

English Name	Scientific Name	Numbers
Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	74
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	286
Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	68
Ferruginous Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	296
Tufted Pochard	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	70
Rails, Gallinules and Coots		
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	12
Brown Crake	<i>Amauornis akool</i>	32
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	70
Water Cock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	8
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	58
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	9
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	16
Finfoots and Jacanas		
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	74
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	228
Shore Birds - Waders		
Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	6
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	134
Grey-headed Plover	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	60
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	45
Long-billed Plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	12
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	6
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	24
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	125
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	31
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	5
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	80
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	7
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	57
Gulls, Terns and Skimmers		
River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	22
Additional species		
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	8
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2

Common names after Manakadan, *et al.* (1998).

References

Manakadan, R., J.C. Daniel, A.R. Rahmani, M. Inamdar and G. Ugra (1998). Standardised English common names of the birds of the Indian Subcontinent - a proposal. *Buceros* 3(2): 55pp. Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai.

THE INDIAN PANGOLIN (*MANIS CRASSICAUDATA*) IN THE CHAMBAL RAVINES OF ETAWAH

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Little is known about the habits of the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*). Also called the Scaly Anteater, the pangolin has a wide distribution range in India (Prater, 1997). Pangolins are known to live in a variety of habitats ranging from deserts to rain forests (Prater, 1997). It is protected under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

In the Chambal ravines of Etawah District in southwestern Uttar Pradesh, we recorded a pangolin at Chakarnagar Village caught within the confines of a forest bungalow. Subsequent enquiries in the region proved that the species is fairly widely distributed in the ravines. Locals call the animal *Sechi* and we obtained reliable records of pangolin sightings from Bindwa, Sindaus and Bhareh villages (within an area of ca. 100 km²). The captured pangolin was measured to be .91m (3ft) in length. This fits within the range mentioned for the species by Prater (1997) and was probably not a full grown one.

Most villagers are familiar with the species and it seems to be common in the area. Pangolins are known to dig into houses with mud walls looking for food. A few villagers in the area kill the animals for food.

This is the first record of the pangolin from this area to the best of our knowledge. In Sabalgarh, Madhya Pradesh, one specimen was killed by the local people in the summer of 1984 and brought for identification (L.A.K. Singh, additional information). Dacoity in the Chambal ravines discourages wildlife enthusiasts from exploring the region. Further studies in the area on this elusive animal may provide useful information on its ecology and help in its conservation.

Reference

Prater, S.H. (1997). *The book of Indian Animals (10th impression)*. Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai, pp. 301-303.