

BIRDS OF THE KARNAPHULI RIVER DELTA AND ADJACENT AREAS IN CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH

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Abstract

A study of the birds of the Karnaphuli River Delta and adjacent areas in Chittagong, Bangladesh, was carried out by direct field observations between July 1999 and June 2000. Status and distribution of the birds were assessed, habitats and some other aspects were also studied. A total of 141 species of birds belonging to 12 orders, 41 families and 98 genera were recorded. Out of 141 species of birds 61 species (43%) were passerines of which 45 (74%) were resident and 16 (26%) were migratory. Among the 80 non-passerine species, 59 (74%) were resident and 21 (26%) were migratory. During the study period one species, Brown Rock Chat (*Cercomela fusca*), was recorded for the first time in Bangladesh.

Keywords

Birds, Karnaphuli River Delta, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Introduction

The aim of the present study was to list the birds found in the study area and to assess their distribution, status and habitats. Bates (1935) recorded some birds from Chittagong. Later on Simmons (1948) listed some bird species for Chittagong. Khanom (1999) registered 92 species of birds from Chittagong University Campus (CUC) which is about 30km north of the present study area. The CUC being mainly a hilly area is different from the present place consisting of hills, plain lands and coastal areas. With the establishment of large-scale industries like Chittagong Export Processing Zone (CEPZ), Korean Export Processing Zone (KEPZ), Karnaphuli Fertilizer Company (KAFCO) and Airport among others near the study area, there must have been changes in the faunal composition. However, we hope that the present list will help future workers to have a better idea of the possible changes in the avifaunal composition.

Study Area

The Karnaphuli River Delta and adjacent areas are the most scenic parts of the Chittagong District with hills and valleys, plain lands, homestead vegetations, sand dunes, sea beach, mangrove forest patches and tidal flats. It includes an area of about 48.88km² and lies between 22°12'30" and 22°20'N and between 91°45' and 91°53'E (Fig. 1). The north side of the study area is bounded by Bandar Thana and Char Lakshya Union of Karnaphuli Thana. The south side is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal and Barasat Union of Anwara Thana. The east side is bounded by Jiri and Kasiais Unions of Patiya Thana and Chaturi Union of Anwara Thana. The west side is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal.

The naturally grown trees and herbs in this area are Fig (*Ficus* spp.), Keora (*Sonneratia apetala*), Goran (*Ceriops roxburghiana*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*), Black berry (*Syzygium cumini*), Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Reed Chamorro (*Phragmites karka*), Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), Gota kola (*Centella asiatica*), etc. The major timber-yielding species are False Lebeck (*Albizia* spp.), Mehagani (*Swietenia mahagoni*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), etc. Cultivated plants like Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*), Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), Guava (*Psidium guajava*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Beetle nut (*Areca catechu*), etc; agricultural crops like Paddy (*Oryza sativa*), Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), Arum (*Alocasia esculenta*), Bean (*Dolichos lablab*), Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*), Tomato (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*), etc are grown. In addition, some of the areas supports monocultures (mainly on the dam and roadside) like Australian Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Indian Rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Ipil ipil (*Leucaena latisiliqua*), Asoka (*Polyalthia longifolia*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) planted under social forestry scheme. These vegetations around provide shelter, food and nesting facilities for many species of

