

# Trip report Sichuan and Yunnan China

Frank E. Rheindt - Aves Tours OHG

June 6. - July, 26. 2003

---

0



Aves Tours OHG  
Kroatengasse 3  
(d) 97070 Würzburg  
Tel: (+49)0 931 2919771 mobile: (+49) 179 1461958  
frank@avestours.de www.avestours.de

## 1 Sichuan

**Climate and timing** Most birders travel to Sichuan in May and early June, when spring is at its best. However, I was surprised at the great activity during my stay in June and early July, and I think that this timing was great for seeing some of the late returners that others have missed because May was still too early, such as Firethroat in Wolong or Rufous-headed Robin in Jiuzhaigou. Moreover, it was interesting to see the great contrast in species composition at some of the sites in comparison to trip reports from May or April, especially at the higher elevations, where my general impression was that my late presence was not necessarily unfavorable. Some galliforms that had juveniles (Temmincks Tragopan, Blood Pheasant, Golden Pheasant, White and Blue Eared Pheasant) were surprisingly easy to come by.

The weather was very wet, but that should not be any different in May. Emei Shan was one of the rainiest sites, dry Jiuzhaigou sometimes gave me a rain break of a few days, but then in Wolong much time was lost to heavy rain in Sawan and Wuyipeng. Finally, in Mabian County (Huang Nian Shan), the air was so humid that it was hard to decide whether it was just misty or drizzling.

### 1.1 Emei Shan

I found Emei to be one of the top sites I have ever visited anywhere, and I was deeply fascinated by an avifauna that changes from boreal near the top to subtropical at the base. On the down side, Emei has a chronic weather problem, with 7 out of 10 days rainy, and severe cold at the summit during my stay (in June!!!). The worst was the fourth day, on which heavy uninterrupted rain (from dawn till dusk) mixed with strong winds of gale force. On that day I saw a record 12 species, most of them common.

I spent 9 nights on the mountain, which is probably longer than most other people do, staying 2 nights at each the Golden Summit, Xixiang Pool, Xianfeng Si, Wannian Si and a last night down at the base of the mountain. I chose the temples so as to spend an equal amount of time within each elevational zone, but in retrospect - when keeping in mind that many of the summit birds can be seen more easily at Wawu Shan (see next site) - it might have been worthwhile to cut short my time around the Summit and re-invest it in the trail section between Xianfeng Si and Hongchunping, which I should have birded more intensively.

Accommodation is basic at Xianfeng Si (in monastery) and Xixiang Pool (in guesthouse or monastery), but standard to excellent elsewhere. Many of the birds I recorded here differed notably from birds mentioned in other reports, possibly because many other birders come here in April and early May. Apart from the odd northern migrant you can see in those earlier months, quite a few

birds seem to arrive here quite late in the spring, which is why I found early June an excellent time to come here.

**Summit Area to Jieyin Hall (2500m-3100m)** The Golden Summit can be quite crowded even early in the morning, when tourists get up before dawn and hurry to the vista point to witness the singular Emei sunrise. Fortunately, most of them think that the only point where you can see the sunrise is the designated sunrise spot, leaving the rest of the summit area undisturbed for another few hours. Elliots Laughingthrush, White-capped Water-Redstart, Streak-throated Fulvetta and Rufous-breasted Accentor are common around the summit area, and so is Greenish and Buff-barred Warbler (at least in June) as well as Lemon-rumped Warbler and Lesser Cuckoo (also further down). Of special interest is the dump, which regularly held Black-faced Laughingthrush, White-bellied Redstart, Large-billed Crow and Dark-sided and Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher. The coniferous forest around the dump (esp. towards the upper cable car station and all the way down to Jieyin Hall) was inhabited by quite a few tame Chestnut Thrush families, besides Scaly Thrushes, Winter Wrens, Goldcrests, Gray-crested and Rufous-vented Tits, Eurasian Treecreepers, Bianchis Warblers, Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warblers, a flock of Blandfords Rosefinches and even a White-browed Bush Robin.

The main target at the summit used to be the rare Gray-hooded Parrotbill, which was at one time assumed to be endemic to bamboo growth on top of this mountain. My impression from reading a few trip reports is that not many birding groups get to see this bird on Emei Shan these days (incl myself). Your best chance at it (and at a few other rare birds) is a trail that starts near the monorail station (to Ten-Thousand-Buddhas-Summit) and goes past a little pool to a fence, after which you have to follow the trail to the right, where it soon merges with the monorail track. I followed the monorail track up and down a few times (I am not aware that this is illegal, and I saw plenty of restoration workers commute back and forth along the same monorail track every time). It takes you into some open areas with dwarf-like bamboo, where I saw Brown Parrotbills, Dark-rumped Rosefinches, Golden Bush Robins, White-winged Grosbeaks and otherwordly Great Parrotbills, besides the tireless Spotted Bush Warbler singing from distant shrub. The scrubbiest parts of this trail (before the fence) is where Aberrant Bush-Warbler and Gray-headed Bullfinch are particularly common. The surroundings of Ten Thousand Buddhas Summit are just like the coniferous forest below the Golden Summit and do not warrant the expensive monorail ticket. Opener grassy pastures near the weather station hold Olive-backed Pipit, Buff-throated Warbler, Blue-fronted Redstart and (especially here, seen several times) Vinaceous Rosefinch. Jieyin Hall is within more disturbed open forest,

but birds abound, and I had excellent looks at Large Hawk Cuckoo, Long-tailed Minivet, Verditer Flycatcher, Ashy-throated Warbler and Gray Wagtail here.

**Jieyin Hall down to Xianfeng Si (1700-2500m)** Long stretches along the path from Jieyin Hall down to Xixiang Pool pass through some of the most magical mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forest I have ever seen. In a bamboo corner, I had Brown Parrotbill as low as 2300m, and both Darjeeling and Crimson-breasted Woodpeckers showed up a couple of times, respectively. Also along this stretch I had a Spotted Laughingthrush on two different days, once coming in to my whistled imitation of its call. Commoner birds along here include Ferruginous Flycatcher, Green-backed Tit, Brownish-flanked Bush-Warbler, Blyth's Leaf Warbler and Large-billed Leaf Warbler (with its simple song). Somewhere above Xixiang Bianchi's Warbler (*Seicercus valentini*) drops out and is replaced by a species that has caused great taxonomic confusion in the past, though most people now agree on the name *Seicercus omeiensis* (a species distinct from the Gray-crowned Warbler - *S. tephrocephalus* - of which it was considered a synonym by some). Xixiang Pool affords great views unless fogged in, and scanning the treetops and heavens produced Speckled Wood Pigeon, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Asian House Martin, Fork-tailed and House Swift as well as Oriental Cuckoo. The opener corners around the houses were replete with confiding individuals of otherwise shy species, e.g. more White-bellied Redstarts or a loud Russet Bush Warbler. Below Xixiang, around the crossroads at Yuxian Si, conifers become rare and the community again shifts: Mixed flocks or single sightings now included Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babblers, Rufous-bellied Niltava, Golden-breasted Fulvettas, Rufous-capped Babblers, smart Yellow-browed Tits, skulking Pygmy Wren-Babblers, Chestnut-flanked White-eyes, Black Bulbuls, Red-billed Blue-Magpies, Gould's Sunbirds and Stripe-throated and White-collared Yuhinas. The area around the crossroads seems to be the best elevation for the fascinating Emei Liocichla, which always tended to show up in the company of the common Red-billed Leiothrix. From the crossroads, the road less travelled leads through some scenic gorge country to Xianfeng Si, though a quick walk down the more heavily frequented route (towards Chu Temple and Wannian) produced priceless sightings in the form of Spot-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Gray-headed Parrotbills and two Moustached Laughingthrushes. The gorges between the crossroads and Xianfeng Si yielded the first in a row of 7 stunning male Temminck's Tragopans (most of them not shy at all, especially those a few hundred meters below Xianfeng), as well as Blue Whistling-Thrush, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch and Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher (also elsewhere). The impressive Xianfeng Monastery is located at the base of a secluded and shady valley, which probably accounts for

the great number of more boreal-type birds occurring at this low elevation, such as Eurasian Jay, Gray-winged Blackbird and White-winged Woodpecker (nest hole adjacent to restaurant at Xianfeng Si).

**Xianfeng Si down to Qingyin and Wannian Si (700-1700m)** From Xianfeng, a dead-end trail leads down to a breeding cave of Himalayan Swiftlets and to the edge of a cliff. The first few hundred meters of this trail were particularly rewarding, with a pair of Red-winged Laughingthrush, a pair of Vivid Niltava, a shy Slaty-blue Flycatcher and a single Brown Bullfinch. The main trail drops steeply from Xianfeng to Hongchunping (Black-throated Tit, Chestnut-crowned Warbler, Gray-cheeked Fulvetta), a stretch that I only walked once and should have definitely spent more time in, especially when considering that this is the only spot in Emei Shan where I saw and heard the rare Emei Leaf Warbler, apart from other rarities such as unobtrusive Rusty and shy Barred Laughingthrushes. Below Hongchunping, where the trail levels out and follows the course of a stream, there is yet another shift in *Seicercus* warblers, this time the newly described Plain-tailed Warbler (*Seicercus soror*) taking over. (Note that one scientific team working on that group of birds has even recorded another species, the White-spectacled Warbler - *Seicercus affinis intermedius* - along the trail above Hongchunping). The stream houses Spotted and Little Forktail as well as Brown Dipper. Around here, the first Yellow-bellied Tits can be found. From Qingyin back up to Wannian is through degraded secondary habitat and bamboo in which the beautiful Chinese (Blue) Flycatcher is common. The trail down to the road from Wannian (going parallel to the cable car line through secondary growth) yielded a Hwamei and the uppermost Ashy-throated Parrotbills. Another trail leads from the dump at Wannian Temple into a side-valley until it reaches a small waterfall after more than 4km. This is good habitat, and probably your best chance at Lady Amhersts Pheasant, which I missed. Don't push it towards the end of this trail if the simple bridge is still not repaired: Climbing across the slippery boulders inflicted some serious bone injuries and wounds, apart from nearly breaking my tape gear. I found my consolation in inquisitive Dusky Fulvettas, Black-chinned and Striated Yuhinas and a Sulphur-breasted Warbler. The giant old trees around Wannian have a distinct avifauna of their own, represented by active Spangled Drongos, Asian Barred Owlets and Great Barbets. Walking a few hundred meters up the steps back to the mountain (the direct way to Xixiang) from Wannian was worthwhile, with Gray Treepie, Bay Woodpecker, a responsive Collared Owlet and a Red-headed Trogon.

**The base near Baoguo Si and Fuhu Si (500-700m)** Some good habitat persists behind Fuhu Si, where Brown-breasted Flycatcher is particularly conspicuous. Otherwise, habitat is degraded and mostly crowded with people that prefer to stay down here rather than hike up. Secondary growth along the road between Baoguo Si and Fuhu Si produced Great Tit, Oriental Magpie Robin, Fork-tailed Sunbird, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, Slaty-backed Forktail, Plumbeous Water-Redstart, Barn and Red-rumped Swallow, Light-vented Bulbul, White Wagtail and White-browed Laughingthrush (apart from more Hwameis and Ashy-throated Parrotbills). Further afield, below Qingyin towards the parking area at Wuxuangang, bamboo held Rufous-faced Warblers and orchards yielded Collared Finchbills.

What I did not know at the time of my visit is a fact not yet reflected by any identification guide: There should be yet another *Seicercus* warbler at this elevation, which raises the tally to five species on a single mountain. According to the latest findings by Martens et al. (2002), the real Gray-crowned Warbler - *S. tephrocephalus* - is nearly indistinguishable from *S. omeiensis* further up, but is divided from that species elevationally by the Plain-tailed Warbler (*S. soror*). Something to look out for in the future!

## 1.2 Wawu Shan

A large table mountain that can be seen from Emei Shans Golden Summit on rare clear mornings, Wawu Shan came to recent ornithological fame when a Sino-German research team found a new treecreeper here that had only been known to science from a few museum skins that had been misidentified as a subspecies of the Eurasian Treecreeper. The Sichuan Treecreeper, which is meanwhile known from 7 sites in Sichuan, is most reliable in the rich fir stands on top of Wawu Shan, an area that has been spared the ax because of its inaccessibility. In the modern China of cable cars, tourists no longer have to climb up to the high plateau, and projects are underway to build upper-end accommodation on top to complement the basic guesthouse that's already there. From the upper cable car station on the plateau, a maze of trails leads through a fairy-like landscape of giant conifers and bamboo undergrowth, with boggy pastures interspersed.

**birds** With some knowledge of bird songs, the descending trill of the Sichuan Treecreeper should not take long to single out among the warblers and tits. The species is common here, but double-check the plumage, because the Eurasian Treecreeper, which eluded me here, has been found as well.

Even before the discovery of the new treecreeper, Wawu Shan had occasionally been visited by birdwatchers in search of the Gray-hooded Parrotbill, a species

previously thought to be endemic to Emei Shan, where sightings have become rare. In the bamboo undergrowth of Wawu Shan, the birds are still fairly common, and sometimes associate with Fulvous Parrotbills, another species that has become rare elsewhere. During one full day on Wawu Shan, I had several sightings of both, plus one Great Parrotbill.

Wawu Shan has been the single best site for bush warblers during my trip. One full day sufficed to find six species, and with the single exception of the common Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler, I had fantastic views of all of them: Gray-sided, Chestnut-crowned and Aberrant Bush-Warblers were seen in the coniferous forest undergrowth, while Spotted Bush-Warbler kept to the smaller clearings and Brown Bush-Warbler would only be seen in the boggy pastures. Mixed flocks in the undergrowth were mainly composed of Streak-throated Fulvettas and Elliot's Laughingthrushes (once also a Black-faced Laughingthrush) and - higher up in the trees - an array of tits, such as Coal, Rufous-vented and Gray-crested Tits. A family of Fire-capped Tits stayed on the uppermost branches, while a party of Yellow-browed Tits came lower down. The *Seicercus* up here is the largish Bianchi's Warbler, and *Phylloscopus* was well represented by Greenish, Large-billed Leaf, Buff-throated (in the pasture), Buff-barred and Lemon-rumped Warblers. Golden Bush Robin and White-bellied Redstart are not particularly shy here, as opposed to Emei. Other goodies included Threetoed and Darjeeling Woodpecker, Lesser Cuckoo, Golden Eagle, White-throated Needletail, Himalayan Swiftlet, Slaty-blue, Rufous-gorgeted, Dark-sided and Ferruginous Flycatcher, Long-tailed Minivet, White-collared Yuhina, Gould's Sunbird and Gray-headed Bullfinch. Oriental and Large Hawk Cuckoo were heard only.

