (C), Nga-huu (Ku), Hokong (Ky), Vari-ho (L), Changroi (Ma), Woho (Mr), Varhoi (P)

**Family:** Phasianidae

**Length:** total 64/48 (male/female) cm

**Description** Overall grey with prominent purple ocelli on wings and tail, and pale throat. Short-tufted crest and wedge-shaped tail. Female and juvenile male duller with smaller tail and crest. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Repeated, guttural *hoo* during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal, but prefers shady forest-floor; primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy and secretive. Prefers to run away rather than to flush. Feeds on grains, seeds, insects and grubs. Breeds during March–June. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests.



M



F



M

## MANDARIN DUCK

*Aix galericulata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Weak crest. Male beautifully coloured and patterned with broad white eye-stripe, chestnut cheek-ruff and wing-fans, dark breast and black-and-white stripes on side of breast. Female and eclipse male brownish with white spectacles. White-tipped red bill in male and white-tipped brownish bill in female; orange-buff legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely thin whistle. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups; often in mixed group of ducks. Often roosts on trees. Feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans and plants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Haors) in wetlands.



M

## NORTHERN PINTAIL

*Anas acuta*

**Local name:** Lenja Hans, Kalo Digheri

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 74/56 (male/female) cm

**Description** Long slender neck and pointed tail (longer in male). Male greyish with dark brown head, white stripe down sides of neck, white breast and long striped scapulars. Female and eclipse male buff brown with scaled on body and plain head. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Short, often repeated, *prieu-prieu-prieu* or *quack-quack-quack*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular. Occurs in medium to large groups; often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates as well as crops. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## COMMON TEAL

*Anas crecca*

**Local name:** Patari/Peri Hans, Sona Digheri

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Male grey with chestnut head and broad green band behind eye, white stripe along scapulars and yellowish patch on undertail-coverts. Female brownish with rather uniform head and less prominent supercilium, prominent white streak at sides of undertail-coverts, and usually orange base of bill. In flight both sexes have white band along greater coverts and green supercilium. Eclipse male and juvenile male much like female. Bluish grey bill and legs. **Voice** Male utters a sharp *krick*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups; often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds mainly on shoots, tubers and seeds of aquatic plants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## MALLARD

*Anas platyrhynchos*

**Local name:** Boiragi/Nilshir Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Very much like native domestic ducks. Male mostly grey with dark bluish green head, white neck-ring, dark chestnut breast and black rear end. Female buffy brown, heavily streaked with dark; dark eye-stripe. White-bordered purplish speculum in both sexes. Bill yellow in male and orange in female; orange-yellow legs. **Voice** Low rasping *quack-quack-quack*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups, often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation by grazing, dabbing and up-ending. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## INDIAN SPOT-BILLED DUCK

*Anas poecilorhyncha*

**Local name:** Pati/Metey Hans, Metey Digheri

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Boldly spotted and scalloped dark brown plumage with dark crown and eye-stripe. White wing-patch and green speculum bordered by white. Yellow-tipped black bill; male has a red lore-spot. Orange legs. **Voice** Loud and harsh *quack-quack-quack*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on aquatic plants and animals. Breeds during July–December. Nests on ground in reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## GREYLAG GOOSE

*Anser anser*

**Local name:** Chaironga/Kadombo Rajhans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 81 cm

**Description** Overall grey with breast slightly lighter; rough neck. Black scaled whitish belly. In flight, pale wings with dark flight feathers and whitish rear end. Stout pink bill and pink legs. **Voice** Deep, nasal *abng-abng-abng*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on grasses, weeds, shoots and cultivated crops. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands.



## BAR-HEADED GOOSE

*Anser indicus*

**Local name:** Kor Rajhans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 74 cm

**Description** Overall pale grey with white head, vent and undertail-coverts. Two distinct black bars on head. In flight, overall pale with dark flight feathers and flank-patch. Black-tipped yellow bill and yellow legs. Juvenile has solid dark crown. **Voice** Deep, nasal *goang-goang-goang*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds mainly on green shoots of plants and cultivated crops, also algae. Flight in a group often in V-form. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands, mainly on coast.



## WHITE-WINGED DUCK

*Asarcornis scutulata*

**Local name:** Badi/Daow Hans, Jerbo Hans (C), Bea Haungsa (Ma)

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 81 cm

**Description** Mostly dark blackish brown; white head and upperneck speckled with black; large white and pale blue wing-patches. In flight, overall dark with white uppertwing- and underwing-coverts. Large eye with reddish iris. Reddish bill and legs. Female and juvenile duller; female with more heavily speckled head. **Voice** Deep, nasal *oonk-oonk-oonk*, usually in flight. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Very shy and secretive. Flies at dusk to feed at night and returns at dawn to its daytime refuge. Forages in small ditches and streams inside undisturbed evergreen forests. Skims water surface for animal and plant food. Breeds during July-September. Nests in hole of large tree.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Pablakhali WS up to early 1980s; local people reported recent occurrence in Kassalong RF) in mixed evergreen forests.





## COMMON POCHARD

*Aythya ferina*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Distinctive sloping forehead and black-tipped grey bill. Male mostly whitish grey with dark chestnut head and neck, and black breast and rear. Eclipse male duller. Female grey with darker breast and rear, and pale eye-line and face. In flight, pale grey flight feathers and grey forewing. Orange-yellow legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely low rolling growl. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on buds, shoots, seeds, insects, molluscs and tadpoles. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## TUFTED DUCK

*Aythya fuligula*

**Local name:** Kali/Bamunia Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Breeding male bluish black with white flanks; prominent tuft on nape. Eclipse male and female duller, rather brownish black, with pale flanks. Bluish bill with black nail; bluish slate legs. **Voice** Male utters harsh hissing *uwheh*.

**Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in medium to large groups. Feeds on leaves, shoots and seeds of aquatic plants as well as insects, worms, crustaceans, small fish and frogs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## FERRUGINOUS DUCK

*Aythya nyroca*

**Local name:** Bhuti Hans, Ranga Digheri

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 41 cm

**Description** Overall chestnut-brown with dark wings and tail. White undertail-coverts and belly. Male brighter and female duller. Male has white iris and female has dark iris. Dome-shaped head. In flight, shows extensive white wing-bars. Eclipse and juvenile male resembles female, but with white iris. Slaty bill with black nail; slaty legs. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally harsh *whu-wuuuwu*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Often hides in aquatic vegetation. Feeds on leaves, shoots and seeds of aquatic plants as well as insects, worms, crustaceans, small fish and frogs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK

*Dendrocygna bicolor*

**Local name:** Baro Sarali Hans, Forali Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Mostly chestnut-brown with dark upperparts having rufous scales. Distinguishable from more common Lesser Whistling-duck by larger size, brighter rufous-brown crown and head, dark striations on neck and whitish uppertail-coverts. In flight, dark wings and white rump. Dark grey bill and legs. **Voice** Very noisy; repeated whistle *k-weeo*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups, often with Lesser Whistling-ducks. Roosts above floating vegetation or on ground near water. Feeds mainly at night on shoots and grains, but also on small fish and snails. Breeds during June-October. Nests either in tree hole or crotch of branch, or on ground near water with dense vegetation.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK

*Dendrocygna javanica*

**Local name:** Choto Sarali Hans, Shingali Hans, Bhadi Hans (C), Chini Gagak (G), Tui Varak (P), Sherali (S)

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Mostly chestnut-brown with dark upperparts having rufous scales. Distinguished from less common Fulvous Whistling-duck by smaller size, darker ashy brown crown and head, plain brown neck and chestnut uppertail-coverts. In flight, chestnut forewing and rump. Dark grey bill and legs. **Voice** Very noisy; repeated double whistle *shirik-shirik*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups in winter and pairs in summer (breeding season). In flight, wings produce sound. Occasionally all individuals of a group splash water and dive in synchrony. Feeds mainly at night on shoots and grains, but also on small fish and snails. Breeds during June-October. Nests either in tree hole or crotch of branch, or on ground near water with dense vegetation.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in small to large wetlands.



## FALCATED DUCK

*Mareca falcata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Large head with maned hindneck and stumpy rear. Male mostly grey with dark glossy green head, white throat, long striped tertials, and black collar and rear end. Female mostly scaled rufescent with rather plain greyish head. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent; male rarely utters piercing whistle. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds on aquatic vegetation and plankton. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors) in wetlands; and NW (Padma River), N (Brahmaputra River in Bahadurabad) and S (Meghna Estuary) in large rivers.



## EURASIAN WIGEON

*Mareca penelope*

**Local name:** Lalshir/Dubrakhauri Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 49 cm

**Description** Male has grey upperparts and black rear end; chestnut head and breast; yellow forehead and crown; white wing-patch. Female overall brown with uniform brown head and breast. White belly and rather pointed tail in both sexes. Short black-tipped greyish bill and dark legs. **Voice** Male whistling *weeooo* and female growling *krrr*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular. Occurs in medium to large groups; often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds mainly on wet grasses and aquatic plants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## GADWALL

*Mareca strepera*

**Local name:** Piong Hans, Penchi Nairoli

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 41 cm

**Description** Male mostly grey with pale head, brownish grey upperparts, whitish underparts and black rear end. Female mostly buffy brown with dark scales and whitish underparts. White patch on inner secondaries in both sexes and in all plumages. Black bill in male and black bill bordered in two sides by yellow in female. **Voice** Usually silent; male utters a soft whistle and female a hard quack during courtship. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often with other species of ducks. Feeds on shoots, seeds and tubers of aquatic plants as well as insects, worms and molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## RED-CRESTED POCHARD

*Netta rufina*

**Local name:** Moulvi/Rangamuri/Bazramuri/Hero Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 54 cm

**Description** Large rounded head and brown back in both sexes. Male has orange head, black neck and breast, brownish mantle and white flanks. Female overall brownish with dark cap and pale cheeks. Largely white upperwing and underwing. Male has red bill and female has brown bill with pink towards tip; orange-yellow legs. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often with other species of ducks. Feeds on buds, shoots and seeds of aquatic plants as well as insects, molluscs and tadpoles. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## COTTON PYGMY-GOOSE

*Nettapus coromandelianus*

**Local name:** Bejori/Bali/Akakadra Hans, Bherar Dhosh, Bherar Coat, Re Ba (Ma)

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Smallest wild anseriform in Bangladesh. Plumage variable, but normally bluish black mantle, wings and tail, and blackish crown. Ashy white rest of plumage. Eclipse male, female and juvenile duller with dark stripe through eye. Small bill, black in male and blackish with yellow borders on two sides in female; blackish legs. **Voice** Low-pitched, nasal *car-car-carawak*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on shoots and seeds of aquatic plants, occasionally crustaceans, worms and insects. Breeds during May-September. Nests in tree holes or crevice in old building.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## AFRICAN COMB DUCK

*Sarkidiornis melanotos*

**Local name:** Nakkua/Nakta/Bocha Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 76 cm

**Description** Unmarked bluish black upperparts and white underparts with incomplete narrow breast-band. White head and neck speckled with black. Female and juvenile male duller. Black bill and legs; male has large, rounded and laterally flattened bill-comb. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally grunts, hisses and whistles. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on grains, shoots, seeds, cultivated crops and insects. Breeds during July-September. Nests in natural tree hole of large tree.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## NORTHERN SHOVELER

*Spatula clypeata*

**Local name:** Chamosthuti/Kodailla/Pantamukhi Hans, Chorat

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Distinctive long spatulate bill. Male has mostly dark upperparts; dark green head, white breast, chestnut flanks, blue forewing and black rear end. Female buff-brown, heavily streaked by dark, with relatively pale head. Eclipse male similar to female, but more rufous-brown. Bill black in male and dark brown in female; orange-yellow legs. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally short grunting calls. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups; often in mixed group of ducks. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish spawn and aquatic weeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## GARGANEY

*Spatula querquedula*

**Local name:** Nairobi/Giria/Itaperi Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 41 cm

**Description** Male mostly brown with ashy wash on upperparts. Brown breast and whitish grey flanks. Long white stripe behind eye. Blue-grey forewing visible in flight. Female has mostly dark brown upperparts and light brown underparts. Scales almost all over plumage. Pale line below narrow dark eye-stripe. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Male utters retching *drrrrr-ip*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups; often with other species of ducks. Flies very fast. Feeds on seeds, leaves and shoots of aquatic plants, occasionally insects and their larvae, worms and molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## RUDDY SHELDUCK

*Tadorna ferruginea*

**Local name:** Lal Chokha, Lala/Manikjor Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 66 cm

**Description** Mostly ruddy (orange-chestnut) with pale head and dark rump and tail. Male has black collar. In flight, white wing-coverts above and below, and black flight feathers and tail. Female and juvenile similar to male, but with browner and duller blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Quite noisy; loud *honk-honk-honk*, commonly repeated for few times. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in medium to large groups. Feeds on variety of vegetable and animal food; prefers green algae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands.

## COMMON SHELDUCK

*Tadorna tadorna*

**Local name:** Shah Chokha, Rajeshawri Hans

**Family:** Anatidae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Beautiful combination of white, greenish black and chestnut, but mostly white. Greenish black head and neck, and broad chestnut breast-band. In flight, black flight feathers, and white upperwing and underwing coverts. Eclipse and juvenile with dusky crown, hindneck and most of upperparts. Male has bright red bill and frontal knob; female has pale red bill and no frontal knob. Reddish legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely nasal *a-ang*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups. Feeds on algae, seeds, leaves, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and worms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands, mainly on coast.



## GREAT CRESTED GREBE

*Podiceps cristatus*

**Local name:** Khopa/Baro Duburi

**Family:** Podicipedidae

**Length:** total 49 cm

**Description** Slender body with long thin neck and bill. Dark brown upperparts and mainly white neck and underparts. Contrasting dark brown and white on wings visible in flight. Striking black and rufous cheek-ruff in breeding plumage; white around eye and white foreneck in non-breeding plumage. Pinkish bill and greyish legs. Juvenile plumage similar to non-breeding plumage, but with brown stripes on cheeks. **Voice** Harsh *aooorrr* in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Low and laborious flight. Dives to deep water for fish and other aquatic organisms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands.





## LITTLE GREBE

*Tachybaptus ruficollis*

**Local name:** Choto Duburi/Dubalu/Vurvuira/Charchari, Taler Ati, Guda-holoi

**Family:** Podicipedidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Dumpy body, woolly feathers and absence of tail gives a duckling-like appearance. Dark brown upperparts and buff underparts; dark cap and pale rear end. Whitish secondaries visible in flight. Chestnut cheek and foreneck, and yellow gape, in breeding plumage. Blackish or yellowish grey bill and legs. Juvenile plumage similar to non-breeding plumage, but with dark stripes on face. **Voice** Sharp wit-wit-wit when alarmed and a whinnying trill in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Occurs in pairs in breeding season and in small to large groups in non-breeding season. Patters over water surface, with a lot of splashing, to move away when alarmed. Normally does not fly. Dives for small fish and other aquatic organisms. Breeds year-round. Floating but anchored nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## GREATER FLAMINGO

*Phoenicopterus roseus*

**Local name:** Kanthuti, Gangot

**Family:** Phoenicopteridae

**Length:** total 110 cm

**Description** Extremely tall with long slender neck and legs. Overall pinkish white or white with crimson-pink upperwing-coverts. Pale base of bill; pale iris. Large kinked bill pink with black tip; pink legs. Juvenile greyish with brown streaks on upperparts; dark greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Usually short and disyllabic honks similar to that of goose. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Wades in shallow water and sieves small invertebrates from muddy bottom by using kinked bill. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW in large rivers (Jamuna River in Sirajganj) and SE (Maheshkhali) on coast.



## GREY-CAPPED EMERALD DOVE

*Chalcophaps indica*

**Local name:** Sabuj/Bansh/Raj/Chaiar Ghughu, Huai-tualon (B), Dukhuru Hasim (G), Bhusalu (Ku), Hokhou (Ky), Ram-parva (L), Hapea (Ma), Pongliba/Pongli (Mr), Hui-tonlon (P)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Stocky, broad-winged and short-tailed. Glossy bronze-green upperparts with pinkish brown head, neck and underparts. Broad black and white bands on back. Black primaries and tail. Grey crown and white shoulder patch in male; female less bright with pinkish brown crown. Red bill and legs. Juvenile similar to female, but with dark grey barring on buffy white forehead. **Voice** Deep, mournful, repetitive *tk-hoon*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fallen grains, seeds and fruits from forest floor and path. Low and fast flight. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.

## ROCK PIGEON

*Columba livia*

**Local name:** Jalali/Jongla Kobutar, Vahui (B), Khodar (C), Dugugu (G), Lutkhor (Kh), Bhusailo (Ku), Khaw (Ma), Bag-babor (P), Paora (S), Faruk (T)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Mostly dark grey plumage with two broad black wing-bars and black terminal tail-band. Metallic green and pink wash on neck in adult. Feral birds variable in colour and pattern. Black bill and reddish legs. **Voice** Deep *gotorgo-gotorgo-guuum*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups, sometimes with doves while feeding in cultivation. Feeds on grains, seeds tubers and shoots. Breeds year-round. Nests in buildings, bridges and cliffs.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON

*Ducula aenea*

**Local name:** Dhumkol, Haissol, Vathu (B), Range-ho/Dhundo (C), Bullut (L), Primudu (Ma), Tumuma/Pomilitor/Wawiah (Mr), Murdun (P)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Glossy bronze-green upperparts contrasting with pale greyish white head, neck and underparts. Uniform dark green tail and maroon undertail-coverts. Blue bill and red legs. **Voice** Deep booming, singly or series, *whooahoo* or *ghoom*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on figs and other similar fruits; often feeds in mixed groups. Descends to ground to drink or take salt licks. Breeds mainly during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## MOUNTAIN IMPERIAL PIGEON

*Ducula badia*

**Local name:** Dukol, Vathu (B), Hunu (Ku), Krumdi (Ky), Minsiri-kut (L), Tul-ip/Tuilipma (Mr)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Mostly dark brown upperparts, and pale pinkish head, neck and underparts. White undertail-coverts, and broad pale terminal and black subterminal tail-bands. Yellow-tipped red bill and red legs. Juvenile has rufous fringes to back and less well-defined tail pattern. **Voice** Deep booming double note *whoomp-whoomp*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Forages by visiting tall fruiting trees of forests. Feeds on figs and other similar fruits. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.

## LAUGHING DOVE

*Spilopelia senegalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Slim with fairly long tail. Overall rather plain pink-brown with brown upperparts, dull brownish pink head and underparts, and small dark spots on upper breast. In flight, bluish wing-slash and white corners of tail. Dark grey bill and legs. **Voice** Accelerating piping *coo-rooroo-rooroo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds mainly on grains and seeds from ground. Occasionally joins other doves in feeding grounds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE in woodlands (historical record in SE, mid-20th century; might occur in NW in woodlands).



## WESTERN SPOTTED DOVE

*Spilopelia suratensis*

**Local name:** Tila/Boron/Pachori/Sit Ghughu/Dufy, Teddykol, Vathu (B), Ho (C), Buhu (Ku), Khomkhou (Ky), Vathu (L), Neo Gro (Ma), Otur (Mr), Vasuu (P), Potam (S), Tokthu (T)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Brown upperparts with buff spotting and scaling. Plain light brown head, throat and underparts. Black hindneck and sides of neck with small white spots. Red eye-ring and iris differentiate it from very similar Eastern Spotted Dove (with narrow grey or blue-grey eye-ring and yellow or orange iris; some experts consider as subspecies). Black bill and red legs. **Voice** Soft, mournful, repeated *cruk-cruu-cruk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds mainly on grains and seeds from ground. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE

*Streptopelia decaocto*

**Local name:** Mala/Doila/Dhola Ghughu, Dukhuruk Rongru (G), Lotkhor Chrngam (Kh), Tokthu Khuichang (T)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Mostly sandy brown with dark primaries, black hindcollar, white sides to tail and white underwing coverts. Similar to female Red Collared Dove, but larger. In flight, pale central wing. Blackish bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile has buff fringe on upperparts and lacks neck-collar. **Voice** Soothing, repeated *ghu-ghu-ghuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; mainly arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on grains and seeds from ground; often with other species of doves. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE

*Streptopelia orientalis*

**Local name:** Ram/Koitori Ghughu

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Overall rufous with rufous-scaled scapulars and wing-coverts; dull pink head, neck and underparts; black-and-white barring on sides of neck. In flight, broad rounded tail with grey tip. Dark grey bill and reddish legs. **Voice** Deep, grating, repeated *gur-groo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy. Often perches at top of tall trees. Feeds on grains and seeds from ground. Breeds during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and SW in mangrove forests.

## RED TURTLE-DOVE

*Streptopelia tranquebarica*

**Local name:** Ghot/Kot/Motor/Dol/Penchi Ghughu, Didikhendek (G)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Male has grey head and mostly pinkish maroon upperparts and underparts. Female mostly fawn-brown, similar to Eurasian Collared Dove but smaller and short-tailed. Black hindcollar and blackish flight feathers in both sexes. Greyish bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile has buffy fringes on upperparts and lacks neck-collar. **Voice** Harsh, throaty and repeated *cr-cr-cr-crok*. **Habits** Diurnal; mainly arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small to large groups. Feeds on seeds and grains on ground; often with other species of doves. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



M



F

## PIN-TAILED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron apicauda*

**Local name:** Moteai Champhu (Ku), Huipui (L), Uvvua/O-weit (Mr)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 40/35 (male/female) cm

**Description** Slim with distinctive long and pointed central tail feathers. Overall yellowish green with lime-green wing-coverts and back, grey tail and rufescent brown undertail-coverts. Male has orange-tinted breast and longer central tail feathers. Blue cere, bill-base and naked lores. Bluish bill and red legs. **Voice** Deep and melodious *ouu-ouroo-ouooo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Roosts in tall trees. Feeds on various types of fruits, particularly figs; often with other green-pigeons. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE (Satchari NP and Moulvibazar) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests.





## ORANGE-BREASTED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron bicincta*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Mostly olive-green with grey tail and nape, yellowish green forehead and rufescent undertail-coverts. Male has orange breast bordered above by lilac; female has yellow cast to breast and belly. Bluish bill and red legs. **Voice** Mellow *cu-cu-cu-curr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small groups. Forages in fruit-laden trees. Feeds on various types of fruits; often with other green-pigeons. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in forests; relatively more common in Sundarbans.



## THICK-BILLED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron curvirostra*

**Local name:** Horikol Khaldek (G)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Thick pale bill with red base, prominent blue-green orbital skin and whitish bars on green vent. Mostly olive-green with grey crown. Maroon mantle in male. Red legs. **Voice** Mellow, plaintive whistles *fwiillll-willl-willl*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on fruits, preferably figs and berries. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, and central region and N in deciduous forests.

## ASHY-HEADED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron phayrei*

**Local name:** Choto Harial, Lai-lang (B), Eddaga (C), Mouwa (Kh), Chambuhu (Ku), Hohui (Ky), Grow-wyo (Ma), O-wiah (Mr), Togroi (T)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Mostly olive-green with grey cap, greenish yellow throat and green tail. Male has maroon mantle and diffuse orange on breast, and uniform dark chestnut undertail-coverts. Female has whitish undertail-coverts. Thin blue-grey bill and red legs. **Voice** High-pitched whistle *weeyooweyoo*.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on figs and other similar fruits; often with other green-pigeons. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron phoenicopterus*

**Local name:** Lona Harial, Huiber (L)

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Mostly pale greyish olive with grey cap, greenish yellow forehead and throat, broad olive-yellow collar and lilac shoulder. Greenish uppertail with broad dark tip. Grey belly and flanks (indicating subspecies *phoenicopterus*). Female slightly paler than male. Pale bluish bill and bright yellow legs. **Voice** Low musical whistling *wheet-wa-hoo* or *hoo-hoo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups. Feeds on figs and other similar fruits; often with other green-pigeons. Fast flight, often in groups. Basks in morning sunlight. Breeds mainly during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





M

## WEDGE-TAILED GREEN-PIGEON

*Treron sphenurus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Columbidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Dark wings and long wedge-shaped olive tail. Mostly yellowish green. Male has maroon upper mantle and shoulder, orange wash to crown and breast, and pale cinnamon undertail-coverts. Female has green streaked creamy undertail-coverts. Blue bill and red legs. **Voice** Mellow, dove-like whine *hoo-whoo-huhuhu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on figs and other similar fruits; often with other green-pigeons. Breeds mainly during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE (Satchari NP, Lawachara NP and Rema-Kalenga WS) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests.



## SAVANNA NIGHTJAR

*Caprimulgus affinis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Caprimulgidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Overall dusky; less strikingly marked than other nightjars. Finely vermiculated crown and mantle (no bold streaking), buff scapular stripe and pale throat-patches. Male has white outer tail feathers. Black-tipped brownish bill and pale legs. **Voice** Explosive, inflected *cheweez*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Roosts during day on ground, preferably with fallen dry leaves. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on beetles, moths and other flying insects. Breeds during March-August. Lays eggs on dry ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW (Babudaing in Chapai Nawabganj) and NE in woodlands.



## INDIAN NIGHTJAR

*Caprimulgus asiaticus*

**Local name:** Chapka Ratchora

**Family:** Caprimulgidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Small size and relatively short wings and tail. Overall sandy grey to brownish grey with various light and dark markings. Golden hindcollar, pale throat-spots (not band) and relatively uniform tail. Boldly streaked crown, broad buff edges to scapulars and prominent buff spotting on wing-coverts. Black-tipped pale brown bill and pale legs.

**Voice** Loud, resonant and far-carrying *chuck-chuck-chkrrrr*.

**Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Roosts during day on ground, rarely on branch. Occurs in pairs or loose family groups. Feeds on bugs, beetles, moths and other flying insects. Breeds during February-September. Lays eggs on dry ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in and around mangrove forests, and NW (Chapai Nawabganj and Rajshahi) in woodlands.

## LARGE-TAILED NIGHTJAR

*Caprimulgus macrurus*

**Local name:** Nolpitani Ratchora/Dinekana, Banshpata, Metey Pencha, Char Pencha, Akwal Bhurka, Lambok (B), Baila (Ku), Va-lak (L), Hapiaow (Ma), Bongthama (Mr), Nalambak (P), Tok Pual (T)

**Family:** Caprimulgidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Large size with long tail. Overall strongly patterned brown. Black-and-gold scapular stripes, yellowish hindcollar, large unbroken white throat-patch and pale bars on wing-coverts. Black-tipped pale brown bill and pale legs.

**Voice** Series of loud, resonant *chunk-chunk-chunk*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Visibility very poor during day, causing flushed only at close encounter. Roosts preferably on ground or in low branches or stumps. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on beetles, bugs, moths and other flying insects. Breeds during February-May. Lays eggs on dry ground, preferably with dry fallen leaves.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.





## SYKES'S NIGHTJAR

*Caprimulgus mahrattensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Caprimulgidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Slim and relatively short-tailed. Overall grey, weakly marked with buff and black of various shapes and sizes. No scapular stripe. Streaked crown, large white patches on sides of throat and indistinct buff collar on nape. In flight, white (in male) or buffy (in female) oval patch on wing and tail-corners. Black-tipped brownish bill and pale legs. Differs from Savanna Nightjar by overall paler and greyer plumage and absence of scapular stripe. Differs from other nightjars by less patterned plumage, and shorter tail. **Voice** Series of low, soft and quick *chuk-chuk-chuk*. **Habits** Nocturnal; terrestrial and aerial. Roosts on ground, occasionally in trees. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on flying insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NW (Padma riverbed) in dry open areas.



## CRESTED TREESWIFT

*Hemiprocne coronata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Hemiprocnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Large size with exceedingly long wings and tail, and dark frontal crest. Mostly grey with whitish belly and white face-stripes. Cheek rufous in male and dark grey in female. Juvenile heavily scaled with shorter wings and tail. Small black bill and legs. **Voice** Series of harsh, chattering *kay-ko* or *ti-chuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial and arboreal. Occurs in small groups. Perches upright on bare branches with raised crest; only swift that perches upright. Feeds on insects in mid-air. Breeds during December-July. Nest made up of bark flakes and feathers glued to branch.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills and central region (Bhawal NP) in deciduous forests.



## BROWN-BACKED NEEDLETAIL

*Hirundapus giganteus*

**Local name:** Deo-hodor (C), Sial-sir (L), Kircha (Mr)

**Family:** Hemiprocnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Large size with strongly built body. Overall brown-and-white with dark throat and white lore-spot. Relatively long and more wedge-shaped tail with distinct 'needles'. Juvenile has dark fringes to white undertail-coverts. Small black bill and legs. **Voice** Rippling trill *trip-trip-trip*. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages high in sky, often circles; very fast and powerful flight. Feeds on flying beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, ants and bees in mid-air. Breeds during February-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE, mainly in hills.



## HOUSE SWIFT

*Apus nipalensis*

**Local name:** Chatok, Batashi, Nak-kata

**Family:** Apodidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Stocky with big head, relatively broad wings and shallow tail-fork. Overall blackish with prominent white throat and rump band. Small black bill and legs. **Voice** Series of shrills *sik-sik-sik*. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily aerial. Usually occurs in large groups. Forages by flying in circles, often around human habitation; relatively weak and slow flight. Feeds on flying midges, beetles, bugs and winged ants in mid-air. Breeds during April-July. Nests in building, under bridge and cliff.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## PACIFIC SWIFT

*Apus pacificus*

**Local name:** Sansidi (C), Vamur (L)

**Family:** Apodidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Slim with long narrow wings and long deeply forked tail. Overall dark brown, usually with inconspicuous white scales on underparts including vent; white throat and prominent white rump. Small black bill and legs. **Voice** Series of soft *sreee*. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Fast and graceful flight. Feeds on flying termites and other flying insects in mid-air. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common passage visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in Chittagong Hill Tracts.



## ASIAN PALM-SWIFT

*Cypsiurus balasiensis*

**Local name:** Taal-chata, Taal-chorai, Nak-kata, Dupisa (G), Van-foun (P)

**Family:** Apodidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Tiny with very long narrow wings and long deeply forked tail (looks pointed when held closed). Overall plain grey-brown with dark upperparts and pale underparts; diffusely paler throat. Very small black bill and legs. **Voice** Rapid trills *titeerte-titeerte-titeerte*. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily aerial. Occurs in small to large loose groups. Often seen flying around Palmyra palms; flight very fast and agile. Roosts by clinging on hanging Palmyra leaves. Feeds on small winged ants, beetles and bugs in mid-air. Breeds year-round. Makes very small and soft nest inside fold of Palmyra leaf.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## PLAINTIVE CUCKOO

*Cacomantis merulinus*

**Local name:** Sorgom

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Male has grey head and dark greyish brown upperparts, and mostly orange underparts. White barring on underparts of tail. Hepatic female and juvenile rufous-brown, with dark barring. Black bill and yellowish legs. **Voice** Loud accelerating and dropping whistle *fewit-fewit-fewit-fit-titi*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; mainly arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on caterpillars, bugs and other soft insects. Breeds during March-August. Brood-parasitic to warblers, prinias and tailorbirds.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BANDED BAY CUCKOO

*Cacomantis sonneratii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Rufescent crown, hindneck and upperparts, and white face, foreneck and underparts; entirely barred with black. Dark eye-stripe and whitish supercilium. Juvenile has broader barring on underparts. Black bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Disyllabic ascending *pe-ter*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on caterpillars, bugs and other soft insects. Breeds during February-August. Brood-parasitic to ioras, bulbul, babblers and minivets.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## LESSER COUCAL

*Centropus bengalensis*

**Local name:** Choto Kanakukka/Kanakukhra/Moukol/Harikuri, Tosli (Ku), Put (Ky)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Miniature of Greater Coucal. Breeding plumage quite similar to that of Greater Coucal, having chestnut wings and glossy black rest of plumage, but often with buff streaking on scapulars and wing coverts. Glossy black plumage replaced by buff in non-breeding season. Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile similar to non-breeding adult, but spotted black above with barred wings and tail. **Voice** Deep resonant *poop-poop-poootok-totok*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Flight weak and low. Often in dense bush or bamboo at lower storey. Feeds mainly on grasshoppers and other large insects. Breeds during March-October. Nest built close to ground; globular nest with an entrance in one side.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE, NE, NW (Tetulia), central region (Madhupur forest, NW Dhaka and Keraniganj) and N (Gazni forest) in grassy and bushy areas.



## GREATER COUCAL

*Centropus sinensis*

**Local name:** Baro Kanakukka/Kanakukhra/Kukka/Moukol/Harikuri, Arihuri (C), Dububit (G), Chilku (Kh), Tosli (Ku), Put (Ky), Lalrwanga-senhot (L), Wabok (Ma), Tuipuiraiot (P), Mohokkey (S), Tong Tuma (T)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Plumage somewhat similar to that of Lesser Coucal, but significantly larger. Overall glossy black plumage with chestnut wings. Bright red iris in adult. Stout black bill and black legs. Juvenile brown and heavily barred. **Voice** Deep, repeated and descending *poop-poop-poop*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Flight weak and low. Often in dense bush at lower level or on ground. Feeds on wide variety of animal food such as large insects, molluscs, frogs and reptiles. Breeds mainly during June-August. Nest built 1-2 m above ground; globular nest with an entrance in one side.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## ASIAN EMERALD CUCKOO

*Chrysococcyx maculatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Male has glossy emerald head, neck and upperparts; white underparts barred with black. Female and juvenile male have rufous face and crown, and close barring on underparts. Black-tipped yellow bill and brownish legs. **Voice** Loud and descending *kee-kee-kee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages along tree-tops. Feeds on caterpillars, bugs and soft insects. Breeds during April-July. Brood-parasitic to sunbirds and spiderhunters.



M



### Status and Distribution

Rare summer visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.

## VIOLET CUCKOO

*Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Male has purple head, neck and upperparts; white underparts barred with black. Female has white brow and face, and uniform bronze-brown upperparts with greenish tinge; white underparts with brownish green barring. Bill orange (no black tip) in male and orangish with darker tip in female. Brownish legs. Juvenile brighter rufous than female; barred upperparts and banded tail. **Voice** Disyllabic and repeated *che-wick*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Usually crouches when perched. Forages along tree-tops. Feeds on caterpillars, bugs and soft insects. Breeds during April-July. Brood-parasitic to sunbirds and spiderhunters.



M



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon summer visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



J



## CHESTNUT-WINGED CUCKOO

*Clamator coromandus*

**Local name:** Bar-aang (B)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Black cap and crest; long black tail with whitish feather tips. Chestnut wings, white half-collar and orange wash to throat and breast. Juvenile has shorter crest and scaly rufous upperparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Metallic whistle *breet-breet-breet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on caterpillars and soft insects. Breeds during April-August. Brood-parasitic to laughingthrushes.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon summer visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## JACOBIN CUCKOO

*Clamator jacobinus*

**Local name:** Papiya, Bar-lack (B)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Overall black-and-white. Black cap, crest, and upperparts with white wing-patch and tail-tip. White throat and underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Loud, musical and repeated *piu-pepee*, usually in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on caterpillars and soft insects. Breeds during March-July. Brood-parasitic, mainly to Jungle Babblers.



### Status and Distribution

Common summer visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## COMMON CUCKOO

*Cuculus canorus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Male has grey head, neck and upperparts; whitish underparts with fine dark bars and rather white vent. Hepatic female rufous with narrow, widely spaced bars on upperparts and scarcely marked rump. Blackish bill and yellow legs. Differs from Oriental Cuckoo by paler upperparts, finer bars on underparts and whiter vent. **Voice** Repeated disyllabic *cuck-koo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on caterpillars and soft insects. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon passage visitor. Occurs in SW in mangrove forests, SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and woodlands, and NW and central region in woodlands.



## INDIAN CUCKOO

*Cuculus micropterus*

**Local name:** Bou-kotha-kou, Wag Watteppo (G)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with broad blackish tail-band. Differs from Common Cuckoo and Oriental Cuckoo by browner mantle and broader, more widely spaced black barring on underparts. Dark iris. Female has rufous-buff wash to base of grey breast; no hepatic plumage. Black bill and yellowish legs. Juvenile brownish and blotchy, with pale patches on head. **Voice** Mellow whistle *boko-tako*. Quite noisy and can sing day and night during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on caterpillars and soft insects. Breeds mainly during April-June. Brood-parasitic, mainly to Black Drongo and Black-hooded Oriole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common summer visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



Y with foster Black Drongo



## LESSER CUCKOO

*Cuculus poliocephalus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 26 cm

**Description** Dark grey head, neck and upperparts, and rump contrasting less with tail. White underparts with relatively broad dark bars and buffish white vent. Dark iris. Hepatic female very rufous with lightly barred upperparts; some with almost unmarked crown, nape and rump. Normal juvenile has dark grey-brown upperparts and broadly barred white underparts. Blackish bill with yellow base; yellow legs. Differs from other cuckoos by combination of small size, and dark eye and rump. **Voice** Cackling *chik-chuk-chuk-chuk-chuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on caterpillars and soft insects. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Occurs in SE (Kaptai NP) and NE in mixed evergreen forests and woodlands, and NW (Rajshahi) in woodlands.



## WESTERN KOEL

*Eudynamys scolopaceus*

**Local name:** Kokil, Lailuang-va (B), Kokil (C/G), Bobotongkong (Kh), Thang-fen (L), Kourong (Ma), Vanbai (P), Kungchila (T)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Red iris, hooked pale greenish bill, and long broad tail. Male overall bluish black. Female brown with white spotting and barring. Black legs. Juvenile blackish with white spotting and barring. **Voice** Loud, ascending *kuo-kuoo-kuooo* in spring, sometimes short *bhut-bhut-bhut* while flying. Quite noisy and can sing day and night during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary or in pairs, but several can feed in same feeding tree. Feeds mainly on fruits and berries; rarely feeds on caterpillars, bugs and eggs of small birds. Breeds during March-July. Brood-parasitic, mainly to Long-tailed Shrike, House Crow and Common Myna.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



Y with foster Long-tailed Shrike

## LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO

*Hierococcyx sparverioides*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Mostly grey-brown upperparts and pale chestnut underparts. Black chin; chestnut breast with dark streaks and heavily barred flanks. Distinct black bars on tail. Yellow iris and eye-ring. Differs from Common Hawk-cuckoo by larger size, overall darker and browner with black chin, and chestnut underparts. Greyish bill and yellow legs. Juvenile has dark brown upperparts and coarsely streaked underparts. **Voice** Very loud whistle *pee-peee-ah*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on caterpillars, beetles, spiders, grasshoppers and ants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests.

## COMMON HAWK-CUCKOO

*Hierococcyx varius*

**Local name:** Chokhgelo, Darji Akha (G)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 34 cm

**Description** Mostly grey upperparts and pale rufous underparts. Distinct black bars on tail and indistinct rufous bars on belly and flanks. Yellow iris and eye-ring. Greyish bill and yellow legs. Juvenile paler with relatively less heavily marked flanks. Differs from Large Hawk-cuckoo by smaller size, overall lighter and greyer with whitish or greyish chin and throat, and rufous underparts. **Voice** Repeated and rising shrill *tut-tutu*. Very noisy during breeding season; more vocal during hot weather. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on caterpillars, but also on insects. Breeds during March-June. Brood-parasitic, mainly to Jungle Babbler.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



Y with foster Jungle Babbler



## GREEN-BILLED MALKOHA

*Phaenicophaeus tristis*

**Local name:** Dophajongol, Topo, Kuila, Now-thlalem (B), Lajo/Belalaga (C), Dophajongol (G), Unki (Ku), Humetuk (Ky), Vajun (L), Haymoa (Ma), Klangrap/Klangsetuk (Mr), Vakuk (P), Torkong Ma (T)

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Overall bluish grey plumage with greyish head and underparts, blackish vent, white streaked supercilium, and broad white tips to tail feathers. Broad red eye-patch. Very long and broad tail. Stout greenish bill and black legs.

**Voice** Low croaking *koh-koh-koh*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Weak-flier; flies short distances. Feeds on caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, lizards and eggs of small birds. Breeds during April-August. Unlike other members of the family Cuculidae it makes its own nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## SQUARE-TAILED DRONGO-CUCKOO

*Surniculus lugubris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cuculidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Looks like a drongo but actually a cuckoo. Overall black with distinctive white barring on undertail-coverts. Long tail with notched tip. Black bill and legs. Juvenile heavily speckled with white. **Voice** Ascending, whistled *pee-pee-pee*, often from bare branch of tall tree. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on caterpillars and soft insects. Breeds during May-September. Brood-parasitic to small babblers and fulvettas.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## MASKED FINFOOT

*Heliopais personata*

**Local name:** Golboner/Baila Hanspakhi

**Family:** Heliornithidae

**Length:** total 56 cm

**Description** Large grebe-like bird with longish pointed tail. Overall buff-brown with black crown-stripe and face. Throat black in male and white in female. Stout yellow bill and thick greenish legs. **Voice** Usually silent, rarely harsh *keek-keek-keek* during take-off. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; prefers shady areas. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Runs to bush when alarmed. Reluctant to fly; flight just above water surface. Feeds on small fish, crabs, molluscs and aquatic insects. Breeds mainly during June-August. Nests above water on a leaned tree.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally and nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in SW (eastern Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.



## WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN

*Amaurornis phoenicurus*

**Local name:** Dahuk, Daike, Baro Duk, Chainda Dok, Dok (C), Sem-nala (Kh), Kulugua (Ma), Tui-va (P), Deuk (S), Dok (T)

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Blackish upperparts and white face, foreneck and breast; rufous undertail-coverts. Juvenile greyish brown. Greenish yellow bill and legs with swollen reddish base to upper mandible. **Voice** Loud, metallic, repeated *krr-kwak-kwak*. Very noisy in breeding season, otherwise silent. **Habits** Diurnal; mainly aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often jerks short tail. Reluctant to fly; runs to bush when alarmed. Walks on floating vegetation and water edge, but also climbs up trees and bushes. Feeds on insects, molluscs and worms as well as seeds and shoots of aquatic plants. Breeds during June-October.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.



## COMMON COOT

*Fulica atra*

**Local name:** Ramer Kora

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Overall blackish with darker upperparts and slightly paler underparts. White bill and frontal shield. In flight, paler trailing edge to secondaries. Short and thick greenish legs. Juvenile grey-brown with whitish throat and breast. **Voice** Usually high-pitched pyee; highly variable; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups. Swims in open water and walks on floating vegetation. When disturbed, prefers to skitter away along water surface. Low but strong flight. Feeds mainly on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, preferably large wetlands.



## WATERCOCK

*Gallicrex cinerea*

**Local name:** Kora, Bon Kora, Kora (G)

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 43/36 (male/female) cm

**Description** Breeding male overall greyish black with grey and buff fringes on upperparts; yellow-tipped red bill and red shield and horn; long reddish legs. Non-breeding male and female overall brownish with dark brown upperparts having buff fringes and buff underparts; yellowish bill (no shield and horn) and greenish legs. **Voice** Male calls booming *utumb-utumb-utumb*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by walking on floating vegetation or in flooded grasslands or rice fields. Feeds on seeds, shoots, paddy, molluscs, insects and worms. Males often engage in fight to maintain territory during breeding season. Breeds during June-August. Nests in reeds or floating paddy.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.

## COMMON MOORHEN

*Gallinula chloropus*

**Local name:** Jolmurgi, Donkui, Boidor

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 35 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown mantle and wings, and slaty grey head, neck and underparts. White lateral undertail-coverts. White line along flanks (absent or indistinct in some individuals). Yellow-tipped red bill and red frontal shield in breeding adult and duller bill in non-breeding adult. Greenish legs. Juvenile mainly brown with whitish throat. **Voice** Usually loud, explosive *perrak*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Often swims in water or walks on floating aquatic vegetation with tail jerking and head bobbing. Feeds on aquatic plants, insects, molluscs and fish. Breeds during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.



## SLATY-BREASTED RAIL

*Lewinia striatus*

**Local name:** Khemir, Kheni, Dheur

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Blackish most of upperparts and belly, finely barred with white. Chestnut crown and hindneck. Slaty foreneck and breast. Long and slightly downcurved reddish bill. Greyish legs. Juvenile more brown, barred with white. **Voice** Sharp and repeated *cerrk*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Very shy and secretive. Runs into bush when alarmed. Feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants as well as molluscs, insects, worms and small crabs. Breeds year-round.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.





## PURPLE SWAMPHEN

*Porphyrio porphyrio*

**Local name:** Kalim, Kaiem, Sia Kukhra, Buri, Kalim (G)

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Overall purple-blue with pale head and white undertail-coverts. Juvenile duller. Thick red bill and red frontal shield; thick red legs. **Voice** Commonly nasal, explosive quark.

**Habits** Diurnal; mainly aquatic and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups. Slow and heavy flight. Forages by walking in shallow water or on floating vegetation. Feeds on seeds, grains, grassroots, aquatic plants, insects and molluscs. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## SLATY-LEGGED CRAKE

*Rallina eurizonoides*

**Local name:** Ranga/Boro Halti

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Mostly dark olive-brown upperparts and extensive black-and-white barring on underparts. Head, neck and breast rufous in male and browner in female. Dark grey bill and legs. Juvenile mostly olive-brown. Differs from Ruddy-breasted Crake by dark grey legs and extensively barred underparts.

**Voice** Paired clucks *kek-kek*, commonly heard at evening during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by walking in high-stepping gait. Feeds on seeds, shoots, molluscs, worms and other invertebrates. Breeds during June-August. Nests in dense bush close to ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in central region (Madhupur NP) and NW (Altadighi NP) in deciduous forests, and SW (Sundarbans and Fakirhat) in mangrove forests and village groves.

## EASTERN WATER RAIL

*Rallus indicus*

**Local name:** Jolkheni, Ombukukut

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Overall brown upperparts with bold black streaks and bluish grey underparts. Brown eye-stripe and breast. Barred vent. Long and mostly reddish bill; reddish legs. Juvenile duller and mottled, with dark eye-stripe and barred undertail-coverts. **Voice** Occasionally sharp squeals *queek-krik*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by walking in marshes. Feeds on shoots, seeds and leaves of aquatic plants as well as insects and snails. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## RUDDY-BREasted CRAKE

*Zapomia fusca*

**Local name:** Ranga Ulti, Boidor, Pitha Kag

**Family:** Rallidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Unmarked dark olive-brown upperparts including nape; rufous face, foreneck and most of underparts; brown-and-white barring on rear flanks and undertail-coverts. Blackish bill and reddish legs. Differs from Slaty-legged Crake by reddish legs and weakly barred underparts. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally single soft *crake*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; mainly aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy and secretive. Forages by walking along edge of water or marsh. Feeds on insects, molluscs and worms. Breeds during June-October. Nests in thick bushes above ground.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## SARUS CRANE

*Antigone antigone*

**Local name:** Sarus

**Family:** Gruidae

**Length:** total 152 cm

**Description** Very tall with long neck and legs; long inner secondaries hang over tail. Mostly pale grey with bare red head and upper neck, and bare greyish crown. In flight, black primaries contrast with rest of wing. Long pale greyish bill and reddish legs. Juvenile has rufescent head and upper neck, and brownish cast on grey. **Voice** Very loud trumpeting, usually duet by pair. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in pairs, small family groups and medium to large loose groups. Forages by walking slowly through marshes. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects, frogs and small reptiles. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Rare vagrant. Widely distributed in wetlands; mainly NW, SW and SE.



## COMMON CRANE

*Grus grus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gruidae

**Length:** total 114 cm

**Description** Tall with long neck and legs; long inner secondaries hang over tail. Mostly grey with black face, nape and foreneck, small red crown-patch, and white hindneck stripe. Greyish bill and legs. Juvenile has browner upperparts with brownish head and neck. **Voice** High-pitched trumpeting *krrooah*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by walking and digging in soft soil. Feeds on grains, shoots, tubers, insects and small vertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in S (southern Bhola) in wetlands.

## ASIAN OPENBILL

*Anastomus oscitans*

**Local name:** Shamuk Khol/Bhanga/Kecha/Guza, Shankel (S)

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 76 cm

**Description** Overall pale grey or white with black flight feathers and tail. Juvenile greyer with brown mantle. Large, laterally compressed, permanently open greyish bill. Long, pale pinkish legs. **Voice** Usually silent; utters moans and howls on nest. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Neck stretched during flight. Feeds in wetlands and cultivation, but roosts in tall trees, preferably Silk Cotton. Often flies in circle. Forages by walking in shallow water or along water edge. Feeds mainly on snails, but rarely crabs and frogs. Breeds mainly during June-August. Nests in colonies in large trees.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in wetlands and cultivation.



## WHITE STORK

*Ciconia ciconia*

**Local name:** Sada Manikjor, Uzoli, Dhak

**Family:** Ciconiidae

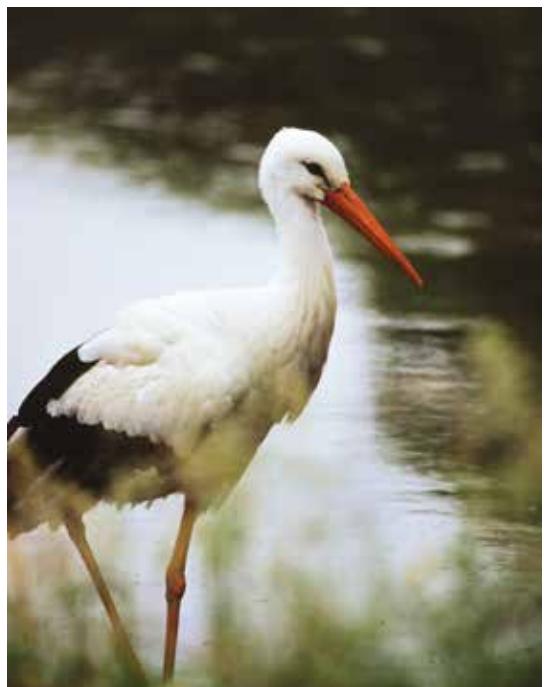
**Length:** total 105 cm

**Description** Mostly white, including head, neck and tail; black flight feathers. Long bright red bill and legs. Juvenile has blackish bill. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Neck stretched during flight. Flies with slow flapping followed by soar. Feeds on insects, frogs, reptiles, small mammals and fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Haors) and NW in large wetlands.





## ASIAN WOOLLYNECK

*Ciconia episcopus*

**Local name:** Manikjor

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 83 cm

**Description** Mostly bluish black with black 'skullcap', woolly white neck, and white vent and undertail-coverts. In flight, dark upperwing and underwing. Long reddish black bill and legs. Juvenile patterned as adult, but duller brown wings and body. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Neck stretched during flight. Forages by walking in marshlands. Feeds on crabs, molluscs, frogs and reptiles. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW, SW and central region, mainly in large rivers (Padma and Jamuna) and large marshlands (Morrelganj and eastern Sundarbans).



## BLACK STORK

*Ciconia nigra*

**Local name:** Kalo Manikjor, Kalajang, Ramshalik

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 98 cm

**Description** Mostly glossy bluish black with white lower breast and belly. In flight, white underparts contrast with black neck and underwing. Red eye-patch. Long, bright red bill and legs. Juvenile has brown head, neck and upperparts. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Neck stretched during flight. Forages by walking and probing soft ground. Feeds on insects, crustaceans, fish, frogs, small reptiles and small rodents. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NW, SW, central region and SE (Naaf River in Teknaf) in large rivers.



## BLACK-NECKED STORK

*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

**Local name:** Loharjong, Lohajang, Ramshalik

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 135 cm

**Description** Extremely tall. Overall black-and-white with white body, and black head, neck, wing-coverts and lower back. In flight, white wings except broad black band across coverts and black tail. Iris dark in adult male and yellow in adult female. Very long and slightly upturned black bill, and very long red legs. Juvenile has brown neck and back. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Neck stretched during flight. Forages by walking in marshlands. Feeds on fish, frogs, reptiles and crustaceans. Breeds mainly during July-September.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW (Padma and Jamuna Rivers) and NE (Hakaluki Haor) in large wetlands.



## GREATER ADJUTANT

*Leptoptilos dubius*

**Local name:** Hargila, Hargogrol

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 130 cm

**Description** Bluish grey wings and upperparts with unspotted white neck-ruff and pale grey wing-panel; white underparts. Naked head (no crest on rear crown), neck and long pouch mostly orange. Huge laterally flattened faded pinkish bill with swollen dark base. Long greyish legs. Juvenile browner with more feathered head and indistinct wing-panel. Differs from Lesser Adjutant by larger size, presence of hanging neck pouch, bill dark at base, and lighter upperparts with wing-panel. **Voice** Usually silent, but croaks and clatters bill in nest. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Unlike other storks, flies with neck retracted. Often soars in sunny days. Clatters bill when excited. Forages by walking on mudflats, grasslands and cultivation. Feeds on carrion, fish, crabs, frogs and reptiles. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally. Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW (Panchagarh, Thakurgaon and Bogra) in wetlands and open areas.



## LESSER ADJUTANT

*Leptoptilos javanicus*

**Local name:** Modontak, Modonchora, Harong, Gogrol, Aarong (G)

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 110 cm

**Description** Bluish black wings and upperparts, and white underparts. Naked yellow neck. Woolly blackish crest on rear crown. Huge laterally flattened bill and bald head usually faded pinkish. Long greyish legs. Differs from Greater Adjutant by smaller size, absence of hanging neck pouch, bill pale at base, and darker upperparts with no wing panel. **Voice** Usually silent, but croaks and clatters bill in nesting colony.

**Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Unlike other storks, flies with neck retracted. Often soars on sunny days. Clatters bill when excited. Forages by walking on mudflats, grasslands and cultivation. Feeds on fish, frogs, lizards, snakes, crustaceans and occasionally carcass. Breeds during May-August. Nests in large trees, in small colonies.

### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Rare resident. Widely distributed in wetlands and open areas, mainly in Sundarbans.



## PAINTED STORK

*Mycteria leucocephala*

**Local name:** Sonajongha

**Family:** Ciconiidae

**Length:** total 93 cm

**Description** Mostly white with black-and-white barring on wing-coverts and breast, and pinkish tertials. Bare orange head. In flight, broad wings with mainly dark underwing and barring on coverts. Slightly downcurved yellow bill; pinkish legs. Juvenile darker and browner with pale bill. **Voice** Usually silent, but moans at nest. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small to large groups. Forages by walking on marshes, mudflats and saltpans. Feeds on fish, frogs, small reptiles, crustaceans and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly Padma and Jamuna Rivers and coast.



## EURASIAN SPOONBILL

*Platalea leucorodia*

**Local name:** Kodali/Chamosthuti Bok

**Family:** Threskiornithidae

**Length:** total 82 cm

**Description** Large egret-like bird with distinctive yellow-tipped black spoon-shaped bill. Overall white, but with nape-crest, saffron breast and orange throat in breeding plumage. Black legs. **Voice** Usually silent, but utters musical *klick* on nest. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Neck stretched during flight; stiff flapping interspersed with gliding. Feeds on fish, tadpoles, frogs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects and aquatic vegetation. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs on coast, mainly in Meghna Estuary.



## GLOSSY IBIS

*Plegadis falcinellus*

**Local name:** Ramkor, Duchora

**Family:** Threskiornithidae

**Length:** total 60 cm

**Description** Overall dark with rather fine downcurved greyish chestnut bill. In breeding plumage, dark chestnut with green-glossed wings, and narrow white border around bare lores. In non-breeding and juvenile plumages, duller with white streaks on head and neck. In flight, all dark, with pointed wings. Greyish chestnut legs. **Voice** Usually silent, occasionally nasal murmurs. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Neck stretched during flight; flies with rapid wingbeats followed by short glide. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, insects, worms, tadpoles and frogs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor and Tanguar Haor) and NW (Rajshahi) in large wetlands.





## RED-NAPED IBIS

*Pseudibis papillosa*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Threskiornithidae

**Length:** total 73 cm

**Description** Rather stocky with shortish legs. Mostly dark brown with glossy bluish black wings and white shoulder-patch. Naked head with red nape. In flight, bulky with broad wings and tail, and only feet extending beyond tail. Long, thick and downcurved pale brownish bill; reddish legs. Juvenile has dark head and unglossed upperparts. **Voice** Usually silent, occasionally nasal murmurs. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Neck stretched during flight; flies with rapid wingbeats followed by short glide. Feeds on fish, frogs, crustaceans, worms, molluscs, insects and small reptiles. Breeds during March–October.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW (Padma River and Tetulia) and central region (Mymensingh) in wetlands and cultivation.



## BLACK-HEADED IBIS

*Threskiornis melanocephalus*

**Local name:** Kanchichora, Kanchi Bok, Dhalbadani

**Family:** Threskiornithidae

**Length:** total 69 cm

**Description** Egret-like bird with naked black head and stout downcurved black bill. Overall white with grey wash on upperparts. Long plumes at back and variable yellow wash in breeding plumage. In flight, shows stripe of bare red skin on underside of forewing and on flanks. Black legs. Juvenile has grey feathered head. **Voice** Loud nasal cry *chuk-a-wa*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by probing bill in mud and shallow water. Feeds on fish, frogs, molluscs, worms and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around wetlands, mainly on coast.



## GREAT EGRET

*Ardea albus*

**Local name:** Jaitha Bok, Bog Bahi (Kh), Beoi Agree (Ma), Tui-vapui (P), Hufur Boga (T)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 90 cm

**Description** Completely white, but develops some hairy plumes only on back in breeding season. Large yellow bill and long black legs; bill turns black, with blue lores, and upper leg turns reddish in breeding season. Juvenile similar to non-breeding adult. Differs from Intermediate Egret by larger size, longer bill with gape reaching rear edge of eye, flat crown and sharply kinked neck. **Voice** Deep and harsh *krrak*, especially when fly. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages in shallow water by slowly stalking, or standing motionless waiting for prey to come close. Feeds on fish, frogs, molluscs and insects; often with other waterbirds. Breeds mainly during November-May. Nests in mixed colonies of egrets.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## GREY HERON

*Ardea cinerea*

**Local name:** Khaira/Pidali/Daing Bok, Khairakana

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 96 cm

**Description** Mostly pale grey with white head, black crown-stripe and foreneck stripes; lacking brown or rufous. Black flight feathers visible in flight. Long and strong yellowish bill and yellowish legs. Juvenile duskier. **Voice** Loud and harsh *karaar*, especially when fly. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in loose groups. Often roosts in groups in sandbars or on trees. Feeds on fish, frogs, molluscs, snakes and insects. Breeds during July-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly in large wetlands.





## INTERMEDIATE EGRET

*Ardea intermedia*

**Local name:** Khori Bok

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 80 cm

**Description** Completely white, but develops some hairy plumes on back and chest in breeding season. Shortish yellow bill and long black legs; bill turns black with sharp-cut yellow base, in breeding season. Juvenile similar to non-breeding adult. Differs from Great Egret by smaller size, shorter bill with gape not reaching beyond eye, rounded head with higher forehead and softly kinked neck. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally short barks and rasps, especially when fly. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages in shallow water by slowly stalking, or standing motionless waiting for prey to come close. Feeds on fish, frogs, molluscs and insects; often with other waterbirds. Breeds mainly during November-May. Nests in mixed colonies of egrets.

### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## PURPLE HERON

*Ardea purpurea*

**Local name:** Oikka Bok

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 86 cm

**Description** Overall purple-grey upperparts and rufous underparts. Black crown. Rufous shoulders and forewings. Long and slender neck rufous with black stripes along sides. Long yellowish bill and yellowish or pinkish legs. Juvenile overall rufous with scaled upperparts and reduced stripes on neck. **Voice** Harsh *frank*, especially when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on fish, frogs and insects. Breeds during June-October

### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly in Haors and on coast.



## CHINESE POND-HERON

*Ardeola bacchus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 52 cm

**Description** Overall camouflaged when at rest, but looks more white in flight. White underparts, wings and tail. In breeding plumage, chestnut head (with long plumes on nape) and neck, and slaty black mantle and scapulars. In non-breeding plumage, heavily dark streaked buff head and neck, and plain brown mantle and scapulars. Black-tipped yellow or a combination of blue and yellow bill. Greenish yellow legs. Juvenile heavily striped. In non-breeding plumage differs from virtually identical Indian Pond-heron by slightly larger size with longer bill, more bare facial skin and absence of dark line on lores. **Voice** Harsh croak *wakk*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages by standing still or walking slowly in shallow water. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects and frogs; often with other similar birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



B

### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Occurs in NE (Sylhet and Moulvibazar), SE (Chittagong) and central region (Comilla) mainly in and around wetlands.



## INDIAN POND-HERON

*Ardeola grayii*

**Local name:** Kana/Koch/Korcery/Guzi Bok, Kani Boga (C), Nembia (Ku), Benbok (Ky), Tui-vango (P), Koi (S), Dok (T)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 46 cm

**Description** Overall camouflaged when at rest, but looks more white in flight. White underparts, wings and tail. In breeding plumage, buff or golden head (with long plumes on nape) and neck, and dark purple-brown mantle and scapulars. In non-breeding plumage, heavily dark streaked buff head and neck, and plain brown mantle and scapulars. Black-tipped yellow or a combination of blue and yellow bill. Greenish yellow legs. Juvenile heavily striped. In non-breeding plumage differs from virtually identical Chinese Pond-heron by slightly smaller size with shorter bill, less bare facial skin and absence of dark line on lores. **Voice** Harsh croak *wakk*, especially when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Roosts in colonies, preferably in bamboo clumps. Forages by standing still or walking slowly in shallow water. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects and frogs; often with other similar birds. Breeds during January-August. Nests in mixed colonies of similar birds.



B

### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.





## CATTLE EGRET

*Bubulcus ibis*

**Local name:** Go Bok

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Stocky with thick bill and neck. Completely white non-breeding plumage, but orange head, neck and mantle in breeding plumage; more fluffy head in breeding plumage. Differs from Little Egret by thicker neck, yellow (orange in breeding season) bill and dark legs and feet. **Voice** Usually silent; croaks when at nest. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic, arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, worms, frogs, fish and carrion. Often follows plough for easy hunt. Breeds during June-August. Nests in mixed colonies of similar birds.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREEN-BACKED HERON

*Butorides striata*

**Local name:** Choto Bok, Tui-vate (P)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 44 cm

**Description** Stocky and short-legged. Overall dark greenish upperparts and greyish underparts with black crown and cheek lines, and buff edges of wing feathers. Black bill and yellowish green legs. Juvenile browner, heavily speckled above and streaked below. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally sharp couh, especially in flight. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Shy and secretive. Often seen camouflaged in waterside vegetation. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, frogs and insects. Breeds during March-July. Nests singly in tree or shrub.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## LITTLE EGRET

*Egretta garzetta*

**Local name:** Sada Bok, Dhub Boga (C), Bokhla (Kh), Nembia Kolei (Ku), Tui-valawung (L), Beoi Shee (Ma), Tui-vate (P), Boga (T)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 63 cm

**Description** Overall white plumage, but develops narrow nape-plumes and hairy dorsal plumes in breeding season. Differs from Cattle Egret by narrower neck, thin black bill, black legs and yellow feet. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally screechy, nasal *kraak*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary; often with other aquatic birds in feeding grounds. Either stalks or actively chases and stabs fish, crustaceans, frogs and other aquatic organisms. Breeds during June-September. Nests in mixed colonies of egrets.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## PACIFIC REEF EGRET

*Egretta sacra*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 58 cm

**Description** Stocky with relatively short thick neck and legs. Heavy, blunt-tipped and mostly dark bill. Two morphs: white morph has completely white plumage and dark morph has dark slaty plumage with inconspicuous white throat-stripe. Juvenile pale morph flaked with dark and juvenile dark morph brownish with or without pale scales in upperparts. Legs yellowish in pale morph and dark in dark morph. **Voice** Usually silent; harsh *squak* when disturbed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups, often with other egrets. Feeds on fish, crabs and insects in coral reefs and sea shores. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (St. Martin's Island, Teknaf and Patenga) on coast.





## MALAYAN NIGHT HERON

*Gorsachius melanolophus*

**Local name:** Chora Bok, Che-aa (Ku)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Stocky, thick-necked with shortish black bill. Overall chestnut with black crown and crest, and black streaks along foreneck and breast. Bluish facial skin. Greenish yellow legs. Juvenile brownish grey, finely barred and vermiculated with black and white, and with white-tipped crest. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely deep, rasping *oooo* or *umph-umph-umph*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular, but also active during day in shady and undisturbed forest streams; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy and secretive. Flies silently when disturbed and perches to a nearby tree. Feeds on fish, frogs, crabs and other aquatic and mud organisms. Breeds mainly during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and SW in mangrove forests.

## CINNAMON BITTERN

*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

**Local name:** Nolchonga/Nolghonga/Rangi/Lal/Aguni Bok, Tui-va (P)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Overall rufous-cinnamon plumage with darker head and upperparts, and paler underparts. Male brighter and more uniform than female, with white submoustachial stripe. Female browner with speckled upperparts and streaked underparts. Short and heavy yellowish bill; greenish yellow legs. Juvenile darker, and more speckled and streaked. **Voice** Sharp *kok-kok-kok*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy and secretive. Flies high when needs to move a long distance. Uses binocular vision while looking in front. Feeds on fish, frogs, insects and molluscs. Breeds during May-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated wetlands and wet paddy fields.

## BLACK BITTERN

*Ixobrychus flavicollis*

**Local name:** Owa/Kalo Bok, Kala Boga (C)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 58 cm

**Description** Male mostly black with pale yellowish malar and sides of neck, and dark streaking on underparts. Female similar to male in pattern but in different colour: rather plain rich brown upperparts and paler underparts with chestnut streaks. Yellowish black bill and legs. Juvenile paler with pale-edged wing-coverts. **Voice** Loud booming. **Habits** Mainly nocturnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Very shy and secretive; often hides itself in dense vegetation and reeds near water. Stalks slowly or stands still in shallow water waiting for prey. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, aquatic insects and small vertebrates. Breeds during June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in well-vegetated wetlands.



## YELLOW BITTERN

*Ixobrychus sinensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Overall buff-brown with black flight feathers, tail and crown; paler foreneck with faint streaking. Female browner than male with pale streaks on upperparts. Greenish yellow bill and legs. Juvenile heavily streaked on upperparts. **Voice** Low pitched *ou-ou*, but also harsh *krakk* when threatened. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Very shy and secretive. Feeds on fish, frogs and insects. Breeds during June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated wetlands and wet paddy fields.





## BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

*Nycticorax nycticorax*

**Local name:** Waak/Nishi/Raitta/Baichko Bok, Shorot Pakhi, Che-aa (Ku)

**Family:** Ardeidae

**Length:** total 58 cm

**Description** Stocky with thick neck; large eye with red or yellow iris. Black crown with long white plumes, black mantle, grey wings and tail, and whitish throat, foreneck and underparts. Thick black bill and thick yellowish or greenish legs. Juvenile streaked brown; white spots on wings and mantle. **Voice** Deep and abrupt *kwakk*, often repeated. Quite noisy during evening flights. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; aquatic, terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups, but may roost in large groups in a shady tree. Feeds on fish, frogs and aquatic invertebrates. Breeds during April-July. Nests in mixed colonies of egrets and herons.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## GREAT WHITE PELICAN

*Pelecanus onocrotalus*

**Local name:** Goganber

**Family:** Pelecanidae

**Length:** total 183 cm

**Description** Largest and heaviest bird of Bangladesh with heavy bill and distensible pouch. Mostly white with pale pinkish hue on head and neck, and dark flight feathers. Breeding adult has drooping crest. Dark iris. Extensive pink facial skin, unspotted pinkish bill and yellow or pinkish yellow pouch. Pinkish legs. Juvenile has darker brown upperparts. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally throaty grunts or croaks. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Forages by swimming and scooping fish and crustaceans from water. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Haors) and SE in large wetlands.

## LITTLE CORMORANT

*Microcarbo niger*

**Local name:** Choto Pankouri/Panikamur/Kalkuch, Panikouri/Phaniphori (C), Dadik Fatharek (G), Ben (Ky), Tui-varat (P), Becbedree (S)

**Family:** Phalacrocoracidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Overall black with silvery wash on back; white throat only in non-breeding plumage. No face patch. Thick neck and long tail. Juvenile usually with pale fringes on dark underparts. Moderate greyish bill with hooked tip; black legs and webbed black feet. Differs from Great Cormorant and Indian Cormorant by smaller size and shorter bill. **Voice** Usually silent; grunts, croaks and gurgles at nesting colonies. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in loose groups. Often holds wings open to dry. Dives to water for fish, tadpoles and crustaceans. Breeds during April-July. Nests in colonies, often with egrets and herons.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## GREAT CORMORANT

*Phalacrocorax carbo*

**Local name:** Baro Pankouri, Goyel, Panikouri/Phaniphori (C), Tui-varat (P), Dakuhun (S)

**Family:** Phalacrocoracidae

**Length:** total 80 cm

**Description** Overall black with white throat and extensive orange or yellow facial skin. Some white on head and neck, and large white thigh patches only in breeding plumage. Long and thick neck; long and wedge-shaped tail. Greyish bill with hooked tip; black legs and webbed black feet. Juvenile browner, usually with solid white belly. Differs from Indian Cormorant by larger size with thicker neck and bill, and more extensive facial skin. **Voice** Usually silent, but croaks and grunts at nesting colonies. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in loose groups. Roosts on high perches. Often holds wings open to dry. Dives deep into water for fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands.





## ORIENTAL DARTER

*Anhinga melanogaster*

**Local name:** Shap-pakhi, Ragga, Goyer, Tangi (Ma), Tui-vokol (P)

**Family:** Anhingidae

**Length:** total 90 cm

**Description** Peculiar waterbird with very long slender neck and bill that recalls snake. Mostly black with bold white stripes on upperparts and unmarked black underparts; white neck-stripe and dark brown head and neck. Throat black-spotted in male and white in female. Non-breeding adult and juvenile duller. In flight, long crooked neck and long tail. Greyish yellow bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent but utters rattling and grunting calls in nesting colony. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small loose groups. Dives and stays underwater for long periods in search of fish. Able to fly high and perch. Often holds wings open to dry. Breeds during June-December.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## INDIAN THICK-KNEE

*Burhinus indicus*

**Local name:** Khorma, Hatrima, Bogudi

**Family:** Burhinidae

**Length:** total 39 cm

**Description** Overall sandy brown with heavily streaked upperparts and breast. White wing-bar bordered above and below by dark brown. Large eye with yellow iris. Short black bill with yellow base; long yellow legs with thick knee. **Voice** Piercing series of short piping *pick-pick-pick*, usually heard at night. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages by walking in dry areas. Feeds on insects, worms, small reptiles and rodents. Rests on knees as if feigning injury, especially when enemy approaches nest. Breeds during March-August. Nests on dry ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW (Padma and Jamuna riverbeds, Tetulia and Patnitola) in dry open areas.



## GREAT THICK-KNEE

*Esacus recurvirostris*

**Local name:** Hatubhangal

**Family:** Burhinidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Rather unstreaked brownish upperparts and pale underparts. White forehead and spectacles contrast with black ear-coverts. Prominent black bar on wing-coverts and grey wash on wing-coverts below black bar. Thick and slightly upturned black bill with yellow base; yellow legs with thick knee. **Voice** Rather harsh *seek-ek* in flight. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages by walking along shore. Feeds on crabs, molluscs, insects and small vertebrates. Rests on knees as if feigning injury, especially when enemy approaches nest. Breeds during March-July. Nests on sandy ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) and S (Bhola) on coast and NW (Padma and Jamuna) on riverbeds of large rivers.

## BLACK-WINGED STILT

*Himantopus himantopus*

**Local name:** Raj Dhenga, Lal/Ram Thengi

**Family:** Recurvirostridae

**Length:** total 35 cm

**Description** Overall tall and slender. Fully black wings and more or less white rest of plumage. Crown and hindneck white in breeding male and dark grey in non-breeding male and juvenile. Long and slender black bill; long and slender reddish pink legs with three relatively small toes. **Voice** Anxious *chek-chek-chek*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Commonly wades. Feeds on insects, crustaceans and other aquatic invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## PIED AVOCET

*Recurvirostra avosetta*

**Local name:** Charkhuci, Langol Pakhi

**Family:** Recurvirostridae

**Length:** total 46 cm

**Description** Overall contrasting black-and-white; black cap and hindneck, wing-tip, wing-patch and scapulars, and white rest of plumage. Slender upcurved black bill and long blue-grey legs. Juvenile has brown and buff mottling on mantle and scapulars. **Voice** High-pitched *klooit*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Wades and swims, and sweeps bill from side to side in search of crustaceans, tiny molluscs, insects and small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in large wetlands, mainly on coast and in large rivers.



## KENTISH PLOVER

*Charadrius alexandrinus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Mostly pale sandy brown upperparts and white underparts with white hindcollar and narrow dark broken breast-band. In flight, narrow white wing-bar. Breeding male has rufous cap, and black eye-stripe and forecrown. Small black bill and black legs. **Voice** Disyllabic shrill *toot-toot*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups, often with other plovers. Feeds on beetles, flies, crustaceans and tiny molluscs.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.

## LITTLE RINGED PLOVER

*Charadrius dubius*

**Local name:** Choto Jiria, Mala/Gurulley Chaga, Golai Daga

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Plain brown mantle, wings and hindcrown. Black breast-band, eye-stripe and forecrown in breeding plumage which replaced by brown in non-breeding plumage. Yellow eye-ring in breeding season. Small blackish bill with pinkish lower mandible. Pale pinkish yellow legs. **Voice** Mild, descending *pee-oo*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups, often with other plovers. Feeds on insects, worms and tiny crabs. Sometimes kills prey using its feet. Breeds during March-August. Nests on sandy ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident (subspecies *jerdoni* breeding resident and *curonicus* non-breeding winter visitor). Widely distributed in and around wetlands.



## GREATER SANDPOVER

*Charadrius leschenaultii*

**Local name:** Baro Titi Jiria

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Rounded head, moderate black bill and pale greenish legs. Plain sandy brown upperparts and breast, and white most of underparts. Rufous breast-band, white forehead-spot surrounded by black, and black eye-stripe in breeding plumage. Lacks white collar. Differs from Lesser Sandplover by larger size with longer bill and legs, and white forehead spot in breeding plumage. **Voice** Soft trilling *prrrrt* during flight. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Usually occurs solitary or in small groups, often with Lesser Sandplovers and other plovers. Forages by walking, running and probing in soft sand along shore. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and tiny crabs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast.



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## LESSER SANDPOVER

*Charadrius mongolus*

**Local name:** Choto Titi Jiria

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Rounded head, small black bill and dark grey or greenish legs. Plain sandy brown upperparts and breast, and white most of underparts. Rufous breast-band, and black eye-stripe and forehead in breeding plumage. Lacks white collar. Differs from Greater Sandplover by smaller size with shorter bill and legs, and lacks white forehead spot in breeding plumage. Differs from Kentish Plover by slightly larger size and lacks white hindcollar. **Voice** Single soft note *twip* during flight. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Usually occurs in small to large groups, often with other plovers. Forages by walking, running and probing in soft sand along shore. Feeds on insects, worms and tiny crabs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.



N

## LONG-BILLED PLOVER

*Charadrius placidus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Bill and tail relatively long. Plain sandy brown most of upperparts and white most of underparts. Brown cheek in all plumages, dark complete breast-band and white collar. Black forecrown in breeding plumage. Eye-ring not very distinct. In flight, white wing-bar. Blackish bill and yellowish legs. Differs from Little Ringed Plover by larger size with longer bill and tail, and less distinct eye-ring. **Voice** Clear penetrating *peew*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Usually occurs solitary or in small groups, usually not with other plovers. Forages by walking, running and probing in soft sand along shore. Feeds mainly on flies, insects and worms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor), S (Nijhum Dweep NP), SE and central region (Savar) in wetlands including coast.

## PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER

*Pluvialis fulva*

**Local name:** Murgi/Metey Batan, Koitor Chaga

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Mainly golden upperparts with brown markings. White-bordered continuous black in face, throat, foreneck and underparts in breeding plumage; pale supercilium and underparts in non-breeding plumage. Black bill and legs. Differs from Grey Plover by golden markings on upperparts and grey underwing-coverts (visible only in flight). **Voice** Abrupt chi-vit. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on tiny molluscs, crustaceans, worms, insects and seeds by running and picking. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around wetlands, and open fields.