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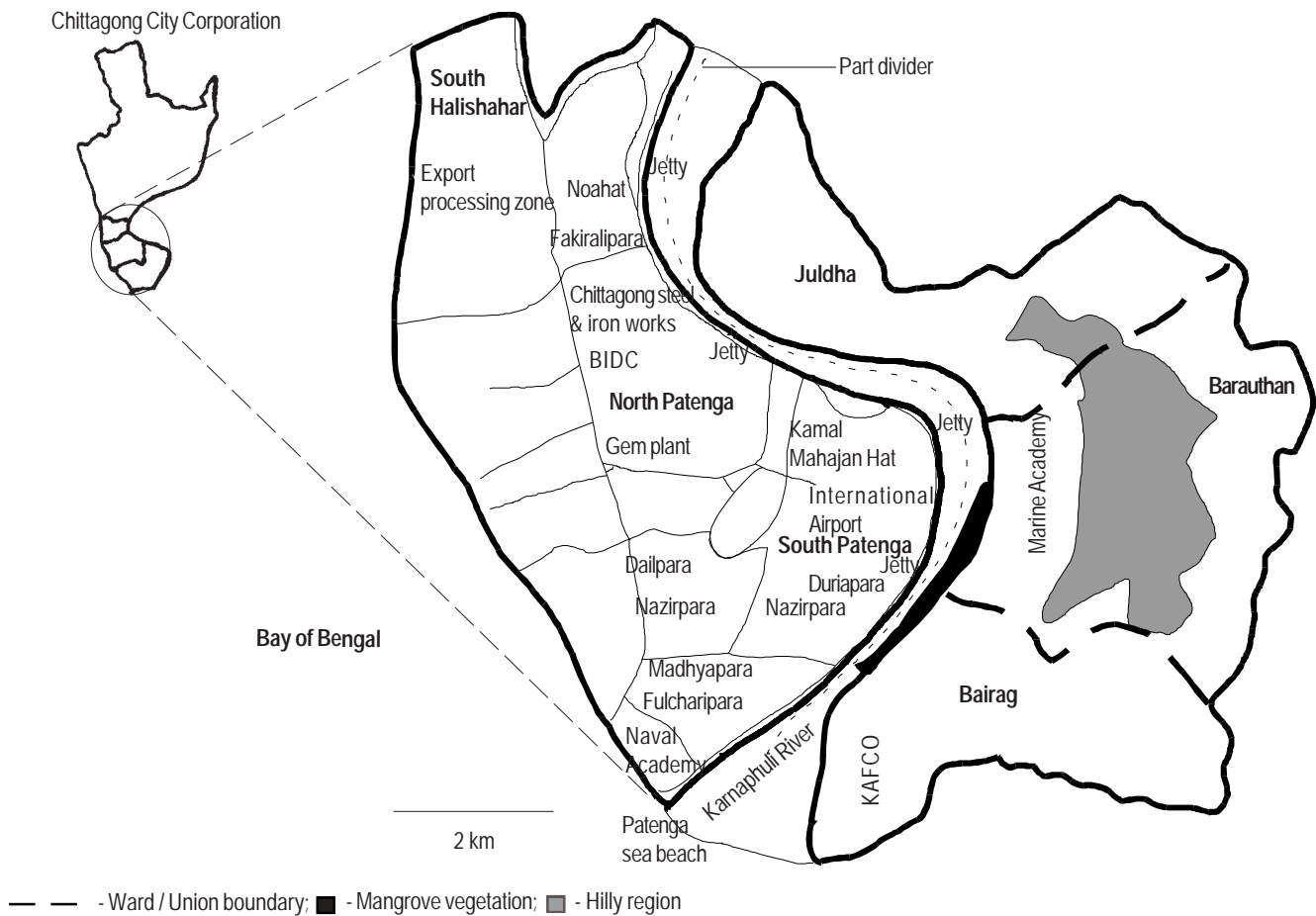


Figure 1. Map of the study area

birds.

Methods

A year round survey of the birds of the Karnaphuli River Delta and adjacent areas in Chittagong was carried out from July 1999 to June 2000. Birds were observed once a week and in case of missing the schedule it was done the next day. A working day was divided into two parts, viz., morning (0600 to 1100hr) and afternoon (1400 to 1700hr). A total of 424 hours in 53 days were spent in the field.

Existing roads, bridle paths, embankments, cattle trails, hill trails, agricultural fields, shore lines, canal and pond banks, etc., were used to cover the study area. The trail length varied from 500m to 1000m and the visibility of these trails was 50m to 100m width on both sides. All types of habitats were visited monthly. Maximum field visits were carried on foot but sometimes vehicles were also used to cover long distance of the study area.