### 1.3 Jiuzhaigou National Park

In extreme northern Sichuan, near the border to Gansu, lies the scenically spectacular Jiuzhaigou Valley. Ornithologically, this park is a must for any visitor to Sichuan, as it combines the Sichuanese avifauna with a northern dry element of its own, comprising many species that can otherwise be found only in the more arid provinces of Qinghai or Gansu. In the new millennium, visitors to this park have to be aware that there are hundreds of thousands of other people who come here every year, mostly to take pictures at one of a few dozen designated vista points along the tourist bus route.

**Birds** Most of the scrubby, degraded hillsides at the park entrance are too steep to access, but one isn't (Great Tit, Oriental Turtle Dove, Gray-backed Shrike), and this is a good area for a few species that won't be seen inside the

park in better habitat, most notably the Spectacled Parrotbill, a shy individual of which I saw on the first morning.

Night walks along the road helped me bag some nice nocturnal wildlife, such as a mother and a group of juvenile Eurasian Eagle-owls begging for food above Panda Lake. A flock of Snow Pigeons regularly fed on the fields around Zechawa (Daurian Redstart on roofs). The old scrub and secondary forest behind the guesthouses in Zechawa (Godlewski's Bunting, Collared Finchbill) held a calling but invisible pheasant (presumably Golden). A mixed flock at the forest edge around here provided consolation, however, in the form of two Barred Laughingthrushes and a Rufous-bellied Niltava.

The section between the road fork and Pearl Shoales is a rewarding area to look out for lower-elevation species that won't be seen further up: I had Chinese Nuthatch, Slaty Bunting, Indian Blue Robin, Chinese Thrush and Yellow-bellied Tit along here. Behind the restrooms at Pearl Shoales, an inconspicuous trail leads far up a side-valley and is a good way to evade the crowds. I walked it for several kilometers all the way to a large alpine meadow. In the past, people have seen Rufous-headed Robin at the second of two man-made reservoirs along this trail. However, despite intensive search, I failed to locate them here (elsewhere instead, see below). Nonetheless, this area was particularly rewarding, since it held several species I didn't record elsewhere in the park (Sooty Tit, Yellow-streaked Warbler, Pygmy Wren-Babbler, Crimson-browed Finch), along with an array of goodies that were also seen elsewhere in the park (such as 2 sightings of a Severtsov's Grouse, Père David's Tit, Chinese Leaf Warblers, Chestnut-flanked White-eye, Maroon-backed Accentor, Slaty-blue Flycatcher, Orange-flanked Bush Robin, White-bellied Redstart).

Blue Whistling-Thrush, White-throated Dipper, Plumbeous and White-capped Water-Redstarts, Mallard and Chinese Pond-Heron inhabit a variety of lakes, streams and waterfalls that cover entire hillsides like a veil. From the intersection, take the right road to get to Swan Lake and the Primeval Forest (at about 3000m). This forest is one of the most intact patches you can easily access, though it tends to be crowded at noon (if so, escape the crowds by walking down the less-frequented, but equally gorgeous trail section between Primeval Forest and Swan Lake). Good birds I saw in this enchanting habitat include Black Woodpecker, Long-tailed Thrush, Dark-breasted, White-browed and Three-banded Rosefinch as well as an absolutely stunning Père David's Owl at bright daylight. People used to see Rusty-throated Parrotbill up here, but the bamboo it had been recorded in seems to have died off meanwhile, which makes the latter a difficult species to find anywhere on earth.

Taking a left fork at the intersection takes you to the Long Lake, also at around 3000m. There is less good forest around here, but more variety of open alpine

habitats and transitional zones to forest. Trails are sparse, and you will have to do some light climbing to get to a few of the more interesting corners, especially the rocky scree towards the right as you arrive at the lake: This is where I had White-throated Redstart, Upland Buzzard, Golden Eagle, Gray-headed Woodpecker; families of Blood Pheasant and Blue Eared-Pheasant (at the base). The tall scrub around the lake yielded three rosefinches, most notably Vinaceous, as well as a badly-harassed Tawny Owl of the race *nivicola* and the confusing Songar Tit. (Its English name is certainly a misnomer, given that recent molecular analyses show that the subspecies *Parus s. songarus* should best be included in the Willow Tit *Parus montanus*, whereas the local Sichuanese race *affinis*, which had previously been subsumed under the Songar Tit *Parus songarus*, is genetically well distinct). In secondary scrub between Long Lake and the dry reservoir below it, I glimpsed one Sukachev's Laughingthrush on a lucky evening, besides recording a tame Yellowish-bellied Bush Warbler and a Blue-fronted Redstart family.

One most rewarding trail splits off to the left from the road to Long Lake just 3-4 km above Zechawa and leads along a stream and further up as close to the snow as you wish. The base of this trail is where I finally saw and heard Rufous-headed Robins towards the end of my stay, after searching in vain elsewhere. Chestnut-headed Tesia, an unexpected White-cheeked (Przewalski's) Nuthatch, more Maroon-backed Accentors, Spotted Nutcrackers, a Tibetan Siskin and four more sightings of Severtsov's Grouse were most welcome along the flatter parts of this trail. On another note, the higher and steeper parts (above where the path leaves the streamside, about a 2-3hr march from the road) were the only corner of the park where I saw bamboo in old-growth coniferous forest. This is where I had an unexpected encounter with an individual of the Sichuan Treecreeper on two different days, a bird that has an unmistakable song I know well from Wawu Shan. This record constitutes a considerable range extension, hundreds of kilometers north of where it had previously been found in Central Sichuan (manuscript submitted). Below the Sichuan Treecreeper, I also recorded both Eurasian and Bar-tailed Treecreeper along the same trail. Above the treecreeper site, where the forest becomes more dwarf-like, I detected a flock of Giant Laughingthrush and a party of the funny Collared Grosbeak, next to some Three-banded Rosefinches and Tickells Leaf Warblers.

Other species I saw at Jiuzhaigou are listed as follows: Great Spotted and White-backed Woodpecker, Lesser Cuckoo, Fork-tailed Swift, Eurasian Jay, Long-tailed Minivet, Large-billed Crow, Blue Rock Thrush, Chestnut Thrush (common at low elevation!), Slaty-backed Flycatcher (old conifers), Dark-sided, Gray headed Canary and Rufous-gorgeted Flycatchers, Goldcrest, Eurasian Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Green-backed, Gray-crested, Coal and Rufous-vented

Tit, Asian House Martin, Eurasian Crag Martin, Spotted Bush Warbler, Buff-barred, Lemon-rumped, Greenish, Large billed Leaf, Blyth's Leaf and Bianchi's Warbler, Elliot's Laughingthrush, Streak-throated Fulvetta, White-collared Yuhina, Olive-backed Pipit, White and Gray Wagtail, White-winged Grosbeak and Gray-headed Bullfinch. Four species were heard only: Oriental, Eurasian and Large Hawk Cuckoo as well as Gray Nightjar.

#### 1.4 Du Fung's Cottage Park (Chengdu)

A visa renewal left me stranded in the pleasant metropolis of Chengdu for a full day. There are two birders choices for killing time in Chengdu, the Panda Breeding Center and the lush Du Fungs Cottage Park, which centers around the former adobe of one of Chinas most revered poets. Needless to say, early morning is an important time to be in this park, especially if you are as unlucky as I was and hit a weekend day. The park fills up with people quickly, but even so, some of the better species were seen later in the day.

**Birds** This must be the easiest site on earth to see Vinous-throated Parrot-bills, which around the entrance area towards the spacious picnic lawns feed on bread crumbs like the equally present Tree Sparrows. Unlike most its congeners, the White-browed Laughingthrush is equally easy to spot. Red-billed Starlings are apparently also here in the summer (contra a couple of other sources); however, I did not sight them inside the park, but on the higher solitary trees that adorn the picnic lawns. These trees are the only place where I also had a few Yellow-billed Grosbeaks. In the denser vegetation and remoter corners inside the park, Rufous-faced Warbler, Collared Finchbill, Rufous-capped Babbler, Black-throated Tit and White-rumped Munias were remarkable finds. The Eurasian Blackbirds here have a far more varied repertoire than ours back home, mimicking other songbirds and even Large Hawk Cuckoos. Eurasian Cuckoos are common inside the park, and so are Common Kingfishers, White Wagtails, Light-vented Bulbuls, Great Tits and Oriental Magpie Robins. Outside, towards the construction sites that are closed off by a wooden fence, Zitting Cisticola, Crested Myna and Hoopoe were notable. Other sightings include Barn and Red-rumped Swallow, Long-tailed Shrike, Red Collared and Spotted Dove as well as House Swift.

#### 1.5 Wolong National Park

Famed as the worlds premier Panda reserve, virtually none of Wolongs visitors have ever managed to see one of Chinas animal ambassadors in the wild. Fortunately, Wolong lacks spectacular waterfalls, such that the opening-up of

Jiuzhaigou and other areas of scenic grandeur has taken off a lot of the tourist pressure that has resided on Wolong for so long. En route into the park, the nature enthusiasts heart bleeds at the sight of denuded hill-sides and logging truck weighing stations, and even within the park, most of the vegetation in the main road valley is secondary at closer scrutiny. Nonetheless, some better habitat survives in this park, which is a must for birdwatching visitors to Sichuan. Three main areas have to be focussed on by the birder. They are dealt with in elevational order (going upwards).

**Sawan** This birding area comprises secondary vegetation on the hillsides around Sawan (or Wolong Village), where tourist busses or regular ones will take you anywhere. A construction frenzy has captured this village, and new high-rise hotels are being built (or already finished) everywhere, as China prepares for its global show-off, the Olympic Games in 2008. Secondary forest above this village has been a well-known stake-out for a few goodies in the past, not least the Golden Pheasant (of which I saw three females well, one of them leading pulli, but not a single male). The trailhead of the path that leads up this slope is now hidden behind a new hotel construction site. During one late morning along this trail, Slaty Bunting was not hard to spot, one individual coming all the way down to the construction site at the forest edge. Other notable species along this forest trail included Chinese Leaf Warbler, Yellow-bellied and Green-backed Tit, Brown-breasted Flycatcher and Indian Blue Robin. A few hundred meters down the road from Sawan, another trail leads up the slope (also on the village side of the stream), winding through fields to a little hamlet, and further up into secondary scrub. This is where other birders have sighted the elusive Moupinia in the past, which I missed in spite of an afternoon and a whole rainy morning's investment. Instead, I saw a party of the second rarity that has brought this patch of scrub to birder's fame, namely the Chinese Babax. Good birds around the secondary vegetation up here and near the settlements included Collared Finchbill, Spotted Nutcracker, Gray-backed Shrike, White-collared Yuhina, Oriental Turtle Dove, overflying Speckled Wood Pigeons, Gray and White Wagtails and Red-billed Blue Magpies. In contrast, Brownish-flanked and Russet Bush-Warbler were heard only. The woods and scrub here were inhabited by a common *Seicercus* species with a trilling song, first identified by me as *Seicercus tephrocephalus* (sensu Alström and Olsson 1999), which (according to Alström and Olsson 2000 and to Martens et al., 2002) should now be called *S. omeiensis*. However, the latter publication shows that there are actually three *Seicercus* species in Sichuan that have trills in their song, of which the newly defined *S. tephrocephalus* (sensu Martens et al. 2002, non sensu Alström and Olsson 1999) may actually be more likely to occur in

degraded habitat at this elevation. Reliable identification marks for this newly defined *S. tephrocephalus* (especially from the near-identical *S. omeiensis*) will have to be worked out by future field observers.

**Wuyipeng Research Station** Only a few kilometers up the road from Sawan, a steep trail takes you up to another world, where Pandas, parrotbills and maybe even hobbits haunt a magical forest landscape. The trail to Wuyipeng Research Station is a strenuous one, but it is not too far (less than 3 km), so it took me less than an hour (with little birding along the way). Concentrated birding begins to pay off as soon as you have reached the plateau's edge, from where walking starts to become easier, and the habitat starts to become better (primary), and from where the Station is only another few hundred meters. The Research Station is used by scientists, apparently mostly well-funded American pandologists, but they are rarely there, and even if they are, there should be ample room for more people in the newly built facilities. Nonetheless, past visitors have found it difficult to -organize- a stay at Wuyipeng, because hassle arises wherever official pre-arrangements are involved in this country. In contrast, I just arrived at Wuyipeng on a knock-at-their-door basis without prior notice, and the single attendant of the station was glad to house me for three nights. There are four trails that start out from Wuyipeng into four different directions: The main trail (which leads down into the valley) is only really worth birding along the first kilometer to the plateau's edge, but this is the only area where I had Firethroat, Stripe-throated Yuhina, Fire-capped Tit, Snowy-browed Flycatcher (1), Green Shrike-Babbler (2 occ.) and Scaly Thrush, and the edge itself is very reliable for Fulvous Parrotbill (2 occasions) and Spotted Nutcracker. The trail that leads down-slope from Wuyipeng (left of the main trail) and the one into the opposite direction from the main trail (Long Trail) are similar in nature; the down-hill trail peters out after only a few hundred meters, whereas the Long Trail crosses a couple of streams and carries on and on for miles (I didn't walk to the end). Both these trails, especially the Long Trail, were very worthwhile, yielding confiding Temminck's Tragopans (up to 3 sightings per day), Koklass Pheasant (2 occ.), Scaly-breasted and Pygmy Wren-Babblers, Spotted (2 occ.) and Barred (1 occ.) Laughingthrush, Rufous-capped Babblers, a Severtsov's Grouse, Ferruginous, Slaty-blue, Slaty-backed and Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Rufous-bellied Niltava, Orange-flanked and White-browed (bamboo!) Bush-Robin, White-bellied Redstart, Chestnut-headed Tesia, Chestnut-flanked White-eye, Père David's and Sooty Tit and Great Parrotbill. The trail that leads uphill behind the housing complex is a partly steep ascent that eventually (after 3 leisurely hours) gives access to an absolutely stunning ridge plateau with bamboo-covered ground and century-old fir trees. Here the path peters

out, but following the ridge to the left and descending it on the other side will eventually get you to the Long Trail (which is not recommended as I almost got seriously lost here). The plateau area is where I had an unexpected encounter with the newly described Sichuan Treecreeper in full song and sight. Hence, besides Jiuzhaigou this is the second site where I had a new record of the species, though other birders recorded the species here just a few weeks after I left (according to their internet report). This plateau area is very reminiscent of Wawu Shan, not only with respect to the treecreeper and the bamboo ground cover, but also with respect to the remaining avifauna: I saw Fulvous Parrotbills, Darjeeling and White-backed Woodpeckers, two different coveys of Blood Pheasant, Golden Bush-Robin, Gray-crested, Rufous-vented and Coal Tits, Bianchi's Warblers (*Seicercus valentini*), Aberrant, Yellowish-bellied and Gray-sided Bush-Warbler (only hearing Brown Bush-Warbler), as well as two Black-faced and a few Elliot's Laughingthrushes.

Other species at Wuyipeng included: Gray-headed Bullfinch, Streak-throated and Golden-breasted Fulvetta, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Large Hawk-Cuckoo, Long-tailed Minivet, Blue Whistling-Thrush, Chestnut Thrush, Yellow-browed Tit, Lemon-rumped, Large-billed Leaf and Blyth's Leaf Warbler and Gould's Sunbird. Lesser and Oriental Cuckoo were heard only.