N



## GREY PLOVER

*Pluvialis squatarola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Overall greyish upperparts and pale underparts. Black face, foreneck and breast in breeding plumage, together with extensive white spangling on upperparts. In flight, whitish underwing with black axillaries. Black bill and legs. Differs from Pacific Golden Plover by larger size, whitish underwing with black axillaries, whitish rump, and lack of golden colour on upperparts. **Voice** Mournful pee-ou-ee. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often in mixed flocks of waders. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and small molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast; rarely in NW and NE in large wetlands.



N



N



## GREY-HEADED LAPWING

*Vanellus cinereus*

**Local name:** Langoila Titi, Phlaw-lengva (P)

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 37 cm

**Description** Greyish or brownish grey head, black subterminal tail-band and plain brown most of upperparts. Dark breast-band and white rest of underparts. In flight, striking upperwing pattern of white greater coverts and secondaries contrasting with sandy brown inner wing-coverts and primaries. Black-tipped yellow bill and long yellow legs. Juvenile browner-headed with mottled upperparts. Red or black iris. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally plaintive, repeated *chee-it*. **Habits** Diurnal; mainly terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds like a plover: picks insects, worms and molluscs from ground. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around wetlands.



## RIVER LAPWING

*Vanellus duvaucelii*

**Local name:** Chelingduai (Ma)

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Black crown, crest, face, throat, wrist-patch and belly-patch. Sandy brown mantle and wing coverts. Grey cheek and sides of neck. Black terminal half of tail. In flight, white greater coverts contrasting with black flight feathers. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Sharp *tit-tit-tit*; quite noisy, especially in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; mainly terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small groups. Forages by walking along shores. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and tadpoles. Breeds during March-June. Nests on dry sandy ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NW (Padma River and Kurigram), SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong), NE (Habiganj), central region (Savar) and SW in rivers and open areas.



## RED-WATTLED LAPWING

*Vanellus indicus*

**Local name:** Hot Tity, Bamon Badsha, Korva (B),  
Thiti-pekh (C), Chilinduai (Ma), Phlaw-lengva (P)

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Black cap, foreneck, hindneck and breast contrasting with white sides of neck and underparts. Brown mantle and wing-coverts. Black band on white tail. In flight, black flight feathers and white stripe on wing. Black-tipped red bill, red wattle and red eye-ring. Long yellow legs. Juvenile duller with whitish throat. **Voice** Loud and harsh *hot-titi*, often repeated. Very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on insects, worms, caterpillars and crustaceans from ground and grassy vegetation. Breeds during March-September. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats, mainly in open areas.

## YELLOW-WATTLED LAPWING

*Vanellus malabaricus*

**Local name:** Buddadaw (G)

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Mostly unmarked brown upperparts and white underparts with dark cap, and long and thin white eye-stripe. In flight, white wing-bar along greater coverts. Distinctive broad yellow facial wattles. Moderate blackish bill and long yellow legs. Juvenile has small wattles, brown cap and white fringes on upperparts. **Voice** Strident *chee-eet*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or in small groups. Feeds mainly on insects and worms. Breeds during March-August. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in central region and NW in dry open areas, and grassy and bushy areas.





## NORTHERN LAPWING

*Vanellus vanellus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Charadriidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Mostly dark glossy greenish upperparts and whitish underparts. Distinctive long and erect black crest. Broad black breast-band. Black face-patch on white and buff head. Rufescent vent. In flight, broad rounded wing-tips with a white patch at terminal end. Breeding male has black throat. Moderate black bill and shortish dark reddish legs. Juvenile browner with shorter crest. **Voice** Strident *chee-eet*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in pairs or in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, molluscs and worms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors), NW (Lalmonirhat, Panchagarh and Pabna) and SW (Kushtia) in wetlands and open areas.



## GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE

*Rostratula benghalensis*

**Local name:** Rongila/Kunal/Boiragi Chaga

**Family:** Rostratulidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Snipe-like, but with drooped bill-tip. Elongated white spectacles. Two light golden stripes on mantle and one along mid-crown. Male and juvenile have brown upperparts, head and neck, and white underparts; numerous buff spots on wings. Female darker and more colorful with dark greenish brown upperparts and maroon head, neck and breast. In flight, broad rounded wings. Long and slender orange-brown bill and shortish greenish legs. **Voice** Usually silent, occasionally explosive *kekk* when flushed; song booming *oook-oook-oook*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Shy and secretive. Crouches when disturbed. Forages by walking in shallow water and probing ground with bill. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and small molluscs as well as seeds and grains. Breeds mainly during July-September. Nests on grassy ground. Male alone incubates and raises young.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy wetlands.

## PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA

*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

**Local name:** Podmopipi, Naew, Mewa, Jol Mayur

**Family:** Jacanidae

**Length:** total 31 cm (without tail-streamers)

**Description** Metallic bronze mantle, yellow sides of neck, white foreneck bordered by black, and white wings. In breeding plumage, white head, brown underparts and long (15 cm) drooping black tail-streamers. In non-breeding and juvenile plumages, white underparts, long golden supercilium and dark breast-band (broken in juvenile). Pale bluish bill and legs; long toes. **Voice** Nasal *naew-naew*, mainly in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs in breeding season and in small to large groups in non-breeding season. Forages by walking on floating vegetation or swimming. Feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants as well as insects and other invertebrates. Breeds during May-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.



B



N

## BRONZE-WINGED JACANA

*Metopidius indicus*

**Local name:** Jolpipi, Pipi

**Family:** Jacanidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Mostly glossy bronze-green upperparts and dark bluish black head, neck and underparts; white supercilium and dark maroon tail and vent. Pale greenish bill with blue upper base and frontal shield, and a red dot above gape. Pale greenish legs with long toes. **Voice** Harsh piping *seek-seek- seek*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Forages by walking on floating vegetation; does not swim. Feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants as well as insects and molluscs. Breeds during June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.





B

## COMMON SANDPIPER

*Actitis hypoleucus*

**Local name:** Cha Pakhi, Jeojoa (Ma)

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Horizontal stance with shortish legs and long tail projecting well beyond closed wings. Brown head, neck, breast and upperparts, and white belly and vent. Buff supercilium. Upperparts streaked brown in breeding plumage and almost plain brown in non-breeding plumage. In flight, white wing-bar and brown rump. Greenish brown bill and greenish legs. Differs from Green Sandpiper by darker upperparts and brown breast-sides sharply contrasting with white hind part.

**Voice** Anxious *twee-wee-wee*, usually when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, worms, small crabs and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



N



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



B

## RUDDY TURNSTONE

*Arenaria interpres*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** In flight, white stripes on wings and black tail-band. In breeding plumage, upperparts mainly chestnut, and black-and-white neck and breast pattern. In non-breeding plumage, mainly brown upperparts, often with some chestnut fringes, brown-and-white neck and breast pattern, and white underparts. Short black bill and orange legs. Juvenile has buff fringes on upperparts. **Voice** Rapid *tuka-tuk-tuk* when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups; often with other shorebirds. Hurriedly turns over pebbles, shells and seaweeds in search of insects, molluscs, crustaceans and worms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



N



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.

## SANDERLING

*Calidris alba*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Stocky with short black bill and legs; no hind toe. In breeding plumage, rufous head and breast, and rufous and blackish upperparts. In non-breeding plumage, pale scalloped grey upperparts with dark shoulder and white underparts. **Voice** Metallic *plit*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by sprinting swiftly along water edge and on mudflats, picking up prey. Feeds on worms, small molluscs and crustaceans. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.



## DUNLIN

*Calidris alpina*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Hunched with drooped bill-tip and shortish legs. In flight, white wing-bar and sides of rump. In breeding plumage, overall greyish brown upperparts, black belly, and white flanks and vent. In non-breeding plumage, overall pale greyish upperparts and breast, and white belly and vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Trilling *treep* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups; often in mixed groups of shorebirds. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and small molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast.



## BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER

*Calidris falcinellus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Stocky with long broad bill having drooped bill-tip, legs set back of body. Prominent whitish supercilium split before eye (narrower upper branch) and contrasting with dark eye-stripe. Overall brownish grey upperparts and breast, and white underparts. In flight, narrow wing-bar and dark leading edge. In breeding plumage, bold streaking on neck and breast, and rufous fringes in upperparts. In non-breeding plumage, dark patch at bend of wing and streaked breast. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Buzzing *chrrreet* or *trr*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups; often in mixed groups of shorebirds. Feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in SE and S on coast.



## CURLEW SANDPIPER

*Calidris ferruginea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Long and slender evenly downcurved bill; relatively long neck and legs. In flight, white wing-bar and rump. In breeding plumage, blackish and rufous upperparts; rufous head, neck and underparts. In non-breeding plumage, greyish brown upperparts and breast; prominent white supercilium, throat and underparts. Black bill and legs. Juvenile buffier, with prominent supercilium. **Voice** Low purring *prrriit* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on worms and other invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast.

## LITTLE STINT

*Calidris minuta*

**Local name:** Chorui Cha

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Hunched with short black bill and legs. In breeding plumage, overall dark rufescent upperparts with rufous face and white throat, and white underparts. In non-breeding plumage, greyish upperparts, and white supercilium and underparts. Differs from Temminck's Stint by black legs, and from Red-necked Stint by slightly longer bill and legs, supercilium more distinct behind eye and more extensive streaks on breast. Very difficult to differentiate from Red-necked Stint in non-breeding plumage. **Voice** Low *tirrr* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often in mixed groups of waders. Feeds on small invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast.



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## RUFF

*Calidris pugnax*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 31/25 (male/female) cm

**Description** Deep body with small head and long neck; short and slightly downcurved bill. Lacks prominent supercilium. In flight, narrow white wing-bar and white sides to uppertail-coverts. Breeding male dark with long and variegated head-plumes. Breeding female blotchier than non-breeding female. Non-breeding male and female have buff-scaled dark brown upperparts and whitish underparts. Blackish bill and longish orange legs. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often in mixed groups of waders. Feeds on grass seeds, invertebrates, small fish and small frogs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast, and NE (Haors) and NW in wetlands.



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## SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER

*Calidris pygmaea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Plump body with unique spatulate bill on front view and thick bill on side view. In breeding plumage, overall golden-fringed rufous head, neck, breast and upperparts, and white underparts. In non-breeding plumage, overall pale brownish grey upperparts and white forehead, supercilium and underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Soft rolling *preep* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups; often in mixed groups of small waders. Forages in soggy sandy-muddy coastal areas in low tides. Feeds on small invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally.  
Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.



## RED-NECKED STINT

*Calidris ruficollis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Hunched with short black bill and legs. In breeding plumage, overall dark rufescent upperparts with rufous face, neck and breast, and white underparts. In non-breeding plumage, greyish upperparts, may have faint white mantle-lines; white supercilium (less distinct behind eye) and underparts. Differs from Temminck's Stint by black legs, and from Little Stint by slightly shorter bill and legs, supercilium less distinct behind eye and less extensive streaks on breast. Very difficult to differentiate from Little Stint in non-breeding plumage. **Voice** Low *tirrr* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; often in mixed groups of waders. Feeds on small insects, worms and crustaceans. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.

## LONG-TOED STINT

*Calidris subminuta*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Long-toed, long-legged and long-necked compared to other stints. In non-breeding plumage, dark brown and rufous patterned upperparts with pale edges of feathers, brownish streaked breast-band and white belly to vent. Brighter and more rufous in breeding plumage, especially on head and breast. Black bill and yellowish legs.  
**Voice** Soft chrrup. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups; often in mixed groups of small waders. Feeds on worms, insects and other small invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



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### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Cox's Bazar) on coast.

## TEMMINCK'S STINT

*Calidris temminckii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** In breeding plumage, black and grey patterned upperparts and breast, and white underparts. In non-breeding plumage, greyish brown upperparts and breast with little or no supercilium, and white underparts; greyish breast-band and white belly to vent. Black bill and greenish yellow legs.  
**Voice** Trilling trrrrrit. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium groups. Feeds on worms, crustaceans, insects and small molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



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### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



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## GREAT KNOT

*Calidris tenuirostris*

**Local name:** Adakaichey

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Chunky with small head and longish thick-based bill. In breeding plumage, black-and-chestnut upperparts, heavily spotted breast and flanks, and white vent. In non-breeding plumage, brownish grey upperparts with white fringes, spotted breast and flanks, and white vent. Black bill and greenish legs. Differs from Red Knot by larger size often with slightly downcurved bill, and more spotted underparts. **Voice** Low disyllabic *nyut-nyut*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups; occasionally in mixed groups of waders. Feeds on molluscs, insects and other invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally and nationally.  
Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.



## COMMON SNIPE

*Gallinago gallinago*

**Local name:** Metey Chaga, Kadakhocha

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 26 cm

**Description** Overall camouflage brown plumage with white belly and vent. Spotting and barring almost all over plumage. At rest, tail projects noticeably beyond wings. In flight, prominent white trailing edge to wings and white banding on underwing-coverts. Long and slender blackish bill paler towards base; yellowish green legs. Differs from Pintail Snipe by slightly narrower pale supercilium in front of eye, longer tail, absence of matchstick-like outer tail feathers, and more pointed wings with paler underwing. **Voice** Anxious, grating *scaaap* when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small loose groups. Camouflage in aquatic vegetation; crouches when alarmed and flushes suddenly from very close. Forages by probing mud with long bill. Feeds on worms, insect larvae, crustaceans and other small invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## PINTAIL SNIPE

*Gallinago stenura*

**Local name:** Chaga, Kadakhocha

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 26 cm

**Description** Overall camouflage brown plumage with greyish belly and vent. Spotting and barring almost all over plumage. Matchstick-like outer tail feathers. At rest, little or no tail projection beyond wings. In flight, no prominent white trailing edge to wings and dark underwing with black-and-white undulated lines. Long and slender blackish bill paler towards base; yellowish green legs. Differs from Common Snipe by slightly broader pale supercilium in front of eye, shorter tail, presence of matchstick-like outer tail feathers, and less pointed wings with darker underwing. **Voice** Deep rasping *squake* when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small loose groups. Camouflage in aquatic vegetation. Forages by probing mud with long bill. Feeds on insects and their larvae, worms, tiny molluscs and other small invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## ASIAN DOWITCHER

*Limnodromus semipalmatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 34 cm

**Description** Stout with relatively short neck; long, slender and broad-based black bill. Heavily scaled upperparts and whitish underparts with dark bars on flanks and white rump. In flight, primary coverts darker than flight feathers. In breeding plumage, chestnut head and underparts. In non-breeding plumage, greyish and more scaled. Black legs. Differs from godwits by smaller size and more patterned upperparts. **Voice** Deep rasping *squake* when flushed. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium groups; often in groups of godwits. Forages by wading in shallow water with distinctive 'sewing-machine' feeding action. Feeds on insects, molluscs, crustaceans and occasionally plant material. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW (including Sundarbans) on coast.



## BAR-TAILED GODWIT

*Limosa lapponica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 39 cm

**Description** Shortish neck, legs and long slightly upcurved bill; black bars on white tail. In flight, plain brownish wings. In breeding plumage, rufous head, neck and breast with narrow black bars on breast; dark upperparts and light underparts. In non-breeding plumage, scaled brownish upperparts, brownish head and neck, and white belly and vent. Pinkish bill with black terminal end; black legs. Differs from Black-tailed Godwit by smaller size, barred tail instead of banded, and absence of wing-bar. **Voice** Repeated disyllabic *te-ten*.

**Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Forages along mudflats probing bill to soft ground in search of prey. Feeds on insects, annelids and molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in S, SW and SE (including Sundarbans) on coast.



## BLACK-TAILED GODWIT

*Limosa limosa*

**Local name:** Jurali

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 39 cm

**Description** Lanky with long neck, bill and legs. White tail base and black tail band. In flight, brownish wings with white wing-bar. In breeding plumage, rufescent head, neck and breast with narrow black bars on breast; dark upperparts and light underparts. In non-breeding plumage, rather plain sandy brown head, neck, breast and upperparts, and white belly and vent. Pinkish bill with black terminal end; black legs. Differs from Bar-tailed Godwit by larger size, banded tail instead of barred, and presence of wing-bar. **Voice** Occasionally mild *kek-kek-kek* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in medium to large groups. Forages along mudflats probing bill to soft ground in search of prey. Feeds mainly on aquatic invertebrates and occasionally plant material and small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast and in Haors.

## EURASIAN CURLEW

*Numenius arquata*

**Local name:** Baro Gulinda, Ram/Kanchi Chaga, Kodailla

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 58 cm

**Description** Overall buff-brown with dark streaks of various sizes; white belly and rump. In flight, whitish underwing. Very long and downcurved blackish bill with pinkish base of lower mandible. Greyish legs. Differs from Whimbrel by larger size with longer bill, whitish underwing and plain head. **Voice** Mournful *cur-lew* during flight; also bubbling trill *woke-woke-woke*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium loose groups; often with other waders. Forages by walking through mudflats and probing bill into soft mud in search of prey. Feeds on worms, crustaceans and other invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed on coast and in large rivers.



## WHIMBREL

*Numenius phaeopus*

**Local name:** Choto Gulinda, Ram/Kanchi Chaga, Kodailla

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Overall buff-brown with dark streaks of various sizes; paler underparts. Striking head pattern due to prominent whitish supercilium and crown-stripe, and blackish eye-stripe and sides to crown. In flight, black-barred underwing. Long and downcurved blackish bill with pinkish base of lower mandible. Greyish legs. Differs from Eurasian Curlew by smaller size with shorter bill, barred underwing and patterned head. **Voice** Single melodious *tuuu*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium loose groups; often with other waders. Forages by walking through mudflats and probing bill into soft mud in search of prey. Feeds on crustaceans, worms, insects and other invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast.





## SPOTTED REDSHANK

*Tringa erythropus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Long and slender black bill with red base of lower mandible; long red legs. In breeding plumage, white-spotted sooty black. In non-breeding plumage, brownish grey upperparts and mostly whitish underparts; whitish supercilium. Differs from Common Redshank by longer and finer bill, longer legs, and greyer upperparts. **Voice** Disyllabic whistling *tew-tew*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium groups; often with other waders. Forages by walking through mudflats and probing bill into soft mud in search of prey. Feeds on crustaceans, worms, molluscs, insects and small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## WOOD SANDPIPER

*Tringa glareola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Lanky with longish neck, bill and legs. Heavily speckled dark brown upperparts and white underparts. Prominent whitish supercilium and light brown neck and breast. Darker with more streaks and bars in breeding plumage. In flight, pale underwing and fine bars on tail. Black bill with yellow base and black legs. Differs from Green Sandpiper by longer yellow legs, heavily speckled upperparts and prominent supercilium behind eye. **Voice** Soft *chiff-if*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs solitary; occasionally with other waders. Feeds on insects, small fish, small frogs and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## SPOTTED GREENSHANK

*Tringa guttifer*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Stocky with shortish legs and heavy-based slightly upcurved bill with blunt tip. In flight, white underwing and unbarred tail. In breeding plumage, dark brown upperparts with white fringes and white most of underparts with spotted breast. In non-breeding plumage, less patterned sandy brown upperparts and white underparts. Yellowish bill gradually turning black towards tip; yellowish legs. Juvenile has more uniform upperparts. Differs from Common Greenshank by shorter yellowish legs and heavier bill with yellowish base. **Voice** Single nasal note *kwaag*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups; often with other waders. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs and annelids. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



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### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.

## COMMON GREENSHANK

*Tringa nebularia*

**Local name:** Gotra

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Long legs and long slightly upcurved bill. In flight, dark wings with greyish underwing and barred tail. In breeding plumage, dark brown upperparts with white fringes and white most of underparts with spotted breast. In non-breeding plumage, less patterned sandy brown upperparts and white underparts. Bluish bill gradually turning black towards tip; greenish legs. Juvenile has dark-streaked upperparts. Differs from Spotted Greenshank by longer greenish legs and narrower bill with bluish base. **Voice** Ringing, musical *tu-tu-tu*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups; often with other waders. Feeds on insects, crustaceans, annelids, molluscs and small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



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### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## GREEN SANDPIPER

*Tringa ochropus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Stocky with moderate bill and legs. In breeding plumage, white streaks and spots on dark greenish brown upperparts, heavily streaked breast, and white belly and vent. In non-breeding plumage, dark greenish brown and less patterned upperparts, paler brown breast, and white belly and vent. Weak white eye-ring; supercilium indistinct or absent behind eye. In flight, dark wings, white rump and barred tail. Black bill and greenish legs. Juvenile has browner upperparts. Differs from Wood Sandpiper by shorter greenish legs, less patterned upperparts and indistinct supercilium behind eye. **Voice** Ringing, musical *tluee-tluee-tluee*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on molluscs, crustaceans, worms, insects and occasionally plant matter. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## MARSH SANDPIPER

*Tringa stagnatilis*

**Local name:** Piew

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Lanky with small head, long neck, long straight and very fine bill, and long legs. In flight, dark wings, and white rump and tail. In breeding plumage, streaked neck and breast, and blotched dark brownish grey upperparts. In non-breeding plumage, grey upperparts and white foreneck, breast and underparts. Black bill and greenish or yellowish legs. Differs from Common Greenshank by smaller size, proportionately longer legs and finer bill. **Voice** Rapid excitable *kiu-kiu-kiu*. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; occasionally with other waders. Feeds on small molluscs, crustaceans, insects, worms and small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## COMMON REDSHANK

*Tringa totanus*

**Local name:** Motori

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Moderate orange-red bill turning black towards tip; long orange-red legs. In flight, broad white wedge on rear wing. In breeding plumage, dark brown upperparts with light brown fringes, and whitish belly and vent. In non-breeding plumage, brownish grey upperparts and mostly white underparts; whitish supercilium. Differs from Spotted Redshank by shorter and thicker bill, shorter legs, and browner upperparts. **Voice** Frantic *teu-hu-hu*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups; often with other waders. Feeds on insects, worms, molluscs, crustaceans, small fish and tadpoles. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## TEREK SANDPIPER

*Xenus cinereus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scolopacidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Elongated with long and slightly upcurved orange-based black bill; short orange legs. Greyish upperparts with dark shoulder and mostly whitish underparts. Brighter with black scapulars in breeding plumage. In flight, white trailing edge to secondaries. Juvenile similar to adult, but with buff fringes on upperparts. **Voice** Soft whistle *hu-hu-hu* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aquatic, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs solitary; often with other waders. Very agile and forages by running very fast along mudflats and sandflats. Feeds on insects, worms, small molluscs and crustaceans. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast.



## BARRED BUTTONQUAIL

*Turnix suscitator*

**Local name:** Batoi, Nagor Batoi, Gulu, Bhati, Bodohi, Bura Boter, Bangburia, Mim-te (B), Badoi (C), Wamok (Mr), Va-mim (P)

**Family:** Turnicidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Stout with thick grey bill and powerful grey legs. Mostly dark brown upperparts with white speckles on head, light and dark spots on upperparts, black barring on sides of neck, breast and wing coverts, and unmarked rufous belly. Black throat and centre of breast in female (rarely in male); male usually has pale greyish throat. **Voice** Rattling *dr-r-r-r-r-r* or booming *hoon-hoon-hoon*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Shy and secretive. Forages on ground. Feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, termites and ants. Breeds during June-October. Male incubates and raises young.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in grassy and bushy areas, and crop fields.



## YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL

*Turnix tanki*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turnicidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Stout with thick orange-yellow bill and powerful orange-yellow legs. Less patterned greyish brown upperparts, blackish crown, and buff throat and underparts. Rounded black spots on wings and flanks. Male has weakly streaked upperparts. Female has plain upperparts with unmarked rufous nape and upper mantle. **Voice** Loud and repeated *whoo-oon*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Shy and secretive. Forages on ground. Feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, termites and ants. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed in grassy and bushy areas, and crop fields.

## SMALL PRATINCOLE

*Glareola lactea*

**Local name:** Babui Batan, Balibabui

**Family:** Glareolidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Elongated with very short legs and square-ended or shallow-forked tail. Mostly sandy grey upperparts and pale underparts. White eye-ring. In flight, broad black tail-band, black wing-lining and mostly white secondaries. Black lore and buff wash to throat in breeding plumage. Stout black bill with red base and black legs. **Voice** High-pitched repeated *tiririt*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by standing or running on ground and flying to hawk flying prey. Feeds on beetles, termites and other insects. Breeds during March-July. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in large rivers and on coast.

## ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE

*Glareola maldivarum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Glareolidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Elongated with very short legs and deeply forked tail; tail-tip well short of wing-tips at rest. Mostly dark brown upperparts and pale whitish underparts. In flight, dark edges to rear secondaries, rufous underwing-coverts and dark tail-tip. In breeding plumage, cream throat bordered by black line, often with peach-orange wash on underparts. Stout black bill with red base and black legs. **Voice** Sharp and repeated *kit-kit-kit*, mainly in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to large groups. Forages by standing or running on ground and flying to hawk flying prey. Feeds on beetles, termites, moths and other invertebrates. Breeds during April-June. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Widely distributed in wetlands and open areas.





## WHISKERED TERN

*Chlidonias hybrida*

**Local name:** Phokdahori Gangchil/Panpaira, Doiralir/Doriar Chil, Forfori (C)

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Moderate bill, relatively broad wings, and short notched tail. In breeding plumage, dark grey upperparts and underparts with white vent. In non-breeding plumage, pale grey upperparts with black eye-stripe extending to nape, but no cheek-patch. Bill and legs red in breeding season and black in non-breeding season. Juvenile has dark cheek-patch. Differs from Little Tern by larger, thicker and blunter bill, from Black-bellied Tern by short and notched tail, and from White-winged Tern by larger bill and different head pattern. **Voice** Hoarse *keer-keer-keer*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by flying over water surface and hawking prey. Often follows boats for easy hunt. Feeds on fish and invertebrates. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## COMMON GULL-BILLED TERN

*Gelochelidon nilotica*

**Local name:** Sada Gangchil

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Long and narrow wings, relatively short forked tail; short and thick black bill, and black legs. Very pale greyish white upperparts with a black patch behind eye that expands to a sleek cap in breeding plumage; pure white underparts. **Voice** High-pitched cry *gek-gek-gek*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, terrestrial and aquatic. Usually occurs in small groups. Forages over water and wet ground looking for prey. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects and frogs. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast and in large rivers (once nested in international border passing Padma River, western Chapai Nawabganj).



## CASPIAN TERN

*Hydroprogne caspia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Shaggy crest, broad wings, short notched tail, and huge red bill. Mostly white with greyish wash to upperparts and dark-tipped wings. Black cap in breeding plumage; black-streaked crown and black mask in non-breeding plumage. Short black legs. Juvenile has black chevrons in upperparts and shorter orange bill. **Voice** Harsh *kraa-ah*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on fish and crabs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in S, SE and SW on coast.



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## BROWN-HEADED GULL

*Larus brunnicephalus*

**Local name:** Bodorkoitar, Khoajkoitar, Gang Bodor

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Pale grey upperparts and white underparts. In flight, broad wings with black upperwing-tips broken by large white spots or 'mirrors'. Brown hood in breeding plumage; dark cheek-spot or smudge in non-breeding plumage and juvenile. Pale yellow iris. Black-tipped red bill and red legs. Differs from Black-headed Gull by larger size with larger and broader bill, more black on upperwing-tips broken by white 'mirrors' and paler iris. **Voice** Deep *kraaa*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by flying low over water; often follows boats for easy hunt. Occasionally scavenges in fishing huts. Feeds mainly on fish, prawns and offal. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast.



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## LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL

*Larus fuscus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 60 cm

**Description** Bulky with large rounded head, thick neck and heavy bill. Dark grey upperparts and white underparts. In flight, black wing-tip with small white spot on outermost primary. White head in breeding plumage; white head with dark streaks on nape in non-breeding plumage. Yellow iris. Yellow bill with small red spot to terminal end of lower mandible; yellow legs. Juvenile has heavy dark blotches in upperparts and dark crown-streaks. Differs from Pallas's Gull by smaller size, plain white head and narrower bill. **Voice** Deep and nasal *gagaga*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups; often with other gulls. Feeds on fish, invertebrates and offal. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in SE, S and SW on coast, and NE (Haors) and NW (Padma River) in large wetlands.



## PALLAS'S GULL

*Larus ichthyaetus*

**Local name:** Baro Bodorkoitar

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 69 cm

**Description** Bulky with large head having flat crown, thick neck and heavy angular bill. Pale grey upperparts and white underparts. In flight, narrow black wing-tip with white spotting. Black hood in breeding plumage; white head with broad dark patch from eye to nape in non-breeding plumage. Dark iris. Yellow bill with a dark bar towards tip; yellow legs. Juvenile has brown upperparts with pale fringes, dark cheek to nape smudge, mottled hindneck and black tail-band. Differs from Lesser Black-backed Gull by larger size, darker head and broader bill. **Voice** Loud and deep *kra-ah*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups; often with other gulls. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects, small mammals and offal. Occasionally robs food from other gulls and terns. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly on coast and in large wetlands.



## BLACK-HEADED GULL

*Larus ridibundus*

**Local name:** Gongakoitar

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Pale grey upperparts and white underparts. In flight, rather narrow wings with white 'flash' on upperwing and with short black trailing edge. Dark brown hood in breeding plumage; dark cheek-spot or smudge in non-breeding plumage and juvenile. Dark iris. Rather narrow red bill and red legs. Differs from Brown-headed Gull by smaller size with smaller and narrower bill, less black on upperwing-tips with white 'flash' but without 'mirrors', and dark iris. **Voice** Loud screaming *ka-yekk*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by flying low over water; often follows boats for easy hunt. Occasionally scavenges in fishing huts. Feeds mainly on fish, prawns and offal. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



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### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly in freshwater wetlands.

## INDIAN SKIMMER

*Rynchops albicollis*

**Local name:** Thelajal, Gangchosa, Panikata, Jolkhor

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 40 cm

**Description** Distinctive large orange-red bill with projecting and slightly downcurved lower mandible. Black cap, mantle and wings contrasting with white forehead neck and underparts. In flight, broad white trailing edge to upperwing, whitish underwing, and white rump and tail with black central tail. **Voice** Nasal *kap-kap-kap*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups. Forages by flying just above water and skimming water surface with lower mandible dipped in water. Feeds on small fish. Breeds during February-June. Nests on dry sand.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in S (Noakhali and Bhola); huge non-breeding colony around Nijhum Dweep NP on coast; smaller flocks in NW (Padma and Jamuna Rivers) in breeding season; once nested in international border passing Padma River, western Chapai Nawabganj.



Chasing River Lapwing

## BLACK-BELLIED TERN

*Sterna acuticauda*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Long orange bill with or without black tip and deeply forked tail with very long tail-streamers. In breeding plumage, black cap, white lores and foreneck, and greyish upperparts; grey breast, and black belly and vent. In non-breeding plumage and in juvenile, shorter tail, black mask and streaked crown, and white belly and vent. Small orange legs. Differs from River Tern by long orange bill and very long tail-streamers. **Voice** Rapid shrill *krek-krek-krek*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on fish, crustaceans and insects. Breeds during March-June. Nests on dry sand.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in NW and central region in large rivers (Padma and Jamuna).



## LITTLE TERN

*Sterna albifrons*

**Local name:** Choto Gangchil

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Slender with narrow pointed wings, moderately forked tail and thin pointed bill. In flight, dark shafts to outer primaries and white rump. Overall greyish white upperparts and white underparts. Black cap with white forehead and short brow in breeding plumage, and white forecrown in non-breeding and juvenile plumage. Yellow bill (usually black-tipped) and orange legs in breeding season; black bill and legs in non-breeding season. Differs from Whiskered Tern by smaller size with thinner and more pointed bill. **Voice** Short, hurried *kirit*, often repeated.

**Habits** Diurnal; aerial, terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs in small to medium groups. Often follows boats for easy hunt. Feeds on small fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects. Breeds mainly during May-June. Nests on dry sand.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.

## RIVER TERN

*Sterna aurantia*

**Local name:** Jolkajol/Machkhaikka Gangchil

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Heavy orange-yellow bill, small red legs and deeply forked tail. Overall grey upperparts and paler throat, breast and underparts. In breeding plumage, black cap, long tail-streamers and greyish underparts. In non-breeding plumage, black eye-stripe, grey mottled crown, whitish underparts and shorter tail-streamers. Bill brighter in breeder, and duller and black-tipped in non-breeder. Juvenile has brownish upperparts scaled with dark. Differs from Black-bellied Tern by shorter orange-yellow bill and shorter tail-streamers. **Voice** Short shrill *kiuk-kiuk-kiuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects. Breeds during April-June. Nests on dry sand.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in large wetlands.

## COMMON TERN

*Sterna hirundo*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Moderate bill and legs, and tail does not project beyond wing-tips when at rest. Overall pale greyish upperparts and whitish throat, foreneck and underparts. In breeding plumage, black cap and pale greyish underparts. In non-breeding plumage, white forehead, prominent black on rear crown and dark carpal bar. Black-tipped red bill and red legs in breeding adult, and mostly black bill and reddish black legs in non-breeding adult. Juvenile with dark markings on upperparts. Breeder differs from other similar terns by black-tipped red bill; non-breeder differs from other similar terns by more black on rear crown and dark carpal bar. **Voice** Harsh ringing *krri-aaah*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Feeds mainly on small fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in large wetlands.



## LESSER CRESTED TERN

*Thalasseus bengalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Elongated body with long and thin orange bill. In flight, black front and trailing edges to primaries in underwing. Overall mid-grey upperparts and white throat, neck and underparts. In breeding plumage, black forehead, crown and crest. In non-breeding plumage, black nape-band. Very small black legs. Differs from Great Crested Tern by smaller size, thinner orange bill, lighter upperparts and black forehead (in breeder). **Voice** Upward-inflected *kree-it*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium groups. Often flies far out to sea. Feeds mainly on fish and prawns. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs on coast and in Bay of Bengal.



## GREAT CRESTED TERN

*Thalasseus bergii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laridae

**Length:** total 47 cm

**Description** Thick-necked with stout and slightly downcurved yellow bill. In flight, broad dark trailing edges to primaries in underwing. Overall deep grey upperparts and white forehead, throat, neck and underparts. In breeding plumage, narrow white forehead, and black crown and crest. In non-breeding plumage, blackish cheek and mottled midcrown. Small black legs. Differs from Lesser Crested Tern by larger size, stouter yellow bill, darker upperparts and white forehead (in breeder). **Voice** Harsh *cherrak*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Prefers offshore waters. Feeds mainly on fish and prawns. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs on coast and in Bay of Bengal.

## COMMON BARN-OWL

*Tyto alba*

**Local name:** Laxmi Pencha, Bangoma/Bangomi (male/female), Simbu Siel (P), Dundai (S)

**Family:** Tytonidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Heart-shaped plain white facial disc with golden border. Golden-and-buff upperparts with small black and white spots. Whitish or pale buff underparts with small black spots. In flight, rather uniform wings and tail. Black iris. Pale whitish bill and legs. **Voice** Variety of screeching, hissing and snoring noises. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Roosts during day in dark crevices of buildings or in tree holes. Feeds on rodents, small birds, small bats and insects. Breeds year-round. Nests in crevice of tree and building.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.



## SHORT-EARED OWL

*Asio flammeus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Overall buff and heavily streaked with black. Short ear-tufts and bold facial disc. Black mask round yellow iris. In flight, long wings with black carpal patch on pale underwing and dark tips. Black bill and yellowish legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely screaming *cheeaw*. **Habits** Unlike other owls diurnal and crepuscular, and does not normally perch; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Prefers dry open areas. Flies high when flushed; hovers and glides. Feeds mainly on rodents, small birds and large insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly on coast and in large rivers.





## SPOTTED OWLET

*Athene brama*

**Local name:** Khuruley Pencha, Simbu (P), Kukur (S)

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Dark ashy brown upperparts with white spots and pale underparts with diffuse brown spots or scales. White supercilium. Pale facial disc and hindcollar. Pale yellowish bill and legs. Juvenile has no spotting on crown. Differs from Asian Barred Owllet and other similar owllets by spotted rather than barred appearance. **Voice** Harsh, screechy *cheevak-cheevak-cheevak* mainly at evening. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Often perches close to a light post at night and waits for prey. Feeds on insects, reptiles, small birds and small rodents. Breeds during November-April. Nests in tree hole and crevice of building.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## DUSKY EAGLE-OWL

*Bubo coromandus*

**Local name:** Bhuma Bhutum Pencha

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 58 cm

**Description** Dark grey-brown upperparts with whitish vermiculations and dark streaks, and greyish underparts with narrow black streaks and very fine cross-bars. Plain grey facial disc with narrow dark border. Upright dark ear-tufts. Yellow iris. In flight, wings and tail boldly banded. Greyish bill and legs. Differs from Spot-bellied Eagle-owl by smaller size, yellow iris, greyish bill and streaked underparts. Differs from Brown Fish-owl and other large owls by less patterned plumage lacking any rufous tone and longer dark ear-tufts. **Voice** Deep and booming *woo-woo-woo* mainly at evening. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches in open at dusk, also during daytime in a cloudy or rainy day. Feeds on rodents, birds, reptiles and insects. Breeds during November-April. Nests in fork of large tree close to water.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## SPOT-BELLIED EAGLE-OWL

*Bubo nipalensis*

**Local name:** Kurngang (Mr)

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 63 cm

**Description** Dark brown upperparts barred with buff, and whitish or buff underparts with dark chevron spots. Whitish or buff facial disc with no dark border. Upright dark ear-tufts partially barred. Dark iris. Yellowish bill and legs. Juvenile paler and narrowly barred overall. Differs from Dusky Eagle-owl by larger size, dark iris, yellowish bill and spotted underparts. Differs from Brown Fish-owl and other large owls by larger size, dark plumage and longer dark ear-tufts. **Voice** Deep mournful scream, mainly at evening. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fowls and other large birds, small and medium-sized mammals, lizards, snakes and fish. Breeds mainly during February-March. Nests in hole of very large tree and fissure on rocky cliff.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## ASIAN BARRED OWLET

*Glaucidium cuculoides*

**Local name:** Kali Pencha, Sumbu (B), Alsey Pencha (C), Koku (Ky), Simbuk (L), Simbu (P)

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Heavily barred brown on buff upperparts and pale underparts. Dark brown streaking on lower flanks. Broadly banded tail. Usually with white lower throat and central belly. In flight, buff barring on flight feathers and wing-coverts. Greyish yellow bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Deep bubbling and ascending wowowowowo. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Puffs itself when calls. Feeds mainly on insects, but also on small reptiles, small birds and rodents. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests and tea gardens, and N in and around deciduous forests.





## BUFFY FISH-OWL

*Ketupa ketupa*

**Local name:** Belai Bhutum Pencha

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 50 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown upperparts with bold dark streaking and rufous-orange underparts with narrow dark streaking, but no cross-barring. Small white crescent above bill and unstreaked brownish ear-coverts. Heavier and more diffuse streaking on crown and nape. Greyish bill and legs. Juvenile rufous with less prominent streaking. Differs from Brown Fish-owl and other similar owls by white crescent above bill and rufous-orange underparts with no cross-barring. **Voice** Long and monotonous *boop-boop-boop*. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches beside creeks and waits for prey. Feeds mainly on crabs, fish and frogs. Breeds during December-May. Nests in hole of large tree.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangroves.



## BROWN FISH-OWL

*Ketupa zeylonensis*

**Local name:** Bhutum/Hutum/Kudum Pencha, Hangia Pencha (C), Duphu Duthang (G), Tutusing (P)

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Overall dull brown upperparts with dark brown streaking on crown, mantle and scapulars, and dull buff underparts with dark brown streaking and very fine cross-barring. In flight, moderately banded wings and tail. Greyish bill and yellowish legs. Differs from Buffy Fish-owl and other similar owls by absence of distinct white crescent above bill and duller underparts with cross-barring. **Voice** Usually rapid and deep *hoop-hoop-hu*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by swooping down from perch and catching prey with talons. Feeds on fish, frogs, crabs, rodents, reptiles and birds. Breeds during November-March. Nests in fork of large tree close to water.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## BROWN BOOBOOK

*Ninox scutulata*

**Local name:** Ku/Kal Pencha, Ku-pokh

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Relatively small head, slim body and long tail gives a hawk-like appearance. Uniform dark brown upperparts with white spotting on scapulars. Whitish underparts with rufous-brown spots on breast grading to chevron on belly. Uniform dark head and face with small white spot over bill. Dark bands on long tail. Blackish bill and yellow legs. **Voice** Pleasant *oop-ooup-ooup*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, lizards, small birds and small mammals. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## COLLARED SCOPS-OWL

*Otus lettia*

**Local name:** Nim/Shingel Pencha, Nim-pokh

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Stocky with spotted ear-tufts and buff collar. Dark brown upperparts and light brown underparts with dark streaks and bars all over. Pale facial disc bordered by dark brown line. Dark iris. Pale yellowish bill and legs. Differs from Oriental Scops-owl by larger size, dark iris, buff collar, and absence of rufous on ear-tufts and border of facial disc. **Voice** Mellow downslurred *broou*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Roosts during day in a very shady place, particularly in bamboo thickets, and difficult to spot. Feeds on insects and small vertebrates. Breeds during February-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and village groves.





## ORIENTAL SCOPS-OWL

*Otus sunia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Stocky with rufous on ear-tufts and border of facial disc; no collar. Highly variable with rufous, brown and grey morphs. Weakly streaked most of upperparts; heavily streaked crown and underparts. Yellow iris. Greyish bill and legs. Differs from Collared Scops-owl by smaller size, yellow iris, rufous on ear-tufts and border of facial disc, and absence of collar. **Voice** Musical, barbet-like *wut-chu-chraaii*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Roosts during day in a very shady place. Feeds on insects and small vertebrates. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and village groves.



## BROWN WOOD-OWL

*Strix leptogrammica*

**Local name:** Duang (G)

**Family:** Strigidae

**Length:** total 50 cm

**Description** Uniform brown upperparts with fine white barring on scapulars and buff-white underparts with fine brown barring. Somewhat dumb-bell-shaped facial disc bordered by black; specimens in Bangladesh have dark brown face, prominent white eyebrows and prominent white band across foreneck (indicating subspecies *newarensis*). Pale bluish bill and pale brownish legs. **Voice** Deep and mellow *wu-woo*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy and secretive. Feeds mainly on rodents, small birds and reptiles. Breeds during January-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, central region in deciduous forests and SW in mangrove forests.



## OSPREY

*Pandion haliaetus*

**Local name:** Machmural

**Family:** Pandionidae

**Length:** total 56 cm

**Description** Mostly dark brown upperparts and white underparts. Weakly crested white head with dark brown eye-stripe that meets with dark brown neck. Pale brown breast-band. In flight, long, pointed-tipped and angled wings; pale underwing with dark carpal patches and dark tips. Black bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Rapid chattering *pew-pew-pew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Feeds exclusively on fish. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## SHIKRA

*Accipiter badius*

**Local name:** Lang-aak (B)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 35 cm

**Description** Overall pale. Male has plain blue-grey upperparts and whitish underparts finely barred with rufous, and indistinct grey gular stripe. Female has more brownish upperparts and slightly more prominent rufous bars in underparts. In flight, dark grey primaries on wings and few bars on tail. Iris red in male and yellow in female. Blackish bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile has pale brown upperparts and rufescent streaks on underparts, together with a prominent gular stripe. Differs from Besra by paler plumage and absence of prominent gular stripe. **Voice** Sharp, piercing *titou-titou-titou*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on lizards, frogs, small birds, rodents and dragonflies. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.





## CRESTED GOSHAWK

*Accipiter trivirgatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips barely extend beyond tail-base. Heavy legs and feet. Overall dark brown upperparts and pale underparts with black cap and short nuchal crest, white throat, moustache and mesial stripes, boldly streaked upper breast, and boldly barred lower breast, belly and thighs. Heavier streaks on breast in female. Black bill with yellowish cere; yellowish legs. Juvenile has streaked face and plainer underparts. **Voice** Screaming whistles *hehe-hehehehe*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small mammals and birds. Breeds during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BESRA

*Accipiter virgatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Overall dark grey (male) or brown (female) upperparts and pale underparts with prominent gular stripe, streaked or solid rufous breast, rufous-barred belly and broad dark bands on tail. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile has browner upperparts and whitish underparts with brown markings. Differs from Shikra by darker plumage and presence of prominent gular stripe. **Voice** Sharp, squealing *titou-titou-titou*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by flying through dense forest canopy by dodging and twisting. Feeds on small birds, lizards and insects. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in forests and woodlands.



## CINEREOUS VULTURE

*Aegypius monachus*

**Local name:** Kalo Shakun

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 105 cm

**Description** Overall dark blackish brown with thick ruff and downy crown. Bluish white occiput and base of bill. Massive blackish bill and pale bluish white legs. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, terrestrial and arboreal. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds alone or in mixed groups of vultures. Feeds on dead animals and offal. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in central region (Narsingdi and Tangail) and NE (Moulvibazar and Sunamganj) in open areas.

## STEPPE EAGLE

*Aquila nipalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 78 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips reach tail-tip. In flight, long and broad wings with pronounced and spread terminal primaries; dark trailing edge and barred remiges. Overall dark brown with pale rufous nape, pale chin and whitish patch on rump. Prominent yellow gape reaching up to rear edge of eye. Massive black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs with heavily feathered tarsi. Juvenile paler with two pale wing-bars on upperwing and broad white band on underwing. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely barks. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, carrion and offal. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally. Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.





## JERDON'S BAZA

*Aviceda jerdoni*

**Local name:** Tiki Baj, Om Chi (Ku)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Pale and rather plain head with long white-tipped black crest. At rest, wing-tips reach more than halfway to tail-tip. In flight, broad wings and long tail; rufous barring on underwing-coverts and bold barring on tips of primaries; tail has two narrow dark bands and broad subterminal band. Mostly brown with pale greyish (male) or pale rufous (female) head, indistinct gular stripe, and pale underparts with rufous barring. Blackish bill and yellow legs. Juvenile more streaked.

**Voice** Plaintive mewing *kip-kip-kip* or *kikiya-kikiya-kikiya*.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on lizards, frogs, large insects and rodents. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BLACK BAZA

*Aviceda leuphotes*

**Local name:** Toiling (Kh), Phainuka (Ku), Chuirey (Ma)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Dark and uniform black head with long black crest. In flight, broad dark wings with white wing-patch (more extensive in male) and longish dark tail with no band. Mostly black upperparts and rufous-barred white belly. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Harsh, repeated *techeeoua*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on lizards, frogs, large insects, small birds and small mammals. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident (partially passage visitor). Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.

## WHITE-EYED BUZZARD

*Butastur teesa*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips shorter than tail-tip. Overall brown with black gular stripe on white throat, barred underparts, dark wing-tips and rufous tail. Distinctive white iris. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. **Voice** Plaintive repeated *kit-weer*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Commonly forages in open areas. Feeds on rodents, snakes, lizards and large insects. Breeds during February-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in central region and N in and around deciduous forests, and NW and SW in woodlands and open areas.



## JAPANESE BUZZARD

*Buteo japonicus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 53 cm

**Description** Broad-winged with variable plumage. Overall dark brown with pale or rufous head and most of underparts. Rather plain upperparts; breast streaked with dark and dark brown on sides of belly. In flight, from below, broad dark trailing edge to wing, black carpal mark, white primaries, and dark subterminal band on tail. Blackish bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile paler with barred tail. Differs from Long-legged Buzzard by smaller size, shorter neck and dark sides of belly. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally repeated mewing *meeee-ew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Commonly forages in open areas and mostly kills prey on ground. Feeds on rodents, reptiles, small birds and large insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in semi-open hills, and NW in dry open areas.



## LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD

*Buteo rufinus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Relatively long-necked and long-legged with mostly unfeathered tarsi; variable plumage. Overall unbarred brownish with pale head and upper breast, and rufous-brown lower breast and belly. In flight, from below, rather uniform rufous underwing-coverts, extensive black carpal patch and trailing edge to wing; from above, large pale primary patch on wing and unbarred pale orange uppertail. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile less rufous with weakly barred tail. Differs from Japanese Buzzard by larger size, longer neck and rufous-brown belly. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally short mewing *gyarr-h-h-h*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Soars high in sky with wings in shallow V-fashion. Forages in open areas and mostly kills prey on ground. Feeds on rodents, reptiles, small birds, large insects and carrion. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in large rivers.



## WESTERN MARSH-HARRIER

*Circus aeruginosus*

**Local name:** Pan/Chita/Kuria Chil

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 56 cm

**Description** Lightly built with broad wings, and long and broad tail. At rest, wing-tips not reaching tail-tip. Overall variable dark brown with pale head, wide dark eye-stripe and usually without white band on uppertail-coverts. Male has lightly streaked head, pale grey unbarred wings and tail, and usually whitish belly. Male in flight, whitish underwing with black wing-tip. Female with buff-white crown, throat and breast-band, and rufescent belly, vent and tail. Female in flight, pale leading edge to wings and buff-white patch on underwing. Juvenile similar to female, but darker and not rufous. Black bill with yellow base; yellow legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely utters squealing *shee-shee-shee* when alarmed. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often flies low with wings in V-fashion. Feeds on frogs, reptiles, small birds and large insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in marshlands and wet paddy fields.



## PALLID HARRIER

*Circus macrourus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Lightly built with relatively narrow wings and long legs. At rest, wing-tips not reaching tail-tip. Narrow white uppertail-coverts. Male very pale greyish white with black wing-tips and white belly. Male in flight, black wedges on wing-tip and greyish bands on tail. Female overall rufous-brown with conspicuous narrow pale rim to facial disc, dark cheek-patch and thighs with diffuse rufous spots. Female in flight, dark secondaries and paler primaries, and pale trailing edge to inner primaries. Black bill with yellow base; orange-yellow legs. Juvenile with distinct face patterns and yellowish buff underparts. Differs from Montagu's Harrier by longer legs, more upright stance and wing patterns. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely shrill scream *he-he-hehehehe*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often flies low above dry open areas. Feeds on grasshoppers, lizards, frogs, small birds and rodents. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW (Rajshahi), NE and SE in dry open areas.



M



M

## PIED HARRIER

*Circus melanoleucos*

**Local name:** Math/Rupa Chil, Rakhal-bhulani

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Lightly built with relatively long tail and legs. At rest, wing-tips nearly reach tail-tip. White rump-band. Male contrasting pied with black hood, mantle and wing-tips, and white rest of plumage; yellow iris contrasting with black head. Male in flight, white forewing bordered by black and black wing-tip. Female overall grey with black-streaked white collar, pale shoulder, streaked breast and white belly. Female in flight, broken bands along flight feathers and tail, both with subterminal band. Black bill with yellow base; orange-yellow legs. Juvenile less patterned rufous-brown with streaked throat-collar. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely utters weak and rapid *wek-wek-wek*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often flies low over open areas in search of prey. Feeds on rodents, lizards, frogs and grasshoppers. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.



M

## EASTERN MARSH-HARRIER

*Circus spilonotus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 56 cm

**Description** Stout with relatively broad wings and tail. At rest, wing-tips not reaching tail-tip. Usually has white band on uppertail-coverts and lacks dark eye-stripe. Male rather pied, but not very contrasting, with black crown and mantle, black-streaked hindcollar and breast, and white scales on dark upperparts. Male in flight, dark grey upperwings speckled with black. Female overall rufous-brown with mottled upperparts, and streaked head and underparts. Female in flight, dark grey upperwings and tail with dark bands. Black bill and orange-yellow legs. Juvenile dark brown with pale face, and rufescent belly. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely utters high-pitched squeal *pishee-pishee-pishee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often flies low over open areas in search of prey. Feeds on frogs, fish, rodents and small birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in marshlands and wet paddy fields.



## GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE

*Clanga clanga*

**Local name:** Baro Daroga Eagle

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 67 cm

**Description** Stocky with small bill and spiky nape feathers, short and broad wings, short tail and long thigh feathers. Yellow gape reaching below middle of eye. Overall very dark brown with black flight feathers. In flight, wings angled down at carpals when gliding, but almost flat when soaring. Blackish bill with yellow cere; yellowish legs. Juvenile black or blackish brown with large white spots on wing-coverts and white streaks in underparts. Differs from Indian Spotted Eagle by larger size with broader wings, darker plumage, and gape reaching below middle of eye. **Voice** Barking *kyuck-kyuck-kyuck*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on waterbirds, fishes and frogs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around large wetlands.



## INDIAN SPOTTED EAGLE

*Clanga hastata*

**Local name:** Choto Daroga Eagle

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 64 cm

**Description** Stocky with small bill and indistinct spiky nape feathers, short and broad wings, shortish tail and long thigh feathers. Thick yellow gape reaching below end of eye. Overall unpattered brown with blackish flight feathers. In flight, wings angled down at carpal when gliding and soaring. Blackish bill with yellow cere; yellowish legs. Juvenile brown with whitish spots and flecks on upperparts, and streaked underparts. Differs from Greater Spotted Eagle by smaller size with narrower wings, paler plumage, and gape reaching below end of eye. **Voice** High-pitched cackle. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on rodents, frogs, reptiles, birds and fish. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas and village groves (including Sundarbans).



## BLACK-WINGED KITE

*Elanus caeruleus*

**Local name:** Sada/Ada Chil, Popobai (Ku), Mulong (Ky)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 35 cm

**Description** Long wings; slightly forked tail. Pale greyish upperparts with black shoulders and wing-tips, and white underparts. Dark patch around eyes. Juvenile brownish grey with rufous wash on breast. Large eyes with red iris. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. **Voice** Whistling peya. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches on wires and on branches. Often hovers before attacking prey. Feeds on large insects, rodents, frogs, reptiles and small birds. Breeds mainly during December-February.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.





## WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE

*Gyps bengalensis*

**Local name:** Shakun, Lang-dak (B), Molla (C), Shogon (G), Senkani (Kh), Mullakolh (L), Launda (Ma), Langda (Mr), Valukol (P), Shikruk (T)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 85 cm

**Description** Thick bill, broad wings and relatively short tail. Overall blackish with white rump and back, woolly white neck-ruff, and white underwing-coverts visible in flight. Naked head and neck greyish in colour. Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile has streaked brown plumage without white underwing-coverts. Differs from Slender-billed Vulture by smaller size, darker plumage, and thicker bill and neck. **Voice** Usually silent, but croaks and grunts at nesting colonies or at carcass. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups. Spends a lot of time soaring, looking for carcass. Feeds on carcass of large mammals, particularly of domestic cattle. Breeds during September-March. Nests mainly in colonies.

### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally. Rare resident. Widely distributed, mainly in NE, SW and N in open areas and forests.



## GRIFFON VULTURE

*Gyps fulvus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 100 cm

**Description** Rufescent buff upperparts and pale-streaked rufous-brown underparts. Head and neck covered with whitish down feathers; woolly white neck-ruff. In flight, whitish wing-lining and tawny axillaries, and dark flight feathers. Blackish yellow bill with blackish cere; dark grey legs. Juvenile similar to adult, but more streaked. Differs from Himalayan Vulture by smaller size and more rufous plumage. **Voice** Usually silent, but hisses and screeches at nesting colonies or at carcass. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Spends a lot of time soaring, looking for carcass. Feeds on carcass of large mammals, particularly of domestic cattle. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor) and central region (Bhairab) in open areas.



## HIMALAYAN VULTURE

*Gyps himalayensis*

**Local name:** Gidi (S)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 120 cm

**Description** Mostly pale buff with contrasting black flight feathers and tail; underparts not prominently streaked. Head and neck covered with pale down feathers; pale buff ruff not very contrasting with body plumage. Blackish yellow bill with bluish cere; pale pinkish legs. In flight, mostly pale with black flight feathers and tail. Juvenile very dark with pale streaks; in flight, very dark with pale head and whitish stripes. Differs from Griffon Vulture by larger size and less rufous plumage.

**Voice** Usually silent, but hisses and screeches at nesting colonies or at carcass. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs in small to large groups. Spends a lot of time soaring, looking for carcass. Feeds on carcass of large mammals, particularly of domestic cattle. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE, N and NW in open areas; rarely in SE (Teknaf) in open areas.



## WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE

*Haliaeetus leucogaster*

**Local name:** Sagor/Sada Eagle

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 68 cm

**Description** Small head, long narrow wings and short wedge-shaped tail. Dark grey upperparts with black flight feathers; white head, neck and underparts. In flight, mostly white with black flight feathers; tail has black proximal half and white distal half. Bluish black bill and pale yellowish legs. Juvenile mainly brown with pale head and belly, and dark breast-band. **Voice** Loud and somewhat goose-like honking *ank-ank-ank*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often lifts prey from water with talons. Feeds on snakes, fish, birds and crabs. Breeds during September-April. Usually re-uses old nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast including mangrove forests.





## PALLAS'S FISH-EAGLE

*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*

**Local name:** Kura/Koral Eagle

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 80 cm

**Description** Long wings equally broad throughout length; wings remain flat during soaring and gliding. Mostly dark brown with pale head and neck, and broad white band on tail. Pale bill and legs. Juvenile paler brownish with dark mask, pale band across underwing-coverts and dark tail without white band. **Voice** Loud throaty *ko-kok-kok-kok*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fish, waterbirds, snakes and frogs. Breeds during December-March. Usually re-uses old nest.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE (Haors), SW (northern Sundarbans), NW (Padma River) and central region (Manikganj) in and around large wetlands (more common in NE).



## BRAHMINY KITE

*Haliastur indus*

**Local name:** Sankha/Lal Chil, Chil (C), Liium (Kh), Omhutlo (Ku), Chwoi (Ma), Khao-pel (P), Toiling Shikari (T)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 48 cm

**Description** Wings usually angled at carpals during flight. Moderately broad wings and rounded tail. Mostly plain chestnut with finely streaked white head, neck and breast, and black wing tips. Whitish bill and yellow legs. Juvenile brownish with pale streaks on head, neck and mantle, and large pale patch on underwing. **Voice** Nasal, undulating *kyerrh*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs, but many birds can gather in a good source of food. Feeds on fish, rodents, birds and domestic chicken, but also scavenges. Breeds during December-April.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## BOOTED EAGLE

*Hieraetus pennatus*

**Local name:** Katua Eagle/Chil

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 52 cm

**Description** Kite-like in appearance with comparatively long and narrow wings, and long square-ended tail. Fully feathered tarsi. At rest, wing-tips not reaching tail-tip. In flight, two small white shoulder patches, faint bars on wings, white U-mark on uppertail-coverts and pale undertail usually with faint bands. Three colour morphs: pale, dark and rufous. Dark brown upperparts with paler crown, nape and wing-coverts; white (pale morph), dark brown (dark morph) or rufous (rufous morph) underparts. Dark greyish bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. **Voice** High-pitched double whistle *ki-kee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs, occasionally with Black Kites. Feeds on rodents and birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas (more common in NW and central region).



## GREY-HEADED FISH-EAGLE

*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*

**Local name:** Bouli/Ukosh Eagle, Kuruak (G), Mupi (P), Kurit (S)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 74 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips well short of tail-tip. Grey head and neck, brown most of upperparts except blackish flight feathers, chestnut-brown breast, white belly and vent including thigh, and white tail with broad black tip. Blackish bill and greyish legs. Juvenile overall streaked brown with whitish underwing. **Voice** Nasal croak *kuwok*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by scanning water from perch and swoop to catch prey from water surface. Feeds mainly on fish. Breeds during November–February.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.





## RUFOUS-BELLIED EAGLE

*Lophotriorchis kienerii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 57 cm

**Description** Buzzard-like appearance with short crest. At rest, wing-tips almost reach tail-tip. Black upperparts, white throat and breast, and dark rufous belly, vent and wing-lining; black streaks on breast and belly. In flight, lightly barred pale flight feathers and tail from below. Juvenile has white face, supercilium and underparts. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally utters sharp *wick* notes. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on birds and squirrels. Breeds during November-March.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas in hills.



## BLACK KITE

*Milvus migrans*

**Local name:** Bhuban Chil, Didut (Ky), Arlak-rumu (P), Pajhar (S)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Long and moderately forked tail. Overall dark rufous-brown with paler head and base of primaries at underwing. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile has pale scales on upperparts and pale streaks on head and underparts. Black-eared subspecies *lineatus* slightly larger with broader wings and less forked tail. **Voice** Musical shrill *ewirrrrrrr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in small to large groups; gather in garbage in large numbers. Scavenges on garbage, but also hunts fish, reptiles and small birds. Breeds mainly during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident (less common subspecies *lineatus* does not breed in Bangladesh and visits in winter). Widely distributed in wide range of habitats (more common in urban areas).



## EGYPTIAN VULTURE

*Neophron percnopterus*

**Local name:** Gidorney Shakun

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 64 cm

**Description** Pointed head with thin bill; wedge-shaped tail. Overall white with black flight feathers. Juvenile blackish brown with pale vent and tail. Bare face yellowish in adult and greyish in juvenile. Bill and legs yellowish in adult and greyish in juvenile. **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, aerial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small to medium groups. Feeds exclusively on carrion. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally. Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Kaptai) in hills and NW (Rajshahi) in open areas.



## CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE

*Nisaetus cirrhatus*

**Local name:** Kalo Eagle

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 71 cm

**Description** Short-crest, long-tail and long-legs with highly variable plumage. Tarsi feathering up to base of toes. In pale morph, dark brown upperparts with pale sides to head, streaked whitish or buff neck and underparts, and wings and undertail with narrow bands. In dark morph, overall brownish black with unbanded paler wings and undertail. Black bill and yellowish legs. Pale morph differs from Mountain Hawk-eagle by shorter crest, lacks heavy barring on belly and narrow bands on wings and undertail. In flight, dark morph differs from Black Eagle by narrower unbanded wings and unbanded tail. **Voice** Usually silent; whistling *kri-kri-kri* in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Soars haphazardly in search of prey. Feeds on birds, rodents and reptiles. Breeds during January-April.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



Pale morph



Dark morph



## MOUNTAIN HAWK-EAGLE

*Nisaetus nipalensis*

**Local name:** Mulen (Ky)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 72 cm

**Description** Long crest, long tail and long legs with only one plumage morph. In flight, broad and square-tipped wings with distinct curve to trailing edge; from below, pale wing-coverts and heavily banded flight feathers and tail. Tarsi feathering up to base of toes. Dark brown upperparts with dark crown, white-tipped dark crest and dark cheek. Pale underparts with prominent streaks on breast and prominent bars on flanks and belly. Differs from pale morph of Changeable Hawk-eagle by longer crest, heavy barring on belly, and broad bands on wings and undertail. **Voice** Very loud shrill *fl-fee-feeeewwww*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on smaller mammals and birds. Breeds during January-April.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.



## ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD

*Pernis ptilorhynchus*

**Local name:** Madhu Chil, Madhubaj

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 65 cm

**Description** Relatively long neck, and small head and bill gives 'pigeon-head' appearance. Short crest usually not visible. Plumage variable, but usually dark brown upperparts with grey (male) or brown (female) head and rufous-brown or pale underparts. Often shows dark moustachial stripe and gular stripe. Two (male) or three (female) broad dark bands on long tail. Long and broad wings have black underwing bands and dark trailing edges. Iris dark brown in male and yellow in female. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile paler with narrower bands on underwing and undertail. **Voice** Single high-pitched whistle *wheeeew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on grubs of honeybees and wasps by tearing off piece of comb, taking it away. Also hunts reptiles, small birds and rodents. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE

*Spilornis cheela*

**Local name:** Tila/Hadal/Dhumba Eagle, Shap Kori, Dorang Ganthong (G), Utlo Konu (Ku), Chuibuk (Ma), Bongthakma (Mr), Rumu (P)

**Family:** Accipitridae

**Length:** total 74 cm

**Description** Large head with short black-and-white crest, and broad rounded wings and tail. Dark purplish brown upperparts with white speckles and rufous underparts with white vermiculation. Black tail with broad white central band. Broad wings with alternate black-and-white bands on undersurface. Black bill with yellow cere; yellow legs. Juvenile paler with white head scaled with dark on crown, dark ear-patch and whitish underparts with narrower bands on underwing and undertail. **Voice** Loud whistling *kee-kee-kee*, mainly in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on lizards, snakes and rodents. Breeds during February-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## RED-HEADED TROGON

*Harpactes erythrocephalus*

**Local name:** Vasen-om (B), Utoyom (Ku), Kringya Holhur (Ky), Varal-thi (L), Tourigma (Mr), Sad-oum (P)

**Family:** Trogonidae

**Length:** total 35 cm

**Description** Short and thick bill, large head, short neck, long square-ended tail, and small legs and feet. Brightly coloured plumage. Mostly rufous upperparts with black flight feathers and black-and-grey (male) or brown-and-buff (female) vermiculated wing-coverts. Scarlet belly and vent, and black-and-white undertail. Male has red head and breast, and white breast-band; female has rufous-brown head and breast without white breast-band. Bluish black bill, eye-ring and legs. **Voice** Descending sequence of *tyaup-tyaup-tyaup*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches in shady areas. Feeds on insects and caterpillars. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILL

*Anthracoceros albirostris*

**Local name:** Kau/Reshulla Dhanesh, Vahai (B), Katketti (C), Mrangkeyang (Kh), Nedain (Ku), Kokey (Ky), Kolhok (L), Okkhang (Ma), Rangchia/Reshula (Mr), Vahai (P), Toiching (T)

**Family:** Bucerotidae

**Length:** total 89 cm

**Description** Mostly black with white belly and vent; white wing-tips and sides of tail-tip. Pale blue skin surrounding eye. Male has large unpointed yellow casque with black tip. Female has smaller casque lacking projecting tip and has black at tip of casque and bill with reddish bill-base. Blackish legs. Juvenile has smaller bill and casque with less black. **Voice** Loud cackles and squeals like *kao-kao-kao*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Forages by visiting fruiting trees. Feeds mainly on fruits, but also on large insects, young birds, reptiles and rodents. Breeds during April-July. Nests in tree hole. Male supplies food to incubating female.

### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests; rarely in N (Gazni forest) in deciduous forests.

## GREAT HORNBILL

*Buceros bicornis*

**Local name:** Raj Dhanesh, Vapual (B/L), Katketti (C), Skuwi (Ku), Kok-oi (Ky), Rongrang (Ma/Mr), Rangpangma/Rampang (Mr), Vapual (P)

**Family:** Bucerotidae

**Length:** total 130 cm

**Description** Black face and breast contrasting with pale yellowish neck; black wings with white bars and trailing edges; white tail with broad black subterminal band. Massive yellow bill and casque. Black ends of casque in male. Female smaller with smaller bill and casque. Male has red iris and black skin surrounding eye; female has whitish iris and red skin surrounding eye. Blackish legs. **Voice** Loud and deep *wang-wang-wang*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy. Usually forages in top canopy searching for fruits, but also eats large insects, reptiles, young birds and rodents. Breeds during March-July. Nests in tree hole. Male supplies food to incubating female.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests; rarely in NE (Lawachara NP) in mixed evergreen forests.



## INDIAN GREY HORNBILL

*Ocyceros birostris*

**Local name:** Puttial Dhanesh

**Family:** Bucerotidae

**Length:** total 61 cm

**Description** Small and pointed casque; long tail with projecting central tail feathers. Mostly brownish grey with broad greyish white supercilium, dark grey ear-coverts, white vent and white-tipped tail with dark grey subterminal band. Backish casque, bill and legs. **Voice** Loud cackling *k-k-ka-e*, also sharp rapid piping. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups; often joins other frugivorous birds in feeding trees. Feeds mainly on figs and other fruits, but also on flowers, insects, lizards and rodents. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NW (Panchagarh) in village groves (fig trees).



## WREATHED HORNBILL

*Rhyticeros undulatus*

**Local name:** Vanjhik/Nanjik-chal (B), Kheitkheitti (C), Kok-hom (Ky), Warumma (Mr), Vanjik (P)

**Family:** Bucerotidae

**Length:** total 110 cm

**Description** Distinctive large corrugated or 'wreathed' bill and flat casque. Mostly black with entirely black wings, entirely white tail, black stripe on gular pouch and reddish skin surrounding eye. Male has chestnut crown, white face and throat, and yellow gular pouch; female has black head and neck, and blue gular pouch. Pale bill and casque, and blackish legs. **Voice** Loud gasping *uk-hweerk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Forages by visiting fruiting trees. Feeds mainly on drupes, figs and berries, but rarely on lizards and other small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests.





## COMMON HOOPOE

*Upupa epops*

**Local name:** Hudhud, Adud/Kup/Solaiman/Pankha Pakhi, Mohonchura, Vasuang-tuar (B), Aittaradha (C), Wakhi Chongfrot (G), Chinrong (Kh), Uthoo (Ku), Kong-a-hlui (Ky), Suang-tuar (L), Mring Khora (Ma), Va-suangtuar (P), Tokkher (T)

**Family:** Upupidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Long, slender and downcurved bill, fan-like crest, rounded wings and short legs. Mostly rufous-orange with black-and-white 'zebra-striped' wings and tail, and black tip of crest. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent; rarely pleasant *poo-poo-poo*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Slow and zigzag flight. Often fans crest, particularly before and after flying. Feeds mainly on insects and worms from ground. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident (subspecies *ceylonensis* breeding resident and *epops* non-breeding winter visitor). Widely distributed, mainly in dry open areas.



## CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER

*Merops leschenaulti*

**Local name:** Kuhrong (Ku), Lukhra (Ky), Walang (Mr)

**Family:** Meropidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Notched tail without elongated central tail feathers. Mostly greenish with chestnut crown, nape and mantle, yellow throat, black eye-stripe and gorget, and pale blue rump. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with reduced chestnut, especially on forehead. **Voice** Soft and musical *perru-perrup-perrup*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts flying insects in mid-air. Breeds during February-June. Digs hole on sand or in slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## ASIAN GREEN BEE-EATER

*Merops orientalis*

**Local name:** Banshpati Suichora, Pok Khaori, Phai-phlaing (B), Balu-vek (C), Durang Ding (G), Kirkir (Kh), Kuhrong (Ku), Tla-kor (L), Kau Rizug (Ma), Togua Tui (T), Tingtang-rai (P)

**Family:** Meropidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Square-ended tail with elongated and narrow central tail feathers. Overall green with golden crown and nape, blue cheeks, and black eye-stripe and gorget. Black bill and legs. Juvenile lacks elongated central tail feathers, and duller and more uniform. Differs from Blue-tailed Bee-eater by smaller size, overall more green plumage, and green tail and rump. **Voice** Musical and throaty trill *tree-tree-tree*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Often sand-baths. Hunts flying insects in mid-air. Breeds during February-June. Digs hole on sand or in slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER

*Merops philippinus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Meropidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Square-ended tail with elongated and narrow central tail feathers. Mostly golden-olive with blue rump and tail, bluish belly and vent, black eye-stripe and chestnut throat. Black bill and legs. Differs from Asian Green Bee-eater by larger size, overall less green plumage, and blue tail and rump. **Voice** Musical trill *prrreew-prrreew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Hunts flying insects in mid-air. Breeds during March-June. Digs hole on sand or in slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common summer visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## BLUE-BEARDED BEE-EATER

*Nyctyornis athertoni*

**Local name:** Tlak-oor (B), Tentru (Ku), Peareng (Ma), Wator/Kurkow (Mr)

**Family:** Meropidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Distinctive elongated blue throat-plumes or 'beard'. Broad square-ended tail. Dark green upperparts, bluish forehead, and yellowish buff belly and flanks with greenish streaking. In flight, yellowish buff underwing-coverts and undertail. Yellow iris. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Loud and deep *koww-koww-koww*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Typically perches in hunched posture. Hunts flying insects in mid-air, but also feeds on nectar. Breeds during March-August. Nests in hole in sloping ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests; rarely in N (Gazni forest) and central region (Madhupur NP) in and around deciduous forests.



## INDIAN ROLLER

*Coracias benghalensis*

**Local name:** Nilkantha, Saat-kaia, Tauwa, Kewa, Thormocha, Va-kap (B), Saat-doua (C), Chidadaw (G), Netai (Ku), Kakao (Ky), Don-tliang (L), Ha Ching (Ma), Ukhraig (Mr), Vakap (P)

**Family:** Coraciidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Crown, wings, tail and belly have different shades of blue from light sky blue to dark blue. Rufous-brown nape, mantle and breast. Distinct or indistinct white streaks on throat, breast and ear-coverts. In flight, more colourful with alternate light and dark blue bands on wings and tail. Stout black bill and yellowish legs. Juvenile duller with more heavily streaked throat, breast and ear-coverts. Differs from Indochinese Roller (some experts consider as subspecies) by lighter plumage and streaked rufous-brown throat. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally coughing *chah*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Perches on tree or electric wire and pounces attack to insects on ground. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident, but more common in winter (subject to local movements). Widely distributed, mainly in dry open areas.



## DOLLARBIRD

*Eurystomus orientalis*

**Local name:** Va-pee (B), Anki (Ku)

**Family:** Coraciidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Overall dark blue-green with darkest head, flight feathers and tail. In flight, large bluish white patch on wing. Red eye-ring. Thick red bill and small red legs. Juvenile has dusky bill. **Voice** Harsh rasping *chek-chek-chek*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches on tall dead or defoliated trees. Hunts insects in mid-air and returns to perch. Breeds during March-July. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and woodlands; rarely in central region (Savar), N (Gazni forest) and SW (eastern Sundarbans) in forests and woodlands.



## COMMON KINGFISHER

*Alcedo atthis*

**Local name:** Tit/Talghaira Machranga, Naikuangdalva (B), Mahranga (C), Machulenga (G), Sembahi (Kh), Kheoo (Ku), Peinjang (Ma), Usor (Mr), Aikongral (P), Thattre (S), Machranga (T)

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Greenish blue upperparts and orange underparts with white throat and orange ear-coverts. Black bill and red legs. Female has red on lower mandible. Juvenile duller with dusky scaling on breast. Differs from Blue-eared Kingfisher by greenish blue plumage and orange ear-coverts. **Voice** High-pitched shrill *chee*, mainly in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Flies very fast, just above water surface. Jerks tiny tail time to time. Hunts small fish, tadpoles and aquatic insects by diving from overhanging perch or after hovering. Breeds during March-August. Digs hole on ground in slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## BLYTH'S KINGFISHER

*Alcedo hercules*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Larger version of Blue-eared Kingfisher with larger and longer bill. Very dark greenish blue (almost black) wings and crown with sky blue spotting (not prominently barred). Orange loral spot not very distinct. Greenish blue ear-coverts, white throat and sides of hindneck, sky blue back and rump, and rufous underparts. Black bill and red legs. Female has mostly reddish lower mandible. Other than larger and longer bill, differs from Blue-eared Kingfisher by darker plumage and less distinct loral spot. **Voice** High-pitched shrill *chee-chichee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on fish and aquatic insects. Breeds during March-June. Digs hole on ground in steep slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Pablakhali WS and Kassalong RF) and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests (particularly in forest streams).



## BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER

*Alcedo meninting*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 16 cm

**Description** Similar to Common Kingfisher, but overall deeper and more blue plumage, and blue ear-coverts. Dark blue wings contrast with sky blue back and rump. White throat and deep orange underparts. Black bill and red legs. Female has reddish lower mandible. Juvenile has rufous ear-coverts like adult Common Kingfisher, but lacks blue moustache. Differs from Blyth's Kingfisher by smaller size, lighter plumage and more distinct loral spot. **Voice** High-pitched single shrill *tsit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches beside creeks or streams in dense forests. Jerks tiny tail time to time. Feeds on small fish and aquatic insects. Breeds during March-June. Digs hole on ground in steep slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SW and S in and around mangrove forests, and SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## PIED KINGFISHER

*Ceryle rudis*

**Local name:** Korikata/Sada Machranga, Kikir (S)

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Overall bold black-and-white with short crest. White-streaked black crown and crest, white supercilium contrasting with black eye-stripe, white base of tail, and mostly white underparts with white breast-band (two in male, one in female). Black bill and legs. Differs from Crested Kingfisher by smaller size with shorter crest, white supercilium and base of tail, and black breast-band. **Voice** Sharp chirrik-chirrik-chirrik.

**Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often hovers above water. Breeds year-round. Digs hole in steep riverbank to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wetlands, mainly in rivers.



## ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER

*Ceyx erithaca*

**Local name:** Uchui (Mr)

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Tiny with mostly orange plumage. Blue-black mantle, wings and ear-patch. Deep orange head with violet iridescence. White throat and below ear-patch. Light orange underparts. Bright red bill and legs. Juvenile duller with dark or yellow-orange bill. **Voice** High-pitched shrill tseet in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches beside streams in dense forests. Very fast flight, often along stream. Jerks tiny tail time to time. Feeds on small fish, aquatic insects and crustaceans. Breeds during April-July. Digs hole in steep bank of stream.



### Status and Distribution

Rare summer visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## RUDDY KINGFISHER

*Halcyon coromanda*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 26 cm

**Description** Overall reddish or 'ruddy' with violet wash on upperparts and slightly paler underparts; pale bluish rump. Bright red bill and legs. Juvenile has darker and browner upperparts and faintly barred rufous underparts. **Voice** Throaty and falling *trrruu*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers shady areas of mangroves. Feeds on fish, crabs and insects. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) and S (Kuakata NP) in mangrove forests.



## BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER

*Halcyon pileata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Purplish blue most of upperparts with black cap and shoulder, and white collar. White throat and breast, and pale orange belly and vent. In flight, prominent white patch on wing. Red bill and legs. Juvenile has dusky scalloping on collar and breast. **Voice** Ringing cackle *kikikikikikiil*, similar to that of White-breasted Kingfisher. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fish, crabs, frogs, lizards and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast including mangrove forests as well as hill streams; rarely in central region and NE (Satchari NP) in well-vegetated areas.

## WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER

*Halcyon smyrnensis*

**Local name:** Sadabuk Machranga, Naikuangdalva (B), Chigagaw (G), Kheoo (Ku), Punjung (Ky)

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Blue mantle, wings and tail. Chocolate-brown head, hindneck, sides of breast and belly, and white throat and centre of breast. In flight, prominent white patch on wing. Red bill and legs. Juvenile duller with brown bill. **Voice** Loud and laughing *kikikikiki*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fish, insects, frogs and crabs. Breeds during March-June. Digs hole on ground in slope to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.

## CRESTED KINGFISHER

*Megaceryle lugubris*

**Local name:** Bensen (Ky), Khirom Painjang (Ma), Tuipai (Mr)

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 41 cm

**Description** Mainly black-and-white with double-peaked shaggy crest. Banded black-and-white upperparts, spotted malar and breast-band (occasionally tinted with rufous), and white sides of neck, throat, belly and vent. Underwing-coverts white in male and pale rufous in female and juvenile. Blackish bill and legs. Differs from Pied Kingfisher by larger size with longer double-peaked crest, spotted breast-band, and absence of white supercilium. **Voice** Single sharp note *click*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Breeds during March-April. Digs hole in steep riverbank to make nest.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. occurs in SE (Remakri Khal in Thanchi) in large streams in hilly areas.





## BROWN-WINGED KINGFISHER

*Pelargopsis amauroptera*

**Local name:** Thormochra Machranga

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Brown wings, mantle and tail contrasting with pale blue rump and lower back. Orange head, neck and underparts. Large red bill and small red legs. **Voice** Loud, harsh, laughing *kow-kow-kow*; simple *cuuu-cuu-cuu* in breeding season; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often droops wings when calling in breeding season. Hunts fish and crabs by plunging into water from perch. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SW in and around mangrove forests (Sundarbans); rarely in S (Kuakata NP, Barisal and Nijhum Dweep NP) in and around mangrove forests, and central region (Savar and Munshiganj) in wetlands.



## STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER

*Pelargopsis capensis*

**Local name:** Megh-hou/Gurial/Dhosa Machhranga

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Dull blue-green most of upperparts with pale blue rump and lower back, brownish cap, and orange-buff collar. Orange-buff underparts. Large red bill and small red legs. Juvenile has dusky barring on underparts. **Voice** Very loud and harsh *kaak-kaak-kaak*; soft and pleasant *coco-coo-cu* in breeding season; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Roosts in shady areas during hot hours of day. Feeds on fish, frogs and lizards. Breeds during January-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in wetlands except Sundarbans interior.

## COLLARED KINGFISHER

*Todiramphus chloris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alcedinidae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Dark blue-green cap and mantle, blue wings and tail, and white supercilium (not extending behind eye), collar and underparts. Female and juvenile duller with scaling on sides of breast. Black bill with whitish lower part of lower mandible; black legs. **Voice** Loud and laughing *kikikikiki*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small crabs, fish and insects. Breeds during April-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast including mangrove forests.



## BLUE-THROATED BARBET

*Psilopogon asiaticus*

**Local name:** Dhonia/Beghbou Basantabouri, Kokcholot, Chukurluk (B), Ooglok (C), Chollop (Kh), Gul-lawn (Ku), Pukhong (Ky), Tuklau (L), Pokhow (Ma), Thunkurluk (P), Kung Klok (T)

**Family:** Megalaimidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Mostly green with blue face, throat and breast; red forehead, hindcrown and lateral breast-spot; black forecrown. Blackish bill with pale base; black legs. **Voice** Loud and rhythmic *kuturuk-kuturuk-kuturuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; occasionally joins other fruit-eating birds in feeding trees. Feeds mainly on fruits. Breeds during March-July. Nests in tree hole.



Night roost

### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed except Sundarbans interior.





## BLUE-EARED BARBET

*Psilopogon cyanotis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Megalaimidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Mostly green with blue face and throat, black forehead, pale orange patch under eye, and two red streaks behind eye. Black bill and legs. Differs from Coppersmith Barbet by more green underparts and unique head pattern.

**Voice** Harsh and metallic *kuturr-kuturr-kuturr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; occasionally joins other fruit-eating birds in feeding trees. Feeds mainly on fruits. Breeds during April-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## COPPERSMITH BARBET

*Psilopogon haemacephalus*

**Local name:** Choto Basantabouri/Amtota, Duthok (G), Lotankra (Ku), Peselop (Ky), Vatal Khuang (L)

**Family:** Megalaimidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Mostly dark greenish upperparts with dark face, red forehead and breast-patch, yellow eye-ring (broken in front and back) and throat, and whitish underparts boldly streaked by dark green. Black bill and red legs. **Voice** Loud, metallic *took-took-took*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; many often gather in feeding trees together with other fruit-eating birds. Feeds mainly on fruits. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## LINEATED BARBET

*Psilopogon lineatus*

**Local name:** Baro/Gorkhodi/Kutlush Basantabouri/Amtota, Bududuk (G), Gul-lawn Aro (Ku), Pukhong Len (Ky), Tollot (L), Vai-orlok (P)

**Family:** Megalaimidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Mostly green with white throat and bold brown streaking on whitish head, neck and breast. Bright yellow eye-ring. Pale pinkish bill and yellow legs. Juvenile has less streaked head and breast. **Voice** Very loud and monotonous *kukuruk-kukuruk-kukuruk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; many often gather in feeding trees together with other fruit-eating birds. Feeds mainly on fruits and nectar. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREAT BARBET

*Psilopogon virens*

**Local name:** Tualram Simkurlok (B), Ringtail (L)

**Family:** Megalaimidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Dark violet-blue head, dark brown mantle and breast, green wings and tail, yellowish underparts with dark olive streaks, and red undertail-coverts. Large yellowish bill with black-tipped upper mandible; blackish legs. Juvenile duller with greener head. **Voice** Loud and mournful shrill *pi-yaaaa*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, flower petals and insects. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## BAY WOODPECKER

*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Overall rufous with black-banded upperparts, and duller head and underparts. Male has prominent red patch on sides of neck. Long yellow bill and black legs. Juvenile duller and more barred. Differs from Rufous Woodpecker by larger size, yellow bill and less rufous head. **Voice** Loud, descending and raucous *huuak-huuak-huak-huak*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and their larvae from tree-trunk and bamboo. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo thickets.



## GREATER FLAMEBACK

*Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Golden mantle, scarlet rump, and black flight feathers and tail; pale whitish underparts with dark streaking and scaling. Wide black eye-stripe, clearly divided moustachial stripe and black-and-white spotted hindneck and upper mantle. Crown and crest scarlet in male and white-spotted black in female. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** High-pitched and metallic *tyi-tyi-tyi-tyi-tiii*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and flower nectar. Breeds during March-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.

## GREATER YELLOWNAPE

*Chrysophlegma flavinucha*

**Local name:** Ungoma (Ku), Tklalai Cha (Mr)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Tufted yellow nape, brownish crown, greenish mantle, black-barred rufous flight feathers, black tail, white-striped dusky foreneck, and uniform pale greenish grey underparts. Throat yellow in male and rufous-brown in female. Greyish bill and legs. Differs from Lesser Yellownape by larger size, unique face pattern, brownish crown, barred flight feathers and uniform underparts. **Voice** Loud and nasal *pee-a*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Commonly forages in upper canopy. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Breeds during March-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, and SW in mangrove forests.



F

## FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER

*Dendrocopos macei*

**Local name:** Jarad Kaththokra, Khuruilla (C), Hokhrocho (Ky)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Blackish upperparts with white barring, buff face, and buff underparts faintly streaked with brown; red undertail-coverts. Crown red in male and black in female. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Short and sharp *keek* often during foraging, also rapid shrill *pik-pipipipipiiii*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Breeds during February-July. Nests in tree hole.



M



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Commonest woodpecker in Bangladesh. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



F

## BLACK-RUMPED FLAMEBACK

*Dinopium benghalense*

**Local name:** Sonali Kaththokra/Kathkhutali/Kurailla, Duthelong (G), Sinchar (Kh), Tekerem (Ky), Khora (Ma), Thoukor (P), Bupung Suknai Tok (T)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Golden most of upperparts with white spots on wings, black rump and tail, white-spotted black throat, blackish eye-stripe, and pale white underparts with dark streaking and scaling. Male has scarlet crown and crest, and female has white-spotted black forecrown and scarlet hindcrown and crest. Black bill and legs. Differs from other flamebacks by combination of black rump, white spots on wings, and white-spotted black throat. **Voice** Rather sharp and loud *kyi-kyi-kyi-kykyiirrrr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Breeds during May-August. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



M

## COMMON FLAMEBACK

*Dinopium javanense*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Golden upperparts with unspotted black hindneck, scarlet rump and black tail; pale white underparts with dark spotting and scaling, more condensed on upper breast. Crest scarlet in male and white-spotted black in female. Reddish iris. Blackish bill and legs. Differs from Greater Flameback by smaller size, unspotted black hindneck, reddish iris and having three toes. Differs from Himalayan Flameback by undivided moustachial stripe and more heavily black-marked breast. **Voice** Nasal *wicka-wick-wicka*, higher-pitched than that of Black-rumped Flameback. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and their larvae, mainly at lower canopy. Breeds during January-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests; rarely in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests.

## PALE-HEADED WOODPECKER

*Gecinulus grantia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Mostly unbarred with pale golden buff head and neck, dull crimson upperparts, brown primaries barred with pinkish, and dusky olive underparts. Male has crimson forecrown. Pale bluish white bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Descending nasal *chaik-chaik-chaik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers bamboo thickets. Unlike most woodpecker species, tapping sound not rapid. Feeds on insects, mainly ants and beetles including their larvae. Breeds during March-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in bamboo thickets and mixed evergreen forests.



M

## EURASIAN WRYNECK

*Jynx torquilla*

**Local name:** Aseythokra

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Unlike typical woodpeckers, long tail with rounded (not pointed) end and short bill. Cryptic plumage. Grey-brown upperparts with dark and buff markings; narrow dark eye-stripe; barred tail. Pale rufous throat with dark barring; pale buff-brown underparts with dark brown markings. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Nasal *kit-kit-kititi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs solitary, rarely in pairs. Unlike typical woodpeckers, does not drill holes or use tail to support body weight; often clings and perches. Feeds mainly on ants and weevils, together with their eggs and pupae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.



## RUFOUS WOODPECKER

*Micropternus brachyurus*

**Local name:** Lal Kaththokra

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Chunky with shaggy crest and short bill. Overall rufous with black barring. Red ear-coverts in male. Black bill and legs. Differs from Bay Woodpecker by smaller size, black bill and more rufous head. **Voice** High-pitched, nasal *keen-keen-keen*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on ants and termites, often raiding their nests. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole or hole in ant nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREAT SLATY WOODPECKER

*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

**Local name:** Lesra (Ku), Thlohsia (L), Longsma Woa (Mr)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 51 cm

**Description** Large bill, long slender neck and long tail. Overall slaty grey with darker upperparts and lighter underparts; pale orange throat; white speckles on head and neck. Male has reddish moustachial patch. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Loud bleating *woik-woik-woik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Forages along upper canopy, preferably in large trees. Feeds mainly on pupae and larvae of wood-boring beetles. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE in mixed evergreen forests and dipterocarp forests; rarely in NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) in mixed evergreen forests.

## GREY-CAPPED PYGMY WOODPECKER

*Picoides canicapillus*

**Local name:** Choto Kaththokra, Duanthelak (G)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Blackish upperparts with white bars and fulvous underparts with dark streaks. Grey crown, blackish eye-stripe and plain black tail. A small red patch between eye-stripe and crown in male. Dark iris. Greyish bill and legs. Differs from Indian Pygmy Woodpecker by overall darker plumage, grey crown, plain black tail and dark iris. **Voice** Soft and sharp *tit-tit-errrrr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, also on some seeds. Breeds during April-July. Nests in tree or bamboo hole.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



M

## INDIAN PYGMY WOODPECKER

*Picoides nanus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Blackish brown upperparts with white bars and spots, and pale fulvous underparts with dark streaks. Brown crown and eye-stripe, and blackish brown tail with large white spots. A small red patch between eye-stripe and crown in male. Pale whitish iris. Greyish bill and legs. Differs from Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker by overall lighter plumage, brown crown, white spots on tail and pale iris. **Voice** Soft and trilling rattle; also short *pikk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, also on some seeds. Breeds during February-May. Nests in tree or bamboo hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW (Rajshahi proper) in woodlands.



F



## SPECKLED PICULET

*Picumnus innominatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Oval body with short bill and short square-ended tail. Yellowish green upperparts with greyish crown, whitish face contrasting with blackish ear-covert patch and malar stripe, and blackish tail; buff-white underparts boldly spotted with black. Pale orange forehead in male. Greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Short, mild *chit-chit-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary, rarely in pairs or small family groups. Often clings and perches. Feeds mainly on ants and their eggs and pupae. Breeds during January-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests, and NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## LESSER YELLOWNAPE

*Picus chlorolophus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Tufted yellow nape, dark greenish crown, greenish mantle, almost unbarred chestnut-tinged flight feathers, black tail, plain olive foreneck and breast, and white bars on olive belly and vent. Yellowish grey bill and greyish legs. Differs from Greater Yellownape by smaller size, unique face pattern, greenish crown, plain olive foreneck, almost unbarred flight feathers and white-barred underparts. **Voice** Loud and nasal *pee-a*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Breeds mainly during April-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SW in mangrove forests, SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests, and central region (Madhupur NP) in deciduous forests.

## BLACK-NAPED WOODPECKER

*Picus guerini*

**Local name:** Sabuj Kaththokra

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Mostly yellowish olive upperparts with plain grey face, black nape and moustachial stripe, black flight feathers with white spots and blackish tail. Unmarked pale greyish green underparts. Forecrown red in male and black in female. Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile duller with greyer upperparts. **Voice** High-pitched *peek-peek-peek*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on ants, termites and beetles, and their eggs and larvae; also consumes berries and nectar. Breeds during April-June. Nests in tree hole.



F



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## STREAK-BREASTED WOODPECKER

*Picus viridanus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Yellowish green upperparts with grey cheek, black moustachial stripe, and blackish flight feathers and tail with white spots. Unmarked yellowish olive throat, foreneck and upper breast, and olive belly and vent streaked with white. Crown red in male and black in female. Blackish bill with yellowish lower mandible; blackish legs. Differs from Streak-throated Woodpecker by unmarked throat, foreneck and breast, grey cheek and contrasting bicoloured bill. **Voice** Sharp and short *kyup*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on ants, termites and beetles, and their eggs and larvae. Breeds during February-April. Nests in tree hole.



M



F

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.





M



F

## STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER

*Picus xanthopygaeus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Mostly unmarked yellowish green upperparts with white supercilium, indistinct black moustachial stripe, pale throat and underparts with dark olive streaks on throat and foreneck, and weak dark olive scales on belly. Crown red in male and black in female. Greyish bill with pale yellowish lower mandible; dark greyish legs. Differs from Streak-breasted Woodpecker by streaked throat and foreneck, greenish grey cheek and poorly contrasting bicoloured bill. **Voice** Short shrill *queemp*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on ants, termites, beetles and their eggs and larvae; also consumes flower nectar and palm juice. Breeds during January-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in central region, N and NW in deciduous forests and woodlands, and SW in woodlands.



## WHITE-BROWED PICULET

*Sasia ochracea*

**Local name:** Thlaukar-te (B), Klaglagcha (Mr)

**Family:** Picidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Oval and hunched body with extremely short tail. Plain rufous-olive upperparts and rufous underparts with white supercilium and dark tail. Forehead golden-yellow in male and rufous in female. Red iris and skin surrounding eye. Greyish bill and reddish legs. **Voice** Short sharp *chi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers bamboo and dense undergrowth of forests. Feeds mainly on ants and their eggs and pupae. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo thickets.

## AMUR FALCON

*Falco amurensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips reach or exceed tail-tip. Male overall dark grey with rufous thighs and vent; in flight, contrasting black flight feathers and white underwing-coverts. Female mostly heavily barred with dark grey upperparts and whitish most of underparts with buff thigh and vent; in flight, heavily barred underwings with broad dark trailing edge. Reddish eye-ring, cere and legs; dark greyish bill. **Voice** Shrill scream *kew-kew-kew* mainly when perched. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to large groups. Often hovers when foraging. Feeds on large insects and small birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon passage visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## RED-HEADED FALCON

*Falco chicquera*

**Local name:** Turmoti/Shirel Baj

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 34 cm

**Description** At rest, wing-tips fall far short of tail-tip. Pale grey upperparts and whitish underparts with fine dark barring. Rufous crown, nape and moustachial stripe. Grey tail with broad black subterminal band. In flight, blackish primaries contrast with light rest of wing. Black-tipped yellow bill and yellow legs. Juvenile darker. **Voice** Shrill scream *ki-ki-ki*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often hunts in pairs; sometimes one flushes prey and another hunts. Feeds mainly on small birds. Breeds during January-March.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in urban and open areas.





## LESSER KESTREL

*Falco naumanni*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 34 cm

**Description** Slim with pointed wing-tips and long wedge-shaped tail. At rest, wing-tips reach close to tail-tip. Indistinct or no moustachial stripe. Male has grey head and unspotted chestnut mantle, grey greater wing-coverts and tail; buff underparts with dark spots; in flight, whitish underwing with darker trailing edge and dark subterminal tail-band. Female and juvenile have heavily barred buff-brown upperparts with faintly streaked cheeks and dark-spotted whitish underparts. Yellowish orange eye-ring, cere and legs; dark grey bill and pale claws. Differs from Common Kestrel by smaller size, whiter less patterned underparts, and unspotted mantle (in male). **Voice** Chattering *jhee-jhee-jhee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often hovers to pinpoint prey. Feeds on large flying insects and small birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Occurs in NE (Moulvibazar) in tea gardens.



M



## PEREGRINE FALCON

*Falco peregrinus*

**Local name:** Boheri Baj

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Broad-based pointed wings; at rest, wing-tips reach tail-tip. Overall dark grey or brownish grey upperparts usually with a broad black moustachial stripe. White throat, pale orange to almost white underparts with black vermiculations. Yellow eye-ring, cere and legs; dark grey bill. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; rarely harsh chattering *shrack-shrack-shrack*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very agile; soars and stoops to a flying prey that it hunts in mid-air. Feeds on small to medium-sized birds and bats. Does not breed in Bangladesh.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## EURASIAN HOBBY

*Falco subbuteo*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Slim with long pointed wings and medium tail. At rest, wing-tips just exceed tail-tip. Dark grey upperparts with narrow white supercilium and two short but broad black moustachial stripes. White throat and black-streaked white breast and flanks, and rufous thighs and vent. In flight, dark underwings and finely barred undertail. Yellow cere and dark grey bill; yellow legs. Juvenile browner with more streaked underparts. **Voice** Series of harsh, plaintive *tee-tee-tee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on flying insects, small bats and small birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## COMMON KESTREL

*Falco tinnunculus*

**Local name:** Pokamara/Shapkauri Baj, Dorang Chegang (G), Omchi (Ku)

**Family:** Falconidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Slim with pointed wing-tips and long wedge-shaped tail. At rest, wing-tips fall short of tail-tip. Distinct dark moustachial stripe. Male has grey head and black-spotted chestnut mantle and wing-coverts, and grey tail; buff underparts with dark spots; in flight, heavily barred underwing with dark tip and dark tail-band. Female and juvenile have heavily barred pale buff-brown upperparts with heavily streaked cheeks and dark-spotted whitish underparts; in flight, underwing more heavily barred than that of male. Yellow eye-ring, cere and legs; dark grey bill and claws. Differs from Lesser Kestrel by larger size, darker more patterned underparts, and spotted mantle. **Voice** High-pitched, repeated shrill *kee-kee-kee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Flies and hovers, and swoops to ground to hunt prey. Feeds on large insects, rodents and reptiles. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.





## VERNAL HANGING-PARROT

*Loriculus vernalis*

**Local name:** Lotkon Teya, Shuk Pakhi, Ram Todek (C), Boto (Kh), Vai-vaki (L), Topsi (T)

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Stocky with very short tail. Overall green with crimson rump and uppertail-coverts. Throat bluish in male and faint bluish in female. Pale grey iris. Red bill and orange legs. **Voice** Short and repeated *cht-cht-cht*, especially in flight.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on soft parts of fruits and flowers, and nectar. Often hangs upside down during feeding and always hangs upside-down during night-roost. Breeds during January-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and well-vegetated areas.



## RED-BREASTED PARAKEET

*Psittacula alexandri*

**Local name:** Modna/Lalbuk Teya, Vaitakka (B), Dushik Khaldekk (G), Tarkhia (Kh), Kolapki (Ku), Kee Thui (Ky), Vai-taka (P), Miru (S), Atka (T)

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Mostly green with grey head, broad black chin-stripe and lore, greenish yellow lesser wing-coverts, blue-green tail, and lilac-pink breast and belly. Light grey iris. Male has red upper mandible and black lower mandible; female has entirely black bill. Greylsh legs. Juvenile has greenish crown and breast.

**Voice** Loud nasal *kaooo*, often repeated; quite noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups, occasionally occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, leaf buds, seeds, grains and nectar. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests and tea gardens, and central region and N in and around deciduous forests.

## PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET

*Psittacula cyanocephala*

**Local name:** Hiramon Teya

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Long, white-tipped blue tail. Male mostly green with purplish red head bordered by narrow black collar that merged with black chin-stripe, and maroon shoulder-patch. Female mostly green with grey head, lemon-yellow neck, and no chin-stripe or shoulder-patch. Pale orange upper mandible and black lower mandible; dark grey legs. Juvenile has green head with buffy forehead and cheeks. Differs from Blossom-headed Parakeet by longer white-tipped tail, more red head in male and absence of maroon shoulder-patch in female.

**Voice** Ringing shrill *trui-trui-trui*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, flowers and nectar. Breeds during January-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in central region and N in deciduous forests and woodlands, and SW and NW in woodlands.



## ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET

*Psittacula eupatria*

**Local name:** Chandana Teya

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 53 cm

**Description** Massive body with large head and long tail. Overall green with red shoulder patch in both sexes and bluish green tail. Male has rosy-and-pink collar merged with black chin-stripe that absent in female. Thick red bill and greyish legs.

**Voice** Loud and deep screaming *keek*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small to medium groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, seeds, flowers and nectar. Breeds during December-April. Nests in tree hole or crevice in building.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW, N and central region in deciduous forests and woodlands.





## GREY-HEADED PARAKEET

*Psittacula finschii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Long and narrow lilac-blue tail with pale creamy white distal half. Mostly yellowish green with ashy grey head and black chin-stripe. Male has maroon shoulder-patch. Orange-red upper mandible and pale orange lower mandible; pale greyish legs. **Voice** Ringing double-notes *tuii-tuii*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, seeds, nuts and corn. Breeds during February-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests, woodlands and cultivation.



## ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET

*Psittacula krameri*

**Local name:** Tota Teya, Vaituka (B), Todek (C), Dushik (G), Lalath (Kh), Kee (Ky), Vakee (L), Miru (S), Atka (T)

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Overall green with blue-green dorsal aspect of tail; no wing-patch. Male has narrow black-and-pink collar merged with black chin-stripe. Red bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Loud shrill *tee-tee-tee*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on fruits, seeds, flowers, leaves, nectar and cultivated crops. Breeds during January-July. Nests in tree hole or crevice in building.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BLOSSOM-HEADED PARAKEET

*Psittacula roseata*

**Local name:** Koiridi Teya, Peki (Ku)

**Family:** Psittacidae

**Length:** total 36 cm

**Description** Relatively short, yellowish-tipped blue-green tail. Dark maroon shoulder patch in both sexes. Male mostly green with pale purplish red head bordered by narrow black collar that merged with black chin-stripe. Female mostly green with grey head, yellowish green neck, and no chin-stripe. Pale orange upper mandible and black lower mandible; dark grey legs. Juvenile like female with largely green head. Differs from Plum-headed Parakeet by shorter yellowish-tipped tail, less red head and presence of maroon shoulder-patch in female. **Voice** Ringing shrill *too-i-too-i-too-i*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, flowers and nectar. Breeds during January-April. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in and around mangrove forests.



## BLUE-NAPED PITTA

*Hydrornis nipalensis*

**Local name:** Suar Chom (B), Seuoo (Ku),  
Borchom (L), Ohui (Mr)

**Family:** Pittidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Greenish upperparts and fulvous face, throat and underparts. Male has blue hindcrown and nape, and female has rufescent brown crown and small greenish blue patch on nape. Greyish bill and fulvous legs. Juvenile brown, heavily streaked and spotted with buff. **Voice** Loud whistle of two notes *who-o-wheel*. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by hopping on forest floor. Feeds on insects, worms, small lizards and other small vertebrates. Breeds during April-August. Nests in bush close to ground.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## INDIAN PITTA

*Pitta brachyura*

**Local name:** Sumcha, Duamukh (G)

**Family:** Pittidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Very colourful; mostly green upperparts with buff lateral crown-stripes, broad black eye-stripe contrasting with white supercilium, throat and small patch below eye, and shining blue forewing and rump. Buff underparts with red lower belly and vent. In flight, small white patch on wing. Stout black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Mangrove Pitta by smaller size with smaller bill, white patch below eye, and less blue on wings. **Voice** Sharp double-noted whistle *pree-tree*; very noisy in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by hopping on ground. Feeds mainly on insects, insect larvae and worms. Breeds during April-August. Makes domed nest in tree.



### Status and Distribution

Common summer visitor. Occurs in central region, N (Gazni forest) and NW (Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Naogaon and Bogra) in deciduous forests and village groves.



## MANGROVE PITTA

*Pitta megarhyncha*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pittidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Very colourful; mostly dark green upperparts with uniform rufous-brown crown, broad black eye-stripe contrasting with white throat, and deep blue wing-coverts and rump. Orange-buff underparts with red lower belly and vent. In flight, large white patch on wing. Large black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Indian Pitta by larger size with larger bill, absence of white patch below eye, and more blue on wings. **Voice** Sharp double-noted whistle *kuhu-kuoh*; very noisy in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by hopping on forest floor. Feeds on crabs, worms, molluscs and insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.

## WESTERN HOODED PITTA

*Pitta sordida*

**Local name:** Halti, Tuai Va (B), Seuoo (Ku), Borchom (L)

**Family:** Pittidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Very colourful; mostly green with black head except chestnut crown and nape, shining blue forewing and rump, and red lower belly and vent. In flight, large white patch on wing. Black bill and dark greyish legs. **Voice** Whistle of two notes *whee-whee*; very noisy in breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs; several birds can be heard calling in an area during breeding season. Forages by hopping on ground. Feeds on worms, insects and insect larvae. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common summer visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, central region (Madhupur forest) in deciduous forests, and SW (Bagerhat and Faridpur) in village groves.

## LONG-TAILED BROADBILL

*Psarisomus dalhousiae*

**Local name:** Thala Jil (B), Bibong (Ku)

**Family:** Eurylaimidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Broad bill, large head, thick neck, short wings and long tail. Mostly green with black cap; yellow face, ear spot, throat and collar; blue crown, primaries and tail. In flight, white patch at base of primaries. Pale yellow-green bill and greyish legs. Juvenile shorter-tailed, duller and with green cap. **Voice** Sharp and whistling *piew-piew-wiew-wiew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Forages mainly along middle canopy of forests picking up prey from leaves and twigs. Feeds on spiders, grasshoppers and other insects. Breeds during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around mixed evergreen forests (historical record in NE, 19th century).



## SILVER-BREASTED BROADBILL

*Serilophus lunatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Eurylaimidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Broad bill, large head, thick neck, and short wings and tail. Mostly silver-grey with yellow eye-ring, broad black supercilium, black wing with white tip and blue wing-patch, rufous rump and tertials, and mostly black tail. Female has a narrow whitish band between throat and breast. Pale blue bill and yellow legs. **Voice** High-pitched *ki-uu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Forages mainly along middle canopy of forests picking up prey from leaves and twigs. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE

*Oriolus chinensis*

**Local name:** Bioo (Ku)

**Family:** Oriolidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Mostly yellow with black mask usually broader towards nape, black primaries with small yellow carpal patch, and black tail bordered by yellow. Female has olive-yellow mantle. Large and stout pink bill and black legs. Juvenile duller with streaked throat and breast, and large blackish bill. **Voice** Mellow *waye-you*, similar to that of cat. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds on caterpillars, insects, fruits and nectar. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and SW and S in and around mangrove forests.



## INDIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE

*Oriolus kundoo*

**Local name:** Beney-bou

**Family:** Oriolidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Male mostly yellow with small black eye-patch, black wings with prominent yellow carpal patch and tips of secondaries, and black-and-yellow tail. Female duller with dusky streaks on pale throat and breast. Red bill and black legs. Juvenile similar to female with blackish streaked whitish underparts and blackish bill. **Voice** Harsh and nasal *cheeah*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on fruits, nectar, caterpillars and insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NW, N and central region in village groves and woodlands; and SW and S in village groves, woodlands and mangrove forests.



## SLENDER-BILLED ORIOLE

*Oriolus tenuirostris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Oriolidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Mostly olive-yellow with black mask usually narrower towards nape, black primaries with small yellow carpal patch, and black tail bordered by yellow. Female duller. Long, slender and slightly downcurved pink bill and black legs. Juvenile duller with streaked throat and breast, and long slender blackish bill. Differs from Black-naped Oriole by narrower mask and thinner bill. **Voice** Mellow whistling *wheeow*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds on caterpillars, insects, fruits and nectar. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## MAROON ORIOLE

*Oriolus traillii*

**Local name:** Wavi (Mr)

**Family:** Oriolidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Mostly dark maroon with black head, breast and wings. Female duller with maroon-grey streaked whitish belly and flanks. Pale yellow iris. Dark greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Nasal and fluty *nyaoow*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on figs, berries, insects and nectar. Breeds during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident (partly winter visitor). Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas; rarely in NW (Nawabganj NP) in deciduous forests and central region (National Botanical Garden) in woodlands in winter.



## BLACK-HOODED ORIOLE

*Oriolus xanthornus*

**Local name:** Haldey Pakhi, Haludia, Bong/Vakkilchal (B), Khuva Vek (C), Ducherong (G), Pichiow (Kh), Bioo (Ku), Bong (L), Hop-pioo (Ma), Woiaow (Mr), Parraing (P), Oloigga (T)

**Family:** Oriolidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Mostly yellow with black head and breast; yellow edges to black flight feathers and yellow tertial spot; yellow tail with black central feathers. Pink bill and black legs. Juvenile duller with yellowish forehead and whitish streaks on throat. **Voice** Mellow *waye-you*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on caterpillars, insects, fruits and nectar. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## WHITE-BELLIED ERPORNSIS

*Erpornis zantholeuca*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Vireonidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Short vertical crest. Yellowish olive upperparts with greyish face; greyish white underparts with bright yellow undertail-coverts. Pinkish bill and legs. Juvenile duller. **Voice** High-pitched trill *si-i-i-i*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on insects, insect larvae, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo thickets.

## INDIAN CUCKOO-SHRIKE

*Coracina macei*

**Local name:** Baro Kabashi, Gudhuka

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Dark grey upperparts with black mask; pale greyish underparts with almost white vent and undertail-coverts. Male has plain (indicating subspecies *nipalensis*) or barred (indicating subspecies *macei*) underparts. Female has paler mask and barred underparts. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Wheezy *quee-eet*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds on caterpillars, large insects and fruits. Breeds during January-October.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



## BLACK-HEADED CUCKOO-SHRIKE

*Lalage melanoptera*

**Local name:** Choto Kabashi, Kalakuli

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Male has grey upperparts with black head, neck and upper breast; pale grey rest of underparts. Female has grey upperparts with black eye-stripe and whitish supercilium; whitish throat and underparts heavily barred with black. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mellow whistling *puit-puit-puit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



## BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE

*Lalage melaschistos*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Male overall dark slate-grey with black wings, white-tipped black tail and fine white scaling on undertail-coverts. Female paler with faint barring on belly and vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Plaintive *peeoo-peeeoo-peeeoo*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## MANGROVE WHISTLER

*Pachycephala cinerea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Grey upperparts with brownish grey wings; pale ashy throat and breast, and white belly and vent. Thick black bill and black legs. Juvenile has browner upperparts with brownish bill. **Voice** Variable whistles, often *titew-titew-titew-wit*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts insects in mid-air and from foliage. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.



## SWINHOE'S MINIVET

*Pericrocotus cantonensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Dark grey upperparts with brownish tinge, especially on rump; whitish throat and underparts with pale vinous-brownish tinge on breast. Male has blackish hindcrown and white-edged tail. Female paler with yellowish wing-patch, less clean underparts and without blackish hindcrown. Black bill and legs. Differs from Ashy Minivet by less contrasting dark and light plumage, brownish rump, less extensive black behind eye and absence of narrow black forehead. **Voice** Metallic *tchu-dee-dee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups; often with other minivet species. Feeds on insects and other arthropods. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE, SE, central region and SW in and around forests.



## SMALL MINIVET

*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*

**Local name:** Teni Satsaheli, Duphinchap (G), Khmu (Ku)

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Male has dark grey head, throat and mantle, black wings with reddish patch, reddish rump, and reddish-edged black tail; reddish breast fading into yellowish belly and almost white vent. Female has pale sandy grey upperparts with whitish throat and pale orange-yellow or yellowish wing-patch, rump and breast, and whitish rest of underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mild and continuous *swee-swee-swee*.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups; often with other minivet species and insectivorous bird species. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and moths. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



## ASHY MINIVET

*Pericrocotus divaricatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Grey upperparts with narrow black forehead and eye-stripe, whitish wing-bar, blackish primaries and white-edged blackish tail; whitish throat and underparts with pale grey on breast. Male has extensive black hindcrown. Female paler and without black hindcrown. Black bill and legs. Differs from Swinhoe's Minivet by more contrasting dark and light plumage, pale grey rump, more extensive black hindcrown and narrow black forehead. **Voice** Metallic and ascending *tchu-dee-dee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs or small groups; often with other minivet species. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and caterpillars. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## SCARLET MINIVET

*Pericrocotus flammeus*

**Local name:** Altapori/Lal Satsaheli, Buangte-va (B),  
Khumu (Ku), Nat-chunhu-comba (Ky)

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Male has bluish black head, throat and mantle; bluish black wing with one large and elongated and another small and oval scarlet patches; scarlet-edged bluish black tail; scarlet underparts. Female has grey crown, nape and mantle; dark grey wing with one large and elongated and another small and oval yellow patches; yellow-edged dark grey tail; black lore; yellow forehead, rump, throat and underparts. Heavy black bill and black legs. **Voice** Piercing whistle 'twee-twee-twee'. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs or small groups; often with other minivet species. Feeds on insects and caterpillars. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## ROSY MINIVET

*Pericrocotus roseus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Campephagidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Brownish grey upperparts with whitish throat, and indistinct greyish white forehead and supercilium. Male has single pink wing-bar, pink edges to tertials and tail, and pink rump and underparts. Female similar to male in pattern, but with olive-yellow rump and pink replaced by yellow. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Squeaky whistling 'whiririri-whiririri-whiririri'. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs or small groups; often with other minivet species. Feeds on insects and caterpillars. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, and central region (Madhupur forest) and N (Gazni forest) in deciduous forests.





## ASHY WOODSWALLOW

*Artamus fuscus*

**Local name:** Latora, Chalakchala, Kankata, Dujhilma (G)

**Family:** Artamidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Large head, long wings and short squarish tail. At rest, wing-tips exceed tail-tip. Dark grey head, throat and upperparts; white band on uppertail-coverts; pale pinkish grey underparts. Thick blue-grey bill and blackish legs. **Voice** Harsh and nasal *chek-chek-chek*, mainly in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups, particularly during roosting when individuals perch intimately close to each other. Perches on wires and bare branches. Hunts insects in mid-air and returns to perch to feed. Breeds during March-July. Nests in tree crevice.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BAR-WINGED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE

*Hemipus picatus*

**Local name:** Pabud

**Family:** Vangidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Black (male) or blackish brown (female) cap and upperparts with white sides of throat, long wing-bar and rump. Pale vinaceous grey underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Continuous *tsit-it-it-it*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups; often with other small insectivorous birds. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## COMMON WOOD-SHRIKE

*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*

**Local name:** Choto Dukka, Dusimpok (G)

**Family:** Vangidae

**Length:** total 16 cm

**Description** Dull brown upperparts with broad white supercilium and broad black eye-stripe; white-edged black tail. Pale brownish throat and breast, and white rest of underparts. Brown iris. Black bill and legs. Differs from Large Wood-shrike by smaller size, white-edged tail and white supercilium. **Voice** Either descending whistle *tri-ri-ri-ri* or harsh *chukk*. **Habits** Diurnal, arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups; often with other birds of similar feeding habits. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and nectar. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## LARGE WOOD-SHRIKE

*Tephrodornis virgatus*

**Local name:** Baro Dukka

**Family:** Vangidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Dull brown upperparts with broad black eye-stripe, white rump and uniform dull brown tail. Pale brownish throat and breast, and white rest of underparts. Iris yellow in male and dark in female. Female duller. Bill black in male and pale in female; blackish legs. Differs from Common Wood-shrike by larger size, uniform brown tail and absence of white supercilium. **Voice** Musical *wheet-wheet-wheet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, moths and locusts. Breeds during December-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## COMMON IORA

*Aegithina tiphia*

**Local name:** Fotikjal, Fee-tey (B), Durumoit (G), Lectur (Kh), Pre-chong (Ku), Chekleo (P), Tok Muishiri (T)

**Family:** Aegithinidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Overall greenish yellow upperparts and yellow underparts with white-barred dark wings and uniform black (male) or greenish (female) tail. Breeding male has white-barred black wings; black crown in some. Bluish grey bill and legs. **Voice** Musical whistle *chee-chit-chit-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on spiders, beetles, insects, caterpillars and nectar. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL

*Rhipidura albicollis*

**Local name:** Lejnachani, Chakdoel, Du (G), Cheri (Ku)

**Family:** Rhipiduridae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Overall greyish black contrasting with white throat, short white supercilium and two lateral ends of tail. Black bill and legs. Juvenile browner with dark throat. **Voice** Plaintive whistling *whi-whi-whi-whee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very active and constantly fans tail and wings. Feeds mainly on small flying insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## BRONZED DRONGO

*Dicrurus aeneus*

**Local name:** Thlanthla Pee (B), Pompha (Ku), Loikhra (Ky), Dushai (Ma)

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 24 cm

**Description** Slim with moderately forked tail. Overall glossy bluish black with spangling on head and neck. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller and browner. **Voice** Musical *tieu-tieu-tieu*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Feeds mainly on flying insects. Breeds during February-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## CROW-BILLED DRONGO

*Dicrurus annectans*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Thick bill, short tuft on forehead and widely splayed tail with short fork. Overall glossy black with less gloss on scapulars. First-winter has white spotting on underparts. Black bill and legs. Juvenile dull brownish black. **Voice** Musical whistle *churrs*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on flying insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## HAIR-CRESTED DRONGO

*Dicrurus hottentottus*

**Local name:** Keshraj, Dukhmel (G), Solah (Ku)

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 32 cm

**Description** Long downcurved bill; distinctive hair-like crest on head and broad tail with upwardly curved corners. Overall glossy bluish black with spangling on head and neck. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller and browner, and lacks hairy crest and upwardly curved corners of tail. **Voice** Metallic whistle *klaa-tlok*; occasionally mimics calls of other birds; very noisy.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and nectar. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## ASHY DRONGO

*Dicrurus leucophaeus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Long deeply forked tail. Dark glossy bluish grey upperparts and unglossed dark grey underparts. Bright red iris. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller and browner. Differs from Black Drongo by overall less black and more grey plumage, and bright red iris. **Voice** Harsh *chee-chee-chichuk*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts prey in mid-air and returns to perch. Feeds mainly on flying insects and dragonflies. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## BLACK DRONGO

*Dicrurus macrocercus*

**Local name:** Kalo Fingey/Feichka/Fingira/Feskuna, Thlan-thla (B), Theli Birech (C), Dukhandok (G), Charowait (Kh), Changkok (L), Dushe (Ma), Wango (Mr), Sebanjun (P), Dhitchui (S), Toprengcha (T)

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 31 cm

**Description** Long and deeply forked tail. Overall glossy black, but not as glossy as Bronzed Drongo. Usually has small white rictal spot. Dull reddish iris. Black bill and legs. Differs from Ashy Drongo by overall more black plumage and dull reddish iris. **Voice** Harsh *treu-treu-trituk*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Very active and aggressive; chases crows and kites away from nest. Perches on branches, wires, ground and occasionally on back of cattle. Feeds mainly on flying insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREATER RACQUET-TAILED DRONGO

*Dicrurus paradiseus*

**Local name:** Baro Bhimraj, Singharaj, Dhiraj, Va Joun/Zunhor (B), Dobahadi/Khani Birech (C), Surei (Kh), Takui (Ku), Hume (Ky), Vakul (L), Huga To (Ma), Wakua (Mr), Bangraj (T)

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 32 cm (plus 30 cm tail-streamers)

**Description** Long arching crest on forecrown; notched tail with long tail-streamers ending to long and twisted tail-racquets. Tail-streamers might be missing in some, but these grow again. Overall glossy bluish black with spangling on head and neck. Large black bill and black legs. Juvenile less glossed and initially without tail-racquets. Differs from Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo by larger size, erected crest and twisted tail-racquets. **Voice** Variable with whistling, screeching and churring; often mimics calls of other birds. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and dragonflies, but also on nectar and small vertebrates. Very active and aggressive. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and SW in mangrove forests.





## LESSER RACQUET-TAILED DRONGO

*Dicrurus remifer*

**Local name:** Choto Bhimraj, Bhutraj, Dukhmir Guba (G)

**Family:** Dicruridae

**Length:** total 28 cm (plus 20 cm tail-streamers)

**Description** Short tuft on forehead, giving flat-headed appearance; square-ended tail with long tail-streamers ending to small, oval and flattened tail-racquets. Tail-streamers might be missing in some, but these grow again. Overall glossy bluish black with spangling on head and neck. Small black bill and black legs. Juvenile less glossed and initially without tail-racquets. Differs from Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo by smaller size, tuft on forehead instead of long crest and flattened tail-racquets. **Voice** Musical whistle and screech; often mimics calls of other birds. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects, but also on nectar. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## BLACK-NAPED MONARCH

*Hypothymis azurea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Monarchidae

**Length:** total 16 cm

**Description** Male bright blue with black nape, and narrow forehead and gorget; white belly and vent. Female duller with dull blue head, brownish upperparts and lacking black nape and gorget; white belly and vent. Bluish bill and legs. **Voice** High-pitched, rasping *sweech-wheech*; quite noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often with other small insectivorous birds. Prefers shady areas. Feeds on butterflies, moths, bugs and other flying insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## INDIAN PARADISE-FLYCATCHER

*Terpsiphone paradisi*

**Local name:** Laj Jhola, Dudhraj, Shapa, Shaheb Bulbul, Tademapa (Ku)

**Family:** Monarchidae

**Length:** total 20 cm (male with 50 cm tail-streamers)

**Description** Bluish black head, neck and long erected crest; broad blue bill, and blue legs and eye-ring. Male has extremely long ribbon-like tail-streamers. Two colour morphs in males: white morph has white rest of plumage except black primaries, and rufous morph with rufous rest of upperparts and whitish underparts. Female similar to rufous male, but with much shorter graduated tail. (Some experts consider Oriental Paradise-flycatcher a subspecies of Indian Paradise-flycatcher that has shorter crest and tail.) **Voice** Loud warble *wee-por-wille*, but nasal and excited *chechwe* when alarmed. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on butterflies, bugs, beetles and dragonflies. Very active and aggressive; makes a lot of noise when intruder approaches nest. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and other well-vegetated areas.



M



F

## BURMESE SHRIKE

*Lanius colluriooides*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Broad black eye-stripe, dark grey crown and nape, whitish throat, dark chestnut mantle, blackish wings and white-edged black tail; pale chestnut underparts. Narrow forehead band black in male and whitish in female; paler chestnut mantle in female. Dark grey bill and legs. Juvenile has drab rufous-brown upperparts; buff underparts with dark brown scaling. Differs from Bay-backed Shrike by larger size, much darker grey crown and nape, and absence of broad black forehead band. **Voice** Harsh chattering *chikachikachitchit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE and NE in hills, and central region (eastern Dhaka) in cultivation.



J



## BROWN SHRIKE

*Lanius cristatus*

**Local name:** Badami Kosai, Laralva (B)

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown crown, nape and underparts; white supercilium and throat, and broad black eye-stripe; lacks white patch on wing. Plain (male) or faintly scaled (female) underparts. Rarely, some have greyish head and nape (indicating subspecies *lucionensis*). Dark greyish bill and legs. Juvenile duller with dark scaling on upperparts and underparts. **Voice** Harsh chattering *chr-r-r-r*; very noisy.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Usually perches low so that it can watch for prey on or close to ground. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREAT GREY SHRIKE

*Lanius excubitor*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Combination of grey, black and white. Pale grey crown, nape, mantle and rump; broad black eye-stripe, black wings with bold white markings, and white-edged black tail. White throat and underparts. Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile has overall pale buffy wash with smaller and lighter eye-stripe.

**Voice** Harsh and repeated *kwirick-kwirick-kwirick*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in N (Durgapur in Netrakona) in village groves (historical record in central region; Lalmai Hill, mid-20th century).

## LONG-TAILED SHRIKE

*Lanius schach*

**Local name:** Dabra/Baghatiki/Chamoch Kosai, Laralva (B), Darakatkat (G), Gongfru (Ma), Singramawi (Mr), Cendrepe-va (P)

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Long narrow tail and oval head-body gives outline of a spoon. Combination of rufous, black and white. Rufous mantle, scapulars, rump and most of underparts; black cap and nape (indicating subspecies *tricolor*) as well as wings and tail; white wing-patch, throat and upper breast. Strong black bill and black legs. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Usually perches low so that it can scan for prey on or close to ground; returns to perch after catching prey. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Breeds during March-August.



One egg (larger)  
of brood-parasitic  
Western Koel



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## GREY-BACKED SHRIKE

*Lanius tephronotus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Grey crown, nape and mantle; broad black eye-stripe and very narrow or indistinct forehead-band. Dark rufescent brown wings and tail. White throat but no white patch on wing. Pale rufous rump and underparts (not mantle). Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile browner and scaly with dark brown eye-stripe. **Voice** Harsh grating *shrek*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Usually perches low so that it can scan for prey on or close to ground; returns to perch after catching prey. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BAY-BACKED SHRIKE

*Lanius vittatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Laniidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Broad black eye-stripe merged with broad black forehead band; pale grey crown and nape. White throat, wing-patch and rump. Black wings and white-edged black tail. Pale maroon to buff underparts. Blackish bill and legs. Juvenile browner and heavily scaled. Differs from Burmese Shrike by smaller size, much paler grey crown and nape, and broad black forehead band. **Voice** Harsh *chur-r-r*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, small lizards and nestlings of other birds. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident (partly winter visitor). Occurs in NW (Chapai Nawabganj) in woodlands and cultivation; rarely in central region (eastern Dhaka) and SE (Chittagong) in woodlands and cultivation in winter.



## COMMON GREEN MAGPIE

*Cissa chinensis*

**Local name:** Sonar Thala, Don Thalang (B), Sonar Thala/Sonnattilia (C), Tupokhai (Ku), Hakching (Ma)

**Family:** Corvidae

**Length:** total 38 cm

**Description** Mostly lime-green or bluish green fading towards belly and vent; black mask; chestnut wings with some white and black markings. Long and graduated green tail with black-and-white tips of feathers. Red eye-ring, iris, bill and legs. **Voice** Highly variable; commonly loud and harsh *kakaka-wi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on frogs, lizards, snakes, and small birds and their nestlings. Breeds during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N (Gazni forest and Lauchapra forest) in and around deciduous forests.

## LARGE-BILLED CROW

*Corvus macrorhynchos*

**Local name:** Dar Kak/Kaia, Langak (B), Khoba (C), Dukha (G), Let-aak (Kh), Lana (Ku), Ongo (Ky), Chow-aak (L), Kegaing (Ma), Utso (Mr), Long-aak (P), Kahu (S), Tokha (T)

**Family:** Corvidae

**Length:** total 50 cm

**Description** Heavy and slightly downcurved black bill; domed head with steep forehead. Entirely glossy black plumage with bluish tinge on upperparts. Black legs. Differs from House Crow by larger size with larger bill and black nape, neck and breast. **Voice** Loud and deep *kaa-kaa-kaa*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs, but many gather in good feeding grounds. Roosts communally in a large tree with a lot of noise at evening. Omnivorous and feeds on many things like carrion, fruits, small vertebrates and human garbage. Breeds during November-April.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## HOUSE CROW

*Corvus splendens*

**Local name:** Pati Kak/Kaia, Khoba (C), Dukha Samek (G), Let-aak (Kh), Ouwa (Ku), Aang-aa (Ky), Kegaing (Ma), Wooaaa (Mr), Va-aat (P), Kati Kahu (S), Tokha Wangui (T)

**Family:** Corvidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

**Description** Slightly downcurved bill and longish neck. Mostly black plumage with glossy bluish tinge on upperparts; dusky collar. Black legs. Juvenile not glossy and duskier collar less well-defined. Differs from Large-billed Crow by smaller size with slimmer bill and dusky collar. **Voice** Loud and harsh *kaa-kaa-kaa*; sharper than that of Large-billed Crow. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs, but many gather in good feeding grounds. Roosts communally in a large tree with a lot of noise at evening. Omnivorous and feeds on many things like carrion, fruits, small vertebrates and human garbage. Breeds during January-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREY TREEPIE

*Dendrocitta formosae*

**Local name:** Vazaar (L)

**Family:** Corvidae

**Length:** total 42 cm

**Description** Grey crown, nape, rump and underparts. Black face. Rufescent mantle and undertail-coverts. Black wing with white patch. Grey tail with broad black tip. Short and thick blackish bill and blackish legs. Juvenile duller with narrower black forehead and browner crown. **Voice** Usually loud and metallic *klok-kli-klok-kli*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on fruits, seeds, nectar, insects, lizards and small birds including their eggs and nestlings. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests, tea gardens and woodlands.



## RUFOUS TREEPIE

*Dendrocitta vagabunda*

**Local name:** Kutum, Harichacha, Taira, Madagungulek (G), Khilklik (Ky), Walagak (Ma), Kerkow (Mr), Torkongma (T)

**Family:** Corvidae

**Length:** total 50 cm

**Description** Rufous mantle, scapulars, uppertail- and undertail-coverts, and underparts. Dark grey hood. Black wings with pale grey panel. Long pale grey tail with broad black tip. Thick black bill and black legs. Juvenile has brownish grey hood. **Voice** Loud metallic *kukuleik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Omnivorous and feeds on insects, small vertebrates, bird eggs and nestlings, fruits, nectar and carrion. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER

*Culicicapa ceylonensis*

**Local name:** Fututi Chotok, Chaklau (B), Chinghla (Ku), Chakleo (P)

**Family:** Stenostiridae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Grey head and breast; yellowish olive upperparts and yellow underparts. Small and thin black bill; orange legs. **Voice** Mid-pitched *whi-chee-chee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Actively hunts insects in mid-air and from foliage, mainly in shady middle and upper canopies. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in woodlands.



## SULTAN TIT

*Melanochlora sultanea*

**Local name:** Sarnachur, Lupau (Mr)

**Family:** Paridae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Bulbul-like outline due to large size and long crest. Bright yellow crest and most of underparts. Head, upperbreast and upperparts glossy bluish black in male and blackish olive in female. Short and thick black bill; black legs. Juvenile duller with shorter crest. **Voice** Squeaky whistle *tcheery-tcheery-tcheery*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Acrobatic movement. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and fruits. Breeds during April-July. Nests in tree hole or crevice.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Bandarban) in mixed evergreen forests.





## GREAT TIT

*Parus major*

**Local name:** Titpokh, Ramgangra, Duphit (G), Chichit Ladia (Kh), Bolongnichora (T)

**Family:** Paridae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Grey upperparts with darker wings having white wing-bar and darker tail with white edges. Black crown extending towards throat as black patch surrounding large white cheek-patch. Black mid-stripe from throat to vent and greyish white rest of underparts. Small black bill and black legs. **Voice** Variable; commonly mild *chee-chit*; very noisy.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, fruits and flower buds. Breeds during March-June. Nests in tree or bamboo hole, or crevice.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## GREEN-BACKED TIT

*Parus monticolus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Paridae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Yellowish green upperparts with darker wings having two white wing-bars on each wing and darker tail with white edges. Black crown extending towards throat as black patch surrounding large white cheek-patch. Broad black mid-stripe from throat to vent and yellow rest of underparts. Small black bill and black legs. **Voice** Pleasant, ringing *whitee-whitee-whitee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, fruits and flower buds. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE in mixed evergreen forests and tea gardens.

## ORIENTAL SKYLARK

*Alauda gulgula*

**Local name:** Jhuti Dhulcharai

**Family:** Alaudidae

**Length:** total 16 cm

**Description** Bill finer and crest longer than those in bushlark. Mostly brown with rufous-brown flight feathers. Dark streaks on head, neck, mantle and breast. Unstreaked whitish throat, belly and vent. Pale brownish bill and legs. **Voice** Grating and throaty *bazz-bazz-bazz*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages by walking on sandflats and mudflats as well as grassy areas. Feeds on insects and seeds. Breeds during February-May. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## SAND LARK

*Alaudala raytal*

**Local name:** Dhulcharai

**Family:** Alaudidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Stocky with short crest on nape (distinct only when raised), short tail and moderately thick bill. Finely streaked sandy grey upperparts, very pale rump and uppertail-coverts; whitish underparts with finely streaked breast. Greyish yellow bill and legs. **Voice** Deep and guttural *prr-prr-prr*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Often raises short crest. Forages by walking on grassy or bare ground. Feeds on roots, bulbs, seeds and insects. Breeds during March-August. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed on sandy riverbeds and on coast.





## EASTERN SHORT-TOED LARK

*Calandrella dukhunensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Alaudidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Warm brown upperparts streaked with black; broad pale lores and pale whitish supercilium; dark centres to median coverts of wings. Whitish throat and underparts with light streaks on breast and often with small dark breast-side patch. Pinkish bill and legs. **Voice** Deep and guttural *prr-prr-prr*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs or small groups. Forages by walking on dry open ground. Feeds on seeds, insects and small snails. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed on dry riverbeds.



## ASHY-CROWNED SPARROW-LARK

*Eremopterix griseus*

**Local name:** Dhulchata, Baluchata

**Family:** Alaudidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Similar to sparrow in size and outline. Male has brownish black lores, supercilium, half collar, throat and underparts; sandy brown crown, nape, cheek and upperparts. Female entirely sandy brown with some fine streaking on upperparts and breast; buff supercilium; blackish underwing-coverts. Thick grey bill and pink legs. **Voice** Flute-like *tweedle-deedle-deedle* or whistle *wheeh*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Fluffs cheek feathers when excited. Forages by walking on dry open ground. Feeds on seeds and insects. Breeds year-round. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Widely distributed, mainly on dry riverbeds.

## BENGAL BUSHLARK

*Mirafra assamica*

**Local name:** Bharat, Bharui

**Family:** Alaudidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Stocky with thick longish bill and shortish tail. Heavily streaked dark brown upperparts, buffish supercilium, and rufous primaries and outertail feather. Rufous-buff underparts with boldly spotted breast. Greyish bill and pinkish legs. **Voice** High-pitched *tzee-tzee-tzee*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often flies straight above, hovers little bit, and flies straight down. Feeds on seeds and insects on ground. Breeds during March-August. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.

## GOLDEN-HEADED CISTICOLA

*Cisticola exilis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Tail shorter in breeding plumage and much longer in non-breeding plumage. Blackish tail with narrow buffish tip, plain rufous nape and sides of neck, and rufous supercilium. Breeding male has plain light golden crown and underparts (indicating subspecies *tytleri*), boldly streaked dark upperparts and greyish rump. Female and non-breeding male have heavily streaked dark crown and mantle, rufous rump and pale rufous underparts. Pinkish bill and legs. Differs from Zitting Cisticola by darker upperparts, plain rufous nape, and blackish tail with narrow buffish tip; breeding male has obvious plain golden crown. **Voice** Nasal bleat *nyae*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small loose groups. Feeds on ants and other small insects. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE (Komolganj) in grassy and bushy areas.





## ZITTING CISTICOLA

*Cisticola juncidis*

**Local name:** Dhantuni

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Tail shorter in breeding plumage and much longer in non-breeding plumage. Rufescent brown upperparts with bold dark streaks on mantle; rufescent rump. Plain buff face, supercilium and underparts. Rufescent brown tail with broad whitish tip. Rufescent brown crown and nape diffusely streaked in breeding plumage and heavily streaked in non-breeding plumage. Pale pinkish bill and legs. Differs from Golden-headed Cisticola by paler upperparts, diffusely or boldly streaked rufescent brown nape, and rufescent brown tail with broad whitish tip; breeding male has obvious diffusely streaked rufescent brown crown. **Voice** Mild zit-zit-zit, similar to that of insects. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Usually short and low flights. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, spiders and seeds. Breeds during March-July.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



## DARK-NECKED TAILORBIRD

*Orthotomus atrogularis*

**Local name:** Chinghla (Ku)

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Extensive rufous crown and bright green upperparts. Yellow bend of wing, belly and vent. Pale greyish cheek and breast. Throat black in male and pale greyish in female. Long and thin pale bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile lacks rufous on forecrown. Differs from Common Tailorbird by extensive rufous crown extending up to hindcrown, and yellow vent and bend of wing; male has obvious black throat. **Voice** High-pitched, nasal krrri-krrri-krrri. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Frequently cocks tail over its back when calling. Feeds on small insects and their larvae in undergrowth and bushes. Breeds during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## COMMON TAILORBIRD

*Orthotomus sutorius*

**Local name:** Tuntuni, Tula Tuni, Sudothobi (C), Duhinchap (G), Chinghla (Ku), Knaichoi Key (Ma), Chek-leutey (P), Phecha (S)

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Rufous forecrown, olive-green upperparts and dull whitish underparts. Dark feather bases on sides of throat visible during calling. Long tail, longest in breeding male. Long and thin pale bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile lacks rufous on forecrown. Differs from Dark-necked Tailorbird by less rufous crown not extending up to hindcrown, whitish vent, and absence of yellow bend of wing. **Voice** Loud, agitated *pitchit-pitchit-pitchit-pitchit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small insects and their larvae in undergrowth and bushes. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## YELLOW-BELLIED PRINIA

*Prinia flaviventris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Dark grey crown and ear-coverts, and olive upperparts. White throat and breast, and yellow rest of underparts. Narrow white supercilium in some individuals. Red iris. Black bill and yellowish orange legs. Juvenile shorter-tailed and yellowish. **Voice** Incessant *chink-chink-chink*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small loose groups. Feeds on ants and other small insects. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans), SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Srimangal) in grassy and bushy areas.



## GRACEFUL PRINIA

*Prinia gracilis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Sandy brown upperparts with streaked crown and mantle, and cross-barred tail. Whitish lore and underparts. Blackish bill and pinkish legs. **Voice** Torrent zerrrr-witzerrrr. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs or small groups. Perches at top of reeds for calling. Feeds on insects, spiders and caterpillars in reeds and bushes. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NW, SW and central region in grassy and bushy areas of riverbeds.



## GREY-BREASTED PRINIA

*Prinia hodgsonii*

**Local name:** Chiri Kahu (Ku)

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Plumage variable, but usually grey (breeding plumage) or greyish brown (non-breeding plumage) upperparts and tail, and rufescent wings. Graduated tail with black and white tips of feathers. Whitish throat and underparts. Grey breast-band in breeding plumage that fades to greyish wash in non-breeding plumage. Pale supercilium only in non-breeding plumage. Black bill and pink legs. Differs from Rufescent Prinia usually by more grey and less rufescent plumage with at least some grey on breast and greyer tail with white tip. **Voice** Rythmic and undulating tirrr-irrr-irrr-irrr. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and nectar. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.

## PLAIN PRINIA

*Prinia inornata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Plain grey-brown (breeding plumage) or warm-brown (non-breeding plumage) upperparts with rufescent wings; buff supercilium (extends beyond eye) and underparts. Blackish bill and pale pinkish legs. **Voice** Rapid trill *thick-thick-thick*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Often rotates tail. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and nectar. Breeds during March–October.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



## RUFESCENT PRINIA

*Prinia rufescens*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Cisticolidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Rufescent upperparts and tail with buff or grey tail-tip; whitish supercilium; buff underparts. Grey crown and ear-coverts, and shorter tail, in breeding plumage. Yellowish or blackish bill and pale pinkish legs. Juvenile has greyish olive upperparts and yellowish underparts. Differs from Grey-breasted Prinia usually by more rufescent and less grey plumage with no grey on breast and rufescent tail with buff or grey tip. **Voice** Sharp and buzzing *chipwee-chipwee-chipwee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during April–September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE and NE, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.





## PADDYFIELD WARBLER

*Acrocephalus agricola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Rufescent brown upperparts, rufescent rump and buff underparts. Broad white supercilium often broadens behind eye and bordered above by diffuse dark line and below by dark eye-stripe. Small dark bill and pinkish brown legs. Differs from Blyth's Reed Warbler by more prominent white supercilium and dark eye-stripe, and small dark bill. Differs from Black-browed Reed-warbler by narrower and less prominent supercilium and obscure crown stripe, and longer tail. **Voice** Soft *dzak*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.



## BLACK-BROWED REED-WARBLER

*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with prominent buffy supercilium and dark lateral crown stripe; whitish throat and buff underparts. In fresh plumage, rufescent upperparts and warm buff underparts with somewhat obscured supercilium and lateral crown stripe. Dark grey or blackish bill and legs. Differs from Paddyfield Warbler by broader and more prominent supercilium and lateral crown stripe, and shorter tail. **Voice** Soft *chuk*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Shy and secretive. Walks up and down along reeds and jumps from reed to reed. Often fans tail and raises crown feathers. Feeds on insects and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas, and SW and S in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas, and mangroves.



Fresh

## BLUNT-WINGED WARBLER

*Acrocephalus concinens*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Very short primary projection and graduated tail narrowest at base. Rather dark olive-brown upperparts with short buff supercilium that lacks dark border above; buff underparts. Greyish pink bill and legs. Differs from Paddyfield Warbler by shorter supercilium without dark border above and absence of dark stripe behind eye. Differs from Blyth's Reed Warbler by shorter bill, longer and more rounded tail, and shorter and more rounded primary projection. **Voice** Soft *tchek* or *churr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NW (Tetulia) in bushy areas.

## BLYTH'S REED-WARBLER

*Acrocephalus dumetorum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Longish bill lacking well-defined dark tip. Olive brown upperparts with uniform wings; indistinct buff supercilium barely apparent behind eye; buff underparts. Greyish buff bill and dark grey or blackish legs. Differs from Large-billed Reed-warbler by shorter and weaker bill. Differs from Blunt-winged Warbler by longer bill, shorter and less rounded tail, and longer and less rounded primary projection. **Voice** Buzzy screech *kreesh*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.





## ORIENTAL REED-WARBLER

*Acrocephalus orientalis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown upperparts and pale buff or whitish underparts. Fine streaks on throat and breast, but might be lacking in some. Distinct pale tail-tip. Blackish bill with pale pinkish lower mandible; blackish legs. Differs from Clamorous Reed-warbler by slightly more bulbous bill with brighter lower mandible, squarer tail with whitish tip and often with fine streaks on throat and breast. **Voice** Loud *chack* and soft *churr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE, S and SW in reeds and bushes around wetlands.



## CLAMOROUS REED-WARBLER

*Acrocephalus stentoreus*

**Local name:** Tikra

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Drab brown upperparts and plain buff or whitish underparts with short white supercilium and plain whitish throat. Tail with rounded tip. Usually dark-tipped yellowish lower mandible and blackish upper mandible. Greyish legs. Differs from Oriental Reed-warbler by slightly finer and downcurved bill with more dark towards tip of lower mandible, rounder tail without whitish tip. **Voice** Soft *chuk*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Shy and secretive. Walks up and down along reeds and jumps from reed to reed. Feeds on insects and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.

## THICK-BILLED WARBLER

*Arundinax aedon*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Short and thick bill lacking dark tip. Rounded head, often with raised crown feathers; unmarked face. Long and rounded tail. Rufescent brown upperparts; whitish throat and warm buff underparts. Pale yellowish bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Excited *tshuk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



## SYKES'S WARBLER

*Iduna rama*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Acrocephalidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Flat crown; rather long square-ended tail. Pale greyish brown upperparts with short whitish supercilium and pale-edged tail; buff underparts. Mostly pale yellowish bill with all-pale lower mandible; dark pinkish legs. Differs from Booted Warbler by flatter crown, longer bill and tail, paler plumage, all-pale lower mandible and darker legs. **Voice** Rapidly repeated *tut-tut-tut*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. More arboreal than Booted Warbler; prefers low trees and tall bushes. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor) in grassy and bushy areas as well as woodlands.



## PYGMY CUPWING

*Pnoepyga pusilla*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pnoepygidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Tiny rounded bird with indistinct tail and relatively long bill and legs. Dark brown upperparts with buff spotting on lower back and wing-coverts, but not on head. White or buffy underparts with dark scaling; rather unmarked throat. Black bill and greyish legs. **Voice** Slowly drawn-out *teet-tsuum*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers moist undergrowth of forests beside streams. Feeds mainly on insects and seeds. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BRISTLED GRASSBIRD

*Chaetornis striata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Locustellidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Rufescent brown upperparts boldly streaked with black on crown, nape and mantle (more prominent in male); indistinct buff supercilium. Cross-bars on uppertail; blackish undertail with broad whitish tips to feathers. Mostly plain buff underparts. Bill very thick and black in male and moderately thick and pinkish in female. Pink legs. Differs from Striated Grassbird by smaller size with shorter and broader tail, and shorter and thicker bill. **Voice** Musical, disyllabic *trew-turee* by male; very noisy during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Secretive, except when display-flying or calling in breeding season. Forages in tall grasses or on ground under grasses. Feeds on insects. Breeds during April-July. Nests in tall grasses close to ground.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Endangered nationally. Uncommon summer visitor. Occurs in NE (Tangkar Haor, Boalar Haor and Pashuar Haor), NW (Padma River) and central region (Padma River in Aricha) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.



## PALLAS'S GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER

*Locustella certhiola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Locustellidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown upperparts boldly streaked with black on crown, nape and mantle; long whitish supercilium; rufous or 'rusty' rump; white-tipped tail. Plain buffy underparts with plain undertail-coverts. Blackish bill and pinkish legs. Differs from other grasshopper-warblers by larger size, white-tipped tail, prominent supercilium and plain underparts.

**Voice** Mild *chi-chirr*, mainly from inside bush. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Shy and secretive. Forages by walking and hopping on ground under bushes. Feeds mainly on crawling insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors), SE (Rangamati) and SW (southern Sundarbans) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.



## SPOTTED GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER

*Locustella thoracica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Locustellidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Very dark olive-brown upperparts with pale greyish white supercilium, and grey ear-coverts and breast. Pale olive brown to greyish brown underparts with dark brown undertail-coverts boldly barred with white. Distinct black spots on throat and breast in breeding plumage, indistinct or no spots in non-breeding plumage. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Juvenile has yellowish underparts with mottled brown breast. Differs from other grasshopper-warblers by combination of very dark upperparts, white-barred undertail-coverts, and usually spotted throat and breast. **Voice** Rapidly repeated *tut-tut-tut*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Shy and secretive. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.





## STRIATED GRASSBIRD

*Megalurus palustris*

**Local name:** Takteki, Tiktikka

**Family:** Locustellidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Lightly built with long pointed tail. Buff-brown upperparts with prominent black streaks on mantle. Plain rufescent crown and whitish supercilium. Indistinct cross-bars on tail. Pale buff underparts with indistinct streaks on breast. Blackish bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Bristled Grassbird by larger size with longer and narrower tail, and longer and thinner bill. **Voice** Loud, metallic *chit-chit-chit-chicew*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs solitary. Forages along stems of reeds and grasses, and also on ground under reeds and grasses. Feeds on insects and spiders. Breeds during April-June. Nests on ground in grasses and reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## NEPAL HOUSE MARTIN

*Delichon nipalensis*

**Local name:** Phebi (Ku)

**Family:** Hirundinidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Broad wings and almost square-ended tail. Bluish black upperparts with white rump. Black underwing, undertail-coverts and undertail contrast with white underparts. Black on throat variable, but in Bangladesh restricted blackish mottling and mostly white throat. Very small black bill and small pale legs. Juvenile has browner upperparts and buffish white underparts. Differs from Asian House Martin by black undertail-coverts and underwing. **Voice** High-pitched *chi-i*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, arboreal and terrestrial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Forages by hawking tiny flying insects in mid-air over hills and mountains. Breeds during March-September. Nests colonially on rocky cliffs.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.

## RED-RUMPED SWALLOW

*Hirundo daurica*

**Local name:** Lal Ababil

**Family:** Hirundinidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Lightly built with deeply forked tail and long tail-streamers. Glossy bluish black upperparts with rufous face, hindcollar and rump. Finely streaked whitish underparts often with reddish wash, and fully black undertail-coverts and undertail. Very small black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with shorter tail-streamers. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally nasal *queenk* in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, arboreal and terrestrial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Forages by flying over open areas and hawking prey in mid-air. Feeds on flying beetles, winged ants and termites. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BARN SWALLOW

*Hirundo rustica*

**Local name:** Jolchoa/Joltoka Ababil, Lobboi Lang (Ma)

**Family:** Hirundinidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Lightly built with deeply forked tail and long tail-streamers. Glossy bluish black upperparts with red forehead and throat. White underparts (rarely reddish underparts, in subspecies *tytleri*) with black breast-band and white band across black undertail. Juvenile duller with greyish brown forehead, throat and breast, and with shorter tail-streamers. Small black bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent; occasionally clear *vit-vit-vit*. **Habits** Diurnal; aerial, arboreal and terrestrial. Usually occurs in small to large groups, but also occurs solitary. Low and fast flight. Forages by flying over wetlands and wet paddy fields to hawk flying insects, but also skims water surface to hunt floating insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## ASIAN PLAIN MARTIN

*Riparia chinensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Hirundinidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Lightly built with nearly square-ended tail. Dark greyish brown upperparts, and pale greyish brown throat and breast, fading posteriorly to white rest of underparts. Very small black bill and legs. Juvenile has rufous fringes to upperparts and throat. Differs from other martins by pale greyish brown throat and absence of breast-band. **Voice** Rasping chirrrr, usually in flight. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Perches mainly on ground for roosting. Actively flies, preferably above rivers, and hunts prey in mid-air. Feeds mainly on mosquitoes and flies. Breeds during November-April. Nests in hole of sloping ground. Nests solo or in colonies.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in rivers.



## COLLARED SAND MARTIN

*Riparia riparia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Hirundinidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Lightly built with prominently forked tail. Dark brown upperparts including ear-coverts. Distinctive brown breast-band separates white throat and half-collar from white belly, vent and undertail-coverts. Small black bill and legs. Juvenile has buff tinge to upperparts and throat, and less distinct breast-band. Differs from other martins by clearly defined breast-band. **Voice** Short and buzzy brit. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Perches mainly on ground for roosting. Actively flies, preferably above wetlands and open areas, and hunts prey in mid-air. Feeds mainly on mosquitoes and flies. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in rivers.

## WHITE-THROATED BULBUL

*Allophoixus flaveolus*

**Local name:** Doukek (B), Toukike (Ku), Kaikagwa (Mr), Flang-vaver (P)

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Shaggy erect crest and usually puffed throat; stout bill. Olive-brown upperparts with rufescent brown crest, primaries and tail. White throat and lores. Grey ear-coverts streaked with white. Yellow underparts. Greyish bill and legs. Juvenile browner. **Voice** Chacking *chack-chack-chack*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on berries, figs and insects. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## BLACK-HEADED BULBUL

*Brachypodius atriceps*

**Local name:** Bethong (Ku)

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Crestless; wedge-shaped tail. Olivaceous yellow upperparts with glossy bluish black head and throat; black primaries and broad subterminal band on tail. Yellow vent and undertail-coverts. Breast yellow in most birds, but grey (grey morph) in some. Pale blue iris. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with poorly demarcated dark head. **Voice** Usually ringing, metallic *chewp*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on berries and other fruits, and insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## ASHY BULBUL

*Hemixos flavala*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Shaggy crest and square-ended tail. Dark grey or ashy upperparts with black mask, brown ear-coverts, olive-yellow wing panel and greyish brown tail. White throat and pale greyish breast gradually fading to white belly and vent. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller and browner with shorter crest. **Voice** Chacking *chi-chak*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on berries and other fruits, nectar and insects. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BLACK BULBUL

*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

**Local name:** Kalo Bulbuli

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Ragged crest and broad tail with shallow fork resembling tail of drongo. Overall slaty black with black crown, crest and malar stripe, and pale fringes to undertail-coverts. Bright red bill and legs. **Voice** Mewing nasal *weenh*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Feeds on berries and other fruits, nectar and insects. Breeds during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.