Birds were observed either by a pair of binoculars or by naked eyes depending on the distance of the object. Long notes were taken on whether the observed birds were singing, feeding or flying over. For identification, external morphology and other modes i.e., colour, size, shape, flight, walk, habitat, call, and sitting postures were considered; followed by the use of Ali (1996), Ali and Ripley (1983) and/or Sonobe and Usui (1993) for confirmation. A camera with 42-75mm zoom and a 300mm tele-zoom lens was used for photography.

Status of the recorded birds was assessed on the basis of standard methods followed by Khan (1980). The status were: Very Common (VC) – bird species, which were recorded on 80-100% of the field visits; Common (C) – species that were observed on 50-79% of the field visits; Fairly Common (FC) – species that are found on 20-49% of the field visits;

Few or Rare (R) – species that were found in less than 19% of the visits.

The status of birds was strictly followed by calculations, in terms of percentage of occurrence, although, earlier workers (Khan, 1980, 1982) determined these categories only based on assumptions and experiences (M.A. Reza Khan, pers. comm.). Besides, resident and migratory species were recognised with the help of old records (e.g. Harvey 1990; Khan, 1982) and / or present observations.

Resident – species that are found round the year and some of which were seen to make nests;

Migratory – species recorded at a certain time of the year.

Three canopies (levels) of vegetation could be recognised in the study area:

1. Lower canopy: maximum height of about 4m from the ground, and included bushes, shrubs, small trees and lower parts of big trees,
2. Middle canopy: 4-10m above the ground and
3. Upper canopy: above 10m high.

The birds have been listed according to the taxonomic classification of Inskipp *et al.*, 1996.

Results and Discussion

During the study period a total of 141 species of birds (i.e., 21% of country's total species 683) were recorded. Recorded species belong to 12 orders, 41 families and 98 genera, which comprised 80 (57%) non-passerine and 61 (43%) passerine. Out of 141 species, 104 (74%) were resident and 37 (26%) were migratory. Of the 80 non-passerine species, 59 (74%) were resident and 21 (26%) were migratory. On the other hand, out of 61 passerine species, 45 (74%) were resident and 16 (26%) species were migratory.

Of the total (141) recorded species, 8 (6%) were found to be very common and common, 44 (31%) were fairly common and 81 (57%) species were few or rare. It is interesting to mention here that the number of very common and common species were same in this study and the reason for that is inexplicable.

Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*) is a migratory species (IUCN Bangladesh, 2000), local winter visitor and passage migrant (Harvey, 1990), and resident (Khan, 1982). This species was observed round the year in the present study area. So, it might be considered as a resident bird of Bangladesh (Khan, 1982).

Many bird species use more than one habitat in the study area. 95 species (67%) use the hilly area and 57 (40%) use the aquatic habitats (Table 1). Hilly area supports a higher number of species as the area has a comparatively better vegetation cover and is less disturbed than other habitats. The reason why aquatic

habitats support few species is inexplicable.

Among the three canopies, individually lower canopy supported highest number of bird species, (25%) alone and (30%) of species were found in all the three canopies. Out of 141 species of birds, 14 species are threatened as per IUCN, Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh, 2000). Of these 14 species, Pallas' Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) is Critically Endangered (Locally) and Vulnerable (Globally), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*) Endangered (Locally) and Vulnerable (Globally) and Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Halcyon amauroptera*) is under Lower Risk and the rest 11 are Data Deficient. The status of these 14 species in the area of the present study are: Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*) is fairly common and the rest Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos mahrattensis*), Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Halcyon amauroptera*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*), Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), Bar-tailed Cuckoo-Dove (*Macropygia unchall*), White-eyed Buzzard Eagle (*Butastur teesa*), Black Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), Crow-billed Drongo (*Dicrurus annectans*), Ashy Wren-warbler (*Prinia socialis*), Jungle Wren-warbler (*Prinia sylvatica*), Straited Marsh Warbler (*Megalurus palustris*), Streaked Weaver Bird (*Ploceus manyar*) are rare. Fourteen (10%) bird species were restricted only to the western part whereas 21 (15%) were restricted to the eastern part while 107 (75%) species were recorded from both parts (Table 1).