**Balang Shan Pass** From Sawan, the road winds up to the lofty heights of the Balang Shan Pass, which - at 4600m - gives birders the unique opportunity to watch birds in truly one of the most breath-taking surroundings on earth. Balang Shan is hard work: You need to be well acclimatized before venturing up here. Most birders work Balang Shan by renting costly transportation from Sawan Village and driving up here (2-3hr), and some of them had to make the dire experience that their Chinese drivers did not really consider it necessary to get up at 3 a.m. to stand a chance at a pre-dawn display of the rare Wood Snipe. To avoid hassle, and to save bucks, I opted for staying three nights with one of the Tibetan families at what has been called the roadmenders huts' a few kilometers below the pass. These people have simple clay houses along the roadside, fire their stove with yak droppings, and earn a living as yak farmers and truck repairmen. And indeed, there are many trucks that stop at their place. Transportation from the huts up to the pass and beyond, and down to the statue at the timberline was by hitch-hiking and involuntary walking. The birds were something more pleasant about my stay at Balang Shan. I did not spend too much time at the pass itself, and most disappointing of all was the lack of Tibetan Snococks, though Snow Partridges, Grandalas, Alpine and Rufous-breasted Accentors, Northern Raven, Alpine Chough, Lammergeier,

Himalayan Griffon, a Golden Eagle, Snow Pigeon, Brandts and Plain Mountain-Finches as well as Red-fronted Rosefinches and a giant Northern Goshawk more than recompensated me. The roadmenders' huts and the grassy slopes and thickets below held Beautiful and Dark-breasted Rosefinches, Rosy Pipits and Kesslers Thrushes, but a couple of kilometers further down the avifauna and the habitat quickly changed, featuring Common and White-browed Rosefinches, Olive-backed Pipits, White-throated Redstarts as well as Tickell's Leaf Warblers (Spotted Bush-Warbler heard only) and finally Maroon-backed Accentors, Winter Wrens and Buff-barred and Greenish Warblers around the statue monument. This stretch of road, roughly 1 - 4 km below the huts, is where early morning visits can produce Wood Snipes, a species that eluded me. A scope would have been helpful, but was not necessary, to spot the White Eared-Pheasants on the other side of the valley from here. A one-day walk to this other side of the valley from the roadmenders' huts was intended to add a highly sought-after monal species to my list, but instead only produced a flushed Tibetan Partridge and a family of Tibetan hog-badgers.

Down the other side of the pass, the avifauna shifts slightly and contains some drier elements. It is here that White-tailed Rubythroat and White-throated Dipper can be seen with a little time investment, and (in the smallest of all bushes, mostly where rocky ground is near) also the enchanting White-browed Tit-Warbler. Going further down, where the timberline vegetation grows denser and higher, I picked up Giant Laughingthrush and finally the so-called Songar Tit, actually the *weigoldicus* / *affinis* complex, which - in contrast to the true songarus from Central Asia - is genetically well distinct from the Willow Tit (*Parus montanus*). Streaked Rosefinches around here were mixed with a bunch of very confusing Pink-rumped Rosefinches (which are near-identical to the Beautiful Rosefinches I saw on the other side of the pass, though stouter, shorter-tailed, longer billed and vocalizing differently; also the females made a streakier appearance, which I was not able to verify with any existing field guide). Some of the species that were seen widely in Wolong National Park include: Barn Swallow, Asian House Martin, Blue-fronted and Daurian Redstart, Large-billed Crow and Fork-tailed Swift.

## 1.6 Huang Nian Shan

**South Sichuan endemics** Mabian County in the extreme south of Sichuan holds avian promise in the form of a couple of South Sichuanese lowland forest endemics that are on the verge of extinction: Golden-fronted Fulvetta and Sichuan Partridge. A public bus to pleasant mid-sized Mabian from Chengdu took longer than anticipated (8 hr), as the two-lane highway gradually trans-

formed into a cattle trail. At times, traffic was just stopped for 1 - 2 hr as road construction proceeded slowly.

**Trying to enter Dafengding Shan Reserve** Badly prepared logistically, and speaking about ten words of Chinese, my arrival in Mabian left me confronted with the question of where to look for these rare birds. Internet research had produced two potential sites, of which the huge Dafengding Shan Reserve sounded more promising. However, on boarding a Dafengding-bound bus in Mabian, I learned that the reserve is another 3hr from Mabian, and that foreigners are not allowed to go there without an entry permit from the authorities in Chengdu. I was referred to an office in Mabian, where the only guy who spoke English was willing to arrange a visit (despite the lack of an entry permit) against the payment of a service fee that I was not prepared to pay. In retrospect, it might have been worth to pay, since it would have provided me with an opportunity to access some primary forest.

**Huang Nian Shan, the denuded mountain** Instead, I decided to give it a try at Huang Nian Shan, Mabians - domestic mountain -, a mere 5 km outside of town, where - in the 80ies - Ben King had made a few interesting observations. In his article on Huang Nian Shan, he mentioned that the area was gazetted for clear-cutting, and several people in Mabian told me accordingly. Still, I hoped I was going to find some remnant somewhere. I hired a motortaxi driver to take me up to the low pass along the road towards Huang Nian Shan. From there, a dirt track leads you to a forest guard station, where I was received with great hospitality. The guards served me some of the best food I had eaten in China, and did not charge me for food or accommodation (one night).

**Birds at Huang Nian Shan** The station is at the lower edge of plantations, which gradually shift into secondary forest. Further up near the top, where in Ben Kings days the last remnants must have stood, the secondary forest grew lower, thicker and scrubbier. Even the better parts of the secondary forest about halfway up to the top were pretty bad, so I was not surprised to get not a sniff of the two endemics I had been searching for. Nonetheless, some better birds were seen, not least in the interspersed bamboo up on top, where Golden Parrotbill and White-throated Laughingthrush were the birds of the day. Mixed flocks around here contained Blue-winged Minla, Speckled Piculet, Gray-cheeked, Rusty-capped and Golden-breasted Fulvetta, Red-billed Leiatrix, Black-chinned Yuhina, Rufous-capped Babbler, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, Large-billed Leaf and Chestnut-crowned Warbler as well as Yellow-bellied and Green-backed Tit. Even the plantations were not entirely dead,

yielding Lesser Cuckoo, Bay Woodpecker, Pygmy Wren Babbler and a party of Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler.

From the station, the 3km to the main road at the pass are worth walking, since the scrub holds a few specialties that I did not record in the forest, most notably Yellow-throated Bunting, Ashy-throated Parrotbill, White-browed Laughingthrush, Godlewskis Bunting (near rocky outcrops), Striated Prinia, Brownish-flanked Bush-Warbler, Brown-breasted Bulbul, Collared Finchbill, Great Tit, Gray and White Wagtail, Gray-capped Greenfinch, Gray Bushchat, Red-billed Blue Magpie, circling Oriental Honey-Buzzards and even a Brown-breasted Flycatcher. Eurasian Cuckoo, Large Hawk Cuckoo and Collared Owlet were heard only.

In the forest above the station, a *Seicercus* with much green on the headsides and a fairly high, simple repetitive song was identified by me as *Seicercus soror* (Plain-tailed Warbler). Below the forest, in secondary scrub, I found another (much grayer headed) *Seicercus* with trills in its song, which confused me at the time, as I was unaware of the existence of *Seicercus tephrocephalus* (sensu Martens et al. 2002), a species nearly indistinguishable in song and plumage from *Seicercus omeiensis* (sensu Martens et al. 1999, 2002, and sensu Alström and Olsson 2000, and identical with *S. tephrocephalus* sensu Alström and Olsson 1999). However, while Alström and Olsson (1999, 2000) only noted the existence of one trilling *Sichuanese Seicercus* (namely *S. omeiensis*, i.e. their *S. tephrocephalus* in their 1999 publication) ABOVE the elevation of *S. soror* (and below *S. valentini*), it is now clear that there exists another triller of almost equal plumage BELOW *S. soror*, which Martens et al. (2002) assign to the original *S. tephrocephalus*. On grounds of vertical distribution, I therefore identify the birds of the scrub zone below the forest on Huang Nian Shan as *Seicercus tephrocephalus* (sensu Martens et al. 2002; English name apparently still pending).

## 2 Yunnan July 13-29 2003

An enjoyable ride on a night train from Chengdu to Kunming was accompanied by great excitement, as I knew I was about to enter Yunnan, the crossroads of the Chinese world with the tropics, and of the Himalayan avifauna with that of South-east Asia. After a quick stop in Kunming, I decided that time was going to be too short to include tropical Xishuangbanna in my itinerary. Instead, I opted to invest some more serious effort into West Yunnan, working my way down from the Lijiang Area to Gaoligongshan, amazing Yunfengshan and finally Ruili.

The weather was generally pleasant, apart from a 2-hr deluge in Kunming and

brief showers in the southwest. This was a pleasant contrast to super-humid Sichuan. Generally, the timing (July) was probably sub-optimal, since some of the sites, especially Xishan in Kunming are more renowned for their wintering birds than for their resident avifauna. Furthermore, in high-elevation sites or temperate regions, such as the Lijiang Area, breeding time was noticeably over. Going through Yunnan by bus and train was comfortable enough, but provided views of some of the most devastated landscapes on earth. There is not a single mountain within sight distance of major roads that is not completely stripped bare. Most of the sites visited did not hold any primary habitat (e.g. Xishan, Lijiang, Gaoligongshan, Ruili). In fact, one of two patches of truly primary habitat I came by (at Yunfengshan) was being depleted rapidly. It is my opinion that there is little hope for the birds of Yunnan: On bus rides in the southwest, it was evident that even remote areas near the Burmese border have been lost to the axe.

## 2.1 Xishan (=the Western Mountain) in Kunming

The youthful megalopolis of Kunming with its 4 million inhabitants is the hub for visitors to Yunnan. On its western flanks there is a popular mountain (Xishan) that is visited by thousands of city dwellers on weekends, as it provides stunning views of skyscrapers amidst a landscape that is dominated by far plains and a huge inland sea. It is also the site of a few temples, and wherever there are temples, there are urban Chinese weekend tourists. The mountain can be reached by public bus (ask your hotel clerk about the line number). I found an afternoon and a morning's birding on Xishan low-key and uneventful, though a few goodies were eventually seen. About 80% of bird individuals were made out by only 5 species or so, among them Black-throated Tit and Blue-winged Minla. Winter seems to be far more rewarding, and the mountain is said to teem with avian rare at that time. If you have travelled widely in China and South-east Asia, you, too, may find that the main bulk of your summer time would be better invested in other parts of Yunnan, though Xishan is definitely a must as a quick stop-over on a free afternoon or morning in Kunming.

**Birds** Most of the vegetation is mixed broad-leaved and coniferous, though most of the older trees are pines. All of it is secondary, though, and a few parts are interspersed with bamboo, such as the areas around the first temple (ca. 1 km from the entrance) and the trails leading down-hill to the lakeside from here. This is where I had most specialties: Spectacled and Rusty-capped Fulvetta, the rare Chestnut Bulbul, Black-breasted and Chinese Thrush, Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Crested Finchbill and White-tailed Robin. On top

of the mountain, boulders dot a little plateau where Godlewskis Bunting is common. Russet Sparrow and singing Striated Prinias (the latter heard only) also favor the open scrub up here. Some of the better species in the bamboo and the taller conifers below the summit were Ashy-throated Parrotbill and Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker. Brownish-flanked Bush-Warbler was heard only around here. Other birds on Xishan included: House Swift, Black Kite (of dubious subspecific affinity), White-throated Fantail, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, Oriental Magpie Robin, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Great and Green-backed Tit, Brown-breasted Bulbul, Mountain Tailorbird, Blyths Leaf Warbler, Oriental White-eye, Red-billed Leiothrix, White-browed Shrike-Babbler, White-collared Yuhina, White Wagtail and Black-headed Greenfinch.

## 2.2 Lijiang

Lijiang and its surroundings are a cow. The Yunnan Board of Tourism have noticed. And they do what any owner of a cow does: They milk it. The historic center of town with its inviting Naxi architecture has long been outsized by new high-rise buildings that absorb a stream of tens of thousands of domestic tourists per annum. An entrance fee is required to set your foot on every possible and impossible piece of land in the immediate surroundings of town. And further afield the obligatory Chinese cable car takes you from the valley to glaciers and alpine meadows, while you can spend the night in cold, pompous and seemingly out-of-place halls that are designated luxury hotels but have the charm of a mausoleum and the infra-structure of my parents village in Transylvania. Despite this sad recent development, a few very special birds and habitats make Lijiang one of the places any Yunnan itinerary just has to include. The prime site to be visited is Yulong Xueshan, or (in its plump translation) Jade Dragon Snow Mountain.

**Lijiang Town** Better called Lijiang City these days, past birders have managed to find amazing rarities in the scrub and the few dozen trees that remain around town, not least the Giant Nuthatch and Yunnan Nuthatch. I strongly suspect that these birds only descend to Lijiang as winter visitors, since none of the sightings was later than April. A whole morning on the wooded hill adjacent to the Old Quarter and on Elephant Hill (opposite the Old Quarter) was a complete waste of time. Entrance fees have to be paid if you approach Elephant Hill from an unfavorable direction, and also if you wish to enter the giant pagoda that was erected on the wooded hill (downtown) for want of other tourist attractions, apparently using wood from illegally logged Yunnan forests, as Lonely Planet asserts. This wooded hill was more remarkable for its exhibi-

tion of dozens of caged Hwameis that engaged in a song contest, than for its wild birdlife, which included Hoopoe, Oriental Magpie Robin, Tree Sparrow, Verditer Flycatcher, Daurian Redstart, Black-throated Tit, Brown-breasted Bulbul and White Wagtail. The bleak scrub on Elephant Hill yielded Black-headed Greenfinch, Striated Prinia, Chinese Thrush (in the remnant grove) and Gray-backed Shrike.