## OLIVE BULBUL

*Iole virescens*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Indistinct crest and rounded tip of tail. Olive upperparts with rufescent crown, wings and tail; no supercilium. Plain yellowish olive underparts. Pale pinkish bill and legs. **Voice** Disyllabic and musical *whe-ic*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on berries. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## RED-VENTED BULBUL

*Pycnonotus cafer*

**Local name:** Jhutkuli Bulbuli, Toga, Barpee (B), Bor Jurbu (C), Fifrot Gotma (G), Roblong Miachad (Kh), Bipo (Ku), Balawoo (Ky), Jothphai (Ma), Barpu (P), Titro (S), Toblu Modna (T)

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Short crest; broad and almost square-ended tail. Mostly scaly brown with black head and neck gradually fading to brown (indicating subspecies *bengalensis*), white rump, white-tipped black tail, and red vent. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with pale bill. **Voice** Variable, but commonly cheery *tuit-turuli-turuli*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, nectar and insects, mainly from lower and middle canopies. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BLACK-CRESTED BULBUL

*Pycnonotus flaviventris*

**Local name:** Fifrodu (G), Robolong (Kh), Touqli (Ku), Jothphai Woa (Ma), Toblu Kormo (T)

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Long and narrow erect crest. Yellowish olive upperparts and yellow underparts; black head and crest. Bright yellow iris contrast with black head. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with shorter crest. **Voice** Musical *whee-cher-whee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on berries and other fruits, and insects. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and central region and N in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## RED-WHISKERED BULBUL

*Pycnonotus jocosus*

**Local name:** Sipahi Bulbuli, Barlak (B), Mon Jurbu (C), Fifrot (G), Roblong Miachad (Kh), Thambe (Ku), Bangbala (Ky), Plaibar (L), Jothphai Motang (Ma), Toblu (T)

**Family:** Pycnonotidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Long, pointed and anteriorly curved crest. Dark brown upperparts with black crest, crown, nape and moustachial stripe. White chin and red patch behind eye. White tail-tip. White underparts with dark broken breast-band and red vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Liquid *pick-turuli*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on fruits, nectar and insects. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## TICKELL'S LEAF-WARBLER

*Phylloscopus affinis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Plain greenish brown upperparts with lemon-yellow supercilium and dark eye-stripe; no wing-bar. Lemon-yellow underparts paler towards belly and vent. Pale pinkish bill (especially lower mandible) and legs. Differs from other similar leaf-warblers by lemon-yellow underparts and absence of wing-bars. **Voice** Sharp chick or hard chip-tsip. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small insects from trees and bushes. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## GREEN-CROWNED WARBLER

*Phylloscopus burkii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Olive-green upperparts, including crown, with bold black lateral crown-stripe; narrow yellow eye-ring broken at rear; usually no wing-bar. Dark upper mandible and pinkish lower mandible; pinkish legs. Differs from Grey-crowned Warbler by olive-green crown. **Voice** Variable; usually soft and sweet psit-psit-psit. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary; often joins other insectivorous birds. Feeds mainly on small insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region and N (Gazni forest) in and around deciduous forests.





## YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER

*Phylloscopus cantator*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Bright yellowish green upperparts with two yellow wing-bars (larger and smaller); bright yellow supercilium and crown-stripe contrast with dark lateral crown stripe and eye-stripe. Yellow throat, upper-breast and vent; whitish lower breast and belly. Greyish pink bill and legs. Differs from other similar warblers by contrasting bright yellow and dark pattern of head, and yellow throat and vent. **Voice** Slurred *seep-seep-seep*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects gleaned from trees and bushes. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region in and around deciduous forests.



## DUSKY WARBLER

*Phylloscopus fuscatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Stocky and broad-tailed. Dark brown upperparts with buff supercilium and black eye-stripe. Pale buff underparts with almost white belly and usually with pale greyish breast. Dark bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from similar warblers by dark brown upperparts and absence of yellow or green on plumage. **Voice** Hard *chak-chak-chak*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER

*Phylloscopus inornatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Greenish olive upperparts including crown with distinct yellowish supercilium, ear-coverts and wing-bars (two). Large white tertial tips. Pale yellowish white underparts. Dark bill with pale base of lower mandible; pale greyish brown legs. Differs from other similar warblers by combination of distinct yellowish supercilium and wing-bars, and bill colouration. **Voice** Strident and rising *sweet-sweet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Commonly forages from tall to low trees. Feeds on beetles, ants, spiders and other insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## WHITE-SPECTACLED WARBLER

*Phylloscopus intermedius*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Olive-green upperparts with complete white eye-ring. Yellowish wing-bar, chin and lore (Grey-cheeked Warbler has whitish chin and dark lore); broad grey supercilium and crown-stripe contrasting with black lateral crown-stripes. Dark bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from other similar warblers by combination of white eye-ring, grey supercilium, and yellowish wing-bar, chin and lore. **Voice** Sharp *che-wheel*, often repeated for several times. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on small insects hunted from vegetation and in mid-air. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## LARGE-BILLED LEAF-WARBLER

*Phylloscopus magnirostris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Large and mainly dark bill. Dark greyish green upperparts with darker crown. Long yellowish white supercilium and broader dark eye-stripe; greyish mottling on ear-coverts. Yellowish white wing-bar. Pale greyish white underparts with yellowish wash. Black legs. Differs from Greenish Warbler and other similar warblers by larger size with larger bill, and long yellowish supercilium and broader dark eye-stripe. **Voice** Upward-inflected whistle *dir-tee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on flying insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Rheingkheong RF) and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in mangrove forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## BLYTH'S LEAF-WARBLER

*Phylloscopus reguloides*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Greenish upperparts with two broad pale yellowish wing-bars. Pale yellowish supercilium contrasting with dark lateral crown-stripe and eye-stripe. Prominent whitish outer tail-tips. Pale underparts with yellowish wash. Mostly orange bill and dark brownish legs. Differs from Western Crowned Leaf-warbler and other similar warblers by combination of two broad wing-bars, striking face and whitish outer tail-tips. **Voice** Trilling *chit-chit-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## SIBERIAN CHIFFCHAFF

*Phylloscopus tristis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Plain brown upperparts with olive-green cast to wings, rump and tail. Poorly defined buff supercilium. Buff to whitish underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mournful tweet or sweet *chiff-chaff*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages mainly in low vegetation. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.

## GREENISH WARBLER

*Phylloscopus trochiloides*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Variable plumage, but usually dark greyish green upperparts with single yellowish white wing-bar and often shows trace of second wing-bar. Uniform greyish crown. Prominent yellowish white supercilium and dark eye-stripe. Yellowish white underparts. Black upper mandible and orange lower mandible; black legs. Differs from other similar warblers by combination of single wing-bar, uniform crown and mostly pale lower mandible. **Voice** Slurred and abrupt *chit-wee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages from tree-tops to higher undergrowth. Feeds on caterpillars, small beetles and other insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



## WHISTLER'S WARBLER

*Phylloscopus whistleri*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Greyish green upperparts with complete yellow eye-ring and single yellowish wing-bar. Diffuse dark lateral crown-stripe. Whitish outer tail. Yellowish underparts with orange tinge on breast. Dark upper mandible and orange lower mandible; orange legs. Differs from other similar warblers by combination of complete yellow eye-ring, single wing-bar, diffuse lateral crown-stripe and whitish outer tail. **Voice** Low crisp *scheek*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by gleaning undergrowth. Feeds mainly on small insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## GREY-HOODED WARBLER

*Phylloscopus xanthoschistos*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Phylloscopidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** No eye-ring or wing-bars. Greenish upperparts with grey mantle. Grey crown and eye-stripe contrasting with whitish supercilium. Yellow underparts. Blackish upper mandible and yellowish lower mandible; pale pinkish legs. **Voice** High-pitched *psit-psit-psit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Moulvibazar) in mixed evergreen forests and tea gardens.

## YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER

*Abroscopus superciliaris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scotocercidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Yellowish olive upperparts with grey crown, white supercilium and blackish eye-stripe. Whitish throat and yellow rest of underparts. Thick black bill and pink legs. **Voice** Ascending  *twee-dee-dee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small groups. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo thickets.



## MOUNTAIN TAILORBIRD

*Phylloscopus cuculus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scotocercidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Olive upperparts with rufous forecrown, grey nape and cheek, and whitish supercilium. Greyish white throat and breast, and yellow rest of underparts. Blackish bill and dark pinkish legs. Juvenile has plain olive upperparts and yellowish underparts without rufous forecrown. **Voice** High-pitched and melodious *peepi-peepi-peepi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Breeds during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE in mixed evergreen forests.





## GREY-BELLIED TESIA

*Tesia cyaniventer*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scotocercidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Miniature of pitta, but less colourful. Very short tail and long legs. Drab olive-green upperparts including crown. Lime-green supercilium, and bold black and downcurved stripe behind eye. Pale grey underparts. Black bill with orange base of lower mandible; reddish grey legs. Juvenile has overall olive cast and pale supercilium. Differs from Slaty-bellied Tesia by pale grey underparts, drab crown and bold black stripe behind eye. **Voice** Rattling *trrrrrrt*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages in dense undergrowth near ground beside streams. Feeds on insects and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## SLATY-BELLIED TESIA

*Tesia olivea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scotocercidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Miniature of pitta, but less colourful. Very short tail and long legs. Drab olive-green upperparts usually with bright greenish golden crown (some with less bright crown). Indistinct black and downcurved stripe behind eye; dark uniform bluish grey underparts. Black bill with orange base of lower mandible; reddish grey legs. Juvenile has overall olive cast with dark underparts. Differs from Grey-bellied Tesia by dark bluish grey underparts, usually bright crown and indistinct black stripe behind eye. **Voice** Series of *prrrrrr* or *tichirik*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages in dense undergrowth near ground beside streams. Feeds on insects and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Madhabkunda EP) in mixed evergreen forests.

## YELLOW-EYED BABBLER

*Chrysomma sinense*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sylviidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Stout bill and long tail. Chestnut-brown upperparts with white lobe and supercilium. White throat and breast fading into buff belly and vent. Yellow iris and orange eye-ring. Black bill and yellow legs. **Voice** Clear, plaintive *cheep-cheep-cheep*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, berries and nectar. Breeds during June-November.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE, NE, NW and SW in grassy and bushy areas.



## LESSER WHITETHROAT

*Sylvia curruca*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sylviidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Warm brown upperparts with grey crown; diffuse dark mask. Whitish throat and pinkish buff underparts. Blackish bill with greyish base; blackish legs. **Voice** Abrasive *stik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages in bushy vegetation. Feeds on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor) in bushes.



## STRIATED YUHINA

*Yuhina castaniceps*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Zosteropidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Short crest and graduated tail. Olive-brown most of upperparts with white streaks on mantle and white-tipped tail. Rufous crown, crest and ear-coverts with grey scales on forecrown and fine white streaks on ear-coverts (indicating subspecies *castaniceps*). Pale greyish white underparts. Stubby black bill and black legs. **Voice** Twittering *chir-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in medium groups. Very agile and active. Forages in foliage of trees and tall bushes. Feeds on insects, seeds and nectar. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in woodlands.



## ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE

*Zosterops palpebrosus*

**Local name:** Babunai

**Family:** Zosteropidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Yellowish green upperparts, yellow throat and vent, and whitish breast and belly. Prominent white eye-ring broken in front. Dark grey bill and legs. **Voice** Plaintive *prreeu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on insects, spiders, caterpillars, berries, seeds, buds and nectar. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## RUFOUS-FRONTED BABBLER

*Cyanoderma rufifrons*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Olive brown upperparts including ear-coverts. Rufous cap finely streaked with black and not extending up to rear crown. Pale greyish lore and supercilium. Greyish white throat finely streaked with black. Plain buff underparts. Pinkish grey bill and yellowish legs. Juvenile has overall rufous-buff wash with unstreaked rufous-buff throat. **Voice** Repeated *pu-pu-pu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Often remains inside dense bush, so difficult to see but calls can be heard. Feeds on insects and berries. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



## PIN-STRIPED TIT-BABBLER

*Mixornis gularis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown crown, wings and tail; olive mantle; pale yellow supercilium and face. Pale yellow underparts with black streaks on throat and breast. Dark grey bill and brownish legs. **Voice** Loud, metallic, monotonous *chunk-chunk-chunk*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae in forest undergrowth and bushes. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.





## LARGE SCIMITAR-BABBLER

*Pomatorhinus hypoleucus*

**Local name:** Kurkurkao (B), Eibo (L)

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Largest of scimitar-babblers in Bangladesh. Dark rufescent brown upperparts with grey ear-coverts, and rufous mottling on supercilium and sides of neck. White throat and centre of breast, grey sides of breast with white streaking; rufescent undertail-coverts. Dark iris. Stout, slightly downcurved dull brownish grey bill; brownish grey legs. Differs from other scimitar-babblers by combination of larger size, dull bill and lack of white supercilium. **Voice** Variable piping, usually three-note *hoot-hoot-hoot*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by clambering among vegetation or hopping in leaf litter on ground. Feeds on insects and snails. Breeds during January-April.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## WHITE-BROWED SCIMITAR-BABBLER

*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*

**Local name:** Akhu Bihi (Ku), Eibo (L), Rewalu (Ma), Kurkow (Mr)

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Dark rufescent brown upperparts with long white supercilium contrasting with blackish crown and eye-stripe. White throat and centre of breast; rufous sides of breast with white streaking; rufous vent and undertail-coverts. Downcurved yellow bill with black base of upper mandible; black legs. Yellow iris. Differs from other scimitar-babblers by combination of yellow bill and iris, white supercilium and rufous sides of breast. **Voice** Variable gurgling and hissing, usually *kuck-kucucu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by clambering among vegetation or hopping in leaf litter on ground. Feeds on insects, seeds and berries. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests, and N (Madhutila EP and Lauchapra forest) in well-vegetated areas.

## GREY-THROATED BABBLER

*Stachyris nigriceps*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with characteristic black-and-white head pattern that includes black crown with whitish streaking, black lateral crown-stripe and whitish supercilium. Orange-buff ear-coverts and underparts with black chin and throat contrasting with whitish malar stripe (indicating subspecies *colartii*). **Voice** High-pitched *tweeyetitwa* or insect-like *jhrert-jhrert-jhrert*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Forages in foliage and leaf-litter. Feeds on insects, berries and nectar. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## CHESTNUT-CAPPED BABBLER

*Timalia pileata*

**Local name:** Hoku (Ky)

**Family:** Timaliidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Thick neck and long tail. Olive-brown upperparts with chestnut crown, black lore, and white supercilium and forehead; slate-grey sides of neck; faintly barred tail. White throat and breast finely streaked with black; buff belly and vent. Red iris. Thick black bill and black legs. **Voice** High-pitched, descending trill; alarm call *pic-pic-pic*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds mainly on insects in low bushes and reeds. Breeds during March-September. Nests in lower part of reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.





## WHITE-HOODED BABBLER

*Gampsorhynchus rufulus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pellorneidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Large head and long tail. Rufous-brown upperparts with pale tail-tip in undertail. White head and underparts with buff wash on flanks and undertail-coverts. Yellowish iris. Pale pinkish bill and legs. Juvenile has rufous-brown upperparts including cap and ear-coverts, and buff underparts. **Voice** Soft *wit* or rasping *kaw-ka-yawk*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on insects and berries. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo thickets.



## ABBOTT'S BABBLER

*Malacocincla abbotti*

**Local name:** Bhadatuni

**Family:** Pellorneidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Large head and bill, and short tail. Plain olive-brown upperparts with greyish supercilium and lores. Whitish throat and breast; rufescent flanks, belly and vent. Greyish bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Buff-breasted Babbler by larger size, thicker bill, greyish supercilium and lores, unstreaked crown, whitish throat and paler legs. Differs from Spot-throated Babbler by larger size, unspotted throat, and rufous-buff flanks and undertail-coverts. **Voice** Three to four types of whistles, most often *teu-tu-tuhu*; quite noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae in forest undergrowth and bushes. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## MARSH BABBLER

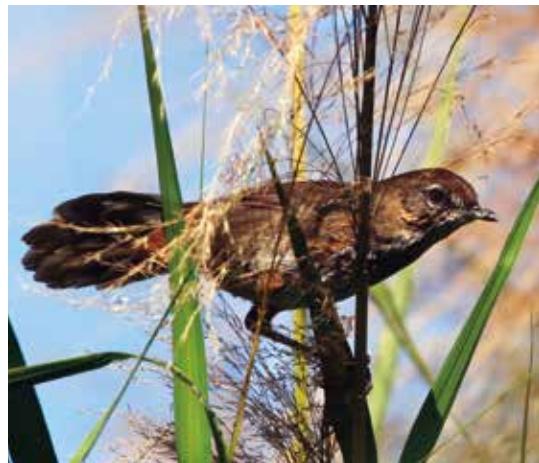
*Pellorneum palustre*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pellorneidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Moderate bill and graduated tail. Dark olive-brown upperparts with broken white eye-ring, grey supercilium up to back of eye and rufescent cheek. White throat, heavily streaked whitish underparts and rufescent undertail-coverts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Loud and frantic *chi-chew* from inside or top of reeds. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Secretive and usually occurs inside reeds, so difficult to see but calls can be heard. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Rare resident. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas (one recent record in Lawachara NP; mainly historical records in Haors, 19th century).

## PUFF-THROATED BABBLER

*Pellorneum ruficeps*

**Local name:** Makarian (Kh), Bolong Burasatok Tok (T)

**Family:** Pellorneidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown to rufous-brown upperparts with chestnut crown, pale brown cheeks and buff supercilium. White throat (often puffed out) and whitish or pale buff underparts with prominent blackish spots on breast and flanks. Greyish bill with yellow base of lower mandible; pinkish legs. **Voice** Whistling *tee-teu* or *tututu-tititu-tu*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on invertebrates on forest ground, and in undergrowth and bushes. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region and N in and around deciduous forests.





## BUFF-BREASTED BABBLER

*Trichastoma tickelli*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Pellorneidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Moderate tail with square end. Dark olive-brown upperparts with rufescent cast; whitish streaking on crown. Buff lores, throat and underparts except for white belly. Moderate and greyish bill; slender bright pink legs. Differs from Abbott's Babbler by smaller size, thinner bill, buff lores and throat, streaked crown and brighter legs. Differs from Spot-throated Babbler by unspotted throat, more rufous crown with streaks, buff throat and breast, and square-ended tail. **Voice** Loud and sharp *wi-twee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## NEPAL FULVETTA

*Alcippe nipalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with grey head, blackish lateral crown-stripes and white eye-ring. Whitish throat and underparts with buff flanks. Pale greyish bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Brown-cheeked Fulvetta by smaller size, white eye-ring and blackish lateral crown-stripes. **Voice** Short metallic *chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.

## BROWN-CHEEKED FULVETTA

*Alcippe poiocephala*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with grey crown and nape, and brownish cheek. Whitish throat and centre of breast, and buff rest of underparts. Pale yellowish grey bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Nepal Fulvetta by larger size, and absence of white eye-ring and blackish lateral crown-stripes.

**Voice** Musical *chewi-chewi-chewi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and nectar. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## STRIATED BABBLER

*Argya earlei*

**Local name:** Metho Satbhaila/Satarey

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Drab brown upperparts with streaked or mottled appearance. Fulvous throat and breast with streaked or mottled appearance; plain fulvous belly and vent. Faint cross-bars on long and narrow tail. Yellowish grey bill and pinkish grey legs. **Voice** Loud and repeated *tiew-tiew-tiew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, snails and vegetables. Breeds during March-October.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH

*Garrulax leucolophus*

**Local name:** Valurang (B), Claibia Lupo (Ku), Hoya-lupok (Ky), Kourou (L), Gongfru (Ma), Ohar Wahalupao/Lupao (Mr)

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** White crest, head, throat and upper breast with contrasting black mask. Chestnut mantle and across lower breast converting into dark olive-brown wings, tail and vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Loud laughing pick-ow, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small groups. Feeds on insects, small reptiles, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## LESSER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH

*Garrulax monileger*

**Local name:** Vazar/Quar-quar-quow (B), Sottavek (C), Claibia Bemu (Ku), Waharkenglek (Mr)

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown upperparts with white supercilium, wing-panel and tips to blackish outer tail feathers. Black lores, necklace and border of small greyish white ear-coverts that does not extend to bill. White throat bordered with rufous-orange along necklace; rufous-orange flanks and whitish centre of belly and vent. Yellow iris and dark eye-ring. Black bill and brownish legs. Differs from Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush by smaller size, pale iris, incomplete moustachial stripe and brownish legs. **Voice** Loud and mellow too-ka-kew-kew. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, snails, small reptiles, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.

## GREATER NECKLACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH

*Garrulax pectoralis*

**Local name:** Panga, Gurgurali, Vazar/Quar Quar Quow (B), Sottavek (C), Clibia Bemu (Ku), Waharkenglek (Mr), Bachuma (T)

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown upperparts with white supercilium, wing-panel and tips to blackish outer tail feathers. Buff or whitish lore. Black necklace, spot on wing, and border of large and streaked greyish white ear-coverts (rarely fully black ear-coverts) that extend to bill as moustachial stripe. Buff or whitish throat. Rufous-orange flanks and whitish centre of belly and vent. Dark reddish iris and yellow eye-ring. Black bill with pale base of lower mandible; black legs. Differs from Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush by larger size, dark iris, complete moustachial stripe and black legs. **Voice** Loud *pak-kak-kak-kak*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, snails, small vertebrates, berries and nectar. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## RUFOUS-NECKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH

*Garrulax ruficollis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Overall dark olive-brown with black forehead, face and throat. Grey crown and nape. Rufous sides of neck; rufous vent. Black bill and legs. Juvenile duller with browner crown.

**Voice** Varied types of whistles, trills and babbles, such as *wiweeit-witoo*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on insects, seeds and berries. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated area, central region (Madhupur forest and Savar) and N (NE Jamalpur) in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas, and NW (Lalmonirhat and Kurigram) in well-vegetated areas.





## JUNGLE BABBLER

*Turdoides striata*

**Local name:** Satbhaila, Satbhai, Satarey, Arakhaskhasi, Dujulma (G)

**Family:** Leiotrichidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Broad graduated tail. Overall drab brown plumage with greyish brown crown; darker tail with faint cross-bars. Pale brown underparts with pale breast streaking. Greyish white iris. Orange bill and pale orange legs. **Voice** Harsh *kee-kee-kee*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Often fluffs feathers and grooms each other. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, berries, seeds and nectar. Breeds during February–October.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## CHESTNUT-BELLIED NUTHATCH

*Sitta cinnamoventris*

**Local name:** Chora Bonomali

**Family:** Sittidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Dark slaty-grey upperparts with black eye-stripe. White cheek patch contrasting with chestnut (darker in male, paler in female) underparts; white scalloping on chestnut undertail-coverts. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Indian Nuthatch (some experts consider as subspecies) by grey scalloping on undertail-coverts, uniformly dark crown and rest of upperparts, and shorter and slimmer bill. **Voice** Clear whistle *chwhee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Agile and moves in all directions on tree-trunk and in branches in search of food. Feeds on insects, grubs, seeds and nuts. Breeds during April–May.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests and woodlands.

## VELVET-FRONTED NUTHATCH

*Sitta frontalis*

**Local name:** Bonomali, Kanhtuni, Duakhinti (G), Daikat (L), Naichoche (Ma)

**Family:** Sittidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Bright blue upperparts with black forehead, pale lilac ear-coverts and underparts, and whitish throat. Male has narrow black eye-stripe extending behind eye. Yellow iris and eye-ring. Small pinkish bill and black legs with very long hindtoe. Juvenile duller with greyer upperparts. **Voice** Mild *cripcrip*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Agile and moves in all directions on tree-trunk and in branches in search of food. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Breeds during January-May. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.

## JUNGLE MYNA

*Acridotheres fuscus*

**Local name:** Jhuti Shalik, Tika Myna, Ghinti Sheruk (G), Chera (Ku), Gira Motang (Ma)

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Dark grey upperparts and pale greyish pink underparts and vent. Black head, hindneck and forehead tuft. Black wings with white wing-patch and white-tipped black tail. Whitish iris. No eye-patch. Yellow bill with blue base; yellow legs. Juvenile browner with shorter forehead tuft. Differs from Great Myna by smaller size, paler upperparts and underparts, poorly contrasting white undertail-coverts, shorter forehead tuft, pale iris and yellow bill with blue base. **Voice** Drawn out, liquid *triper-traper-tirich* similar to that of Common Myna, but with more whistling. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Feeds on invertebrates, fruits and grains. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole or hole on sloping ground.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## GREAT MYNA

*Acridotheres grandis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Uniform blackish grey upperparts and dark grey underparts contrasting with white vent. Black head, neck and forehead tuft. Black wings with white wing-patch and white-tipped black tail. Dark reddish iris. No eye-patch. Yellow bill and legs. Juvenile browner with shorter forehead tuft. Differs from Jungle Myna by larger size, darker upperparts and underparts, strongly contrasting white undertail-coverts, longer forehead tuft, dark iris and fully yellow bill.

**Voice** Explosive shrill skreech, similar to that of Jungle Myna. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Feeds on fruits, grains, nectar and insects. Breeds during April-June. Nests in tree hole or hole on sloping ground.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE and NE (Sylhet) in open areas and cultivation.

## BANK MYNA

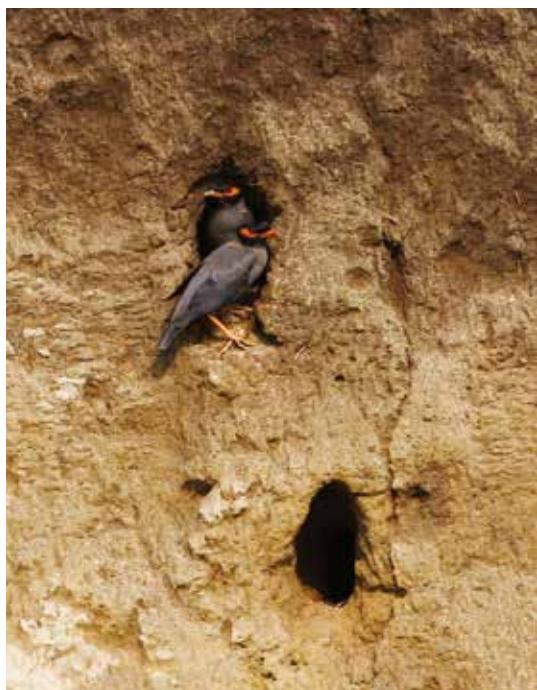
*Acridotheres ginginianus*

**Local name:** Gang Shalik

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Mostly bluish grey with black cap. Black wings with pinkish white wing-patch and black tail with pinkish white tip. Reddish orange eye-patch and bill; pinkish yellow legs. **Voice** Ringing krew-krew-krew. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on invertebrates, fruits, vegetables and grains. Breeds during March-August. Nests in colonies in hole on sloping ground.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NW, SW, N and central region in open areas (mainly riverbanks) and cultivation.



## COMMON MYNA

*Acridotheres tristis*

**Local name:** Bhat Shalik/Aro/Towanay, Corva/Thaine-khat (B), Mona (C), Mandi Sheruk (G), Saruk Pakhia (Kh), Chera (Ku), Jira Ranei (Ma), Vaivaleng (P), Vonda Kisni (S), Sarukhcha (T)

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Mostly maroon-brown with glossy black head and neck fading posteriorly. Large white wing-patch and black primaries. White-tipped blackish tail. Yellow eye-patch, bill and legs. Juvenile duller and browner with brownish black head. **Voice** Harsh *chackle-chackle-chackle*, and various chattering and whistling. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small family groups; also solitary or in pairs. Bold and aggressive. Feeds on invertebrates, fruits, grains, nectar and human garbage. Often roosts in colonies; very noisy in evening roosts. Nests in tree hole or crevice.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## PURPLE-BACKED STARLING

*Agropsar sturninus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Stocky with stout bill and short tail. Male has glossy purplish black mantle and hindcrown patch; pale grey head, nape and underparts; prominent white wing-bar. Female and juvenile duller with less prominent wing-bar. **Voice** Grating buzz *grzzzz-kwip*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in groups. Feeds on seeds, fruits, flowers, nectar and insects from trees. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SW in mangrove forests (northern Sundarbans) and central region (Madhupur forest and National Botanical Garden) in woodlands.





## ASIAN GLOSSY STARLING

*Aplonis panayensis*

**Local name:** Joari Shalik, Vadum (B)

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Overall glossy bluish black with black mask and bright red iris. Stout black bill and black legs. Juvenile with greenish brown upperparts and heavily streaked pale greenish underparts, and with pale reddish iris. **Voice** Sharp, ringing whistle *tseu-tseu-tseu*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on fruits, seeds, nectar and insects from upper and middle canopies. Breeds during March-July. Nests in tree hole or crevice.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Khagrachari, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar) in woodlands.

## COMMON HILL MYNA

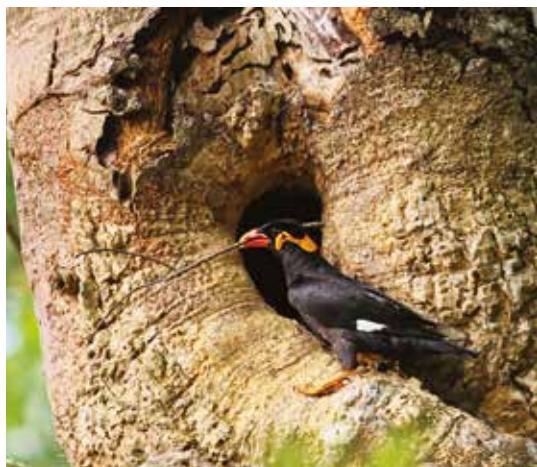
*Gracula religiosa*

**Local name:** Myna, Shair, Vaiva (B/L), Sier/Soroi (C), Biong (Ku), Hoyung (Ky), Mongyou (Ma), Myna (T), Vaiva (P)

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Overall glossy bluish black plumage with prominent white wing-patch. Yellow wattles connected below eye. Stout orange bill with yellow tip; yellow legs. Juvenile duller and less glossed. **Voice** Highly variable, but commonly sharp, piercing *tiong*; often mimics other birds' calls; in captivity learns mimicking human voice. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Feeds on fruits, berries, buds, nectar and insects. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests including tea gardens.



## ASIAN PIED STARLING

*Gracupica contra*

**Local name:** Gobrey/Go/Chonda Shalik, Gohaia, Dhadua, Choni, Sharo, Chikra Aro, Hapal Sheruk (G), Chera (Ku), Aa (Ky), Vivaswak (L), Chuei Khijerak (Ma), Khichanaito (T)

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 29 cm

**Description** Overall black-and-white. Black head, neck, upper breast and upperparts; pale greyish white cheek, wing-bar, rump and underparts. Narrow reddish eye-ring. Red-based yellow bill and yellow legs. Juvenile duller and browner. **Voice** Whistling, chuckling and screaming notes. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Feeds on invertebrates (often from cow dung and ground), fruits, grains, nectar and human garbage. Breeds during March-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## ROSY STARLING

*Pastor roseus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** In breeding plumage, glossy black head, neck, wings and tail; pale pink mantle, rump and most of underparts. In non-breeding plumage, black replaced by dark greyish and pink replaced by buff. Orange-based dark bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile sandy brown. **Voice** Loud and clear *ki-ki-ki*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Feeds on fruits, seeds, nectar and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SW, S and SE in mangrove forests and open areas, and NE (Rema-Kalenga WS and Moulvibazar) in mixed evergreen forests and woodlands.



## CHESTNUT-TAILED STARLING

*Sturnia malabarica*

**Local name:** Kath/Aam Shalik, Bosrow (B), Sheruk Abeleka (G), Vapo (L), Togru (T)

**Family:** Sturnidae

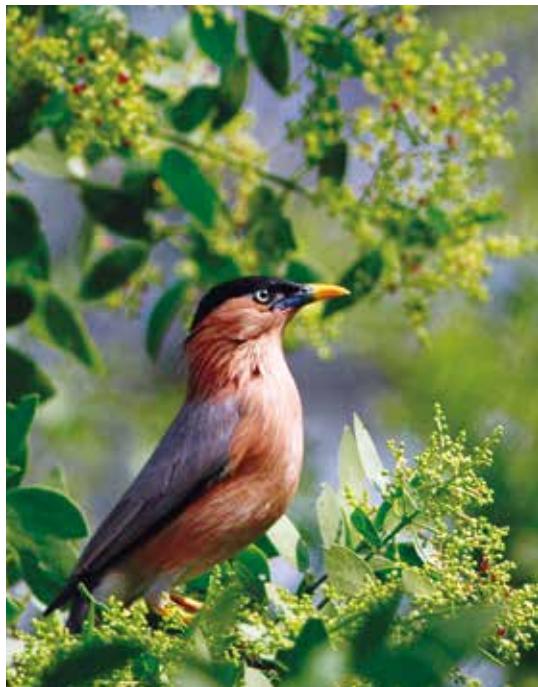
**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Greyish upperparts and head with whitish forehead and throat. Chestnut underparts and tail with grey central tail feathers. White lanceolate feathers prominent in neck. Female slightly paler. Whitish iris. Blue-based yellow bill and yellow legs. Juvenile has sandy grey upperparts and greyish white underparts. **Voice** Metallic *tr-tr-trui*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in groups, but also solitary or in pairs. Feeds on seeds, fruits, flowers, nectar and insects from trees, but occasionally comes to ground. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in woodlands.



## BRAHMINY STARLING

*Sturnia pagodarum*

**Local name:** Bamon Shalik

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Pale bluish grey upperparts with black crest and white-bordered dark tail. Orange-buff sides of head and underparts with white undertail-coverts. Paler lanceolate feathers prominent in neck. In flight, uniform wings without wing-patch. Whitish iris. Blue-based orange-yellow bill and yellow legs. **Voice** Gurgling cry *guu-weerh-kurti-keeah*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small family groups. Feeds on seeds, fruits, nectar and insects. Breeds during April-July. Nests in tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NW and central region in village groves and open areas.

## COMMON STARLING

*Sturnus vulgaris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Sturnidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** In breeding plumage, glossy purplish black with pale marking on upperparts; yellow bill. In non-breeding (winter) plumage, upperparts heavily spangled with buff and underparts boldly spotted with white; dusky bill. Pinkish legs. **Voice** Variable; usually harsh rasp *greearsh*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in groups. Feeds on seeds, fruits and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Chittagong and St. Martin's Island), NE (Hail Haor) and central region (Dhaka) in open areas and woodlands.



## ORANGE-HEADED THRUSH

*Geokichla citrina*

**Local name:** Dama, Metey Doel, Samseng Chilgoba (G), Samkhcho (Kh), Tokhmoia (T)

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Blue-grey (male) or olive-grey (female) upperparts with white shoulder-patch. Orange-rufous head (indicating subspecies *citrina*), neck and underparts with white vent. Triangular naked skin posterior to eye. Blackish bill and pale pink legs. **Voice** Loud and clear *ki-ki-ki*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers shady areas. Hops on ground in search of food. Feeds on earthworms and insects. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.





## BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH

*Turdus dissimilis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Male has dark grey upperparts, black hood, rufous-orange breast and flanks, and white belly and vent. Female has dark olive-grey upperparts, dark-streaked malar stripe, whitish throat, dark-spotted olive-grey upper breast, rufous-orange lower breast and flanks, and white belly and vent. Narrow yellow eye-ring. Yellow bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; rarely sharp *tock* as alarm call. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers shady areas. Forages on forest floor among leaf litter. Feeds on insects, slugs and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE in mixed evergreen forests; rarely in central region in deciduous forests and SW in mangrove forests.



## TICKELL'S THRUSH

*Turdus unicolor*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Male overall bluish grey fading to whitish belly and vent. Female has brown upperparts, dark-streaked malar stripe, dark-spotted ochre upper breast, ochre lower breast and flanks, and white belly and vent. Yellow bill and greenish yellow legs. **Voice** Monotonous *juk-juk-juk*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Prefers shady areas. Forages on forest floor among leaf litter. Feeds on insects, insect larvae, earthworms and fruits. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE, SE, central region, SW and S in forests and village groves.

## SCALY THRUSH

*Zoothera dauma*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 26 cm

**Description** Small bill, short tail and large eyes. Golden-olive upperparts, pale face and breast, and white belly and vent. Heavily scaled with dark in upperparts and underparts. Dark patch on ear-coverts. Golden-olive panels across wing. Blackish bill and pale orange legs. Differs from other similar thrushes by combination of paler upperparts heavily scaled with black, dark patch on ear-coverts and small bill. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; occasionally raspy chick. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers shady areas. Forages on ground in leaf litter and debris. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.



## LONG-BILLED THRUSH

*Zoothera monticola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 28 cm

**Description** Massive bill with slightly hooked tip; short tail. Dark slaty brown upperparts with rather uniform sides of head; dark malar stripe and white throat. Buffy white underparts with dark slaty brown spots. Black bill and legs. Differs from other similar thrushes by combination of large size, massive bill, plainer upperparts and face, and absence of dark spot on ear-coverts. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; rarely zaaaa as alarm call. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Prefers shady areas of forest. Very shy and stealthy. Forages on moist forest floor and stream bed. Feeds on insects, insect larvae, tadpoles, molluscs and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) and SE in mixed evergreen forests, mainly beside streams.





## HIMALAYAN FOREST THRUSH

*Zoothera salimalii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Turdidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Small bill, short tail and large eyes. Plain rufescent brown upperparts with dark patch on ear-coverts and dark malar stripe. Buffish white underparts heavily scaled with black up to vent. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from other similar thrushes by combination of short tail, plain upperparts and unique face pattern. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; rarely series of *plee-too*. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Prefers shady areas. Forages on ground in leaf litter and debris. Feeds on insects, earthworms, snails, berries and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in central region (Savar) in woodlands.

## LESSER SHORTWING

*Brachypteryx leucophrys*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Stout bill and short tail. Plain brown upperparts and paler underparts with buffy white throat, belly and vent. Male has short white-dotted supercilium reaching above eye. Black bill and pale buff legs. **Voice** Short, harsh *tack*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very shy; often cocks tail. Forages on forest floor in leaf litter. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during April-July.



M

### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT

*Calliope calliope*

**Local name:** Spingtowo (Ku)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with white supercilium and submoustachial stripe. Pale brown breast and flanks, and whitish belly and vent. Male has bright red throat and female has whitish throat. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from Chinese Rubythroat by lighter upperparts and breast, and absence of white on edge of tail; male differs by absence of broad black breast-band. **Voice** Clear double-whistle *ee-uh*.

**Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



M



F

## FIRETHROAT

*Calliope pectardens*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Longish bill, long legs and short rounded tail. Male has dark blue-black upperparts with white neck-spot and sides of tail; bright orange throat and breast, and orange-buff underparts. Female has plain buff brown upperparts and orange-buff underparts. Dark bill and legs. First-winter male has mottled buff throat and underparts as female. Differs from Indian Blue Robin by orange-buff vent and undertail-coverts; male differs by darker upperparts with white neck-spot and without white supercilium. **Voice** Pair of deep croaking notes *trek-trek*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by hopping on ground. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.



First-winter M



F



M

## CHINESE RUBYTHROAT

*Calliope tschebaiewi*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Male has dark grey to almost black upperparts with white supercilium, submoustachial stripe and sides of tail; bright red throat contrasting with broad black breast-band; pale greyish white rest of underparts. Female has grey upperparts with narrow white supercilium; whitish throat and pale greyish underparts. Black bill and legs. Differs from Siberian Rubythroat by dark upperparts and breast of grey tone, and white on edge of tail; male differs by broad black breast-band. **Voice** Short shrill *ke-a*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, spiders and small molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



F

### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.

## ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN

*Copsychus saularis*

**Local name:** Doel, Doi Nachani, Deilla, Chimrat (B), Gochidrik/Doel (C), Dumasikhi (G), Sembakseung (Kh), Chiroh (Ku), Kongking (Ky), Chin-rang (L), Reblong (Ma), Uchin (Mr), Chinrang (P), Hatiurit (S), Tokhola (T)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Glossy bluish black (male) or bluish grey (female) hood and upperparts. White wing-patch, sides of long tail, belly and vent. Black bill and legs. Juvenile paler with pale orange-buff spotting on upperparts and diffuse scaling on throat and breast. **Voice** Plaintive *swee-see-sisit*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Fans tail and wings when calling. Often forages on ground, but perches high to call. Feeds on insects, earthworms and small molluscs. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole and crevice.



M

### Status and Distribution

National bird of Bangladesh. Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BLUETHROAT

*Cyanecula svecica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with prominent whitish or buff supercilium and underparts. Male has blue, black and rufous patterned throat; female has pale throat with dark malar stripe and band of dark spots across breast. Slender black bill and blackish legs. **Voice** Ascending bell-like *tree-tree-tree*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Usually forages on ground. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and earthworms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.

## HILL BLUE-FLYCATCHER

*Cyornis banyumas*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Moderate bill with small hook at tip; short wings and long tail. Male has deep blue upperparts with light blue forehead; orange throat, breast and flanks fading to white belly and vent. Female has rufous-brown upperparts; pale orange throat, breast and flanks fading to white belly and vent. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from other similar blue-flycatchers by combination of moderate bill, throat deeper than breast, and orange colour extending to flanks. **Voice** Hard *tac* and scolding *trrt-trt*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on flying insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Satchari NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Bandarban) in mixed evergreen forests.



## LARGE BLUE-FLYCATCHER

*Cyornis magnirostris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Large bill with large hook at tip; moderate wings and long tail. Male has deep blue upperparts with light blue forehead; orange throat, breast and flanks fading to creamy whitish belly and vent; throat paler than breast. Female has grey-brown upperparts; pale orange throat, breast and flanks fading to creamy whitish belly and vent. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. Differs from other similar blue-flycatchers by combination of large size, large bill with large hook, throat paler than breast, and orange colour extending to flanks.

**Voice** Not recorded; presumably similar to that of Hill Blue-flycatcher. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on flying insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Kaptai NP) in mixed evergreen forests.



## PALE-CHINNED FLYCATCHER

*Cyornis poliogenys*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Rufescent olive upperparts with grey head, and whitish eye-ring and lore. Pale orange breast and flanks gradually fading to cream throat, belly and vent. Black bill and pale pinkish legs. **Voice** Mild, repeated *tik-tik-tik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts insects in mid-air and from foliage, both in lower and upper canopies. Breeds during April-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests.

## BLUE-THROATED BLUE-FLYCATCHER

*Cyornis rubeculoides*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Male has deep blue upperparts with light blue forehead; blue throat, some with orange wedge (confusing with Tickell's Blue Flycatcher); orange breast ending to well-defined white belly, flanks and vent. Female has olive-brown upperparts with buff eye-ring and lores, and rufescent tail; pale creamy orange throat; orange breast ending to well-defined white belly, flanks and vent. Black bill and dark grey legs. Male differs from male Tickell's Blue Flycatcher by fully or partly (note small portion of blue just under bill and curved blue areas bordering throat) blue throat; female differs from female Tickell's Blue Flycatcher by blue-grey cast to upperparts. **Voice** High-pitched chick-chick-chick. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts prey in mid-air and from foliage. Feeds on insects and grubs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor (one nesting record in Roangchari). Widely distributed in forests and woodlands.

## PALE BLUE-FLYCATCHER

*Cyornis unicolor*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 16 cm

**Description** Male has pale blue upperparts fading to paler greyish underparts. Female has brownish grey upperparts with rufous-brown uppertail-coverts and tail, and pale eye-ring; rather uniform greyish underparts. Black bill and legs. Male differs from Verditer Flycatcher by greyish underparts with plain undertail-coverts. **Voice** Short tr-t-r or melodious chuchichu. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often cocks tail while calling. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



M



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Satchari NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Kaptai NP and Naikkhongchari) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BLACK-BACKED FORKTAIL

*Enicurus immaculatus*

**Local name:** Chim Rot (B), Thuding (C), Touo Chiroh (Ku), Chiurang (L), Kheong Chaing Hak (Ma), Chingcin (Mr)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Small bill and very long forked tail. Black crown, mantle and most of upperparts with white forehead, wing-bar and tail-bars. Black throat and white underparts. Black bill and pale pink legs. Juvenile has brownish black upperparts, confusing with adult Slaty-backed Forktail, but differs by having dark scales on white breast and shorter tail. Adult differs from adult Slaty-backed Forktail by black crown and mantle. **Voice** Short and sharp *seep*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very active; flies low. Slowly sways tail when walking along forest streams looking for aquatic insects and worms. Breeds during March-July. Nests on ground.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N (Gazni forest) in deciduous forests (mainly in streams).



## VERDITER FLYCATCHER

*Eumyias thalassinus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Slim body with square-ended tail. Overall bright (male) or dull (female) blue with white-scaled undertail-coverts. Male has black lores. Black bill and legs. Juvenile browner with orange-buff spotting on upperparts and underparts. Differs from male Pale Blue-flycatcher by blue underparts with white-scaled undertail-coverts. **Voice** Undulating and ascending *tzeju-ju*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches vertically. Hunts flying insects in mid-air. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and woodlands.

## RED-THROATED FLYCATCHER

*Ficedula albicilla*

**Local name:** Lalbuk Chotok, Touchiri (Ku)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with brownish black uppertail-coverts and tail; white-edged tail except tip; narrow whitish eye-ring; buff-white belly and vent. Male has orange restricted to throat, bordered below by grey band, but males in first few years do not have orange throat. Female has buff-white throat and breast. Fully black bill and black legs. Differs from Red-breasted Flycatcher (some experts consider as subspecies) by darker upperparts, especially uppertail-coverts and tail, grey breast, orange restricted to throat and fully black bill. **Voice** Often buzzing *drrrrrt*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Very active. Often cocks tail and droops wings. Hunts insects from foliage and in mid-air in lower canopy. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER

*Ficedula hyperythra*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Rounded body with short tail. Male has slaty blue upperparts with white supercilium and rufous-brown wings; orange throat and breast fading to whitish belly and vent. Female has dusky olive-brown upperparts with weakly mottled face and breast, and pale dusky brown underparts. Black bill and pale legs. **Voice** High-pitched, short *seep*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Sluggish and occurs closer to ground in shady areas of forest. Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally earthworms. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests; rarely in central region and N in deciduous forests.





## RUFOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER

*Ficedula strophiata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown upperparts with dark grey face and breast with small rufous patch at centre of breast (can be concealed); white forehead, supercilium and sides of tail; pale greyish underparts. Female slightly duller and less prominently patterned. Black bill and pinkish grey legs.

**Voice** Continuous, metallic *tik-tik-tik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often cocks tail. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Adampur forest) and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region (Madhupur forest) in and around deciduous forests.



## ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER

*Ficedula superciliaris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Compact body with small bill. Male has deep blue upperparts and sides of neck (as lobes); white throat and underparts. Female has greyish brown upperparts with greyish patch on sides of neck and pale rufescent forehead; whitish underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Squeaky repeated *tik-tik-tik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects hunted in mid-air. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Kaptai NP) and NE (Adampur forest) in mixed evergreen forests.

## LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER

*Ficedula westermanni*

**Local name:** Chiro (Ku)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Compact body with large head and small bill. Male strikingly patterned black-and-white; black upperparts with prominent white supercilium, wing-patch and sides of tail-base; whitish underparts. Female has brownish grey upperparts with pale rufescent uppertail-coverts and base of tail; whitish underparts with pale brownish grey breast and flanks. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mellow tweet. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests; rarely in central region in and around deciduous forests.



M



F

## WHITE-RUMPED SHAMA

*Kittacincla malabarica*

**Local name:** Shama, Shama (G), Motle Chiroh (Ku), Reblu (Ma), Sunchil (Mr)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 25 cm

**Description** Male has long graduated tail; female has shorter and squarer tail. Male has glossy bluish black upperparts and breast; white-edged bluish black tail; rufous underparts. Female duller with greyer upperparts. Black bill and pale pink legs. **Voice** Musical *churr-chi-churrr*; sings very often. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and earthworms. Breeds during March-August. Nests in tree hole.



M



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, central region and N in and around deciduous forests, and Bagerhat in village groves.



M

## INDIAN BLUE ROBIN

*Larvivora brunnea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Short neck and tail, and long legs. Male has dark blue upperparts with white supercilium and black face; rufous-orange throat, breast and flanks, and whitish vent. Female has olive-brown upperparts with rufescent rump; buff-white underparts with weak fulvous mottled breast and flanks, and whitish vent. Black bill and pale legs. **Voice** Raspings tek-tek-tek or shrill seet. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages by hopping on ground. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



F



### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around mixed evergreen forests and deciduous forests.



## BLUE ROCK-THRUSH

*Monticola solitarius*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

**Description** Male overall slaty blue with extensive pale scaling almost all over. Female overall slaty brown with buff face and extensive buff scaling on underparts. Male of vagrant subspecies *philippensis* has rufous breast and belly. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Usually silent in non-breeding season; rarely fluty warble tak-tak-tak. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Perches upright. Feeds on insects, small lizards, frogs, figs and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas (vagrant subspecies *philippensis* recorded in Khagrachari proper).

## ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER

*Muscicapa dauurica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Large head and eye, and short tail. Grey-brown upperparts with pale eye-ring. Pale underparts with greyish breast. Black bill with pale orange base of lower mandible; blackish legs. Juvenile has buffish spotting on upperparts and whitish underparts with fine dark scaling on breast. **Voice** Weak trilling *sit-it-ti-it*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects hunted in mid-air. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare passage visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER

*Muscicapa muttui*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Large head, eye and bill. Rufous-brown upperparts with rufous-buff edges to greater coverts and tertials, white eye-ring, pale lores and moustachial stripe. Buff underparts with brown breast. Black upper mandible and fully orange lower mandible; pale pink legs. **Voice** Pleasant feeble *sit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon passage visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests and woodlands.





## DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER

*Muscicapa sibirica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Large head and eye, and small bill. Dark brown upperparts with whitish eye-ring and pale lores. White throat and crescent mark on neck sides. Dark breast-sides, often spotted, especially in younger birds. Pale centre of breast, belly and vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Soft and thin tsee-see-see. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Perches in high trees in exposed branches from where it sallies to hunt flying insects and returns to perch. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## WHITE-TAILED BLUE ROBIN

*Myiomela leucura*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Long dark tail with white edges except tip. Male overall bluish black with blue forehead and shoulder. Female overall brown with paler underparts and whitish lower throat. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Sweet and short tukk. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Quite shy. Feeds on insects and berries. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor (one record of courting pair in Thanchi). Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests; rarely in SW (northern Sundarbans) in mangrove forests and central region (National Botanical Garden) in woodlands.

## BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH

*Myophonus caeruleus*

**Local name:** Uichra (Ku), Longboi (Ky), Teindanki (Ma)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 33 cm

**Description** Overall glossy blue-black with brightest forehead, shoulders and wings. Stout yellow bill; black legs. Juvenile duller brownish blue. **Voice** Rambling whistle *kree*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Quite shy. Forages on ground, commonly near streams. Feeds on earthworms, snails, crabs, insects, frogs and berries. Does not normally breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor (one nesting record in Alikadam). Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, central region (Bhawal NP and Savar) and N in deciduous forests and woodlands.



## LARGE NILTAVA

*Niltava grandis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 20 cm

**Description** Bulbul-like with long rounded tail. Male overall blue-black with black face and tufted forehead; glossy blue crown, neck-patch on side of neck, shoulder-patch and rump. Female dark rufescent brown with blue neck-patch on side of neck, buff throat and buff streaks on ear-coverts and underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Musical whistle *do-re-mi*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages in shady areas of forest. Feeds mainly on insects and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE in mixed evergreen forests.



M



## SMALL NILTAVA

*Niltava macgrigoriae*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 11 cm

**Description** Male overall dark blue with glossy blue forehead and neck-patch on side of neck, and grey belly. Female dusky brown with blue neck-patch on side of neck (often concealed), rufescent wings and tail; dusky brown throat and breast fading paler towards belly and vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** High-pitched see-see-see. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages in shady areas of forest. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP, Adampur forest and Madhabkunda EP) in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## RUFOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA

*Niltava sundara*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Male has overall blue-black upperparts with bright blue crown, neck-patch on side of neck, shoulder-patch and rump; black throat and rufous-orange underparts. Female overall dusky brown with blue neck-patch on side of neck (often concealed) and oval-shaped white throat patch. Black bill and dark grey legs. **Voice** Raspy ziiif-cha-chuk. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Not very active. Prefers shady areas beside forest streams. Feeds mainly on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## DESERT WHEATEAR

*Oenanthe deserti*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Mostly buff with pale supercilium, and black tail and primaries. Male has extensive black (deep black in breeding season and light black in non-breeding season) throat and face. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mournful *tee-ti-ti-ti*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages by walking on ground. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in SE (Patenga Beach) on coast.

## BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART

*Phoenicurus frontalis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Orange-edged black tail with black tip and orange rump. Male has blue head and upperparts (fringed with pale in non-breeding season), and orange underparts. Female mostly dark brown with orange wash to belly and vent. Blackish bill and legs. **Voice** Single *tik*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages on ground as well as trees and bushes. Feeds on insects, berries and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Adampur forest) and SE (Sitakunda) in hills, and central region (National Zoo and Sonargaon) in woodlands.



## PLUMBEOUS WATER-REDSTART

*Phoenicurus fuliginosus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 12 cm

**Description** Stocky and short-tailed. Male overall slaty blue with rufous rump, vent and tail. Female has bluish grey upperparts with two indistinct white wing-bars, scaly grey-and-white underparts, white rump and vent, and white-based black tail. Juvenile male similar to female, but browner and more speckled, and with white-based black or rufous tail. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Rapidly repeated *streee-treeee-tree*, similar to that of insects. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Frequently fans and wags tail. Prefers rocky streams or rivers with fast flowing water. Feeds on insects and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in mixed evergreen forests.



## WHITE-CAPPED WATER-REDSTART

*Phoenicurus leucocephalus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** White cap; black head, breast, upperparts and tail-tip; reddish rufous rump, tail and underparts. Juvenile has black fringes to white crown and darker underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Usually plaintive *tseeit-tseeit-tseeit*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Flies low over water. Often perches on stones or streams with very thin water level. Often fans tail and wings. Feeds on insects and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP) in hills; rarely in central region (Madhupur forest) in deciduous forests.

## BLACK REDSTART

*Phoenicurus ochruros*

**Local name:** Lal Girdi

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Rufous-edged black tail and orange rump. Male has black or dark bluish grey upperparts with greyish forehead; black or bluish grey throat and breast, and rufous rest of underparts. Female mostly dusky brown with rufescent undertail-coverts. Black bill and legs. Juvenile like adult female, but with diffuse dark scaling on upperparts and underparts. **Voice** Short *tsip*, often followed by *titiicc*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary. Often shivers tail. Perches on low bushes and branches and swoops on ground insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## PIED BUSHCHAT

*Saxicola caprata*

**Local name:** Cheri (Ku)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Male mostly black with white rump, vent and wing-patch (often concealed when perched). Female brownish with rusty rump and flanks, and dark primaries and tail. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Plaintive *chep-chep-treww*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches on low bushes and branches, and swoops on prey on ground. Feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, and occasionally plant food. Breeds during March-August. Nests on dry ground in depression.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in SE, NE (Komolganj), N (northern Netrakona), NW (Panchagarh and Chapai Nawabganj) and central region (Dhaka) in bushes and open areas.



## GREY BUSHCHAT

*Saxicola ferreus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Male has mostly dark grey upperparts with black mask and white supercilium; white throat and pale greyish white or buff-white underparts. Female has mostly brown upperparts with buff supercilium and dark brown ear-coverts; rufous rump and rufous-edged dark tail; white throat and buff underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Usually zee-chunk or sharp tak-tak-tak. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches on low bushes and branches, and swoops on prey on ground. Feeds mainly on insects and occasionally seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Komolganj) in well-vegetated areas.



## WHITE-THROATED BUSHCHAT

*Saxicola insignis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Large head and bill, and moderate tail. Male has dark brown upperparts with extensive white throat extending to sides of neck and white wing-patch; dark crown, ear-coverts and mantle; rufous rump and underparts. Female has brownish buff upperparts with buffish white wing-bars and rufous rump; whitish throat and pale rufous underparts. Black bill and legs. Differs from Common Stonechat by larger size with larger head and bill; male has more extensive white on throat and sides of neck, and on wings. **Voice** Metallic teck-teck-teck. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on insects and their larvae, occasionally vegetables. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Komolganj and Srimangal) in grassy and bushy areas.

## WHITE-TAILED STONECHAT

*Saxicola leucurus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Male has mostly dark brownish black upperparts with white sides of neck, wing-patch and rump; mostly black tail with white slots; black throat, rufous breast and white rest of underparts. Female has streaked grey-brown upperparts with pale slots to tail and pale rufous rump; white throat and buff underparts. Black bill and legs. Differs from Common Stonechat by white (male) or pale (female) slots to dark tail; male has restricted rufous on breast. **Voice** Alarm call *peep-chaaa*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Perches on low bushes and branches and swoops on prey on ground. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas as well as grassy and bushy areas.



M



F

## COMMON STONECHAT

*Saxicola torquatus*

**Local name:** Cheri (Ku)

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 13 cm

**Description** Male has mostly brownish black (breeding) or dark brown (non-breeding) upperparts with dark head; white sides of neck, wing-patch and rump; commonly black (occasionally pale) throat and rufous underparts fading to buff belly and vent. Female has streaked brown upperparts with indistinct pale slash on wing, rufous rump and dark tail. Black bill and legs. Differs from White-tailed Stonechat by uniform dark tail; male has extended rufous on breast. Differs from White-throated Bushchat by smaller size with smaller head and bill; male has less extensive white on sides of neck, and on wings. **Voice** Warbling *hweet-tsak-tsak*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches on low bushes or low branches from where it hunts insects and their larvae from ground and mid-air, and returns to perch. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.



M



F



## HIMALAYAN BUSH-ROBIN

*Tarsiger rufilatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Muscicapidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Orange flanks, narrow white throat and blue tail. Male has blue upperparts and sides of breast with bright blue supercilium and shoulder; mostly pale greyish white underparts. Female has brown upperparts with pale eye ring; mostly pale greyish white underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Deep croaking *tock-tock-tock*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary. Forages by hopping on ground and in foliage. Feeds on insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor) in bushes.



## ASIAN FAIRY-BLUEBIRD

*Irena puella*

**Local name:** Nilpori, Sol-thring (L), Pongoi Woa (Mr)

**Family:** Irenidae

**Length:** total 27 cm

**Description** Stocky with thick bill and red iris. Male mostly black with glossy blue crown, mantle, rump and vent. Female mostly pale blue with dark flight feathers. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Commonly liquid *weet-weet-weet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on nectar and ripe fruits. Breeds during January-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## GOLDEN-FRONTED LEAFBIRD

*Chloropsis aurifrons*

**Local name:** Patabulbuli, Horbola, Sabujali, Sonakuli, Ducharong (G), Tuocha (Ku), Sol-thring (L), Varing-yam (P)

**Family:** Chloropspidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Mostly leaf-green with golden forehead, black throat and cheek, and blue moustachial stripe and shoulder patch. Yellowish wash surrounding black throat and cheek, and golden forehead. Sexes similar, but female often has dull golden forehead. Slightly downcurved black bill; black legs. Juvenile overall green with blue moustachial stripe and orange wash on underparts. **Voice** Sweet, bell-toned *fweew-whew*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Very agile and active. Feeds on nectar, berries and insects. Breeds during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests. .

## ORANGE-BELLIED LEAFBIRD

*Chloropsis hardwickii*

**Local name:** Varing Ear (B)

**Family:** Chloropspidae

**Length:** total 19 cm

**Description** Male has mostly leaf-green upperparts with dark blue wings and tail; bright blue wing-patch; black throat extending up to breast with large blue moustachial stripe in it; orange underparts. Female mostly leaf-green with large blue moustachial stripe and shoulder patch; orange belly and vent. Slightly downcurved black bill; black legs. Juvenile overall green with yellowish forecrown and blue moustachial stripe. **Voice** Variable, but usually liquid *weet-weet-weet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Very agile and active. Feeds on insects, spiders, fruits and nectar. Breeds during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Adampur forest) in and around mixed evergreen forests.





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## BLUE-WINGED LEAFBIRD

*Chloropsis moluccensis*

**Local name:** Ukka/Wolli (Mr)

**Family:** Chloropspidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Overall leaf-green with bluish towards edges of wings and tail. Male has yellowish wash on head, neck and forehead, black mask and small blue moustachial stripe. Female has bluish green throat and small blue moustachial stripe. Slightly downcurved black bill and greyish legs. Juvenile green with pale blue wash on throat, and edges of wings and tail. Differs from other leafbirds by bluish edges of wings and tail. **Voice** Variable, but usually drongo-like chatty phrases.

**Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Very agile. Feeds on nectar, fruits, caterpillars and insects. Breeds during April-August.



J



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## YELLOW-VENTED FLOWERPECKER

*Dicaeum chrysorrheum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicaeidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Olive-green upperparts with small white supercilium, and blackish malar stripe and flight feathers. Dark-streaked whitish or pale yellowish white underparts with yellow vent. Red iris. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Single, short dzeep. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on nectar, berries, fruits and insects. Breeds during April-July. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## SCARLET-BACKED FLOWERPECKER

*Dicaeum cruentatum*

**Local name:** Lal Fuljhuri, Bitlikouow (Ku), Chankordou (L)

**Family:** Dicaeidae

**Length:** total 7 cm

**Description** Male has black cheeks, wings, tail and sides of upperbreast; scarlet from forehead to rump; greyish white underparts. Female has brown upperparts, scarlet rump, blackish tail and buff underparts. Black bill and legs. Juvenile similar to female, but devoid of scarlet rump and has pinkish bill. **Voice** Metallic *chip-chip-chip*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on berries, fruits, nectar and insects in lower and middle canopies. Breeds during March-August. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## PALE-BILLED FLOWERPECKER

*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*

**Local name:** Fuljhuri

**Family:** Dicaeidae

**Length:** total 8 cm

**Description** Plain greyish olive upperparts and pale greyish buff underparts. Curved pale pink bill; black legs. **Voice** Sharp *chik-chik-chik*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very active. Feeds mainly on berries and nectar in lower and middle canopies. Breeds during January-June. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



M

## ORANGE-BELLIED FLOWERPECKER

*Dicaeum trigonostigma*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicaeidae

**Length:** total 9 cm

**Description** Male has dark slate-grey head, wings and tail; pale grey throat and breast; reddish orange back, rump, belly and vent (more reddish anteriorly). Female has greyish olive upperparts with pale orange rump; pale greyish olive throat and breast, and yellowish orange belly and vent. Thick and slightly downcurved black bill; black legs. **Voice** Sharp, metallic *ptit-ptit-ptit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on berries, nectar and insects. Breeds during April-August. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests and SE (Teknaf WS) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



M

## CRIMSON SUNBIRD

*Aethopyga siparaja*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 15/10 (male/female) cm

**Description** Male has vivid red head, mantle and breast with glossy bluish crown and purple malar stripe, but no cheek spot; greenish wings and tail; yellowish olive belly and vent. Long tail-pins in male. Female with brownish olive upperparts and yellowish olive underparts. Female has short tail with rounded tip. Slender and downcurved blackish bill; blackish legs. **Voice** Chirping *tsip-it-tsip-it*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds mainly on nectar, occasionally insects and spiders. Breeds during April-July. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.

## LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER

*Arachnothera longirostra*

**Local name:** Mochatuni, Vandidok/Banlate-dop (B), Becho (Ku), Hachongsok (Ky), Chang-tuidop (P), Chakchak (T)

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Brownish olive upperparts with greyish head and white-tipped tail. White throat and yellow underparts. Short tail. Very long and downcurved blackish bill; blackish legs. Juvenile has yellowish olive tinge to throat. **Voice** Loud, harsh *chakk-chakk-chakk* or *wich-wich-wich*; very noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on nectar, insects and spiders. Breeds during May-August. Cup-shaped nest sewn under broad leaf.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N (northern Jamalpur) and SW (Bagerhat) in village groves.

## STREAKED SPIDERHUNTER

*Arachnothera magna*

**Local name:** Becho Lechai (Ku)

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Dark yellowish olive upperparts and yellowish white underparts, entirely streaked with black. Very long and downcurved black bill; yellowish orange legs. **Voice** Commonly sharp, metallic *chus-supp*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Undulating flight. Feeds on nectar and insects. Breeds during March-July. Cup-shaped nest sewn under broad leaf.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



M

## RUBY-CHEEKED SUNBIRD

*Chalcoparia singalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Short and straight bill. Male has glossy green upperparts with dark red cheeks; orange throat and breast, and yellow rest of underparts. Female has olive-green upperparts, pale orange throat and breast, and yellow rest of underparts. Juvenile similar to female, but yellow from throat to vent. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Disyllabic shrill *weeeest*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and nectar. Breeds during March-July. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in and around forests.



M

## PURPLE SUNBIRD

*Cinnyris asiaticus*

**Local name:** Niltuni, Durgatuntuni, Banti-dop (B), Fulsujoni Fek (C), Perai (Ma), Uttor (Mr), Hla-kor (P), Chikchik (T)

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Moderately long and downcurved bill. Male has glossy purple-blue plumage (might appear black in poor light) with black wings and tail; black underparts with two orange and yellow breast tufts visible only when displaying breeding plumage. Eclipse male has olive-brown upperparts with blackish wings and tail, and yellowish underparts with dark purple stripe from chin to belly. Female similar to eclipse male, but without purple stripe in underparts and with paler wings and faint supercilium. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Pleasant, descending *swee-swee-swee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Very active. Feeds on nectar and insects. Often hovers in front of flower to drink nectar. Breeds year-round, mainly during April-June. Suspended sac-like nest.



F



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## PURPLE-THROATED SUNBIRD

*Leptocoma sperata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Rather short and slightly downcurved bill. Male has glossy blue-black upperparts with glossy green crown and black mask; dark purple throat, dark red breast and belly, and black vent. Female has olive-brown upperparts with rufescent wash on wings; yellowish underparts. Black bill and legs. **Voice** Mild *chip-chip-chip*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on nectar and insects. Breeds during February-July. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## PURPLE-RUMPED SUNBIRD

*Leptocoma zeylonica*

**Local name:** Moutushi

**Family:** Nectariniidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Moderately long and downcurved bill. Yellow lower breast and belly with whitish flanks. Male has glossy green crown, dark maroon head and mantle, purple rump, and black wings and tail; dark purple throat and upper breast. Female has olive-brown upperparts with greyish head, rufous wash on wings and olive rump; pale grey throat and breast. Red iris. Black bill and legs. **Voice** High-pitched *tsiswee-tsiswee-tsiswee* or metallic *chit-chit-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in pairs. Feeds on nectar and insects. Often hovers in front of flower to drink nectar. Breeds during January-July. Suspended sac-like nest.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





M

## BLACK-BREASTED WEAVER

*Ploceus benghalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ploceidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Mostly brown upperparts with dark streaks and pale buff underparts. Breeding male has yellow crown, broad black breast-band and usually white throat and face (some with dusky throat and face). Non-breeding male, female and juvenile have breast-band of dark blotches or restricted to sides, diffuse streaking on lower breast and flanks; yellow supercilium, patch on side of neck and submoustachial stripe. Pale bluish bill and pale pinkish legs. **Voice** Soft and repeated *cha-chnn*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Prefers reedlands. Feeds on seeds, insects and caterpillars. Breeds during May-September. Large sac-like nest suspended from reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in central region, NW, SW, S, N and NE, mainly on riverbeds.



## STREAKED WEAVER

*Ploceus manyar*

**Local name:** Teli Babui

**Family:** Ploceidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Mostly dark brown upperparts and buff underparts heavily streaked with dark on upperparts and breast. Breeding male has yellow crown, and rather plain dark brown face and throat. Non-breeding male and female have yellow supercilium and dark brown ear-coverts. Pale pinkish bill and legs. Juvenile pale buff with paler streaks. **Voice** Loud and repeated *chirt-chit-chit*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups. Prefers reedlands. Feeds on seeds, insects and caterpillars. Breeds during February-October. Large sac-like nest suspended from reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE, SE and central region (Padma River in Mawa) in reeds as well as grassy and bushy areas.

## BAYA WEAVER

*Ploceus philippinus*

**Local name:** Babui, Baoi, Baloi, Bailla, Fera (C), Duchok (G), Vasui (L), Umboicha (Ma), Van-phum (P), Tanturui (T)

**Family:** Ploceidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Heavily streaked brown upperparts and plain buff underparts with faint streaks on breast. Breeding male has yellow crown, breast and streaks on mantle; dark brownish grey face turning paler towards throat. Non-breeding male, female and juvenile paler than breeding male with streaked brown crown. Blackish bill and pink legs. **Voice** Variable, but commonly buzzing *chichee-chichee-chichee*; very noisy in nesting colony. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in medium to large groups. Feeds on grains, seeds, insects and caterpillars. Breeds during March-October. Large sac-like nest suspended usually from palm fronds.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



M

## RED AVADAVAT

*Amandava amandava*

**Local name:** Lal Munia, Moina Babui

**Family:** Estrildidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Breeding male mostly red with white spots on upperparts and lateral sides of underparts. Non-breeding male and female have greyish brown upperparts with short black eye-stripe, dark wings and tail with few white spots on wings, and red rump. Red iris. Red bill and pinkish legs. Juvenile mainly buff, lacks red and with pink-based pale bill. **Voice** High-pitched *pseep*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups; occasionally with other munia species. Feeds mainly on grass seeds. Breeds during June-December. Globular nest built at base of reeds.



M



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in reedlands as well as grassy and bushy areas.



## CHESTNUT MUNIA

*Lonchura atricapilla*

**Local name:** Kalomatha Munia, Fitey (B)

**Family:** Estrildidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Mostly chestnut with black hood and belly. Short and thick pale silver-blue bill; blackish legs. Juvenile has uniform brown upperparts and pale buff underparts. Differs from Tricoloured Munia (some experts consider as subspecies) by absence of white on lower belly and flanks. **Voice** Mild nasal *tee-tee-tee*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups; occasionally with Scaly-breasted Munia. Feeds mainly on grains and seeds, but also on insects. Breeds during May-November. Globular nest built in reeds.



### Status and Distribution

Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in reedlands as well as grassy and bushy areas.



## INDIAN SILVERBILL

*Lonchura malabarica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Estrildidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Rather slim body with long pointed tail. Plain sandy brown upperparts with brownish black primaries and tail, and white rump. Buffy white underparts with faint barring on flanks. Female slightly duller than male. Short and very thick grey bill; pinkish legs. Juvenile has shorter tail and lacks barring on flanks. **Voice** Mild *tchip*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small groups. Feeds on seeds and insects. Breeds during July-December. Globular nest built in bushes.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.

## SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA

*Lonchura punctulata*

**Local name:** Tila Munia, Ugarik (C), Duphut (G), Chabil She (Ma), Vamrit (P), Piara (T)

**Family:** Estrildidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Rufous-brown head, neck and upperparts with more rufous face. White underparts boldly scaled with black. Short and very thick black bill and blackish legs. Juvenile has uniform brown upperparts and buff underparts fading to white belly. **Voice** Mild *kitty-kitty-kitty*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to medium groups or in pairs. Feeds mainly on grains, seeds and berries. Breeds during May-September. Globular nest built in reeds or bush.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA

*Lonchura striata*

**Local name:** Vajar (B), Nupro (Ku), Fat (Ky), Prutja (Mr)

**Family:** Estrildidae

**Length:** total 10 cm

**Description** Very thick bill and wedge-shaped tail. Mostly dark blackish brown with darker face, wings and tail; faint streaks on upperparts. White rump and belly. Bluish bill and legs. Juvenile duller and lacks streaking on upperparts. **Voice** Plaintive twittering *trr-trr-trr*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs in small to large groups. Feeds on grains and seeds. Breeds during May-September. Globular nest built in small tree or bamboo.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon resident. Occurs in SE, NE, NW (Rajshahi) and N (northern Jamalpur), mainly in grassy and bushy areas.



## HOUSE SPARROW

*Passer domesticus*

**Local name:** Charui, Peirga, Fe-taa (B), Choroi (C), Chunchora (G), Sam Sni (Kh), Baichai (Ku), Houl (Ky), Chongjong (L), Chashe (Ma), Chorui (P), Ghora (S), Chora (T)

**Family:** Passeridae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Breeding male has streaked chestnut and brown upperparts with grey crown and rump, black lore and whitish cheek; black throat and upper breast, and pale greyish rest of underparts. Non-breeding male duller. Female has streaked buff and brown upperparts with pale buff supercilium and plain buff underparts. Very thick bill blackish in male and pinkish in female; pinkish legs in both sexes. Male differs from Eurasian Tree Sparrow by grey crown and absence of black spot on ear-coverts. **Voice** Chattering *chirrik-chirrik-chirrik*; quite noisy. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Fond of dust-bathing. Feeds on grains, seeds, fruits, flower buds and insects, but also on human garbage. Breeds mainly during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.



## EURASIAN TREE SPARROW

*Passer montanus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Passeridae

**Length:** total 14 cm

**Description** Mostly dark brown upperparts with chestnut crown, whitish ear-coverts with black spot and dark-streaked mantle. Narrow black throat and sandy buff underparts. Thick black bill and pale legs. Sexes similar. Differs from male House Sparrow by chestnut crown and black spot on ear-coverts.

**Voice** Monotonous *chip-chip-chip*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal, terrestrial and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Feeds on grains, seeds, fruits, flower buds and insects, but also on human garbage. Breeds during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare resident. Occurs in NE (Sunamganj, Sylhet and Moulvibazar), NW (Thakurgaon and Panchagarh) and SE (Khagrachari), mainly in and around human habitation.

## TAWNY PIPIT

*Anthus campestris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Plain or faintly streaked sandy brown upperparts with faint streaking on crown and white edged dark median coverts. Broad and rather square-ended whitish supercilium contrast with dark lore and eye-stripe. Buff underparts and outertail feathers. Short hindclaw. Greyish bill and yellowish legs. Juvenile has streaked upperparts and spotted underparts. **Voice** Warbling *cherlee-cherlee-cherlee*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small loose groups, often with other pipit species. Forages by walking and running on ground; wags tail when foraging. Feeds on insects and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare winter visitor. Occurs in SE (Cox's Bazar) on coast and NE in grassy and bushy areas.

## OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT

*Anthus hodgsoni*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Brownish olive upperparts with dark streaks. Prominent supercilium (buff in front of eye and white behind) contrast with dark eye-stripe. White spot and blackish patch on rear ear-coverts. Black malar stripe. Buff breast and white underparts boldly streaked with black. Greyish yellow bill and pinkish legs. Differs from Tree Pipit by olive wash on upperparts with less distinct streaking and white spot and blackish patch on rear ear-coverts. **Voice** Weak *psee*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Often shakes tail when perched on tree. Forages on ground. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and seeds. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in woodlands.



## RICHARD'S PIPIT

*Anthus richardi*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Long and narrow neck, large bill and long legs with long hind-claw. Dark brown upperparts with broad black streaks. Whitish supercilium and dark malar stripe. White throat, mid-belly and vent, and orange-buff breast and flanks with dark spots mainly on breast. Blackish yellow bill and yellow legs. Juvenile darker with more prominent streaks and spots. **Voice** Loud and explosive *schreep*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Perches in upright stance. Forages on ground. Feeds on insects and their larvae. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas and wetlands.



## ROSY PIPIT

*Anthus roseatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Greyish olive upperparts and whitish underparts with heavy black streaks; bold black spots on breast. Prominent buff supercilium, diffuse dark eye-stripe and moustachial stripe, and greyish ear-coverts. Two buff wing-bars. Rosy wash on underparts with fewer spots on breast and dark grey cheek in breeding plumage. Greyish bill and pinkish legs. **Voice** Weak, short *seep-seep-seep*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages on ground and in vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds and berries. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors) in and around wetlands; rarely in NW (Thakurgaon), central region, SE and S in and around wetlands.

## PADDYFIELD PIPIT

*Anthus rufulus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Streaked brown upperparts with prominent buff supercilium, diffuse dark lore and dark wing feathers with buff margins. Buff underparts with streaks on breast and sides of throat. Small and thin yellow-orange bill; yellow-orange legs. Differs from similar pipits by combination of dark lores, spotted breast, and relatively short bill, legs, claws and tail. **Voice** Weak, short *chip-chip-chip*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small loose groups. Forages on ground. Feeds on insects, insect larvae, seeds and vegetables. Breeds during March-July. Nests on ground under bushy vegetation.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed, mainly in open areas.

## FOREST WAGTAIL

*Dendronanthus indicus*

**Local name:** Thandi (Ku)

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Mostly brownish olive upperparts with white supercilium and dark eye-stripe. Mostly black wings with broad whitish wing-bars. White underparts with two broad black breast-bands. Blackish bill and pale pinkish legs. **Voice** Metallic *pink-pink-pink*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Perches in horizontal stance. Prefers forests and woodlands. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Forages on ground. Feeds on insects and spiders. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed in and around forests.