Brown Rock Chat (*Cercomela fusca*, Blyth 1851) was recorded during October (1999), January, February and April (2000) in the study area, and it is probably the first record of the species in Bangladesh. None of the earlier authors (Rashid, 1967; Husain, 1979; Khan, 1982; Sarker & Sarker, 1988; Harvey, 1990; Thompson *et al.*, 1993) have reported the Brown Rock Chat from Bangladesh. The range of occurrence months of this species was October to April. So, it is considered as a migratory bird in this present study. Ali (1996) gave the geographical distribution of the Brown Rock Chat as resident in Pakistan and North West India to the Narmada River, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar to West Bengal.

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Table 1. Systematic list of the recorded species of birds in the study area with their habitats, ecological grouping, status and country distribution.

Scientific name	Common name	Local name	Habitat	EG			S	D
				UC	MC	LC		
Anatidae								
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas, 1764) *	Brahminy Shelduck **	Chokhachokhi/Chokha	1,2			+	R	W
Picidae								
<i>Jynx torquilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) *	Eurasian Wryneck ***	Metho Kaththokra	5,6,7	+			R	W
<i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Rufous Woodpcker	Lalchey Kaththokra	4,5,6	+	+		R	W
<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (J.E. Gray & G.R. Gray, 1846)	Little Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker	Sabujey Kaththokra	2,4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	Kaththokra	2,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Ljungh, 1797)	Common Golden-backed Woodpecker		5,6,7	+			R	MEF, SB
<i>Dendrocopos macei</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Fulvous-breasted Pied Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	4,6,7		+		R	W
<i>Dendrocopos maharattensis</i> (Latham, 1801)	Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	2,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
Capitonidae								
<i>Megalaima lineata</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Lineated Barbet	Gurkhod, Beghbou	3,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
Upupidae								
<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Hoopoe	Hudhud, Slaiman Pakhi	2,3,6		+	+	R	W
Alcedinidae								
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Small Blue Kingfisher	Choto Maachranga	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
<i>Halcyon amauroptera</i> Pearson, 1841	Brown-winged Kingfisher ***		1,2		+		R	SB
<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Stork-billed Kingfisher ***	Megh-hao	2,7		+	+	R	W
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-breasted Kingfisher	Maachranga	1,2,3,4,5,6	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Halcyon pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black-capped Kingfisher **		2	+	+		R	Coast including STM
<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Pied Kingfisher **	Pakra Maachranga	1,2		+	+	R	W
Meropidae								
<i>Merops leschenaulti</i> Vieillot, 1817	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater ***	Lal Matha Suichora	2,3,5,6	+	+	+	FC	Hills
<i>Merops philippinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Blue-tailed Bee-eater ***	Nil Lej Suichora	3,5,6	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1801	Small Bee-eater	Suichora, Banspati	5	+	+	+	R	W
Cuculidae								
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied Crested Cuckoo ***	Chokhgelo Pakhi	5,6			+	R	W
<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797)	Brainfever Bird	Kalo Kokil, kuli	5,6	+	+		R	W
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i> Gould, 1838	Indian Cuckoo ***		5,6	+	+		R	W
<i>Eudynamus scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Koel	Kanakuka	4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Greater Coucal		5,6,7		+	+	R	W
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Lesser Coucal		4,6,7		+	+	R	Hill forest
Psittacidae								
<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Tia	3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
Apodidae								
<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1830)	House Swift	Ababil	2,3,4,5,6	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i> (J.E. Gray, 1829)	Asian Palm-Swift	Nakkati	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
Tytonidae								
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	Laxmi Pencha	5,6,7	+	+		R	W