**Yulong Xueshan (=Jade Dragon Snow Mountain)** A new road leads north from Lijiang towards Daju, passing en route both a financially hurtful toll booth for tourists and this impressive mountain, site of the southernmost glacier of the Northern Hemisphere and of an impressive avifauna. A huge, cold tourist complex lines the road near the base of the mountain. Accommodation is only here: expensive cold rooms, no dinner, no early breakfast, dirty public bathrooms, you name it they have it! From here, busses take you up on one of two (circular) roads to the lower cable-car station. Birding is best done on foot along either of the two roads between the hotel complex and the cable car, and - if time permits - along the inconspicuous trail that zigzags the cable car route as far up as you want (or as far up as you can get without being caught by their route inspection teams). The cable car ride is useless for birders since it takes you into eternal snow. Habitats vary at this site: Down near the main road, a peculiar open conifer prairie is inhabited by the sites main specialty Yunnan Nuthatch, but other good birds are equally easy to see, such as the rare Black-browed Tit, seemingly misplaced Godlewski's Buntings, Great and Green-backed Tits, Red-billed Blue Magpies as well as Long-tailed Minivets. The open fields around the housing complexes near the road provide a haven for Oriental Skylark, Common Stonechat, Daurian Redstart, White Wagtail, Large-billed Crow, Barn Swallow and Russet Sparrow. On the way up to the cable car, the conifer prairie gives way to thick scrub, which was full of avian gems during my stay: a flock of the long-awaited Moupinia, a single skulking Pale-footed Bush-Warbler, a few Giant Laughingthrushes, a White-browed Fulvetta at long last, Tickells Leaf Warblers, White bellied Redstarts and a retiring Black-bibbed Tit. A few hundred meters below the cable car, old-growth coniferous forest takes over, and with it an avifauna that yielded Chestnut-headed Tesia, Black-faced (above the cable car station) and Elliots Laughingthrush, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Spotted Nutcracker, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, Slaty-backed and Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Eurasian Treecreeper, Gray-crested and Coal Tit, Winter Wren (far above cable car station), Buff-barred, Lemon-rumped, Blyths Leaf, Large-billed Leaf and Bianchis Warbler, White-collared Yuhina, Goulds Sunbird and Gray-headed Bullfinch.

**Daju and the east end of the Tiger Leaping Gorge** The famous Gorge is a major tourist attraction, though few visitors make the whole two-to-three-day trek. Day visitors generally approach the gorge from its western end. Wrong info on the sparse bus connections from Yulong Xueshan to Daju resulted in a very short stay of two hours around noon. I had mainly come because I reckoned it would be an easy way to finally see my first Wallcreeper, but time was too short to get near the gorge. Instead, I killed time in the cultivated land around the village, where a number of birds were seen: Black-headed and Scaly-breasted Munia, Tree and Russet Sparrow, White Wagtail, Paddyfield Pipit, Plain and Striated Prinia, Brown-breasted Bulbul, Common Stonechat, Large-billed Crow, Common Kestrel, Oriental Turtle Dove and White-throated Kingfisher.

### 2.3 Yunfengshan

**Holy mountains in China** The main peak of Yunfengshan, a holy Taoist mountain with a cluster of temples on top, is the same deal as many other smaller Chinese holy mountains: During the frenzy of the Cultural Revolution, brainless activism and the mad desire to do away with the Old accounted for the destruction or damage of temples and the extraction of most old-growth timber around them. Then, after Mao died, realization dawned, the temples were restored and cable cars were built that take you up to them for a spicy fee. To Mother Nature's chagrin, though, deforestation has continued apace. Talking with Chinese people on longer train rides, you will find out that the old man who is responsible for all this is still revered by the whole nation as if he was the best thing that could have happened to China, and the Little Red Book (Quotations by the Chairman Mao, aka the Chinese Bible) is ubiquitously offered for perusal.

**Yunfengshan's setting** In the far south-west of Yunnan, Yunfengshan is a small border ridge between China and Myanmar. Rich subtropical rainforests with an exotic avifauna once shrouded the areas slopes, and the rapidly vanishing remnants are still one of the most exciting places to be birdwatching in Yunnan. A mixture of public busses with hired taxis can get you to the foot of the mountain from Tengchong in 2hr if everything works out. A cable car takes you to within 500 steep meters of the temple cluster on the peak. If you want to stay longer than a day (recommended!), ask for very basic accommodation at the temples on top. Accommodation is almost for free, and their very cheap food (strictly vegetarian) is delicious.

**Habitat** You might as well pay the additional fee for the cable car if time is short, because the 2-3km trail between the lower and the upper cable station leads through badly degraded bush habitat and scrub forest. Between the upper station and the peak, things start to get more interesting (especially the nice view onto a remnant primary patch from the upper cable station, where I had a Moustached Laughingthrush). Still, most habitat here is secondary re-growth that has been re-inforced with conifer planting. It makes you sad to see so little ecological understanding on part of those responsible. On the way up to the temple, there are bilingual signs in Chinese and Chinglish. One of them, for instance, says "People would have benefits from environmental protection"! While the sign is probably just trying to say that environmental protection benefits humans, the erroneous usage of the conditional just happens to make the right point, because environmental protection is NOT what's going on here. Most if not all the Chinese day tourists probably don't have a clue that what's written on the signs and what's happening around them is a great piece of irony. Most of the families seemed happy to spend a day in the jungles of yore, which are now genuine original re-planted coniferous scrub. However, the very best birding is beyond the temple cluster: Descending the mountain on the other side, you reach a hut at a pole where an electricity line and a track starts. Following this track for only about 200-400m, there are two trails that verge off to the right (both eventually re-join) and give access to a massive side ridge featuring an extensive trail system with innumerable side trails. With time, I finally found the right way through this maze to descend all the way to the deforested valley behind the mountain, a trek of several hours. The forest on this slope is beautiful and lush, but it is being exploited as we speak: I met numerous woodcutters along here, and I saw signs of destruction everywhere. Usually, only the highest trees are harvested, such that an intact understorey remains in most areas, but erosion is showing some bad impact on the steeper slopes.

**Birds** The avifauna of this mountain, especially the back slope, is astonishing. Some of the better treats included Long-tailed Wren-Babbler (seen daily; lush vegetation, common by sound), Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush (daily), Red-tailed Laughingthrush (2 occ.), Brown Bullfinch (3) and Chinese Babax (2 ind.). A family of *Cutia* (3 ad., 1 juv.) was found in conifers on the very main ridge that you descend over large parts of the - back slope -, next to a Gray-headed Parrotbill. A Black-throated Parrotbill was seen on two occasions, whereas Beautiful Sibilias and Rusty-fronted Barwings were more or less common. The great diversity of flycatchers (Rufous-bellied Niltava, one male Pygmy Blue Flycatcher, one male Little Pied Flycatcher, one female Snowy-

browed Flycatcher, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, two juvenile Ferruginous Flycatchers) was complemented by a very probable sighting (but too brief) of a Pale-chinned Flycatcher about 400m below the summit, an eye-ringed and white-lored bird exhibiting a white throat very much in contrast with the buffy-yellowish breast and brown back. An unidentified common *Seicercus* species that occurred from the base to the summit was very reminiscent of Bianchi's Warbler in looks and song (no trills; simple repetitions with full voice; much white in tail; much gray in head), but the latter should probably not range this far south. With the current unresolved mysteries in *Seicercus* systematics, it is probably best to leave it unidentified.

Other sightings include Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, Stripe-throated, Whiskered and White-collared Yuhina, Black-headed Sibia (peak), Gray-cheeked, Rusty-capped, Rufous-winged and Golden-breasted Fulvetta, Chestnut-tailed, Blue-winged and Red-tailed Minla, Red-billed Leiothrix, Spotted Nutcracker (near conifers), White-browed and Black-eared Shrike-Babbler, Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Rufous-capped Babbler, Chestnut-crowned and Black-faced Warbler, Gray-bellied Tesia (common by sound, rarely seen), Green-tailed and Goulds Sunbird, Ashy-throated (this low!), Blyth's Leaf and White-tailed Leaf Warbler, Mountain Tailorbird, Brown-breasted (valley) and Mountain Bulbul, Crested Finchbill, Yellow-cheeked, Yellow-browed, Black-throated and Green-backed Tit, one Black-bibbed Tit in a mixed flock with a few Black-browed Tits, two sightings of a Brown-throated Treecreeper, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Crested Myna and Common Sonechat (the latter two in valley), Lesser Shortwing (a singing brown ind., degraded habitat near base), White-throated and Yellow-bellied Fantail, a few Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrushes, Short-billed Minivet (in pairs), Gray-chinned Minivet (in groups), Black-winged Cuckoo-Shrike, Ashy Drongo, Black Drongo (in valley), Black Eagle, Golden-throated and Great Barbet, Gray-headed Woodpecker, Little and Cattle Egret (in valley), White Wagtail and finally a Crimson-breasted Woodpecker. I only heard Lesser Cuckoo, Collared Owlet and the two-note song of the Pygmy Wren-Babbler.

## 2.4 Tengchong

Too large to be called a town, but too small for a city, Tengchong is a pleasant agglomeration nested between the Yunfengshan and the Gaoligongshan near the Burmese border. A wooded hill next to town called Laifengshan is a popular destination for afternoon walks and weekend picnics among the Tengchongese. The forest on this hill is old secondary, partly re-inforced with conifers, and is very reminiscent of a Central European woodlot. Strolling through this forest, the song of the locally common Black-breasted Thrush strongly reminds

you of blackbirds, and Great Spotted Woodpeckers, Eurasian Jays as well as inquisitive flocks of Great Tit make you feel at home. But then suddenly, Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, one Stripe-breasted Woodpecker (a Chinese rarity), Bar-tailed Treecreeper, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, a family of Long-tailed Minivet, Ashy and Spangled Drongo and mixed flocks containing Blue-winged and Red-tailed Minla, Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, Mountain Bulbul, Whiskered Yuhina, Gray-cheeked Fulvetta, White-throated Fantail and White-browed Laughingthrush quickly reminded me of where I really was. The prime reason I invested a late afternoon here before traveling on was Jesper Hornskov's account of large flocks of Brown-winged Parrotbill in this forest, and indeed they can be found reliably at the entrance to the viewing tower on top of the hill. The opener areas are good for Black-headed Greenfinch, Long-tailed Shrike, Oriental Magpie Robin and (on lawns) Paddyfield Pipit, and in thickets and undergrowth in the secondary forest I saw shy Rusty-capped Fulvettas and two Spot-breasted Scimitar-Babblers.

## 2.5 Gaoligongshan

**Habitat** On the bus ride from Baoshan to Tengchong, you cross a number of ridges that comprise the long Gaoligong Mountain Range (or Gaoligong Shan). Lately, these mountains have made the ornithological news as a Western expedition set out to some remote corner to successfully find the Sclater's Monal (see internet). However, for independent birders that are unwilling to mount an officially authorized expedition, these corners remain inaccessible. As has been mentioned for other parts of Yunnan, most of what can be seen in the accessible parts, i.e. the road to Tengchong, is either denuded hillsides or secondary scrub. However, on the highest ridge (the second but last before you get to Tengchong), remnant forest still lines the road for a distance of a few kilometers. Internet accounts by Jesper Horskov and Jon Hornbuckle indicate that years ago someone made a sighting of a female Sclater's Monal (plus of a whole number of other goodies) in this area, so I set out from Tengchong in order to spend several days up here. I ended up staying seven hours, mainly because species overlap with what I had seen during 3-4 days in the Yunfengshan was overwhelming, and because the habitat turned out to be far worse and trashed than it had appeared from the bus. The remaining woodlots look speciously large from the road, but in fact most of them just constitute a thin wall of trees against a large backdrop of fields and scrub, and virtually all of them are far more degraded inside than is evident from the outside.

**Birds** Nevertheless, one may want to reconsider the potential of this site, taking into account how many good species I managed to find within seven hours: A huge flock of Black-throated Parrotbill in trashed bamboo as well as a few Beautiful Sibilias and Rusty-fronted Barwings were probably the highlight, together with a beautiful pair of Striated Bulbul and a few Crested Finchbills. Emergent giant trees held Greater Yellowthroat, Golden-throated and Blue-throated Barbet as well as Mountain Bulbul, and secondary scrub was good for Gray Treepie, Gray Bushchat, Hill Prinia, Brown-breasted and Flavescent Bulbul, Black-headed Greenfinch and Great Tit. The rocky bank of the road yielded Blue Whistling-Thrush, Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush, Plumbeous Water-Redstart and White Wagtail. Mixed flocks were plentiful, even in the afternoon, and comprised Gray-chinned Minivet, White-throated and Yellow-bellied Fantail, Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher, Chestnut-vented Nuthatch, Green-backed, Yellow-cheeked, Yellow-browed and Black-throated Tit, Mountain Tailorbird, Ashy-throated, White-tailed Leaf, Black-faced and Chestnut-crowned Warbler, Silver-eared Mesia, Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler, Rufous-capped Babbler, Black-eared Shrike-Babbler, Whiskered Yuhina, Blue-winged, Chestnut-tailed and Red-tailed Minla, Black-headed Sibia, Golden-breasted, Rufous-winged, Rusty-capped and Gray-cheeked Fulvetta, Fire-breasted Flowerpecker, as well as Green-tailed and Goulds Sunbird. Gray-bellied Tesia was heard ubiquitously.

## 2.6 Ruili

Bordered on three sides by Myanmar (Burma), Ruili is an infamous border town whose shady reputation is now cultivated by the Communist Government by encouraging a large gambling and prostitution industry that creates most of the region's revenue. Birders started to trickle into the region in the 90ies, discovering some great birds that can be hard to see elsewhere on earth. Virtually no primary habitat remains around Ruili, but some of the secondary forests are quite interesting. The problem about Ruili is that good habitat is fairly widely scattered and hard to find, even with the help of directions. There are several sites a birder may opt to visit around Ruili. During my 3 full and 2 half-days, I managed to get to three distinctly different areas, which are listed in chronological order below. Of these, I would definitely recommend you visit the pumphouse forest and surroundings, as well as the new highway west of town. The vanished lake south of town can obviously be skipped if time is short. As far as birds in town are concerned, don't miss the fabulous spectacle of about 400,000 Barn Swallows (rough estimate) perching on the wires downtown after dusk at this time of the year. Moreover, when looking for the rare Collared Myna (see pumphouse section), keep in mind that I also saw Crested Myna in

town.

**Rice paddies south of town** Several trip reports mention a body of water south of town that has consistently been shrinking over the years. I hired a taxi in search of this lake, but found none at the location where it is supposed to be. I got off near the big buddha a couple of kilometers south of town and just walked back to town across the paddies on the first afternoon, when time wouldn't have sufficed for better activities. I was quite angry at myself for slow reaction when I suddenly flushed a crake from a ditch that was very likely a Black-tailed Crake, but cannot be recognized as positively identified. However, other birds, some of them rather exciting, others less, helped make the pain decrease: Watercock, Painted Snipe, White-breasted Waterhen, Black Drongo, Cinnamon Bittern, Cattle, Little, Intermediate and Great Egret, Black-shouldered Kite, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Coppersmith Barbet, Spotted Dove, House and Asian Palm Swift, Common, White-throated and Pied Kingfisher, Striated Grassbird, Scaly-breasted and Black-headed Munia, Greater and Lesser Coucal, White Wagtail, Great Tit, Tree Sparrow, Striated Swallow, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Long-tailed Shrike, Plain Prinia, Oriental Magpie Robin, Oriental White-eye and two species of rather Indian distribution, namely Red-vented Bulbul and Pied Bushchat.