## WHITE WAGTAIL

*Motacilla alba*

**Local name:** Choto Khonjan, Khonjan (C), Mohak (Ma)

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

**Description** Highly variable plumage (different subspecies), but overall combination of white, grey and black, and broad white forehead extends behind eye in all plumages. Black-and-white head pattern; grey or black mantle; white, grey or black wing covers. Black breast and white rest of underparts. Small black bill and black legs. **Voice** Medium loud *tslee-vit*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Perches mainly on ground, but also on low plants. Often catches prey on ground by running. Feeds on insects, caterpillars and tiny molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in wetlands and open areas.



## GREY WAGTAIL

*Motacilla cinerea*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Slim body with long tail. Variable plumage, but overall combination of grey, yellowish, whitish and black. Long white supercilium and yellow rump and vent. Grey upperparts with blackish wings and tail. Yellowish or yellowish white underparts. Black throat in breeding male, white throat in non-breeding male, female and juvenile. Small black bill and black legs. **Voice** Sharp, repeated *chi-cheep*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Often wags tail. Perches mainly on ground, but also on low plants. Forages by walking in and around fast-flowing shallow water. Feeds on insects and tiny molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands and open areas.

## CITRINE WAGTAIL

*Motacilla citreola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Highly variable plumage, but overall combination of grey, blackish, yellow and white. Dark wings and tail, and broad white wing-bars in all plumages. Breeding male has blackish upperparts and yellow head and underparts. Female and non-breeding male have mostly greyish upperparts and yellowish underparts with broad yellow supercilium that surrounds ear-coverts to join yellow throat. Small black bill and black legs. Differs from Western Yellow Wagtail by lack of olive in upperparts; breeding male differs by yellow head. **Voice** Harsh *brzzreep*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in groups. Perches mainly on ground, but also on low plants. Feeds on insects, insect larvae and tiny molluscs. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands and open areas.



## WESTERN YELLOW WAGTAIL

*Motacilla flava*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 17 cm

**Description** Highly variable plumage (different subspecies), but overall combination of grey, olive, yellow, black and white. Dark wings and tail, and white wing-bars in all plumages. Breeding male has olive upperparts with dark or light grey crown and black or blackish eye-stripe; yellow underparts. Non-breeding male and female have mostly grey upperparts and pale yellowish to whitish underparts with or without whitish or yellowish supercilium. Small black bill and black legs. Differs from Citrine Wagtail by usually olive in upperparts; breeding male differs by mostly blackish or grey head. **Voice** High-pitched *weesp*, often repeated. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Usually occurs in small to medium groups. Perches mainly on ground, but also on low plants. Feeds on insects and caterpillars. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Common winter visitor. Widely distributed in wetlands and open areas.





## WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL

*Motacilla maderaspatensis*

**Local name:** Baro Khonjan, Khonjan (G)

**Family:** Motacillidae

**Length:** total 21 cm

**Description** Largest of wagtails in Bangladesh. Overall black-and-white. Mostly black upperparts with black head (including forehead), neck and upperbreast. Very prominent white supercilium. Prominent white wing-patch and wing-panel. White lower breast to vent. Sexes similar and similar plumage year-round. Elongated black bill and blackish legs. Black parts sandy brown in juvenile. **Voice** Loud *chizat-chizat-chizat*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Perches mainly on ground, but also on low plants. Forages by walking close to water. Feeds on insects, insect larvae, dragonflies, snails and seeds. Breeds during March-May. Nests in crevice of tree and building.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common resident. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## COMMON ROSEFINCH

*Carpodacus erythrinus*

**Local name:** Vankai (B)

**Family:** Fringillidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Stocky with very short neck; short thick bill. Pale double wing-bars and no supercilium. Breeding male mostly red with whitish belly; unstreaked upperparts. Non-breeding male duller red or rosy. Female and juvenile male overall drab brownish grey with pale double wing-bars and faint dark streaks on upperparts and breast. Dark greyish bill and legs. **Voice** Clear and ascending *tweet*. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal and aerial. Occurs in pairs or small groups. Feeds on seeds, flower buds and fruits. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Widely distributed, mainly in well-vegetated areas.

## YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING

*Emberiza aureola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Emberizidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Stocky with short neck and tail; short thick bill. Breeding male has mostly chestnut upperparts with black face, chestnut breast-band and broad white wing-bar; yellow underparts. Patterns become obscure in non-breeding male, but with more streaked upperparts. Female has mostly brownish chestnut upperparts with bold dark streaks; pale crown-stripe and broad yellowish supercilium; pale yellow underparts. Pale bill and legs. **Voice** Short, metallic tzik. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Forages by hopping on ground and creeping through grasses. Feeds on grass seeds, cereals and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Vulnerable nationally. Rare winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Hail Haor and Komolganj) in grassy and bushy areas; rarely in NW, central region and SE in grassy and bushy areas.



## CHESTNUT-EARED BUNTING

*Emberiza fucata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Emberizidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Mostly chestnut upperparts and greyish head with dark streaks; chestnut ear-coverts and black malar stripe. Black breast streaking and chestnut on breast sides; buff belly and vent. Female duller. Grey upper mandible and pale pink lower mandible; pale pinkish legs. **Voice** High-pitched and explosive tzick. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Forages by hopping on ground and creeping through grasses. Feeds on grass seeds and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE, S, SE and central region in grassy and bushy areas.



## BLACK-FACED BUNTING

*Emberiza spodocephala*

**Local name:** Bagheri

**Family:** Emberizidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

**Description** Heavily streaked greyish brown upperparts and faintly streaked pale yellowish underparts. Breeding male has greenish grey hood with blackish lores, chin and face. Non-breeding male has pale greenish grey hood with yellow moustachial stripe. Female has more patterned head with yellow supercilium and moustachial stripe. Greyish upper mandible and pale pinkish lower mandible; pinkish legs. **Voice** Sharp, metallic *tsip*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Perches on ground and on branches of bushy plants. Forages on ground and in vegetation. Feeds on seeds, cereals and insects. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon winter visitor. Occurs in NE (Haors), N, NW (Tetulia) and central region in grassy and bushy areas.



## CRESTED BUNTING

*Emberiza lathami*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Emberizidae

**Length:** total 15 cm

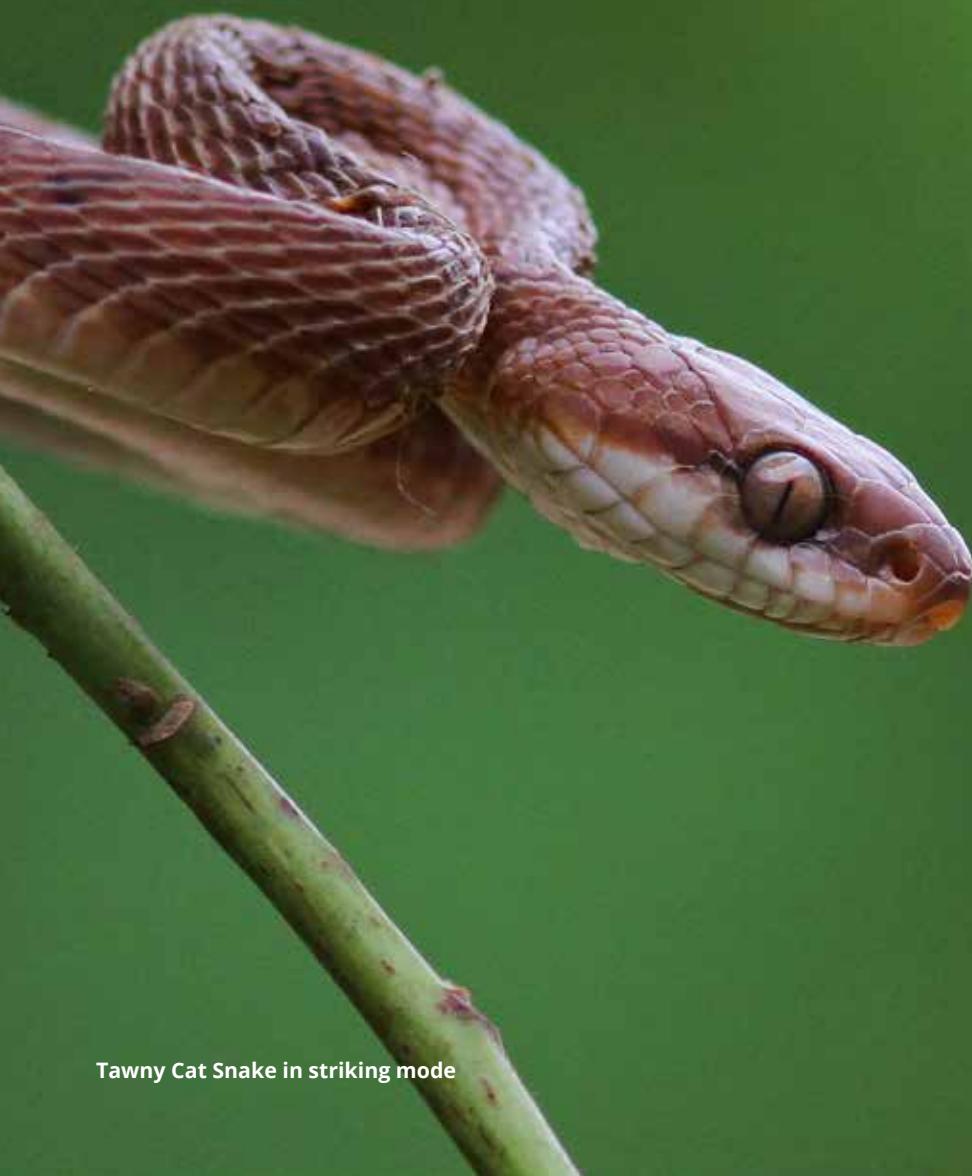
**Description** Long crest. Male mostly dark bluish black with chestnut wings and tail. Female mostly brown, heavily streaked with dark; rufous wings and tail. Greyish pink bill and legs. Juvenile similar to female, but first-winter male darker and more heavily streaked. **Voice** Sharp, clear *pink*. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial, arboreal and aerial. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small groups. Perches on ground and on branches of bushes and trees. Feeds on seeds and cereals. Does not breed in Bangladesh.



### Status and Distribution

Rare vagrant. Occurs in N (northern Jamalpur) and NW (Tetulia) in grassy and bushy areas as well as cultivation.

# REPTILES



Tawny Cat Snake in striking mode



## REPTILES

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Reptiles are cold-blooded vertebrate animals that usually move by crawling. Unlike amphibians, water is not essential to any part of their life cycle. The body of reptiles is usually covered by dry scales that is shed time to time through a process called ecdysis. Reptiles do not incubate, but often bury or hide their eggs under leaves, soil or sand. They live on ground or underground and in trees, feeding mainly on other animals, and also plants. The heaviest reptile in the world and in Bangladesh is the Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*). The longest in the world and in Bangladesh is the Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*), and the lightest and shortest in Bangladesh is the Bowring's House Gecko (*Hemidactylus bowringii*). There are about 9,230 species of reptiles in the world of which a total of 171 species is expected to occur in Bangladesh, including 16 marine species. Moreover, at least one species of reptile has been extirpated from Bangladesh.

## NORTHERN RIVER TERRAPIN

*Batagur baska*

**Local name:** Mukhpura/Mandari/Baro Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 60 cm

**Description** Greyish or brownish carapace and unpatterned yellow plastron. Head colour similar to carapace, but black in mature male. Domed and heavily buttressed carapace, and long plastron without hinge. Forehead covered with small scales. Four claws on each forelimb. Male has thicker and longer tail than female. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary except in breeding season. Feeds mainly on mangrove fruits, but also on wide range of plant and animal food as well as dead animals. Nests in colonies on sandbars and female lays eggs during December-March.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SW and S in rivers in and around mangrove forests including Sundarbans.



## MALAYAN BOX TURTLE

*Cuora amboinensis*

**Local name:** Sumsik (B), Sumexet (Ky), Tal-pui (L), Lip Ma-keoi (Mr)

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 18 cm

**Description** Blackish or brownish carapace; yellowish plastron with single black blotch on each scute. Longitudinal yellow stripes on face. High-domed smooth carapace with vertebral keel in adults. Plastron has plastral hinge, thus able to completely close its shell. Male smaller than female, but with longer and thicker tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on aquatic plants, but also on small aquatic organisms. Female lays eggs during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in wet areas of mixed evergreen forests, and wetlands.



## KEELED BOX TURTLE

*Cuora mouhotii*

**Local name:** Tui Lip (Mr)

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 21 cm

**Description** Dark or light brown carapace; yellowish plastron with dark brown blotches on each scute. Elongated and flat-topped carapace with three prominent keels; marginals serrated posteriorly. Juvenile with longer tail than adult. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on fallen fruits, but also on other plant food, worms and snails. Female lays eggs during May-September.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests.



## INDIAN LEAF TURTLE

*Cyclemys gemeli*

**Local name:** Fada Dur (C), Chunquang (L)

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 25 cm

**Description** Brown carapace and plastron with dark radiation on each scute that fades out with age. Olive-brown head and limbs. Rounded carapace flat in young (resembles dry leaf) and moderately domed in adult; three keels in carapace; marginals serrated posteriorly. Forehead covered with enlarged scales. Juvenile with longer tail than adult. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Due to its leaf-like appearance it can camouflage with leaf litter. A bottom walker rather than true swimmer and rests on land at night. Feeds mainly on fallen fruits, but also on invertebrates. Female lays eggs in nest dug underground. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in streams and small rivers in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## SPOTTED POND TURTLE

*Geoclemys hamiltonii*

**Local name:** Mogom Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 41 cm

**Description** Black carapace and plastron with numerous yellowish or whitish spots and elongated marks. Black head, neck and limbs with smaller, but denser spots. Juvenile more spotted than adult. Elongated and convex carapace with three interrupted keels. Deeply forked anal scute. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary. Roosts in banks of wetlands. Feeds mainly on molluscs, but also on fish, insect larvae, grasses and fruits. Female lays eggs during December-January.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in NW, SW, S, NE and central region in wetlands.



## CROWNED RIVER TURTLE

*Hardella thurjii*

**Local name:** Kali/Dailen Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 61 cm

**Description** Dark brown or black carapace with yellow margin; darkest along vertebral keel. Yellow plastron with large black blotch on each scute or completely black scutes. Elongated and dome-shaped carapace. Large head with four yellowish orange stripes on each side. Very short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic and terrestrial; docile. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on grasses, water hyacinth and other aquatic plants. Female lays eggs during September-January.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in NW, SW, S, NE and central region in wetlands.





## ARAKAN FOREST TURTLE

*Heosemys depressa*

**Local name:** Lip Loi (Mr)

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 24 cm

**Description** Yellowish brown carapace sometimes with dark brown mottling. Yellowish brown plastron with black radiating lines on each scute. Dark yellowish brown head, neck and limbs. Large scales on limbs. Depressed carapace with distinct vertebral ridge and serrated posterior marginals. Plastron truncated anteriorly and tapering posteriorly with no hinge but with distinct anal notch. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and very secretive. Occurs solitary. Feeds on wide varieties of animal and plant food including fallen fruits, insects, crustaceans, worms and fish. Female lays eggs mainly during October-Decmeber.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Bandarban) in and around mixed evergreen forests, and bamboo groves.



## TRICARINATE HILL TURTLE

*Melanochelys tricarinata*

**Local name:** Shila Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 20 cm

**Description** Dark brown carapace with yellow margin and yellow lines along keels. Yellowish plastron. Dark brown head, neck and limbs. A rufescent or yellowish stripe from nostril to neck in juvenile that can be entirely faded in adult. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Mainly crepuscular, but also diurnal; terrestrial and shy. Occurs solitary. Feeds on wide varieties of plant and animal food, but prefers fallen fruits. Female lays eggs mainly during March-April.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE, NE, N and NW in well-vegetated areas and grasslands.

## INDIAN BLACK TURTLE

*Melanochelys trijuga*

**Local name:** Kalo Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 38 cm

**Description** Dark brown to brownish black carapace and plastron. Plastron with yellow margin in young that disappears with age. Greyish or olive-grey head and neck; yellow patches on sides of head that become obscured with age. Elongated carapace with three keels that are low in juveniles and elevated in adults. Very short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and nocturnal; primarily aquatic. Feeds on wide range of animal and plant food such as grasses, water hyacinth, fruits and crustaceans. Female lays eggs during October-December.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## YELLOW TURTLE

*Morenia petersi*

**Local name:** Halud Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 20 cm

**Description** Dark olive or greyish black carapace and bright yellow or orange plastron. Vertebral and costal with yellowish border. Dark olive head with three yellow stripes on each side of face. Dark olive limbs bordered with yellow. Domed carapace, less domed in male; low vertebral keel in juvenile. Narrow plastron. Pointed snout and short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic and shy, but spends much time basking on shore or floating objects during sunny days. Feeds on plant and animal food, particularly aquatic vegetation. Female lays eggs mainly during December-January.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Uncommon. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## BROWN ROOFED TURTLE

*Pangshura smithii*

**Local name:** Baro Kori Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 23 cm

**Description** Olive-brown carapace with dark brown vertebral stripe and yellow border. Yellow plastron with or without dark blotches on each scute. Elongated and depressed carapace with or without vertebral keel. Plastron projected anteriorly and truncated. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and crepuscular; aquatic and shy. Occurs solitary. Feeds on wide range of animal and plant food; likes to feed on insects. Female lays eggs mainly during August-September.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in S, SW, NW, NE and central region in wetlands.



## SYLHET ROOFED TURTLE

*Pangshura sylhetensis*

**Local name:** Sylheti Kori Kaitta

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 20 cm

**Description** Olive-brown carapace with a brown vertebral keel. Yellow plastron with large black blotches on each scute. Olive brown head, neck and limbs; an S-shaped red mark behind eye and reddish lips; narrow whitish stripes on neck. Carapace highly elevated in male and juvenile, and smoothly domed in female; a prominent spike on third vertebral; 13 pairs of marginal distinctive. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and primarily aquatic; shy. Occurs solitary, but may bask communally on logs on water. Feeds preferably on fish and other aquatic organisms. Female lays eggs during March-April.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in hill streams and other wetlands.



## INDIAN ROOFED TURTLE

*Pangshura tecta*

**Local name:** Hail/Tora Kori Kaitta, Horo (S), Tuisal-ted (P)

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 18 cm

**Description** Dark olive-brown carapace with reddish stripe along mid-dorsum of anterior half; yellow border. Yellowish plastron with prominent black blotches. Prominent crescent-shaped reddish mark from behind eye to over head. Dark grey neck with narrow yellowish lines. Elevated carapace with prominent spike on third vertebral. Female much larger than male, but male has longer tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and aquatic. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Frequently basks on banks, logs or floating vegetation. Feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation. Female lays eggs during January-March.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## MEDIAN ROOFED TURTLE

*Pangshura tentoria*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Bataguridae

**Length:** carapace 20 cm

**Description** Very similar to Indian Roofed Turtle, but differs by absence of crescent-shaped reddish mark behind eye and less distinct neck stripes. Dark olive-brown carapace with reddish stripe along mid-dorsum of anterior half; yellow border in some individuals. Yellow plastron with a large dark blotch covering about half of each scute. Olive-brown head and neck with a reddish spot behind eye and a pair of reddish bars on posterior head. Elevated and oval carapace with a prominent spike on third vertebral. Plastron truncate anteriorly and notched posteriorly. Male has longer tail than female. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and aquatic. Occurs solitary or in small groups. Male and juvenile feed mainly on animal food, whereas female prefers plant food. Frequently basks on banks, logs or floating vegetation. Female lays eggs during October-January.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## ELONGATED TORTOISE

*Indotestudo elongata*

**Local name:** Halud Pahari Kasim, Vaisrang Santale/Talvar (B), Farbo Dur (C), Ukei (Ku), Sung-oi (Ky), Tal-rang (L), Kaoteo Lip (Mr), Talver (P)

**Family:** Testudinidae

**Length:** carapace 33 cm

**Description** Yellowish carapace with scattered black blotches of variable sizes. Yellowish plastron usually with black blotches. Bright pink around eyes and nostrils during breeding season. Elongated and elevated carapace with flat top; rounded carapace in young. Plastron deeply notched at posterior end. Strong and heavily scaled limbs. Tail-tip has a spur. Male larger with broader shell than female. **Voice** Usually silent; male utters a harsh raspy sound during mating. **Habits** Crepuscular, terrestrial and shy. Occurs solitary. Feeds on leaves, fruits, mushrooms, slugs, worms and insects. Female lays eggs mainly during September-October.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and well-vegetated areas.



## ASIAN GIANT TORTOISE

*Manouria emys*

**Local name:** Kalo Pahari Kasim, Lingung (Ky), Lip Nong (Mr), Sungsip (P)

**Family:** Testudinidae

**Length:** carapace 58 cm

**Description** Unmarked dark brown or black carapace, plastron, head, neck and limbs. Carapace with distinct growth rings, especially in young. Convex carapace rounded in young and elongated in adult. Several spines on upper thigh. Tail-tip has a spur. Pectoral scutes on plastron touches each other (indicating subspecies *phayrei*). **Voice** Usually silent. **Habits** Crepuscular, terrestrial, slow and shy. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on shoots, tubers and fruits, but occasionally on insects and frogs. Female lays eggs in a mound nest of leaf litter during April-September.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE in hills, mainly in mixed evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts.



## ASIATIC SOFTSHELL TURTLE

*Amyda cartilaginea*

**Local name:** Lipen (Ky), Pha (Mr)

**Family:** Trionychidae

**Length:** carapace 75 cm

**Description** Numerous small yellow spots on greyish olive head, neck and limbs. Greyish olive carapace occasionally with large black spots, which disappear with age. Whitish plastron in male, which is greyish in female. Rounded or oval carapace with distinct tubercles at anterior margins; juvenile with numerous elongated tubercles all over carapace. Long and narrow snout. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; aquatic. Feeds on fish, amphibians, crustaceans and aquatic insects. Female lays eggs mainly during August-November.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Inani) in hill streams (mainly Remakri and Sangu Rivers).



## SPOTTED FLAPSHELL TURTLE

*Lissemys punctata*

**Local name:** Shundi/Patapor/Chip Kasim, Saifak (B), Duba (G), Sleepo (Ku), Horou (S)

**Family:** Trionychidae

**Length:** carapace 37 cm

**Description** Olive-green carapace with dark yellow blotches (indicating subspecies *andersoni*); whitish or pale yellow plastron. Olive-green head, often with irregular yellow blotches, but rarely with three black streaks instead of yellow blotches. Oval and domed carapace. A pair of flaps at posterior region of plastron for hiding hindlimbs and tail. Very small tail in male, barely up to carapace margin, and even smaller in female. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal, crepuscular and nocturnal; aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds on frogs, tadpoles, fish, molluscs, carrion and aquatic plants. Female lays eggs during September-November.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wetlands.





## PEACOCK SOFTSHELL TURTLE

*Nilssonia hurum*

**Local name:** Dhum Kasim

**Family:** Trionychidae

**Length:** carapace 60 cm

**Description** Olive carapace with or without a narrow yellow rim; juvenile with four (rarely five or six) ocelli. Whitish or light greyish plastron. Oval and low carapace. Large head with black reticulation; yellowish or olive patches behind eye and across snout. Long and slender snout bent downwards. Moderately long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds on molluscs, fish, crustaceans, frogs, carrion and vegetables. Female lays eggs during August-December.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Common. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## BLACK SOFTSHELL TURTLE

*Nilssonia nigricans*

**Local name:** Bostami Kasim

**Family:** Trionychidae

**Length:** carapace 91 cm

**Description** Dark grey or olive carapace; juvenile with four (rarely five or six) ocelli bordered by dark yellow. Whitish or light greyish plastron. Dark grey or olive head, neck and limbs. Oval and low carapace with rough appearance, especially along border. Very large head. Male larger with longer and thicker tail than female. Differs from Peacock Softshell Turtle by less distinct black reticulation on head and absence of yellowish or olive patches behind eye and across snout. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds on wide varieties of animal and plant food; in sacred pond (Bayezid Bostami's pond in Chittagong) it feeds on bread, banana, cake, dried fish, etc. supplied by visitors.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally, Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE, NE and N in wetlands (other than wild populations, semi-wild population in Bayezid Bostami's pond, Chittagong).



## OLIVE RIDLEY SEA TURTLE

*Lepidochelys olivacea*

**Local name:** Jalpaironga Samudrik Kasim

**Family:** Cheloniidae

**Length:** carapace 80 cm

**Description** Greyish olive carapace and whitish or yellowish plastron; grey-black carapace and cream plastron in juvenile. Broad heart-shaped carapace with serrated posterior marginals. Smooth carapace in adult; tricarinate in juvenile. Male has longer and thicker based tail than female. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; coastal and marine. Occurs solitary or in groups, especially during nesting. Feeds on fish, crabs, snails, urchins and jellyfish. Adults migrate long distances to reach sandy sea shores to lay eggs mainly during November-February. Digs pits using hindlimbs for laying eggs then covers them with sand.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Common. Occurs inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal.

## FOREST CRESTED LIZARD

*Calotes emma*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Agamidae

**Length:** snout-vent 12 cm, tail 30 cm

**Description** Very similar to Common Garden Lizard, but can be easily distinguished by presence of a spine behind eye. Brownish upperparts, often with dark brown bars or spots, and whitish underparts. Radiating dark lines from eye. Whitish dorsolateral line often present in male. Head and throat of male gets dark during breeding season. Well-developed nuchal and dorsal crests. Curved fold in front of shoulder. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Feeds on insects. Female lays eggs during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## COMMON GARDEN LIZARD

*Calotes versicolor*

**Local name:** Raktachosa Girgiti, Laikeng (B), Samolok (C), Kalkas (G), Rangchia (Kh), Chingkoh (Ku), Kalop (Ky), Nakang/Kang/Krontanka (Mr), Lai-keng (P), Kakra (S), Sikalthui (T)

**Family:** Agamidae

**Length:** snout-vent 13 cm, tail 33 cm

**Description** Large-headed lizard with two distinctive spines above tympanum. Color variable, but usually light brown (greenish in NW Bangladesh) upperparts with dark brown spots or bars and paler underparts. Radiating dark lines from eye. Bright red head, forebody and gular pouch, and black patch on throat, in breeding male. Cream dorsolateral stripes in juvenile. Prominent dorsal crest from nape to end of trunk. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal; arboreal but able to run on ground with formidable speed. Usually occurs solitary, but also in pairs. Feeds on insects. Female lays eggs during June-September. Female digs a hole in soft soil where it deposits eggs.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## SPOTTED FLYING LIZARD

*Draco maculatus*

**Local name:** Uranta Girgiti, Oleaw (B), Urgo Samolok (C), Laidi (Ku), Pythe-kelop (Ky), O-leuh (L), Nakangluk/Kangluk (Mr)

**Family:** Agamidae

**Length:** snout-vent 9 cm, tail 12 cm

**Description** Wing-like membranes or patagia on sides of body; each supported by five elongated ribs. Patagia remain folded, so not visible when resting. Greyish or brownish upperparts, often with dark spots, and pale yellowish underparts. Pinkish yellow patagia with pale lines and dark spots. Dark brown V-mark on head. Blunt snout. Pale yellowish gular pouch with a blue spot on each side of base (indicating subspecies *maculatus*). Male has much larger gular pouch than female. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Often glides from tree to tree; able to glide up to 10 m. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds primarily on ants, but also on small insects. Courtship and mating takes place during early rainy season when male and female frequently inflate their gular pouches. Female lays eggs during June-September.

### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## GREEN FAN-THROATED LIZARD

*Ptyctolaemus gularis*

**Local name:** Tang-kong (L)

**Family:** Agamidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8 cm, tail 17 cm

**Description** Distinctive blue-and-black gular sac, but visible only when excited. Similar to Common Garden Lizard, but indistinct dorsal crest. Usually brown or greenish brown upperparts and pale underparts. Some broad dark brown marks along back and dark brown reticulation on greenish flanks. Three longitudinal folds on each side of throat that curve to meet on back. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal, but often occurs close to ground or comes to ground for feeding. Occurs solitary. Feeds on insects, spiders and soil arthropods. Female lays eggs mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## AYEYAWDY BENT-TOED GECKO

*Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8 cm, tail 9 cm

**Description** Brownish or greyish upperparts with about 10 transverse rows of rectangular dark brown patches. Brownish or greyish forehead with incomplete yellowish eyering. Slender body; dorsal surface with 22-24 keeled dorsal tubercles. Relatively long limbs with short digits and hooked ends of digits. No precloacal groove; 10-28 precloacal pores in single series in male. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal, but often comes to ground for feeding. Occurs solitary. Shelters under logs and rocks during day. Feeds mainly on insects. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and N (Madhutila EP) in well-vegetated areas.





## TOKAY GECKO

*Gekko gecko*

**Local name:** Tokkhak, Kokkey, Tatpong, Houkka, Tokkho Shap, Tokkey (B), Hokkang (C), Kokke (Kh), Tokay (Ku), Touktak (Ky), Chokkey (L), Tokkey (Mr), Tokkey (P), Tokkey (T)

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 17 cm, tail 17 cm

**Description** Large and powerful gecko with large head. Bluish grey or brownish upperparts with reddish spots and transverse bands formed by whitish spots; pale underparts. Dark-banded tail. Yellow iris with vertical pupil. Body covered by granular scales. Male has 13-24 preanal pores. **Voice** Loud *tokkey-tokkey-tokkey*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal, but often comes to ground for feeding. Occurs solitary. Each individual usually has own hiding place. Able to cast off tail in defense and regenerates a new one. Feeds mainly on insects, but also on other invertebrates and even small vertebrates. Female lays eggs during June-September. Eggs adhered to a surface.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BOWRING'S HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus bowringii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5 cm, tail 5 cm

**Description** Brownish upperparts with dark brown smudges and occasionally white spots; often with four longitudinal streaks along dorsum. Cream or light yellow underparts. Flattened body and relatively large head; 7-12 supralabials. Tail with dark chevrons. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal, scansorial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hides itself under logs or in leaf litter during day. Female lays eggs during June-September. Eggs adhered to walls.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in forests and urban areas.

## BROOK'S HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus brookii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm, tail 7 cm

**Description** Very similar to Common House Gecko, but with rough dorsal skin (smooth in Common House Gecko) due to numerous tubercles. Dark brown to light grey upperparts with dark spots; two dark lines along nostril and eye. Whitish underparts. Broad head and slightly flattened body. Tapering tail with spine-like tubercles on dorsum. **Voice** Loud *chuck-chuck-chuck*. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and scansorial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on small insects. Female lays eggs during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.

## YELLOW-BELLIED HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*

**Local name:** Goda Tiktiki

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 9 cm, tail 9 cm

**Description** Light grey or yellowish grey upperparts with or without dark line from nostril to eye and five dark undulated transverse bands on back. Yellowish underparts. Large head, and broad body and tail. No tubercle on body, but sometimes two pairs of rows of tubercles on tail. Tail widens strikingly behind its relatively narrow base. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; scansorial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects and a variety of other arthropods. Female lays eggs during March-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NW and SW (except Sundarbans) and rarely in central region in and around human habitation.



## COMMON HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus frenatus*

**Local name:** Haroil Tiktiki, Bangkhler (B), Thokthogi (C), Prasni (Kh), Emhlongza (Ky), Liking (L), Tusilambrongma (Mr), Bang-hilar (P), Chercheta (S), Nobraisha (T)

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm, tail 7 cm

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with or without a light brown streak on side of head sometimes continuing onto flanks and dark brown markings on body. Creamy underparts. Tree-dwelling individuals more dark and more patterned than house-dwelling individuals. Large head and slightly flattened body. Segmented and tapering tail with enlarged tubercles along sides. **Voice** Loud *tik-tik-tik*; quite noisy. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; arboreal and scansorial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Hunts insects from around source of light. Rests in shady places during day. Female lays eggs mainly during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around human habitation.



## GARNOT'S HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus garnotii*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7 cm, tail 8 cm

**Description** Slender body and relatively long tail. Brownish grey or yellowish upperparts with longitudinal brown stripes, either continuous or broken. Pale orange towards terminal end of tail with broad dark brown bands. Unpatterned cream to pale yellow underparts. Large triangular head broader than body. Segmented and depressed tail with denticulate lateral edges. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal; scansorial and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Rests in shady places during day. Feeds on small arthropods on tree or on ground. Parthenogenetic; females produce fertile eggs without mating.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas; also in and around human habitation.

## FLAT-TAILED HOUSE GECKO

*Hemidactylus platyurus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm, tail 6 cm

**Description** A flap of skin on side of body and back of hindlimbs together with very flat tail. Greyish or brownish upperparts, often with darker variegation or spots; usually a prominent dark streak behind eye. Yellowish to orange underparts. Robust and flattened body. Smooth upperparts with tiny granules; serrated lateral edges of tail with pointed scales. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal; arboreal and scansorial. Occurs solitary. Rests in shady places during day. Feeds on spiders, ants and other arthropods. Parthenogenetic; females produce fertile eggs without mating.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region and N in and around deciduous forests; also in and around human habitation.



## SMOOTH PARACHUTE GECKO

*Ptychozoon lionotum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Gekkonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8 cm, tail 8 cm

**Description** Tail does not form a wide flap at tip and no enlarged tubercles among dorsal body scales. Greyish brown upperparts with transverse wavy dark brown bands. Dark brown line from eye to first dorsal band. Tail with several spots or bands. Yellowish underparts with or without dark brown speckles. Large head and robust body. Two skin flaps on two sides of body form 'parachute'. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal, but occasionally comes to ground for feeding. Occurs solitary. Leaps while moving; expanded 'parachute' ensures soft landing from tree to ground. In daytime, remains motionless with its limbs closely apposed to branch or trunk, and moves only if provoked. Feeds mainly on arthropods; likes to feed on cockroaches and moths. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Range) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## KHASI HILLS LONG-TAILED LIZARD

*Takydromus khasiensis*

**Local name:** Pahari Moishap, Longlok (Ky), Laitel (L), Naklai (Mr)

**Family:** Lacertidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5 cm, tail 12 cm

**Description** Extremely long tail, pointed snout and keeled plate-like scales distinctive. Brown or greenish brown upperparts. Whitish or greenish yellow dorsolateral stripe from eye to base of tail, bordered above and below by black or dark brown lines. Whitish or greenish yellow underparts, most prominent on throat. Long head and obtusely pointed snout. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and arboreal (low vegetation). Occurs solitary. Quite agile and able to move fast. Feeds mainly on insects. Egg-laying season not recorded. Lays eggs on ground, usually at base of grassy vegetation.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## KEELED GRASS SKINK

*Eutropis carinata*

**Local name:** Anzoni, Lenzana, Laiziar (B), Silkukur (C), Kolchor (L), Glinambua/Naklai Changbu (Mr), Fluang-milsap (P)

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 13 cm, tail 17 cm

**Description** Larger and less patterned than other skink species. Shining olive-brown or bronze-brown upperparts with or without a few brown or black spots. A distinct light dorsolateral line from above eye to base of tail seamed by contrasting dark stripe at anterior part. Whitish or yellowish underparts. Stout body. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on a wide range of invertebrates and small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during August-September. Lays eggs in self-excavated hole or under fallen log.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in wet areas.

## STRIPED GRASS SKINK

*Eutropis dissimilis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 9 cm, tail 14 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with broad pale yellowish olive stripes edged with black dots, which often join to form dark lines. Small white spots on flanks. White stripes below eye. Greenish white underparts. Small head; short snout and robust body. Lower eyelid with clear window. Three keels in dorsal scales; smooth ventral scales. **Voice** Silent.

**Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary or in pairs. Feeds on insects, spiders and small frogs. Female lays eggs during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NW, N, central region and NE in well-vegetated areas and grasslands.



## BRONZE GRASS SKINK

*Eutropis macularia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7 cm, tail 10 cm

**Description** Bronze-brown upperparts with or without black dots forming longitudinal lines. Black (especially in male and juvenile) or dark brown (especially in female) sides of body with white spots. Unpatterned cream underparts. Red lips and flanks in breeding male. Distinct head with short snout; slender body. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on arthropods. Female lays eggs under dead leaves or logs during June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around mixed evergreen forests and deciduous forests.





## MANY-LINED GRASS SKINK

*Eutropis multifasciata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 13 cm, tail 18 cm

**Description** Large skink similar to Keeled Grass Skink, but differs by having bronze upperparts with brown longitudinal stripes and prominent whitish spots on sides of body. Pale dorsolateral line. Cream underparts. Distinct head with short snout; robust body. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on arthropods and small frogs. Ovoviviparous; female delivers young, but season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around hilly areas.



## WHITE-SPOTTED SUPPLE SKINK

*Lygosoma albopunctata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm, tail 8 cm

**Description** Slim and elongated body and tail, and small and feeble limbs; forelimbs and hindlimbs distantly located from each other. Brown to reddish brown upperparts with longitudinal series of dark spots. Black-edged white lip scales, and dark brown or black sides of neck and flanks spotted with white. Brownish or pale pinkish tail in adult, bright red in juvenile. Unpatterned yellowish white underparts. Head nearly indistinct from neck. Thick and rounded tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal, terrestrial and semi-fossorial. Occurs solitary. Usually seen under leaf litter or fallen logs during rainy season. Feeds on small insects. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in moist areas.



## SPOTTED LITTER SKINK

*Sphenomorphus maculatus*

**Local name:** Chicha-o (Ku), Longlok (Ky), Nklichangbu (Mr), Fluang-mil (P)

**Family:** Scincidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm, tail 10 cm

**Description** Long and slender skink with head distinct from neck. Bronze-brown or brownish pink upperparts with two dark median series of spots; dark lateral band on flanks usually spotted with white. Cream underparts turning orange or yellow and white ventrolateral sides of body turning bluish during breeding season, possibly typical for male. Short snout; tympanum not deeply sunk. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on spiders, crickets and moths. Egg-laying season not recorded, but presumably June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and well-vegetated areas, and in central region (Madhupur forest and Comilla) in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## BENGAL MONITOR

*Varanus bengalensis*

**Local name:** Hung Gui, Gui Shap, Sattang (B), Makru (G), Achaow (Ku), Tang (Ky), Tangkang (L), Gui (S)

**Family:** Varanidae

**Length:** snout-vent 75 cm, tail 100 cm

**Description** Strongly built monitor with large triangular head and elongated snout; oblique nostril and ear opening. Greyish or brownish upperparts with irregular dark spots and yellowish or whitish underparts. Juvenile with yellowish spots arranged on transverse rows. Strongly flattened tail, particularly towards terminal end. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal; primarily terrestrial, but often swims and climbs trees. Occurs solitary. Basks in morning, especially during winter. Feeds on a variety of animal food like crabs, frogs, snakes, lizards, birds, small mammals and carrion; sometimes pilfers young domestic chicken. Often enters burrows in search of food or to lay eggs. Female lays eggs during June-September.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## YELLOW MONITOR

*Varanus flavescens*

**Local name:** Sona Gui, Torhot (S)

**Family:** Varanidae

**Length:** snout-vent 37 cm, tail 47 cm

**Description** Stocky monitor with relatively short head and tail. Overall dirty yellowish; upperparts with reddish brown transverse bands across body and tail. Posteriorly directed dark V-marks on throat. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal, aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Basks in morning, especially during winter. Feeds on crabs, beetles, earthworms, frogs, birds, and eggs of reptiles and birds. Female lays eggs during August-October.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in marshy areas.



## WATER MONITOR

*Varanus salvator*

**Local name:** Ramgadi/Tairkel Gui

**Family:** Varanidae

**Length:** snout-vent 98 cm, tail 114 cm

**Description** Strongly built monitor with triangular head, depressed tip of snout and oval nostrils. Olive-black upperparts with yellow spots arranged in transverse series and yellow underparts usually with black V-marks. Patterns more distinct in juvenile than in adult. Strongly compressed tail with a double-toothed crest above. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic; often climbs trees to roost and bask, and jumps into water when in danger. Occurs solitary. Feeds on a variety of animal food including crabs, frogs, fish and prawns, but also carrion. Female lays eggs in tree-hole or hole in bank of wetland during May-October.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Common. Occurs in SW, S, SE, NE and central region mainly in and around wetlands, mainly along coast.



## WHITE-HEADED BLIND SNAKE

*Ramphotyphlops albiceps*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Typhlopidae

**Length:** total 18 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Small and slender worm-like snake with blunt head indistinct from neck and spine-tipped stubby tail. Dark brown upperparts with white head, anterior part of neck and tail. Creamy white ventral scales (6-8 scale-rows). **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and semi-fossorial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on small invertebrates and their larvae. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SW (Khulna) in village groves.



## COMMON BLIND SNAKE

*Ramphotyphlops braminus*

**Local name:** Choto Dumukha/Sutanoli Shap, Pui Shap, Pingir (B)

**Family:** Typhlopidae

**Length:** total 23 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Small and slender worm-like snake with blunt head indistinct from neck and spine-tipped stubby tail. Uniform blackish brown or dark bluish black upperparts and lighter underparts; paler snout and tip of tail. Rudimentary eyes visible under scales, although virtually blind. Head scales larger than body scales. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and semi-fossorial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on ants and termites, and their larvae. Only known parthenogenetic snake; female lays eggs mainly during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## DIARD'S BLIND SNAKE

*Typhlops diardii*

**Local name:** Baro Dumukha/Sutanoli Shap, Aluharta Shap

**Family:** Typhlopidae

**Length:** total 43 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Quite large and thick-bodied as a blind snake; head indistinct from neck; equally thick head and tail ends. Unpatterned dark brown upperparts and slightly paler underparts. Dark forehead with a pale U-mark; eyes visible as tiny dark spot under scales. Rounded snout. Very short tail ends in a short spine. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and semi-fossorial. Often found under leaf litter, rotting logs and debris. Feeds on earthworms, and soft-bodied insects and their larvae. Female lays eggs during March-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## COMMON SAND BOA

*Eryx conicus*

**Local name:** Kucho/Kanta Dhundol Shap

**Family:** Boidae

**Length:** total 100 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Looks like a miniature of python due to its thick body, but strongly keeled scales. Brownish or greyish upperparts with irregular dark reddish brown black-edged blotches connected on back. Yellowish white underparts. Juvenile brighter than adult. Head indistinct from neck. Small eye with vertical pupil. Very short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, but may hunt during day; terrestrial. Sluggish and spends much time basking below surface of sand with its head exposed on surface waiting for prey. Kills most prey by constriction. Feeds mainly on rodents, but also on frogs, toads, lizards, other snakes and birds. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in central region (Tangail, Dhaka and Narshingdi) and NW (Naogaon and Rajshahi) in and around sandy areas.

## BURMESE PYTHON

*Python molurus*

**Local name:** Azagar/Meghdumbur/Moyal/Chaklapora Shap, Dulpi/Rulpe (B), Azabo/Azagar (C), Jada (G), Beseindum (Kh), Puvu Kelou (Ku), Phulse (Ky), Rul-pui (L), Chebogri (Ma), Rolim (Mr), Sunoi Bing (S), Mushle Merma (T)

**Family:** Boidae

**Length:** total 600 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Very long and thick-bodied snake with lance-shaped head broader than neck and short tail. Yellowish or light brownish upperparts with asymmetrical black-edged dark brown blotches. Whitish or yellowish underparts. Arrowhead mark on upper surface of head. Small eye with vertical pupil. Scale at snout tip and first two upper lip scales with heat sensitive pits. A spur (vestigial hind limb) on each side of anal scale. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Usually occurs solitary. Often basks in sun during winter mornings. Feeds on mammals and birds including deer, wild boar, civets, rodents and bats. Kills prey by twisting and constricting. Female lays eggs during March-June and remains coiled on them for 60-80 days.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Uncommon. Mainly subspecies *bivittatus* occurs in Bangladesh, distributed in SW (Sundarbans), S (Patuakhali), SE, NE, N (Lauchapra forest in Jamalpur) and central region (Madhupur forest) in forests. One record of subspecies *molurus* (colour lighter) in Naogaon near international border.

## RETICULATED PYTHON

*Python reticulatus*

**Local name:** Golbahar Shap, Jairai (Ku), Rolim (Mr)

**Family:** Boidae

**Length:** total 1,000 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** World's largest snake with thick-body, lance-shaped head broader than neck and short tail. Pale brownish or yellowish upperparts with a series of large brown-and-yellow squarish marks that join to form a wide zigzag pattern. Yellowish head with a longitudinal black line along middle of head and another line from eye to angle of mouth. Yellowish underparts. Juvenile brighter than adult. Small eye with vertical pupil. A spur (vestigial hind limbs) on each side of anal scale. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, terrestrial and arboreal. Usually occurs solitary. Often basks in sun during winter mornings. Feeds mainly on large mammals, but rarely on birds and large lizards. Kills prey by twisting and constricting. Female lays eggs mainly during April-May and remains coiled on them for 60-100 days.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## 'ANOMALA' VINE SNAKE

*Ahaetulla anomala*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 173 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Long and slender snake with exceptionally long tapering snout that ends in slightly upturned tip. Green (male) or light brown (female) upperparts with dark brown spots and transverse marks. A dark brown rhomboidal pattern on top of head. Lighter underparts. Head distinct from neck. Large eyes with horizontal pupil. Long tail. Hemipenis has three to five nude grooves and five to six large spines. Male differs from Common Vine Snake by rhomboidal pattern on top of head. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal, but often just above water or ground. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on lizards, but also on frogs and small birds. Ovoviparous; female delivers young mainly during August-September.

### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forest and NW (Naogaon) in bush.



## COMMON VINE SNAKE

*Ahaetulla nasuta*

**Local name:** Laodoga Shap, El Shap (C), Phum-pholsok (Ky), Rul-vankai (L), Krengya (Mr), Lad Bing (S)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 200 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Long and slender snake with exceptionally long tapering snout that ends in pointed tip and grooved in middle. Bright green upperparts often with black and blue transverse marks. Light greenish or yellowish underparts. A thin white or yellow line along outer margin of ventrals. Rarely some individuals have olive-brown upperparts and paler underparts. Head distinct from neck. Large eyes with horizontal pupil. Long tail. Differs from male of 'Anomala' Vine Snake by absence of rhomboidal pattern on top of head. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on lizards, but also on frogs, small birds and small mammals. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during March-December.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## SHORT-NOSED VINE SNAKE

*Ahaetulla prasina*

**Local name:** Laodoga/Keralipata Shap, Dulvanzik (B), El Shap (C), Puvu Sapa (Ku), Rul-vankai (L), Krengya/Rosing (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 197 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Long and slender snake with long tapering snout, but shorter than that of Common Vine Snake. Bright green or yellowish green upperparts often speckled with black, blue and white. Light greenish or yellowish underparts. A thin white or yellow line along outer margin of ventrals. Rarely some individuals have brownish upperparts and paler underparts. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with horizontal pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on lizards, but also on frogs and small birds. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE, SE, SW and central region (Madhupur forest) in and around forests.



Brown morph

## STRIPED KEELBACK

*Amphiesma stolatum*

**Local name:** Chilu/Inny/Rakhailla Shap, Baghadili (C), Ruathapra (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 78 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with two yellowish or buff stripes, more prominent on posterior part; anterior part has additional black or dark brown bars or spots that fade towards posterior part. Mostly greyish brown head with two or three black lines from eye to upper jaw. White underparts. Keeled scales. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Flattens forebody and shows bluish interscale colour when threatened. Feeds mainly on frogs, snails, lizards, rodents and insects. Female lays eggs at any time of year; female may stay with eggs.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## VENNING'S KEELBACK

*Amphiesma venningi*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 78 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Dark olive-brown upperparts indistinctly chequered with black; pale brownish yellow spots along sides of forebody. Dark head with lighter vermicular marks on top. Pale brownish yellow upper lip with black bars. Underparts white anteriorly and reddish to dark brown posteriorly. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Weakly keeled scales in upperparts. Divided anal; paired subcaudals help to differentiate it from more common Wall's Keelback.

**Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial; often found around forest streams and in wet forest floor. Occurs solitary. Quite calm. Feeds on tadpoles and frogs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Matamuhuri RF) in mixed evergreen forests.



## WALL'S KEELBACK

*Amphiesma xenura*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 66 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Dark brown to almost black upperparts with a series of paired rust-orange, yellow or white spots on each side; adjacent spots may be connected by indistinct black cross-lines. Prominent curved line of white dots from behind eye to neck; another from behind mouth joins this line. White lip scales separated by black bars. Top of head often rust-orange, especially in juvenile. White or yellow underparts with dark brown spots at outer edges. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Keeled scales in upperparts. Entire or divided anal; entire subcaudals help to differentiate it from less common Venning's Keelback. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial; often found around forest streams and in wet forest floor. Occurs solitary. Feeds probably on invertebrates and small vertebrates. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## BANDED RACER

*Argyrogena fasciolata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 135 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Uniform light or dark brown upperparts; transverse bands of black-bordered white spots in juvenile. White or yellowish white underparts. Head barely distinct from neck; tapered snout. Large eye with rounded pupil. Moderate tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on rodents killed by constriction, but also takes frogs and large insects.



J

### Status and Distribution

Occurs in NW (Rajshahi) and SW, mainly in grasslands, bushes and crop fields.



## GREEN CAT SNAKE

*Boiga cyanea*

**Local name:** Sabuj Phonimonosa Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 187 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Green or greenish upperparts and pale greenish or yellowish underparts. Black skin between scales. Young brownish or reddish, often with green head. Head distinctly broader than neck, laterally flattened body and long tail. Large shield-like scales at top of head helps in distinguishing it from green pit vipers, which have small granular scales. Large eye with vertical pupil. **Voice** Hisses with open mouth when threatened. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily arboreal. Occurs solitary. Feeds on lizards, frogs and small rodents. Female lays eggs during March-June.



Y

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SW in mangrove forests, and NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.





## EASTERN CAT SNAKE

*Boiga gokool*

**Local name:** Gokool Phonimonosha Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 120 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Yellowish brown upperparts with striking patterns of a series of black Y, T or irregular marks on each side of a pale vertebral line; patterns faint towards hindbody and absent on tail. White underparts with a series of black spots on each side of belly scales. A black-bordered brown arrowhead mark on top of head and a large black spot behind it. Laterally flattened body; head distinctly broader than neck. Large eye with vertical pupil. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on rodents and lizards. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## TAWNY CAT SNAKE

*Boiga ochracea*

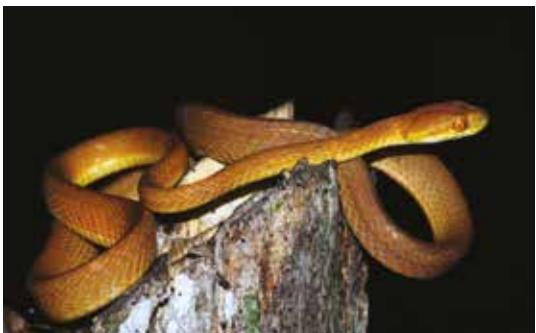
**Local name:** Khoieri Phonimonosha Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 110 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Unpatterned reddish brown or yellowish brown upperparts; faint black bands in juvenile. Underparts yellow anteriorly and light brown posteriorly. Yellow or whitish lips. Occasionally dark streak from eye to angle of mouth. Laterally flattened body; blunt head distinctly broader than neck. Large eye with vertical pupil. Scale row along vertebral line strongly enlarged. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily arboreal; occasionally seen on ground. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on lizards, birds and their eggs, and small mammals. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## EYED CAT SNAKE

*Boiga siamensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 170 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Greyish brown upperparts with prominent dark brown bands more distinct anteriorly. Flanks with prominent white spots, often with a dark brown spot touching white spot from above. Yellowish brown or greyish brown underparts. Yellowish or whitish chin and throat. A dark mark from behind eye to posterior end of jaw. Two dark lines from base of head to first dark brown band. Long, thin and laterally flattened body. Blunt head distinctly broader than neck. Large eye with vertical pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily arboreal. Occurs solitary. Swells throat and forebody when threatened. Feeds on small rodents, and birds and their eggs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## COMMON CAT SNAKE

*Boiga trigonata*

**Local name:** Kaar Phonimonosha Shap, Kaar Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 125 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Light brown upperparts with pale yellowish or whitish zigzag marks bordered by black. Whitish or pale brown underparts with small black spots on outer edges. A distinct pale yellowish Y-mark on top of head surrounded by dark brown; a broad pale yellowish band from above eye to posterior end of jaw. Long, thin and laterally flattened body. Triangular head distinctly broader than neck. Large eye with vertical pupil. Very long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily arboreal. Occurs solitary. Coils inside vegetation during day. May coil tightly, vibrates tail and strikes when threatened. Feeds on lizards, rodents and small birds. Female lays eggs during August–October.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NW (Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabganj) and SW in well-vegetated areas.





## DOG-FACED WATER SNAKE

*Cerberus rynchops*

**Local name:** Maichha/Meteley Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 127 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Thick body and elongated head with projecting upper jaw creating a 'dog-face' appearance. Dark or light grey upperparts and silvery white underparts. Dark or faint irregular blotches almost all over body; often with some dark longitudinal stripes on head. Head distinct from neck; nostrils and eyes set high on head; small eye with rounded pupil. Distinctly keeled scales. Short and slender tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal, occasionally active during day; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Moves slowly on mudflats and ground, but swims well. Often anchors tail on a crab-hole or small branch on edge of water and waits for prey. Feeds on fish (particularly mudskippers), crabs and frogs. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during February-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in SW, S and SE (mudflats and mangroves), mainly in Sundarbans.



## ORNATE FLYING SNAKE

*Chrysopela ornata*

**Local name:** Kalnagini/Uranta Shap, Krongmorangpang (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 175 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Greenish yellow upperparts with a series of large red vertebral spots between alternate pairs of broad black bars. Pale greenish yellow underparts. Black head with yellow bars and spots. Long and slender body. Elongated head distinct from neck; squarish snout. Large eye with rounded pupil. Very long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on frogs, lizards and small birds. Female lays eggs during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## COPPER-HEADED TRINKET SNAKE

*Coelognathus radiatus*

**Local name:** Dudhraj/Arballi Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 230 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Yellowish brown upperparts with four black stripes on forebody fading towards midbody; broader upper stripes, narrower outer stripes broken into elongated spots. Yellow or grey underparts. Copper-brown head with black line across nape; three black streaks from below and behind eye, of which uppermost streak joins black line on nape. Slender body. Elongated head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long and slender tail. **Voice** Hisses when cornered. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily terrestrial, but often climbs and swims. Occurs solitary. Raises and inflates forebody and forms a series of S-curves when cornered. Feeds on small mammals, lizards, birds and frogs. Female lays eggs at any time of year.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## PAINTED BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE

*Dendrelaphis pictus*

**Local name:** Rangila Gecho Shap, Lota Shap, Bet Asra, Rulvan-kai (B), Urgovola (C), Kongchi (Ky), Ruatapra/Singplong Cherua (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 143 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Bronze-brown or olive-brown upperparts with a black-edged yellowish stripe along flanks. Pale yellowish or greenish underparts. Bluish skin of neck visible only when excited. A black lateral stripe from nasal opening to neck and bright red tongue help to differentiate it from Common Bronzeback Tree Snake (that has no black lateral stripe and has dark blue tongue). Very long and slender snake with head distinctly broader than neck, bluntly rounded snout and large eye with rounded pupil. Very long and thin tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Climbs trees very well and can leap from branch to branch. Feeds mainly on frogs and lizards. Female can lay eggs at any time of year.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## COMMON SMOOTH WATER SNAKE

*Enhydris enhydris*

**Local name:** Paina/Huria/Maita Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 97 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts often with two light lateral stripes from head to tip of tail. Yellowish underparts with a dark line along each side. White lips usually with dark brown vertical lines. Head rather small and depressed, and barely distinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Abruptly tapered tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on fish, but also on tadpoles, frogs and lizards. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during March-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wetlands.



## WHITE-BELLIED MANGROVE SNAKE

*Fordonia leucobalia*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 94 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Greyish or brownish upperparts gradually turning to whitish underparts; usually unmarked, rarely with small black spots. Robust and cylindrical body; short head not distinct from neck; rounded snout. Very small eye with vertical pupil. Short tail with acute tip. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Often shelters in crab burrows during day. Feeds mainly on crabs, but also on small fish and mud lobsters. Able to pin crabs by striking with closed mouth. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during April-June.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast (mangroves and mudflats), mainly in Sundarbans.

## GLOSSY MARSH SNAKE

*Gerarda prevostiana*

**Local name:** Maita Shap

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 53 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Unpatterned grey or brown upperparts and greyish underparts with white outer edges. A distinct white or pale yellow lateral stripe from lip scales to tip of tail. Lip scales with dark edges. Moderately slender cylindrical body; head slightly distinct from neck. Small eye situated high on head and with vertical pupil. Short tail with acute tip. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal, but occasionally active during day; aquatic. Occurs solitary. Often rests in holes in mud during day. Feeds mainly on soft-shelled crabs, but also on fish and shrimps. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SW, S and SE on coast (mudflats and mangroves), mainly in Sundarbans.



## COMMON WOLF SNAKE

*Lycodon aulicus*

**Local name:** Gharginni Shap, Uring Jamru (C), Phul-thanghlai (Ky), Chong-lei (L), Mrirjerua (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 80 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Brown upperparts with whitish cross-bars (sometimes speckled with brown) that fork on sides of body enclosing brown oval patches. Whitish cross-bars become faint with age. Creamy underparts. Rufous-brown upperparts in juvenile. Flattened head barely distinct from neck; broad snout projecting beyond lower jaw. Moderate eye with vertical pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily arboreal; often enters human habitation. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on geckos and skinks. Female lays eggs during March-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





Hunting Spotted Litter Skink

## YELLOW-SPECKLED WOLF SNAKE

*Lycodon jara*

**Local name:** Falpirul (B)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 55 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Dark brown or blackish upperparts finely speckled with yellow; usually two small yellow spots on each of upper body scales. White lips and underparts. White or yellow collar behind head in young. Flattened head barely distinct from neck; snout does not project beyond lower jaw. Moderate eye with vertical pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent.

**Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on lizards (particularly skinks and geckos) and frogs. Female lays eggs mainly during June-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and central region (Savar) in well-vegetated areas.



## ZAW'S WOLF SNAKE

*Lycodon zawi*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 48 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Brownish black upperparts with distinct white bands that fade towards tail. Cream underparts; belly scales with dark edges. Back of head without well-defined band. Flattened head barely distinct from neck; snout projects beyond lower jaw. Moderate eye with vertical pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial; often found around forest streams. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on skinks and geckos. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## WHITE-BARRED KUKRI SNAKE

*Oligodon albocinctus*

**Local name:** Bonkoraj/Chitki Shap, Tiacha-roua (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 91 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Reddish brown upperparts with distinct yellowish or white bands bordered by black. White underparts with large black spots on outer edges of belly scales. Yellowish or white V-mark on top of head that joins anteriorly with a mask of same colour. More reddish upperparts in juvenile. Robust body; short head indistinct from neck; blunt and rounded snout. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail with sharply pointed tip. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Timid; flattens body and curls up end of tail if threatened. Feeds on rodents, frogs, lizards and their eggs, and insects. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## BLACK-BARRED KUKRI SNAKE

*Oligodon cinereus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 73 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Reddish or brownish upperparts with faint or prominent dark crossbars. Pale reddish or brownish underparts with squarish spots at outer margins of belly scales. Variable head markings; usually faint or prominent dark mask. Robust body; short head indistinct from neck; moderately blunt snout. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds probably on skinks and geckos, and their eggs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Kaptai NP) in and around mixed evergreen forests.





## CANTOR'S KUKRI SNAKE

*Oligodon cyclurus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 94 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Variable colour and pattern of upperparts, but usually yellowish brown with indistinct dark and light reticulation. Two broad dark brown bands along dorsum from back of head to end of tail, a narrower and often broken band along side of body. Cream underparts with or without squarish spots on outer margins of belly scales. Dark brown bars (including a V-shaped bar) and spots on top of head. Robust body; short head indistinct from neck; moderately blunt snout. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail.

**Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on geckos, skinks, rodents and insects, and eggs of reptiles and birds. Egg-laying season not recorded.

### Status and Distribution



Uncommon. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region (Dhaka) and N (Gazni forest and Madhutila EP) in and around deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## SPOT-TAILED KUKRI SNAKE

*Oligodon dorsalis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 63 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Dark brown or purple upperparts with a light vertebral band edged with black or black spots; a narrower dark band along side of body. Tail with two or three large black spots above, first one on base and others close to tip. White belly with black spots; coral red lower surface of tail. Dark brown or dark purple head with two broad black crossbars. Robust body; short head indistinct from neck; moderately blunt snout. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Crepuscular and terrestrial; often found in moist floor of forests with leaf litter. Occurs solitary. Raises and coils tail (to draw attention away from head) when disturbed. Feeds probably on small lizards and frogs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests.



## ASSAM SNAIL-EATER

*Pareas monticola*

**Local name:** Hallabo (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 61 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Orange-brown or yellowish brown upperparts with blackish bars. Yellowish underparts with brown spots. Two black lines on each side of head, one from above eye to nape and another from behind eye to angle of mouth. Black marks and spots on top of head. Slender and laterally compressed body; elongated head distinct from neck. Large eye with vertical pupil. Medium tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal; prefers low vegetation. Occurs solitary. Feeds on snails and slugs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## MOCK VIPER

*Psammodynastes pulverulentus*

**Local name:** Pahari Shap, Rungong-san (B), Nekirua/Tokpo (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 77 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Broad and flattened head very distinct from narrow neck creating a viper-like appearance, but not a true viper. Colour variable, but mainly light to dark reddish brown or yellowish brown upperparts with dark spots and streaks that may be paired; often with indistinct light and dark longitudinal stripes. Three or four long dark symmetrical lines on top of head. Pale underparts spotted with brown or black. Male light and female dark coloured. Large eye with vertically elliptical pupil. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; terrestrial and semi-arboreal. Fast and quite aggressive. Feeds on skinks, lizards, frogs and small snakes. Ovoviviparous; female delivers young during July-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## CONDANARUS SAND SNAKE

*Psammophis condanarus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 108 cm

Mildly venomous

**Description** Olive brown upperparts with five longitudinal black-edged dark brown stripes that start at head. Pale yellowish underparts; black outer edge of each belly scale. Long and slender body. Elongated head tapers towards front and barely distinct from neck; distinct ridge between top and side of head. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial, but often climbs trees. Occurs solitary. Feeds on frogs, lizards, skinks, rodents and other snakes. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NW (Rajshahi) and SW in dry grassy and bushy areas.



## INDO-CHINESE RAT SNAKE

*Ptyas korros*

**Local name:** Chiarua (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 268 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Yellowish brown with black-edged scales or olive-grey with white-edged scales on upperparts. Yellowish white underparts. A black ring surrounding eye and absence of vertical black bars on lips help to distinguish it from Indian Rat Snake. Young brighter and more dotted. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Often rests on trees and bushes. Feeds on rodents, birds, lizards and frogs. Female lays eggs during June-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and SW (Sundarbans and Bagerhat) in mangrove forests and other well-vegetated areas.

## INDIAN RAT SNAKE

*Ptyas mucosa*

**Local name:** Daraj/Dhaman Shap, Jabri/Jamro Bing (S)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 350 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Usually yellowish brown or olivaceous brown upperparts with dark bands or reticulation patterns, mainly in posterior parts. Whitish or yellowish underparts. Black bars on lips and absence of a black ring surrounding eye help to distinguish it from Indo-Chinese Rat Snake. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent, but emits a moan or growl if cornered. **Habits** Diurnal; terrestrial and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Very fast and active. Male-male combat dance often sighted. Feeds on rodents, frogs, bats, birds and lizards. Female lays eggs mainly during March-September; female guards eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## HIMALAYAN KEELBACK

*Rhabdophis himalayanus*

**Local name:** Tiroa (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 125 cm

Venomous

**Description** Dark olive-brown or brown upperparts with two dorsolateral rows of large orange-yellow spots; anterior of body chequered with vermillion spots. Whitish or whitish underparts. Broad black-edged orange or yellow collar behind head. Whitish or whitish lip scales separated by black bars. Strongly keeled scales. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Often seen around ditches in forests. Vibrates tail when excited. Feeds on frogs, lizards and fish. Female lays eggs mainly during June-August.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





Hunting Common Toad

## RED-NECKED KEELBACK

*Rhabdophis subminiatus*

**Local name:** Hallabo (Mr)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 130 cm

Venomous

**Description** Olive-brown or olive-green upperparts often with black and yellow reticulation; narrow yellow and broad red neck bands. Yellow underparts sometimes with black dots on outer edges of belly scales. Often with an oblique black bar below eye. Strongly keeled scales. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Raises head and flattens neck when threatened. Feeds mainly on frogs, toads, lizards and rodents. Female lays eggs mainly during June-July.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## YELLOW-BELLIED FOREST SNAKE

*Rhabdops bicolor*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 60 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** A bicoloured snake with dark brown or black upperparts and yellowish cream underparts. Contrasting dark upperparts and light underparts extend to one-another in short gaps forming a jigsaw pattern along lateral side. Elongated and depressed head indistinct from neck. Small eye with rounded or elliptical pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Probably nocturnal; terrestrial and semi fossorial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on earthworms and slugs. Reproductive habits not recorded.

### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Sangu WS and Matamuhuri RF) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated hills.



## COLLARED BLACK-HEADED SNAKE

*Sibynophis collaris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 85 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Brown or greyish brown upperparts with a series of small black dots along vertebral line; occasionally a light dotted dorsolateral line. White or yellow underparts with black spots on outer sides of belly scales forming dotted dark line on each side. Greyish brown head with two black bands. A broad black band on nape, bordered behind by narrow yellowish white line. Head slightly distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Slender body and long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds on skinks, lizards, frogs and insects. Female lays eggs mainly during May-June.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in mixed evergreen forests.



## PAINTED KEELBACK

*Xenochrophis cerasogaster*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 97 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Dark reddish brown or olive-brown upperparts with or without indistinct darker spots. Reddish underparts dappled with brown or purplish black. A bright yellow ventrolateral band from snout, through upper labials and abdomen, up to tip of tail, which is bordered below by red. Strongly keeled dorsal scales. Narrow and elongated head slightly distinct from neck. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Long tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily aquatic; an excellent swimmer and diver. Occurs solitary. Shy and active. Feeds on fish, frogs and shrimps. Female lays eggs mainly during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.





## YELLOW-SPOTTED KEELBACK

*Xenochrophis flavipunctatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 120 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Olivaceous grey upperparts with black spots forming checkered pattern; in addition small yellow spots present or absent. Greenish white underparts with narrow black bar on each belly scale. Dark greyish olive head with two distinct black lines running backward and downward from eye. A broad black interrupted band from base of jaw across neck bordering yellowish sides of neck. Head slightly distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds on fish and frogs. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Matamuhuri RF) in and around wetlands.



## CHECKERED KEELBACK

*Xenochrophis piscator*

**Local name:** Dhora Shap, Jailla Sona (C), Tu Puvu (Ku), Tuiroa (Mr), Dhot Bing (S)

**Family:** Colubridae

**Length:** total 175 cm

Non-venomous

**Description** Yellowish, olive, reddish or whitish upperparts with large brown or black spots forming checkered pattern. White or yellowish white underparts. Greenish brown head with two distinct black lines running backward and downward from eye. A curved black band on neck often present. Strongly keeled dorsal scales. Head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Sleeps and basks on ground or on low vegetation above water. Quite aggressive; flattens neck when threatened. Feeds mainly on fish and frogs, but also on rodents, birds and lizards. Female lays eggs in a hole during December-March; female stays with eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common (commonest snake in Bangladesh). Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.

## COMMON KRAIT

*Bungarus caeruleus*

**Local name:** Dagi Keutey Shap, Kalaj Shap

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 175 cm

Venomous

**Description** Glossy bluish black or brownish black upperparts usually with paired white (rarely yellowish) bands that continue up to tip of tail; bands usually replaced by white vertebral spots on forebody. Glossy white or yellowish underparts. Young more patterned than adult. Six-sided vertebral scales much larger than adjacent scales. Head barely distinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Very fast and active at night; rests during day in burrows or under piles of rubble. Feeds mainly on other snakes, but also on lizards, rodents and frogs. Female lays eggs during March-May; female stays with eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## BANDED KRAIT

*Bungarus fasciatus*

**Local name:** Shakini/Shonkhini/Shapuni/Shakhamuti/Akhainna Shap

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 225 cm

Venomous

**Description** Bright yellow (occasionally pale brown or whitish) upperparts with broad black bands equal to pale interspaces. Pale yellow or brown underparts with bands. Face with a broad black mask. Triangular body and tail in cross-section. Raised vertebral region; six-sided vertebral scales much larger than adjacent scales. Head barely distinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Short tail with very blunt tip. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Timid during day, but quite active at night; rests during day in burrows or under piles of rubble. Feeds mainly on other snakes, but also on lizards, frogs, fish and reptile eggs. Female lays eggs during March-May; female stays with eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around deciduous and mixed evergreen forests.



## GREATER BLACK KRAIT

*Bungarus niger*

**Local name:** Baro Kal-keutey Shap, Rulbubel (B), Chiarua Menkom (Mr)

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 130 cm

Venomous

**Description** Uniform glossy black or dark ashy brown upperparts; contrasting off-white underparts and lower lips. Weakly triangular body and tail in cross-section. Raised vertebral region; six-sided vertebral scales much larger than adjacent scales. Head slightly distinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Short tail with pointed tip. **Voice** Silent.

**Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on other snakes. Egg-laying season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests.



## MONOCLED COBRA

*Naja kaouthia*

**Local name:** Doshla Gokhra/Goma Shap, Kala Jamru (C)

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 230 cm

Venomous

**Description** Variable colour and pattern, but usually brownish, blackish or yellowish upperparts often with yellowish bands. Underparts slightly paler than upperparts or darker towards tail. An eye-shaped light-coloured hood mark with a dark central spot and two much smaller spots in two sides of central spot; rarely some individuals have incomplete or no hood mark. Juvenile more black. Smaller hood than that of Spectacled Cobra. Large head distinct from neck. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Hisses with open mouth and expanded hood when excited. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular, but occasionally active during day; terrestrial, but often goes to water and swims very well. Occurs solitary. Rarely spits venom. Feeds on rodents, frogs, fish and other snakes. Female lays eggs during January-March; female stays with eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around forests (including Sundarbans).



## SPECTACLED COBRA

*Naja naja*

**Local name:** Khoa/Khorom/Padmo Gokhra/Goma Shap, Ful Jamru (C), Puvu Tawa (Ku), Chong-kor (L), Tokpo (Mr), Sok-hlar (P), Ayang Bing (S)

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 220 cm

Venomous

**Description** Usually brownish, greyish or yellowish upperparts often with white or yellow speckled (or rarely banded) pattern. White or yellowish underparts. A distinctive spectacle-like hood mark; rarely incomplete or no hood mark. Larger hood than that of Monocled Cobra. Large head distinct from neck. Moderate eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Hisses with open mouth and expanded hood when excited. **Habits** Nocturnal, crepuscular and diurnal; terrestrial, but occasionally goes to water and swims well. Occurs solitary. Shy but fast and alert. Feeds on rodents, toads, frogs, birds and other snakes. Female lays eggs during March-July; female stays with eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## KING COBRA

*Ophiophagus hannah*

**Local name:** Raj Gokhra Shap, Shankhachur/Kalain/Alot Shap, Champring (Kh), Chiromenkrom (Mr), Sok-muk (P)

**Family:** Elapidae

**Length:** total 475 cm

Venomous

**Description** World's largest venomous snake. Dark brownish grey or yellowish brown upperparts usually with whitish or yellowish bands on hood, body and tail. Whitish or yellowish chin and throat, dark grey rest of underparts. Long and narrow hood. Large head distinct from neck. Large eye with rounded pupil. Short tail. **Voice** Hisses with open mouth and expanded hood when excited. **Habits** Diurnal and terrestrial, but often swims and climbs trees. Occurs solitary. Very agile. Feeds on other snakes and monitor lizards. Female lays eggs in a nest of leaf litter during April-August; female actively guards eggs during incubation.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally and nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in SW, SE, NE and central region in forests and other well-vegetated areas; mainly in Sundarbans.





## HOOK-NOSED SEA SNAKE

*Enhydrina schistosa*

**Local name:** Jal-kerani Samudrik Shap

**Family:** Hydrophiidae

**Length:** total 158 cm

Venomous

**Description** Pale olivaceous grey or bluish grey upperparts with indistinct broad darker bands, prominent in juvenile. Cream to greenish yellow underparts. Scale at tip of snout extend downward like a beak giving a 'hook-nose' appearance. Keeled dorsal scales. Head nearly indistinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Tail flat and oar-shaped like all sea snakes. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; coastal and marine. Occurs solitary. Excellent swimmer and able to stay underwater for a long time, but helpless on land. Calm and does not normally bite people. Feeds on fish. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during February-May.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common (commonest of sea snakes). Occurs inshore in Bay of Bengal including estuaries and mangroves.



## BLUE-GREY SEA SNAKE

*Hydrophis caerulescens*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Hydrophiidae

**Length:** total 109 cm

Venomous

**Description** Pale bluish or yellowish white upperparts with broad dark bluish grey bands that may encircle body, but narrowest towards belly. Dark bluish black or greyish black head and tail; head often with whitish mark behind eye. Juvenile with U-shaped yellowish or cream mark on head and more distinct bands. Small head with projecting upper jaw. Keeled dorsal scales. Head nearly indistinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Tail flat and oar-shaped like all sea snakes. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; coastal and marine. Occurs solitary. Excellent swimmer and able to stay underwater for a long time, but helpless on land. Calm and does not normally bite people. Feeds on fish including mudskippers. Ovoviparous; female delivers young mainly during July-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs inshore in Bay of Bengal including estuaries and mangroves.

## ESTUARINE SEA SNAKE

*Hydrophis obscurus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Hydrophiidae

**Length:** total 119 cm

Venomous

**Description** Grey or bluish grey upperparts and yellow or cream sides and underparts; black or dark brown bands encircle body and tail. Juvenile much brighter with more prominent bands. Yellow horseshoe marking on head with some black marking inside it. Smooth body scales. Small head indistinct from neck. Small eye with rounded pupil. Tail flat and oar-shaped like all sea snakes. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; coastal and marine. Occurs solitary. Excellent swimmer and able to stay underwater for a long time, but helpless on land. Calm and does not normally bite people. Feeds probably on fish. Ovoviviparous; female delivers young, but season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs inshore (Chittagong coast and Sundarbans) in Bay of Bengal including estuaries and mangroves.



## WHITE-LIPPED PIT VIPER

*Cryptelytrops albolabris*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Viperidae

**Length:** total 100 cm

Venomous

**Description** Green upperparts and reddish brown tail with or without dark brown mottle. Pale green, yellowish or whitish underparts. Narrow white line along lip scales, which might not be distinct. Narrow white stripe on lower side of body in male, absent or indistinct in female; male usually with a white line along side of head. Weakly keeled or smooth scales in upperparts, flat scales on upper surface of head (anterior and posterior) and with or without dark brown mottle on tail help to differentiate it from Spot-tailed Pit Viper. Large eye with vertical pupil and usually with yellowish iris. Triangular head very distinct from neck, with small scales at top of head. Short and strongly prehensile tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Slow, but can strike fast. Feeds on frogs, lizards, small birds and small mammals. Ovoviviparous; female delivers young during June-July.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





#### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and SW in mangrove forests.

## SPOT-TAILED PIT VIPER

*Cryptelytrops erythrurus*

**Local name:** Teya-bora/Sabuj-bora/Hawa Shap, Charau (B), El Jamaru (C), Puvu Wa (Ku), Phulheng (Ky), Rul-tuha (L), Sangmurong/Tokka/Roshingma (Mr), Rour-ha (P)

**Family:** Viperidae

**Length:** total 105 cm

Venomous

**Description** Green upperparts and reddish brown tail with dark brown spots or mottle. Pale green or yellowish green underparts. Narrow white stripe on lower side of body in male, absent or indistinct in female. Strongly keeled scales in upperparts, bead-like scales on anterior upper surface of head and keeled scales on posterior upper surface of head, and dark brown spots or mottle on tail help to differentiate it from White-lipped Pit Viper. Large eye with vertical pupil and usually with yellowish iris. Triangular head very distinct from neck, with small scales at top of head. Short and strongly prehensile tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Slow, but can strike fast. Feeds on rodents, birds, lizards and frogs. Ovoviparous; female delivers young, but season not recorded.