Scientific name	Common name	Local name	Habitat	EG			S	D
				UC	MC	LC		
Strigidae								
<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Spotted Owlet	Kuruley Pencha	5,6	+	+		R	W
Columbidae								
<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> (Latham, 1790)	Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon ***	Horial, Botkol	3,5,6,7	+			R	W
<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Blue Rock Pigeon	Jalali Kobutor, Kapot	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
<i>Macropygia unchall</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Barred Cuckoo-Dove ***		3,4,5,6		+	+	R	?
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham, 1790) *	Oriental Turtle-Dove	Ghughu	3,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	MEF, SB
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Fridvaldszky, 1838)	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Raj Ghughu	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Hermann, 1804)	Red Collared-Dove	Lal Ghughu, Jongla	2,3,5,6	+	+	+	R	W
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Spotted Dove	Tila Ghughu	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
Rallidae								
<i>Porzana fusca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Ruddy-breasted Crane **	Ranga Crane	1			+	R	SE, Hoars
<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen	Dahuk	1,2,3,5			+	FC	W
Jacanidae								
<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bronze-winged Jacana **	Jolpipi, Pipi	1,3			+	FC	W
Charadriidae								
<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-wattled Lapwing	Lal-lotika Hot-ti-ti	1,2,3			+	FC	W
<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-wattled Lapwing **	Hot-ti-ti	2,3			+	FC	W
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Common Ringed Plover		1,2,3			+	R	Cox's Bazar in MF, SF
<i>Charadrius dubius</i> Scopoli, 1786 *	Little Ringed Plover	Choto Jiria	1,2			+	FC	W
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Kentish Plover	Jiria	1,2			+	FC	W
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Pallas, 1776 *	Lesser Sand Plover **		1,2,3			+	FC	W
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> (Gmelin, 1789) *	Pacific Golden Plover **	Batan	1,2,3			+	R	W
Scolopacidae								
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) *	Common Redshank	Lalpa Pi-oo	2			+	R	W
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein, 1803) *	Marsh Sandpiper	Jalar Chapakhi	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunner, 1767) *	Common Greenshank		1,2			+	R	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Common Sandpiper	Chapakhi	1,2,3			+	FC	W
<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Bonaparte, 1830) *	Pintail Snipe	Kada-khochha/Chaga	1,2,3,4			+	FC	W
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) *	Common Snipe	Kada-khochha/Chaga	2,3,4			+	R	W
<i>Calidris minuta</i> (Leisler, 1812) *	Little Stint		1,2			+	FC	W
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> (Leisler, 1812) *	Temminck's Stint		1,2,3			+	R	W
Laridae								
<i>Larus brunnicapillus</i> Jerdon, 1840 *	Brown-headed Gull	Gonga Koitar	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Linnaeus, 1766 *	Black-headed Gull	Gonga Koitar	1,2			+	FC	Coasts, Padma
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> (Pallas, 1811) *	Whiskered Tern		1,2			+	R	W
<i>Sterna aurantia</i> J.E. Gray, 1831	River Tern	Maach Khaikka	1,2			+	FC	W
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Common Tern	Gangchil	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Sterna acuticauda</i> J.E. Gray, 1831	Black-bellied Tern	Gangchil	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Sterna albifrons</i> Pallas, 1764	Little Tern	Khudey Gangchil	1,2			+	FC	W
Accipitridae								
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite	Bhuban Chil	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Milvus milvus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Red Kite	Bhuban Chil	1,2,3,4,6,7	+	+	+	-	W
<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Brahminy Kite ***	Shankho Chil, Lal Chil	5,6	+	+		R	Forest edge & clearings
<i>Butastur teesa</i> (Franklin, 1832)	White-eyed Buzzard ***	Buj, Eagle	5,6	+			R	W