**The ridge around the new westbound highway** A new road, which will eventually be the principal link between Ruili and the main chunk of China, ascends a ridge just west of town and near the top crosses it through a tunnel. There are numerous side tracks and trails that lead off to the left and to the right. From afar, this ridge appears as if clad in lush forest, but once you get there, you find a peculiar type of orchard-like secondary habitat. Over large parts, however, the giant trees in this habitat have not been cleared, such that you wander through what feels like a giant apple grove. Other parts around here only consist of thick scrub, and I even managed to find a small plot of what I would call secondary forest, though no larger than 1 - 2 ha in extent. It is important to note that there was surprisingly little species overlap between this site and the pumphouse forest (see below), possibly on grounds of elevation or habitat structure, and some of the listed specialties seem to be impossible to get down there. It would make no sense to give directions around here, and you will just have to roam across the ridge at random. The best bird seen in the park-like habitat was the rare Gray Sibia in the company of Common Ioras and even a group of Long-tailed Sibia. The large trees provided sanctuary for Greater Yellownappe, Gray-capped Pygmy and Gray-headed Woodpecker, Great and Blue-throated Barbet, Green-billed Malkoha, Maroon Oriole, Large Woodshrike, Bar-winged

Flycatcher-Shrike, Scarlet Minivet, Thick-billed, Fire-breasted and Plain Flowerpecker, Streaked Spiderhunter, Orange-bellied Leafbird as well as a whole bag of bulbuls, among them Crested Finchbill, Black-crested, Flavescent, Ashy, Mountain, Black and the stunning Striated Bulbul. The small forest plot I found held other surprises in the form of a White-throated Bulbul (at long last), Black-breasted Thrush, Hill Blue-Flycatchers and a group of Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrushes. Mixed flocks up here included Blue-winged Minla, Silver-eared Mesia, Gray-cheeked Fulvetta, Striated Yuhina, White-bellied Erpornis (=Yuhina), White-tailed Leaf Warbler, Bronzed and Lesser Racket-tailed Drongos, Black-throated Sunbirds (race *assamensis*), Gray-headed Canary Flycatchers, White-throated Fantails, Black-naped Monarchs, Mountain Tailorbirds, Golden Babblers, White-browed Shrike-Babblers and as a little highlight - the magnificent Rusty-fronted Barwing. From the road itself, lucky views were had at perching Brown-breasted Flycatchers, sky-diving Himalayan Swiftlets, Crested Goshawk, Oriental Honey-Buzzard and Ashy Woodswallows.

**The "pumphouse forest" and areas further up from here** This site must not be missed by bird-watching Ruili visitors, as it provides the only chance at some of the greatest regional goodies. It is rather cumbersome to find. I recommend you download Jon Hornbuckles March 2002 trip report for a very lengthy try at giving directions to this forest. However, even with these in my hand, it took me half a day of searching within degraded habitat at a completely different corner of town before I realized that I must be at a wrong place (at least this side trip added Rufous-necked Laughingthrush to my site list). I found it helpful to multiply Jon's meter readings by two or three. If you find that his directions could be complemented by a little extra info, try this: Go to the Old Quarter of Ruili, which you can access from the new town by crossing a large gray -Arc-de-Triomphe-like gate. At the fountain just past the gate, take the right fork and stay on this main street until you get to a pond at the edge of town, which you have to keep to your left. Heading out of town, you soon get through a metal arch, after which you have to take the main track to the RIGHT (this is Jons triple junction, which is really just a fork). At this fork, a grove of giant trees to your right is the spot to look out for Ruilis premiere rarity, Collared Myna, though it took me two dawn vigils and a dusk till one finally flew in. This corner is absolutely dead after 9 a.m. and before dusk. However, in the morning, it is well worth stopping here for an hour or so (even though youll be late in the forest), with some of the rewards being Burmese Shrike, Chestnut-tailed Starling, Yellow-eyed and Chestnut-capped Babbler, flocks of Gray-headed Parakeet, Plaintive Cuckoo, Rufescent and Striated Prinia as well as Black-winged Cuckooshrike. After this fork, there will be a multitude of

small side trails, which renders any directions very subjective, so it is best to just follow your instinct, focussing on the patch of forest that you can see on a hill in the near distance. At the base of the hill, the pumphouse is positioned within the lovely setting of a stream running along the forest edge into some rice paddies (Blue-tailed and Chestnut-headed Bee-eater). The stream crossing is where Black-backed Forktail is easy to see, here at one of its only points of distribution within China. Moreover, Green Sandpiper and Slaty-breasted Rail showed up, as well as yet another shy and retiring crane that was very likely a Black-tailed Crane but was not seen well enough (the latter eventually had me wade through the paddies and along the stream for three hours, without ever re-surfacing).

From the stream crossing, ascend the trail along the "forest" edge and take one of the inconspicuous trails that lead to the right into the secondary growth after 200-400m, and that eventually connect to an artificial canal. The canal can be followed for a few hundred meters in either direction and provides rewarding birding, although the forest is badly trashed. Apart from species seen elsewhere in Ruili, some of the better birds found along here were Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill (in the giant bamboo at the house at the lower end of the canal), Rosy Minivet (flock), Rufous Woodpecker, Lesser Cuckoo, Slaty-backed Forktail, Eurasian Jay, Gray Treepie, Blue Whistling-Thrush, White-browed Laughingthrush, Hill and Gray-breasted Prinia, Puff-throated and a surprising Rufous-fronted Babbler, White-rumped Munia, Black-naped Oriole and Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler. Back at the forest edge above the pumphouse, follow this same trail up for another 3-6 km through badly degraded scrub that gets successively better. Along this short-cut, you will finally end up in the same higher-elevation forest to which Jon Hornbuckle gives alternative directions via a village. The forest up here is probably as close as you can get to decent habitat in Ruili, though all of it is secondary. I found good birds here, even though the far distance from town makes it hard to get here early in the morning. Most notable were two different giant flocks of Gray-headed Parrotbill, comprising at least 30 individuals each and found at two far-apart locations, and an equally impressive flock of about 15 Long-tailed Broadbills. Additionally, a family of Orange-headed Thrush, a pair of Red-faced Liocichla (lush forest edge), a few Red-billed Scimitar-Babblers, a male Large Niltava, a Stripe-breasted Woodpecker, a female Asian Emerald Cuckoo and a male Chestnut-winged Cuckoo were much to my delight. Some less spectacular birds up here (apart from species already mentioned at the other Ruili sites) were Speckled and White-browed Piculet, Chestnut-vented and Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Ashy and Spangled Drongo, Spotted Forktail, Yellow-cheeked Tit and Gray-throated Babbler. Large Hawk Cuckoo was heard only.

### 3 Species list

Taxonomy roughly follows Robson (2000): *Birds of South-east Asia*. Note that this list also contains all the species seen during 3 months in Thailand and Vietnam before entering China. To distinguish between the birds seen in China and those seen elsewhere, note site information.

1. Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Ho Tuyen Lam
2. Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger* Kao Sam Roi Yot
3. Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* Cat Tien
4. Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus* Cat Tien
5. Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilus javanicus* Cat Tien
6. Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* Xuan Thuy
7. Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* Kao Sam Roi Yot
8. Gray Heron *Ardea cinerea* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
9. Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon, Ruili
10. Great Egret *Casmerodius albus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy, Ruili
11. Pacific Reef Egret *Egretta sacra* Bangkok, Kao Sam Roi Yot
12. Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy, Yunfengshan, Ruili
13. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Cat Tien, Ngoc Linh, Yunfengshan, Ruili
14. Little Heron *Butorides virescens* Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Khao Yai, Xuan Thuy
15. Javan Pond Heron *Ardeola speciosa* Samut Sakhon
16. Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Xuan Thuy, Jiuzhaigou
17. Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy, Ruili
18. Malayan Night-Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* Cau Treo, Cuc Phuong
19. Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinerameus* Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ruili
20. Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* Xuan Thuy
21. Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha* Xuan Thuy
22. Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* Jiuzhaigou
23. Cotton Pygmy-Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* Kao Sam Roi Yot
24. Lesser Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna javanica* Krabi

25. Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator* Kao Sam Roi Yot
26. Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong
27. Snow Partridge *Lerwa lerwa* Wolong
28. Golden Pheasant *Chrysolophus pictus* Wolong
29. Siamese Fireback *Lophura diardi* Khao Yai, Cat Tien
30. Blue Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon auritum* Jiuzhaigou
31. White Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon* Wolong
32. Silver Pheasant *Lophura nycthemera* Khao Yai, Di Linh, Mt. Lang Bian
33. Koklass Pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha* Wolong
34. Gray Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* Kaeng Krachan
35. Germain's Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron germaini* Cat Tien
36. Temminck's Tragopan *Tragopan temminckii* Emei, Wolong
37. Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
38. Tibetan Partridge *Perdix hodgsoniae* Wolong
39. Scaly-breasted Partridge *Arborophila chloropus* (ssp. *chloropus+cognacqi*) Khao Yai, Cat Tien
40. Annam Partridge *Arborophila merlini* Bach Ma
41. Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus* Cat Tien
42. Severtsov's Grouse *Tetrastes sewerzowi* Jiuzhaigou+Wolong
43. Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* Ho Tuyen Lam
44. Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis* Wolong
45. Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* Wolong
46. Crested Serpent-eagle *Spilornis cheela* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Cat Bin
47. White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* Krabi
48. Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
49. Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis* Bach Ma, Yunfengshan
50. Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus* Ruili
51. Black Kite *Milvus migrans* Kunming (ssp. *govinda?*)
52. Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus* Ko Phi Phi, Krabi, Samut Sakhon
53. Upland Buzzard *Buteo hemilasius* Jiuzhaigou
54. Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Cat Bin, Ruili

55. Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* Wolong
56. Oriental Honey-Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* Huang Nian Shan, Ruili
57. Jerdons Baza *Aviceda jerdoni* Cat Bin
58. Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* Samut Sakhon
59. Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
60. Purple Swampphen *Porphyrio porphyrio viridis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Xuan Thuy
61. Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Xuan Thuy
62. Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea* Cat Tien, Ruili
63. White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus* Krabi, Cat Tien, Xuan Thuy, Ruili
64. Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon, Ruili
65. Slaty-legged Crake *Rallina eurizonoides* Tam Dao
66. Baillons Crake *Porzana pusilla* Kao Sam Roi Yot
67. Bronze-winged Jacana *Metopidius indicus* Kao Sam Roi Yot
68. Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* Ruili
69. Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Samut Sakhon
70. Gray Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
71. Greater Sandplover *Charadrius leschenaultii* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
72. Lesser Sandplover *Charadrius mongolus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
73. Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
74. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* Samut Sakhon
75. Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai
76. Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
77. Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* Krabi
78. Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
79. Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
80. Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon
81. Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
82. Nordmanns Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* Krabi

83. Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* Krabi, Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
84. Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* Samut Sakhon
85. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon
86. Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* Ruili
87. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
88. Gray-tailed Tattler *Heteroscelus brevipes* Xuan Thuy
89. Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
90. Sanderling *Calidris alba* Xuan Thuy
91. Rufous-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
92. Temmincks Stint *Calidris temminckii* Samut Sakhon
93. Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* Samut Sakhon
94. Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* Samut Sakhon
95. Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
96. Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
97. Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* Kao Sam Roi Yot
98. Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* Bangkok, Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon
99. Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnicephalus* Samut Sakhon
100. Little Tern *Sterna albifrons* Krabi, Samut Sakhon
101. Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica* Samut Sakhon
102. Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
103. Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* Krabi
104. Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* Ko Phi Phi
105. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* Samut Sakhon, Xuan Thuy
106. White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* Samut Sakhon
107. Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Samut Sakhon, Cat Tien, Xuan Thuy, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili
108. Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis* Cat Tien, Xuan Thuy, Ruili
109. Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris* Bangkok, Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi
110. Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata* Bangkok, Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi
111. White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* Kao Sam Roi

- Yot, Krabi, Cat Tien, Bach Ma, Ruili, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
112. Brown-winged Kingfisher *Halcyon amauroptera* Krabi
113. Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda* Kao Nor Chuchii
114. Hoopoe *Upupa epops* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Du Fung Cottage, Lijiang
115. Chestnut-headed Bee-eater *Merops leschenaulti* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ruili
116. Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Cat Tien
117. Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Ruili
118. Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis* Cat Bin
119. Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctornis athertoni* Cat Tien
120. Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Khao Yai, Cat Tien
121. Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis orientalis* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
122. Red-headed Trogon *Harpactes erythrocephalus* Khao Yai, Di Linh, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Ba Vi, Emei
123. Orange-breasted Trogon *Harpactes oreskios* Cat Tien
124. Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri* Cat Tien
125. Gray-headed Parakeet *Psittacula finschii* Bach Ma, Ruili
126. Vernal Hanging-Parrot *Loriculus vernalis* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh
127. Gray-rumped Treeswift *Hemiprocne longipennis* Kao Nor Chuchii
128. Silver-backed Needletail *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* Khao Yai, Sa Pa
129. Brown-backed Needletail *Hirundapus giganteus* Khao Yai
130. White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* Wawu Shan
131. House Swift *Apus nipalensis* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Phong Nha, Sa Pa, Emei, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Kunming
132. Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* Phong Nha, Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
133. Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasienensis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Khao Yai, Ruili
134. Germains Swiftlet *Collocalia germani* Ko Phi Phi
135. Himalayan Swiftlet *Collocalia brevirostris* Emei, Wawu Shan, Ruili
136. Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* Ruili
137. Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparverioides* Emei, Wolong

138. Hodgsons (Indochinese) Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx nisicolor* Ta Nung
139. Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* Bach Ma
140. Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus* Emei
141. Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Huang Nian Shan, Ruili
142. Eurasian Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* Du Fung Cottage
143. Plaintive Cuckoo *Cacomantis merulinus* Samut Sakhon, Cat Tien, Phong Nha, Ruili
144. Banded Bay Cuckoo *Cacomantis sonneratii* Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam
145. Violet Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* Cat Tien
146. Asian Emerald Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx maculatus* Ruili
147. Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kaeng Krachan, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
148. Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopacea* Samut Sakhon
149. Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* Cat Tien, Xuan Thuy, Ruili
150. Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* Cuc Phuong, Ruili
151. Chestnut-bellied Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus sumatranus* Kao Nor Chuchii
152. Raffles Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus* Kao Nor Chuchii
153. Green-billed Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus tristis* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin, Cau Treo, Ruili
154. Chestnut-breasted Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan
155. Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthroceros albirostris albirostris* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien
156. Brown Hornbill *Anorrhinus tickelli* Cuc Phuong
157. Wreathed Hornbill *Aceros undulatus* Khao Yai, Madagui (near Cat Tien)
158. Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Di Linh
159. Green-eared Barbet *Megalaima faiostricta* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cau Treo, Ba Vi
160. Lineated Barbet *Megalaima lineata* Cat Tien
161. Great Barbet *Megalaima virens* Kaeng Krachan, Emei, Yunfengshan, Ruili
162. Red-vented Barbet *Megalaima lagrandieri* Cat Tien, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
163. Blue-eared Barbet *Megalaima australis* Cat Tien