## RUSSELL'S VIPER

*Daboia russelii*

**Local name:** Chandra-bora/Bora/Ulu-bora Shap

**Family:** Viperidae

**Length:** total 180 cm

Venomous

**Description** Brown or yellowish brown upperparts with three longitudinal series of large dark brown or black oval spots and may have narrow whitish margin. Spots may meet to form chain-like pattern. Whitish underparts with or without numerous small crescentic marks. A pale V-mark and a pair of triangular or oval dark brown or black marks on top of head. Strongly keeled scales. Large eye with vertical pupil. Triangular head very distinct from neck, with small granular scales at top of head. Short and thin tail. **Voice** Hisses loudly when disturbed. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Slow, but coils when threatened and can strike incredibly fast. Feeds on rodents, frogs, lizards, birds and crabs. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during May-July.



#### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NW (Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon) and SW, mainly in dry areas.

## POPE'S PIT VIPER

*Popeia popeiorum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Viperidae

**Length:** total 105 cm

Venomous

**Description** Uniform bright green upperparts with bluish interscale skin. Yellowish or yellowish green side of head below eye and underparts. Unmarked red upperparts of tail-tip and red iris (yellow iris in juvenile). Bicoloured (white above and red below) stripe in lower side of body in male, and unicoloured (white) in female. Bicoloured (red above and white below) streak behind eye in male and narrow white or absent in female. Keeled scales. Large eye with vertical pupil. Triangular head very distinct from neck, with small granular scales at top of head. Short and strongly prehensile tail. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal; usually seen in low bush beside forest streams. Occurs solitary. Slow, but can strike fast. Vibrates tail-tip when threatened. Feeds on birds, frogs, lizards and rodents. Ovoviparous; female delivers young during April-May.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Sangu WS) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## ESTUARINE CROCODILE

*Crocodylus porosus*

**Local name:** Lonapanir Kumir

**Family:** Crocodylidae

**Length:** total 700 cm

**Description** World's heaviest reptile with strongly built body, limbs and laterally flattened tail. Very long snout and absence of enlarged post-occipital scales differentiate it from Marsh Crocodile. Olive-brown or dark earthy upperparts, often interspersed with yellow. Creamy yellow or white underparts. Juvenile brighter and more patterned. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily diurnal, but also active at night; semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Often basks in riverbanks, particularly during low tide in winter mornings. Sluggish, but able to swim and run fast. Opportunistic hunter; feeds mainly on fish, birds and mammals. Female lays eggs in mound nest (made of plant matter and mud) during November-March. Mother aggressively guards nest.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in and around rivers of mangrove forest.





## GHARIAL

*Gavialis gangeticus*

**Local name:** Gharial, Baishal, Ghot Kumir

**Family:** Gavialidae

**Length:** total 675 cm

**Description** Large reptile with strongly built body, limbs and laterally flattened tail, and unique long and slender snout. A knob or pot-like appendage on tip of snout in male called 'ghara' (a Hindi word that means 'pot'). Elongated jaws lined with many sharp interlocking teeth. Uniform olive-brown or dark earthy upperparts. Creamy yellow or white underparts. Large eyes set high on head. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Primarily diurnal, but also active at night; semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary, in pairs or in small family groups. Often basks in sandy riverbanks, particularly during winter mornings. Sluggish and not good in walking, but able to swim very well. Feeds on fish. Female lays eggs in nest (dug up in sand banks) during March-May. Parents guard nest and nesting site during incubation.

### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered globally and nationally. Rare. Occurs in Padma (Rajshahi, Pabna and Manikganj), Jamuna (Sirajganj and Bogra), Brahmaputra (Kurigram) and Tista Rivers.



# AMPHIBIANS



Smith's Litter Frog looking for prey



## AMPHIBIANS

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Amphibians are cold-blooded vertebrate animals with smooth or rough skin, rich in glands which keep them moist. Except the caecilians, amphibians (frogs, toads and salamanders) have paired limbs and naked skin. Most amphibians live in and around wetlands, but many species have adapted themselves to terrestrial and arboreal habitats. No matter where the adult amphibians live, water is essential for at least the early stage of their life cycle. Amphibians feed mainly on insects and other invertebrates, thus playing a vital role in pest control. The largest amphibian in Bangladesh is the Indian Bull Frog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*) and the smallest is the Ornate Microhylid Frog (*Microhyla ornata*). There are about 6,771 species of amphibians in the world of which a total of 64 species is expected to occur in Bangladesh.

## COMMON TOAD

*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*

**Local name:** Kuno Bang, Ufar (B), Hoiccho Bang (C), Upho (Ku), Oham (Ky), Ufar (L), Poor (Mr), Uphar (P), Poko Rotay (S)

**Family:** Bufonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 14 cm

**Description** Brownish, yellowish or greyish upperparts and pale underparts. Very warty skin with black tips of warts. Lines of small black spots along cranial ridges and upper lip. Large head distinctly broader than long with prominent cranial ridges and large bean-shaped parotid glands. Tympanum three-fourth diameter of eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between tympanum and eye. Free fingers and half-webbed toes with blunt tips. **Voice** Usually silent; low *kuru-kuru-kuru* croaks during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Quite sluggish; neither good swimmer nor good leaper. If provoked, secretes a milky fluid from parotid glands that may irritate human skin. May hibernate under tree-trunks, rocks or furniture. Feeds on insects and other small invertebrates. Often seen under lamp posts, hunting insects. Breeds year-round, but mainly during May-September; lays eggs in water in form of strings.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats including human habitation and forests.



## MARBLED TOAD

*Duttaphrynus stomaticus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Bufonidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7.6 cm

**Description** Similar to Common Toad, but smaller, lacks cranial ridges and line of small black spots along upper lip, and with less warty skin. Usually grey or olive upperparts, often with darker marbling. Pale upper lip and underparts. Male has reddish or yellowish upperparts in breeding season. Juvenile has pinkish centers of dark marbling in upperparts. Head broader than long; large, flat and elliptical parotid glands. Tympanum two-third diameter of eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between shoulder and eye. Free fingers and half-webbed toes with blunt tips. **Voice** Usually silent; sharp and low *qui-qui-qui* during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Quite sluggish; burrows in sandy and wet soil; may hibernate under earth. Feeds on insects and worms. Breeds during June-September; lays eggs in water in form of strings.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NW, SW, S and central region, mainly in riverbeds (including Sundarbans).



B



## SMITH'S LITTER FROG

*Leptobrachium smithi*

**Local name:** Pata Bang (C), Oong (Mr)

**Family:** Megophryidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7.8 cm

**Description** Toad-like appearance due to broad depressed head and short thin legs. Dark brownish grey upperparts with black-bordered and light-centred irregular spots. Brownish grey underparts speckled with white. Black-barred limbs and digits. Large bulging eyes with red or orange upper half of iris. A fold of skin from behind eye to base of upper arm. Tympanum about three-fifth of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to middle of tympanum. Free fingers and half-webbed toes. **Voice** Very loud and repeated *quwak-quwak-quwak*, similar to voice of duck, in breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial; usually seen in leaf litter and streams in forests. Usually occurs solitary. Sluggish and moves by walking instead of leaping. Feeds on insects and worms. Breeds mainly during May-September.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## CROWN FROG

*Megophrys parva*

**Local name:** Chisia (Mr)

**Family:** Megophryidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6.4 cm (5.4 cm elsewhere)

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with irregular dark and light marks; pale underparts darker anteriorly and lighter posteriorly. A triangular dark mark between eyes usually present. Barred upper lip and limbs. Dark and light radiating lines in iris. A horn-like tubercle on anterior corner of eye. A fold of skin from behind eye to base of upper arm and a few more folds on back. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Long and slender fingers and toes with no web. **Voice** Prolonged buzz, as if stones banging together, during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial; often seen in stream banks in forests. Spends daytime under stones, in bushes or in holes. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on insects and worms. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari WS) and NE (Madhabkunda EP) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## STRIPE STICKY FROG

*Kalophryngus interlineatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4.4 cm

**Description** Triangular body with pointed snout and short thin limbs. Reddish brown upperparts with a dark brown inverted Y-mark and a few dark brown spots. Dark blackish brown side of body. Underparts light brown anteriorly and cream posteriorly; two white warts on breast. Dark brown cross-bands on limbs. A distinct lateral fold from behind eye to groin. Granulate skin. Tympanum equal to eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches 0.5 cm behind tympanum. Free fingers and half-webbed toes. **Voice** Male chorus heard only during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Hibernates during winter. Swells body, stands high and secrets sticky substance when threatened. Feeds on termites and ants. Breeds mainly during June-July in rain water deposits.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in central region (Madhupur forest) in deciduous forests.



## ASIAN PAINTED FROG

*Kaloula pulchra*

**Local name:** Telowm (B), Gila Bang (C), E-eei (Ku), Upung (Ky), Utum (L), Seung/Cheow/Eengoong (Mr), Tal-oong (P)

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8.5 cm

**Description** Bulky body with small head and short thin limbs. Dark chocolate-brown upperparts with a broad light brown or yellowish dorsolateral patch starting from behind head. Light greyish or brownish underparts with white speckles. Skin smooth or with some flat warts. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to shoulder or slightly beyond. Free fingers and slightly webbed toes; tips of fingers with discs; digging appendage on ankle. **Voice** Very loud and deep ooong-ooong-ooong during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Spends dry season in deep burrows and comes to surface during wet season. Moves slowly on land and water, and able to climb trees. Feeds on ants and termites. Breeds mainly during April-June in rainwater pools and ponds.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and on St. Martin's Island in village groves.





## SRI LANKAN PAINTED FROG

*Kaloula taprobanica*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5.8 cm

**Description** Bulky body with small head and short thin limbs. Dark brown upperparts with an irregularly shaped reddish dorsolateral patch starting from behind head, and scattered dark and light brown spots. Dark brown head with a narrow reddish band between two eyes. Light greyish or brownish underparts marbled with white. Widely scattered warts on upperparts. A fold of skin across head behind eyes. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to shoulder. Free fingers and one-third webbed toes; tips of fingers with discs; digging appendage on ankle. **Voice** Very loud and deep *brong-brong-brong* during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Spends dry season in deep burrows and comes to surface during wet season. Moves slowly on land and water, and able to climb trees. Feeds on ants and termites. Breeds mainly during June-July in rainwater pools and ponds.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in central region (Madhupur NP) in deciduous forests, and NW (Tetulia and Rajshahi) and SW (Monga) in village groves.



## BERDMORE'S MICROHYLID FROG

*Microhyla berdmorei*

**Local name:** Kodubichi Bang (C), Uchang (L)

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4.5 cm

**Description** Triangular body with small head and very long hindlimbs. Dark brown, reddish brown or greyish upperparts, often with light and dark patches. Blackish sides of body. Underparts ashy anteriorly and yellow posteriorly. Faint cross-bars on limbs. Skin either smooth or with small tubercles that may form longitudinal series. Head broader than long. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; rounded tips of toes. **Voice** Moderately loud *wakk-wakk-wakk* during day and evening during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Leaps very well. Feeds mainly on ants and termites. Breeds during November–February (winter-breeder).



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and central region and N in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## MYMENSINGH MICROHYLID FROG

*Microhyla mymensinghensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 2.2 cm

**Description** Triangular body with small head and long hindlimbs. Light brown or yellowish brown upperparts with a broad (moderate in Ornate Microhylid Frog) yellowish band (usually three parallel dark brown lines within band) in each side of back. A blackish band from snout to groin. Underparts pale brownish anteriorly and cream posteriorly. A dark crescent mark on anus. Dark brown cross-bars on limbs. Weakly warty skin. Head broader than long. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and tip of snout. Free fingers and toes; tips not swollen. **Voice** Moderately loud and blunt *ook-ook-ook* during breeding season. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Leaps very well. Feeds mainly on ants and termites. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas, and central region and N in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## ORNATE MICROHYLID FROG

*Microhyla ornata*

**Local name:** Kodubichi Bang (C), Okao (Ky), Uchang (L), Siachia/Chiaja (Mr)

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 2.2 cm

**Description** Triangular body with small head and moderate hindlimbs. Dark or light brown upperparts with a moderate (broad in Mymensingh Microhylid Frog) yellowish band (usually one or no dark brown line within band) in each side of back. A blackish band from snout to groin. Underparts pale brownish anteriorly and cream posteriorly. Dark brown cross-bars on limbs. Weakly warty skin. Head broader than long. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches slightly in front of shoulder. Free fingers and toes; tips not swollen.

**Voice** Continuous high-pitched call during breeding season.

**Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Leaps well. Feeds mainly on ants and termites. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## INDIAN BALLOON FROG

*Uperodon globulosus*

**Local name:** Taapa Bang (G)

**Family:** Microhylidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8.1 cm

**Description** Rounded body with small head, small eyes and short limbs. Dark brown or olive-brown upperparts with or without yellowish spots. Usually darker towards flanks. Whitish underparts; black throat in breeding male. A distinct transverse fold on neck. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation does not reach shoulder. Free fingers and toes; a shovel-shaped digging appendage on ankle. **Voice** Loud and deep oong-oong-oong, similar to but not as loud as voice of Asian Painted Frog. **Habits** Nocturnal; terrestrial and fossorial. Usually occurs solitary. Mainly lives in burrows and comes out to surface during rainy season for breeding. Hibernates in deep burrows during dry season. Moves by slowly walking and short hopping; also able to swim slowly; often burrows. Swells body when threatened, excited or calling. Feeds mainly on termites and ants. Breeds mainly during June-July.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in central region (Madhupur Tract and Savar) in and around deciduous forests, and NW (Tetulia) in village groves.



## COMMON SKIPPER FROG

*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*

**Local name:** Mali Bang, Baja Bang (C), Boiddo Rotay (S)

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7.5 cm

**Description** Earthy brown, grey, olive or greenish upperparts usually with dark blotches. White underparts, but mosaic of white and light brown or grey in adult female. Eyes placed more towards top of head. A skin fold from behind eye to shoulder. Smooth or slightly warty skin of upperparts. Distinct tympanum lighter than surrounding skin. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to or slightly beyond eye. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; swollen toe-tips. **Voice** Medium loud creak-creak-creak heard year-round, but more frequently during breeding season. **Habits** Diurnal and nocturnal; primarily aquatic. Occurs solitary or in groups in one ditch. Able to skitter on water surface. Feeds mainly on insects, worms and small fish. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in wetlands.

## GREEN FROG

*Euphlyctis hexadactylus*

**Local name:** Sabuj Bang

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 13 cm

**Description** Grass-green upperpart usually with a yellow mid-dorsal line from snout to vent. Patterns of black and yellowish white behind thigh. Yellowish or whitish underparts. Smooth skin; no longitudinal fold on back (unlike bull frogs). Flat head; eyes placed more towards top of head. A skin fold from behind eye to shoulder. Large and distinct tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to eye. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Low *pui-ta-tak*, somewhat similar to voice of Common Skipper Frog. **Habits** Nocturnal; primarily aquatic, but often comes to ground. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Camouflages on water and in aquatic vegetation. Feeds on insects, dragonflies, molluscs and small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SW, NW, central region and NE, mainly in wetlands (including Sundarbans).



## ASMAT'S CRICKET FROG

*Fejervarya asmati*

**Local name:** Jhijhi Bang, Upree (B), Khorkhori Bang (C), Keke (Ku)

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 3.3 cm

**Description** Brown or greenish brown upperparts often with two large red spots one after another and a yellowish or whitish mid-dorsal line from head to anus. Dark bars on jaws and limbs. White underparts with black vocal sacs. Butterfly-shaped vocal marking on throat of male. Distinct longitudinal tubercles on upperparts arranged in longitudinal rows. A fold of skin from behind eye to base of shoulder. Distinct tympanum about half of eye diameter. Relative length of fingers 2<4<1<3. Free fingers and half webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and sharp *trik-trik-trik*, commonly heard in rainy days and nights. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary or several in same area. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## CRAB-EATING FROG

*Fejervarya cancrivora*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8 cm

**Description** Brown or olive-brown upperparts with or without dark blotches. Dark bars on jaws and limbs might be present. Dark brown vocal sacs. White underparts. Narrow head. Few longitudinal folds of skin on upperparts and a fold of skin from behind eye to shoulder. Distinct tympanum about three-fourth of eye diameter. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes; some fingers with dermal fringes; pointed tips of digits. Specimens from Sundarbans less patterned than those in hilly areas. **Voice** Somewhat like a fast throat garge. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Tolerant to saline water. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects, crabs and small vertebrates. Breeds year-round, but mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SW (Sundarbans) in mangrove forests, and in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## NEPAL CRICKET FROG

*Fejervarya nepalensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4 cm

**Description** Brown or greyish brown upperparts with dark, oblong and irregular spots (mostly oriented along dorsal tubercles) and reddish dots. A cream-coloured or pale yellow narrow mid-dorsal line from head to vent; a dark band between eyes interrupted by mid-dorsal line. Dark bars on jaws and limbs. White underparts. Laterally dark and medially pale throat and vocal sac area of male. Oblong tubercles on upperparts arranged in longitudinal rows. Head slightly longer than broad with pointed snout. Tympanum much smaller than eye. Relative length of fingers 2<1<4<3. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches up to eye. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and sharp. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## PIERRE'S CRICKET FROG

*Fejervarya pierrei*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4.5 cm

**Description** Brownish olive upperparts with a few dark irregular and oblong spots. A broad (usually sharp-edged and of equal width) cream-coloured or pale reddish mid-dorsal line from tip of snout to vent; a dark band between eyes interrupted by mid-dorsal line. Dark bars on jaws and limbs. White underparts. Laterally dark and medially pale throat and vocal sac area of male. Long tubercles on upperparts arranged in longitudinal rows. Elongated head with pointed snout. A fold of skin above tympanum. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Relative length of fingers  $2=4<1<3$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to eye. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and sharp. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## SYHADRA CRICKET FROG

*Fejervarya syhadrensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4 cm

**Description** Greyish or brownish olive upperparts with a few black irregular spots partially fused into transverse bands; also ring-shaped dark spots with pale centre. Often with red or orange patches (never green) on back and forelimbs. Usually no mid-dorsal line. A dark band between eyes. Faint bars on jaws and limbs. White underparts. Large crescent-shaped dark marking on throat of male. Rounded or slightly oblong tubercles on upperparts not arranged in longitudinal rows. Head as long as broad with pointed snout. A fold of skin above tympanum. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Relative length of fingers  $1=2<4<3$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to snout. Free fingers and half webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and sharp. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.





## TERAI CRICKET FROG

*Fejervarya teraiensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5.6 cm

**Description** Ovoid and stocky body; usually no mid-dorsal line (if present, highly variable). Grey or greyish olive upperparts with dark irregular spots; often with patches of red, orange or green. A dark band between eyes. An orange-red spot often present dorsally on forelimb intersection. Dark bars on jaws; dark spots on limbs. White underparts. W-shaped dark marking on throat of male. Oblong tubercles on back somewhat arranged in rows. Head slightly broader than long with pointed snout. A narrow fold of skin above tympanum. Tympanum slightly greater than half of eye diameter. Relative length of fingers  $2=4<1<3$ . Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to eye. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and sharp. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.

### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## JERDON'S BULL FROG

*Hoplobatrachus crassus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 12 cm

**Description** Very similar to Indian Bull Frog, but slightly smaller and stockier with shorter limbs. Olive-brown or greenish brown upperparts with irregular dark blotches. Usually less prominent and broken black band from eye through nostril to anterior edge of upper jaw, and another band along lateral margin of upper lip. A narrow whitish mid-dorsal line from tip of snout to vent rarely present. White underparts; throat (including vocal sacs) of male becomes black in breeding season. Longitudinal folds along back; a distinct fold above tympanum. Large and triangular head with pointed snout (less pointed than in Indian Bull Frog). Large tympanum slightly lesser than eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tympanum. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Loud and harsh *paka-paka-paka*, somewhat similar to voice of goat. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Unlike Indian Bull Frog, burrows during dry season to hibernate. Feeds on insects, worms and small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during June-July.

### Status and Distribution

Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.



## COASTAL BULL FROG

*Hoplobatrachus litoralis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 12 cm

**Description** Very similar to Indian Bull Frog and Jerdon's Bull Frog, but darker. Smaller than Indian Bull Frog, but has similar body and long limbs. Dark olive-brown or greenish brown upperparts with irregular black blotches. A narrow yellowish or whitish mid-dorsal line from tip of snout to vent often present. Usually very prominent and continuous black band from eye through nostril to anterior edge of upper jaw, and another band along lateral margin of upper lip. A distinct black margin on inner side of upper arm. White underparts. Longitudinal folds along back; a distinct fold above tympanum. Large triangular head with pointed snout. Large tympanum slightly lesser than eye diameter. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Very loud and deep *waang-waang-waang*. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Feeds on insects, worms and small vertebrates. Breeds mainly during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around wetlands, and moist forest floor.

## INDIAN BULL FROG

*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*

**Local name:** Sona/Kola/Bhawa Bang, Ukkai (B), Boba Bang (C), Gaiya Bang (G), Shokrah (Kh), Tu-upu (Ku), Ukai (L), Oong (Mr), Ukkai (P), Rotay (S)

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 13.5 cm

**Description** Largest frog of Bangladesh. Differs from Jerdon's Bull Frog by larger size with longer limbs. Yellowish, greenish or brownish upperparts with irregular dark brown or black blotches. A narrow yellowish or whitish mid-dorsal line from tip of snout to vent often present. Usually less prominent and broken black band from eye through nostril to anterior edge of upper jaw, and another band along lateral margin of upper lip. White underparts including throat, but bluish vocal sacs. Short longitudinal folds along back; a distinct fold above tympanum. Triangular head with pointed snout. Large tympanum about equal to eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Very loud and deep *waang-waang-waang*. **Habits** Nocturnal and diurnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Usually occurs solitary. Feeds on insects, other invertebrates and small vertebrates. Breeds during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed, mainly in and around wetlands.





## NORTHERN FROG

*Ingerana borealis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 3 cm

**Description** Short and stout body with corrugated upperparts and stout limbs. Light to dark brown upperparts with pale dorsolateral band, often bordered below by dark band. An indistinct dark band between two eyes and a few indistinct dark patches on back and limbs. Whitish underparts often with dark spots on throat. White tips of digits. A fold of skin from behind eye to shoulder. A bony protuberance on lower jaw at anterior of mouth. Hidden tympanum. Free fingers and two-third webbed toes; slightly dilated tips of all digits. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Often seen in rocky stream bed and moist leaf-litter in forests. Occasionally climbs rocks and low vegetation. Feeds mainly on small insects. Breeding season not recorded; presumably during June-August.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally. Common. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## FLAT-HEADED FROG

*Limnonectes laticeps*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dic平glossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5.2 cm

**Description** Light to dark brown upperparts with dark brownish black spots and patches. A prominent dark bar between eyes. Distinct cross-bars on limbs. Rather colourful underparts: white throat with blackish spots and blotches, pale orange belly and reddish in lower surface of hindlimbs. Broad and flat head. Obtuse pointed snout. Rough upperparts due to circular and longitudinal warts and tubercles; smooth underparts. A distinct skin fold from behind eye to shoulder. Indistinct tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Usually seen in and around forest streams. Feeds mainly on small aquatic organisms. Breeding season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Kaptai NP and Matamuhuri RF) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## PUDDLE FROG

*Occidozyga lima*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Dicoglossidae

**Length:** snout-vent 4 cm

**Description** Plump body with short head and pointed snout. Light brown or earthy brown upperparts with dark markings. Whitish underparts. Unequal warts on back. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; pointed fingers, toes with discs. **Voice** Two loud short notes *taa-taa*, somewhat similar to voice of goat, repeated for few times.

**Habits** Nocturnal; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Usually seen in streams and pools of rain water. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during May-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Teknaf WS, Kaptai NP and Pabla Khali WS) in wet areas in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## MARBLED CASCADE FROG

*Amolops marmoratus*

**Local name:** Siamo (Mr), Lung-chuo (P)

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 10 cm

**Description** Large and elongated body with flattened head broader than long, rounded tip of snout and long limbs. Olive-green upperparts marbled with brown. Yellowish green sides of body with granular warts. Dark brown cross-bars on limbs. White underparts. A skin fold above tympanum. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; all digits with well-developed adhesive discs. **Voice** Not recorded.

**Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and aquatic. Occurs solitary. Usually seen clinging vertically on large rocks in fast-flowing streams and waterfalls. Very good leaper, diver and swimmer. Feeds on insects and small fish. Breeds during May-September.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Uncommon. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.





## POINT-NOSED FROG

*Clinotarsus alticola*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5 cm

**Description** Elongated and slim body with elongated head, sharply pointed snout and long slender limbs. Rather plain golden yellow to rusty brown upperparts with slightly darker spots and flakes. Often with dark brown or black line above tympanum and in front of eyes; dark brown or black can extend throughout flanks in male. Dark brown or blackish throat and breast with a white median line, and off-white belly. Dorsolateral fold from behind eye to groin. Fairly smooth skin. Tympanum about two-third diameter of eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches beyond tip of snout. Free fingers and almost fully webbed toes; all digits with horseshoe-shaped discs. **Voice** Low *kuk-kuk-kuk* croaks, similar to that of young chicken. **Habits** Nocturnal; aquatic and terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Seen in and around streams and moist ground in forests and low bushes. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during September-November (late rainy season).

### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SE and NE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas.



## BHAMO FROG

*Humerana humeralis*

**Local name:** Uchial (P)

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 8 cm

**Description** Olive-brown upperparts with prominent yellowish dorsolateral fold from behind eye to groin. Greenish flank with a broken whitish or yellowish line. Whitish underparts. Hind side of thigh marbled with dark brown and whitish; no cross-bars on limbs. Smooth skin. Depressed head as long as broad; obtusely pointed snout. Humeral gland present on base of forelimb. Tympanum as large as eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches half-way between eye and tip of snout. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes; all digits with small discs. **Voice** Very loud series of howls *waa-waa-waa*. **Habits** Primarily nocturnal; aquatic. Occurs solitary or in groups. Often climbs to low bushes in banks of wetlands. Spends winter under deep layer of moist leaf litter. Feeds on insects and other invertebrates. Breeds during May-August.

### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in swamps and ponds in and around mixed evergreen forests, and in central region (Mymensingh), NW (Tetulia) and S (Barisal) in swamps and ponds.



## COPE'S FROG

*Hylarana leptoglossa*

**Local name:** Thangthangya Bang (C)

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7 cm

**Description** Dark brown upperparts with scattered black spots and distinct light brown dorsolateral fold from behind eye to groin. Dark blackish brown and white blotches on groin. Whitish underparts with greyish shadow spots or networks. Blackish throat and vocal sacs in breeding male. Black lore and white upper lip. Dark cross-bars on limbs. Obtusely pointed snout. Granulated head and back. Tympanum three-fourth diameter of eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and nostril. Free fingers and two-third webbed toes; slightly dilated tips of all digits. **Voice** Medium loud series of cock-cock-cock, somewhat similar to low call of chicken. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; primarily terrestrial. Usually occurs solitary. Prefers wet and moist areas in forests. Feeds on insects and worms. Breeds during May-August.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and other well-vegetated areas; central region and N in deciduous forests and other well-vegetated areas; and SW (Fakirhat) in village groves.



## NICOBARESE FROG

*Hylarana nicobariensis*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 5.5 cm

**Description** Elongated body with head longer than broad, pointed snout and rather long slender hindlimbs. Greyish to reddish brown upperparts with uniform dark spots; usually light dorsolateral fold from behind eye to groin. Dark brown to black sides of head. Dark cross-bars on limbs. Whitish underparts. Smooth skin, but occasionally granulated and warty back. Tympanum about three-fourth diameter of eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout or slightly beyond. Free fingers and two-third webbed toes; tips of fingers dilated into small discs having circum-marginal grooves. **Voice** Medium croaks. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Prefers swampy areas in hills. Feeds on insects and other invertebrates. Breeding season not recorded, but calls heard in November.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Roangchari and Kaptai NP) in hills.





## TWO-STRIPED GRASS FROG

*Hylarana taipehensis*

**Local name:** Kaad/Pana Bang

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6 cm

**Description** Elongated and narrow body; head longer than broad with pointed snout; long and slender limbs. Green or yellowish green most of upperparts with prominent white (bordered with black or dark brown) dorsolateral band from behind eye to groin. White upper lip. Light brown limbs with dark spots, but no cross-bars. White underparts. Tympanum as large as eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Free fingers and two-third webbed toes; all digits with small discs. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary. Often seen in aquatic vegetation in and around wetlands. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during April-August.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Widely distributed, mainly in floodplains.



## GREEN CASCADE FROG

*Odorrana chloronota*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6.7 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened body; broad and flat head, and rounded snout. Mostly dark green upperparts often with a few dark brownish black rounded spots; narrow brownish dorsolateral band from behind eye to groin. Sharply defined dark brownish black sides of head and body with some whitish blotches in ventrolateral areas. White upper lip. Brown limbs with dark blackish brown cross-bars. Mostly pale brownish underparts with some whitish marbling. Granulate skin. Distinct tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; longer digits with developed discs. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; terrestrial and semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary. Prefers moist low vegetation and rocks beside waterfalls and fast-flowing streams. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during June-August.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in NE (Rajkandi Hill RF) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## KHARE'S STREAM FROG

*Pterorana khare*

**Local name:** Vun Dor (B)

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 6.8 cm

**Description** Elongated body with head longer than broad and pointed snout; unique skin flap or loose skin along flank and inner border of thigh. Greenish slaty upperparts finely speckled with dark brown; narrow yellowish dorsolateral line from behind eye to groin. Underparts white anteriorly and yellowish posteriorly. Dark cross-bars on limbs. A distinct tubercle at angle of jaws. Coarsely granulated back and smooth belly. Dark tympanum nearly half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; all digits with oblong discs. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and semi-aquatic. Occurs solitary. Prefers hill streams. Skin flaps probably facilitate breathing under water and gliding. Feeds on aquatic organisms. Breeding season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable globally, Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Bandarban), mainly in hill streams.

## DARK-SIDED FROG

*Sylvirana nigrovittata*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Ranidae

**Length:** snout-vent 7.4 cm

**Description** Olive-brown uperparts often with a few dark spots and marking; brownish (bordered with dark brown or black below) dorsolateral line from behind eye to groin. Whitish underparts. Dark or light brown sides of head and body with large black spots, prominent in young and breeding male. Dark brown cross-bars on limbs. Obtusely pointed snout. Granular upperparts and smooth underparts. Dark tympanum about two-third of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and tip of snout. Free fingers and nearly fully webbed toes. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal, semi-aquatic and terrestrial. Occurs solitary. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during August-October.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.





## DORIAE'S PIGMY TREE FROG

*Chiromantis doriae*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 3.7 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened body; broad head and rounded snout. Pale yellowish brown upperparts with shadows of a few longitudinal bands of slightly darker brown; few dark brown spots often present. Whitish underparts. Yellowish digits and discs. A narrow fold above tympanum. Smooth upperparts and finely tuberculate underparts. Distinct tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to nostril. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes; all digits with discs. Very similar to Annandale's Pigmy Tree frog, but slightly larger and often slightly paler. **Voice** Sharp series of *ti-ti-ti*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Often seen in bushes and thickets beside stream or small opening. Feeds on small insects. Breeds mainly during June-July; female lays eggs on brownish foam nest underside of leaf hanging above water.

### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) in mixed evergreen forests.

## ANNANDALE'S PIGMY TREE FROG

*Chiromantis simus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 2.9 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened body; broad head and rounded snout. Yellowish brown upperparts with shadows of a few longitudinal bands of darker brown; few dark brown spots often present. Whitish underparts. Yellowish digits and discs. A narrow fold above tympanum. Smooth upperparts and finely tuberculate underparts. Distinct tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to eye or slightly front of eye. Free fingers and three-fourth webbed toes; all digits with discs. Very similar to Doriae's Pigmy Tree Frog, but slightly smaller and often slightly darker. **Voice** Sharp series of *ti-ti-ti*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Often seen in bushes and thickets beside stream or small opening. Feeds on small insects. Breeds mainly during June-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests, and central region (Madhupur NP) in deciduous forests.



## TWO-STRIPED PIGMY TREE FROG

*Chiromantis vittatus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 2.5 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened body; broad head and obtusely pointed snout. Yellowish brown to rufescent brown upperparts with distinct yellowish white lateral band that extended forward up to tip of snout and unites with its fellow from other side. Whitish underparts. Yellowish digits and discs. No fold above tympanum. Smooth upperparts and finely tuberculate underparts. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout. Rudimentary webs between fingers and three-fourth webbed toes; all digits with discs. **Voice** Sharp series of *tik-tik-tik*, somewhat like sound of repeated pounding of stones. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Often seen in bushes and thickets beside stream or small opening. Feeds on small insects. Breeds mainly during June-July.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## COMMON TREE FROG

*Polypedates leucomystax*

**Local name:** Gecho Bang, Tal-oong (B), Moid Bang, Uchang-u (L), Siamo (Mr), Uchial (P)

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 8.5 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened head and body; large triangular head as long as broad; rounded snout. Brownish, reddish brown or yellowish upperparts often with dark spots, blotches and bands of different shapes and sizes. White upper lip can differentiate it from Maculated Tree Frog. An indistinct dark stripe between eye and nostril. Dark cross-bars on limbs; posterior part of thigh either uniform brown or spotted with creamish white. White or yellowish underparts. Dorsal skin of head smooth and movable in juvenile, but rough and fused to skull bones in older adult. Distinct fold above tympanum. Tympanum about three-fourth of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; all digits have well-developed discs.

**Voice** Loud and single croak *quaat*. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Prefers low vegetation in moist areas; often enters human habitation. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during April-September; female lays eggs on cream-colored semi-globular foam nest in vegetation above water.



### Status and Distribution

Very Common. Widely distributed in wide range of habitats.



## MACULATED TREE FROG

*Polypedates maculatus*

**Local name:** Gecho Bang, Tal-oong (B), Moid Bang (C), Uchang-u (L), Siamo (Mr), Uchial (P)

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 8.9 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened head and body; large triangular head as long as broad; rounded snout. Greyish, brownish, reddish or yellowish upperparts often with dark spots, blotches and bands of different shapes and sizes. Lack of white upper lip differentiates it from Common Tree Frog. An indistinct dark stripe between eye and nostril. Weak dark cross-bars on limbs; posterior part of thigh often spotted with brown-bordered yellow. White or yellowish underparts. Dorsal skin of head rough, but movable in juvenile and adult; a bony arch in temporal region. Distinct fold above tympanum. Tympanum about as large as eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes; all digits have well-developed discs. **Voice** Loud and single croak *tak*. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Prefers low vegetation in moist areas. Feeds mainly on insects. Breeds during April-August; female lays eggs on cream-colored semi-globular foam nest in vegetation above water.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in NE and SE in mixed evergreen forests and well-vegetated areas.



## DWARF BUSH FROG

*Raorchestes parvulus*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 2.4 cm

**Description** Head as broad as long, and rounded snout. Light brown to greyish brown upperparts with dark hourglass-shaped mark on back. A dark band between two eyes. Whitish groin with two dark or black patches. Dark cross-bars on limbs. A curved dark band along skin fold above tympanum. All dark marks often indistinct. Pale whitish, cream or brownish underparts. Hidden tympanum. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout or anterior end of eye. Free fingers and one-third webbed toes; all digits have well-developed discs. **Voice** Sharp single *tok* or short series of *tok-tok-tok*, somewhat like sound of repeated pounding of stones. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Often seen in moist undergrowth of forest. Feeds mainly on small insects. Breeds during June-August; female lays few eggs under leaves.



### Status and Distribution

Common. Occurs in SE and NE in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## TWIN-SPOTTED TREE FROG

*Rhacophorus bipunctatus*

**Local name:** Wan-tla (B), Siapret (Mr)

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 5.5 cm

**Description** Dorsoventrally flattened head and body, pointed snout and very large eyes. Bluish green or rust-green (especially juvenile) upperparts with tiny black dots. Bright yellow underparts. Two large and almost equal purplish black spots on flank. Red or yellowish red webs. Greyish iris with yellow upperpart. Distinct dermal projection (calcar) on heel. Indistinct fold above tympanum. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to tip of snout or anterior end of eye. Fully webbed fingers and toes with well-developed discs. **Voice** Loud series *tok-tok-tok*, which frequently stops and starts; louder and less sharp than bush frogs and pigmy tree frogs. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Prefers middle canopy of forest. Breeds mainly during June-July; female lays eggs in a small foam nest above stagnant water, including stagnant water of tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Uncommon. Occurs in NE and SE in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## LARGE TREE FROG

*Rhacophorus maximus*

**Local name:** Oma Chemo/Chelaa (Mr)

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

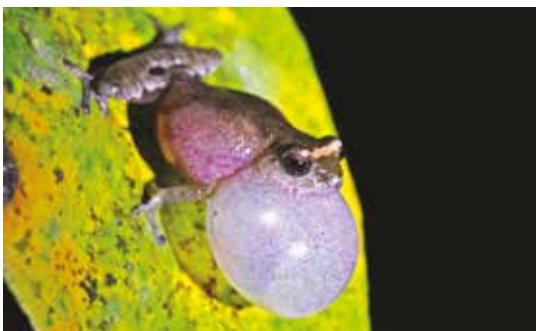
**Length:** snout-vent 11.5 cm

**Description** Largest tree frog of Bangladesh with large and dorsoventrally flattened head and body, rounded snout and large eyes. Green upperparts with narrow brownish reticulation on whitish lower flank. White underparts. Greenish yellow discs and terminal ends of digits. A distinct fold above tympanum. Skin smooth at back and granulate in belly and under thigh. Tympanum about half of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to nostril. Fully webbed fingers and toes with well-developed discs. **Voice** A twittering sound somewhat like jingling bells. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary. Able to cover considerable distance (1.2 m) in one leap. Feeds mainly on large insects. Breeding season not recorded; eggs and nesting foam laid directly to stagnant water; nest floats on water surface or in floating vegetation.



### Status and Distribution

Vulnerable nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and NE (Srimangal) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## ANDERSON'S BUSH FROG

*Theforderma andersoni*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 3 cm

**Description** Head usually broader than long; short snout. Dark olive to brownish olive upperparts, uniform or with darker patches often forming shadow hourglass-shaped mark. Whitish or yellowish underparts. A dark (occasionally yellowish or whitish) band between two eyes. Whitish or yellowish groin with two dark or black patches. Broad dark cross-bars on limbs. A curved dark band along skin fold above tympanum. Small scattered tubercles (white in colour) on back and flank; granulate belly. Tympanum about one-fourth of eye diameter. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches to anterior end of eye. Free fingers and very feebly webbed toes; all digits with well-developed discs; fleshy pad on palm and sole. **Voice** Sharp single *tok* or short series of *tok-tok-tok*, slightly louder and sharper than that of Dwarf Bush Frog. **Habits** Nocturnal and crepuscular; arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Prefers moist undergrowth of forest. Feeds mainly on small insects. Breeds during June-August.

### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in SE (Kaptai NP) in and around mixed evergreen forests.

## PIED WARTY TREE FROG

*Theforderma asperum*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Rhacophoridae

**Length:** snout-vent 3.1 cm

**Description** Looks like bird dropping due to its rough texture and pied colour. Dorsoventrally flattened body with broad head and rounded snout. Mostly black or dark brownish black upperparts with dirty white (light brownish in some adults) snout and top of head that extends towards groins as two very broad bands; white or whitish hip. A black or dark brownish black irregular patch between two eyes. Black or dark brownish black limbs with irregular dirty white bands on hindlimbs. Black-and-white patterned underparts with throat mostly black. Warty skin. Distinct dermal projection (calcar) on heel. Tympanum as large as eye. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between eye and tip of snout. Free fingers and fully webbed toes. **Voice** Not recorded. **Habits** Nocturnal and arboreal. Occurs solitary or few in proximity. Prefers moist undergrowth of forest. Feeds mainly on small insects. Breeds during June-August; female lays few eggs on moist ground or moist surface of tree hole.



### Status and Distribution

Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawchara NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Kaptai NP) in and around mixed evergreen forests.



## FULLER'S CAECILIAN

*Chikila fulleri*

**Local name:** not recorded

**Family:** Caeciliidae

**Length:** total 22 cm

**Description** Apparently like a large earthworm, but actually a limbless amphibian with long and narrow body, and long pointed snout. Overall dark purplish blue or purplish brown. Brownish head with creamy or yellowish snout and lips. Wrinkled body gradually thickens towards posterior end and reaches up to a diameter of about 9 mm. Small eyes covered by thin and translucent skull bones, so eyes normally not visible. Tentacle present behind and below nostril. Two collars fairly distinct. Transverse vent with a terminal shield behind it. Minute scales not visible in naked eye. Four series of teeth inside mouth. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and fossorial. Usually few individuals occur close to each other. Spends most of its life underground, but may come to surface at night in very wet days. Prefers moist stream beds with soft sandy-muddy soil. Probably do not hibernate in winter in Bangladesh. Feeds on earthworms and other soft-bodied invertebrates. Lays eggs; not dependent on water for breeding; breeding season not recorded.



### Status and Distribution

Critically Endangered nationally. Rare. Occurs in NE (Lawachara NP) in mixed evergreen forests.



## GARO HILLS CAECILIAN

*Ichthyophis garoensis*

**Local name:** Singlong Noor (Mr)

**Family:** Ichthyophiidae

**Length:** total 30 cm

**Description** Apparently like a large earthworm, but actually a limbless amphibian with long and thick body, elongated head and tiny tail. Overall bicoloured: mostly dark purplish brown with broad yellow or orange-yellow lateral stripe from head to tail. Wrinkled body thickest at mid-length. Shiny and slimy skin. Eyes beneath skin, so barely visible. **Voice** Silent. **Habits** Nocturnal and fossorial. Few individuals occur close to each other. Spends most of its life underground, but may come to surface at night in very wet days. Prefers moist soil rich of humus (covered by leaf litter) close to streams. Hibernates in winter. Feeds on earthworms and other soft-bodied invertebrates. Breeds in small pool; larvae observed in early April.



### Status and Distribution

Rare. Occurs in SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills.



## APPENDICES

**Appendix I.** Status and distribution of mammals (phylum: Chordata, class: Mammalia), birds (phylum: Chordata, class: Aves), reptiles (phylum: Chordata, class: Reptilia) and amphibians (phylum: Chordata, class: Amphibia) of Bangladesh

**Local Name Code** In case of non-Bengali names used by small ethnic groups: B – Bawm, C – Chakma, G – Garo, Kh – Khasia, Ku – Khumi, Ky – Khyang, L – Lushai, Ma – Marma/Rakhain, Mr – Mro, P – Pangkhoa, S – Santal and T – Tripura

**Status Code** V – Very Common, C – Common, U – Uncommon, and R – Rare; CR – Critically Endangered globally, EN – Endangered globally, and VU – Vulnerable globally; cr – Critically Endangered nationally, en – Endangered nationally, and vu – Vulnerable nationally; r – Resident (occurs year-round and breeds in Bangladesh; includes local and altitudinal migrants), w – Winter Visitor (visits in winter and does not breed in Bangladesh), s – Summer Visitor (visits in summer and breeds in Bangladesh), p – Passage Visitor (passes through Bangladesh during autumn and/or spring), and v – Vagrant (occasional, scarce or erratic in Bangladesh); ? – Status assumed for species expected to occur in Bangladesh with no specific record

**Distribution Code** W – Wide (in wide range of habitats), C – Central, N – North, S – South, NE – Northeast, NW – Northwest, SE – Southeast, SW – Southwest; F – Forests (mangrove, mixed evergreen and deciduous), MEF – Mangrove Forests, MEF – Mixed Evergreen Forests, DF – Deciduous Forests, GB – Grassy and Bushy Areas, WT – Wetlands, and CO – Coast; ? – Distribution assumed for species expected to occur in Bangladesh with no specific record; note: name of location in round bracket indicates location of specific record after independence of Bangladesh in December 1971 (any record prior to that mentioned as ‘historical record’)

**Record Code**\* – Observed by author in wild (or in few cases animals captured from wild) in Bangladesh; photographs of observed species, if available, used in this book; total observed species 83 out of 138 for mammals, 513 out of 690 for birds, 111 out of 171 for reptiles, and 46 out of 64 for amphibians

**Note** Order and family characteristics are key characteristic only; scientific names under each family arranged alphabetically; taxonomy and nomenclature (scientific and English names) followed from recent authentic and commonly referred publications

### MAMMALS

SI No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: LAGOMORPHA</b>					
Folds of skin on lips can meet behind incisors so that gnawing can take place with mouth cavity closed; flaps of skin able to close nostrils. A pair of incisors in each quadrant of upper jaw, one large and other small. Canines absent and a large space (diastema) separates incisors and first cheek tooth. Testes in males lie in front of penis.					
<b>FAMILY: LEPORIDAE</b>					
Long limbs; hindlimbs longer than forelimbs as an adaptation for running and leaping. Soles of hindfeet covered with hairs. Skulls arched in profile and slightly constricted between orbits. Females larger than males.					
1	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Hispid Hare	Phoitka	R? (EN)	N and C in DF and GB? (historical record; DF in Dhaka)
2	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Indian Hare*	Khargosh, Shashak, Sosha, Lafa, Jugnam Pee (B), Mattak (G), Meo Se (Ku), June (Ky), Motong/Meyoung (Mr), Mujukuri (P), Kulai (S)	U (en)	W, but absent in Sundarbans interior
<b>ORDER: RODENTIA</b>					
A single pair of upper and a single pair of lower incisors (specialized for gnawing) followed by a gap (diastema), and one or more molars and premolars. Rootless incisors grow continuously. Skull has well-developed pterygoid region. Two to five digits with claws.					
<b>FAMILY: SCIURIDAE</b>					
Tree squirrels have long and bushy tail, sharp claws and large ears; ground squirrels relatively robust, often with short forelimbs used for digging, and relatively less bushy tail; flying squirrels have a furred membrane (patagium) between forelimb and hindlimb used for gliding. Five functional toes on hindfeet and four on forefeet. Short skull with short rostrum.					
3	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Pallas's Squirrel*	Kalo Kathbirali, Kapsen/Beang (B), Chachia (Kh), Eka Apa (Ku), Pulhe (Ky), Hlei Kapsen (L), Taiu-ing (Mr), Reihak bom (P), Mandar (T)	C	NE and SE in and around MEF, N in DF
4	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Irrawaddy Squirrel*	Badami Kathbirali, Kota, Chorkota, Thealai (B), Sogoda (C), Rashang (Kh), Omo (Ku), Hle Hlop (Ky), Tha-hei (L), Taiyou (Mr), Leibong (P), Mandar (T)	V	W
5	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Orange-bellied Squirrel*	-	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
6	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	Northern Palm Squirrel*	Dora Kathbirali, Tour (S)	V	NW, SW (except MF) and C (Dhaka) in woodlands
7	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>	Particoloured Flying Squirrel*	Chotta Uranta Kathbirali, Sailuk (B), Biang (L), Showi (Ky), Oleunaulei (P)	R (en)	NE and SE in MEF, betel plantation and other well-vegetated areas
8	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Red Giant Flying Squirrel*	Baro Uranta Kathbirali, Sailuk (B), Sarang (Kh), Spai (Ku), Hlup (Ky), Vahluk (L), Luk (Mr), Phalaulei (P), Bukhrang Ganang Mandar (T)	R	NE and SE in MEF, betel plantation and other well-vegetated areas; N (Haluaghata) in well-vegetated areas

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
9	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Black Giant Squirrel*	Ram Kota, Baro Kathbirali	R (vu)	NE (Rema-Kalenga WS, Adampur forest and Lawachara NP) in MEF
10	<i>Tamiops macclellandi</i>	Himalayan Striped Squirrel*	Thelai Te (B)	R (cr)	SE in MEF (Keokradong Hill Range)
<b>FAMILY: MURIDAE</b>					
Small rodents with rounded ears, long whiskers and long tail. Fur brown to grey, soft to spiny and long to short. Hindlimbs of some long and specialized for leaping, others have prehensile tail that aid in climbing.					
11	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>	Lesser Bandicoot Rat*	Dhari/Baro Idur, Chousen (P), Gudo (S)	V	W
12	<i>Bandicota indica</i>	Greater Bandicoot Rat*	Dhari/Baro Idur, Chousen (P), Gudo (S)	V	W
13	<i>Berylmys bowersi</i>	Bower's White-toothed Rat*	Zungnam (B)	U	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
14	<i>Cannomys badius</i>	Lesser Bamboo Rat*	-	R	NE and SE in hills
15	<i>Leopoldamyss edwardsi</i>	Edward's Rat	Zungnam (B)	R	SE (Ruma) and NE
16	<i>Millardia meltada</i>	Common Soft-furred Rat	-	U	SW in wide range of habitats
17	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Little Indian Field Mouse*	Metho Idur	V	W
18	<i>Mus cookii</i>	Cook's Mouse	Chisim (B)	R	SE in hills (Ruma)
19	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Eastern House Mouse*	Nengti Idur, Batai, Baitan, Chuia, Shola Idur	V	W
20	<i>Nesokcia indica</i>	Short-tailed Bandicoot-Rat	-	R?	NW in wide range of habitats?
21	<i>Rattus nitidus</i>	Himalayan Field Rat	Zungnam (B)	R	SE (Ruma) and NE in hills
22	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	-	U	W
23	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	House Rat*	Gharoa Idur, Jungnam (B), Sazu (L), Hue (Ky), Mujo (P)	V	W
24	<i>Tatera indica</i>	Indian Gerbil	-	R?	NW in wide range of habitats?
25	<i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i>	Asiatic Long-tailed Climbing Mouse*	Gecho Idur, Banour (S)	V	W, but mainly in well-vegetated areas
26	<i>Vernaya fulva</i>	Vernay's Climbing Mouse	Chisim (B)	R	SE in hills (Ruma)
<b>FAMILY: HYSTRICIDAE</b>					
Slow-moving rodents that rely on spiny quills for defense than on speed or agility. Each quill marked with black and white bands. Massive and broad head; small ears, eyes and tail.					
27	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	Shojaru, Chakkik (B), Chilhichou (Ku), Chu (Ma), Poi (Mr)	R	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in and around MEF
28	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Himalayan Crestless Porcupine*	Shojaru, Hazar, Chhada, Chakku/Sku (B), Kuduk (C), Matmachi (G), Scot (Kh), Sungpuhu (Ku), Ku (Ky), Sakuh (L), Fru (Ma), Chipana/Chepoi/ She (Mr), Surkul (P), Jhik (S), Musandui (T)	U	W, mainly in and around F
<b>ORDER: PHOLIDOTA</b>					
Back of body covered with large overlapping scales made up of agglutinated hairs. Tongue extraordinarily long and muscular allowing to be extruded to astonishing degree. No teeth, but pyloric part of stomach thickened and muscular with keratinous spines into its interior to do mastication. Able to close ears, nostrils and eyes in order to keep ants out.					
<b>FAMILY: MANIDAE</b>					
Elongate and tapering body with small and pointed head. Movable scales with sharp posterior edges. Hindlimbs stouter than forelimbs; all limbs have five-clawed digits.					
29	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Indian Pangolin	Banrui	R (EN, cr)	NW and N in DF and other well-vegetated areas
30	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chinese Pangolin*	Banrui, Saphu (B), Malmuro (C), Sphruh (Ku), Shopu (Ky), Saphu (L), Chaingkhrai (Ma), Boo/Taboo (Mr), Suphoo (P)	R (CR, cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and N (Gazni forest) in DF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>ORDER: CARNIVORA</b>					
Many species have thick, luxurious coat, few have thin coat; many have stripes, spots or blotches. Most species have enlarged fourth upper premolar and first lower molar (carnassial pair) used for cutting meat. Relatively large brains. External ears relatively small or absent.					
<b>FAMILY: VIVERRIDAE</b>					
Cat-like body with long and banded tail, and mongoose-like face with pointed muzzle. Small and compact paws with retractile or semi-retractile claws. Most species with scent glands in anal region.					
31	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong*	Gach Feuwa, Samui/Chai Chao (B), Midong Hangeoy (Ky), Zamphu (L), Chitawaing (Ma), Mor/Chang (Mr), Surmui (P)	R (VU, vu)	SE and NE in and around MEF
32	<i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i>	Small-toothed Palm Civet	-	R?	SE and NE in MEF?
33	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked Palm Civet*	Sajow (B), Wiamphoi Naitha (Ma), Nang (Mr), Surhumpui (P)	U (vu)	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
34	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common Palm Civet*	Gandhagakul, Nongar, Shairel, Hailla, Sujo (B), Kulai (Mr)	C	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas
35	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian Civet*	Baro Bagdash, Huicha, Meingang (B), Wiamphoi (Ma), Cloma (Mr)	C	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas
36	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian Civet*	Choto Bagdash, Shogod (S)	C	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: FELIDAE</b>					
Distal segments of digits pulled back and up into a sheath during relaxed position, which prevents claws from getting blunt. Five toes on forefeet and four on hindfeet. Short rostrum and jaw to enable powerful bite.					
37	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Asiatic Golden Cat*	Sona Bagh, Sangar (B), Keitae (L), Min (Mr)	R (vu)	SE and NE in and around MEF
38	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle Cat*	Ban Biral, Wap, Siju (B), Brimni Mengong (G), Tkaitslong (Ku), Wok (Ky), Tokrong (Ma), Mar (Mr), Sajao (P), Runda (S)	V	W
39	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded Leopard*	Gecho/Lota Bagh, Lamchita, Tkai Khe (Ku), Tai Tokeya (Ma), Tam (Mr)	R (VU, cr)	SE and NE in MEF, N in DF
40	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	Chita/Tikkapora/Fuleshwari/Nageshwari Bagh, Ngaural (B), Theikkapora Bago (C), Machak (G), Taki Phu (Ku), Touj Jemo (Ky), K-archei (L), Kegouchea (Ma/Mr), Mar/Prerang/Pre Raingcha (Mr), Kei Chiel (P)	R (cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; vagrants rarely visit border areas of N and NW
41	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger*	Bagh, Mama, Gobagha, Goira Goma, Loha Faitta, Kaire/Kaitae (B), Bagh (C), Tkai Phu (Ku), Touj (Ky), Sakei (L), Khaiagri/Bakke (Ma), Pree (Mr), Marnga-kei (P)	R (EN, cr)	SW in MF, rarely SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts, particularly Kassalong RF and Sangu WS) and NE (vagrants in Lathitila forest) in MEF
42	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled Cat*	Chang (Mr)	R (VU)	NE and SE in MEF
43	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat*	Chita Biral, Kaitai/Sangar (B), Tmmau (Ku), Wok Krum (Ky), Sanghar (L), Tokrong (Ma), Mar/Min (Mr), Sangar (P)	U	W, mainly in and around F
44	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Fishing Cat*	Mecho Biral/Bagh, Baghailla, Dash Bagh, Bagh Biral, Musa (T), Klhe (Kh), Tokrong (Ma), Mar/Klam Pre (Mr)	C (EN, en)	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas near WT
<b>FAMILY: HERpestidae</b>					
Small carnivores with mostly brown or grey coat; most species plain, but few with stripes. Non-retractile claws. Small head with pointed snout and short rounded ears.					
45	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>	Small Indian Mongoose*	Choto Benji, Nakul, Benji (C), Benji (Ku), Mewacha (Ky), Min (Mr), Sangpui-chepa (P), Biji (S)	V	W, but absent in Sundarbans interior
46	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose*	Baro Benji	C	W, but absent in Sundarbans interior
47	<i>Herpestes urva</i>	Crab-eating Mongoose*	Boish Benji/Neowl, Mewacha (Ky), Sarngai-par (P)	U	NE and SE in and around MEF, and N in DF
<b>FAMILY: CANIDAE</b>					
Deep-chested body with elongated face and muzzle. Long legs with non-retractile claws. Large but unspecialized canines, crushing type molars.					
48	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Golden Jackal*	Shial, Feuwa, Kolui (B), Shial (C), Sebal (G), Mrakho (Ku), Khewa (Ky), Sihal (L), Khewa (Ma), Mrenkhui (Mr), Kol-oui (P), Tuyu (S)	V	W, but absent in Sundarbans interior
49	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Dhole	Ram Kutta, Jongli Kukur, Kutta (C), Achak (G), Chinghneia (L), Tokhui (Ma), Brenkhui/khui/Sui/Sui-few (Mr)	R (EN, en)	SE (mainly Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Rema-Kalenga WS) in well-vegetated hills; vagrants rarely visit border areas of N
50	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Bengal Fox*	Khek/Pati Shial, Khekhi, Baoral, Khickri (S)	U (vu)	NW and SW in village groves and DF, NE in village groves and MEF
<b>FAMILY: URSIDAE</b>					
Large body with long rostrum; small orbits and ears. Strongly built forelimbs; five toes on each foot with very large and non-retractile claws. First three premolars rudimentary or lost; a diastema present between premolars. Extremely short tail.					
51	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun Bear	Choto Bhalluk, Maitta Bhalluk, Toula (Ku), Chata Wai/ Luaiang (Ma), Tom (Mr)	R (VU, cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, vagrants rarely visit border areas of N

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
52	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear*	Baro/Kalo Bhalluk, Gaiccha Bhalluk, Vam (B), Bhalluk (C), Lengyam (Kh), Touong (Ku), Hom (Ky), Saburn (L), Lu Wai (Ma), Tom (Mr), Vom-pui (P), Gangrang (T)	R (VU, cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: MUSTELIDAE</b>					
Long and slender body with short legs and relatively short rostrum. Each foot has five digits with non-retractile claws. Long canines and well-developed carnassials.					
53	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Oriental Small-clawed Otter*	Dhaira Ud, Ud Biral, Bhodor	U (VU, en)	SW in MF (Sundarbans), SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in WT
54	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Hog Badger*	Bali/Khuduk Shukar, Pak Shurua (Mr)	R (vu)	SE and NE in and around MEF, N (Bakshiganj) in plantation
55	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian Otter	Pati Ud/Bham, Ud Biral, Bhodor	R (cr)	NE and N in WT
56	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Smooth-coated Otter*	Baro Ud, Ud Biral, Bhodor, Uud (C), Sarlam (P)	R (VU, cr)	W in WT
57	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Marten*	Moula, Mouchaki	R (vu)	NE in MEF
58	<i>Melogale personata</i>	Large-toothed Ferret Badger*	-	R	NE (Kulaura) and SE in and around MEF
<b>ORDER: SORICOMORPHA</b>					
Small mammals with long and pointed snout projecting beyond lower jaw. Body covered by spines or fur. Usually five digits with plantigrade plan; all digits with claws.					
<b>FAMILY: TALPIDAE</b>					
Fusiform body with velvety fur. Tiny eyes, long and narrow rostrum, short legs and no external ears. Strong and short forelimbs have powerful claws used for digging burrows.					
59	<i>Euroscaptor micrura</i>	Himalayan Mole	-	R	NE and SE in and around MEF
60	<i>Parascaptor leucura</i>	White-tailed Mole*	Kalo Chika	R	NE (Srimangal) in and around MEF and tea gardens
<b>FAMILY: SCORPIDAE</b>					
Long and narrow skull, usually with flat profile. Large first incisor and small peg-like rest of incisors, canines and premolars. Many species have long, bristly hairs between toes.					
61	<i>Suncus etruscus</i>	Pygmy White-toothed Shrew	-	R?	NE in well-vegetated areas?
62	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Asian House Shrew*	Chika, Chhucho, Mitier (P), Chut (S)	V	W
<b>ORDER: CHIROPTERA</b>					
Forelimbs modified to wings for true flight. Second and fifth digits of forelimbs greatly elongated to support fold of skin (patagium) from forelimbs to hindlimbs including tail, if present. Sternum with keel.					
<b>FAMILY: PTEROPODIDAE</b>					
Long rostrum, large eyes and simple external ears give a fox-like appearance. Second digit independent from third digit and with a vestigial claw. No more than two upper and two lower incisors in adults. Highly protrusible tongue. Male has pendant and freely movable penis.					
63	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>	Lesser Short-nosed Fruit Bat	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF?
64	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Greater Short-nosed Fruit Bat*	Kola Badur, Dubak (G)	V	W
65	<i>Eonycteris spelaea</i>	Lesser Dawn Bat*	-	R	SE (one large colony roosts in Kudum Cave, Teknaf) in MEF
66	<i>Macroglossus sobrinus</i>	Greater Long-tongued Nectar Bat	-	R	NE and SE in well-vegetated areas
67	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Indian Flying Fox*	Baro Badur, Balak-pe (B), Badol (C), Phalama (Ku), Pilok (Ky), Bak (L), Mylap (Mr), Ramte-bag (P), Bagdur (S)	V	W
68	<i>Rousettus leschenaultii</i>	Leschenault's Rousette*	Kola Badur	V	W
<b>FAMILY: EMBALLONURIDAE</b>					
Muzzle usually obliquely truncated and projects beyond lower lip. No nose-leaf. Ears often united; a targus always present. Partially free tail.					
69	<i>Saccopteryx saccolaimus</i>	Pouched Tomb Bat*	-	U	C (Savar and Madhupur NP) in well-vegetated areas
70	<i>Taphozous longimanus</i>	Long-winged Tomb Bat	-	U	W
71	<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>	Black-bearded Tomb Bat	-	R	NW and SE
<b>FAMILY: RHINOPOMATIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized bats with long and slender tail. Valvular nostrils and small flap of a nose-leaf. Ears joined across forehead by a connecting membrane.					
72	<i>Rhinopoma hardwickii</i>	Lesser Mouse-tailed Bat	-	R?	SW in well-vegetated areas?
<b>FAMILY: MEGADERMATIDAE</b>					
Medium to large bats with silky grey fur. Broad wings, large ears with bifurcate targus, large eyes and distinctive nose-leaves. No upper incisor.					
73	<i>Megaderma lyra</i>	Greater False Vampire Bat*	-	V	W

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
74	<i>Megaderma spasma</i>	Lesser False Vampire Bat*	-	U	SE (Kaptai NP and Sitakunda) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: RHINOLOPHIDAE</b>					
Small to moderate bats with horseshoe shaped projection beneath nostrils. Ears vary in size and no targus. Broad and rounded wings. Dull brown or reddish brown fur, which might become bleached.					
75	<i>Ceolops frithii</i>	East Asian Tailless Roundleaf Bat	-	U	SW (Sundarbans) in MF
76	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Great Roundleaf Bat	-	R?	SE and NE in hills?
77	<i>Hipposideros cineraceus</i>	Ashy Roundleaf Bat*	-	U	SE in high hills (Ruma)
78	<i>Hipposideros galeritus</i>	Cantor's Roundleaf Bat	-	R?	W?
79	<i>Hipposideros lankadiva</i>	Indian Roundleaf Bat*	-	R	N (Gazni forest and Netrakona) in DF and other well-vegetated areas
80	<i>Hipposideros larvatus</i>	Intermediate Roundleaf Bat*	-	U	NE, SE and N in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
81	<i>Hipposideros pomona</i>	Pomona Roundleaf Bat	-	R	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts), NE and N in well-vegetated areas
82	<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>	Intermediate Horseshoe Bat*	-	R	SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and NE (Sylhet) in hills
83	<i>Rhinolophus lepidus</i>	Blyth's Horseshoe Bat*	-	U	SE and NE in MEF, SW in MF
84	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>	Great Woolly Horseshoe Bat	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF?
85	<i>Rhinolophus pearsonii</i>	Pearson's Horseshoe Bat	-	R?	NE and N?
86	<i>Rhinolophus pusillus</i>	Least Horseshoe Bat	-	R	SE (Rangamati) in hills
87	<i>Rhinolophus subbadius</i>	Little Nepalese Horseshoe Bat	-	R	NE and N
<b>FAMILY: MOLOSSIDAE</b>					
Small to moderately large bats with long and narrow wings. Bony tail extends to end of tail membrane and considerably beyond. Short and broad muzzle, often with fleshy lips that may have folds. Relatively short, but broad ears with tiny targus. Short fur mainly black or brown.					
88	<i>Chaerephon plicata</i>	Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bat*	-	R	C (Savar) in well-vegetated areas
89	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Free-tailed Bat	-	R?	SW in well-vegetated areas?
<b>FAMILY: VESPERTILIONIDAE</b>					
Small eyes, no noseleaf, and ears with a targus and an anterior basal lobe. Number of teeth 28-38. Fur mainly black or brown, but also orange.					
90	<i>Eptesicus pachyotis</i>	Thick-eared Bat	-	R	NE and SE in hills
91	<i>Hesperoptenus tickelli</i>	Tickell's False Serotine	-	R	C (Dhaka) in wide range of habitats
92	<i>Kerivoula papilloosa</i>	Papilloose Woolly Bat	-	R?	SW in wide range of habitats?
93	<i>Kerivoula picta</i>	Painted Bat	-	R	C (Dhaka) in wide range of habitats (historical record)
94	<i>Myotis formosus</i>	Hodgson's Myotis	-	R?	NE in hills?
95	<i>Pipistrellus ceylonicus</i>	Kelaart's Pipistrelle	-	R	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts)
96	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>	Indian Pipistrelle*	Cham Badur, Chamchika	V	W
97	<i>Pipistrellus javanicus</i>	Javan Pipistrelle	-	R	NE (Laskarpur in Habiganj) and SE (Boalkhali in Chittagong) in well-vegetated areas
98	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	-	R	C (Savar) in well-vegetated areas
99	<i>Pipistrellus savii</i>	Savi's Pipistrelle	-	R?	NE in well-vegetated areas?
100	<i>Pipistrellus tenuis</i>	Least Pipistrelle*	Cham Badur, Chamchika, Bhaule (S)	V	W
101	<i>Scotomantoides ornatus</i>	Harlequin Bat	-	R?	NE in hills?
102	<i>Scotophilus heathi</i>	Greater Asiatic Yellow Bat*	-	V	W
103	<i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i>	Lesser Asiatic Yellow Bat*	-	V	W
104	<i>Scotozous dormeri</i>	Dormer's Pipistrelle	-	R	SW and NW in urban areas
105	<i>Tylonycteris pachypus</i>	Lesser Bamboo Bat	-	R	NE (Lashkarpur in Habiganj) in well-vegetated areas
<b>ORDER: PRIMATES</b>					
Flattened or cupped nails on elongated fingers and toes; first digit of hindfoot largest, opposable and prehensile. Arms and legs adapted for climbing and other purposes. Large skull, complete bony rim around orbits and reduced dentition.					
<b>FAMILY: LORIDAE</b>					
Slender to stocky body, short head broad at back, short snout and extremely short tail. Arms and legs equal in length. Large eyes oriented obliquely upwards. Medium-sized ears covered with hairs. Nail on second toe elongated and angled upwards to form a grooming claw.					
106	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Slow Loris*	Lajuk/Lozzawati Banor, Sahuai (B), Mulua Bandor (C), Stain (Ku), Sahuai (L), Klak/Klap/Klakcha (Mr), Sahoi (P)	U (VU, en)	NE and SE in MEF, N in DF
<b>FAMILY: CERCOPITHECIDAE</b>					
Medium to large mammals; usually stocky. Nostrils close together and face downward (catarrhine). Hindlimbs longer than forelimbs. Brightly coloured patches of skin on rump in many species. Long or vestigial tail, but never fully prehensile.					
107	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	Stump-tailed Macaque	-	R (VU)	SE in MEF (Teknaf WS)
108	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Assamese Macaque*	Lungjong (P)	R (en)	SE and NE in MEF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
109	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed Macaque*	Parailla Banor	R (cr)	SE (Teknaf and Fasiakhali WS) in MF and MEF
110	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	Northern Pig-tailed Macaque*	Kulu/Singha Banor, Ganguilla Bandor (C), Gilbi (G), Jaha (P)	C (VU, en)	NE and SE in MEF
111	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus Macaque*	Kota Banor, Jong (B), Tharinga Bandor (C), Gilbi (G), Uchria (Kh), Kelai (Ku), Phetoi Yong (Ky), Joujong (L), Paingraja Miok (Ma), Yok/Youou (Mr), Phaisen-jong (P), Makhra (T)	V (vu)	W, mainly in F and other well-vegetated areas; also in few urban areas in NE, C, S and SW
112	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	Northern Plains Langur*	Jessoran Hanuman	R (en)	SW (Greater Jessore and Kushtia, but few records in Satkhira) in urban areas
113	<i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i>	Phayre's Langur*	Chosmapora/Kalo Hanuman, Ngau-dum (B), Sagolokkhi Bandor (C), Laiho (Ku), Khoiho Yong (Ky), Ngaudor (L), Dor/Klak (Mr), Ngaodarken (P)	U (EN, cr)	NE and SE in MEF
114	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Capped Langur*	Mukhpora/Lal Hanuman, Er-ang (B), Hanuman (C), Tingya (Kh), Laido (Ku), Pheisou Yong (Ky), Ngausen (L), Charma (Mr), Ngaosenpong (P)	C (VU, en)	C and N (Gazni forest) in DF, NE and SE in MEF

**FAMILY: HYLOBATIDAE**

Medium sized mammals with enlarged braincase, very short rostrum, large orbits that face forward and no tail. Forearms extremely long; forefeet have a deep cleft between first and second digits. Some have enlarged throat sac used in calling.

115	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	Western Hoolock Gibbon*	Ulluk, Hoo How (B), Ulluk/Laga Bandor (C), Hulu (Kh), Khoiho (Ky), Hahuk (L), Khedukhida (Ma), Huu/Tohu (Mr), Hoolock (T)	R (EN, cr)	NE and SE in MEF
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**ORDER: SCANDENTIA**

Squirrel-like in shape and size, together with bushy tail, but lacks long vibrissae of squirrels. Forefeet with five functional toes. Upper incisors canine-like, but upper canines molar-like.

**FAMILY: TUPAIIDAE**

Relatively large brain-case; orbits encircled with bones. Distinct tibia and fibula. Broad molars with W-shaped cusps.

116	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>	Northern Tree Shrew*	Gecho Chhucho, Che-pa/ Sharehek (B), Maitta Sogoda (C), Jewlong (Ku), Showei (Ky), Che-pa (L), Lajui (Mr)	U	SE and NE in and around MEF; C and N in and around DF
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**ORDER: CETACEA**

Fusiform body, nearly hairless, insulated by thick blubber and lacks sebaceous glands due to adaptation for completely aquatic life. Paddle-shaped forelimbs have no external digits or claws; vestigial hindlimbs. Horizontally oriented tail fins (flukes) contain caudal vertebrae.

**FAMILY: BALAEONOPTERIDAE**

Very large cetaceans with a series of moderately long baleen plates from snout tip to navel along ventral surface (to increase capacity of mouth). Baleen plates white, yellowish or black; each row on either side of mouth may consist of more than 300 plates. Long and tapering flippers. Triangular dorsal fin located near tail.

117	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale*	Timi	R	Offshore in Bay of Bengal, particularly in Swatch of No-Ground
118	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Nil Timi	R? (EN)	Offshore in Bay of Bengal ?

**FAMILY: PHYSETERIDAE**

Very large cetacean with an enormous head; mouth considerably undershot. Greatly developed facial depression that contains spermaceti organ. Numerous shallow and irregular grooves on throat. Asymmetrical and S-shaped blowhole located on left side of snout. Low and rounded or sickle-shaped dorsal fin.

119	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	Timi	R (VU)	Offshore in Bay of Bengal, possibly in Swatch of No-Ground (a dead young found in Sundarbans after cyclone)
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**FAMILY: PLATANISTIDAE**

Small cetaceans with bulging forehead, distinct neck as well as long and slender beak. Broad flippers rounded or curved; low dorsal fin. Colour grey, pink or brown; darker above and paler below.

120	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	Ganges River Dolphin*	Nadir Shushuk/Shishu, Hucchum, Nga (B)	C (EN, vu)	W in freshwater rivers
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**FAMILY: PHOCOENIDAE**

Small cetaceans with short jaws and no beak. Dorsal fin low or absent. Body colour dark slate grey to black.

121	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Indo-Pacific Finless Porpoise*	-	U (VU)	Inshore and brackish water rivers
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Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>FAMILY: DELPHINIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized cetaceans with sleek body, bulging forehead (due to fatty deposit called melon) and beak-like rostrum. Usually curved dorsal fin. Body colour striking or uniform.					
122	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchos</i>	Short-finned Pilot Whale	-	R?	Offshore in Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground)? (historical records in mouth of Hooghly River, Indian Sundarbans)
123	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy Dolphin*	Mohonar Shushuk/Shishu	V (VU)	Brackish water rivers and inshore
124	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False Killer Whale	-	R	Offshore in Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground and south of St. Martin's Island)
125	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific Hump-backed Dolphin	-	U	Inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal, rarely in brackish water rivers
126	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	-	V	Offshore in Bay of Bengal
127	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner Dolphin	-	U	Offshore in Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground)
128	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed Dolphin	-	R	Offshore in Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground)
129	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin*	Dolphin	V	Offshore in Bay of Bengal
<b>ORDER: ARTIODACTYLA</b>					
Large to medium-sized and even-toed ungulates with plane of symmetry of each foot passes between third and fourth digits. No first digit; usually small second and fifth digits; large third and fourth digits. Long and narrow anterior part of skull. Horns or antlers often present, usually on frontals. A diastema usually separates anterior and posterior teeth.					
<b>FAMILY: SUIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized ungulates with barrel-shaped body; thick skin sparsely haired. Small eyes located high on skull, and small and pointed ears. Mobile snout with a cartilaginous disk used for digging soil. All four digits have hooves, but only third and fourth functional. Upper canines grow out and backward into large, curved tusks.					
130	<i>Porcula salvania</i>	Pygmy Hog	Bamon Shukar, Renyan Charu (K)	R? (CR)	NE in MEF with grassland pockets? (historical record; savanna country bordering DF in Dhaka, 1800s)
131	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Eurasian Wild Boar*	Buno Shukar, Shuar, Poimal, Bonnya, Ngal (B), Suar (C), Oak (G), Renyan (Kh), Mo (Ku), Wok (Ky), Vawk (L), Woo (Ma), Paa/Pak (Mr), Sakhat/Sarwal (P)	C	NE, SE, SW, N and C in and around F
<b>FAMILY: CERVIDAE</b>					
Very small to large bovids, usually slender and gracile in body shape with slender legs. In most species only male has antlers (deciduous in nature). Four toes on each foot, but lateral toes small. No upper incisor and upper canile. Brown or grey in colour; young of most species with white spots.					
132	<i>Axis axis</i>	Spotted Deer*	Chitra/Fota Harin, Gaus, Gonnal (stag)	C	SW (Sundarbans) in MF; introduced populations in S (Nijhum Dweep NP, Char Kukri-Mukri WS, Hatiya and Patharghatā) in planted MF
133	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	Hog Deer*	Paara Harin, Shorno Huring (C), Shishi (Ku), Nekeei (Mr)	R (EN, cr)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Chunarughat) in well-vegetated areas with grassland pockets
134	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Barking Deer*	Maya/Ruru/Chagoilla/Khaoli/Khatia Harin, Mayamriga, Sakkhe (B), Huring (C), Maraka (G), Ska (Kh), Skhee (Ku), Shoki (Ky), Sakhee (L), Khea (Ma), Nekeei (Mr), Sakhee (P), Mosui (T)	C (en)	SE, NE, SW, C and N in F and other well-vegetated areas.
135	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Sambar Deer*	Sambar/Moish/Kaleshawr/Porboti Harin, Sajuk (B), Chongra (C), Rei (Kh), Saipao (Ku), Kiang Kiang (Ky), Sajuk (L), Chah (Ma), Neheu/Khe (Mr), Sajok (P), Mosokorong (T)	R (VU, cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: BOVIDAE</b>					
Unbranched horns present in all male bovids and in females of some species. Horns permanently attached to frontal bones of skull, and composed of bony core covered with a permanent keratin sheath. No upper incisor and canile.					
136	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur	Gaur, Buno Gayal, Jongli Garu, Metna, Foung (B), Gobo (C), Ramsial (L), Tongue (Ma), Chiarang/Cherow/Chenom (Mr), Saleh (P)	R (VU, cr)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts, particularly Kassalong RF and Sangu WS) in MEF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
137	<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>	Red Serow*	Ban Chhagol, Saja (B), Shoyo (Ky), Touno (Ma), Chenom (Mr), Chepa (P)	R (VU, en)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas in hills; vagrants in N in well-vegetated areas

#### ORDER: PROBOSCIDEA

Very large body with stout and pillar-like limbs; massive feet, each with five toes. Nose modified into a long and flexible proboscis with nostrils at terminal end. Incisors forming a pair of conical tusks, often large in males; no canine; large molars. Pectorally located single pair of mammae.