Scientific name	Common name	Local name	Habitat	EG			S	D
				UC	MC	LC		
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Pallas's Fish-Eagle	Kura, Bo-wol	1,5	+	+	+	R	W
<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Latham, 1790)	Crested Serpent-Eagle	Tila Baj, Shapkheko Baj	2,3,5,7	+	+		R	W
Falconidae								
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Common Kestrel ***	Baj	5	+			R	W
Phalacrocoracidae								
<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Little Cormorant	Paan-kowri/Pani Kaor	1,2,3,4,6	+	+	+	FC	W
Ardeidae								
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Grey Heron **	Dushor Bok	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Large Egret **	Bara Sada Bok	1,2,6			+	R	W
<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Indian Pond-Heron	Kani Bok	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle Egret	Go-bok	1,2,3,4,5,6,7		+	+	VC	
<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Median Egret **	Majjla Bok	1,2			+	R	W
<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret	Choto Bok	1,2		+	+	FC	W
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron **	Waak, Nishi Bok	6		+		FC	W
<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut Bittern ***	Lal Bok	1,2,3			+	FC	W
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Yellow Bittern **	Holdey Bok, Korchey Bok	1,3			+	R	W
Threskiornithidae								
<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Black Ibis **	Kalo Duchora	2			+	R	W
Ciconiidae								
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Asain Openbill Stork ***	Shamuk Bhanga, Shamuk -Khol	2			+	R	Coast
Irenidae								
<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Jerdon's Chloropsis	Sabuj Bulbuli	4,5,6,7	+			R	W
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Iora	Towfik, Fatikjal	5,6,7		+		R	W
Laniidae								
<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Brown Shrike	Badami Koshai Pakhi	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	MEF
Oriolidae								
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Golden Oriole ***	Beney Bou	5,6,7	+			R	W
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-headed Oriole	Holdey Pakhi	4,5,6	+	+	+	R	N
Dicuridae								
<i>Dicurus macrocercus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Black Drongo	Fingey	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Dicurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, 1817 *	Ashy Drongo	Nil Fingey	3,5		+	+	R	W
<i>Dicurus annectans</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Crow-billed Drongo		3,5,6		+	+	R	W
<i>Dicurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Bronzed Drongo	Choto Fingey	3,5,6	+	+	+	FC	MEF
Corvidae								
<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817	House Crow	Pati Kak, Kawa	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler, 1827	Jungle Crow	Dar Kak	2,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham, 1790)	Indian Treepie	Harichacha, Kutum	4,5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
Campephagidae								
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Common Woodshrike	Koshi Pakhi	2,4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Coracina macei</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Large Cuckooshrike	Gudhuka	5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Small Minivet	Sat Saili	4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W