164. Coppersmith Barbet *Megalaima haemacephala* Ruili
165. Blue-throated Barbet *Megalaima asiatica* Kaeng Krachan, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
166. Moustached Barbet *Megalaima incognita* Khao Yai
167. Black-browed Barbet *Megalaima oorti* Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh
168. Golden-throated Barbet *Megalaima franklinii* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
169. Red-throated Barbet *Megalaima mystacophanos* Kao Nor Chuchii
170. Pied Imperial Pigeon *Ducula bicolor* Ko Phi Phi
171. Green Imperial Pigeon *Ducula aenea* Cat Tien, Cat Bin
172. Mountain Imperial Pigeon *Ducula badia* Kaeng Krachan, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Di Linh
173. Snow Pigeon *Columba leuconata* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
174. Speckled Wood Pigeon *Columba hodgsonii* Emei, Wolong
175. Thick-billed Green Pigeon *Treron curvirostra* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
176. Orange-breasted Green Pigeon *Treron bicincta* Cat Tien, Cat Bin
177. Pompadour Green Pigeon *Treron pompadora* Cat Tien
178. Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenura* Ho Tuyen Lam, Emei
179. Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica* Krabi, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
180. Pin-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron apicauda* Cat Bin
181. Barred Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia unchall* Di Linh
182. Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
183. Red Collared Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Cat Tien, Du Fung Cottage
184. Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Cat Bin, Phong Nha, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili
185. Peaceful Dove *Geopelia striata* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi
186. Brown Hawk-Owl *Ninox scutulata* Khao Yai
187. Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* Cat Tien, Emei
188. Collared Owlet *Glaucidium brodiei* Emei
189. Père Davids (=Sichuan Wood) Owl *Strix davidi* Jiuzhaigou
190. Tawny Owl *Strix aluco nivicola* Jiuzhaigou

191. Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis* Bach Ma
192. Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* Jiuzhaigou
193. Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* Kao Sam Roi Yot
194. Gray Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus hazarae* Sa Pa
195. Great Eared Nightjar *Eurostopodus macrotis* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien
196. Rufous-bellied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos hyperythrus* Khao Yai
197. Stripe-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos atratus* Tengchong, Ruili
198. Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major cabanisi* Sa Pa, Jiuzhaigou, Tengchong, Jade Dragon Mtn.
199. White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
200. Crimson-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos cathpharius* Emei Shan, Wolong, Yunfengshan
201. Darjeeling Woodpecker *Dendrocopos darjellensis* Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong
202. Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker *Dendrocopos canicapillus* Ho Tuyen Lam, Lang Bian, Cuc Phuong, Kunming, Tengchong, Ruili
203. Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus* Wawu Shan
204. Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis* Kaeng Krachan, Ta Nung, Lang Bian, Tam Dao, Emei, Huang Nian Shan
205. Rufous Woodpecker *Celeus brachyurus* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat Tien, Kon Kring, Ruili
206. Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius* Jiuzhaigou
207. White-bellied Woodpecker *Dryocopus javensis* Cat Tien
208. Greater Yellownape *Picus flavinucha* Kaeng Krachan, Kon Kring, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
209. Lesser Yellownape *Picus chlorolophus* Cat Tien
210. Laced Woodpecker *Picus vittatus* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cat Bin
211. Gray-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus* Jiuzhaigou, Yunfengshan, Ruili
212. Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* Khao Yai, Cat Tien
213. Common Flameback *Dinopium javanense* Cat Tien
214. Greater Flameback *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong
215. Heart-spotted Woodpecker *Hemicircus canente* Cat Tien
216. Black-and-buff Woodpecker *Meglyptes jugularis* Khao Yai

217. Buff-rumped Woodpecker *Meiglyptes tristis* Kao Nor Chuchii
218. Speckled Piculet *Picumnus inominatus* Kaeng Krachan, Kon Kring, Huang Nian Shan, Ruili
219. White-browed Piculet *Sasia ochracea* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Sa Pa, Ruili
220. Gurneys Pitta *Pitta gurneyi* Kao Nor Chuchii
221. Eared Pitta *Pitta phayrei* Khao Yai
222. Blue Pitta *Pitta cyanea* Khao Yai
223. Blue-rumped Pitta *Pitta soror* Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma
224. Rusty-naped Pitta *Pitta oatesi* Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh, Ta Nung
225. Bar-bellied Pitta *Pitta elliotii* Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
226. Blue-winged Pitta *Pitta molucensis* Cat Tien
227. Green Broadbill *Calyptomena viridis* Kao Nor Chuchii
228. Banded Broadbill *Eurylaimus javanicus* Kaeng Krachan
229. Black-and-red Broadbill *Cymbirhynchus macryrhynchus* Cat Tien
230. Dusky Broadbill *Corydon sumatranus* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien
231. Silver-breasted Broadbill *Serilophus lunatus* Kaeng Krachan, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma
232. Long-tailed Broadbill *Psarisomus dalhousiae* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Ta Nung, Di Linh, Ruili
233. Blue-winged Leafbird *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* Kao Nor Chuchii, Krabi, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cau Treo
234. Golden-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons* Cat Tien, Cat Bin
235. Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* Cau Treo, Ruili
236. Asian Fairy Bluebird *Irena puella* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
237. Slender-billed Oriole *Oriolus tenuirostris* Ho Tuyen Lam
238. Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* Cat Tien, Ruili
239. Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus* Cat Tien
240. Maroon Oriole *Oriolus traillii* Di Linh, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Cuc Phuong, Ruili
241. Common Green Magpie *Cissa chinensis* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Tam Dao
242. Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* Tam Dao, Bach Ma

243. White-winged Magpie *Urocissa whiteheadi* Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma
244. Red-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa erythrorhyncha* Ba Vi, Emei, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn., Huang Nian Shan
245. Racket-tailed Treepie *Crypsirina temia* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Cat Tien, Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Cat Bin
246. Ratchet-tailed Treepie *Temnurus temnurus* Kaeng Krachan, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma
247. Gray Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae* Kaeng Krachan, Emei, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
248. Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes* Wolong, Jiuzhaigou, Jade Dragon Mtn.
249. Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius* (leucotis) Lang Bian; (sinensis) Emei, Jiuzhaigou; (ssp. unclear) Tengchong, Ruili
250. Crested Jay *Platylophus galericulatus* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan
251. Alpine Chough *Pyrrhocorax graculus* Wolong
252. Northern Raven *Corvus corax* Wolong
253. Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* Bangkok, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn., Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
254. Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Ruili
255. Great Iora *Aegithina lafresnayeii* Kao Nor Chuchii, Krabi, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
256. Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus flammeus* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin, Ba Vi, Ruili
257. Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn., Tengchong
258. Short-billed Minivet *Pericrocotus brevirostris* Yunfengshan
259. Gray-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris* Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
260. Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus* Ruili
261. Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin, Phong Nha, Ruili
262. Asian Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Ba Vi
263. Rufous-winged Philentoma *Philentoma pyrhopterum* Kao Nor Chuchii
264. Pied Fantail *Rhipidura javanica* Bangkok

265. White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis* Kaeng Krachan, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Lang Bian, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Ba Vi, Sa Pa, Kunming, Yunfengshan, Tengchong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
266. Yellow-bellied Fantail *Rhipidura hypoxantha* Sa Pa, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
267. Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Phong Nha
268. Burmese Shrike *Lanius collurioides* Lang Bian, Dalat City, Kon Kring, Ruili
269. Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schachschach* Ngoc Linh, Kon Kring, Xuan Thuy, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Tengchong
270. Gray-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Lijiang
271. Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* Xuan Thuy, Ruili, Yunfengshan
272. Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ta Nung, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Ruili, Tengchong
273. Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Bach Ma, Ruili
274. Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Emei, Ruili, Tengchong
275. Crow-billed Drongo *Dicrurus annectans* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Cau Treo, Bach Ma
276. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin, Cau Treo
277. Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus remifer* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Ruili
278. Large Cuckooshrike *Coracina maccei* Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ngoc Linh, Cuc Phuong
279. Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos* Khao Yai, Ruili, Yunfengshan
280. Indochinese Cuckooshrike *Coracina polioptera* Ho Tuyen Lam
281. Large Woodshrike *Tephrodornis gularis* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Ruili
282. Bar-winged Flycatcher-Shrike *Hemipus picatus* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin, Ruili
283. Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
284. Eurasian Crag Martin *Hirundo rupestris* Jiuzhaigou

285. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* Kao  
Sam Roi Yot, Khao Yai, Cat Tien,  
Sa Pa, Emei, Wolong, Du Fung  
Cottage, Jade Dragon Mtn, Ruili
286. Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica*  
Krabi
287. Striated Swallow *Hirundo strio-  
lata badia* Krabi, Bach Ma, Ruili
288. Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo dau-  
rica* Ho Tuyen Lam, Emei, Du  
Fung Cottage
289. Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*  
Emei
290. White-throated Dipper *Cinclus  
cinclus* Wolong, Jiuzhaigou
291. Grandala *Grandala coelicolor* Wo-  
long
292. Blue Whistling-Thrush *Myophonus  
caeruleus* Krabi, Khao Yai, Ngoc  
Linh, Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou,  
Wolong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
293. White-throated Rock Thrush *Mon-  
ticola gularis* Lang Bian
294. Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola soli-  
tarius* Kaeng Krachan, Sa Pa, Ji-  
uzhaigou
295. Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush *Mon-  
ticola rufiventris* Gaoligongshan,  
Yunfengshan
296. Chestnut Thrush *Turdus rubro-  
canus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
297. Kesslers Thrush *Turdus kessleri*  
Wolong
298. Black-breasted Thrush *Turdus  
dissimilis* Kunming, Tengchong,  
Ruili
299. Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*  
Du Fung Cottage
300. Gray-winged Blackbird *Turdus  
boulboul* Emei
301. Chinese Thrush *Turdus mupinen-  
sis* Jiuzhaigou, Kunming, Lijiang
302. Scaly Thrush *Zoothera dauma*  
Di Linh, Emei, Wolong
303. Dark-sided Thrush *Zoothera marginata*  
Tam Dao
304. Long-tailed Thrush *Zoothera dixoni*  
Jiuzhaigou
305. Orange-headed Thrush *Zoothera  
citrina aurimacula* Cuc Phuong,  
Ruili
306. Green Cochoa *Cochoa viridis* Di  
Linh, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh
307. Asian Brown Flycatcher *Musci-  
capa dauurica dauurica* Kao Sam  
Roi Yot, Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat  
Tien
308. Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa  
sibirica* Bach Ma, Emei, Wawu  
Shan, Jiuzhaigou
309. Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Mus-  
cicapa muttui* Sa Pa, Emei, Wo-  
long, Huang Nian Shan, Ruili
310. Ferruginous Flycatcher *Musci-  
capa ferruginea* Ngoc Linh, Emei,  
Wawu Shan, Wolong, Yunfeng-  
shan

311. Large Niltava *Niltava grandis* (*dec-*  
*orata*) Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam,  
Ta Nung; (ssp.?) Ngoc Linh; (gran-  
dis) Sa Pa, Ruili
312. Small Niltava *Niltava macgrigo-*  
*riae* Ba Vi, Sa Pa
313. Vivid Niltava *Niltava vivida* Emei
314. Rufous-bellied Niltava *Niltava sun-*  
*dara* Emei, Wolong, Jiuzhaigou,  
Yunfengshan
315. Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*parva albicilla* Kao Sam Roi Yot,  
Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien
316. Little Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*westermanni* Lang Bian, Ngoc Linh,  
Sa Pa, Yunfengshan
317. Rufous-browed Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*solitarius* Kaeng Krachan
318. White-gorgeted Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*monileger* Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh,  
Tam Dao, Bach Ma
319. Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*zanthopygia* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cuc  
Phuong
320. Green-backed (=Narcissus) Fly-  
catcher *Ficedula (narcissina) elisae*  
Kao Nor Chuchii
321. Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mug-*  
*maki* Lang Bian
322. Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*strophciata* Ngoc Linh, Emei, Wawu  
Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade  
Dragon Mtn.
323. Slaty-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*hodgsonii* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade  
Dragon Mtn.
324. Snowy-browed Flycatcher *Ficedula*  
*hyperythra* Ngoc Linh, Wolong,  
Yunfengshan
325. Slaty-blue Flycatcher *Ficedula tri-*  
*color* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou,  
Wolong
326. Pygmy Blue Flycatcher *Musci-*  
*capella hodgsoni* Yunfengshan
327. Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanop-*  
*tila cyanomelana cumatilis* Kaeng  
Krachan
328. Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias tha-*  
*lassina* Ho Tuyen Lam, Lang Bian,  
Ta Nung, Sa Pa, Emei, Lijiang
329. Tickells Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis*  
*tickelliae* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat  
Tien (incl Madagui)
330. Hill Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis banyu-*  
*mas* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai,  
Ruili
331. Blue-throated Flycatcher *Cyor-*  
*nis rubeculoides klossi* Bach Ma
332. Chinese Blue-Flycatcher *Cyor-*  
*nis glaucicomans* Emei
333. Hainan Blue-Flycatcher *Cyornis*  
*hainanus* Phong Nha, Cuc Phuong,  
Ba Vi
334. White-tailed Flycatcher *Cyornis*  
*concretus* Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma

335. Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* Kaeng Krachan, Emei, Du Fung Cottage, Kunming, Lijiang, Tengchong, Ruili  
Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Tam Dao, Sa Pa, Ba Vi, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming, Jade Dragon Mtn., Yunfengshan, Tengchong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
336. Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophrys (langbianensis)* Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Lang Bian; (carolinae) Sa Pa; (nipalensis) Yunfengshan
337. White-browed Shortwing *Brachypteryx montana* Ngoc Linh
338. Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane* Kao Nor Chuchii, Khao Yai, Cat Tien (incl Madagui), Lang Bian
339. Rufous-headed Robin *Luscinia ruficeps* Jiuzhaigou
340. Indian Blue Robin *Luscinia brunnea* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
341. Firethroat *Luscinia pectardens* Wolong
342. White-tailed Rubythroat *Luscinia pectoralis* Wolong
343. Golden Bush Robin *Tarsiger chrysaeus* Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong
344. White-browed Bush Robin *Tarsiger indicus* Emei, Wolong
345. Orange-flanked Bush Robin *Tarsiger cyanurus* Wolong, Jiuzhaigou
346. Oriental Magpie Robin - *Copsychus saularis* Bangkok, Cat Tien, Ngoc Linh, Phong Nha, Sa Pa, Emei, Du Fung Cottage, Kunming, Lijiang, Tengchong, Ruili
347. White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Phong Nha, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cat Bin, Ba Vi, Sa Pa
348. White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura* Lang Bian, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Kunming
349. Plumbeous Water-Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosus* Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Gaoligongshan
350. White-capped Water-Redstart *Chaimarornis leucocephalus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
351. White-throated Redstart *Phoenicurus schisticeps* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
352. Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus auroreus* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Lijiang, Jade Dragon Mtn.
353. Blue-fronted Redstart *Phoenicurus frontalis* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
354. White-bellied Redstart *Hodgsonius phaenicuroides* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn.
355. Spotted Forktail *Enicurus maculatus* Di Linh, Emei, Ruili