#### FAMILY: ELEPHANTIDAE

Very large head and short neck. Enormous ears. Upper incisors form huge tusks in males or in both sexes.

138	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian Elephant*	Hati, Hosti, Oirabot, Sai (B), Aete (C), Mui (Ky), Chai (L), San (Ma), Mesai/Nashai (Mr), Sai (P)	R (EN, cr)	SE in well-vegetated areas in hills; vagrants in border areas in N and NE
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## BIRDS

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: GALLIFORMES</b>					
Terrestrial or arboreal, with strong scratching feet. Short rounded wings. Feathers with long aftershafts. Males of most species more colorful than females.					
<b>FAMILY: PHASIANIDAE</b>					
Small to large terrestrial birds with plump body; short stout bill; short rounded wings and short or very long tail. Plumage drab or spectacular. Sexually dimorphic. Feeding and nesting on ground, but many species roost in trees at night.					
1	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	White-cheeked Partridge*	Baroi, Nakkon (C), Varung (L), Haquai (Ma), Wakam (Mr)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
2	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Partridge	-	R, r	NE (Rajkandi RF) and SE in MEF
3	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Asian Blue Quail*	Podol, Pan Podol, Nagor Bhata, Gur-ru, Cheena Boter	R, r	W in GB, including GB in Sundarbans
4	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Rain Quail	Botera	R, w	W in GB
5	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	Botera	R, w	NW and SW in GB and crop fields
6	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin*	Sheikh Farid, Pan-biri-cigarette, Bon Murgi, Kalo Titir	R (en), r	NW (Panchagarh and Thakurgaon), SE (Sangu Valley), NE (Satchari NP) and C (Madhupur Tract) in GB, crop fields and tea gardens
7	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Swamp Francolin	Kea	R? (VU), r	NE in GB?
8	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	-	R?, r	C in dry open areas? (historical record, 19th century)
9	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl*	Bon Morog/Murgi, Jongla Kukhra, Aartaw (B), Jarbo Kura (C), Dumysal (G), Seei Karmia (Kh), Trang (Ku), Howa (Ky), Ram-aar (L), Tokrak (Ma), Waram (Mr), Varcha Khong (P), Tomsa (T)	V, r	W in and around F
10	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant*	Mothura, Gikra, Dhirga, Varhik/Varoho (B), Morkuru (C), Khrut (Kh), Trei (Ku), Hokhat (Ky), Vahrit (L), Roi Rata (Ma), Uriklang/Urik (Mr), Varit (P), Tokru (T)	C (vu), r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; N (Gazni forest and Lauchapra forest) in DF and other well-vegetated areas
11	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Green Peafowl	Varaho (B), Udough (Ma), Wowho (Mr)	R? (EN), r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF?
12	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock Pheasant*	Katmayur, Khoier, Deodarik, Var-hou (B), Sanghuru (C), Ngahuu (Ku), Hokong (Ky), Vari-ho (L), Changroi (Ma), Woho (Mr), Varhoi (P)	R (vu), r	SE and NE in MEF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: ANSERIFORMES</b>					
Web-footed birds with broad bill containing fine plates or lamellae (except for screamers). Highly adapted for aquatic existence at water surface. Males, except for screamers, have a penis.					
<b>FAMILY: ANATIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large waterbirds with plump body, short legs, and flat rounded bill. Typically have webbed feet. Bill made of soft keratin with a thin and sensitive layer of skin on top. More or less flattened bill with serrated lamellae. Direct flight with fast wingbeats.					
13	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	-	R, v	NE (Haors) in WT
14	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail*	Lenja Hans, Kalo Digheri	V, w	W in WT
15	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal*	Patari/Peri Hans, Sona Digheri	V, w	W in WT
16	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard*	Boiragi/Nilshir Hans	C, w	W in WT
17	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Indian Spot-billed Duck*	Pati/Metey Hans, Metey Digheri	V, r	W in WT
18	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	-	R, v	W, in large rivers
19	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose*	Chaironga/Kadombo Rajhans	U, w	W in large WT
20	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	-	R (VU, vu), v	NE (Hakaluki Haor) in WT
21	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose*	Kor Rajhans	U, w	W in large WT, mainly on CO
22	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	White-winged Duck	Badi/Daow Hans, Jerbo Hans (C), Bea Haungsa (Ma)	R (EN), r	SE (Pablahali WS up to early 1980s; local people reported recent occurrence in Kassalong RF)
23	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard*	-	R (CR), w	NE (Haors) and C (National Zoo lake) in WT
24	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard*	-	U (VU), w	W in WT
25	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck*	Kali/Bamunia Hans	V, w	W in WT
26	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	-	R, v	NE (Haors) in WT
27	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck*	Bhuti Hans, Ranga Digheri	C, w	W in WT
28	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	-	R?, v	NE in WT? (historical record; one shot in a Haor in winter of 1913-1914)
29	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-duck*	Baro Sarali Hans, Forali Hans	C, r	W in WT
30	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling-duck*	Choto Sarali Hans, Shingali Hans, Bhadi Hans (C), Chini Gagak (G), Tui Varak (P), Sherali (S)	V, r	W in WT
31	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	Falcated Duck*	-	R, w	NE (Haors) in WT; and NW (Padma River), N (Brahmaputra River in Bahadurabad) and S (Meghna Estuary) in large rivers
32	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon*	Lalshir/Dubrakhauri Hans	V, w	W in WT
33	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall*	Piong Hans, Penchi Nairobi	V, w	W in WT
34	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	-	R, v	NE in WT (Haors)
35	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	-	R, v	NE and NW (Thakurgaon and Jamuna River) in WT
36	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard*	Mouli/Rangamuri/Bazramuri/Hero Hans	C, w	W in WT
37	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-oose*	Bejori/Bali/Akadra Hans, Bherar Dhosh, Bherar Coat, Re Ba (Ma)	C, r	W in WT
38	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	African Comb Duck*	Nakkua/Nakta/Bocha Hans	R, r	W in WT
39	<i>Sibirionetta formosa</i>	Baikal Teal*	Monira Hans	R, w	NE (Haors) and C (National Zoo lake) in WT
40	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler*	Chamosthuti/Kodailla/Pantamukhi Hans, Chorat	V, w	W in WT
41	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey*	Nairol/Jiria/Iaperi Hans	V, w	W in WT
42	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck*	Lal Chokha, Lala/Manikjor Hans	V, w	W in large WT
43	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck*	Shah Chokha, Rajeshawri Hans	V, w	W in large WT, mainly on CO
<b>ORDER: PODICIPEDIFORMES</b>					
Foot-propelled diving birds. Lobed toes and minute tail. Silky plumage.					
<b>FAMILY: PODICIPEDIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized waterbirds with pointed bill and highly reduced tail. Strong legs placed near rear of body; lobed feet. In flight show elongated appearance, with neck extended, and feet hanging lower than humped back. Very good swimmers and divers.					
44	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe*	Khopa/Baro Duburi	U, w	W in large WT
45	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	-	R, v	NW (Padma River) and SW (Meherpur) in WT
46	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	-	R, v	NE (Haors) and C (Padma River near Aricha) in WT
47	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe*	Choto Duburi/Dubalu/Vurvura/Charcheri, Taler Aati, Guda-holoi	V, r	W in WT

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: PHOENICOPTERIFORMES</b>					
Medium-large to large waterbirds with long wings. Mostly white and pink plumage. Downcurved bill.					
<b>FAMILY: PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>					
Large and tall wading birds with long legs, long neck and downcurved bill. Pink plumage. Very agile in movements. Breeding season involves spectacular collective displays.					
48	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo	Kanthuti, Gangot	R, v	NW in large rivers (Jamuna River in Sirajganj) and SE (Maheshkhali) on CO
<b>FAMILY: PHAETHONTIDAE</b>					
Medium-large seabirds of predominantly white plumage with elongated tail feathers. Small feeble legs and feet; four toes connected by a web; legs located far back on body, making walking impossible, but can push body. Large and slightly downcurved bill.					
49	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground)
<b>ORDER: COLUMBIIFORMES</b>					
Fast-flying birds. Pointed wings and weak bill. Feed on seeds and fruits; drink by sucking.					
<b>FAMILY: COLUMBIIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized rather stocky birds with small head, short bill and short legs. Swift and direct flight with fast wingbeats; many show display flights during breeding season. Soft plaintive cooing or booming voices, often monotonously repeated.					
50	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Grey-capped Emerald Dove*	Sabuj/Banshi/Raj/Chaiar Ghughu, Huai-tualon (B), Dukhuru Hasim (G), Bhusalu (Ku), Hokhou (Ky), Ram-parva (L), Hapea (Ma), Pongliba/Pongli (Mr), Hui-tolon (P)	C, r	W, mainly in and around F
51	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon*	Jalali/Jongla Kobutar, Vahui (B), Khodar (C), Dugugu (G), Lutkhor (Kh), Bhusailo (Ku), Khaw (Ma), Bag-babor (P), Paora (S), Faruk (T)	V, r	W
52	<i>Columba punicea</i>	Pale-capped Pigeon	-	R (VU, cr), v	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
53	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon*	Dhumkol, Haissol, Vathu (B), Range-ho/Dhungo (C), Bullut (L), Primudu (Ma), Turumua/Pomilitor/Wawiah (Mr), Murdun (P)	U, r	SE and NE in and around MEF
54	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain Imperial Pigeon*	Dukol, Vathu (B), Hunu (Ku), Krumdi (Ky), Minsiri-kut (L), Tulip/Tulipma (Mr)	U, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
55	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo-dove	-	R, r	NE (Satchari NP) in MEF
56	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Eastern Spotted Dove	-	R?, r	SE in woodlands?
57	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	-	R, v	NE in woodlands (historical record in SE, mid-20th century; might occur in NW in woodlands)
58	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	Western Spotted Dove*	Tila/Boron/Pachori/Sit Ghughu/Dufy, Teddkol, Vathu (B), Ho (C), Buhu (Ku), Khomkhou (Ky), Vathu (L), Neo Gro (Ma), Otur (Mr), Vasuu (P), Potam (S) Tokthu (T)	V, r	W
59	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-dove*	Mala/Doila/Dhola Ghughu, Dukhuruk Rongru (G), Lotkhor Chrngam (Kh), Tokthu Khuichang (T)	C, r	W
60	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle-dove*	Ram/Koitori Ghughu	U, r	NE and SE in MEF and SW in MF
61	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Turtle-dove*	Ghot/Kot/Motor/Dol/Penchi Ghughu, Didikhendek (G)	V, r	W
62	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon*	Moteai Champhu (Ku), Huipui (L), Uvvia/O-weit (Mr)	R, r	NE (Satchari NP and Moulvibazar) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF
63	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon*	-	C, r	W in F; relatively more common in Sundarbans
64	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green-pigeon*	Horikol Khaldek (G)	C, r	NE and SE in MEF, C and N in DF
65	<i>Treron phayrei</i>	Ashy-headed Green-pigeon*	Choto Harial, Lai-lang (B), Eddaga (C), Mouwa (Kh), Chambhu (Ku), Hohui (Ky), Grow-woyo (Ma), O-wiah (Mr), Togroi (T)	V, r	W in and around F
66	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon*	Lona Harial, Huiber (L)	V, r	W

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
67	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	Wedge-tailed Green-pigeon*	-	R, r	NE (Satchari NP, Lawachara NP and Rema-Kalenga WS) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF
<b>ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES</b>					
Mostly brownish and greyish soft plumage. Weak feet. Very large mouth; most feed on insects in mid-air.					
<b>FAMILY: PODARGIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized nocturnal birds with short legs and moderately long tail. Wide bill with wide gape. More arboreal than nightjars, nesting and roosting in trees; upright stance when perched. Soft and cryptically coloured plumage.					
68	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Frogmouth	-	R, r	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF and C (Madhupur NP) in DF
<b>FAMILY: CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized crepuscular and nocturnal birds with long wings and tail, and short legs. Wide bill with wide gape. Variegated plumage; most easily located by calls or songs during dusk and dawn. Not easily flushed.					
69	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Savanna Nightjar*	-	R, r	NW (Babudaing in Chapai Nawabganj) and NE in woodlands
70	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Indian Nightjar*	Chapka Ratchora	R, r	SW (Sundarbans) in and around MF, and NW (Chapai Nawabganj and Rajshahi) in woodlands
71	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	Grey Nightjar	-	R, r	NE and SE in MEF
72	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar*	Nolpitani Ratchora/Dinekana, Banshpata, Metey Pencha, Char Pencha, Akwal Bhurka, Lambok (B), Baila (Ku), Va-lak (L), Hapiaow (Ma), Bongthama (Mr), Nalambak (P), Tok Pual (T)	V, r	W, mainly in and around F
73	<i>Caprimulgus mahrattensis</i>	Sykes's Nightjar	-	R, w	NW (Padma riverbed) in dry open areas
74	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>	Great Eared Nightjar	-	R, r	NE and SE in hills, and C (Madhupur forest) in and around DF
<b>FAMILY: HEMIPROCNIDAE</b>					
Small branch-perching swifts with long wing-tips that fold scissor-like across deeply forked tail. Two species with forehead-crest, others with facial plumes. Partly glossy plumage. Short bill with wide gape; feed entirely in mid-air.					
75	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	Crested Treer swift*	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills and C (Bhawal NP) in DF
76	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	Silver-backed Needletail	-	R, v	SE in hills
77	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Brown-backed Needletail*	Deo-hodor (C), Sial-sir (L), Kircha (Mr)	U, r	SE, mainly in hills
78	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	White-rumped Spinetail	-	R, v	SE in hills
<b>FAMILY: APODIDAE</b>					
Small aerial birds with long narrow wings and short thin legs having sharp claws. Short bill with wide gape; feed entirely in mid-air, drink while swooping low over water. Normally do not land on ground or on vegetation, but cling to vertical surfaces.					
79	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	House Swift*	Chatok, Batashi, Nak-kata	V, r	W, except deep F
80	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift*	Sansidi (C), Vamur (L)	C, p	W, mainly in Chittagong Hill Tracts
81	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet*	Phabi (Ku)	R, w	W
82	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian Palm-swift*	Taal-chata, Taal-chorai, Nak-kati, Dupisa (G), Van-foun (P)	V, r	W
<b>ORDER: CUCULIFORMES</b>					
Long-tailed birds with rearward or sideward facing toes. Feed on fruits and small animals. Most species arboreal, few terrestrial. Some brood parasites.					
<b>FAMILY: CUCULIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized arboreal birds with slender body, fairly narrow bill and long graduated tail. Male cuckoos of most species very noisy in breeding season, calling frequently during day and even at night. All brood-parasitic. Usually prominent dimorphism in sexes.					
83	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo*	Sorgom	V, r	W
84	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	-	R, s	W
85	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded Bay Cuckoo*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
86	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal*	Choto Kanakukha/Kanakukhra/Moukol/Harikuri, Tosli (Ku), Put (Ky)	C, r	SE, NE, NW (Tetulia), C (Madhupur forest, NW Dhaka and Keraniganj) and N (Gazni forest) in GB
87	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal*	Baro Kanakukha/Kanakukhra/Kukka/Moukol/Harikuri, Arihuri (C), Dububit (G), Chilku (Kh), Tosli (Ku), Put (Ky), Lalrwanga-senhot (L), Wabok (Ma), Tuipuiraiot (P), Mohokkey (S), Tong Tuma (T)	V, r	W
88	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo*	-	R, s	NE and SE in MEF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
89	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	Violet Cuckoo*	-	U, s	NE and SE in MEF
90	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo*	Bar-aang (B)	U, s	W
91	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Jacobin Cuckoo*	Papiya, Bar-lack (B)	C, s	W
92	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo*	-	U, p	SW in MF, SE and NE in MEF and woodlands, and NW and C in woodlands
93	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo*	Bou-kotha-kou, Wag Watteppo (G)	V, s	W
94	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo*	-	R, p	SE (Kaptai NP) and NE in MEF and woodlands, and NW (Rajshahi) in woodlands
95	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	-	R, p	NE and SE in MEF
96	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Western Koel*	Kokil, Lailuang-va (B), Kokil (C/G), Bobotongkong (Kh), Thang-fen (L), Kourong (Ma), Vanbai (P), Kungchila (T)	V, r	W
97	<i>Hierococcyx nisicolor</i>	Whistling Hawk-cuckoo	-	R, v	C (Dhaka) in woodlands
98	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Large Hawk-cuckoo*	-	R, w	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF
99	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Common Hawk-cuckoo*	Chokhelo, Darji Akha (G)	V, r	W
100	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha*	Dophajongol, Topo, Kuila, Now-thalem (B), Lajo/Belalaga (C), Dophajongol (G), Unki (Ku), Humetuk (Ky), Vajun (L), Haymoa (Ma), Klangrap/Klangsetul (Mr), Vakuk (P), Torkong Ma (T)	C, r	W, mainly in and around F
101	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo*	-	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
102	<i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i>	Sirkeer Malkoha	-	R?, r	NW in dry GB?

**ORDER: GRUIFORMES**

Diverse group ranging from small quail-like hemipodes to large long-legged cranes, marsh-inhabiting rails, swimming coots and finfoots, and cursorial bustards. Some adapted for life in water while others for land. Some able to fly, while others flightless.

**FAMILY: HELIORNITHIDAE**

Medium-sized aquatic birds with comparatively long and thick neck, thick and tapering bill, and relatively long stiff and graduated tail. Brightly coloured lobes in toes. Swim, dive and run well, but rarely fly.

103	<i>Helioptais personata</i>	Masked Finfoot*	Golboner/Baila Hanspaki	R (EN, en), r	SW (eastern Sundarbans) in MF
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**FAMILY: RALLIDAE**

Small to medium-sized terrestrial, marsh and aquatic birds with short and deep to long and slender bill, moderately long neck, broad wings, short and soft tail, and moderately long legs. Fly reluctantly and feebly. Most species often heard than seen.

104	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen*	Dahuk, Daise, Baro Duk, Chainda Dok, Dok (C), Sem-nala (Kh), Kulugua (Ma), Tui-va (P), Deuk (S), Dok (T)	V, r	W in and around WT
105	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot*	Ramer Kora	V, w	W in WT
106	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Watercock*	Kora, Bon Kora, Kora (G)	C, r	W in and around WT
107	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen*	Jolmurgi, Donkui, Boidor	V, r	W in and around WT
108	<i>Lewinia striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail*	Khemir, Kheni, Dheur	U, r	W in and around WT
109	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen*	Kalim, Kaiem, Sia Kukhra, Buri, Kalim (G)	V, r	W in WT
110	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crake*	Ranga/Boro Halti	R, r	C (Madhupur NP) and NW (Altadighi NP) in DF, and SW (Sundarbans and Fakirhat) in MF and village groves
111	<i>Rallus indicus</i>	Eastern Water Rail*	Jolkheni, Ombukukut	R, w	W in WT
112	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	Brown Crake	Kag	R?, r	NW and C in WT? (historical record, C in WT in 19th century)
113	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crake*	Ranga Ulti, Boidor, Pitha Kag	C, r	W in WT
114	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Ballion's Crake*	Choto Kheni, Aam Dok, Timtimey, Tantaney	U, w	W in WT

**FAMILY: GRUIDAE**

Large wading and terrestrial birds with long neck and legs. Mainly grey or white plumage; long inner secondaries hang over tail. Powerful flight with neck extended forwards and legs outstretched. Resonant and far-reaching trumpet-like call.

115	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoselle Crane	Kura/Kurkura Sarus	R, v	NE (Kanthalkair Haor in Sunamganj) in WT
116	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	Sarus	R (VU), v	W in WT, mainly NW, SW and SE
117	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	-	R, v	S (southern Bhola) in WT

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: PROCELLARIIFORMES</b>					
Web-footed seabirds with tubular nostrils. Possess a musky smell. Most have narrow wings; gliding flight.					
<b>FAMILY: PROCELLARIIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized seabirds with usually dull plumage. Long and stiff wings. Weak legs set back on body for swimming and of little use when on ground.					
118	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal near St. Martin's Island
<b>ORDER: CICONIIFORMES</b>					
Long-legged wading birds. Long bills and legs. Feet not webbed.					
<b>FAMILY: CICONIIDAE</b>					
Large to very large birds with long bill, neck and legs, long and broad wings, and short tail. In flight, neck extended forwards and legs outstretched. Powerful, slow-flapping flight.					
119	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill*	Shamuk Khol/Bhanga/Kecha/Guza, Shankel (S)	C, r	W, mainly in WT and cultivation
120	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Sada Manikjor, Uzoli, Dhak	R, v	NE (Haors) and NW in large WT
121	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Asian Woollyneck*	Manikjor	R, v	NW, SW and C, mainly in large rivers (Padma and Jamuna) and large marshlands (Morrelganj and eastern Sundarbans)
122	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork*	Kalo Manikjor, Kalajang, Ramshalik	R (vu), w	NW, SW, C and SE (Naaf River in Teknaf) in large rivers
123	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork*	Loharjong, Lohajang, Ramshalik	R (en), v	NW (Padma and Jamuna Rivers) and NE (Hakaluki Haor) in large WT
124	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	Hargila, Hargogrol	R (EN), v	NW (Panchagarh, Thakurgaon and Bogra) in WT and open areas
125	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant*	Modontak, Modonchora, Harong, Gogrol, Aarong (G)	R (VU, vu), r	W in WT and open areas, mainly in Sundarbans
126	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork*	Sonajongha	R (cr), w	W in WT, mainly Padma and Jamuna Rivers and CO
<b>ORDER: PELECANIFORMES</b>					
Waterbirds with long neck and moderately long to long bill. Hooked or straight and sharply pointed bill. Mostly white or black plumage. Feet with or without webs.					
<b>FAMILY: THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>					
Large wading and terrestrial birds with long necks and legs, partly webbed feet, and long broad wings. Ibises have long downcurved bill whereas spoonbills have long spatulate bills.					
127	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill*	Kodali/Chamosthuti Bok	R (cr), w	CO, mainly in Meghna Estuary
128	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis*	Ramkor, Duchora	R, w	NE (Hail Haor and Tanguar Haor) and NW (Rajshahi) in large WT
129	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Red-naped Ibis	-	R, r	NW (Padma River and Tetulia) and C (Mymensingh) in WT and cultivation
130	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis*	Kanchichora, Kanchi Bok, Dhalbadani	C (vu), w	W in and around WT, mainly on CO
<b>FAMILY: ARDEIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large wading birds found mostly in waterways. Long bill, neck and legs. Diurnal herons have slender body, and long head and neck; night herons and bitterns more squat with shorter neck and legs.					
131	<i>Ardea albus</i>	Great Egret*	Jaitha Bok, Bog Bahi (Kh), Beoi Agree (Ma), Tui-vapui (P), Hufur Boga (T)	C, r	W in WT
132	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron*	Khaira/Pidali/Daing Bok, Khairakan	C, r	W in WT, mainly in large WT
133	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	-	R, v	SW (Khulna; a specimen collected in early 20th century) in MF, SE (Himchari Beach) on CO, and C (National Zoo area, in flight) in WT
134	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	White-bellied Heron	-	R (CR), v	NE (Madhabpur Lake in Srimangal) in WT
135	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret*	Khori Bok	C, r	W in WT
136	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron*	Oikka Bok	C, r	W in WT, mainly in Haors and on CO
137	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond-heron*	-	R, p	NE (Sylhet and Moulvibazar), SE (Chittagong) and C (Comilla) mainly in and around WT
138	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond-heron*	Kana/Koch/Korchey/Guzi Bok, Kani Boga (C), Nembla (Ku), Benbok (Ky), Tui-vango (P), Koi (S), Dok (T)	V, r	W, mainly in and around WT
139	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern*	Bagha Bok	R, w	NE (Haors) in WT
140	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret*	Go Bok	V, r	W

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141	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Green-backed Heron*	Choto Bok, Tui-vate (P)	C, r	W in WT
142	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret*	Sada Bok, Dhub Boga (C), Bokhla (Kh), Nembia Kolei (Ku), Tui-valawung (L), Boei Shee (Ma), Tui-vate (P), Boga (T)	V, r	W in WT
143	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Egret*	-	R, v	SE (St. Martin's Island, Teknaf and Patenga) on CO
144	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Malayan Night Heron*	Chora Bok, Che-aa (Ku)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and SW in MF
145	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Bittern*	Nolchonga/Nolghonga/Rangi/Lal/Aguni Bok, Tui-va (P)	C, r	W, mainly in well-vegetated WT and wet paddy fields
146	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern*	Owa/Kalo Bok, Kala Boga (C)	U, r	W in well-vegetated WT
147	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern*	-	U, r	W in well-vegetated WT
148	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron*	Waak/Nishi/Raitta/Baichko Bok, Sharot Pakhi, Che-aa (Ku)	C, r	W, mainly in and around WT
<b>FAMILY: PELECANIDAE</b>					
Large waterbirds with long heavy bill and voluminous distensible pouch to enable catching and swallowing fish. Long and broad wings; short and rounded tail. Powerful flier; head drawn back between shoulders during flight.					
149	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	Goganber	R, v	NE (Haors) and SE in large WT
150	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spot-billed Pelican	Goganber	R, v	NW (Padma River in Rajshahi and Karatoya River in Panchagarh) in large rivers (historical record in C in WT, 19th century)
<b>ORDER: SULIFORMES</b>					
Medium to large aquatic birds found in seas and inland water bodies. Webbed feet. Feed on fish and small mammals.					
<b>FAMILY: FREGATIDAE</b>					
Large seabirds with predominantly black plumage, long deeply forked tail and long hooked bill. Males have a distinctive red gular pouch. Very long and pointed wings; largest wing area to body weight ratio of any bird. Hunt fish, but occasionally rob other seabirds for food.					
151	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal and SW (northern Sundarbans) on CO
<b>FAMILY: SULIDAE</b>					
Medium-large seabirds that plunge-dive for fish and similar prey. Predominantly white plumage; usually with some black markings on face. Stout legs and webbed feet connecting all four toes. Bill usually conspicuously coloured, long, deep, with saw-like edges. Long, narrow and pointed wings, and a quite long graduated tail.					
152	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal (Swatch of No-Ground)
<b>FAMILY: PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large waterbirds with elongated body, long neck, strong hooked bill and stiff tail. Mainly dark plumage. Good swimmers, aided by strong legs set far back on body and by webbed feet.					
153	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	Little Cormorant*	Choto Pankouri/Panikamur/Kalkuch, Pankouri/Phaniphori (C), Dadik Fatharek (G), Ben (Ky), Tui-varat (P), Becbedree (S)	V, r	W in WT
154	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant*	Baro Pankouri, Goyel, Panikouri/Phaniphori (C), Dakuhun (S), Tui-varat (P)	C, w	W in large WT
155	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Indian Cormorant	-	R, v	NW in WT
<b>FAMILY: ANHINGIDAE</b>					
Large waterbirds with very long and slender neck and long spear- or dart-like bill; long wings and very long tail. Webbed feet situated towards rear of body. Adapted for hunting fish underwater.					
156	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental Darter*	Shap-pakhi, Ragga, Goyer, Tangi (Ma), Tui-vokol (P)	U, r	W in WT
<b>ORDER: CHARADRIIFORMES</b>					
Three basic body plans: waders (shorebirds) that usually feed on small animals in mud or water, variable bill but often long and used for probing; web-footed, dense-plumaged waterbirds that feed by plunging into water for fish, robbing other birds, or scavenging; web-footed, dense-plumaged, marine, wing-propelled divers that feed on fish or invertebrates.					
<b>FAMILY: BURHINIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized terrestrial waders with cryptically patterned plumage. Long legs with thick knees and long wings. Usually short bill, but large and heavy in some species. Mainly crepuscular or nocturnal, but also diurnal in undisturbed areas.					
157	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	Indian Thick-knee*	Khorma, Hatrima, Bogudi	R, r	NW (Padma and Jamuna riverbeds, Tetulia and Patnitola) in dry open areas
158	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	Great Thick-knee*	Hatubhangha	U, r	SW (Sundarbans coast) and S (Bhola coast) on CO and NW (Padma and Jamuna riverbeds) on riverbeds of large rivers
<b>FAMILY: HAEMATOPODIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized, noisy, plover-like waders with massive long orange or red bill used for smashing or prying open molluscs. Plumage either all-black, or black (or dark brown) on top and white underneath. Females longer-billed and heavier than males.					
159	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	-	R (vu), w	SW (Sundarbans coast; breeding record in 1930s), S (Char Shahjalal in southern Bhola) and SE (Chittagong) on CO

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<b>FAMILY: RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized waders with long and thin legs, neck and bill. Bill of avocets curved upwards; bill of stilts straight. Webbed front toes, partially in most stilts and fully in avocets. Plumage has contrasting areas of black and white.					
160	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt*	Raj Dhenga, Lal/Ram Thengi	U, w	W in WT
161	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet*	Charkhuci, Langol Pakhi	U, w	W in large WT, mainly on CO and in large rivers
<b>FAMILY: CHARADRIIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized waders with short thick neck, long pointed wings and short straight bill. Short toes; hind toe could be reduced or absent. Relatively short tail. Typically forage by running in short spurts, pausing, then stooping to pick up invertebrate prey.					
162	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover*	-	C, w	W in and around WT
163	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover*	Choto Jiria, Mala/Gurulley Chaga, Golai Daga	V, r	W in and around WT
164	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover*	Baro Titi Jiria	C, w	W in WT, mainly on CO
165	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sandplover*	Choto Titi Jiria	V, w	W in and around WT
166	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover*	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor), S (Nijhum Dweep NP), SE and C (Savar) in WT including CO
167	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover*	Murgi/Metey Batan, Koitori Chaga	V, w	W in and around WT and open fields
168	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover*	-	C, w	SE, S and SW on CO; rarely in NW and NE in large WT
169	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing*	Langoila Titi, Phlaw-lengva (P)	C, w	W in and around WT
170	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	River Lapwing*	Chelingduai (Ma)	U, r	NW (Padma River and Kurigram), SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong), NE (Habiganj), C (Savar) and SW in rivers and open areas
171	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing*	Hot Tity, Bamon Badsha, Korva (B), Thiti-pekh (C), Chilinduai (Ma), Phlaw-lengva (P)	V, r	W, mainly in open areas
172	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Yellow-wattled Lapwing*	Buddadaw (G)	U, r	C and NW in dry open areas and GB
173	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing*	-	R, w	NE (Haors), NW (Lalmonirhat, Panchagarh and Pabna) and SW (Kushtia) in WT and open areas
<b>FAMILY: ROSTRATULIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized waders superficially resembling true snipes, with large eyes, long bill and relatively short broad wings. Have spectacular plumage. Frequent marshes.					
174	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-snipe*	Rongila/Kunal/Boiragi Chaga	C, r	W, mainly in grassy WT
<b>FAMILY: JACANIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized strikingly coloured birds of freshwater lakes, ponds and marshes. Elongated legs with very long toes and claws, which enable them to walk over floating vegetation. Females larger than males.					
175	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana*	Podmopipi, Naew, Mewa, Jol Mayur	C, r	W in WT
176	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana*	Jolpipi, Pipi	V, r	W in WT
<b>FAMILY: SCOLOPACIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized waders with short to long legs; bill often long and may be straight, downcurved or slightly upcurved. Mainly drab plumage with shades of brown, grey, ashy or whitish; either plain or marked. Inhibit freshwater and coastal wetlands.					
177	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper*	Cha Pakhi, Jejoja (Ma)	V, w	W in WT
178	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone*	-	C, w	SE, S and SW on CO
179	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling*	-	C, w	SE, S and SW on CO
180	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin*	-	U, w	W in WT, mainly on CO
181	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	-	R, w	SE, S and SW on CO
182	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper*	-	U, w	SE and S on CO
183	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper*	-	C, w	W in WT, mainly on CO
184	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint*	Chorui Cha	C, w	W in WT, mainly on CO
185	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff*	-	U, w	SE, S and SW on CO, and NE (Haors) and NW in WT
186	<i>Calidris pygmea</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper*	-	R (CR, cr), w	SE, S and SW on CO
187	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint*	-	V, w	SE, S and SW on CO
188	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint*	-	R, w	SE (Cox's Bazar) on CO
189	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint*	-	C, w	W in WT
190	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot*	Adakaichay	U (EN, en), w	SE, S and SW on CO
191	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe*	Metey Chaga, Kadakhucha	V, w	W, mainly in and around WT
192	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe*	Ban Chaha	R, w	NE (Haors) in large WT and SW on CO
193	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Wood Snipe	Ban Chaha	R (VU), v	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
194	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe*	Chaga, Kadakhucha	V, w	W, mainly in and around WT
195	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher*	-	R (en), w	SE, S and SW (including Sundarbans) on CO

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196	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit*	-	U, w	S, SW and SE on CO
197	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit*	Jurali	V, w	W in WT, mainly on CO and in Haors
198	<i>Lymnocryptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	-	R, w	NE (Hakaluki Haor and Hail Haor) and NW (Bogra) in WT
199	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew*	Baro Gulinda, Ram/Kanchi Chaga, Kodailla	V, w	W on CO and large rivers
200	<i>Numenius madagascarensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	-	R (EN), v	SE (Cox's Bazar) on CO
201	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel*	Choto Gulinda, Ram/Kanchi Chaga, Kodailla	V, w	SW, S and SE on CO
202	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	-	R, v	NW (Padma River in Pabna) in large rivers
203	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock*	-	R, w	NE (Adampur forest) and N (Gazni forest) in well-vegetated areas
204	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	-	R, v	SE (Patenga in Chittagong) on CO
205	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank*	-	U, w	W in WT
206	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper*	-	V, w	W in WT
207	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted Greenshank*	-	R (EN, cr), w	SE, S and SW on CO
208	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank*	Gotra	V, w	W in WT
209	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper*	-	C, w	W in WT
210	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper*	Piew	V, w	W in WT
211	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank*	Motori	V, w	W in WT
212	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper*	-	C, w	SE, S and SW on CO
<b>FAMILY: TURNICIDAE</b>					
Small, plump, quail-like terrestrial birds with short legs without hind toe and with a rudimentary tail. Very secretive and prefer to escape by walking away quickly than flying. Fond of dust-bathing and sun-bathing. Female polyandrous.					
213	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail*	Batoi, Nagor Batoi, Gulu, Bhati, Bodohi, Bura Boter, Bangburia, Mim-te (B), Badoi (C), Wamok (Mr), Va-mim (P)	C, r	W in GB and crop fields
214	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	Small Buttonquail	Lawa	R, r	SW (Kushtia) in GB
215	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail*	-	R, w	W in GB and crop fields
<b>FAMILY: DROMADIDAE</b>					
Long-legged, black-and-white coastal bird. Hunched posture on land. Tame, noisy and gregarious. Hunt molluscs and crabs, which they break up by pounding them with their heavy bill. Dig deep burrows in sandbanks to lay a single egg.					
216	<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	Crab-plover	-	R, v	SE (Nijhum Dweep NP) on CO
<b>FAMILY: GLAREOLIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized plover-like or tern-like waders with long or very long and pointed wings. Pointed bill with arched tip; wide bill-base. All pratincoles live near water whereas coursers frequent dry grasslands and dry stony areas. Pratincoles short-legged whereas coursers long-legged.					
217	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Small Pratincole*	Babui Batan, Balibabui	V, r	W in large rivers and CO
218	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole*	-	R, r	W in WT and open areas
<b>FAMILY: LARIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large, heavy-bodied, long-winged waterbirds (mostly seabirds) with generally rounded tail. Stout bill and webbed feet. Most species with white plumage below and pale grey to black back and wings; some with dark hood when breeding.					
219	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern*	Phokdahori Gangchil/Panpaira, Doiralir/Doriar Chil, Forfori (C)	V, w	W in WT
220	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	-	R, p	W in WT, mainly on CO and in large rivers
221	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern*	Sada Gangchil	V, w	W in WT, mainly on CO and in large rivers (once nested in international border passing Padma River, western Chapai Nawabganj)
222	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern*	-	U, w	S, SE and SW on CO
223	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull*	Bodorkoitar, Khoajkoitar, Gang Bodor	V, w	W in WT, mainly on CO
224	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull*	-	U, w	SE, S and SW on CO, and NE (Haors) and NW (Padma River) in large WT
225	<i>Larus genei</i>	Slender-billed Gull	-	R, w	SE (Cox's Bazar) on CO and NE (Padma River) in large rivers
226	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Pallas's Gull*	Baro Bodorkoitar	C, w	W in WT, mainly on CO and in large WT
227	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull*	Gongakoitar	C, w	W in WT, mainly in freshwater WT
228	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	-	R, v	S (Meghna Estuary in eastern Bhola) on CO

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229	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer*	Thelajal, Gangchosa, Panikata, Jolkhor	R (VU, cr), r	S (Noakhali and Bhola; huge non-breeding colony around Nijhum Dweep NP) on CO; smaller flocks in NW (Padma and Jamuna Rivers) in breeding season; once nested in international border passing Padma River in western Chapai Nawabganj
230	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern*	-	R (EN, cr), r	NW and C in large rivers (Padma and Jamuna)
231	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern*	Choto Gangchil	V, r	W in WT
232	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	River Tern*	Jolkajol/Machkhaikka Gangchil	U, r	W, mainly in large WT
233	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern*	-	U, w	W, mainly in large WT
234	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern	-	R, v	SE (Moheshkhali Island) on CO
235	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern*	-	U, w	CO and Bay of Bengal
236	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Great Crested Tern*	-	U, w	CO and Bay of Bengal
237	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	-	R, v	S (Nijhum Dweep in Noakhali) on CO
<b>FAMILY: STERCORARIIDAE</b>					
Medium to large-sized oceanic, predatory birds. Grey or brown plumage with white markings on wings. Long bill with a hooked tip and large webbed feet with claws. Kleptoparasitic, i.e. they get their food by stealing it from other animals.					
238	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal
239	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	-	R, v	Bay of Bengal
<b>ORDER: STRIGIFORMES</b>					
Nocturnal raptorial birds. Hooked beak and strong talons. Soft plumage.					
<b>FAMILY: TYTONIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized, large-headed nocturnal birds with heart-shaped facial disc. Long legs and strong feet, usually with well-developed talons. Plumage generally brown through buff and cream to white; spotted, speckled or barred.					
240	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn-owl*	Laxmi Pencha, Bangoma-Bangomi (male and female), Simbu Siel (P)	V, r	W, mainly in and around human habitation
<b>FAMILY: STRIGIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large, large-headed nocturnal birds with compact body, rounded wings, rounded facial disc and moderately short tail. Strong feet with sharp talons. Soft and cryptically coloured plumage.					
241	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl*	-	R, w	W, mainly on CO and in large rivers
242	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet*	Khuruley Pencha, Simbu (P), Kukur (S)	V, r	W
243	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	Dusky Eagle-owl*	Bhuma Bhutum Pencha	R, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
244	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	Spot-bellied Eagle-owl*	Kurngang (Mr)	R, r	NE and SE in MEF
245	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Collared Owlet	-	R, r	SE (Bandarban) and NE in MEF
246	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet*	Kali Pencha, Sumbu (B), Alsey Pencha (C), Koku (Ky), Simbuk (L), Simbu (P)	V, r	NE and SE in and around MEF and tea gardens, N in and around DF
247	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	Tawny Fish-owl	-	R, r	NE (Moulvibazar) in MEF and tea gardens, and C (Madhupur forest) in DF
248	<i>Ketupa ketupa</i>	Buffy Fish-owl*	Belai Bhutum Pencha	U, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF
249	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish-owl*	Bhutum /Hutum/Kudum Pencha, Hangia Pencha (C), Duphu Duthang (G), Tutusing (P)	C, r	W
250	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Boobook*	Ku/Kal Pencha, Ku-pokh	V, r	W
251	<i>Otus lettia</i>	Collared Scops-owl*	Nim/Shingel Pencha, Nim-pokh	C, r	W, mainly in F and village groves
252	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops-owl*	Bungo (Mr)	U, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) in MEF and other well-vegetated hills
253	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops-owl*	-	U, r	W, mainly in F and village groves
254	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Brown Wood-owl*	Duang (G)	R, r	NE and SE in MEF, C in DF and SW in MF
<b>ORDER: ACCIPITRIFORMES</b>					
Diurnal birds of prey. Powerful hooked bill. Strong legs and feet with raptorial claws and opposable hind claw. Mostly carnivorous.					
<b>FAMILY: PANDIONIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized diurnal, fish-eating birds of prey. Toes of equal length. Reticulate tarsi and rounded talons. Reversible outer toe allowing to grasp prey efficiently.					
255	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey*	Machmural	U, w	W, mainly in and around WT

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>FAMILY: ACCIPITRIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized to large diurnal birds of prey with hooked bill and fleshy cere, and keen vision. Powerful legs and feet with sharp, curved claws. Except vultures, females larger than males. Frequent all habitat types.					
256	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra*	Lang-aak (B)	V, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
257	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	-	R, v	SE (Teknaf) and C (National Zoo area) in woodlands
258	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	Japanese Sparrowhawk	-	R, v	NE (Moulvibazar) in woodlands
259	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk*	-	R, w	W in F and woodlands
260	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
261	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra*	-	U, r	W in F and woodlands
262	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture*	Kalo Shakun	R, v	C (Narsingdi and Tangail) and NE (Moulvibazar and Sunamganj) in open areas
263	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	-	R, v	NE (Satchari NP) in MEF
264	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle*	-	R (VU, vu), w	NE (Moulvibazar), SE (Teknaf), N (Brahmaputra River in Bahadurabad) and NW (Padma River), mainly in open areas
265	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle*	-	U (EN), w	W, mainly in open areas
266	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	-	R, v	NE and C in open areas
267	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza*	Tiki Baj, Om Chi (Ku)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
268	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza*	Toiling (Kh), Phainuka (Ku), Chuirey (Ma)	U, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
269	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard*	-	R, r	C and N in and around DF, and NW and SW in woodlands and open areas
270	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Japanese Buzzard*	-	R, w	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in semi-open hills, and NW in dry open areas
271	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard*	Idurmara Chil	U, w	W, mainly in large rivers
272	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	-	R, v	NE (Satchari NP), SE (Himchari), C (Madhupur forest and Dhaka) and SW (Sundarbans) in open areas and woodlands
273	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier*	Pan/Chita/Kuria Chil	C, w	W, mainly in marshlands and wet paddy fields
274	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier*	-	R, w	W, mainly in marshlands and wet paddy fields
275	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier*	-	R, v	NW (Rajshahi), NE and SE in dry open areas
276	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier*	Math/Rupa Chil, Rakhal-bhulani	U, w	W, mainly in open areas
277	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	-	R, v	SE (Whykeong in Teknaf) and C in open areas
278	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh-harrier*	-	U, w	W, mainly in marshlands and wet paddy fields
279	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle*	Baro Daroga Eagle	U (VU, vu), w	W, mainly in and around large WT
280	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle*	Choto Daroga Eagle	U (VU, en), r	W, mainly in open areas and village groves (also in Sundarbans)
281	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite*	Sada/Ada Chil, Popobai (Ku), Mulong (Ky)	C, r	W, mainly in open areas
282	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture*	Shakun, Lang-dak (B), Molla (C), Shogon (G), Senkani (Kh), Mullahkol (L), Launda (Ma), Langda (Mr), Valukol (P), Shikruk (T)	R (CR, cr), r	W, mainly in NE, SW and N in open areas and F
283	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor) and C (Bhairab) in open areas
284	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Vulture*	Gidi (S)	U, w	NE, N and NW in open areas; rarely in SE (Teknaf) in open areas
285	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture	-	R (CR), r	NE (Haors and Rema-Kalenga WS) in open areas and MEF, SW (Sundarbans periphery) and C (Bhairab) in open areas
286	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	-	R, v	NW (Brahmaputra River) in riverbeds of large rivers
287	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle*	Sagor/Sada Eagle	C, r	SW, S and SE on CO including MF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
288	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish-eagle*	Kura/Koral Eagle	U (VU, en), r	NE (Haors), SW (northern Sundarbans), NW (Padma River) and C (Manikganj) in and around large wetlands (more common in NE)
289	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite*	Sankha/Lal Chil, Chil (C), Liem (Kh), Omhutlo (Ku), Chwoi (Ma), Khao-pel (P), Toiling Shikari (T)	V, r	W, mainly in and around WT
290	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle*	Katua Eagle/Chil	U, w	W, mainly in open areas (more common in NW and C)
291	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Grey-headed Fish-eagle*	Bowli/Ukosh Eagle, Kuruak (G), Mupui (P), Kurit (S)	C, r	W, mainly in and around WT
292	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle*	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
293	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle*	-	R (vu), r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas in hills
294	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite*	Bhuban Chil, Didut (Ky), Arlak-rumu (P), Pajhar (S)	V, r	W (more common in urban areas)
295	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	Gidorney Shakun	R (EN), v	SE (Kaptai) in hills and NW (Rajshahi) in open areas
296	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-eagle*	Kalo Eagle	C, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
297	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle*	Mulen (Ky)	R (vu), r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
298	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard*	Madhu Chil, Madhubaj	C, r	W
299	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	Raj/Molla/Morog Shokun, Shogon Kamal (G)	R (CR), v	NE (Sunamganj and Habiganj) in open areas
300	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent-eagle*	Tila/Hadal/Dhumba Eagle, Shap Kori, Dorang Ganthong (G), Utto Konu (Ku), Chuibuk (Ma), Bongthakma (Mr), Rumu (P)	V, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands

**ORDER: TROGONIFORMES**

Extremely soft-plumaged arboreal birds. Feed on insects and small fruits. Weak feet; 1st and 2nd toes directed backward.

**FAMILY: TROGONIDAE**

Brightly coloured, short-necked, medium-sized birds with long broad tail, short rounded wings and rather short broad bill. nostrils and base of bill well covered with bristles; partly naked cheeks. Small feet with feeble tarsi.

301	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Tropic*	Vasen-om (B), Utoyom (Ku), Kringsya Holhur (Ky), Varal-thi (L), Tourigma (Mr), Sad-oum (P)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
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**ORDER: BUCEROTIFORMES**

Large bill, often topped with casque. Two-lobed kidney. First two vertebrae fused together. Males about 18% larger than females. Generally breed as monogamous pairs.

**FAMILY: BUCEROTIDAE**

Medium-sized to very large birds with long downcurved bill surmounted by hollow casque. Broad rounded wings and long tail. Mainly arboreal, powerful and slow-flying with wing-tips upturned. Natural tree holes used as nest sites.

302	<i>Anthracobucco albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill*	Kau/Reshulla Dhanesh, Vahai (B), Katketti (C), Mrangkeyang (Kh), Nedain (Ku), Kokey (Ky), Kolhok (L), Okkhing (Ma), Rangchia/Reshula (Mr), Vahai (P), Toiching (T)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF; rarely in N (Gazni) in DF
303	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill*	Raj Dhanesh, Vapual (B/L), Katketti (C), Skwui (Ku), Kok-oi (Ky), Rongrang (Ma/Mr), Rangpangma/Rampang (Mr), Vapual (P)	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF; rarely in NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
304	<i>Ocypterus birostris</i>	Indian Grey Hornbill	Puttial Dhanesh	R, v	NW (Panchagarh) in village groves (fig trees)
305	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill	Vanjhik/Nanjik-chal (B), Kheitkhetti (C), Kok-hom (Ky), Warumuma (Mr), Vanjik (P)	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF

**FAMILY: UPUPIDAE**

Medium-sized birds with long, thin, downcurved bill, broad rounded wings, and short but powerful legs. Prominent erectile crest distinctive, which spread time to time. Undulating, slow and butterfly-like flight.

306	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe*	Hudhud, Adud/Kup/Solaiman/Pankha Pakhi, Mohonchura, Vasuangs-tuan (B), Aittaradha (C), Wakhi Chongfrot (G), Chinrong (Kh), Uthoo (Ku), Kong-a-hlui (Ky), Suang-tuar (L), Mring Khora (Ma), Va-suangtuar (P), Tokkher (T)	V, r	W, mainly in dry open areas
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Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: CORACIFORMES</b>					
Hole-nesting birds. Many with long pointed bill and blue or green plumage. All have 2nd and 3rd or 3rd and 4th toes joined at base. Feed on animals.					
<b>FAMILY: MEROPIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized brightly coloured birds with long downcurved and pointed wings, and very short legs. Catches flying insects in mid-air by making short, swift sallies. Undulating flight.					
307	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater*	Kuhrong (Ku), Lukhra (Ky), Walang (Mr)	V, r	W
308	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Asian Green Bee-eater*	Banshpati Suichora, Pok Khaori, Phai-phlaing (B), Balu-vek (C), Durang Ding (G), Kirkir (Kh), Kuhrong (Ku), Tla-kor (L), Kau Rizug (Ma), Togua Tui (T), Tingtang-ral (P)	V, r	W
309	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater*	-	V, s	W
310	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	Blue-bearded Bee-eater*	Tlak-oor (B), Tentru (Ku), Peareng (Ma), Wator/Kurkow (Mr)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF; rarely in N (Gazni forest) and C (Madhupur NP) in and around DF
<b>FAMILY: CORACIIDAE</b>					
Stoutly built medium-sized birds with large head and short neck, and bright plumage. Short hook-tipped bill, short legs, medium-length wings and sometimes long tail-streamers. Buoyant flight.					
311	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	Indochinese Roller*	Nilkantha, Saat-kaia, Tauwa, Kewa, Thormocha, Va-kap (B), Saat-doua (C), Chidadaw (G), Netai (Ku), Kakao (Ky), Don-tliang (L), Ha Ching (Ma), Ukhaing (Mr), Vakap (P)	U, r	SE in hills
312	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller*	Nilkantha, Saat-kaia, Tauwa, Kewa, Thormocha, Va-kap (B), Saat-doua (C), Chidadaw (G), Netai (Ku), Kakao (Ky), Don-tliang (L), Ha Ching (Ma), Ukhaing (Mr), Vakap (P)	V, r	W, mainly in dry open areas
313	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird*	Va-pee (B), Anki (Ku)	C, r	SE and NE in MEF and woodlands; rarely in SW (eastern Sundarbans), C (Savar) and N (Gazni forest) in F and woodlands
<b>FAMILY: ALCEDINIDAE</b>					
Small compact birds with large head, long straight and dagger-like bill, and short legs. Often brightly coloured plumage, with spots in some parts. Direct and strong flight with rapid wing-beats and often close to water surface.					
314	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher*	Tit/Talghaira Machranga, Naikuangdalva (B), Mahranga (C), Machulenga (G), Sembahi (Kh), Kheeo (Ku), Peinjang (Ma), Usor (Mr), Aikongral (P), Thattre (S), Machranga (T)	V, r	W in WT
315	<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	Blyth's Kingfisher*	-	R, r	SE (Pabakhali WS and Kassalong RF) and NE in and around MEF (particularly in forest streams)
316	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher*	-	R, r	SW and S in and around MF, and SE and NE in and around MEF (particularly in forest streams)
317	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher*	Korikata/Sada Machranga, Kikir (S)	C, r	W in WT, mainly in rivers
318	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher*	Uchui (Mr)	R, s	NE and SE in MEF
319	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher*	-	U, r	SW (Sundarbans) and S (Kuakata NP) in MF
320	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher*	-	V, w	SW, S and SE on CO including MF as well as hill streams; rarely in C and NE (Satchari NP) in well-vegetated areas
321	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-breasted Kingfisher*	Sadabuk Machranga, Naikuangdalva (B), Chigagaw (G), Kheeo (Ku), Punjung (Ky)	V, r	W, mainly in and around WT
322	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Crested Kingfisher*	Bensen (Ky), Khirom Painjang (Ma), Tuipai (Mr)	R, r	SW (Remakri Khal in Thanchi) in large streams in hilly areas
323	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher*	Thormochra Machranga	C, r	SW in and around MF (Sundarbans); rarely in S (Kuakata NP, Barisal and Nijhum Dweep NP) in and around MF, and C (Savar and Munshiganj) in WT

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
324	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher*	Megh-hou/Gurial/Dhosa Machranga	U, r	W in WT except Sundarbans interior
325	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher*	-	V, r	SW, S and SE on CO including MF
<b>ORDER: PICIFORMES</b>					
Hole-nesting birds that feed upon insects and fruits. Outer toes able to face rearward; specialized for climbing (except honeyguides). No down feathers at any age.					
<b>FAMILY: MEGLAIMIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized arboreal birds with strong bill and sharp claws. Despite bright colouration (mostly green), they can blend remarkably with green foliage. Monotonous call in breeding season. Deeply undulated flight.					
326	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	Blue-throated Barbet*	Dhonia/Beghbou Basantabouri, Kokcholot, Chukurluk (B), Ogorlok (C), Chollop (Kh), Gul-lawn (Ku), Pukhong (Ky), Tuklau (L), Pokhow (Ma), Thunkurluk (P), Kung Klok (T)	V, r	W except Sundarbans interior
327	<i>Psilopogon cyanotis</i>	Blue-eared Barbet*	-	C, r	NE and SE in MEF
328	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	Coppersmith Barbet*	Choto Basantabouri/Amtota, Duthok (G), Lotankra (Ku), Peselop (Ky), Vatal Khuang (L)	V, r	W
329	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	Lineated Barbet*	Baro/Gorkhod/Kutlush Basantabouri/Amtota, Bududuk (G), Gul-lawn Aro (Ku), Pukhong Len (Ky), Tollot (L), Val-orlok (P)	V, r	W
330	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	Great Barbet*	Tualram Simkurlok (B), Ringtail (L)	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: PICIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized birds with straight, medium-length bill and short legs with four long toes (some with three toes). Tail of most species long, with strong central feathers to support body weight while on tree trunk. Long tongue with barbed tip.					
331	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay Woodpecker*	-	U, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in MEF and bamboo thickets
332	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	Greater Flameback*	-	C, r	W in and around F
333	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	Greater Yellownape*	Ungoma (Ku), Tklalai Cha (Mr)	C, r	NE and SE in MEF, SW in MF
334	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker*	Jarad Kaththokra, Khuruilla (C), Hokhrocho (Ky)	V, r	W
335	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Black-rumped Flameback*	Sonali Kaththokra/Kathkhutali/ Kurailla, Duthelong (G), Sinchar (Kh), Tekerem (Ky), Khora (Ma), Thoukor (P), Bupung Suknai Tok (T)	V, r	W
336	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common Flameback*	-	U, r	SW in MF; rarely in SE and NE in MEF
337	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	Himalayan Flameback*	-	R, r	C in DF and NE in MEF
338	<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	Pale-headed Woodpecker*	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi RF) in bamboo thickets and MEF
339	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	-	R, r	SE (Kassalong RF and Inani) in MEF and NE (Srimangal) in tea gardens
340	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck*	Alseythokra	C, w	W, mainly in open areas
341	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	-	R, r	SE in woodlands
342	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker*	Lal Kaththokra	V, r	W
343	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great Slaty Woodpecker*	Lesra (Ku), Thlohsia (L), Longsma Woa (Mr)	R (VU), r	SE in MEF and dipterocarp forests; rarely in NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) in MEF
344	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker*	Choto Kaththokra, Duanthelak (G)	V, r	W, mainly in and around F
345	<i>Picoides nanus</i>	Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	-	R, r	NW (Rajshahi proper) in woodlands
346	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled Piculet*	-	R, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF, and NE and SE in MEF
347	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellownape*	-	R, r	SW in MF, SE and NE in MEF, and C (Madhupur NP) in DF
348	<i>Picus guerini</i>	Black-naped Woodpecker*	Sabuj Kaththokra	C, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
349	<i>Picus viridanus</i>	Streak-breasted Woodpecker*	-	U, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
350	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Streak-throated Woodpecker*	-	C, r	C, N and NW in DF and woodlands, and SW in woodlands
351	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	White-browed Piculet*	Thlaukar-te (B), Klaglagcha (Mr)	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and bamboo thickets

**ORDER: FALCONIFORMES**

Small to medium-sized diurnal birds of prey. Fast and powerful flight. Bony tubercles in nares. Mandible notched at base.

**FAMILY: FALCONIDAE**

Small to medium-sized slim birds with hooked bill and sharp curved claws. Powerful sight and flight; some species kill flying birds in a surprise attack. Female larger than male.

352	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon*	-	U, p	W
353	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	-	R (EN), v	C (Madhupur forest) in GB
354	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-headed Falcon*	Turmoti/Shirel Baj	U, r	W, mainly in urban and open areas
355	<i>Falco columbaris</i>	Merlin	-	R, v	S (southern Hatiya Island in Noakhali) on CO
356	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon*	-	R (vu), r	SW (northeastern Bhola) and NW (Dinajpur) in village groves and open areas
357	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel*	-	R, p	NE (Moulvibazar) in tea gardens
358	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon*	Boheri Baj	U, w	W
359	<i>Falco severus</i>	Oriental Hobby	Dhutar Baj	R, v	SE (Pabla Khali WS) in hills and on CO
360	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby*	-	R, p	W
361	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel*	Pokamara/Shapkauri Baj, Dorang Chegang (G), Omchi (Ku)	V, w	W, mainly in open areas

**ORDER: PSITTACIFORMES**

Often brightly coloured. Strong-flying and seed-, fruit-, or nectar-eating birds. Very stout, hooked mandible notched at base; zygodactyl feet, i.e., outer toe facing rearward.

**FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE**

Small to medium-sized, stocky, large-headed birds with powerful, deeply curved, articulated bill, and short legs. Highly developed tongue and jaw musculature. Colourful plumage, mostly green. Most species noisy and highly gregarious. Swift, powerful and direct flight.

362	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal Hanging-parrot*	Lotkon Teya, Shuk Pakhi, Ram Todek (C), Boto (Kh), Vai-vaki (L), Topsi (T)	C, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
363	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Red-breasted Parakeet*	Modna/Lalbuk Teya, Vaitakka (B), Dushik Khaldek (G), Tarkhia (Kh), Kolapki (Ku), Kee Thui (Ky), Vai-taka (P), Atka (T)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF and tea gardens, and C and N in and around DF
364	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet*	Hiramont Teya	R, r	C and N in DF and woodlands, and SW and NW in woodlands
365	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Alexandrine Parakeet*	Chandana Teya	R, r	NW, N and C in DF and woodlands
366	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Grey-headed Parakeet*	-	R (vu), r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF, woodlands and cultivation
367	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet*	Tota Teya, Vaituka (B), Todek (C), Dushik (G), Lalath (Kh), Kee (Ky), Vakee (L), Miru (S), Atka (T)	V, r	W
368	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Blossom-headed Parakeet*	Koiridi Teya, Peki (Ku)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in and around MF

**ORDER: PASSERIFORMES**

Complex assemblage of perching birds (more than half of all bird species) with three toes pointing forward and one backward, which facilitates perching. Bill, plumage and habits highly variable. Most species can perform complex songs. Mostly omnivorous.

**FAMILY: PITTADEA**

Small to medium-sized terrestrial forest passersines with stocky body, stout bill, long legs and short square tail. Brilliantly coloured plumage. Usually progress on ground by long hopping bounds. Often most easily located by high-pitched whistling calls or songs.

369	<i>Hydrornis cyannea</i>	Blue Pitta	-	R, s	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Lawachara NP) in and around MEF
370	<i>Hydrornis nipalensis</i>	Blue-naped Pitta*	Suar Chom (B), Seuoo (Ku), Borchom (L), Ohui (Mr)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
371	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta*	Sumcha, Duamukh (G)	C, s	C, N (Gazni forest) and NW (Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Naogaon and Bogra) in DF and village groves
372	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Mangrove Pitta*	-	C, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
373	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Western Hooded Pitta*	Halti, Tuai Va (B), Seuoo (Ku), Borchom (L)	C, s	NE and SE in and around MEF, C (Madhupur forest) in DF, and SW (Bagerhat and Faridpur) in village groves
<b>FAMILY: EURYLAIMIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized arboreal passerines with distinctively broad bill, large head, rounded wings and short legs. Many with strikingly patterned plumage. Active when foraging, but often lethargic at other times.					
374	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed Broadbill*	Thala Jil (B), Bibong (Ku)	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around MEF (historical record in NE, 19th century)
375	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted Broadbill*	-	R, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: ORIOLIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized passerines with females slightly smaller than males. Slightly curved and hooked bill almost as long as head. Plumage of most species bright and showy.					
376	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole*	Bioo (Ku)	C, w	NE and SE in and around MEF, and SW and S in and around MF
377	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Indian Golden Oriole*	Beney-bou	U, r	NW, N and C in village groves and woodlands; SW and S in village groves, woodlands and MF
378	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Oriole*	-	U, w	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
379	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole*	Wavi (Mr)	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; rarely in NW (Nawabganj NP) in DF and C (National Botanical Garden) in woodlands in winter
380	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole*	Haldey Pakhi, Haludia, Bong/Vakkilchal (B), Khuia Vek (C), Ducherong (G), Pichior (Kh), Bioo (Ku), Bong (L), Hop-pioo (Ma), Woiaow (Mr), Parraing (P), Oloigga (T)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: VIREONIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with slightly hooked bill. Usually olive-green or yellow on upperparts. Some have white eye-rings and some have bars on wings. Feed mainly on insects off of leaves and twigs.*					
381	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied Erpornis*	-	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and bamboo thickets
<b>FAMILY: CAMPEPHAGIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with slightly hooked bill and rather long tail. Fluffy plumage with loose, stiff feathers on back and rump. Feed mainly on insects, occasionally fruits.					
382	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Indian Cuckoo-shrike*	Baro Kabashi, Gudhuka	C, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
383	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike*	Choto Kabashi, Kalakuli	U, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
384	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike*	-	U, w	W in and around F
385	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	Mangrove Whistler*	-	U, r	SW in MF
386	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Swinhoe's Minivet*	-	U, w	NE, SE, C and SW in and around F
387	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet*	Teni Satsaheli, Duphinchap (G), Khmu (Ku)	V, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
388	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet*	-	R, w	NE and SE in and around MEF
389	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	-	R, w	NE and SE in MEF
390	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet*	Altapor/Lal Satsaheli, Buangteva (B), Khmu (Ku), Nat-chunhu-comba (Ky)	C, r	W in and around F
391	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet*	-	U, w	NE and SE in MEF, and C (Madhupur forest) and N (Gazni forest) in DF
<b>FAMILY: ARTAMIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with dull or pied plumage. Sturdy bill and long pointed wings. Catch flying insects in mid-air. Unlike most passerine birds, can soar.					
392	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow*	Latora, Chalakchala, Kankata, Dujhilma (G)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: VANGIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized arboreal forest birds. Many have strong hooked bill similar to those of shrikes. Feed on reptiles, frogs and insects. Largely black, brown or grey above and white below.					
393	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike*	Pabud	C, r	W in and around F

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394	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common Wood-shrike*	Choto Dukka, Dusimpok (G)	C, r	W, mainly in and around F
395	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	Large Wood-shrike*	Baro Dukka	U, r	NE and SE in MEF
<b>FAMILY: AEGITHINIDAE</b>					
Small to small-medium sized passerines. Reminiscent of bulbuls, but more brightly coloured; mainly bright yellow and green plumage. Unlike leafbirds, they have thin legs and proportionately longer bill.					
396	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora*	Fotikjal, Fee-tey (B), Durumoit (G), Lectur (Kh), Pre-chong (Ku), Chekleo (P), Tok Muishiri (T)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: RHIPIDURIDAE</b>					
Small insectivorous passerines. Very active with splayed-open tail swishing as they work through mid-canopy or undergrowth. Specialist aerial feeders.					
397	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail*	Lejnachani, Chakdoel, Du (G), Cheri (Ku)	C, r	W
<b>FAMILY: DICRURIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with short legs and upright stance when perched. Mostly black or dark grey plumage. Forked tail and some have elaborate tail decorations. Feed on insects. Some mimic and have variety of alarm calls.					
398	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo*	Thlanthla Pee (B), Pompha (Ku), Loikhra (Ky), Dushai (Ma)	C, r	W, mainly in and around F
399	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo*	-	R, v	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
400	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo*	Keshraj, Dukhmel (G), Solah (Ku)	C, r	W in and around F
401	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo*	-	C, w	W, mainly in F and woodlands
402	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo*	Kalo Fingey/Feichka/Fingira/ Feskuna, Thilan-thla (B), Theli Birech (C), Dukhandok (G), Charowait (Kh), Changkok (L), Dushe (Ma), Wango (Mr), Sebanjuri (P), Dhitchui (S), Toprengcha (T)	V, r	W
403	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo*	Baro Bhimraj, Singhara, Dhiraj, Va Joun/ Zunhor (B), Dobahadi/ Khani Birech (C), Surei (Kh), Takui (Ku), Hume (Ky), Vakul (L), Huga To (Ma), Wakua (Mr), Bangraj (T)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and SW in MF
404	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo*	Choto Bhimraj, Bhutraj, Dukhmir Guba (G)	U, w	W in and around F
<b>FAMILY: MONARCHIDAE</b>					
Small songbirds with long tail. Feed on insects; many hunt in mid-air. Only a few species migrate. Many species decorate cup-shaped nest with lichen.					
405	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch*	Dugichak (G), Touche-a (Ku), Tok Chikchik (T)	C, r	W, mainly in F and woodlands
406	<i>Terpsiphone affinis</i>	Oriental Paradise-flycatcher*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
407	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Indian Paradise-flycatcher*	Laj Jhola, Dudhraj, Shapa, Shaheb Bulbul, Tademapa (Ku)	C, r	W, mainly in F and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: LANIIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized predatory passerines with strong and stout bill hooked at tip, large head, strong legs and feet, and long graduated tail. Typically undulating flight over long distance. Harsh call, but musical songs and good mimics.					
408	<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	Burmese Shrike*	-	R, w	SE and NE in hills, and C (eastern Dhaka) in cultivation
409	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike*	Badami Kosai, Laralva (B)	V, w	W
410	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike	-	R, v	N (Durgapur in Netrakona) in village groves (historical record in C; Lalmai Hill, mid-20th century)
411	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike*	Dabra/Baghatali/Chamoch Kosai, Laralva (B), Darakatkat (G), Gongfru (Ma), Singramawi (Mr), Cendrepe-va (P)	V, r	W
412	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike*	-	C, w	W
413	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike*	-	R, r	NW (Chapai Nawabganj) in woodlands and cultivation; rarely in C (eastern Dhaka) and SE (Chittagong) in woodlands and cultivation in winter

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<b>FAMILY: CORVIDAE</b>					
Medium to large passerines with strong feet and bill, and rictal bristles. Single moult each year (most passerines moult twice). Most intelligent of birds, and among most intelligent of all animals having demonstrated self-awareness and tool-making ability.					
414	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common Green Magpie*	Sonar Thala, Don Thalang (B), Sonar Thala/Sonnattilia (C), Tupokhai (Ku), Hakching (Ma)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and N (Gazni forest and Lauchapra forest) in and around DF
415	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow*	Dar Kak/Kaia, Langak (B), Khoba (C), Dukha (G), Let-aak (Kh), Lana (Ku), Ongo (Ky), Chow-aak (L), Kegaing (Ma), Utoo (Mr), Long-aak (P), Kahu (S), Tokha (T)	V, r	W
416	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow*	Pat Kak/Kaia, Khoba (C), Dukha Samek (G), Let-aak (Kh), Ouwa (Ku), Aang-aa (Ky), Kegaing (Ma), Woowa (Mr), Va-aat (P), Kati Kahu (S), Tokha Wangui (T)	V, r	W
417	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Grey Treepie*	Vazaar (L)	U, r	NE and SE in MEF, tea gardens and woodlands
418	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie*	Kutum, Harichacha, Taira, Madagungulek (G), Khilkikh (Ky), Walagak (Ma), Kerkow (Mr), Torkongma (T)	V, r	W
419	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed Blue Magpie	-	R, v	SE (Mochoni in Teknaf) and NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
<b>FAMILY: STENOSTERIDAE</b>					
Small flycatcher-like passerines. Fine-tipped bill with broad and flat at base. Forage for insects by making flycatcher-like sallies. Young birds neither spotted nor streaked.					
420	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher*	Futfuti Chotok, Chaklau (B), Chinghla (Ku), Chakleo (P)	V, w	W, mainly in woodlands
<b>FAMILY: PARIDAE</b>					
Small, active and highly acrobatic passerines with a short bill and strong feet. Chiefly arboreal, but also descend to ground to feed. Undulating flight over long distances.					
421	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	Sultan Tit	Sarnachur, Lupau (Mr)	R, r	SE (Bandarban) in MEF
422	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit*	Titpokh, Ramgangra, Duphit (G), Chichit Ladia (Kh), Bolongnichora (T)	V, r	W
423	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Green-backed Tit	-	R, v	NE in MEF and tea gardens
<b>FAMILY: ALAUDIDAE</b>					
Generally small, terrestrial and cryptically coloured passerines, which often have a very elongated hindclaw. Usually walk and run on ground; strong and undulating flight. Many species have melodious song, often delivered during aerial display.					
424	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark*	Jhuti Dhulcharai	C, r	W, mainly in and around WT
425	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>	Sand Lark*	Dhulcharai	V, r	W on sandy riverbeds and on CO
426	<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Lark	Bogeri	R, w	C (eastern Dhaka), NW (Padma River) and SW in dry open areas
427	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	Eastern Short-toed Lark	-	R, w	W on dry riverbeds
428	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark*	Dhulchata, Baluchata	R, r	W, mainly on dry riverbeds
429	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	Bengal Bushlark*	Bharat, Bharui	V, r	W, mainly in GB
430	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark	Bharat	R, r	SE and SW in riverbeds and on CO
<b>FAMILY: CISTICOLIDAE</b>					
Tiny, short-tailed insectivorous passerines with shades of brown, grey, buff and tawny plumage. Tail longer in winter than in summer. Often found in grassy habitats, and may have aerial displays above grasslands.					
431	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola*	-	R, r	NE (Komolganj) in GB
432	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola*	Dhantuni	V, r	W, mainly in GB
433	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	Dark-necked Tailorbird*	Chinghla (Ku)	U, r	SE and NE in and around MEF
434	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird*	Tuntuni, Tula Tuni, Sudothobi (C), Duphinchap (G), Chinghla (Ku), Knaichoi Key (Ma), Chek-leutey (P), Phecha (S)	V, r	W
435	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia*	-	R, r	SW (Sundarbans), SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Srimangal) in GB
436	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Graceful Prinia*	-	U, r	NW, SW and C in GB of riverbeds
437	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grey-breasted Prinia*	Chiri Kahu (Ku)	C, r	W, mainly in GB
438	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain Prinia*	-	C, r	W, mainly in GB

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439	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	Rufescent Prinia*	-	C, r	SE and NE, mainly in GB
440	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	-	R, r	SE and NE in GB
<b>FAMILY: ACROCEPHALIDAE</b>					
Small passerines, but rather large as warblers. Plain olivaceous brown above with much yellow to beige below. Usually found in open woodlands, reedbeds or tall grass.					
441	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler*	-	C, w	W, mainly in reeds and GB
442	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed-warbler*	-	U, w	NE and SE in reeds and GB, and SW and S in reeds, GB and mangroves
443	<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	Blunt-winged Warbler*	-	R, w	NW (Tetulia) in bushy areas
444	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler*	-	V, w	W in reeds and GB
445	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	Oriental Reed-warbler*	-	U, w	NE, S and SW in reeds and bushes around wetlands
446	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	Large-billed Reed-warbler	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor) in bushes and reeds around wetlands
447	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler*	Tikra	C, w	W, mainly in and around WT
448	<i>Arundinicax aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler*	-	U, w	W, mainly in GB
449	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	Booted Warbler*	-	R, w	NE, SE and C in GB and woodlands
450	<i>Iduna rama</i>	Sykes's Warbler*	-	R, w	NE (Hail Haor) in GB and woodlands
<b>FAMILY: PNOEOPYGIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with very short cup-shaped wings and very short tail. Live in tangled undergrowth and move by hopping. Distinctive warbler-like song.					
451	<i>Pyrope pyrope pusilla</i>	Pygmy Cupwing*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: LOCUSTELLIDAE</b>					
Small insectivorous and singing passerines. Usually long and pointed tail. Drab brownish or buffy all over; many have bold dark streaks on wings and/or underside. Less wren-like. Most live in scrublands; most terrestrial of warblers.					
452	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird*	-	U (VU, en), s	NE (Tanguar Haor, Boalar Haor and Pashuar Haor), NW (Padma River) and C (Padma River in Aricha) in reeds and GB
453	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler*	-	U, w	NE (Haors), SE (Rangamati) and SW (southern Sundarbans) in reeds and GB
454	<i>Locustella davidi</i>	Baikal Grasshopper-warbler	-	U, w	NE (Tanguar Haor, Pashuar Haor and Hail Haor) in reeds and GB
455	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	-	R, w	NE (Haors) in reeds and GB
456	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper-warbler	-	R, p	NE (Haors) and C in reeds and GB
457	<i>Locustella thoracica</i>	Spotted Grasshopper-warbler*	-	U, w	NE (Haors) in reeds and GB
458	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird*	Takteki, Tiktikka	C, r	W, mainly in and around WT
<b>FAMILY: HIRUNDINIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with a distinctive slender stream-lined body, small bill, and long and pointed wings; forked tail in many species. Usually catch insects in mid-air while flying in open. Perch readily on exposed branches and wires.					
459	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian House Martin	-	R, v	NE (Tanguar Haor, Hail Haor and Sylhet) and SE in open areas and GB
460	<i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	Nepal House Martin*	Phebi (Ku)	U, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
461	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow*	Lal Ababil	C, w	W
462	<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>	Streak-throated Swallow*	-	R, w	SW (southeastern Sundarbans), NW (Rajshahi) and C (Munshiganj) in and around wetlands as well as woodlands
463	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow*	Jolchoa/joltoka Ababil, Lobboi Lang (Ma)	V, w	W, mainly in and around WT
464	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	-	R, v	W in open areas
465	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	Asian Plain Martin*	-	C, r	W, mainly in rivers
466	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	Pale Sand Martin	-	R, v	NE (Haors) in wetlands
467	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Collared Sand Martin*	-	R, w	W, mainly in rivers
<b>FAMILY: PYCNONOTIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized passerines with soft and fluffy plumage, slender bill, rather short and rounded wings, medium-long to long tail and weak legs. Many species with crest. Many species noisy, especially when feeding.					
468	<i>Allophixus flaveolus</i>	White-throated Bulbul*	Doukek (B), Toukike (Ku), Kaikagwa (Mr), Flang-vaver (P)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
469	<i>Brachypodius atriceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul*	Bethong (Ku)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
470	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Ashy Bulbul*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF

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471	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Black Bulbul*	Kalo Bulbuli	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
472	<i>Iole virescens</i>	Olive Bulbul*	-	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
473	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul*	Jhutkuli Bulbuli, Toga, Barpee (B), Bor Jurbu (C), Fifrot Gotma (G), Roblong Miachad (Kh), Bipo (Ku), Balawoo (Ky), Jothphai (Ma), Barpu (P), Titro (S), Toblu Modna (T)	V, r	W
474	<i>Pycnonotus flavescentis</i>	Flavescent Bulbul	-	R, v	NE (Rajkandi RF) in MEF
475	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventer</i>	Black-crested Bulbul*	Fifrodu (G), Roblong (Kh), Touqli (Ku), Jothphai Woa (Ma), Toblu Kormo (T)	C, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and C and N in DF and other well-vegetated areas
476	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul*	Sipahi Bulbuli, Barlak (B), Mon Jurbu (C), Fifrot (G), Roblong Miachad (Kh), Thambe (Ku), Bangbala (Ky), Plaibar (L), Jothphai Motang (Ma), Toblu (T)	V, r	W

**FAMILY: PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**

Small insectivorous passerines usually with greenish plumage above and yellowish below. Tail not very long and contains 12 feathers. More easily identified by their distinctive songs.