Scientific name	Common name	Local name	Habitat	EG			S	D
				UC	MC	LC		
Muscipidae								
<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-throated Fantail-Flycatcher	Lejnachani	2,4,5,6,7	+	+		FC	
<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Bechstein, 1792) *	Red-throated Flycatcher	Lalbook Chotok	2,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	R	W
<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> (Swainson, 1820)	Grey-headed Flycatcher	Footfuti	2,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	R	W
<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Doel, Doinachani	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	White-rumped Shama ***	Shama	5,6		+	+	R	
<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) *	Common Stonechat		2,3		+	+	R	Forest, woods
<i>Cercomela fusca</i> (Blyth, 1851) *	Indian Chat		2,4			+	R	W
<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes, 1832	Ashy Prinia	Prinia	1,2,5,6,7		+		R	W
<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon, 1840	Jungle Prinia		3,5,6		+	+	R	NE
<i>Locustella certhiola</i> (Pallas, 1811) *	Rusty-rumped Grasshopper-Warbler		2,3,4,5,6,7		+	+	R	?
<i>Megalurus palustris</i> Horsfield, 1821	Straited Marsh-Warbler		1,2,3,4,5,6		+	+	R	Hills, hoars
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Common Tailor Bird	Tuntuni	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> (Tickell, 1833) *	Tickell's Warbler ***		2,5,6		+	+	R	W
<i>Macronous gularis</i> (Horsfield, 1822)	Yellow-breasted Babbler		5,6		+	+	R	W
<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Jungle Babbler	Satbhai, Satbhaira	4,5,6,7		+	+	FC	W
<i>Alcippe poiocephala</i> (Jerdon, 1844)	Quaker Tit-Babbler		3,5,6,7		+	+	R	W
Sturnidae								
<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Grey-headed Starling	Kath Shalik	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	
<i>Sturnus contra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Asian Pied Starling	Gobrey/Go Shalik	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Myna	Bhat Shalik	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bank Myna	Gang Shalik	1,2,3,4,5,6,7		+	+	R	W
<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Jungle Myna	Jhuti Shalik	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
Hirundinidae								
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sand Martin	Nakkati	1,2,5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 *	Common Swallow	Ababil	1,2,3,5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
Paridae								
<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Tit	Tit Pockh	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W
Pycnonotidae								
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Shpahi Bulbuli	1,2,3,4,5,6,7		+	+	R	W
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-vented Bulbul	Bulbuli	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	W
Zosteropidae								
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Oriental White-eye ***	Shet-akkhi	5,7		+		R	W
Alaudidae								
<i>Mirafra assamica</i> Horsfield, 1840	Bengal Bush-Lark	Bharat Pakhi	2,3,5,6		+	+	R	
Dicaeidae								
<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham, 1790)	Tickell's Flowerpecker	Fuljhuri	3,4,5,6,7		+	+	FC	W
Nectariniidae								
<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Mautushi	4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	Purple Sunbird	Niltuni, Madhuchushki	5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> (Latham, 1790)	Little Spiderhunter		5,6,7	+	+		R	Forests, woods
Motacillidae								
<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> Richmond, 1907 *	Oriental Tree Pipit	Gecho Pipit	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot, 1818 *	Paddyfield Pipit	Dhani Pipit	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	W

Scientific name	Common name	Local name	Habitat	EG			S	D
				UC	MC	LC		
<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758*	Yellow Wagtail	Halud Khonjan	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776*	Citrine Wagtail	Halud Matha Khonjan	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+		R	W
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771*	Grey Wagtail	Khonjan	2,3,4,5,6,7			+	FC	W
<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758*	White Wagtail	Sada Khonjan	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+		FC	W
<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789	Large Pied Wagtail	Pakra Khonjan	3,6		+		R	W
Passeridae								
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	Charui	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	VC	W
<i>Passer montanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)*	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Gecho Charui	3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	FC	SE
<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Baya Weaver	Babui, Baoi	2,3,4,5,6,7	+	+	+	C	
<i>Ploceus manyar</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Streaked Weaver	Dora Chata Babui	2,4,5,6	+	+	+	FC	W
Estrildidae								
<i>Amandava amandava</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Munia***	Lal Munia	5,7			+	R	W
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Spotted Munia***	Tila Munia	1,2,3,5		+	+	R	W
Fringillidae								
<i>Caprodacus erythrinus</i> (Pallas, 1770)*	Common Rosefinch***	Lal Matha Finch	5		+	+	R	SE

Habitats: 1. Aquatic Habitat, 2. Semi-aquatic Habitat, 3. Agricultural Field, 4. Planted Vegetation, 5. Hilly Area, 6. Homestead Vegetation and 7. Industrial Area

EG - Ecological grouping: UC - upper canopy, LC - lower canopy and MC - middle canopy; + present; - absent

Status: VC - very common, C - common, FC - fairly common and R - rare or few

Distribution: W - Wide, N - North, S - South, E - East, C - Central, NE - Northeast, NW - Northwest, SE - Southeast, StM - St. Martin's Island, DF - Deciduous Forest, MEF - Mixed Evergreen Forest; SB - Sundarbans Mangrove Forest; * Indicating migratory species and the rest are resident; ** Species restricted only in the western part; *** - Species restricted only in the eastern part

U.K.

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