356. White-crowned Forktail *Enicurus leschenaulti* Bach Ma
357. Little Forktail *Enicurus scouleri* Emei
358. Slaty-backed Forktail *Enicurus schistaceus* Khao Yai, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Emei, Ruili
359. Black-backed Forktail *Enicurus immaculatus* Ruili
360. Common Stonechat *Saxicola torquata (stejnegeri)* Kao Sam Roi Yot; (*przewalskii*) Sa Pa, Jade Dragon Mtn, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge), Yunfengshan
361. Gray Bushchat *Saxicola ferrea* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Sa Pa, Huang Nian Shan, Gaoligongshan
362. Pied Bushchat *Saxicola caprata* Ruili
363. Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Ruili
364. Asian Glossy Starling *Aplonis panayensis* Ko Phi Phi
365. Asian Pied Starling *Sturnus contra* Kao Sam Roi Yot
366. Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnus malabaricus* Ruili
367. Vinous-breasted Starling *Sturnus burmannicus* Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring
368. Red-billed Starling *Sturnus sericeus* Du Fung Cottage
369. Black-collared Starling *Sturnus nigricollis* Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh
370. White-shouldered Starling *Sturnus sinensis* Phong Nha
371. Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* Bangkok, Khao Yai
372. White-vented Myna *Acridotheres grandis* Bangkok, Phong Nha
373. Crested Myna *Acridotheres cristatellus* Phong Nha, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Yunfengshan
374. Collared Myna *Acridotheres albocinctus* Ruili
375. Golden-crested Myna *Ampeliceps coronatus* Cat Tien
376. Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* Khao Yai, Cat Tien (incl Madagui), Ta Nung, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
377. Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus (annamensis)* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma; (*talifuenensis*) Sa Pa, Kunming, Lijiang, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan; (*concinus*) Emei, Du Fung Cottage
378. Black-browed Tit *Aegithalos bonvaloti* Jade Dragon Mtn, Yunfengshan
379. Sooty Tit *Aegithalos fuliginosus* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong

380. Fire-capped Tit *Cephalopyrus flam-*  
*miceps* Wawu Shan, Wolong  
Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa,  
Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
381. Green-backed Tit *Parus monti-*  
*colus (legendrei)* Ho Tuyen Lam,  
Lang Bian; (*yunnanensis*) Emei,  
Wolong, Jiuzhaigou, Huang Nian  
Shan, Kunmimng, Jade Dragon  
Mtn, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
382. Yellow-bellied Tit *Parus venus-*  
*tulus* Emei, Wolong, Jiuzhaigou,  
Huang Nian Shan
383. Père Davids (Rusty-breasted) Tit  
*Parus davidi* Wolong, Jiuzhaigou
384. Coal Tit *Parus ater aemodius*  
Wawu Shan, Wolong, Jiuzhaigou,  
Jade Dragon Mtn
385. Black-bibbed Tit *Parus hyper-*  
*melaena* Yunfengshan, Jade Dragon  
Mtn
386. Songar Tit *Parus (montanus) affi-*  
*nis* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
387. Great Tit *Parus major* Phong  
Nha, Ba Vi, Emei, Jiuzhaigou,  
Du Fung Cottage, Huang Nian  
Shan, Kunming, Jade Dragon Mtn,  
Tengchong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
388. Gray-crested Tit *Parus dichrous*  
Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong, Ji-  
uzhaigou, Jade Dragon Mtn
389. Rufous-vented Tit *Parus rubidi-*  
*ventris* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou,  
Wolong
390. Yellow-cheeked Tit *Parus spi-*  
*lonotus* Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam,
391. Sultan Tit *Melanochlora sultanea*  
(*gayeti*) Bach Ma; (*sultanea*) Cuc  
Phuong
392. Yellow-browed Tit *Sylviparus mod-*  
*estus* Sa Pa, Emei, Wawu Shan,  
Wolong, Yunfengshan, Gaoligong-  
shan
393. Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea* Ji-  
uzhaigou
394. Chestnut-vented Nuthatch *Sitta*  
*nagaensis* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen  
Lam, Sa Pa, Emei, Wolong, Kun-  
ming, Jade Dragon Mtn, Teng-  
chong, Yunfengshan, Gaoligong-  
shan, Ruili
395. White-tailed Nuthatch *Sitta hi-*  
*malayensis* Sa Pa
396. White-cheeked (Przewalskis) Nuthatch  
*Sitta (leucopsis) przewalskii* Ji-  
uzhaigou
397. Chinese Nuthatch *Sitta villosa*  
Jiuzhaigou
398. Yunnan Nuthatch *Sitta yunna-*  
*nensis* Jade Dragon Mtn
399. Yellow-billed Nuthatch *Sitta so-*  
*lagiae* Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring
400. Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis*  
Cat Tien, Di Linh, Ngoc Linh,  
Cau Treo, Ruili
401. Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia fa-*  
*miliaris* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Jade  
Dragon Mtn

402. Bar-tailed Treecreeper *Certhia himalayana* Jiuzhaigou, Tengchong
403. Brown-throated Treecreeper *Certhia discolor (meridionalis)* Ho Tuyen Lam; (*shanensis*) Yunfengshan
404. Sichuan Treecreeper *Certhia tianquanensis* Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
405. Winter Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
406. Collared Finchbill *Spizixos semitorques semitorques* Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Du Fung Cottage, Huang Nian Shan
407. Crested Finchbill *Spizixos canifrons ingrami* Sa Pa, Kunming, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
408. Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh, Lang Bian, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Tam Dao, Ba Vi, Ruili; Emei (ssp. *leucothorax*)
409. Mountain Bulbul *HypsipetesMcClellandii* Kaeng Krachan, Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Yunfengshan, Tengchong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
410. Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* Tam Dao, Kunming
411. Ashy Bulbul *Hemixos flavala* Khao Yai, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ba Vi, Ruili
412. Black-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus atriceps* Kao Nor Chuchii, Krabi, Khao Yai, Cat Tien
413. Black-crested Bulbul *Pycnonotus melanicterus* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Ruili
414. Striated Bulbul *Pycnonotus striatus* Gaoligongshan, Ruili
415. Stripe-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus finlaysoni* Kao Nor Chuchii, Krabi, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin
416. Hairy-backed Bulbul *Tricholestes criniger* Kao Nor Chuchii
417. Ochraceous Bulbul *Alophoixus ochraceus* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien (incl Madagui)
418. Puff-throated Bulbul *Alophoixus pallidus* Khao Yai, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Cat Bin, Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Ba Vi
419. White-throated Bulbul *Alophoixus flaveolus* Ruili
420. Gray-eyed Bulbul *Iole propinqua* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Madagui (near Cat Tien), Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin, Bach Ma
421. Streak-eared Bulbul *Pycnonotus blanfordi* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Cat Tien
422. Cream-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus simplex* Kao Nor Chuchii
423. Red-eyed Bulbul *Pycnonotus brunneus* Kao Nor Chuchii

424. Spectacled Bulbul *Pycnonotus erythrophthalmos* Krabi
425. Flavescent Bulbul *Pycnonotus flavescens* Kaeng Krachan, Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
426. Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* Khao Yai, Ta Nung, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin, Cau Treo, Ba Vi, Ruili
427. Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam
428. Light-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* (*hainanus*) Xuan Thuy; (*sinensis*) Emei, Du Fung Cottage
429. Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer* Ruili
430. Brown-breasted Bulbul *Pycnonotus xanthorrhous* Sa Pa, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming, Lijiang Area, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
431. Hill Prinia *Prinia atrogularis* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Sa Pa, Ruili, Gaoligongshan
432. Striated Prinia *Prinia criniger catharia* Huang Nian Shan, Lijiang, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge), Ruili
433. Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata* Samut Sakhon, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge), Ruili
434. Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris sonitans* Xuan Thuy
435. Gray-breasted Prinia *Prinia hodgsonii* Cat Tien, Ruili
436. Rufescent Prinia *Prinia rufescens* Cuc Phuong, Ba Vi, Ruili
437. Dark-necked Tailorbird *Orthotomus atrogularis* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin, Cau Treo, Ba Vi
438. Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius* Bangkok
439. Mountain Tailorbird *Orthotomus cuculatus* Lang Bian, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Ba Vi, Sa Pa, Kunming, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
440. Rufous-tailed Tailorbird *Orthotomus sericeus* Kao Nor Chuchii
441. Bright-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis* Khao Yai
442. Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* Du Fung Cottage
443. Brownish-flanked Bush-Warbler *Cettia fortipes* Sa Pa, Emei, Wawu Shan, Huang Nian Shan
444. Gray-sided Bush-Warbler *Cettia brunneifrons* Wawu Shan, Wolong
445. Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warbler *Cettia major* Emei, Wawu Shan

446. Yellowish-bellied Bush Warbler *Cettia acanthizoides* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
447. Aberrant Bush-Warbler *Cettia flavolivacea* Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong
448. Pale-footed Bush-Warbler *Cettia pallidipes* Jade Dragon Mtn
449. Russet Bush- Warbler *Bradypterus madelli mandelli* Sa Pa, Emei
450. Brown Bush Warbler *Bradypterus luteoventris* Wawu Shan
451. (Northern) Spotted Bush-Warbler *Bradypterus suschkini* Kaeng Krachan
452. (Southern) Spotted Bush-Warbler *Bradypterus thoracicus* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou
453. Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* Cat Tien
454. Rusty-rumped Warbler *Locustella certhiola* Cat Bin
455. Black-browed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* Kao Sam Roi Yot
456. Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis* Xuan Thuy
457. Striated Grassbird *Megalurus palustris* Phong Nha, Ruili
458. Raddes Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Lang Bian
459. Yellow-streaked Warbler *Phylloscopus armandii* Jiuzhaigou
460. Buff-throated Warbler *Phylloscopus subaffinis* Sa Pa, Emei, Wawu Shan
461. Tickells Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus affinis* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
462. Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* Cat Tien
463. Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides trochiloides* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
464. Pale-legged Leaf-Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes* Khao Yai, Cat Tien
465. Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus* Kao Sam Roi Yot
466. Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* Krabi, Cuc Phuong, Xuan Thuy, Bach Ma, Cat Bin, Sa Pa
467. Large-billed Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus magnirostris* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Huang Nian Shan, Jade Dragon Mtn
468. Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* Emei
469. White-tailed Leaf-Warbler *Phylloscopus davisoni (klossi)* Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Lang Bian, Di Linh, Ngoc Linh; (ssp.?) Cuc Phuong; (*davisoni*) Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan, Ruili
470. Blyths Leaf- Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides* Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Kunming, Jade Dragon Mtn, Yunfengshan

471. Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti* Emei
472. Chinese Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus sichuanensis* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
473. Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* Khao Yai, Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam
474. Buff-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus pulcher* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
475. Lemon-rumped Warbler *Phylloscopus chloronotus* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
476. Ashy-throated Warbler *Phylloscopus maculipennis* Lang Bian, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Emei, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
477. White-spectacled Warbler *Seicercus affinis* (ssp. *affinis/ocularis*?) Ta Nung, Lang Bian, Ngoc Linh
478. Bianchis Warbler *Seicercus valentini* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn.
479. Gray-crowned Warbler *Seicercus omeiensis* Emei
480. Plain-tailed Warbler *Seicercus soror* Emei, Huang Nian Shan
481. Gray-crowned Warbler *Seicercus tephrocephalus* Huang Nian Shan
482. Gray-cheeked Warbler *Seicercus poliogenys* Kon Kring, Bach Ma
483. Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Emei, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Huang Nian Shan
484. Yellow-bellied Warbler *Abroscopus superciliaris* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong
485. Rufous-faced Warbler *Abroscopus albogularis* Kon Kring (ssp. *fulvifacies*), Emei, Du Fung Cottage
486. Black-faced Warbler *Abroscopus schisticeps ripponi* Sa Pa, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
487. White-browed Tit-Warbler *Lep-topoecile sophiae* Wolong
488. Goldcrest *Regulus regulus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou
489. Gray-bellied Tesia *Tesia cyaniventer* Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Yunfengshan
490. Chestnut-headed Tesia *Tesia castaneocoronata* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
491. Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus siamensis* Sa Pa, Kunming, Ruili
492. Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong

493. White-crested Laughingthrush *Garrulax leucolophus* Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin
494. Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax pectoralis* Kaeng Krachan
495. Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger pasquieri* Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Ruili
496. White-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax albogularis* Huang Nian Shan
497. Black-faced Laughingthrush *Garrulax affinis* Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
498. Elliots Laughingthrush *Garrulax elliotii* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
499. Moustached Laughingthrush *Garrulax cineraceus* Emei, Yunfengshan
500. Barred Laughingthrush *Garrulax lunulatus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
501. Sukachevs (=Snowy-cheeked) Laughingthrush *Garrulax sukatschewi* Jiuzhaigou
502. Spotted Laughingthrush *Garrulax ocellatus* Emei, Wolong
503. Giant Laughingthrush *Garrulax maximus* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
504. Rusty Laughingthrush *Garrulax poecilorrhynchus* Emei
505. Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* Kaeng Krachan, Bach Ma
506. Gray Laughingthrush *Garrulax maesi* Tam Dao
507. Black-hooded Laughingthrush *Garrulax milleti (milleti)* Di Linh; (*sweeti*) Kon Kring
508. White-cheeked Laughingthrush *Garrulax vassali* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh
509. Orange-breasted Laughingthrush *Garrulax annamensis* Di Linh
510. Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush *Garrulax erythrocephalus* Yunfengshan
511. Golden-winged Laughingthrush *Garrulax ngoclinhsensis* Ngoc Linh
512. Collared Laughingthrush *Garrulax yersini* Lang Bian
513. Red-tailed Laughingthrush *Garrulax milnei (ssp.)* Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Yunfengshan
514. Red-winged Laughingthrush *Garrulax formosus* Emei
515. White-browed Laughingthrush *Garrulax sannio comis* Sa Pa, Emei, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Tengchong, Huang Nian Shan
516. Hwamei *Garrulax canorus* Emei
517. Emei Liocichla *Liocichla omeiensis* Emei