477	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf-warbler*	-	U, w	W
478	<i>Phylloscopus burkii</i>	Green-crowned Warbler*	-	R, w	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C and N (Gazni forest) in and around DF
479	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	Yellow-vented Warbler*	-	U, w	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C in and around DF
480	<i>Phylloscopus castaneiceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	-	R, v	NE and C in woodlands
481	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	Lemon-rumped Warbler	-	R, v	C (National Botanical Garden) and NE in woodlands
482	<i>Phylloscopus fuligiventer</i>	Smoky Warbler	-	R, w	NE and C in GB
483	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler*	-	C, w	W
484	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Leaf-warbler	-	R, w	NW (Osmanpur in Dinajpur) in woodlands
485	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler*	-	C, w	W
486	<i>Phylloscopus intermedius</i>	White-spectacled Warbler*	-	R, w	NE and SE in and around MEF
487	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf-warbler*	-	R, w	SE (Rheingkeong RF) and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in MF and other well-vegetated areas
488	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned Leaf-warbler	-	R, w	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C in and around DF
489	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Blyth's Leaf-warbler*	-	C, w	W
490	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	Pale-legged Leaf-warbler	-	R, v	NE (Borshijora EP) and SE in MEF and woodlands
491	<i>Phylloscopus tephrocephalus</i>	Grey-crowned Warbler	-	R, w	NE and SE in and around MEF and bamboo thickets, and C in DF and woodlands
492	<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	Siberian Chiffchaff*	-	U, w	W, mainly in and around WT
493	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler*	-	V, w	W, mainly in F and woodlands
494	<i>Phylloscopus whistleri</i>	Whistler's Warbler*	-	U, w	NE and SE in and around MEF
495	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	Grey-hooded Warbler	-	R, w	NE (Moulvibazar) in MEF and tea gardens

**FAMILY: SCOTOCERCIDAE**

Small, skulking passerines that cock tail over back. Grey-brown upperparts, finely streaked with dark brown; whitish underparts. Usually with broad pale supercilium and thin black eye-stripe. Graduated tail.

496	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler*	-	U, w	NE and SE in MEF and bamboo thickets
497	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	-	R, w	NE (Tanguar Haor) in reeds and GB
498	<i>Cettia castaneocorona</i>	Chestnut-headed Tisia	-	R, v	SE and NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
499	<i>Cettia major</i>	Chestnut-crowned Bush-warbler	-	R, w	NE (Pashuar Haor and Hail Haor) in reeds and GB
500	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>	Aberrant Bush-warbler	-	R, r	NE (Tanguar Haor and Pashuar Haor) in reeds and GB
501	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	Brownish-flanked Bush-warbler	-	R, v	C (Madhupur forest) in DF and NE in woodlands
502	<i>Phyllergates cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	-	R, r	SE in MEF

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
503	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	Grey-bellied Tesia*	-	U, w	NE and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around MEF
504	<i>Tesia olivea</i>	Slaty-bellied Tesia	-	R, v	NE (Madhabkunda EP) in MEF
505	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian Stubtail*	-	U, w	NE (Madhabkunda EP and Satchari NP) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: SYLVIIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized passerines. Thin and pointed bill with bristles at base. Slender body with inconspicuous and mostly plain plumage. Wings have 10 primaries.					
506	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler*	-	U (vu), r	SE, NE, NW and SW in GB
507	<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	Black-breasted Parrotbill	-	R? (VU), r	NE (Haors) in reeds around wetlands? (historical record, 19th century)
508	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	-	R?, r	SE and NE in GB and bamboo thickets? (historical record, a specimen from Greater Sylhet, ca 19th century)
509	<i>Psittiparus ruficeps</i>	White-breasted Parrotbill	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP and nearby Nurjahan Tea Estate) in MEF and tea gardens
510	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>	Eastern Orphean Warbler	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor) and SE (Patenga) in bushes
511	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor) in bushes
<b>FAMILY: ZOSTEROPIDAE</b>					
Small to very small insectivorous passerines with slightly downcurved and pointed bill, and white ring around each eye. Brush-tipped tongue. Frequent forests, forest edges and bushes.					
512	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	Striated Yuhina*	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in woodlands
513	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye*	Babunai	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: TIMALIIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized passerines with strong legs. Many species quite terrestrial. Generalised bill, except scimitar babblers. Predominantly brown plumage. Mainly short rounded wings and a weak flight.					
514	<i>Cyanoderma rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Babbler*	-	U, r	SE and NE, mainly in GB
515	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	Pin-striped Tit-babbler*	-	V, r	W in and around F
516	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucus</i>	Large Scimitar-babbler*	Kurkurkao (B), Eibo (L)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
517	<i>Pomatorhinus mcclellandi</i>	Spot-breasted Scimitar-babbler	-	R, r	SE (Cox's Bazar) in coastal GB
518	<i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	Red-billed Scimitar-babbler	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF and bamboo thickets
519	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Streak-breasted Scimitar-babbler	-	R?, r	SE and NE in MEF?
520	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	White-browed Scimitar-babbler*	Akhu Bihi (Ku), Eibo (L), Rewalu (Ma), Kurkow (Mr)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, SW (Sundarbans) in MF, and N (Madhutila EP and NE Lauchapara forest) in well-vegetated areas
521	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated Babbler*	-	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
522	<i>Timala pileata</i>	Chestnut-capped Babbler*	Hoku (Ky)	U, r	W, mainly in reeds and GB
<b>FAMILY: PELLORNEIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized passerines with soft fluffy plumage. Ground-loving and elusive. Best found by their voice. Various patterns of spots or streaks in brown, blackish, or rufescent plumage.					
523	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler*	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF and bamboo thickets
524	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Indian Grass-babbler	-	R, r	NE (Haors) in reeds and GB (historical record in C, 19th century)
525	<i>Laticilla burnesii</i>	Rufous-vented Grass-babbler	-	R?, r	NE in GB (historical record)
526	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbott's Babbler*	Bhadatuni	V, r	W in and around F
527	<i>Pellorneum albiventre</i>	Spot-throated Babbler	-	R, r	NE in MEF
528	<i>Pellorneum palustre</i>	Marsh Babbler	-	R (VU), r	NE (Haors and Lawachara NP) in reeds and GB (one recent record in Lawachara NP; mainly historical records in Haors, 19th century)
529	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated Babbler*	Makarian (Kh), Bolong Burasatok Tok (T)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C and N in and around DF

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530	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted Babbler*	-	U, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
531	<i>Turdinus brevicaudata</i>	Streaked Wren-babbler*	-	R, r	SE (Belaichari and Thanchi) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: LEIOTRICHIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized, rangy and floppy-tailed passerines with strong legs and generalised bill. Many species quite terrestrial. Predominantly brown plumage. Short rounded wings and weak flight. Best located by voice.					
532	<i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	Rusty-fronted Barwing	-	R?, r	NE in MEF? (historical record, 19th century)
533	<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	Nepal Fulvetta*	-	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
534	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta*	-	U, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
535	<i>Argya earlei</i>	Striated Babbler*	Metho Satbhaila/Satarey	C, r	W
536	<i>Garrulax galbanus</i>	Yellow-throated Laughingthrush	-	R, r	SE (Mochoni in Teknaf) in MEF
537	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	White-crested Laughingthrush*	Valurang (B), Claibia Lupo (Ku), Hoya-lupok (Ky), Kourou (L), Gongfru (Ma), Ohar Wahalupao/Lupao (Mr)	U, r	SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
538	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush*	Vazar/Quar-quar-quow (B), Sottavek (C), Claibia Bemu (Ku), Waharkenglek (Mr)	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
539	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush*	Panga, Gurgurali, Vazar/Quar Quar Quow (B), Sottavek (C), Claibia Bemu (Ku), Waharkenglek (Mr), Bachuma (T)	C, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
540	<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush*	-	C, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated area, C (Madhupur forest and Savar) and N (NE Jamalpur) in DF and other well-vegetated areas, and NW (Lalmirihat and Kurigram) in well-vegetated areas
541	<i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	Long-tailed Sibia	-	R, v	NE (Lawacha NP and Rajnagar) in MEF and tea gardens
542	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Jungle Babbler*	Satbhaila, Satbhai, Satarey, Arakhaskhasi, Dujulma (G)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: CERTHIIDAE</b>					
Small arboreal passerines with slender downcurved bill and stiff tail used as prop when climbing. Forage by creeping up vertical trunks and along underside of branches. Undulating and weak flight. Usually quiet.					
543	<i>Certhia himalayena</i>	Bar-tailed Treecreeper	-	R?, v	SE in hills? (historical record, mid-20th century)
<b>FAMILY: SITTIDAE</b>					
Small energetic passerines with compact body, long bill, large and strong feet, and short tail. Agile climbers, mainly on trees, but a few species on rocks. Move upwards, downwards, sideways and upside-down over trunks, branches or rocks.					
544	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Indian Nuthatch	-	R, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF
545	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch*	Chora Bonomali	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF and woodlands
546	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch*	Bonomali, Kanthtuni, Duakhinti (G), Daikat (L), Naichoche (Ma)	C, r	W in and around F
<b>FAMILY: STURNIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized robust passerines with strong legs and bill. Moderately long wings and square tail. Direct flight; strong and fast in more pointed-winged species, and rather slower in more rounded-winged ones. Most species walk with upright stance.					
547	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna*	Jhuti Shalik, Tika Myna, Ghinti Sheruk (G), Chera (Ku), Gira Motang (Ma)	V, r	W
548	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	Great Myna	-	R, r	SE and NE (Sylhet) in open areas and cultivation
549	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	Bank Myna*	Gang Shalik	C, r	NW, SW, N and C in open areas (mainly riverbanks) and cultivation
550	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna*	Bhat Shalik/Aro/Towanay, Corva/Thaine-khat (B), Mona (C), Mandi Sheruk (G), Saruk Pakhia (Kh), Chera (Ku), Jira Ranei (Ma), Vaivaleng (P), Vonda Kisni (S), Sarukhcha (T)	V, r	W

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551	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i>	Purple-backed Starling*	-	R, v	SW in MF (northern Sundarbans) and C (Madhupur forest and National Botanical Garden) in woodlands
552	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Asian Glossy Starling*	Joari Shalik, Vadum (B)	R, r	SE (Khagrachari, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar) in woodlands
553	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common Hill Myna*	Myna, Shair, Vaiva (B/L), Sier/Soroi (C), Biong (Ku), Hoyung (Ky), Mongyou (Ma), Myna (T), Vaiva (P)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF including tea gardens
554	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling*	Gobrey/Go/Chonda Shalik, Gohaia, Dhadua, Choni, Sharo, Chikra Aro, Hapal Sheruk (G), Chera (Ku), Aa (Ky), Vivaswak (L), Chuei Khijerak (Ma), Khichanaito (T)	V, r	W
555	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rosy Starling*	-	R, v	SW, S and SE in MF and open areas, and NE (Rema-Kalenga WS and Moulvibazar) in MEF and woodlands
556	<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	Spot-winged Starling	-	R, v	NE (Moulvibazar) in and around MEF, and C in village groves
557	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling*	Kath/Aam Shalik, Bosrow (B), Sheruk Abeleka (G), Vapo (L), Togrui (T)	V, r	W, mainly in woodlands
558	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling*	Bamon Shalik	R, r	NW and C in village groves and open areas
559	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling*	-	R, v	SE (Chittagong and St. Martin's Island), NE (Hail Haor) and C (Dhaka) in open areas and woodlands

**FAMILY: TURDIDAE**

Small to medium-sized plump and soft-plumaged passerines. Strong and straight bill, mainly rounded wings and square tail. Medium-sized legs with strong feet. Plumage vary from brown or grey to blue, chestnut or orange; sometimes with wing-patch, eyebrow or collar.

560	<i>Cochlea purpurea</i>	Purple Cochlea*	-	R, v	SE (Thanchi) in and around MEF, and C (Dhaka proper) in woodlands
561	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush*	Dama, Metey Doel, Samseng Chilgoba (G), Samkhcho (Kh), Tokhmoia (T)	C, r	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas
562	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	White-collared Blackbird	-	R, v	C (Madhupur forest) in DF
563	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Thrush	-	R, w	W in F and woodlands
564	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	Grey-winged Blackbird	-	R, w	NE (Satchari NP, Lawachara NP and Hail Haor) in MEF and woodlands
565	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	Black-breasted Thrush*	-	U, w	NE in MEF; rarely in C in DF and SW in MF
566	<i>Turdus eunomus</i>	Dusky Thrush	-	R, v	SE (Cox's Bazar) in woodlands on CO
567	<i>Turdus maximus</i>	Tibetan Blackbird	-	R, v	NE (Satchari NP) in MEF and C in DF
568	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	-	R, w	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF, SE (Patenga Beach) in woodlands and C (Ramma Park and National Botanical Garden) in woodlands
569	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Rufous-throated Thrush	-	R, w	NW (Thakurgaon) and NE in woodlands
570	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush*	-	U, w	NE, C, SW and S in F and village groves
571	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Scaly Thrush*	-	U, w	W, mainly in F and woodlands
572	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	Dark-sided Thrush	-	R, v	SE (Kaptai NP) and NE in MEF, and C (Mymensingh) in woodlands (mainly beside streams)
573	<i>Zoothera monticola</i>	Long-billed Thrush*	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE in MEF (mainly beside streams)
574	<i>Zoothera salimalii</i>	Himalayan Forest Thrush*	-	R, v	C (Savar) in woodlands

**FAMILY: MUSCicapidae**

Small to medium-sized passerines with mostly dull brown plumage, but some much brighter. Most have broad flattened bill suited to catch insects in mid-air, although few ground-foraging species have finer bill.

575	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	Lesser Shortwing*	-	R, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
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Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
576	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat*	Spingtowo (Ku)	U, w	W, mainly in GB
577	<i>Calliope pectardens</i>	Firethroat*	-	R, w	NE (Haors) in reeds and GB, and SW (northern Sundarbans) in MEF
578	<i>Calliope tschebaiewi</i>	Chinese Rubythroat*	-	R, w	NE (Haors) in reeds and GB
579	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin*	Doel, Doi Nachani, Deilla, Chimirat (B), Gochidrik/Doel (C), Dumasikhi (G), Sembakseung (Kh), Chiroh (Ku), Kongking (Ky), Chin-rang (L), Reblong (Ma), Uchin (Mr), Chinrang (P), Hatiurit (S), Tokhola (T)	V, r	W
580	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	Bluethroat*	-	U, w	W, mainly in and around WT
581	<i>Cyornis banyumas</i>	Hill Blue-flycatcher*	-	R, w	NE (Satchari NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Bandarban) in MEF
582	<i>Cyornis magnirostris</i>	Large Blue-flycatcher*	-	R, v	SE (Kaptai NP) in MEF
583	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	Pale-chinned Flycatcher*	-	C, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and SW (Sundarbans) in MEF
584	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher*	-	U, w	W in F and woodlands (one nesting record in Roangchari)
585	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue-flycatcher	-	R, v	NE in MEF
586	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Pale Blue-flycatcher*	-	R, w	NE (Satchari NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Kaptai NP and Naikkhonchari) in and around MEF
587	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	Black-backed Forktail*	Chim Rot (B), Thuding (C), Touo Chiroh (Ku), Chuirang (L), Kheong Chaing Hak (Ma), Chingcin (Mr)	C, r	SE and NE in and around MEF, and N (Gazni forest) in DF (mainly in streams)
588	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	White-crowned Forktail	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP and Madhabkunda EP) in MEF (mainly in streams)
589	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Slaty-backed Forktail*	-	R, v	NE (Madhabkunda EP and Alinagar Tea Estate) in MEF and tea gardens (mainly in streams)
590	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	Verditer Flycatcher*	-	C, w	W, mainly in F and woodlands
591	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Red-throated Flycatcher*	Lalbuk Chotok, Touchiri (Ku)	V, w	W
592	<i>Ficedula erythacus</i>	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	-	R, v	NE (Adampur forest) in MEF
593	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher*	-	U, w	NE and SE in MEF; rarely in C and N in DF
594	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	-	R, v	NE and C (Keraniganj) in village groves and woodlands
595	<i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	Sapphire Flycatcher	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
596	<i>Ficedula strophata</i>	Rufous-gorged Flycatcher*	-	R, v	NE (Adampur forest) and SE in and around MEF, and C (Madhupur forest) in and around DF
597	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	-	R, v	SE (Kaptai NP) and NE (Adampur forest) in MEF
598	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher*	-	R, w	NE (Lawachara NP, Adampur forest, Tanguar Haor and Pashuar Haor) and SE (Kaptai NP) in bushes and MEF
599	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher*	Chiro (Ku)	U, w	NE and SE in and around MEF; rarely in C in and around DF
600	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>	White-rumped Shama*	Shama, Shama (G), Motle Chiroh (Ku), Reblu (Ma), Sunchil (Mr)	V, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, C and N in and around DF, and Bagerhat in village groves
601	<i>Larvivora brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin*	-	R, p	W, mainly in and around MEF and DF
602	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin*	-	R, w	NE (Satchari NP and Lawachara NP) in MEF
603	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	-	R, v	C (Keraniganj) and NW (Rajshahi) in woodlands
604	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	-	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in well-vegetated areas

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605	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush*	-	C, w	W, mainly in open areas (subspecies <i>philippensis</i> recorded in Khagrachari proper)
606	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher*	-	R, p	W in and around F
607	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	Ferruginous Flycatcher	-	R, v	SW (Khulna) in village groves
608	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher*	-	U, p	W, mainly in and around F and woodlands
609	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher*	-	U, w	W in and around F
610	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	-	R, v	SW (Kuakata) in woodlands
611	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	White-tailed Blue Robin*	-	U, w	NE and SE in and around MEF (one record of courting pair in Thanchi); rarely in SW (northern Sundarbans) in MF and C (National Botanical Garden) in woodlands
612	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling-thrush*	Uichra (Ku), Longboi (Ky), Teindanki (Ma)	U, w	SE and NE in and around MEF (one nesting record in Alkadam), C (Bhawal NP and Savar) and N in DF and woodlands
613	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	Large Niltava	-	R, v	NE in MEF
614	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	Small Niltava*	-	R, w	NE (Lawachara NP, Adampur forest and Madhabkunda EP) in and around MEF
615	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied Niltava*	-	R, w	NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in and around MEF (mainly beside streams)
616	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	-	R, v	SE (Patenga Beach) on CO
617	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	Daurian Redstart	-	R, v	SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and NE in bushes
618	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Blue-fronted Redstart	-	R, w	NE (Adampur forest) and SE (Sitakunda) in hills, and C (National Zoo and Sonargaon) in woodlands
619	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	Plumbeous Water-redstart*	-	R, w	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP and Rajkandi Hill RF) in MEF
620	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Water-redstart*	-	R, w	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Madhabkunda EP) in hills; rarely in C (Madhupur forest) in DF
621	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart*	Lal Girdi	C, w	W
622	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat*	Cheri (Ku)	C, r	SE, NE (Komolganj), N (northern Netrakona), NW (Chapai Nawabganj) and C (Dhaka) in bushes and open areas
623	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	Grey Bushchat*	-	R, w	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Komolganj) in well-vegetated areas
624	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	White-throated Bushchat*	-	R (VU), w	NE (Komolganj and Srimangal) in GB
625	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Bushchat	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor), SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and C in GB
626	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	White-tailed Stonechat*	-	U, r	W, mainly in open areas and GB
627	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat*	Cheri (Ku)	V, w	W, mainly in open areas
628	<i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	Rufous-breasted Bush-robin	-	R, v	SE (Cox's Bazar) and NE (Lawachara NP) in bushes
629	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	White-browed Bush-robin	-	R, v	NE in and around MEF
630	<i>Tarsiger rufulatus</i>	Himalayan Bush-robin	-	R, v	NE (Hail Haor) in bushes
<b>FAMILY: IRENIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized bulbul-like passerines, but with bright plumage. Sexually dimorphic; dark blue plumage in males and duller green in females. Feed mainly on fruits.					
631	<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy-bluebird*	Nilpori, Sol-thring (L), Pongoi Woa (Mr)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: CHLOROPSIIDAE</b>					
Small to small-medium bulbul-like passerines, but with bright plumage. Mostly green plumage; some species with blue on wings and tail. Sexually dimorphic. Melodious songs; some species can mimic.					
632	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Leafbird*	Patabulbuli, Horbola, Sabujali, Sonakuli, Ducharong (G), Tuocha (Ku), Sol-thring (L), Varing-yam (P)	C, r	W in and around F

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
633	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird*	Varing Ear (B)	R, r	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Adampur forest) in and around MEF
634	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Leafbird	-	R, r	SW (Meherpur) in village groves
635	<i>Chloropsis moluccensis</i>	Blue-winged Leafbird*	Ukka/Wolli (Mr)	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: DICAEIDAE</b>					
Small stout passersines with short neck, legs and tail. Short thick curved bill and tubular tongue. Often dull in colour, but bright male in some species. Nectar forms part of diet.					
636	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	-	R, r	NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) and SE (Teknaf WS) in and around MEF and dipterocarp forests
637	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker*	-	U, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
638	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker*	Lal Fuljhuri, Bitlikouow (Ku), Chankordou (L)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, SW and S in and around MF, and C and N in and around DF
639	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Pale-billed Flowerpecker*	Fuljhuri	V, r	W
640	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker*	-	R, v	SE (Keokradong Hill Range) in hills
641	<i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
642	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	Plain Flowerpecker*	-	U, r	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and NW (Tetulia) in well-vegetated areas
643	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker*	-	U, r	SW (Sundarbans) in MF and SE (Teknaf WS) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: NECTARINIIDAE</b>					
Small nectar-feeding passersines with slender, usually downcurved bill having slightly serrated edges. Often brightly coloured plumage and sexually dimorphic. Very long and tubular tongue used to draw out nectar.					
644	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	Gould's Sunbird	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP and Rajkandi Hill RF) and SE (Teknaf WS and Chittagong) in and around MEF; rarely C (Ramna Park) in woodlands
645	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	Fire-tailed Sunbird	-	R, v	NE (Tetulia and Kurigram proper) in village groves
646	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Green-tailed Sunbird	-	R, v	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
647	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	Black-throated Sunbird	-	R, r	N (northern Durgapur in Netrakona) in well-vegetated areas
648	<i>Aethopyga sibiraja</i>	Crimson Sunbird*	-	C, r	W in and around F
649	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter*	Mochatuni, Vandidok/Banlate-dop (B), Becho (Ku), Hachongsok (Ky), Chang-tuidop (P), Chakchak (T)	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF, and N (northern Jamalpur) and SW (Bagerhat) in village groves
650	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Streaked Spiderhunter*	Becho Lechai (Ku)	U, r	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
651	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird*	-	C, r	W in and around F
652	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Purple Sunbird*	Niltuni, Durgatuntuni, Banti-dop (B), Fulsujiuni Fek (C), Perai (Ma), Uttar (Mr), Hla-kor (P), Chikchik (T)	V, r	W
653	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	Olive-backed Sunbird	-	R, r	SE in MEF
654	<i>Leptocoma sperata</i>	Purple-throated Sunbird*	-	C, r	NE and SE in and around MEF
655	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird*	Moutushi	C, r	W
<b>FAMILY: PLOCEIDAE</b>					
Small seed-eating passersines with rounded conical bill. Males of many species brightly coloured (permanently or only in breeding season), usually in yellow or red and black. Build most elaborately woven nest. Mainly gregarious and breed in colonies.					
656	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Black-breasted Weaver*	-	U, r	C, NW, SW, S, N and NE, mainly on riverbeds
657	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	Streaked Weaver*	Teli Babui	R, r	NE, SE and C (Padma River in Mawa) in reeds and GB
658	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Bay Weaver*	Babui, Baoi, Baloi, Bailla, Fera (C), Duchok (G), Vasui (L), Umboicha (Ma), Van-phum (P), Tanturui (T)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: ESTRILDIDAE</b>					
Small passersines with short thick, but pointed bill. Variable plumage colours and patterns. Gregarious and often colonial seed eaters. Build large, domed nest.					
659	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Avadavat*	Lal Munia, Moina Babui	U, r	W in reedlands and GB
660	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	Chestnut Munia*	Kalomatha Munia, Fitey (B)	C, r	W, mainly in reedlands and GB

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661	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Indian Silverbill*	-	U, r	W
662	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Tricoloured Munia*	-	U, r	W, mainly in reedlands and GB
663	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia*	Tila Munia, Ugarik (C), Duphut (G), Chabil She (Ma), Vamrit (P), Piara (T)	V, r	W
664	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped Munia*	Vajar (B), Nupro (Ku), Fat (Ky), Prutja (Mr)	U, r	SE, NE, NW (Rajshahi) and N (northern Jamalpur), mainly in GB
<b>FAMILY: PASSERIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with conical bill. Many species nest on buildings and houses. Primarily seed-eaters, but often scavenge for various food around human habitation.					
665	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow*	Charui, Peirga, Fe-taa (B), Choroi (C), Chunchora (G), Sam Sni (Kh), Baichai (Ku), Houl (Ky), Chongjong (L), Chashe (Ma), Chorui (P), Ghora (S), Chora (T)	V, r	W, mainly in and around human habitation
666	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow*	-	R, r	NE (Sunamganj, Sylhet and Moulvibazar), NW (Thakurgaon and Panchagarh) and SE (Khagrachari), mainly in and around human habitation
<b>FAMILY: MOTACILLIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized slender passerines with short neck and long tail. Long pale legs with long toes and claws. Dull brown or striking plumage. Ground-feeding insectivores.					
667	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Tawny Pipit*	-	R, w	SE (Cox's Bazar) on CO and NE in GB
668	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit*	-	R, v	S and SW on CO, and NE, SE and NW (Tetulia) in open areas and GB
669	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Blyth's Pipit	-	R, p	NW (Padma River), NE (Srimangal) and C (National Zoo area) in open areas and GB
670	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit*	-	C, w	W, mainly in woodlands
671	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit*	-	U, w	W, mainly in open areas and WT
672	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit*	-	U, w	NE (Haors) in and around WT; rarely NW (Thakurgaon), C, SE and S in and around WT
673	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit*	-	V, r	W, mainly in open areas
674	<i>Anthus similis</i>	Long-billed Pipit	-	R?, w	NW in open areas? (historical record; a specimen from NW)
675	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	-	R?, w	NW and C in open woodlands? (historical record in C, 19th century)
676	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail*	Thandi (Ku)	U, w	W in and around F
677	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail*	Choto Khonjan, Khonjan (C), Mohak (Ma)	V, w	W, mainly in WT and open areas
678	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail*	-	C, w	W in WT and open areas
679	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail*	-	C, w	W in WT and open areas
680	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail*	-	C, w	W in WT and open areas
681	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	White-browed Wagtail*	Baro Khonjan, Khonjan (G)	V, r	W
<b>FAMILY: FRINGILLIDAE</b>					
Small passerines with strong stubby bill. Mainly brownish or greenish plumage; 9 primaries and 12 tail feathers. Sexually dimorphic.					
682	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch*	Vankai (B)	U, w	W, mainly in well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: EMBERIZIDAE</b>					
Small seed-eating passerines with conical bill. Colourful plumage; 9 primaries. Many species have distinctive head patterns.					
683	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting*	-	R (EN, vu), w	NE (Hail Haor and Komolganj) in GB; rarely in NW, C and SE in GB
684	<i>Emberiza buechanani</i>	Grey-necked Bunting	-	R, v	SW (southern Sundarbans) in MF and NE (Saiestaganj) in GB
685	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting*	-	U, w	NE, S, SE and C in GB
686	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	-	R, v	SW (Sundarbans) in MF and NE (Moulvibazar), NW (Panchagarh) and SW (Kushtia) in GB
687	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	-	R, w	NE (Moulvibazar) in GB and tea gardens, and SE (Kaptai NP and Cox's Bazar) and SW (Meherpur and northeastern Sundarbans) in GB
688	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting*	Bagheri	U, w	NE (Haors), N, NW (Tetulia) and C in GB
689	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Tristram's Bunting	-	R, v	NE (Satchari NP) in MEF
690	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	Crested Bunting*	-	R, v	N (northern Jamalpur) and NW (Tetulia) in GB and cultivation

## REPTILES

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: TESTUDINEA</b>					
Very broad body having a bony shell comprising of upper carapace and lower plastron, both composed of solid bony plates but some have leathery covering. Teeth absent; instead, each jaw covered with a horny sheath that form a beak. Variable shape of limb: in land dwelling species toes fused into a solid clump, freshwater species have webbed toes, and marine species have powerful flippers.					
<b>FAMILY: BATAGURIDAE</b>					
Oval to oblong and moderately domed or flattened carapace; large plastron occasionally hinged. Neck withdraws vertically. Digits fully or half webbed.					
1	<i>Batagur baska</i>	Northern River Terrapin*	Mukhpora/Mandari/Baro Kaitta	R (CR, cr)	SW and S in rivers in and around mangroves including Sundarbans
2	<i>Batagur dhongoka</i>	Three-striped Roofed Turtle	Dhoor Kori Kaitta	U (EN, cr)	NW, SW, S and C, mainly in Padma (Ganges) and Jamuna (Brahmaputra) River systems
3	<i>Batagur kachuga</i>	Red-crowned Roofed Turtle	Adi Kori Kaitta	U (CR, cr)	NW and SW, mainly in Padma (Ganges) River system
4	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Malayan Box Turtle*	Sumsik (B), Sumexet (Ky), Tal-pui (L), Lip Ma-keoi (Mr)	R (VU, vu)	SE and NE in MEF and WT
5	<i>Cuora mouhotii</i>	Keeled Box Turtle*	Tui Lip (Mr)	R (EN, cr)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF
6	<i>Cyclemys gemeli</i>	Indian Leaf Turtle*	Fada Dur (C), Chunquang (L)	R (vu)	NE and SE in streams and small rivers in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
7	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Spotted Pond Turtle*	Mogom Kaitta	U (VU, en)	NW, SW, S, NE and C in WT
8	<i>Hardella thurjii</i>	Crowned River Turtle*	Kali/Dailen Kaitta	U (VU, en)	NW, SW, S, NE and C in WT
9	<i>Heosemys depressa</i>	Arakan Forest Turtle*	Lip Loi (Mr)	R (CR, cr)	SE (Bandarban) in and around MEF and bamboo groves
10	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Tricarinate Hill Turtle*	Shila Kaitta	R (VU, vu)	SE, NE, N and NW in well-vegetated areas and grasslands
11	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	Indian Black Turtle	Kalo Kaitta	R	W in WT
12	<i>Morenia petersi</i>	Yellow Turtle*	Halud Kaitta	U (VU)	W in WT
13	<i>Pangshura smithii</i>	Brown Roofed Turtle*	Baro Kori Kaitta	U	S, SW, NW, NE and C in WT
14	<i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i>	Sylhet Roofed Turtle*	Sylheti Kori Kaitta	R (EN, cr)	NE and SE in hill streams and other WT
15	<i>Pangshura tecta</i>	Indian Roofed Turtle*	Hail/Tora Kori Kaitta, Horo (S), Tuisal-ted (P)	C	W in WT
16	<i>Pangshura tentoria</i>	Median Roofed Turtle*	-	U	W in WT
<b>FAMILY: TESTUDINIDAE</b>					
Strictly terrestrial; usually bear high-domed carapace and frequently with distinct growth rings, and large plastron. Can withdraw retractile neck within solid shell. Column-like hindlimbs remind legs of an elephant; forelimbs covered in front by thick scales; toes without webs.					
17	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	Elongated Tortoise*	Halud Pahari Kasim, Vaisrang Santale/Talvar (B), Farbo Dur (C), Ukei (Ku), Sung-oi (Ky), Tal-rang (L), Kaoteo Lip (Mr), Talver (P)	R (EN, cr)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
18	<i>Manouria emys</i>	Asian Giant Tortoise*	Kalo Pahari Kasim, Lingung (Ky), Lip Nong (Mr), Sungsip (P)	R (EN, cr)	SE in hills, mainly in MEF of Chittagong Hill Tracts
<b>FAMILY: TRIONYCHIDAE</b>					
Carapace and plastron covered by a continuous layer of soft skin without epidermal scutes; sides of hinder portion of carapace quite flexible; plastron united to carapace by ligamentous tissues. Head and neck completely retractile; neck exceedingly long and flexible. Limbs fully webbed, with only three claws on each foot.					
19	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Asiatic Softshell Turtle*	Lipen (Ky), Pha (Mr)	R (VU, cr)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Inani) in hill streams (mainly Remakri and Sangu Rivers)
20	<i>Chitra indica</i>	Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle	Sim Kasim, Guta Sim Kasim	R (EN, cr)	W, mainly in large rivers
21	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Spotted Flapshell Turtle*	Shundi/Patapor/Chip Kasim, Saifak (B), Duba (G), Sleepo (Ku), Horou (S)	C	W in WT
22	<i>Nilssonia gangeticus</i>	Ganges Softshell Turtle	Kuchrong/Khalua/Pipla Kasim	U (VU, en)	W in rivers
23	<i>Nilssonia hurum</i>	Peacock Softshell Turtle*	Dhum Kasim	C (VU)	W in WT
24	<i>Nilssonia nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle*	Bostami Kasim	R (CR, en)	SE, NE and N in WT (other than wild populations, semi-wild population in Bayezid Bostami's pond, Chittagong)
25	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Cantor's Softshell Turtle	Hedoilla/Jata Kasim, Kanchrong Kasim	U (EN, cr)	SW, S and SE in large WT, particularly towards CO

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<b>FAMILY: CHELONIIDAE</b>					
Marine turtles with carapace and plastron covered by horny epidermal shields; plastron composed of nine bones of reduced size, a median vacuity between two lateral halves. Neck incompletely retractile. Legs modified to form swimming paddles; feet covered by scales; digits of forelimbs much elongated; claw one or two.					
26	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	-	R (VU)	Inshore (St. Martin's Island and Hatiya) and offshore in Bay of Bengal
27	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Sea Turtle*	Sabuj Samudrik Kasim	R (EN, cr)	Inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal
28	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Sea Turtle	-	R (CR, cr)	Inshore (St. Martin's Island) and offshore in Bay of Bengal
29	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Sea Turtle*	Jalpaironga Samudrik Kasim	C (VU)	Inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal
<b>FAMILY: DERMOCHELYIDAE</b>					
Large marine turtle with entire body covered by leathery skin. Dorsal shell composed of numerous polygonal plates of different sizes; largest of these plates composed of seven absolutely regular longitudinal ridges, separated from one another by grooves. Ventral portion of shell devoid of such plates but formed by five longitudinal incomplete rows of minute bony structures.					
30	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Sea Turtle	Baro Samudrik Kasim	R (VU, cr)	Inshore (mainly Cox's Bazar coast) and offshore in Bay of Bengal
<b>ORDER: SQUAMATA</b>					
Body and tail usually long and slender. Skin with horny epidermal scales or shields; shed skin at intervals, to emerge clean and shiny. Extraordinary skull and jaws that lend both flexibility and strength, so they can swallow large prey and can grip powerfully. Vomerine teeth absent; have well-developed hemipenis.					
<b>FAMILY: AGAMIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized reptiles with well-developed ornamental crests, frills or throat pouches, frequently brilliantly coloured. Teeth acrodont with heterodont dentition. Majority quadrupedal, a few bipedal and some (flying lizards) arboreal gliders. Generally insectivorous and oviparous.					
31	<i>Calotes emma</i>	Forest Crested Lizard*	-	V	NE and SE in and around MEF
32	<i>Calotes jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Forest Lizard	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF?
33	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Common Garden Lizard*	Raktachosa Girgiti, Laikeng (B), Samolok (C), Kalkas (G), Rangchia (Kh), Chingkoh (Ku), Kalop (Ky), Nakang/Kang/Krongtanka (Mr), Lai-keng (P), Kakra (S), Sikalthui (T)	V	W
34	<i>Draco blanfordii</i>	Blanford's Flying Lizard	-	R	NE (Sylhet) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around MEF
35	<i>Draco maculatus</i>	Spotted Flying Lizard*	Uranta Girgiti, Oleaw (B), Urgo Samolok (C), Laidi (Ku), Pythe-kelop (Ky), O-leuh (L), Nakangluk/Kangluk (Mr)	C (en)	NE and SE in and around MEF
36	<i>Ptyctolaemus gularis</i>	Green Fan-throated Lizard*	Tang-kong (L)	C (en)	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: GEKKONIDAE</b>					
Small to medium-sized reptiles with large, spectacled, cat-like eyes; pupil contracting to slit in daylight and opening wide at night. Digits frequently have both claws and friction pads for climbing. Males usually have preanal and femoral pores as well as postanal sacs and bones. Discard tail as a defense mechanism, which grows again.					
37	<i>Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis</i>	Ayeyarwady Bent-toed Gecko*	-	U	SE and NE in and around MEF, and N (Madhutila EP) in well-vegetated areas
38	<i>Gekko gecko</i>	Tokay Gecko*	Tokkhak, Kokkey, Tatlong, Houkka, Tokkho Shap, Tokkey (B), Hokkang (C), Kokke (Kh), Tokay (Ku), Touktak (Ky), Chokkey (L), Tokkey (Mr), Tokkey (P), Tokke (T)	V	W
39	<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>	Bowring's House Gecko*	-	U	SE and NE in forests and urban areas
40	<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>	Brook's House Gecko*	-	C	W, mainly in and around human habitation
41	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Yellow-bellied House Gecko*	Goda Tiktiki	C	NW and SW (except Sundarbans), and rarely in C, in and around human habitation
42	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Common House Gecko*	Haroil Tiktiki, Bangkhler (B), Thokthogi (C), Prasni (Kh), Emhlongza (Ky), Liking (L), Tusilambromgma (Mr), Bang-hlar (P), Chercheta (S), Nobraisha (T)	V	W, mainly in and around human habitation
43	<i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i>	Garnot's House Gecko*	-	U	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; also in and around human habitation

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44	<i>Hemidactylus platyurus</i>	Flat-tailed House Gecko*	-	U	SE and NE in and around MEF, and C and N in and around DF; also in and around human habitation
45	<i>Ptychozoon lionotum</i>	Smooth Parachute Gecko*	-	R	SE (Chimbuk Hill Range) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: LACERTIDAE</b>					
Medium-sized reptiles with conical head on distinct neck, long trunk, and long and moderately thick tail. Well-developed limbs with hindlimbs distinctly longer than forelimbs. Large head scales, granular or keeled dorsal scales and enlarged abutting scales ventrally.					
46	<i>Takydromus khasiensis</i>	Khasi Hills Long-tailed Lizard*	Pahari Moishap, Longlok (Ky), Laitel (L), Naklai (Mr)	C	NE and SE in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: ANGUIDAE</b>					
Extremely long and slender lizards apparently like snakes; limbless or with reduced hindlimbs, but pectoral and pelvic girdles always remain, although sometimes only vestiges of them. Body covered with strongly keeled scales, underlies by rectangular osteoderms. Commonly a lateral fold present, which separates dorsal and ventral scales on each side.					
47	<i>Ophisaurus gracilis</i>	Asian Glass Lizard	-	R (cr)	NE (Madhabkunda EP) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: SCINCIDAE</b>					
Usually small, terrestrial or semi-fossorial, diurnal or nocturnal lizards with highly glossy scales; head covered with symmetrical shields. Short limbs may be present or absent; always possess pectoral and pelvic girdles; femoral pores absent. Tail may easily break, but quickly regenerates. Pupil round; some members have developed a transparent window in lower eyelid that enables sighting when eyelids shut.					
48	<i>Asymblepharus sikkimensis</i>	Sikkim Ground Skink	-	R?	NW (historical record) and NE in well-vegetated areas?
49	<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Keeled Grass Skink*	Anzoni, Lenzana, Laiziar (B), Silkukur (C), Kolchor (L), Glinambua/Naklai Changbua (Mr), Fluang-milsap (P)	V	W, mainly in moist areas
50	<i>Eutropis dissimilis</i>	Striped Grass Skink*	-	U	NW, N, C and NE in well-vegetated areas and grasslands
51	<i>Eutropis macularia</i>	Bronze Grass Skink*	-	C	W, particularly in and around MEF and DF
52	<i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>	Many-lined Grass Skink*	-	C	NE and SE in and around hilly areas
53	<i>Lytosoma albopunctata</i>	White-spotted Supple Skink*	-	U	W
54	<i>Lytosoma bowringii</i>	Bowring's Supple Skink	Kabu Anzoni	R	SE in hills, mainly in Chittagong Hill Tracts; also in Comilla in hills
55	<i>Lytosoma lineolatum</i>	Striped Writting Skink	-	R	SE in hills
56	<i>Lytosoma punctata</i>	Spotted Supple Skink	-	R (en)	NE and SE in hills
57	<i>Lytosoma vosmaerii</i>	Vosmaer's Supple Skink	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF
58	<i>Scincella reevesi</i>	Reeve's Ground Skink*	-	U	NE and SE in hills
59	<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Himalayan Litter Skink	-	R	NE and SE in hills
60	<i>Sphenomorphus maculatus</i>	Spotted Litter Skink*	Chicha-o (Ku), Longlok (Ky), Nklichangbua (Mr), Fluang-mil (P)	V	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and C (Madhupur forest and Comilla) in DF and other well-vegetated areas
61	<i>Tropidophorus assamensis</i>	Northeastern Water Skink	Tepi-kui (Mr), Chil Kukur (C)	R (vu)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and NE (Khadimnagar NP) in and around MEF
<b>FAMILY: VARANIDAE</b>					
Large and powerful lizards with small head, long neck, sturdy body and limbs, and long powerful tail. No venom apparatus. Nine cervical (neck) vertebrae. Largely terrestrial, but also agile climbers and many quite aquatic.					
62	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Monitor*	Hung Gui, Gui Shap, Sattang (B), Makru (G), Achaow (Ku), Tang (Ky), Tangkang (L), Gui (S)	V	W
63	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Yellow Monitor*	Sona Gui, Torhot (S)	U	W, mainly in marshy areas
64	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Water Monitor*	Ramgadi/Tairkel Gui	C (vu)	SW, S, SE, NE and C mainly in and around WT; common along CO
<b>FAMILY: TYPHLOPIDAE</b>					
Small, slender, elongated and dark snakes with uniform girth along length, so apparently like earthworms. Dot-like eyes, covered by head shields; lack large belly scales. Transversely placed movable upper jaw with teeth and toothless lower jaw. Left lung commonly absent; vestigial pelvic girdle.					
65	<i>Grypotyphlops acutus</i>	Beaked Blind Snake	-	R?	SW in well-vegetated areas?
66	<i>Ramphotyphlops albiceps</i>	White-headed Blind Snake*	-	R	SW (Khulna) in village groves
67	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>	Common Blind Snake*	Choto Dumukha/Sutanoli Shap, Pui Shap, Pingir (B)	C	W
68	<i>Typhlops diardii</i>	Diard's Blind Snake*	Baro Dumukha/Sutanoli Shap, Alubharta Shap	U	W

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
69	<i>Typhlops jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Blind Snake*	-	R	NE (Satchari NP) in and around MEF
70	<i>Typhlops porrectus</i>	Slender Blind Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas?
<b>FAMILY: ACROCHORDIDAE</b>					
Heavy-bodied snakes having loose skin with numerous small granular scales giving a warty texture. Scales do not overlap, but juxtaposed, and interstitial skin forms bristle-tipped tubercles; lacking broad belly scales. Eyes situated on top rather than on sides of head.					
71	<i>Acrochordus granulatus</i>	Western Wart Snake	Reti/Ukha Shap	R?	SW (Sundarbans) in brackish water WT? (historical record)
<b>FAMILY: BOIDAE</b>					
Very large to medium sized, stout-bodied and short-tailed snakes. Considered as primitive snakes, because they possess two lungs (instead of usual one of other snakes), vestigial hindlimbs and girdles displayed externally as cloacal spurs. Boas lack teeth and give birth of live young, whereas pythons have teeth and lay eggs.					
72	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	Common Sand Boa*	Kucho/Kanta Dhundol Shap	R	C (Tangail, Dhaka and Narshingdi) and NW (Naogaon and Rajshahi) in and around sandy areas
73	<i>Python molurus</i>	Burmese Python*	Azagar/Meghdumbur/Moyal/Chaklapora Shap, Dulpur/Rulpe (B), Azabo/Azagar (C), Jada (G), Besiendum (Kh), Puvu Kelou (Ku), Phulse (Ky), Rul-pui (L), Chebogri (Ma), Rolim (Mr), Sunoi Bing (S), Mushe Merma (T)	U (VU, vu)	SW (Sundarbans), S (southern Patuakhali), SE, NE, N (Lauchapra forest in Jamalpur) and C (Madhupur forest) in F (one record of <i>P. m. molurus</i> subspecies in Naogaon near international border)
74	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated Python*	Golbahar Shap, Jairai (Ku), Rolim (Mr)	R (cr)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
<b>FAMILY: COLUBRIDAE</b>					
Usually long and slender snakes of various sizes having a single or two lungs with left one extremely reduced; lack any vestiges of pelvis or hind limbs. Belly scales as wide as body. Most species have solid teeth, without grooves and without any venom gland connection; a few have several rear teeth grooved; some though venomous (toxic saliva), none has true fangs.					
75	<i>Ahaetulla anomala</i>	'Anomala' Vine Snake*	-	R	SW (Sundarbans) in MF and NW (Naogaon) in bush
76	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>	Common Vine Snake*	Laodoga Shap, El Shap (C), Phum-pholsok (Ky), Rul-vankai (L), Krengya (Mr), Lad Bing (S)	U	W, mainly in and around F
77	<i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>	Short-nosed Vine Snake*	Laodoga/Keralipata Shap, Dulvanzik (B), El Shap (C), Puvu Sapa (Ku), Rul-vankai (L), Krengya/Rosing (Mr)	C	NE, SE, SW and C (Madhupur forest) in and around F
78	<i>Amphiesma khasiense</i>	Khasi Hills Keelback	-	R?	NE and N in well-vegetated areas?
79	<i>Amphiesma platiceps</i>	Himalayan Mountain Keelback	-	R?	NE and N in well-vegetated areas?
80	<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>	Striped Keelback*	Chilu/Inny/Rakhilla Shap, Baghadili (C), Ruathapra (Mr)	C	W
81	<i>Amphiesma vennungi</i>	Venning's Keelback*	-	R	SE (Matamuhuri RF) in MEF
82	<i>Amphiesma xenura</i>	Wall's Keelback*	-	U	NE and SE in MEF
83	<i>Argyrogena fasciolata</i>	Banded Racer*	-	R	NW (Rajshahi) and SW, mainly in grasslands, bushes and crop fields
84	<i>Atretium schistosum</i>	Olive Keelback	-	R	W in wetlands
85	<i>Blythia reticulata</i>	Iridescent Snake*	-	R	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE in MEF
86	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	Green Cat Snake*	Sabuj Phonimonosa Shap	U	SW in MF, and NE and SE in MEF
87	<i>Boiga gokool</i>	Eastern Cat Snake*	Gokool Phonimonosha Shap	U	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
88	<i>Boiga multomaculata</i>	Large-spotted Cat Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in and around MEF?
89	<i>Boiga ochracea</i>	Tawny Cat Snake*	Khoieri Phonimonosha Shap	C	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
90	<i>Boiga siamensis</i>	Eyed Cat Snake*	-	R (en)	NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) and SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around MEF
91	<i>Boiga trigonata</i>	Common Cat Snake*	Kaar Phonimonosha Shap, Kaar Shap	R	NW (Rajshahi) and Chapai Nawabganj) and SW in well-vegetated areas
92	<i>Calamaria pavimentata</i>	Brown Reed Snake	-	R	SE (Sangu WS) in MEF

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93	<i>Cerberus rynchops</i>	Dog-faced Water Snake*	Maichha/Meteley Shap	V	SW, S and SE on CO, mainly in Sundarbans
94	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	Ornate Flying Snake*	Kalnagini/Uranta Shap, Krongmorangpang (Mr)	U	W, mainly in and around F
95	<i>Coelognathus helena</i>	Common Trinket Snake	-	R	NE and SE in and around MEF
96	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Copper-headed Trinket Snake*	Dudhraj/Arbali Shap	U	W, mainly in F and other well-vegetated areas
97	<i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i>	Blue Bronzeback Tree Snake*	-	R	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Keokradong Hill Range) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
98	<i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i>	Painted Bronzeback Tree Snake*	Rangila Gecho Shap, Lota Shap, Rulvan-kai (B), Urgovola (C), Kongchi (Ky), Ruatapra/Singlong Cherua (Mr)	V	W, mainly in F and other well-vegetated areas
99	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	Common Bronzeback Tree Snake	Badami Gecho Shap, Patalot Shap, Puvu Toho (Ku)	R	W, mainly in F and other well-vegetated areas
100	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	Indian Egg-eater	-	R	NW (Rangpur) in well-vegetated areas
101	<i>Elaphe frenata</i>	Khasi Hills Trinket Snake	-	R?	N and NE in well-vegetated areas?
102	<i>Elaphe porphyracea</i>	Banded Trinket Snake	-	R?	N and NE in well-vegetated areas?
103	<i>Elaphe prasina</i>	Green Trinket Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas?
104	<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>	Common Smooth Water Snake*	Paina/Huria/Maita Shap	V	W in WT
105	<i>Enhydris seiboldii</i>	Seibold's Smooth Water Snake	-	R?	NW and NE in and around WT, particularly rivers?
106	<i>Fordonia leucobalia</i>	White-bellied Mangrove Snake*	-	C	SW, S and SE on CO, mainly in Sundarbans
107	<i>Gerarda prevostiana</i>	Glossy Marsh Snake*	Maita Shap	U	SW, S and SE on CO, mainly in Sundarbans
108	<i>Liopeltis frenata</i>	Günther's Stripe-necked Snake	-	R?	N and NE in well-vegetated areas?
109	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	Common Wolf Snake*	Gharginni Shap, Uring Jamru (C), Phul-thanghlai (Ky), Chong-lei (L), Mrijerua (Mr)	V	W
110	<i>Lycodon fasciatus</i>	Banded Wolf Snake	-	R?	SE and NE in hills?
111	<i>Lycodon jara</i>	Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake*	Falpirul (B)	U	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and C (Savar) in well-vegetated areas
112	<i>Lycodon zawi</i>	Zaw's Wolf Snake*	-	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
113	<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>	Green Keelback	-	R?	SE in well-vegetated areas?
114	<i>Oligodon albocinctus</i>	White-barred Kukri Snake*	Bonkoraj/Chitki Shap, Tiacharoua (Mr)	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
115	<i>Oligodon arnensis</i>	Banded Kukri Snake	-	R	NW (Rajshahi) and SW in well-vegetated areas
116	<i>Oligodon cinereus</i>	Black-barred Kukri Snake*	-	R (en)	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Kaptai NP) in MEF
117	<i>Oligodon cyclurus</i>	Cantor's Kukri Snake*	-	U	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C (Dhaka) and N (Gazni forest and Madhutila EP) in and around DF and other well-vegetated areas
118	<i>Oligodon dorsalis</i>	Spot-tailed Kukri Snake*	-	U	NE and SE in MEF
119	<i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i>	Russell's Kukri Snake	-	R?	NW and SW in well-vegetated areas?
120	<i>Oligodon theobaldi</i>	Mandalay Kukri Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF?
121	<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i>	Black-banded Trinket Snake*	-	R	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF
122	<i>Orthriophis cantoris</i>	Eastern Trinket Snake	-	R?	NW, N and NE in well-vegetated areas?
123	<i>Orthriophis hodgsonii</i>	Himalayan Trinket Snake	-	R?	NW, N and NE in well-vegetated areas?
124	<i>Pareas macularius</i>	Darjeeling Snail-eater	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF?
125	<i>Pareas monticola</i>	Assam Snail-eater*	Hallabo (Mr)	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
126	<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>	Mock Viper*	Pahari Shap, Rungong-san (B), Nekiruwa/Tokpo (Mr)	C	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
127	<i>Psammophis condanarus</i>	Condanarus Sand Snake*	-	R	NW (Rajshahi) and SW in dry grassy and bushy areas

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128	<i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i>	False Cobra	-	R	NE (Adampur forest) in MEF
129	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Indo-Chinese Rat Snake*	Chiarua (Mr)	U	SE and NE in and around MEF, SW (Sundarbans and Fakirhat) in MF and other well-vegetated areas
130	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Indian Rat Snake*	Daraj/Dhaman Shap, Jabri/Jamro Bing (S)	C	W
131	<i>Ptyas nigromarginata</i>	Green Rat Snake	-	R? (vu)	SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas?
132	<i>Rhabdophis himalayanus</i>	Himalayan Keelback*	Tuiroa (Mr)	R (vu)	NE (Lawachara NP and Rajkandi RF) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
133	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Red-necked Keelback*	Hallabo (Mr)	V	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
134	<i>Rhabdops bicolor</i>	Yellow-bellied Forest Snake*	-	R	SE (Sangu WS and Matamuhuri RF) in MEF and other well-vegetated hills
135	<i>Sibynophis collaris</i>	Collared Black-headed Snake*	-	R	NE (Lawachara NP and Rajkandi RF) in MEF; might also in SE
136	<i>Sibynophis sagittarius</i>	Cantor's Black-headed Snake	-	R	NW (Rajshahi) in village groves; might also in NE
137	<i>Sibynophis subpunctatus</i>	Duméril's Black-headed Snake	-	R	SW in village groves; might also in NW
138	<i>Trachischium guentheri</i>	Günther's Oriental Slender Snake		R?	NE and N in well-vegetated areas?
139	<i>Trachischium monticola</i>	Mountain Oriental Slender Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in well-vegetated areas?
140	<i>Xenochrophis cerasogaster</i>	Painted Keelback*	-	C	W, mainly in and around WT
141	<i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i>	Yellow-spotted Keelback*	-	R	SE (Matamuhuri RF) in and around WT
142	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Checkered Keelback*	Dhora Shap, Jailla Sona (C), Tu Puvu (Ku), Tuiroa (Mr), Dhot Bing (S)	V	W, mainly in and around WT

**FAMILY: ELAPIDAE**

Venomous terrestrial snakes ranging from small to large in size having permanently erect fangs that fit into slots in floor of mouth; unlike venomous colubrids, each fang contains an enclosed passage to inject venom into prey. Single or two lungs with left one being greatly reduced and lacking any vestiges of a pelvis. All species lay eggs.

143	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Common Krait*	Dagi Keutey Shap, Kalaj Shap	C	W
144	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait*	Shakini/Shonkhini/Shapuni/Shakhamuti/Akhainna Shap	U	W, mainly in and around DF and MEF
145	<i>Bungarus lividus</i>	Lesser Black Krait	Choto Kal-keutey Shap	U	NW, SW and C in village groves and agricultural areas
146	<i>Bungarus niger</i>	Greater Black Krait*	Baro Kal-keutey Shap, Rulbulbel (B), Chiarua Menkom (Mr)	U	W, mainly in and around F
147	<i>Bungarus walli</i>	Wall's Krait	-	R	W
148	<i>Calliophis melanurus</i>	Slender Coral Snake	-	R?	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas?
149	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Monocled Cobra*	Doshla Gokhra/Goma Shap, Kala Jamru (C)	C	W, mainly in and around F (including Sundarbans)
150	<i>Naja naja</i>	Spectacled Cobra*	Khoa/Khorom/Padmo Gokhra/Goma Shap, Ful Jamru (C), Puvu Tawa (Ku), Chong-kor (L), Tokpo (Mr), Sok-hlar (P)	V	W
151	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra*	Raj Gokhra Shap, Shankhachur/Kalan/Alot Shap, Champring (Kh), Chiromenkrom (Mr), Sok-muk (P), Ayang Bing (S)	U (VU, vu)	SW, SE, NE and C in F and other well-vegetated areas; mainly in Sundarbans
152	<i>Sinomicrurus maclellandi</i>	Maclelland's Coral Snake*	-	R	NE (Lawachara NP and Sunamganj) and SE (Hazarikhil WS) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas

**FAMILY: HYDROPHIIDAE**

Inhabit marine environments for most or all of their lives. Venom injected through fixed fangs, positioned at front of mouth. Extensively adapted to a fully aquatic life, although come to surface time to time for breathing, and have difficulty to move on land. All have paddle-like tail and many have laterally compressed body that give them an eel-like appearance.

153	<i>Enhydrina schistosa</i>	Hook-nosed Sea Snake*	Jal-kerani Samudrik Shap	V	Inshore in Bay of Bengal
154	<i>Hydrophis caerulescens</i>	Blue-grey Sea Snake*	-	R	Inshore in Bay of Bengal

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
155	<i>Hydrophis cantoris</i>	Cantor's Narrow-headed Sea Snake	-	R	Inshore (including Sundarbans) in Bay of Bengal
156	<i>Hydrophis cyanocinctus</i>	Annulated Sea Snake*	Patal Samudrik Shap	U	Inshore in Bay of Bengal, sometimes travels upstream along rivers
157	<i>Hydrophis fasciatus</i>	Banded Sea Snake	Lati Samudrik Shap	U	Inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal
158	<i>Hydrophis gracilis</i>	Narrow-headed Sea Snake	-	R	Inshore (Chittagong coast and Sundarbans) in Bay of Bengal
159	<i>Hydrophis nigrocinctus</i>	Black-banded Sea Snake	-	R	Inshore (including Sundarbans) and offshore in Bay of Bengal
160	<i>Hydrophis obscurus</i>	Estuarine Sea Snake*	-	U	Inshore (Chittagong coast and Sundarbans) in Bay of Bengal
161	<i>Hydrophis stricticollis</i>	Collared Sea Snake	-	U	Inshore (Chittagong coast) in Bay of Bengal
162	<i>Lapemis curtus</i>	Short Sea Snake	-	R	Inshore and offshore in Bay of Bengal
163	<i>Pelamis platura</i>	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake*	Rangila Samudrik Shap	U	Offshore in Bay of Bengal
<b>FAMILY: VIPERIDAE</b>					
Mostly heavy-bodied snakes with broad, roughly triangular head and relatively short and slender tail. Produce venom, which they inject using long hinged fangs at front of their mouth that only raised during strike and normally folded back against roof of mouth. Terrestrial, arboreal or aquatic; occurring from very dry and open to very wet and densely vegetated areas. Pit vipers have heat-sensitive loreal pit-organ on each side of head.					
164	<i>Cryptelytrops albolabris</i>	White-lipped Pit Viper*	-	R	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
165	<i>Cryptelytrops erythrurus</i>	Spot-tailed Pit Viper*	Teya-bora/Sabuj-bora/Hawa Shap, Charau (B), El Jamaru (C), Puvu Wa (Ku), Phulheng (Ky), Rul-tuha (L), Sangmurong/Tokka/Roshingma (Mr), Rour-ha (P)	C	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; SW in MF
166	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	Russell's Viper*	Chandra-bora/Bora/Ulu-bora Shap	U	NW (Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon) and SW, mainly in dry areas
167	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Mountain Pit Viper	-	R?	SE in high hills?
168	<i>Popeia popeiorum</i>	Pope's Pit Viper*	-	R (vu)	SE (Sangu WS) in and around MEF
169	<i>Protobothrops jerdonii</i>	Jerdon's Pit Viper	-	R?	NE and SE in high hills?
<b>ORDER: CROCODYLIA</b>					
Very large to large reptiles with long body and head, and powerful jaws. Long jaws with sharp and pointed teeth used for seizing, but not for chewing. Body armoured dorsally and often ventrally by sheets of abutting osteoderms and non-overlapping scales. Although aquatic and excellent swimmers, limbs well-developed; forefeet unwebbed with five digits and hindfeet strongly webbed with four digits.					
<b>FAMILY: CROCODYLIDAE</b>					
Very large and heavy reptiles with relatively long and narrow head; snout not sharply set off from skull. Teeth in lower jaw fall along edge or outside upper jaw when mouth closed. Aquatic, but frequently bask in sun on shore. Long and strong tail used not only for swimming, but also for defense and offense.					
170	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine Crocodile*	Lonapanir Kumir	U (en)	SW (Sundarbans) in and around rivers of MF
<b>FAMILY: GAVIALIDAE</b>					
Very large and heavy reptiles with extremely long and slender snout. When mouth closed, fourth mandibular tooth and all teeth anterior to it lie in grooves on outside of upper jaw, giving tip of snout a pincushion appearance. Lower jaw symphysis extends almost to end of toothed row. Very long and laterally flattened strong tail.					
171	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Gharial*	Gharial, Baishal, Ghot Kumir	R (CR, cr)	Padma (Rajshahi, Pabna and Manikganj), Jamuna (Sirajganj and Bogra), Brahmaputra (Kurigram) and Tista Rivers

## AMPHIBIANS

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
<b>ORDER: ANURA</b>					
Short body, bulging eyes and no tail. Good leapers with long powerful legs; hindlimbs longer than forelimbs. Most have external fertilization.					
<b>FAMILY: BUFONIDAE</b>					
Skin rough and tuberculate; produce chemical compounds in skin that may be toxic to humans; parotid glands present behind head. Oval tongue; toothless jaws; vomerine teeth absent. Horizontal pupil. Obtuse or T-shaped terminal phalanges of fingers and toes. Mainly terrestrial, but some species arboreal or aquatic.					
1	<i>Bufoides meghalayanus</i>	Mawblang Toad	-	R?	N and NE in hills?
2	<i>Duttaphrynus himalayanus</i>	Himalayan Toad	-	R?	NE in hills?
3	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	Common Toad*	Kuno Bang, Ufar (B), Hoiccho Bang (C), Upbo (Ku), Oham (Ky), Ufar (L), Poor (Mr), Uphar (P), Poko Rotay (S)	V	W
4	<i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i>	Marbled Toad*	-	C	NW, SW, S and C, mainly in riverbeds (including Sundarbans)
<b>FAMILY: HYLIDAE</b>					
Adhesive pads on fingers and toes as a result of arboreal adaptation, reduced or absent in some non-arboreal species. Forward-facing eyes enable binocular vision. Claw-shaped terminal phalanges.					
5	<i>Hyla annectans</i>	Indian Hylid Frog	-	R?	NE and SE in hills?
<b>FAMILY: MEGOPHYRIIDAE</b>					
Body outline somewhat like that of toads; large head often with fleshy horns over eye; paddle shaped tongue. Forelimbs comparatively long; sit vertically unlike other members of frog families. Most species forest dwellers, camouflaging with leaf litter and rocks of streams.					
6	<i>Leptobrachium smithi</i>	Smith's Litter Frog*	Pata Bang (C), Oong (Mr)	C	NE and SE in and around MEF
7	<i>Leptolalax</i> sp.	Asian Frog	-	R	SE (Milonchari in Bandarban) in hills
8	<i>Megophrys parva</i>	Crown Frog*	Chisia (Mr)	U	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dudhpukur-Dhopachari WS) and NE (Madhabkunda EP) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas in hills
<b>FAMILY: MICROHYLIIDAE</b>					
Oval or triangular body with short narrow and pointed mouth, and usually short limbs. Some species have ability to cross considerable distance in a single leap; some slow-mover; some have ability to climb and produce latex-like fluid from skin. Usually live underground, in leaf litter and in natural tree holes.					
9	<i>Kalophryns interlineatus</i>	Stripe Sticky Frog*	-	R	C (Madhupur forest) in DF
10	<i>Kaloula pulchra</i>	Asian Painted Frog*	Telowm (B), Gila Bang (C), E-eel (Ku), Upung (Ky), Utum (L), Seung/Cheow/Eengoong (Mr), Tal-oong (P)	V	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and St. Martin's Island in village groves
11	<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>	Sri Lankan Painted Frog*	-	R (vu)	C (Madhupur NP) in DF, and NW (Tetulia and Rajshahi) and SW (Monga) in village groves
12	<i>Microhyla berdmorei</i>	Berdmore's Microhylid Frog*	Kodubichi Bang (C), Uchang (L)	V	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and C and N in DF and other well-vegetated areas
13	<i>Microhyla mukhlesuri</i>	Chittagong Microhylid Frog	-	U	SE (Chittagong) in wet grassy areas (actual range likely wider)
14	<i>Microhyla mymensinghensis</i>	Mymensingh Microhylid Frog*	-	V	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, and C and N in DF and other well-vegetated areas
15	<i>Microhyla nilphamariensis</i>	Nilphamari Microhylid Frog	-	U	NW (Nilphamari) in village groves (actual range likely wider)
16	<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Ornate Microhylid Frog*	Kodubichi Bang (C), Okao (Ky), Uchang (L), Siachia/ Chiaja (Mr)	V	W

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
17	<i>Microhyla rubra</i>	Red Microhylid Frog	Kodubichi Bang (C), Uchang (L)	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
18	<i>Uperodon globulosus</i>	Indian Balloon Frog*	Taapa Bang (G)	U (vu)	C (Madhupur Tract and Savar) in and around DF, and NW (Tetulia) in village groves
19	<i>Uperodon systema</i>	Marbled Balloon Frog	-	R?	NW in village groves?
20	<i>Uperodon variegatus</i>	Eluru Dot Frog	-	R?	SW and NW in village groves?
<b>FAMILY: DICROGLOSSIDAE</b>					
Resemble ranids in general form, but differ by absence of dorsolateral line and presence of skin folds or warts. Forked tongue. Very long hindlimbs compared to forelimbs.					
21	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>	Common Skipper Frog*	Mali Bang, Baja Bang (C), Boiddo Rotay (S)	V	W, mainly in WT
22	<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	Green Frog*	Sabuj Bang	C	SW, NW, C and NE, mainly in WT (including Sundarbans)
23	<i>Euphlyctis kalasgramensis</i>	Kalasgram Skipper Frog	-	C	W
24	<i>Fejervarya asmati</i>	Asmat's Cricket Frog*	Jhijhi Bang, Upree (B), Khorkhori Bang (C), Keke (Ku)	V	W
25	<i>Fejervarya cancrivora</i>	Crab-eating Frog*	-	C	SW in MF, and NE and SE in and around MEF
26	<i>Fejervarya dhaka</i>	Dhaka Cricket Frog	-	C	C (Dhaka) in WT (actual range likely wider)
27	<i>Fejervarya frithii</i>	Jessore Cricket Frog	-	R?	SW in WT? (historical record; never found after type specimen from Jessore in 1868; type specimen lost)
28	<i>Fejervarya nepalensis</i>	Nepal Cricket Frog*	-	V	W
29	<i>Fejervarya pierrei</i>	Pierre's Cricket Frog*	-	V	W
30	<i>Fejervarya syhadrensis</i>	Syhadra Cricket Frog*	-	V	W
31	<i>Fejervarya teraiensis</i>	Terai Cricket Frog*	-	V	W
32	<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>	Jerdon's Bull Frog*	-	C	W, mainly in and around WT
33	<i>Hoplobatrachus litoralis</i>	Coastal Bull Frog*	-	U	SE (Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Hill Tracts) in and around WT, and moist forest floor
34	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Indian Bull Frog*	Sona/Kola/Bhawa Bang, Ukkai (B), Boba Bang (C), Gaiya Bang (G), Shokrah (Kh), Tu-upu (Ku), Ukai (L), Oong (Mr), Ukkai (P), Rotay (S)	V	W, mainly in and around WT
35	<i>Ingerana borealis</i>	Northern Frog*	-	C (VU)	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
36	<i>Limnonectes laticeps</i>	Flat-headed Frog*	-	R (vu)	NE (Lawachara NP) and SE (Kaptai NP and Matamuhuri RF) in and around MEF
37	<i>Occidozyga lima</i>	Puddle Frog*	-	U	SE (Teknaf WS, Kaptai NP and Pablakhali WS) in marshy and moist areas in and around MEF
38	<i>Sphaerotheca breviceps</i>	Burrowing Frog	-	R?	NW in dry areas?
<b>FAMILY: RANIDAE</b>					
Elongated body with long and powerful limbs. Smooth skin with dorsolateral line on each side of body. Free fingers and webbed toes; various shapes and sizes of tip of fingers and toes. Toothed upper jaw; most species lack ribs.					
39	<i>Amolops formosus</i>	Beautiful Cascade Frog	-	R?	N and NE in hills?
40	<i>Amolops gerbillus</i>	Gerbil Cascade Frog	-	R?	NE in hills?
41	<i>Amolops marmoratus</i>	Marbled Cascade Frog*	Siamo (Mr), Lung-chuo (P)	U (vu)	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
42	<i>Clinotarsus alticola</i>	Point-nosed Frog*	-	C	SE and NE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas, preferably in and around forest streams

Sl No	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status	Distribution
43	<i>Humerana humeralis</i>	Bhamo Frog*	Uchial (P)	U	NE and SE in swamps and ponds in and around MEF, and C (Mymensingh), NW (Tetulia) and S (Barisal) in swamps and ponds
44	<i>Hylarana garoensis</i>	Garo Hills Frog	-	R?	NE and N in and around WT?
45	<i>Hylarana leptoglossa</i>	Cope's Frog*	Thangthangya Bang (C)	C	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas; C and N in DF and other well-vegetated areas; and SW (Fakirhat) in village groves
46	<i>Hylarana nicobariensis</i>	Nicobarese Frog*	-	R	SE (Roongchari) in hills
47	<i>Hylarana taipehensis</i>	Two-striped Grass Frog*	Kaad Bang	U	W, mainly in floodplains
48	<i>Hylarana tytleri</i>	Yellow-striped Frog	-	U	W, mainly in floodplains
49	<i>Odorrana chloronota</i>	Green Cascade Frog*	-	R	NE (Rajkandi Hill RF) in and around MEF
50	<i>Pterorana khare</i>	Khare's Stream Frog*	Vun Dor (B)	R (VU, cr)	SE (Bandarban), mainly in hill streams
51	<i>Sylvirana nigrovittata</i>	Dark-sided Frog*	-	C	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills

**FAMILY: RHACOPHORIDAE**

Elongated and dorsoventrally flattened body with enlarged discs on fingers and toes to enable them arboreal life. Most species forest inhabitants; many brightly coloured. Generally lay eggs in foam nests hanging over water (tadpoles hatch and drop into water) or directly in water; few species develop directly without free-living tadpole stage.

52	<i>Chiromantis doriae</i>	Doriae's Pigmy Tree Frog*	-	R (en)	NE (Lawachara NP and Satchari NP) in MEF
53	<i>Chiromantis simus</i>	Annandale's Pigmy Tree Frog*	-	U	NE and SE in and around MEF, and C (Madhupur NP) in DF
54	<i>Chiromantis vittatus</i>	Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog*	Saprat (Mr)	U	SE and NE in and around MEF
55	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>	Common Tree Frog*	Gecko Bang, Tal-oong (B), Moid Bang, Uchang-u (L), Siamo (Mn), Uchial (P)	V	W
56	<i>Polypedates maculatus</i>	Maculated Tree Frog*	Gecko Bang, Tal-oong (B), Moid Bang (C), Uchang-u (L), Siamo (Mr), Uchial (P)	C	NE and SE in MEF and other well-vegetated areas
57	<i>Polypedates taeniatus</i>	Terai Tree Frog	-	R?	NW in village groves?
58	<i>Raorchestes parvulus</i>	Dwarf Bush Frog*	-	C	SE and NE in and around MEF
59	<i>Rhacophorus bipunctatus</i>	Twin-spotted Tree Frog*	Wan-tla (B), Siapret (Mr)	U	NE and SE in and around MEF
60	<i>Rhacophorus maximus</i>	Large Tree Frog*	Oma Chemo/Chelaa (Mr)	R (vu)	SE (Keokradong Hill Range) and NE (Srimangal) in and around MEF
61	<i>Theloderma andersoni</i>	Anderson's Bush Frog*	-	R (en)	SE (Kaptai NP) in and around MEF
62	<i>Theloderma asperum</i>	Pied Warty Tree Frog*	-	R (en)	NE (Lawachara NP and Adampur forest) and SE (Kaptai NP) in and around MEF

**ORDER: GYMNOPHIONA**

Very peculiar amphibians that do not have legs or arms. Look a lot like snakes or worms. Strong skull and a pointed nose to enable digging burrows through soil.

**FAMILY: CAECILIIDAE**

Grow to about 10 cm in length; colour more or less uniform bluish black. Very limited eyesight. Two sets of muscles for closing jaw. Eggs hatch into adult caecilians, with no larval stage in between. Mother stays wrapped around developing eggs for two to three months, apparently not eating at all during this period. Babies eat mother's skin, which she sheds.

63	<i>Chikila fulleri</i>	Fuller's Caecilian*	-	R (cr)	NE (Lawachara NP) in MEF (mainly in stream beds)
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**FAMILY: ICHTHYOPHIIDAE**

Mouth not recessed underneath its head. Possess very short tail and numerous scales on body. Two sets of muscles for closing jaw. Usually bicoloured: blackish and yellow.

64	<i>Ichthyophis garoensis</i>	Garo Hills Caecilian*	Singtlong Noor (Mr)	R	SE (Chittagong Hill Tracts) in hills
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**Appendix II.** Photographs of birds of Bangladesh that are not covered in species profiles.

(^ indicates 'photographed outside Bangladesh')



Swamp Francolin<sup>^</sup>



Grey Francolin<sup>^</sup>



Baer's Pochard



Goosander<sup>^</sup>



Himalayan Swiftlet



Eurasian Bittern



Spot-billed Pelican<sup>^</sup>



Eurasian Oystercatcher<sup>^</sup>



Slender-billed Gull<sup>^</sup>



Red-headed Vulture<sup>^</sup>



Indochinese Roller



Laggar Falcon



Black-breasted Parrotbill<sup>^</sup>



Streak-throated Swallow



Dark-sided Thrush



Plain Flowerpecker



Tricoloured Munia

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## About the Book

The rich and diverse wildlife of Bangladesh is vanishing rapidly due to habitat loss and indiscriminate killing. The country has already lost at least 15 species of wildlife and many species are facing the threat of extirpation. Today a total of 138 mammal, 690 bird, 171 reptile and 64 amphibian species are expected to occur in Bangladesh, including 94 globally threatened species. Legal protection for wildlife and their habitats exists in Bangladesh, but enforcement is poor. Conservation goals cannot be achieved easily and instantly, but with the adoption of visionary and imaginative initiatives, the wildlife will have a chance to survive. This book aims at contributing to the conservation of wildlife by raising interest and awareness among the general public as well as providing basic information and identification keys of 79 mammal, 516 bird, 103 reptile and 46 amphibian species of Bangladesh with photographs and distribution maps. There are 1,384 colour photographs in this book, most of which were taken in the wild in Bangladesh and are being published for the first time, so this book will serve as a photographic documentary of the wildlife of Bangladesh. The book is further enriched by complete checklists of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians of Bangladesh, with information on status and distribution as well as the key characteristics of different orders and families. The author of this book is a leading expert on the wildlife of Bangladesh.



## About the Author

M. Monirul H. Khan was born in Tangail, Bangladesh, in 1974 and was interested in wildlife since childhood. Currently he serves as Professor of Zoology at Jahangirnagar University where he is engaged in teaching and research on various aspects of wildlife and wildlife habitats. He received his PhD from the University of Cambridge, UK, in 2004 for his research on the ecology and conservation of the Tiger in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh. Dr Khan has authored numerous books, research papers and popular articles, which have been published in Bangladesh and abroad. His three most notable books that have been published to date are: *Protected Areas of Bangladesh – A Guide to Wildlife* (2008), *Tigers in the Mangroves – Research and Conservation of the Tiger in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh* (2011) and *Chittagong Hill Tracts – The Land of Diversity* (2015). He has also authored the Fauna chapter of the Bangladesh National Conservation Strategy, co-authored Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan, and was actively involved in the IUCN Red List assessment of Bangladesh. He is a member of several national and international professional bodies and committees. Dr Khan spends much time watching and photographing wildlife in Bangladesh and abroad. In recognition of his work he received the international 'Future Conservationist Award' in 2010, and the national 'Bangabandhu Award for Wildlife Conservation' in 2015 which was presented to him by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.



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