518. Red-faced Liocichla *Liocichla phoenicea* Ruili  
519. Chinese Babax *Babax lanceolatus* Wolong, Yunfengshan  
520. Cutia *Cutia nipalensis* (legalleni) Ho Tuyen Lam; (*hoae*) Ngoc Linh; (*nipalensis*) Yunfengshan  
521. White-browed Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius flaviscapis* (*annamensis*) Di Linh; (*ricketti*) Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Yunfengshan, Ruili, Kunming  
522. Black-eared Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius melanotis melanotis* Kon Kring, Sa Pa, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan  
523. Chestnut-fronted Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius aenobarbus* (*indochinensis*) Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh; (*intermedius*) Ngoc Linh  
524. Green Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius xanthochlorus* Wolong  
525. Pygmy Wren-Babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* Lang Bian, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Huang Nian Shan  
526. Scaly-breasted Wren-Babbler *Pnoepyga albiventer* Wolong  
527. Long-tailed Wren-Babbler *Spelaeornis chocolatinus* Yunfengshan  
528. Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler *Napothera epilepidota* Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Tam Dao  
529. Streaked Wren-Babbler *Napothera brevicaudata* (*rufiventer*) Di Linh; (*stevensi*) Cuc Phuong; (*proxima*) Bach Ma  
530. Large Wren-Babbler *Napothera macrodactyla* Kao Nor Chuchii  
531. Large Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos* Khao Yai, Cat Tien (incl Madagui), Bach Ma  
532. White-browed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma  
533. Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps* (*alius*) Di Linh, Ta Nung; (*ochraceiceps*) Tam Dao; (*stenorhynchus*) Ruili  
534. Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus ferruginosus* (*dickinsoni*) Ngoc Linh, Kon Kring; (*orientalis*) Tam Dao  
535. Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* Tam Dao, Sa Pa, Emei, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming, Yunfengshan, Tengchong, Gaoligongshan, Ruili  
536. Spot-breasted Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis* Sa Pa, Emei, Tengchong  
537. Short-tailed Scimitar-Babbler *Jabouilleia danjoui parvirostris* Cat Bin  
538. Striped Tit-Babbler *Macronous gularis* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc

- Phuong, Cau Treo, Tam Dao, Phong Nha, Cat Bin, Bach Ma, Ba Vi
539. Gray-faced Tit-Babbler *Macronous kelleyi* Cat Tien, Cat Bin
540. Ferruginous Babbler *Trichastoma bicolor* Kao Nor Chuchii
541. Moustached Babbler *Malacopteron magnirostre* Kao Nor Chuchii
542. Scaly-crowned Babbler *Malacopteron cinereum* Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
543. Short-tailed Babbler *Malacocincla malaccensis* Kao Nor Chuchii
544. Abbotts Babbler *Malacocincla abbotti* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Phong Nha
545. Puff-throated Babbler *Pellorneum ruficeps* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Kao Nor Chuchii, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin, Phong Nha, Ruili
546. Buff-breasted Babbler *Pellorneum tickelli* Cat Tien (incl Madagui), Cuc Phuong, Cau Treo, Cat Bin, Phong Nha, Bach Ma, Ba Vi
547. Spot-throated Babbler *Pellorneum albiventre* Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Sa Pa
548. Black-capped Babbler *Pellorneum capistratum* Kao Nor Chuchii
549. Rufous-fronted Babbler *Stachyris rufifrons* Kao Nor Chuchii, Kaeng Krachan, Ruili
550. Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyris ruficeps* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Emei, Du Fung Cottage, Wolong, Huang Nian Shan, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
551. Golden Babbler *Stachyris chrysaea* Kaeng Krachan, Kon Kring, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Ba Vi, Ruili
552. Gray-throated Babbler *Stachyris nigriceps* Kaeng Krachan, Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ngoc Linh, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Caou Treo, Ba Vi, Ruili
553. Spot-necked Babbler *Stachyris striolata* Kaeng Krachan, Tam Dao, Cau Treo, Bach Ma
554. Chestnut-winged Babbler *Stachyris erythroptera* Kao Nor Chuchii
555. Chestnut-rumped Babbler *Stachyris maculata* Kao Nor Chuchii
556. Sooty Babbler *Stachyris herberti* Phong Nha
557. White-hooded Babbler *Gampsorhynchus rufulus* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Tam Dao
558. Chestnut-capped Babbler *Timalia pileata* Ruili
559. Yellow-eyed Babbler *Chrysomma sinense* Ruili
560. Rufous-tailed Moupinia *Moupinia poecilotis* Jade Dragon Mtn

561. Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera* Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam; (*wingatei*) Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Ruili, Tengchong
562. Red-tailed Minla *Minla ignotincta (mariae)* Ngoc Linh, Sa Pa; (*ignotincta*) Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan, Tengchong
563. Chestnut-tailed Minla *Minla strigula yunnanensis* Sa Pa, Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
564. Dusky Fulvetta *Alcippe brunnea* Emei
565. Black-browed Fulvetta *Alcippe grotei* Cat Tien (incl Madagui), Cuc Phuong, Cau Treo, Bach Ma, Cat Bin
566. Gray-cheeked Fulvetta *Alcippe morrisonia* Sa Pa, Tam Dao, Emei, Huang Nian Shan, Gaoligongshan, Tengchong, Yunfengshan, Ruili
567. Mountain Fulvetta *Alcippe peracensis annamensis* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Kon Kring, Bach Ma
568. Rufous-throated Fulvetta *Alcippe rufogularis* Cuc Phuong, Cat Bin
569. Rusty-capped Fulvetta *Alcippe dubia (genestieri)* Sa Pa, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming; (*intermedia*) Yunfengshan, Tengchong, Gaoligongshan
570. White-browed Fulvetta *Alcippe vinipectus perstriata* Jade Dragon Mtn
571. Streak-throated Fulvetta *Alcippe cinereiceps (tonkinensis)* Sa Pa; (*cinereiceps*) Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
572. Spectacled Fulvetta *Alcippe ruficapilla* Kunming
573. Indochinese Fulvetta *Alcippe danisi bidouppensis* Ngoc Linh
574. Rufous-winged Fulvetta *Alcippe castaneiceps (klossi)* Lang Bian; (*stepanyani*) Ngoc Linh; (*exul*) Sa Pa; (*castaneiceps*) Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
575. Golden-breasted Fulvetta *Alcippe chrysotis (robsoni)* Ngoc Linh; (*amoena*) Sa Pa; (*swinhoii*) Emei, Wolong, Huang Nian Shan; (*forresti*) Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
576. Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* Lang Bian, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Tam Dao, Bach Ma, Ba Vi, Sa Pa, Gaoligongshan, Ruili
577. Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* Sa Pa, Emei, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming, Yunfengshan
578. Gray-crowned Crocias *Crocias langbianis* Ta Nung
579. Black-crowned Barwing *Actinodura sodangorum* Ngoc Linh
580. Spectacled Barwing *Actinodura ramsayi* Sa Pa

581. Rusty-fronted Barwing *Actinodura egertoni* Ruili, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
582. Rufous-backed Sibia *Heterophasia annectans (eximia)* Di Linh, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam; (*roundi*) Kon Kring
583. Black-headed Sibia *Heterophasia desgodinsi (robinsoni)* Di Linh, Lang Bian; (*kingi*) Ngoc Linh; (*desgodinsi*) Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
584. Long-tailed Sibia *Heterophasia picaoides cana* Kon Kring, Ruili
585. Gray Sibia *Heterophasia gracilis* Ruili
586. Beautiful Sibia *Heterophasia pulchella* Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
587. Great Parrotbill *Conostoma oemodium* Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong
588. Brown Parrotbill *Paradoxornis unicolor* Emei
589. Gray-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis gularis (margaritae)* Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam; (*laotianus*) Kon Kring; (*fokiensis*) Emei, Ruili, Yunfengshan
590. Spot-breasted Parrotbill *Paradoxornis guttaticollis* Sa Pa
591. Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Tam Dao
592. Lesser Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris* Ruili
593. Short-tailed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis davidianus* Tam Dao
594. Vinous-throated Parrotbill *Paradoxornis webbianus elisabethae* Sa Pa, Du Fung Cottage
595. Ashy-throated Parrotbill *Paradoxornis alphonsianus* Emei, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming
596. Brown-winged Parrotbill *Paradoxornis brunneus* Tengchong
597. Black-throated Parrotbill *Paradoxornis nipalensis* Yunfengshan, Gaoligongshan
598. Golden Parrotbill *Paradoxornis verreauxi craddocki* Sa Pa, Huang Nian Shan
599. Fulvous Parrotbill *Paradoxornis fulvifrons* Wawu Shan, Wolong
600. Spectacled Parrotbill *Paradoxornis conspicillatus* Jiuzhaigou
601. Gray-hooded Parrotbill *Paradoxornis zappeyi* Wawu Shan
602. White-bellied Erpornis (=Yuhina) *Erpornis zantholeuca* Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Ta Nung, Ho Tuyen Lam, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Cat Bin, Cau Treo, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Ba Vi, Ruili
603. Black-chinned Yuhina *Yuhina nigrimenta* Tam Dao, Emei, Huang Nian Shan
604. Whiskered Yuhina *Yuhina flavicollis* Sa Pa, Gaoligongshan, Tengchong, Yunfengshan

605. Striated Yuhina *Yuhina castaniceps* Bach Ma, Cau Treo, Tam Dao, Emei, Ruili
606. White-collared Yuhina *Yuhina diademata* Sa Pa, Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Kunming, Jade Dragon Mtn, Yunfengshan
607. Stripe-throated Yuhina *Yuhina gularis gularis* Sa Pa, Emei, Wolong, Yunfengshan
608. Rufous-breasted Accentor *Prunella strophciata* Emei, Wolong
609. Maroon-backed Accentor *Prunella immaculata* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
610. Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris* Wolong
611. Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula* Jade Dragon Mtn
612. Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Kaeng Krachan
613. Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* (*ssp?*) Kao Sam Roi Yot, Samut Sakhon
614. Gray Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Huang Nian Shan
615. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* (*ssp?*) Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Gaoligongshan, Lijiang Area, Yunfengshan, Huang Nian Shan, Kunming
616. Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* Ngoc Linh, Bach Ma, Emei, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
617. Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus* Cat Tien, Phong Nha, Tengchong, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
618. Richards Pipit *Anthus richardi* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Khao Yai
619. Rosy Pipit *Anthus roseatus* Wolong
620. Pin-tailed Parrotfinch *Erythrura prasina* Di Linh
621. Vietnamese Greenfinch *Carduelis monguilloti* Ho Tuyen Lam
622. Black-headed Greenfinch *Carduelis ambigua* Sa Pa, Gaoligongshan, Tengchong, Kunming, Lijiang
623. Gray-capped Greenfinch *Carduelis sinica* Huang Nian Shan
624. Gray-headed Bullfinch *Pyrrhula erythaca* Emei, Wawu Shan, Jiuzhaigou, Wolong, Jade Dragon Mtn
625. Brown Bullfinch *Pyrrhula nipalensis* Emei, Yunfengshan
626. White-winged Grosbeak *Mycerobas carnipes* Emei, Jiuzhaigou
627. Collared Grosbreak *Mycerobas affinis* Jiuzhaigou
628. Yellow-billed Grosbeak *Eophona migratoria* Du Fung Cottage
629. Tibetan Siskin *Carduelis thibetana* Jiuzhaigou

630. Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra meridionalis* Ho Tuyen Lam
631. Crimson-browed Finch *Propyrrhula subhimachala* Jiuzhaigou
632. Dark-breasted Rosefinch *Carpodacus nipalensis* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
633. Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* Wolong
634. Dark-rumped Rosefinch *Carpodacus edwardsii* Emei
635. Beautiful Rosefinch *Carpodacus pulcherrimus* Wolong
636. Pink-rumped (Stresemanns) Rosefinch *Carpodacus eos* Wolong
637. Streaked Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubicilloides* Wolong
638. Red-fronted Rosefinch *Carpodacus puniceus* Wolong
639. Vinaceous Rosefinch *Carpodacus vinaceus* Emei, Jiuzhaigou
640. White-browed Rosefinch *Carpodacus thura* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
641. Three-banded Rosefinch *Carpodacus trifasciatus* Jiuzhaigou
642. Blandfords Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubescens* Emei
643. Plain Mountain-Finch *Leucosticte nemoricola* Wolong
644. Brandts Mountain-Finch *Leucosticte brandti* Wolong
645. Black-headed Munia *Lonchura malacca* Ruili, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
646. White-bellied Munia *Lonchura leucogastra* Kao Nor Chuchii
647. Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Phong Nha, Ruili, Daju (Tiger Leaping Gorge)
648. White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata* Cat Tien, Di Linh, Kon Kring, Phong Nha, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili
649. Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* Bangkok, Xuan Thuy, Phong Nha, Sa Pa, Du Fung Cottage, Ruili, Lijiang Area
650. Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans* Lijiang Area, Kunming
651. Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus* Cat Tien
652. Purple-naped Sunbird *Hypogramma hypogrammicum* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat Tien
653. Olive-backed Sunbird *Nectarinia jugularis* Ko Phi Phi, Khao Yai, Cat Tien, Cuc Phuong, Phong Nha, Cat Bin
654. Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja* Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien, Bach Ma, Phong Nha, Cat Bin
655. Mrs Goulds Sunbird *Aethopyga gouldiae* Di Linh, Lang Bian, Ho Tuyen Lam, Kon Kring, Ngoc Linh,

- Emei, Wawu Shan, Wolong, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan, Jade Dragon Mtn
656. Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* Cau Treo, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Emei
657. Green-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga nipalensis* Ngoc Linh, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan
658. Black-throated Sunbird *Aethopyga saturata* Khao Yai; Ta Nung (*johnsi*), Di Linh (*johnsi*); Kon Kring, Sa Pa; Ruili (*assamensis*)
659. Ruby-cheeked Sunbird *Anthreptes singalensis* Kao Nor Chuchii, Krabi, Kaeng Krachan, Cat Tien
660. Little Spiderhunter *Arachnothera longirostra* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat Tien, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung
661. Thick-billed Spiderhunter *Arachnothera crassirostris* Kao Nor Chuchii
662. Streaked Spiderhunter *Arachnothera magna* Kaeng Krachan, Di Linh, Ho Tuyen Lam, Ta Nung, Ngoc Linh, Kon Kring, Cuc Phuong, Tam Dao, Ba Vi, Ruili
663. Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum cruentatum* Kao Sam Roi Yot, Krabi, Cat Tien
664. Fire-breasted Flowerpecker *Dicaeum ignipectus* Emei, Gaoligongshan, Yunfengshan, Ruili
665. Yellow-breasted Flowerpecker - *Priochilus maculatus* Kao Nor Chuchii
666. Crimson-breasted Flowerpecker *Priochilus percussus* Kao Nor Chuchii
667. Thick-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum agile* Kao Nor Chuchii, Cat Tien, Ruili
668. Plain Flowerpecker *Dicaeum concolor* Ruili
669. Yellow-vented Flowerpecker *Dicaeum chrysorrheum* Kao Nor Chuchii
670. Orange-bellied Flowerpecker *Dicaeum trigonostigma* Kao Nor Chuchii
671. Godlewskis Bunting *Emberiza godlewskii* Jiuzhaigou, Jade Dragon Mtn, Kunming, Huang Nian Shan
672. Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans* Huang Nian Shan
673. Slaty Bunting *Latoucheornis siemsseni* Jiuzhaigou, Wolong
- Probables:
- Coral-billed Ground-Cuckoo *Carpococcyx renauldi* Khao Yai (very brief glimpse, but confusion with Siamese Fireback cannot be ruled out)
  - Pale-chinned Flycatcher *Cyornis poliogenys* Yunfengshan
- Heard Only
- Crested Argus *Rheinardia ocellata ocellata* Bach Ma
  - Giant Pitta *Pitta caerulea* Kao Nor Chuchii